

Europa 2025

"National Archaeological Discoveries"



In 2025 (60 countries, 105 stamps) had "National archaeological discoveries" as topic.

- 09.05.2025 **Åland** – 1 stamp (Europe €3.90)
- 11.05.2025 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€2.10)
- 09.05.2025 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.85)
- 29.04.2025 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (400 AMD)
- 01.05.2025 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.20)
- 05.05.2025 **Azerbaijan** – 2 stamps (2x 1.50 AZN) on 2 souvenir sheets
- 09.05.2025 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€1.21) & €3.51 on souvenir sheet
- 07.04.2025 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (Europe 3rd class, 8.34€) on souvenir sheet
- 09.05.2025 **Bosnia and Heregovina** – 2 stamps (2x 3.20 BAM)
- 05.04.2025 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (2x 3.50 KM.) & 1 souvenir sheet (2x 3.50 BAM)
- 24.04.2025 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (2x 3.30 BAM.) & 1 souvenir sheet (2x 3.30 BAM)
- 16.05.2025 **Bulgaria** – 3 stamps (1.50 & 3.20 L.), one souvenir sheet (1.50 & 3.20 L.) & 0.95 L. on postcard
- 09.05.2025 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x €1.70)
- 09.05.2025 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (2x €0.64)
- 08.05.2025 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (5.50 TLY & 38 TLY)
- 07.05.2025 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 48.– Kc.)
- 28.05.2025 **Denmark** – 2 stamps 50 Kr. (2x 50 Kr. on souvenir sheet)
- 09.05.2025 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (€2.60)
- 26.05.2025 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (25 Kr. & 35 Kr.)
- 07.05.2025 **Finland** – 2 stamps (National E value, €2.50)
- 09.05.2025 **France** – 1 stamp (€2.10)
- 09.05.2025 **Georgia** – 4 stamps (4x 4.00 Gel) on souvenir sheet
- 08.05.2025 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.95) on souvenir sheet
- 08.05.2025 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16)
- 07.05.2025 **Greece** – 2 stamps (€2.00 & €3.00)
- 26.05.2025 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (25 Kr & 28 Kr)
- 01.05.2025 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (£1.37 & £1.47)
- 09.05.2025 **Hungary** – 4 stamps (4x 1.020.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
- 08.05.2025 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.65 & W €2.65)
- 08.04.2025 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (£2.26)
- 09.05.2025 **Italy** – 2 stamps (2x B zona 1, €1.35)
- 05.05.2025 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (£1.20 & £3.00) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.20 & £3.00)
- 17.06.2025 **Kazakhstan** – 2 stamps (2x 1.800 KZT) on souvenir sheet
- 09.05.2025 **Kosovo** – 3 stamps (€1.- & €2.00) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
- 09.05.2025 **Latvia** – 1 stamp (€3.77)

01.04.2025 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.90 CHF)
25.04.2025 **Lithuania** – 2 stamps (2x €2.10)
06.05.2025 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (L50g value €1.00 & E50g value €1.20 & €1.70)
07.05.2025 **North Macedonia** – 2 stamps (100 MKD & 184 MKD)
09.05.2025 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€1.21) & €3.51 on souvenir sheet
09.05.2025 **Malta** – 2 stamps (€1.91 & €2.00)
11.04.2025 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (5.00 & 12.00 MDL)
09.05.2025 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€2.10)
09.05.2025 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€2.00) & one souvenir sheet (€2.00)
09.05.2025 **Netherlands** – 1 stamp (International 1, €1.90)
24.04.2025 **Norway** – 2 stamps (2x Europa 20g, Kr)
28.04.2025 **Poland** – 1 stamp (4.90 Zł.)
09.05.2025 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €1.21) & €3.51 on souvenir sheet
29.04.2025 **Romania** – 2 stamps (5.00 & 25 L.)
11.02.2025 **San Marino** – 1 stamp (€2.45)
06.05.2025 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (60.– RSD & 120 RSD)
30.04.2025 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€2.40)
09.05.2025 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (€1.79 & €2.06)
09.05.2025 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.85)
24.04.2025 **Sweden** – 2 stamps (2x 44 Kr) on souvenir sheet
08.05.2025 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (2x 1.20 CHF)
15.08.2025 **Transnistria** – 2 stamps (value K)
09.05.2025 **Turkey** – 1 stamp (35.00 Lira)
15.08.2025 **Ukraine** – 1 stamp (value A)
27.05.2025 **Vatican City** – 3 stamps (€0.10, €0.15 & €1.30)

Albania, Belarus, Great Britain, Russia have not issued Europa stamps

9 May 2025 – Åland

Europa (No face value, €3.90) – Jettböle clay idol

The stamp features the Jettböle idol, one of Åland's most fascinating archaeological finds which has become a symbol of the Åland Stone Age. The Jettböle idol was found in 1906 during the excavation of the 5000-year-old Stone Age settlement in Jomala, which had been discovered by chance in 1905. Led by Finnish archaeologist Björn Cederhvarf, the excavations revealed Åland's first Stone Age settlement that could be linked to the Pitted Ware culture – which had not previously been discovered in Finland. The Jettböle idol is one of several small burnt clay figures with geometric patterns and markings on the head and body that were found during the excavations. Clay idols of human figures from the Stone Age had not previously been found in Scandinavia. Their significance has been interpreted in numerous ways over the years, including as ritual objects.

The stamp motif was inspired by the collection of artefacts of the Åland Museum and the National Museum of Finland as well as visual material of the Finnish Heritage Agency.



30 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets (264 x 185mm) of 24 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 12 stamps separated by a gutter.



Sheet gutter

11 May 2025 – Andorra (French Post)

€2.10 – Glass Jars, Roc d'Enclar

The stamp depicts two blown glass ointment jars found in the archaeological area of the Roc d'Enclar, located on a rocky promontory above the town of Santa Coloma, during excavations made between 1979 and 1982. De small size, 4 cm high, this type of piece was used to contain medicinal or cosmetic products such as oils, essences or perfumes. The pieces were found in burials and date from a period between the eighth and tenth centuries. Because of their shape (pear-shaped belly and long neck ending in a rounded lip) and their material, we can conclude that it is an Islamic manufacture, probably from the Emirati period.



52.00 x 40.85 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



11 May 2025 – Andorra (French Post)

€1.85 – Roc de les Bruixes

The “Rock of Witches” is an emblematic rock formation in Andorra known for its natural beauty and its rich history. The place is surrounded by legends that speak of ancient folk practices and beliefs. The Roc de les Bruixes offers stunning panoramic views, making it an attractive destination for both nature lovers and those interested in local culture and history.



40 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.

29 April 2025 – Armenia

400 AMD – Libation Vessel, XIX-XVIII century B.C. and discovered during the excavations of Karashamb Necropolis, located in Kotayk Region of the Republic of Armenia. The vessel was used for pouring wine during ritual ceremonies.



40 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



1 May 2025 – Austria

€1.20 – Hallstatt burial site artifacts

The burial site is located in a high valley above the town of Hallstatt. It is because of the discoveries made there that the Early Iron Age has also been designated the Hallstatt period. Bones and weapons were already found here in around 1600. But between 1846 and 1863 980 graves were excavated. Over the decades, further excavations followed, and the site was subjected to scientific study. The stamp features a complete plan of the burial site, along with a bronze scoop decorated with animal figures that is believed to have been used for ritual purposes.



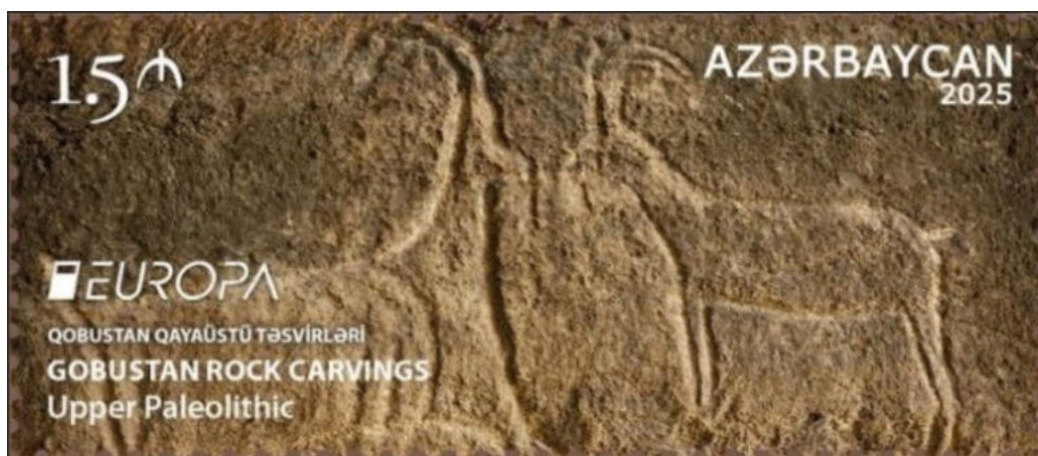
42 x 35 mm

5 May 2025 – Azerbaijan

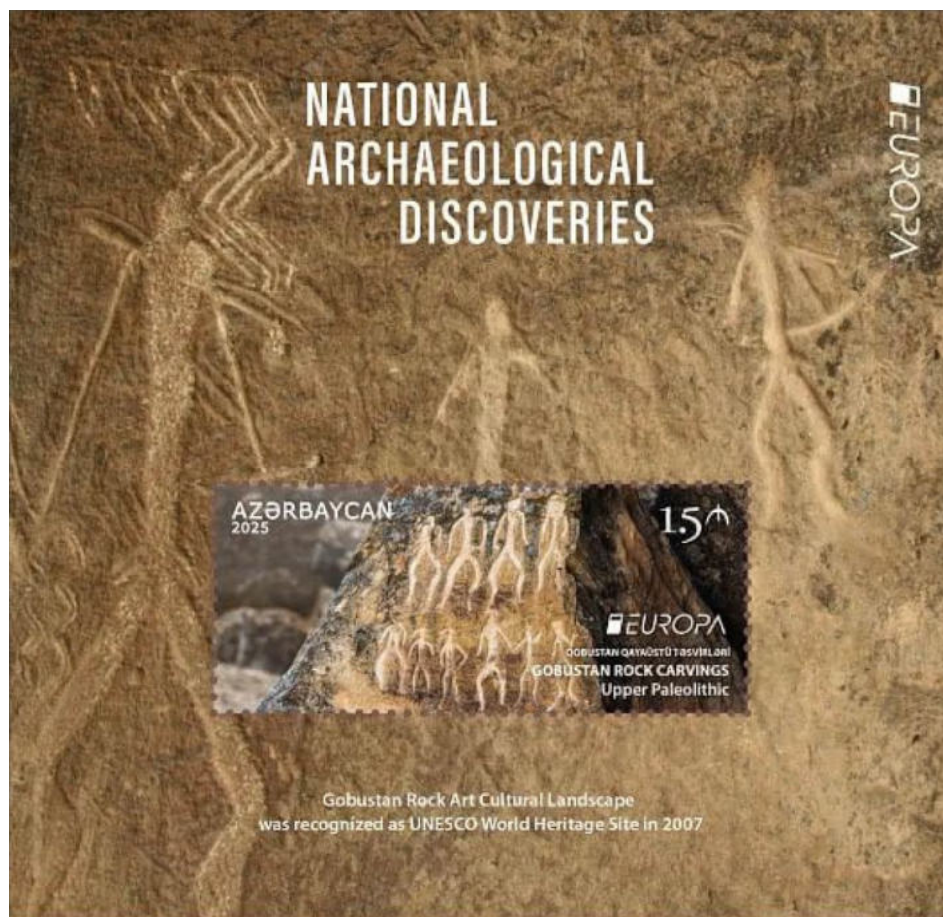
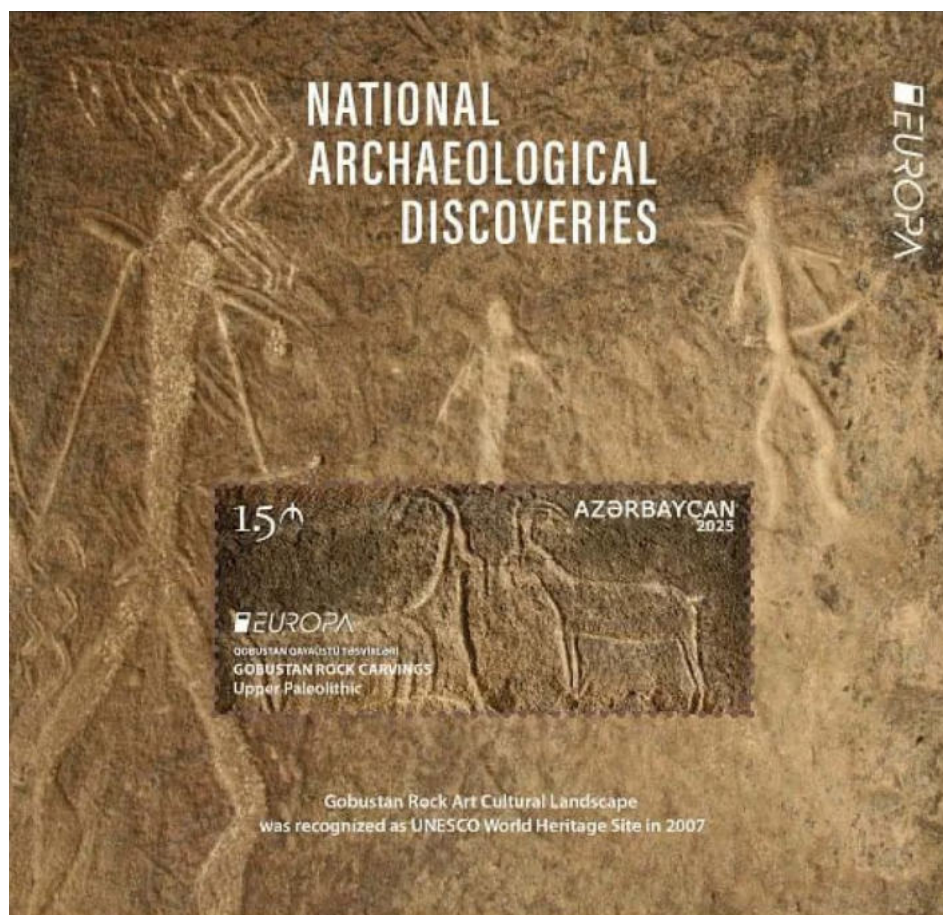
1.50 AZN – Gobustan Rock Art Complex (souvenir sheet)

1.50 AZN – Gobustan Rock Art Complex (souvenir sheet)

From prehistoric rock art to musical stones, the Azerbaijani people's past comes dramatically to life in the Gobustan State Reserve, home to an astonishing collection of over 6,000 - 7,000 ancient petroglyphs. Depicting scenes of people, animals, boats, dances, hunting, camel caravans and more, they chart ways of life dating back between 5,000 and 20,000 years, spanning from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages. In 2007 Gobustan was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. In 2013, the Gobustan Museum became one of the winners of the European Museum of the Year Award (EMYA). Today, thanks to the rock carvings, archaeological findings and paleontological discoveries in Gobustan, we have a glimpse into the lives of our distant ancestors and a chance to imagine their way of life and the world around them.



70 x 30 mm



125 x 120 mm

9 May 2025 – Azores

€1.21 – Culverin of Joham Diaz

€3.51 – Culverin of Joham Diaz (souvenir sheet)

The culverin of Joahm Diaz, considered the oldest bronze cannon made in Portugal, is a remarkable artifact crafted by the master founder of King John III. This historic piece was retrieved from the waters of Angra Bay in 1972 during an archaeological campaign led by Sir Sidney Wignall. Now part of the collection at the Museum of Angra do Heroísmo, the culverin has been proposed for classification as a National Treasure. It underscores the significant role of the city, Terceira Island, and the Azores archipelago in the history of the Atlantic and navigation and highlights the region's importance in political, economic, and social relations during times of both peace and war, connecting Europe, Africa, and America since the period of its discovery and settlement to the present day.



40 x 30.6 mm



30.6 x 80 mm



95 x 125 mm

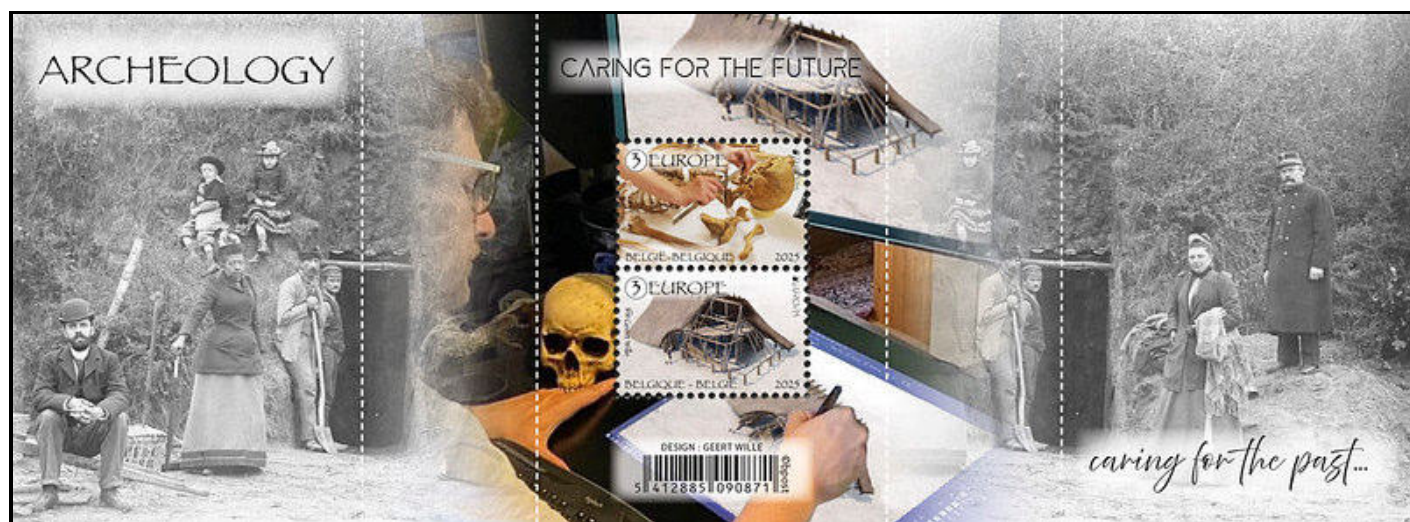
7 April 2025 – Belgium

Europe 3rd class (no face value, €8.34) – skeletal measurement

Europe 3rd class (no face value, €8.34) – reconstruction drawing of a house



30 x 20 mm



220 x 80 mm

9 May 2025 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

3.20 BAM – Ilidža Patera

3.20 BAM – Ceramic with Lily motif

*During archaeological excavations in Sarajevo in 1950, three fragments of a vessel from the 2nd/3rd century AD were found. It has been named the "Ilidža Patera". In antiquity, a patera was used as a chalice or as a prize awarded to athletes. It was made of gold, silver, bronze, and very rarely of pottery. It was used in baths and as a bowl for sprinkling water. The main purpose of the patera was for libation during public and religious ceremonies, where it was used for drinking and pouring it onto the altar. Fruits could also be offered on the altar in the patera, but often the patera itself was left as an offering. The motifs on the "Ilidža Patera" strongly resemble the native lily (*lilium bosniacum*), which suggests that the motif could have a local, provincial character or influenced by the East.*



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



EUROPA

NACIONALNA ARHEOLOŠKA OTKRIĆA

ULOMAK KERAMIKE SA
PRIKAZOM LJILJANA
15 st. n. e. / Muzej Sarajeva

3,20

EUROPA



Bošna i Hercegovina
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine

ULOMAK KERAMIKE SA
PRIKAZOM LJILJANA
15 st. n. e. / Muzej Sarajeva

3,20

EUROPA



Bošna i Hercegovina
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine

09.05.2025.

ULOMAK KERAMIKE SA
PRIKAZOM LJILJANA
15 st. n. e. / Muzej Sarajeva

3,20

EUROPA



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Bošna i Hercegovina
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09.05.2025.

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15 st. n. e. / Muzej Sarajeva

3,20

EUROPA



Bošna i Hercegovina
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine

ULOMAK KERAMIKE SA
PRIKAZOM LJILJANA
15 st. n. e. / Muzej Sarajeva

3,20

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Bošna i Hercegovina
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine

NACIONALNA ARHEOLOŠKA OTKRIĆA

EUROPA

9 May 2025 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)

3.50 BAM – Glasinac cart

3.50 BAM – Glasinac cart

Motif of an archaeological find from 1880, known as Glasinačka kolica (Glasinac cart). It was found by the Austro-Hungarian lieutenant Johann Lexa and handed over to the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, where it is still kept today. Its replica is housed by the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

The cult bronze cart with representations of waterfowl probably had a ritual purpose connected with the cult of the Sun. Researchers date this find to the 7th century BC. In terms of motif and style, it relies on the tradition of the Late Bronze Age, when waterfowl were the dominant symbol of the "Urnfield Culture" (the ritual of burning the deceased and storing the ashes in urns that were then buried in earthen graves).

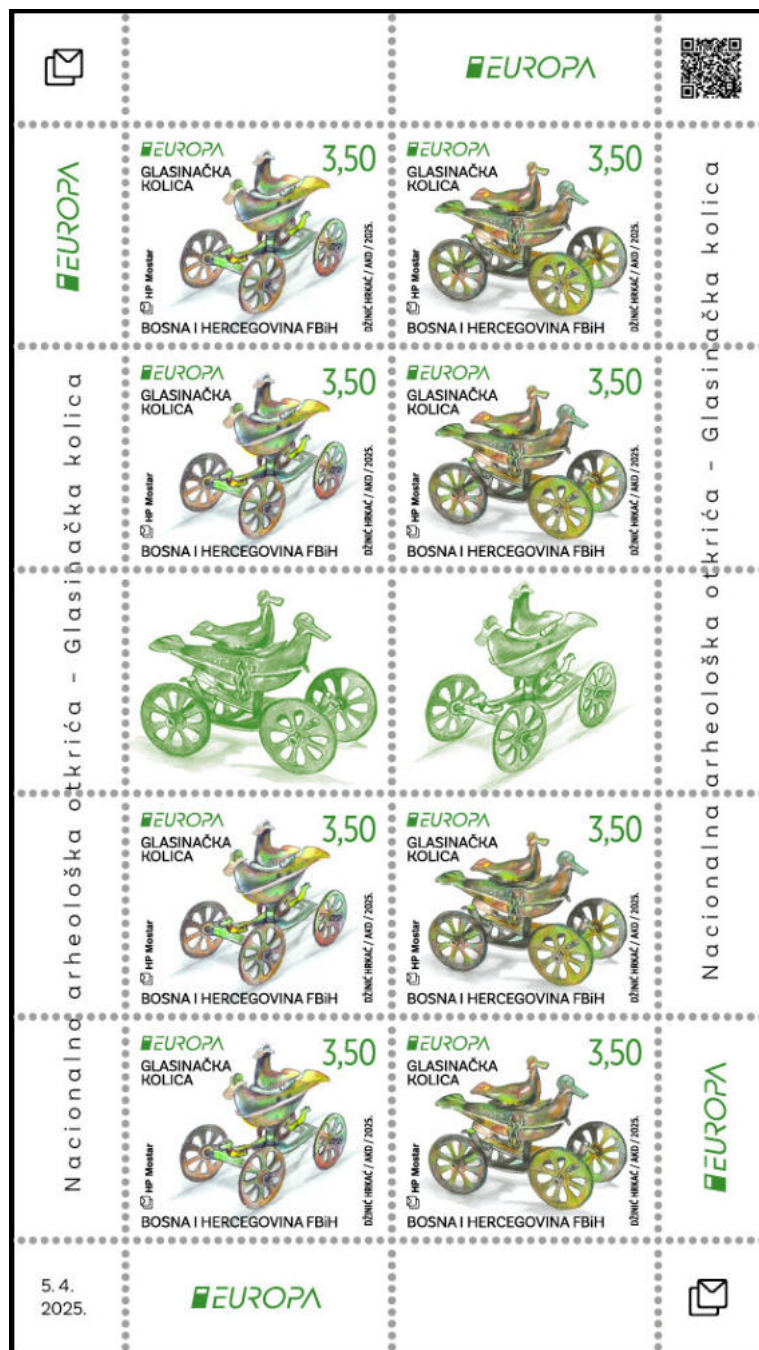
The Glasinac cart consists of four interconnected wheels with two imaginary birds on top, which have the body of a dove, the beak of a marsh bird, the crest of a rooster and the ears of a bull. On the lower larger bird, which is hollow inside, a smaller bird sits as a lid. On each axle there is another smaller bird as decoration. The cart is 19 cm long, 10 cm wide and 15 cm high, and weighs 1055 g. It was used in rituals as a vessel for embers to burn fragrant substances, and was left in the deceased's grave.



35.50 x 29.82 mm



112 x 73 mm



9 May 2025 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb Post)

3.30 BAM – Solomon's Knot Mosaic, Skelani

3.30 BAM – Head of Medusa Mosaic, Skelani

3.30 BAM – Solomon's Knot Mosaic, Skelani (souvenir sheet)

3.30 BAM – Head of Medusa Mosaic, Skelani (souvenir sheet)

At the one hundred and fifty-ninth kilometer from the confluence of the Piva and Tara rivers and the source of the Drina River, on the bend that the river makes around the Osata mountain range in the middle Podrinje, is the town of Skelani. The region is rich in natural and mineral resources, which contributed to the development of a Roman settlement here from the 1st to the 4th century. Excellent urban planners, builders and craftsmen, the Romans, left behind numerous buildings and monuments, the remains of which can still be seen today. One of the inscriptions mentioning the city council "ordo decurionum" was found in Skelani, which suggests that this was the center of the Roman Municipium Malvesiatium.

The first archaeological excavations in Skelani were carried out by Karl Pach back in 1896. On that occasion, he discovered and explored two early Christian churches, a necropolis and a brickyard, and in the wider area of Skelani he collected over 80 Roman monuments. His further efforts were prevented by the Drina River, which in a major flood buried everything he had collected and excavated.

A hundred years later, archaeologists returned to Skelan. Under the leadership of Mirko Babić in 2008, excavations were carried out at four locations: "Zadružni dom", "Branko's Field", "Baba Ankino dvorište"

and in the “Porta of the Serbian Orthodox Church”. Remains of ancient buildings were discovered at all four locations, and the finds of Roman floor mosaics at the “Zadružni dom” site and 30 Roman monuments at the “Baba Ankino dvorište” site were particularly valuable. After these discoveries, the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska declared the archaeological complex in Skelani a cultural asset of exceptional importance. The Public Institution Archaeological Museum “Rimski municipium” Skelani was soon established, with the task of taking care of the protected complex.

In the following period, the villa urbana was almost completely explored, in which a corridor with floor mosaics, dominated by floral and geometric motifs, was discovered. While in a room that has been interpreted as a dining room, a mosaic was discovered whose central motif is a medallion with the image of the Gorgon Medusa.



35.37 x 49.22 mm



42 x 28 mm



16 May 2025 Bulgaria

1.50 L.

3.20 L.

The stamp depicts a gold coin displaying Justinian I (482-565), discovered in 2007 in Dubene village, near the town of Karlovo. Justinian the Great was one of the first Roman Emperors to be depicted holding the cross-surmounted orb on the obverse of the coin.



32.50 x 43.00 mm



89 x 86 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps (3 of each) and mini-sheets of 8 stamps (4 of each).





A postcard has also been issued with the image of the 1st stamp but a value of 0.95 L



9 May 2025 – Croatia

€1.70 – Vučedol Bird-Shaped Vessel

*Certainly the most famous find and symbol of the Vučedol culture is a vessel in the shape of a bird, commonly known as the **Vučedol Dove**. This vessel is undoubtedly an example of the craftsmanship of a ceramist with a refined artistic talent, but also an important religious symbol.*

€1.70 – Amphitheater of Salona

*At the foot of the southern slopes of a small mountain, today called Kozjak, in a fertile valley through which flows a bountiful river, today's Jadro, and along the gentle coast of the sea bay, man has lived since early history. **Salona** developed as a Delmatian port, and in addition to the Delmatians and the Greeks of Issus, it became interesting to Roman merchants and soldiers.*



35.5 x 42,6 mm



42.6 x 35.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 12 stamps (1st stamp) and sheets of 6 stamps (2nd stamp).



9 May 2025 – Cyprus

€0.64 – Hippodrome Mosaic from Akaki

€0.64 – Hippodrome Mosaic from Akaki

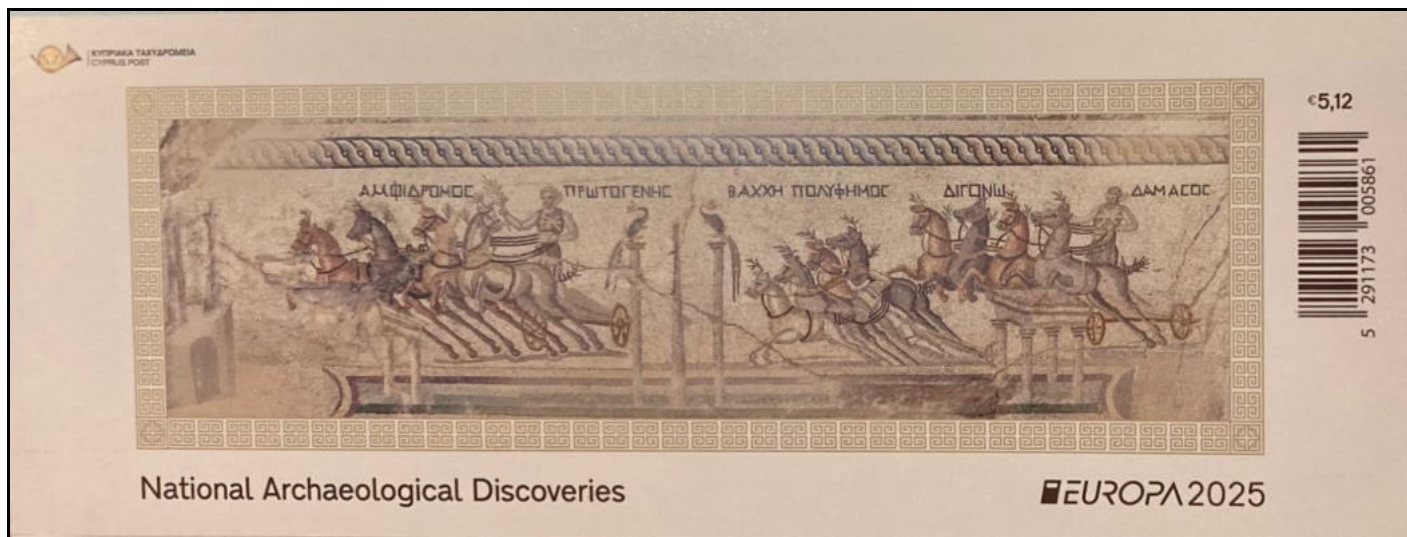
The mosaic floor depicting a hippodrome scene and measuring twenty-six meters in length. It is part of the floor decoration of a rural villa dating to the 4th century AD. The newly discovered mosaic is unique in Cyprus and stands out for its exceptional craftsmanship but also because it provides a rare iconographic representation of chariot race during the Roman period.



The stamps have been issued in sheets containing 4 horizontal se-tenant pairs.



The stamps have also been issued in a booklet containing 2 se-tenant blocks of 4. The stamps are imperforate at the top or bottom.

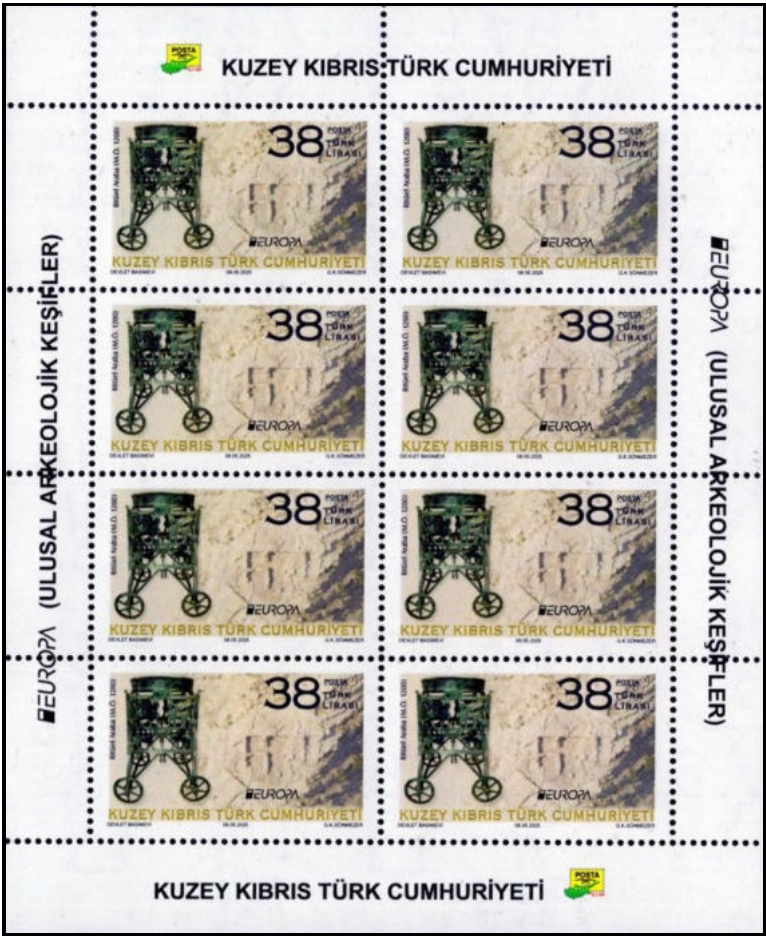


9 May 2025 – Cyprus (Turkish Post)
 5.50 TL – Archaeological Discoveries
 38.00 TL – Archaeological Discoveries



41 x 26 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



7 May 2025 – Czech Republic

Value E (no face value, 48 Kc.) – Sandstone Head, Mšecké Žehrovice

*The stamp design features one of the most famous archaeological finds in the Czech Republic, the **sandstone head of a Celt from Mšecké Žehrovice**. The designer has placed it in a stylised display case, symbolising museum exhibition practices. The blue sky in the background alludes to the spiritual and even transcendent dimension of the artifact. As the only example of monumental Celtic sculpture found in the Czech Republic, this head stands as an unparalleled archaeological discovery. The artwork is inspired by the sculpture and incorporates the painting technique that leans towards realism and almost achieves photorealism in its depiction. The sculptural representation immediately captures attention with its illusion of depth and sense of space.*

*The design was inspired by collection pieces from the National Museum, where the Celtic head and bronze ankle ring will be part of the newly opened exhibition *People at the National Museum*.*



38 x 38 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.

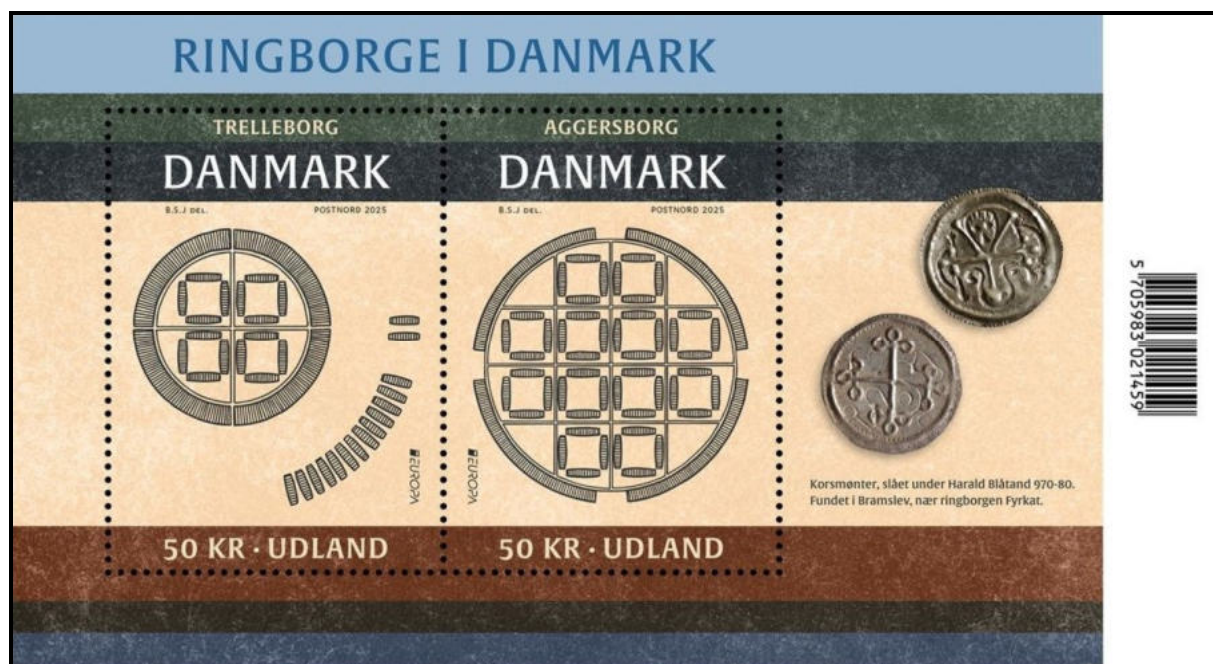
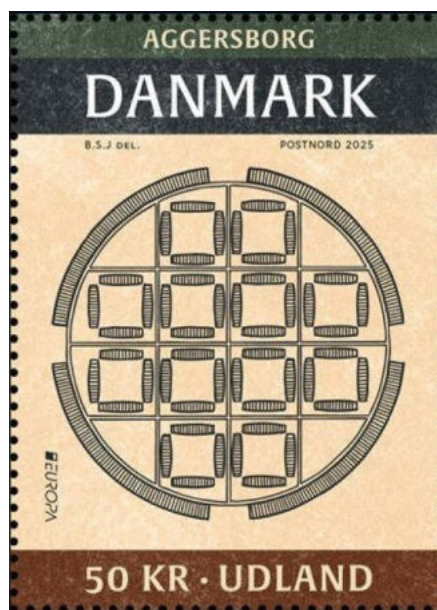
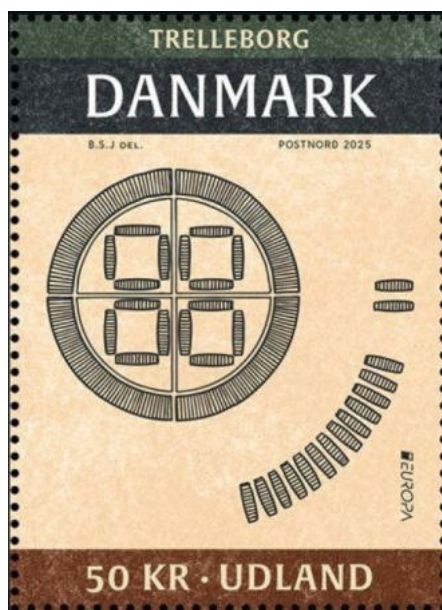


28 May 2025 – Denmark

50 Kr. – Trelleborg Ring Fort

50 Kr. – Aggersborg Ring Fort

Diagram of the Viking castle Aggersborg built between 970 and 980 by King



9 May 2025 – Estonia

Two stamps (2x €2.60) out of a set of 4 stamps are bearing the EUROPA logo.

€2.60 – Pärnu Mesolithic Humane Figurine

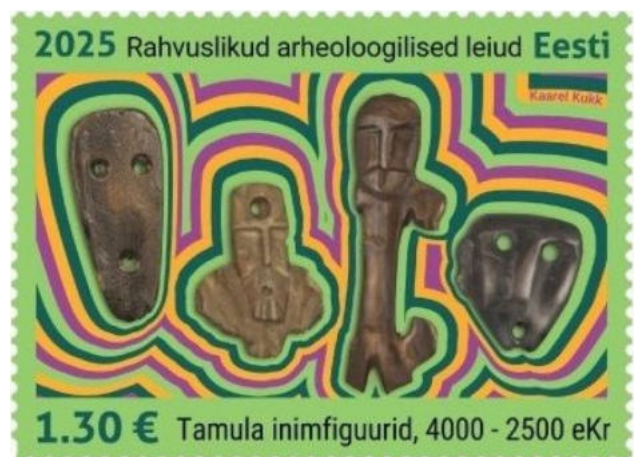
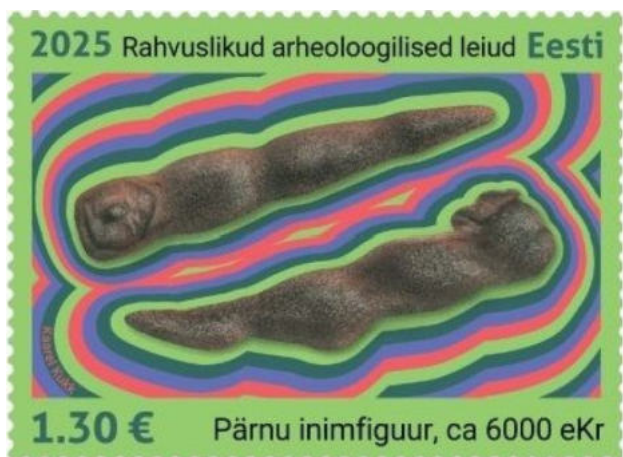
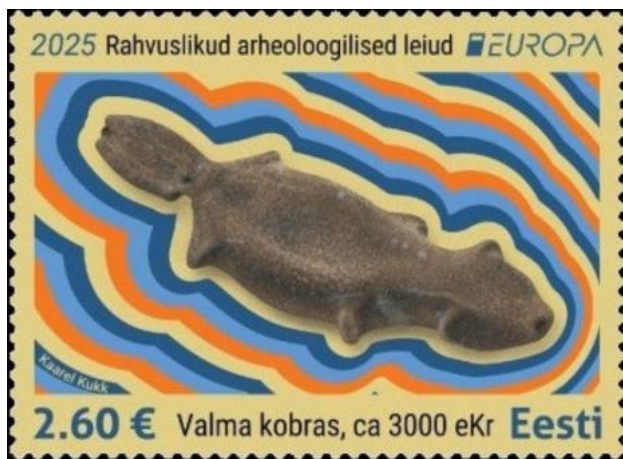
*The Valma settlement site was a Neolithic-era village located at the southern edge of Valma village in Viljandi Parish, Viljandi County, on the shore of Lake Võrtsjärv. The site dates back to the 3rd millennium BC, and its most significant archaeological find is a grave with the remains of a man and a woman. Among the discoveries from the site is a 7 cm long figurine of a **swimming beaver**, intricately carved from antler. This artifact is considered one of the finest examples of prehistoric Estonian art and was likely a pendant, as it has a suspension hole near its tail.*

€2.60 – Lõhavere Pendant

*Lõhavere hillfort is an ancient Estonian stronghold located in Lõhavere village, Põhja-Sakala Parish, Viljandi County. Believed to be the fortress of the Estonian chieftain Lembitu, Lõhavere is one of the most extensively studied hill forts in Estonia. While knives are a common archaeological find, **pendants inspired by knives** were, made in Estonia only during the Late Iron Age. These pendants were crafted from bone, antler, or bronze, they always depict a sheathed knife, and around twenty have been found across Estonia. They were crafted from bone, antler, or bronze. The one discovered in Lõhavere is one of the finest and most beautiful among them.*

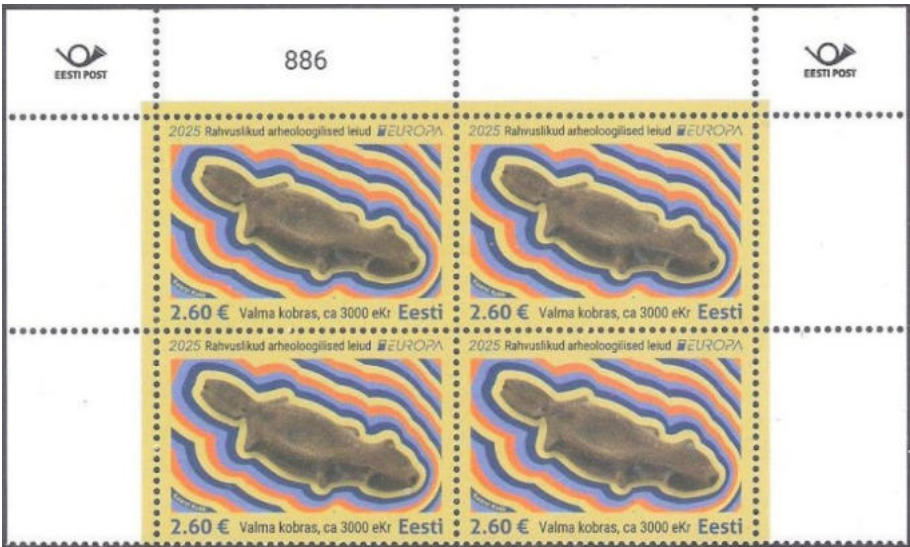
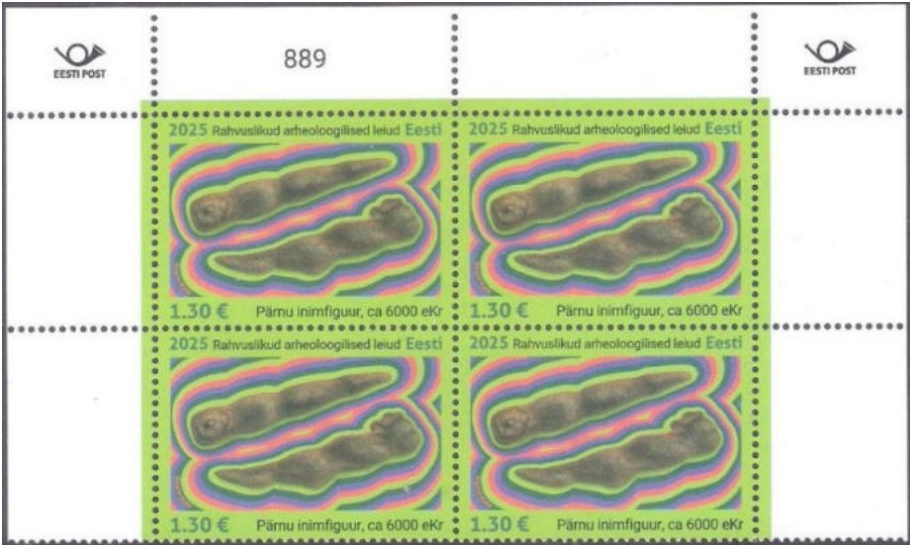
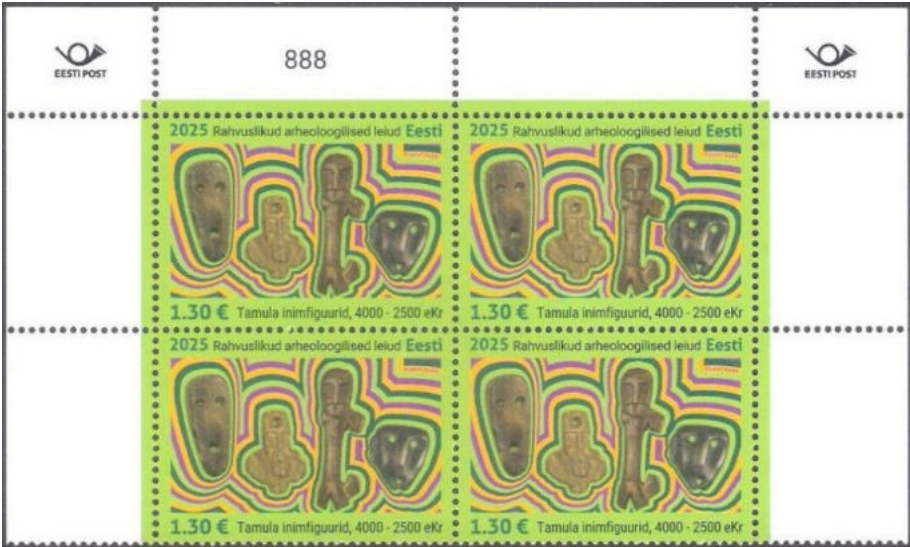
€1.30 – Pärnu Mesolithic Human Figurine

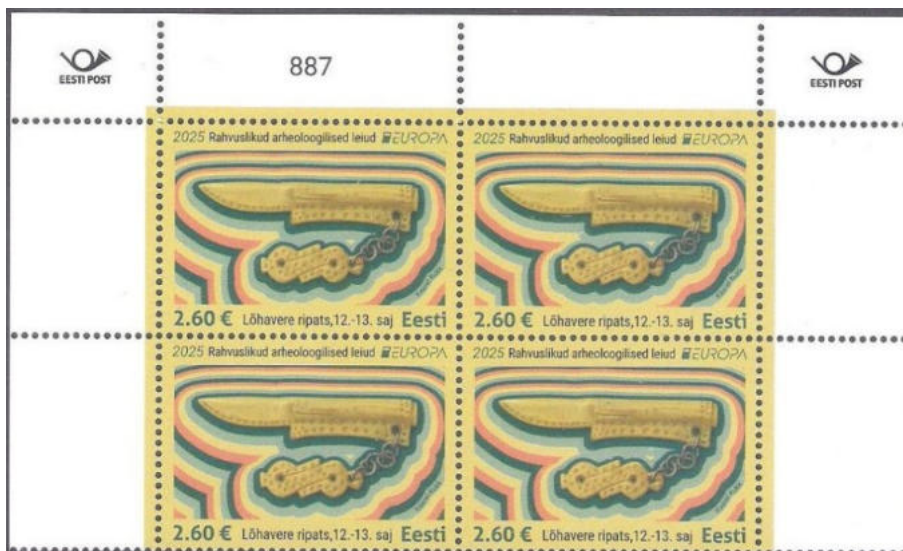
€1.30 – Tamula Figurines



40.80 x 29.25 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





26 May 2025 – Faroe Islands

25 Kr. – Carved Table, Toftanes

35 Kr. – Pronur Needle, Tjørnuvík Yviri

Settlement in the Faroe Islands

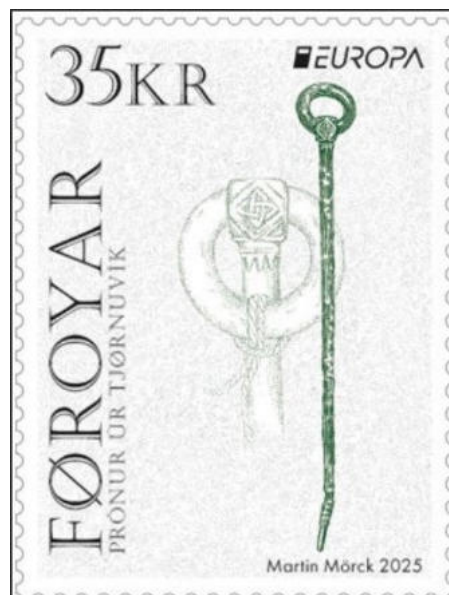
During the Viking Age (AD 800–1050) in Scandinavia, the Vikings set sail towards 18 remote islands in the Atlantic Ocean: the Faroe Islands.

Archaeological investigations in the Faroe Islands indicate that the first Norse settlement began in the 8th century, and by the 9th century, permanent settlements had been established across the islands. Analyses of barley grains suggest that human activity on the Faroes predates this period. By dating burnt barley grains found beneath a Viking-age house in the village of Sandur, we can confirm activity in the 4th and 6th centuries as well as in the 6th and 8th centuries. However, the dating cannot determine the extent of this activity, or the origins of the people involved. Findings from archaeological excavations show that Viking-age settlers in the Faroe Islands built large farms with longhouses, outbuildings, and stone enclosures along fjords and straits. The farms were located near the sea, making it easy to pull boats ashore for fishing and travel between islands and to other lands. In addition to being close to the sea, access to freshwater was also crucial for both household use and livestock. This is evident in Viking settlements such as Niðri á Toft in Kvívík and Toftanes in Leirvík, where both farms are positioned near the shore and a stream.

A variety of artefacts have been uncovered, shedding light on daily life in these settlements. For instance, soapstone vessels, spindle whorls, animal bones near fireplaces, sharpening stones for knives, and decorative beads have been found, indicating activities such as wool working and food preparation. Other intriguing discoveries include children's toys. At Niðri á Toft in Kvívík, wooden toy horses and boats have been found, reflecting the real-life activities of their parents, who rode horses and sailed boats. Alongside children's toys, game pieces and board games have also been unearthed. At the Viking-age farm at Toftanes in Leirvík, a chessboard with two carved game boards has been discovered. One side features a board for the Viking game hneftafl (a strategy game similar to chess), while the other side displays a board for the game Nine Men's Morris. These finds suggest that people in the Viking Age also engaged in leisure activities. Other excavations and finds provide insight into religious practices of the period.

In Tjørnuvík, Yviri í Trøð, Viking graves have been discovered, with burials oriented in different directions. Some of the deceased were buried with objects, including a young woman who was laid to rest with a dress pin—a long needle used to fasten clothing. These pins provide the earliest evidence of settlement in the Faroe Islands during the Viking Age.

At Toftanes in Leirvík, a well-preserved wooden crucifix has been found. Meanwhile, excavations at Yviri í Trøð have revealed evidence of Norse paganism (pre-Christian beliefs), while the crucifix at Toftanes symbolizes Christianity. This suggests that both Norse paganism and Christianity were practiced simultaneously during the Viking Age. Through archaeological excavations and discoveries, we gain insights into what was significant for both children and adults in Viking society. These artefacts, along with the objects depicted on the stamps, can be seen in the exhibition halls of the National Museum of the Faroe Islands in Tórshavn.



30 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps (containing 3 sets of designs printed checkerboard).

Europa 2025: Forngrípir
 Fornfrøðiligar kanningar í Føroyum vísa, at fyrsta norrøna landnámið byrjaði í 8. öld, og at í 9. öld vóru stæðugar búsetingar kring oyggjarnar. Frímerkini mynda eitt talvborð frá víkingatíð, funnið á Toftanesi, og ein prón (long ná) úr eini víkingagrav í Tjørnuvík. Les meira á heimasíðu okkara www.stamps.fo.

Europa 2025: Archaeological discoveries
 Archaeological studies in the Faroe Islands show that the first Nordic settlement began in the 8th century, and by the 9th century, permanent settlements were established around the islands. The stamps depict a Viking-era chessboard and a brooch from a Viking burial. Read more on en.stamps.fo.

Frímerkjahefti
Stamp booklet

Virði Value DKK	Postgjaldsbólkur Postal use
3 x 25,00	Innanoyggja bræv upp til 100 g Inland letters, 100 g or less
3 x 35,00	Bræv upp til 100 g til úthelmin Letters abroad, 100 g or less

Útgávudagur | Issue date: 26.05.2025
 Listafólk | Artist: Martin Mörck
 Virði | Value: 180,00 DKK

Posta en.stamps.fo
 Tlf. +298 346200
stamps@posta.fo

EUROPA 2025
FORNGRIPIR



7 May 2025 – Finland

National (no face value €2.50) – bronze bird pendant discovered in Mikkeli

National (no face value €2.50) – a golden Ave Maria ring from Pyhtää.

Finland's stamp shows an ancient artifact: a bronze bird pendant discovered in the city of Mikkeli. Designer Anssi Kähärä explains, "For the typography of the stamps, I chose an archaeological, worn, and somewhat incomplete atmosphere."



The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 self-adhesive stamps (5 of each)



9 May 2025 – France

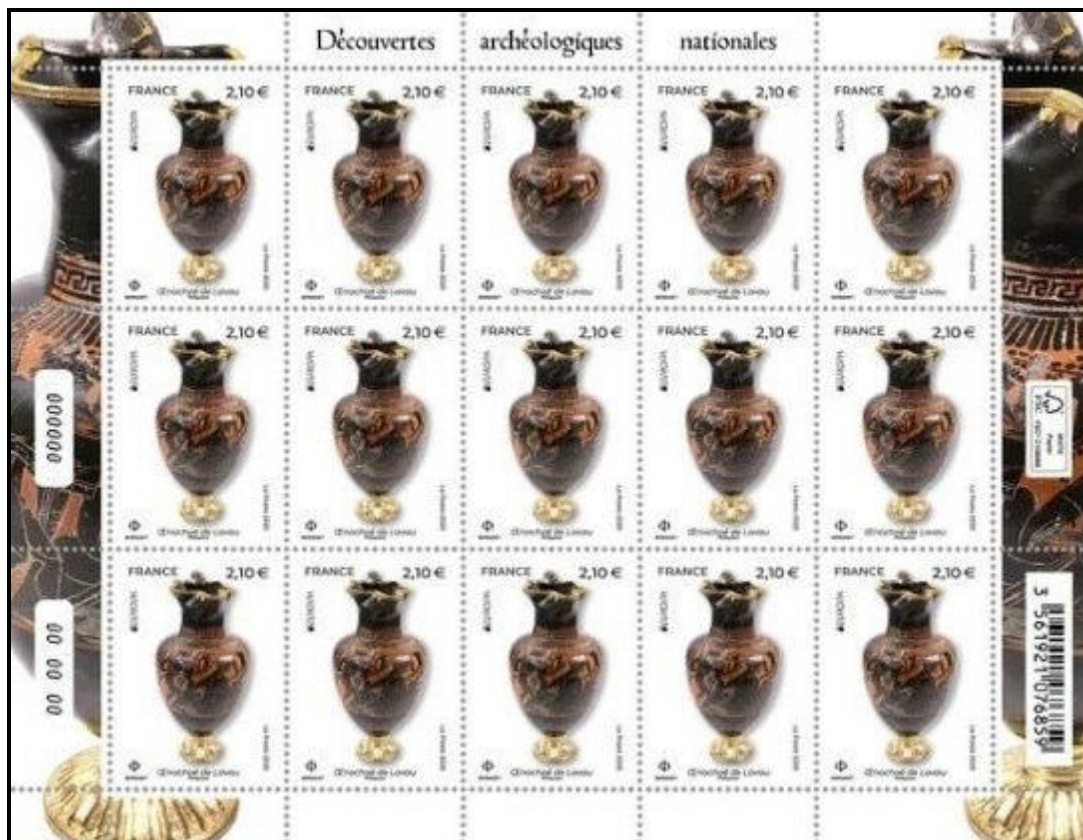
€2.10 – Lavau Oenochoe Wine Jug

Every year in France, archaeological research reveals whole sections of our past. They shed light on the religious, military and political aspects of our history. From prehistory to contemporary times and antiquity, they allow us to deepen our knowledge of the founding elements of our culture... The stamp depicts an Attic Oenochoe (wine jug made in Greece) enhanced with gold discovered in the tomb of a Celtic prince from the fifth century BC. in Lavau (Aube) by Inrap (National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research)



30 x 40.85 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



143 x 135 mm

NOTE - France first announced the stamp below before replacing it with the new design. No official information has been released about this change. We can imagine that the reason is to have a design closer to the official theme of '**National archaeological discoveries**'. The first drawing, with a dinosaur skeleton, is more about a **palaeontological discovery**.



9 May 2025 – Georgia

4.00 Gel – Archaeological Discoveries

4.00 Gel – Archaeological Discoveries

Belt Fragment, Bronze. Mtskheta. 9th-8th centuries BC. Discovered during archaeological excavations in Samtavro. (Mtskheta, Georgia). The belt depicts a hunting scene. Deer, Bronze, Chabarkhi Hoard. Horseman Figurine, Bronze. Brili (Racha, Region in Georgia). These two discovered figures dated 7th-6th centuries BC.





8 May 2025 – Germany

€0.95 – Ice Age ArtifactsS

A world cultural leap 40,000 years ago on the edge of the Swabian Jura:

40,000 years ago, a huge leap in the development of modern man took place at the point where the Swabian Jura meets the foothills of the Alps. In the caves of the Ach and Lone valleys near Ulm, Ice Age man began to conceive and create figurative representations of animals, humans and hybrid creatures as well as the world's first musical instruments. Nowhere else in the world have older comparable artefacts and musical instruments been found.

The delicately crafted sculptures are evidence of the emergence of the modern human spirit, which was expressed in art, symbols, music, rituals and beliefs. They show us the central and universal significance that art and music have always had for mankind.

The best-known finds of Ice Age art include figures such as the 'Lion Man', a mysterious hybrid of cave lion and human, the 'Venus of Hohle Fels', the oldest depiction of a human in the world, and the 'Mammoth of Vogelherd'. The skilfully crafted sculptures made of mammoth ivory are around 40,000 years old and measure between four and six centimetres in size. The lion man stands out from the group of figures with its exceptional size of 31 centimetres.

Numerous high-calibre originals, such as the Venus or the Lion Man, are on display in the Prehistoric Museum Blaubeuren and the Museum Ulm. In addition, the Württemberg State Museum in Stuttgart and the Museum of the University of Tübingen also present Stone Age artefacts from the caves of the Swabian Alb.

The oldest figurative artworks and musical instruments known to mankind were discovered in the Hohle Fels, Geißenklösterle and Sirgenstein caves in the Achtal valley and in the Bockstein, Hohlenstein-Stadel and Vogelherd caves in the Lone valley. In July 2017, UNESCO awarded these six caves and the surrounding landscapes the title of UNESCO World Heritage Site 'Caves and Ice Age Art of the Swabian Jura'.

To this day, the two valleys of the Ach and Lone rivers remain largely unspoilt and invite you to take a journey back to the last Ice Age on a variety of hiking and cycling trails.



46.5 x 34.75 mm



8 May 2025 – Gibraltar

£1.96 – Neanderthals

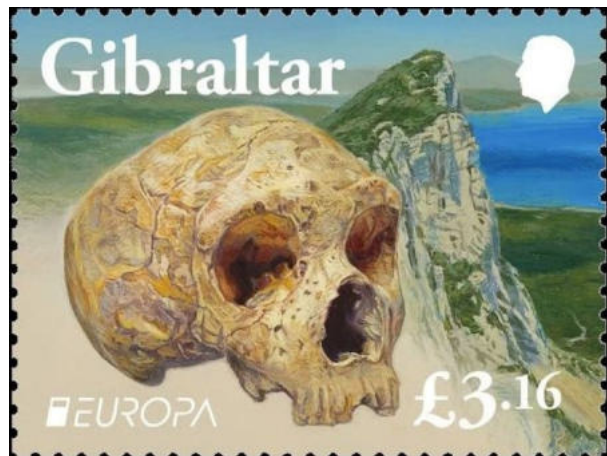
£3.16 – Neanderthal Skull

*The Gibraltar **Neanderthal skulls** are among the most significant fossil discoveries related to Neanderthals. The first skull, known as the Forbes' Quarry Skull or Gibraltar 1, was discovered in 1848 at Forbes' Quarry, on the northern face of the Rock of Gibraltar. This find predated the famous discovery of Neanderthals in Germany's Neander Valley (1856), but its importance wasn't fully recognised at the time. The skull is that of an adult female and exhibits classic Neanderthal features such as a large brow ridge, a long, low skull, and a robust build. It remains one of the best-preserved Neanderthal skulls ever found.*

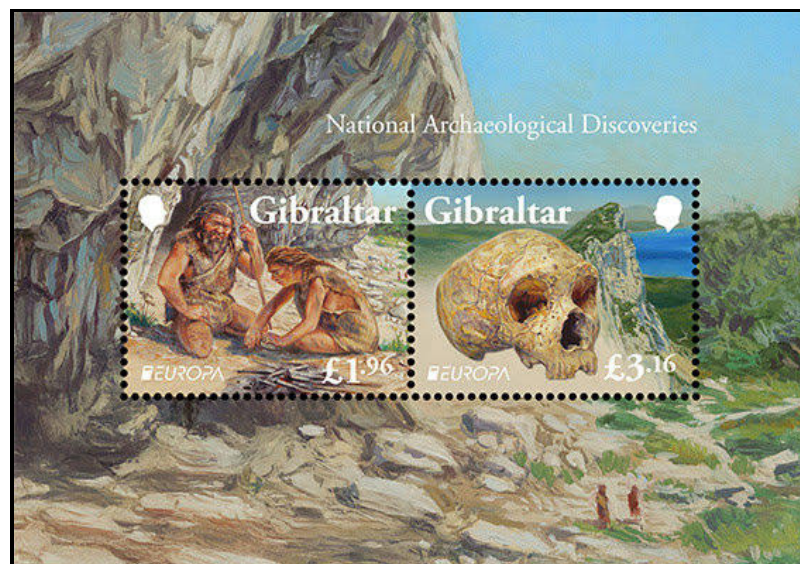
A second skull, Gibraltar 2, was found in 1926 close to Forbes' Quarry, at Devil's Tower Cave and belonged to a Neanderthal child. This discovery provided valuable insights into the growth and development of Neanderthals. Studies of the Gibraltar Neanderthals suggest they were among the last surviving populations of their species, with evidence indicating that Neanderthals lived in the region until around 32,000 years ago, long after they had disappeared from much of Europe.

Gibraltar's caves, particularly Gorham's Cave, on the Rock's eastern side, have provided further evidence of Neanderthal life, including hearths, tools, and even possible engravings that suggest symbolic behavior. The region's mild climate and rich marine resources may have contributed to the Neanderthals' prolonged survival. Today, the Gibraltar skulls are housed in the Natural History Museum in London, and Gorham's Cave is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognised for its importance in understanding Neanderthal history.

Recent research on the Gibraltar Neanderthals has shed light on their diet, behavior, and cognitive abilities. Isotopic analysis of remains from Gorham's Cave suggests that these Neanderthals had a diverse diet, including marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and seals, challenging earlier notions that Neanderthals were primarily big-game hunters. Additionally, discoveries of charred plant remains indicate they also consumed roasted vegetables. Perhaps most intriguingly, an engraving found in Gorham's Cave, a cross-hatched pattern etched into the rock, has been interpreted as possible evidence of symbolic or artistic behavior, suggesting that Neanderthals were capable of abstract thought. These findings contribute to the growing understanding that Neanderthals were not the brutish, primitive beings they were once thought to be, but rather intelligent and adaptable hominins capable of complex survival strategies.



40 x 30 mm



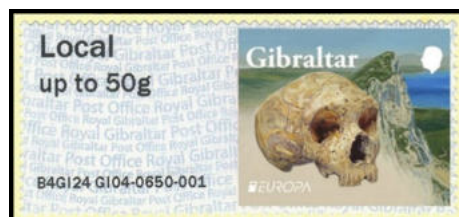
105 x 71 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.





On the 4th of July 2025, Gibraltar issued a set of 6 ATM post & go stamps depicting the 2nd Europa stamps design and bearing the Europa logo - price £7.95

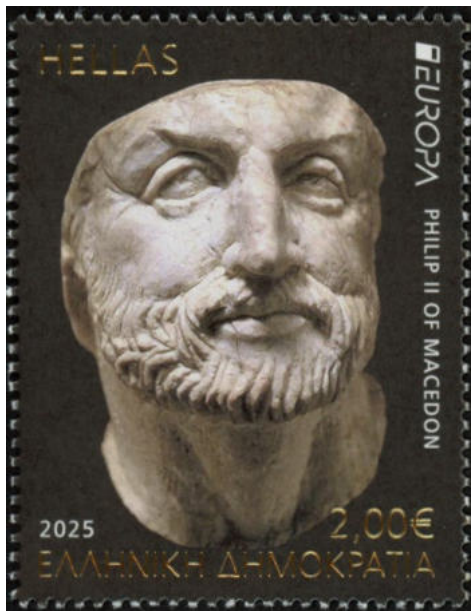


7 May 2025 – Greece

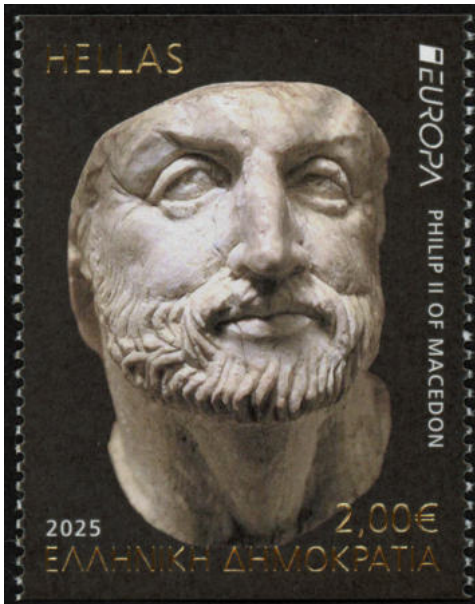
€2.00 – Bust of Philip of Macedon

€3.00 – Gold Frieze of Alexander the Great

As the historian Hans-Joachim Gehrke has observed, Alexander the Great has put his stamp on world history like no other ruler. Lysimachus, one of his first Successors, ruled the region of Thrace and northwestern Asia Minor where he was proclaimed king. In this series of gold staters, the ruler chooses to depict on their main side the idealized head of the deified Alexander the Great. The world-ruler is depicted with the horn of Ammon Zeus and wears the simple banded Macedonian royal diadem. This representation reflects the work of Lysippus, the only sculptor to whom Alexander entrusted the creation of his image, while he was alive.



35 x 45 mm



Stamps from booklets

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The stamps are imperforated at the top and bottom.





The stamps have been issued in sheets of 16 stamps (8 stamps of each).



26 May 2025 – Greenland

25 Kr. – Mum, Qilakitsoqmy

*Qilakitsoq is an abandoned Inuit settlement on the Nuussuaq Peninsula on the West coast of Greenland, about 450 km north of the Arctic Circle. The settlement is renowned for the discovery of **eight mummified bodies from the Thule culture** in 1972. The discovery was made by two local reindeer hunters, Hans and Jokum Grønvold. In two graves were the mummies of six women and two boys. They comprise three generations with close familial links across the graves. Although the causes of death are unknown, they probably died at the same time in the Autumn shortly after arriving at the Winter settlement. They were wrapped in animal skins and fully clothed. They were equipped for a long journey to the underworld, carefully prepared according to ancient, traditional rites. They had extra skins and clothing to afford them a safe journey and a good life in the realm of the dead. The five oldest women have almost identical facial tattoos that can express both kinship and social status. The youngest woman of about 20 years is not tattooed. Perhaps she was either unmarried or childless. Tattoos have been in common use among Inuit women for thousands of years. There were amulets on and among their clothing. The Inuit probably employed these amulets to muster strength and protection from evil spirits. The mummies from Qilakitsoq have since afforded valuable insights into the life of the Inuit who lived in the area some 500 years ago. The stamp reproduces the most recognisable and most iconic of the eight mummies. It is presumed to be a small boy of about six months. While the gender is based on the clothing, the age has been ascertained from the development of teeth and bones through radiographic examination.*

28 Kr. – Runestone, Kingittorsuaq

*The **Kingittorsuaq rune stone** was found in 1824 by a man called Pelimut. The discovery was made on top of the mountain on the small island of Kingittorsuaq about 20 km north of Upernavik. At the highest point of the island, he saw three collapsed cairns placed in a triangle formation. Near the largest of the cairns, he spotted a stone with several markings that he did not recognise. The stone, which is known as the Kingittorsuaq Runestone, bears medieval rune inscriptions. It is conclusive evidence that Norsemen in Greenland on their fishing trips along the West coast of Greenland reached as far North as North of the present-day town of Upernavik. The stone, which currently resides in the National Museum in Copenhagen, has been dated to the Middle Ages between 1250 to 1333 AD. The last part of the runic script remains undecipherable as it appears to be a group of meaningless characters. However, the first part of the writing on the runestone translated from Old Norse reads: "Erling, son of Sigvath and Baarne Thordar's son and Enriði Á's son, on Saturday before Rogation Day raised this stone and rode..."*

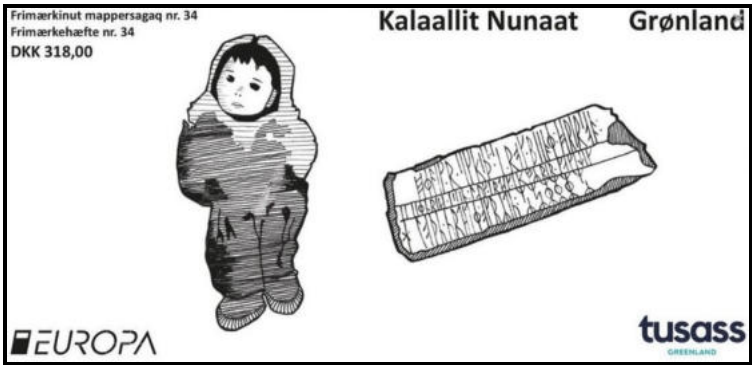


30 x 40 mm



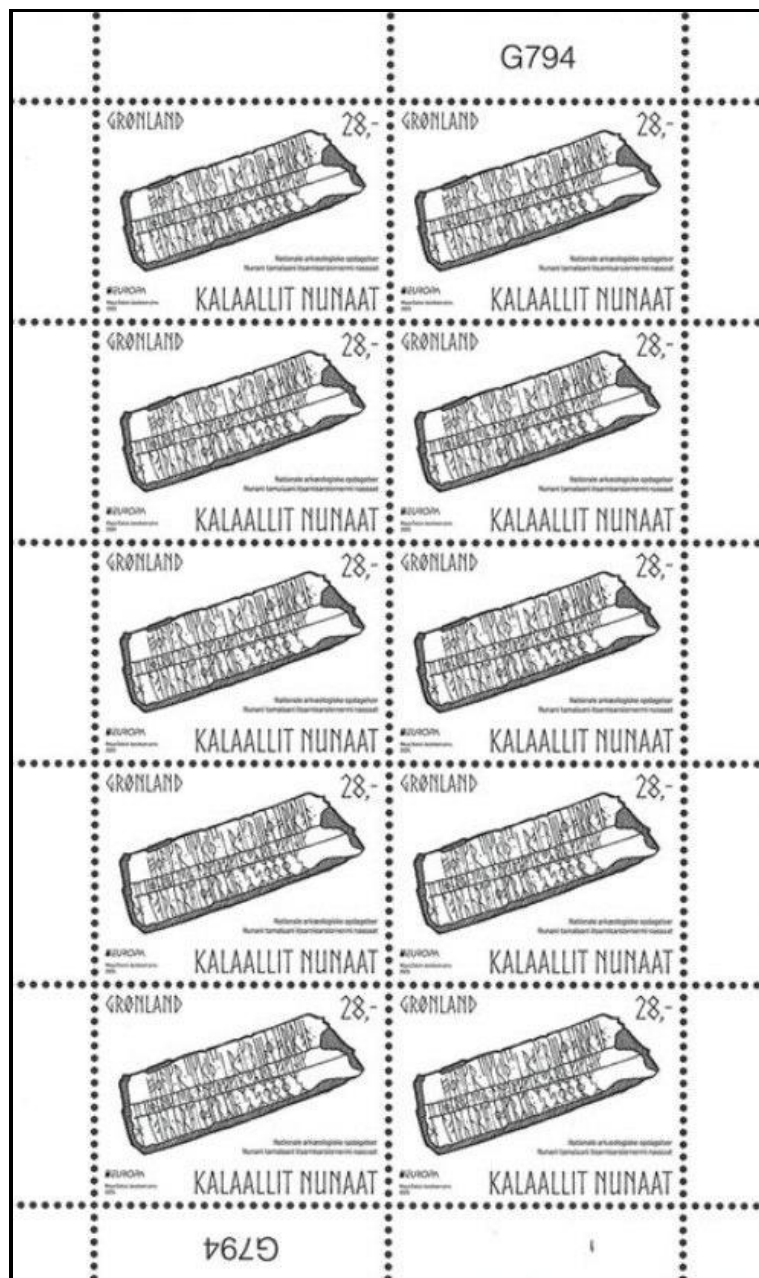
40 x 30 mm

Both stamps have also been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6 of each).



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





1 May 2025 – Guernsey

Two stamps (£1.37 and £1.47) out of a set of 6 stamps with theme “National Archaeological Discoveries” are bearing the EUROPA logo.

69 p. – Ancient Coin, Sark

92 p. – Gran’mère du Chimquière Statue

£1.37 – Roman Intaglio Seal

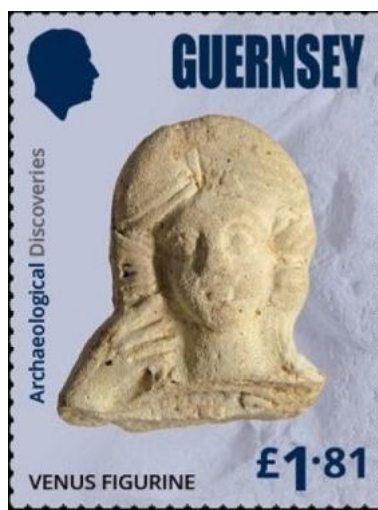
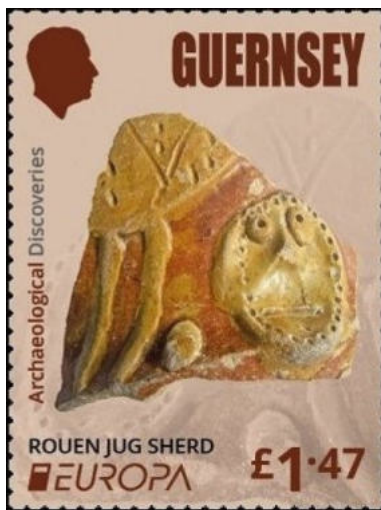
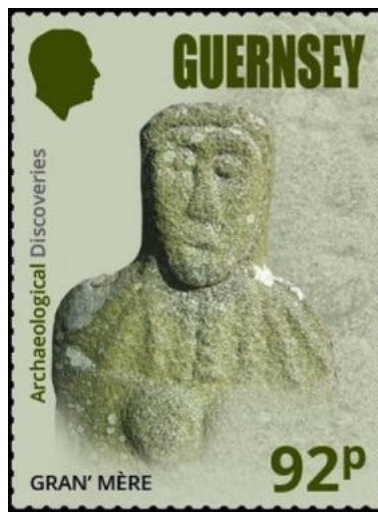
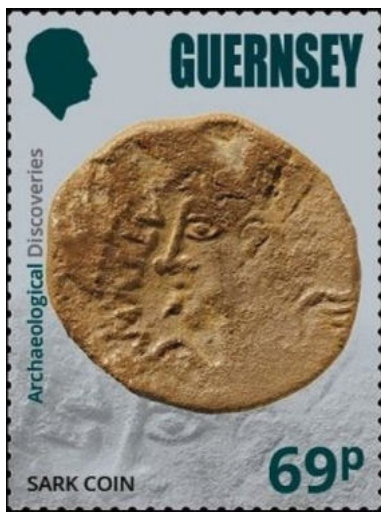
Ancient intaglio from the Bonded Store, St Peter Port - This red jasper intaglio measures just 15mm and portrays a quirky ‘gryllos’—a combination of overlapping human and animal heads, dating back to the late second or early third century AD.

£1.47 – Rouen Jug Shard

Rouen Jug Sherd, St Peter Port Harbour - This fragment of a jug, made in Rouen in the 12th or early 13th century, was discovered by divers. The durability of pottery brings history to life, with pieces often found along the shore next to Castle Cornet or in the seabed.

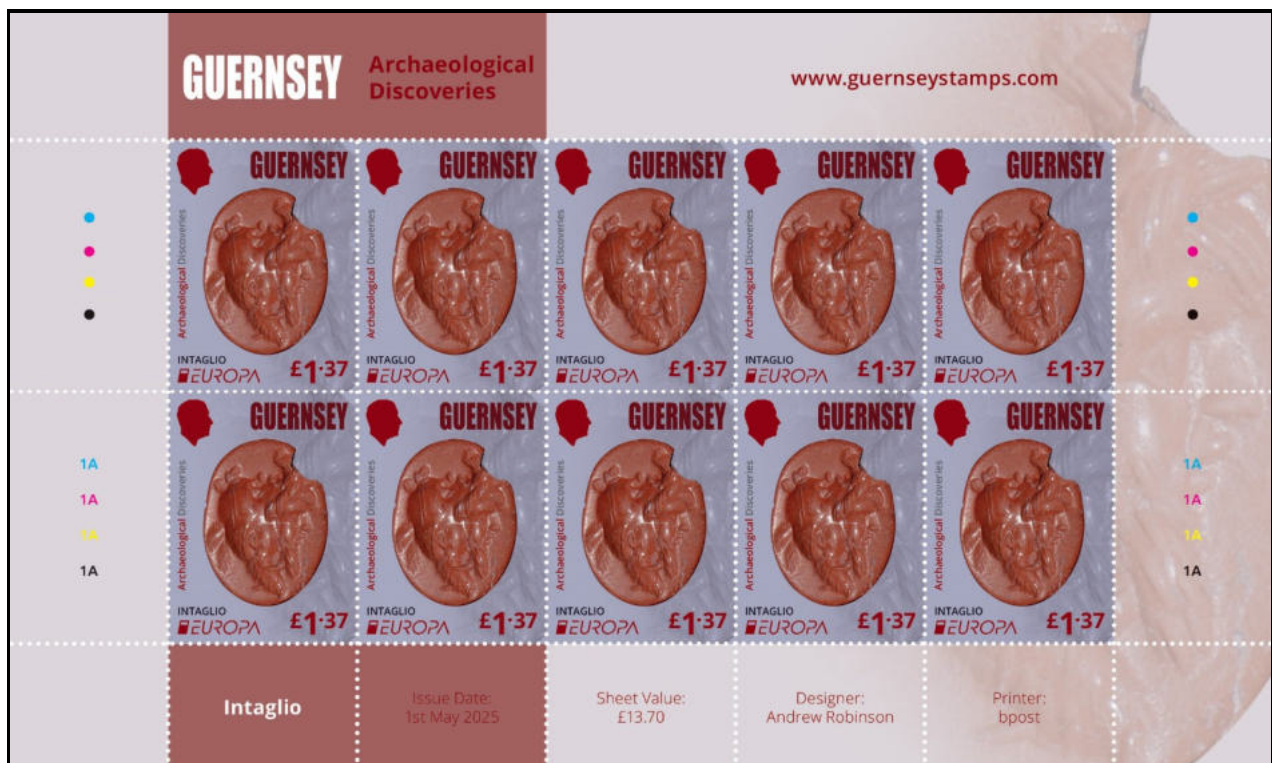
£1.81 – Venus Figurine

£1.90 – Bellarmine Jug



30 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





9 May 2025 – Hungary

1.020 Ft. – Gold Plated Bronze Disc

1.020 Ft. – Gold Plated Bronze Neck Collar

Somló Hill played an important role in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, and was most likely the seat of an elite who hid their treasures there during mysterious sacrificial ceremonies. For this reason, this isolated hill is among the most important archaeological sites in Hungary today.

*Archaeological excavations on Somló have uncovered numerous fascinating finds which provide important information about the history and culture of the region. The archaeologists, with the help of volunteers, found ritual treasures dating from the Late Bronze Age during a metal detecting survey. The **neck collar** discovered at Somló is a unique find, as it consists of an eggshell-thin bronze plate covered by a thin gold foil held in place by its edges being folded back over the rim of the bronze plate. The neck collar is divided into four fields by three bundles of cord-ribs and is also adorned with densely stamped concentric circular patterns. This jewellery was probably part of a set of ceremonial vestments and may have been a sign of the wearer's high social status. The gold and amber jewellery is evidence of a flourishing Late Bronze Age culture. These pieces of jewellery indicate that there was probably a close network of European contacts spanning the Baltic, the Alps and the Carpathian Basin. The excavations have also unearthed a set of wild boar tusk trophies and individual weapons, which are indicative of the rich culture and traditions of the region's warring communities.*

*The two stamps of the special miniature sheet focus on the **bronze neck collar** covered in ornate gold foil, and an **ornate bronze disc** likewise covered in gold foil with amber beads, while the design of the frame features a composition of artefacts from Hoard I.*



30 x 40 mm



130 x 90 mm

8 May 2025 – Ireland

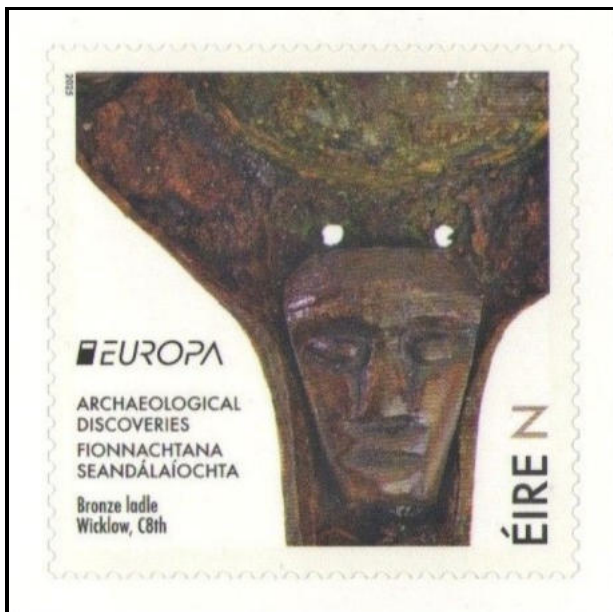
Value N (no face value, €1.65) – Bronze Ladle, Ballynapark

Value W (no face value, €2.65) – Viking Brooch, Dublin

The National Archaeological Discoveries stamp shows a detail of a bronze ladle believed to be from the eighth century, discovered in Co. Wicklow, Ireland. The brooch was found in the grave of a woman thought to have been one of the earliest Viking settlers. Probably of Norwegian origin, it is cast-copper alloy with gilt, silver and glass



36 x 36 mm



Self-adhesive stamps

The N value stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 self-adhesive stamps and the W value stamps in a mini-sheet of 4 self-adhesive stamps.





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EUROPA: National Archaeological Discoveries

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ROYAL JOH. ENSCHEDÉ

8 April 2025 – Isle of Man

One stamp (£2.26) out of a series of 6 stamps with theme “The Age of Sea Kings” is bearing the Europa logo.

90 p. – Godred Crovan

£1.00 – Godfred Olafsson

£1.90 – Olaf Godredsson

£2.15 – The Chronicles of Man

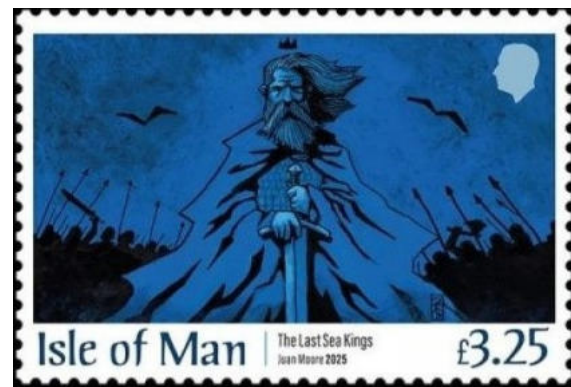
£2.26 – Rognvald and Olaf Godredsson

Part of the broader Age of the Sea Kings collection created in collaboration with Manx artist Juan Moore and historian Professor R. Andrew McDonald, which explores the maritime kingdom that thrived between 1079 and 1265, the EUROPA stamp focuses on the significant reigns of Rognvald and Olaf. These were key figures in the medieval Kingdom of Man and the Isles whose leadership defined the history of the Isle of Man and its surrounding islands.

Rognvald and Olaf Godredsson: Brothers locked in a fierce struggle for the throne, culminating in the Battle of Tynwald in 1229.

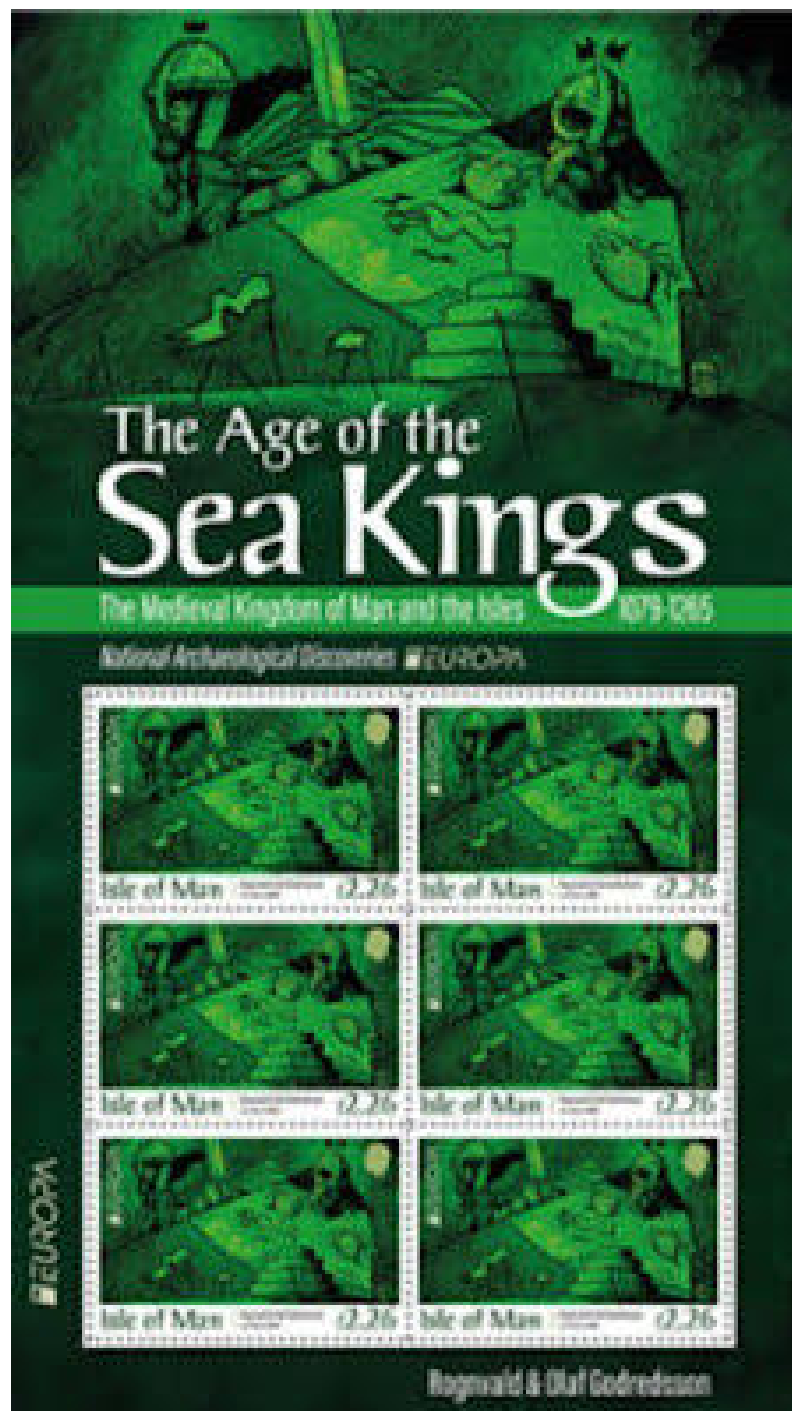
£3.25 – The Last Kings





28 x 41.5 mm & 41.5 x 28 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps and the Europa-stamp also in sheets of 20 stamps.



9 May 2025 – Italy

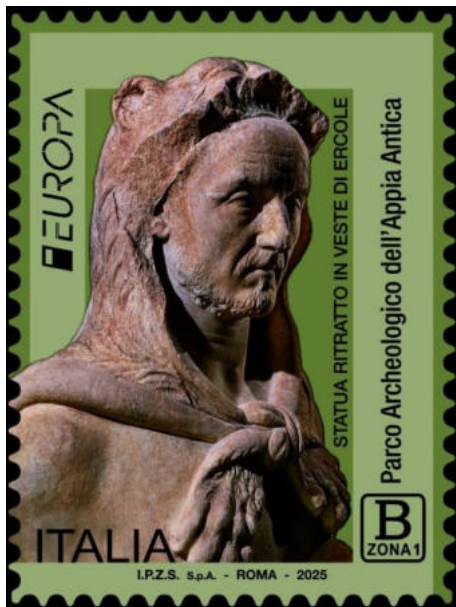
B zona 1 (no face value, €1.35) – Statue of Hercules from Appia Antica Archaeological Park

*Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica: the **statue-portrait of a character depicted as Hercules**, a marble work dating from the Roman-Imperial period and slightly larger than life-size, found in Rome in the Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica in January 2023.*

B zona 1 (no face value, €1.35) – Statue of Apollo the Archer from San Casciano del Bagni

*San Casciano dei Bagni: the **statue of Apollo the Archer**, a bronze statue datable to around 100 BC depicting the god in a peculiar pose, in a slight twist, almost in a dance step, in the act of shooting an arrow, a type that is extremely rare if not unique in ancient statuary.*

The stamps are self-adhesive



30 x 40 mm



Self-adhesive stamps

5 May 2025 – Jersey

Two stamps (£1.20 & £3.00) out of a set of 6 stamps with theme “Archaeological Discoveries on Jersey” are bearing the EUROPA logo.

80 p. – Trade Discoveries

£1.20 – Coin Horde

£1.35 – Corbelled Tomb, La Sergent

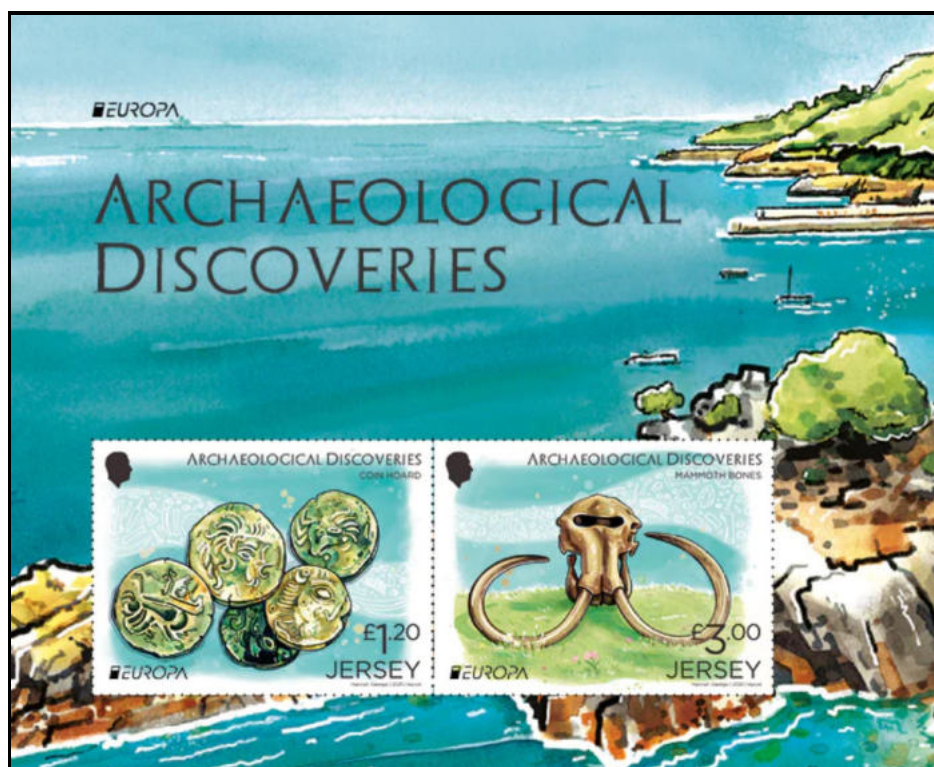
£1.90 – La Cotte

£2.30 – La Pouquelaye de Faldouet

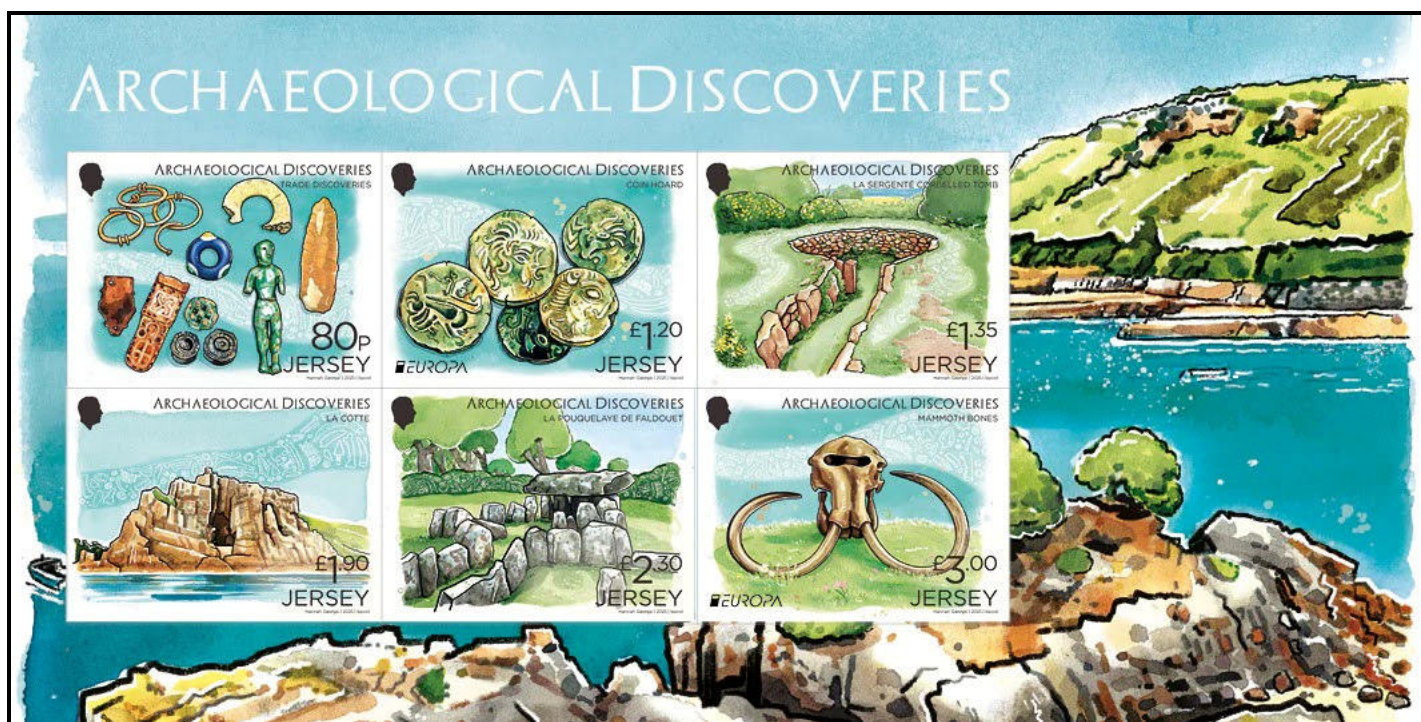
£3.00 – Mammoth Bones

La Cotte in Jersey, Channel Islands is a prolific site for archaeological discoveries. One of the most well-known being the discovery of woolly mammoth bones. In 1966, two archaeologists uncovered two piles of woolly mammoth and rhino bones. This find has allowed archaeologists in Jersey to gain an insight into potential Neolithic hunting techniques, which due to the state of the bones, suggest the mammoths fell from the top of La Cotte, which would have been a steep ravine at that time.

The 2 Europa-stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet



The 6 stamps of this issue have also been issued in a souvenir sheet



195 x 105 mm

The Europa-stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



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EUROPA

PRINTED BY SPOST

SHEET VALUE £30.00



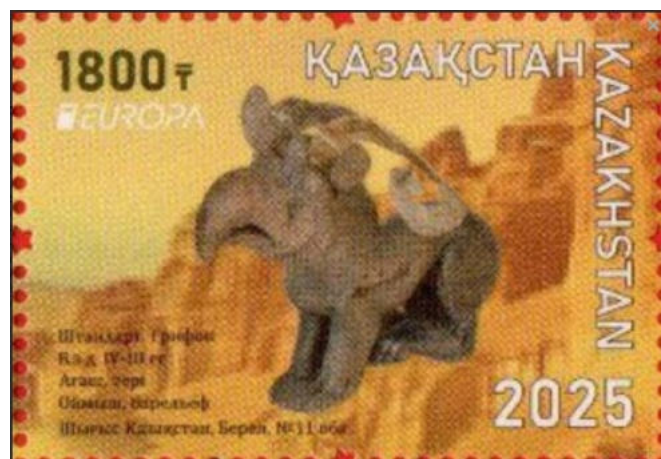
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISCOVERIES

17 June 2025 – Kazakhstan

1.800 KZT – Archaeological discoveries

1.800 KZT – Archaeological discoveries

The stamp is a vivid reflection of significant archaeological discoveries that enrich our cultural heritage. This unique stamp depicts the Griffin Standard found in Berelsky Kurgan 11. This artifact, made of wood and leather, is an outstanding example of the craftsmanship of ancient artisans. Artifact Characteristics: Material: Wood, leather. Technique: Carving, bas-relief. Dimensions: Height – 22.5 cm; Width – 5.5 cm. Unique materials for the creation of the stamp were provided by the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The sketch of the postage stamp was developed with the participation of the museum's leading researchers, which underlines the importance of this discovery for our history. This brand not only demonstrates our historical skills, but also connects us with our ancestors and their way of life. It serves as a reminder of Kazakhstan's rich cultural heritage and its importance in world history.



9 May 2025 – Kosovo

NOTE - those stamps don't bear the official Europa stamps **logo** neither the word "Europa" - Kosovo isn't a PostEurop member.

€1.00 – Archaeological discoveries

€2.00 – Archaeological discoveries

€2.00 – Archaeological discoveries

Those postage stamps presents one of the most important archaeological discoveries in Kosovo, in the Ulpiana archaeological park.

The postage stamp motifs bear images dedicated to the founding of Iustiniana secunda (the second Justinian), described as an urbs Dardaniae by the emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora (535-545 AD), as well as of the houbara bustard (outis), a migratory bird, on the mosaic floor of the episcopal basilica of Iustiniana secunda (535-545 AD), discovered by A. Hajdari, C.J. Goddard and M. Berisha.



60 x 84 mm

The first two stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps (3 of each).



9 May 2025 – Latvia

€3.77 – Razbuki neck ring

Openwork jewelry crafted using the openwork (pierced) technique represents the most striking phenomenon of early – also known as Roman – Iron Age jewelry art in the Baltic lands. In Latvia, such jewelry is rare. The **Razbuki neck ring** (3rd century AD) is the most remarkable find of this kind. This exemplifies the high level of metalworking in Latvia at the time and highlights the distinctiveness of Baltic culture within Europe. Only a few similar examples have been discovered in Baltic territories in Lithuania and East Prussia.



30 x 38 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps printed t^{te}-bêche.



170 x 95 mm

1 June 2025 – Liechtenstein

1.90 CHF – Stag Figurine

1.90 CHF – Warrior Figurines

The subjects used are four of a total of ten votive figures. The solid cast bronze figures were found in 1932 in redeposited layers on the south-eastern slope of the Gutenberg castle hill in Balzers. They date from the Late Iron Age (500-100 BC) and are unique in their thematic composition. Together with compact layers of ash and animal bones, the figurines point to a nearby cremation site. Historians assume that the figures were offered there as symbolic sacrifices to a super-natural power. The Gutenberg votive statuettes show influences from the Celtic and Rhaetian cultures and can be assigned to the three themes of war, fertility and animals. The very different quality of the depictions and the inconsistent composition of the bronze indicate different workshops and production times.



33.5 x 38.5 mm



Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet (2 stamps of each)



175 x 120 mm

25 April 2025 – Lithuania

€2.10 – Medvegalis Hill Fort Remains

€2.10 – Bilioniai Hill Fort Remains

*The study and research of mounds in Lithuania has been going on since the second half of the 19th century, during which time a great deal of diverse material has been collected about them. Recently, the most important data have been obtained from the study of the most beautiful castle mounds in western Lithuania, which were previously known only for their expressive forms in the landscape and legends. The **Medvegalis mound complex** and the **Bilioniai mound** in Šilalė district are the pearls of the Samogitian land, whose cultural layers conceal marketplaces dating back to the times of the Roman Empire, the traces of battles with the Crusaders, the hitherto unknown custom of burying people in mounds, and many other mysteries of the knowledge of our ancient and distinctive culture," says archaeologist Assoc. Prof. Dr Gintautas Zabiela.*



37.50 x 30.00 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



6 May 2025 – Luxembourg

L50g (no face value, €1.20) – Roman Theater, Dalheim

The Gallo-Roman theatre in Dalheim/Ricciacum

Discovered by chance in 1985, the theatre is one of the most important Roman sites in Luxembourg, both from an archaeological and a tourism perspective, thanks to its good state of preservation. Built at the beginning of the 2nd century, the theatre was able to seat up to 3,000 people and served as the cultural, religious and administrative centre of an entire region for over two centuries.

E50g (no face value, €1.70) – Roman Villa, Schieren

The Gallo-Roman villa in Schieren

With 13 known outbuildings, a thermal bath complex with heated pools, and a typical main building, the Gallo-Roman villa in Schieren covers an area of over seven hectares.

The main building had an open colonnade, and its interior was decorated with colourful murals featuring mythological, figurative and geometric designs. The remains of a multicoloured mosaic floor were also found.



48.75 x 38.25 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.

7 May 2025 – North Macedonia

100 MKD – Diatreta of Taraneš, Debar

184 MKD – Panonian Priestess, Isaz

The Paeonian priestess is a bronze sculpture found at Lisicin Dol necropolis at archeological site Isar-Marvinci. The autor of the sculpture is S. Jovanovski.



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.





9 May 2025 – Madeira Islands

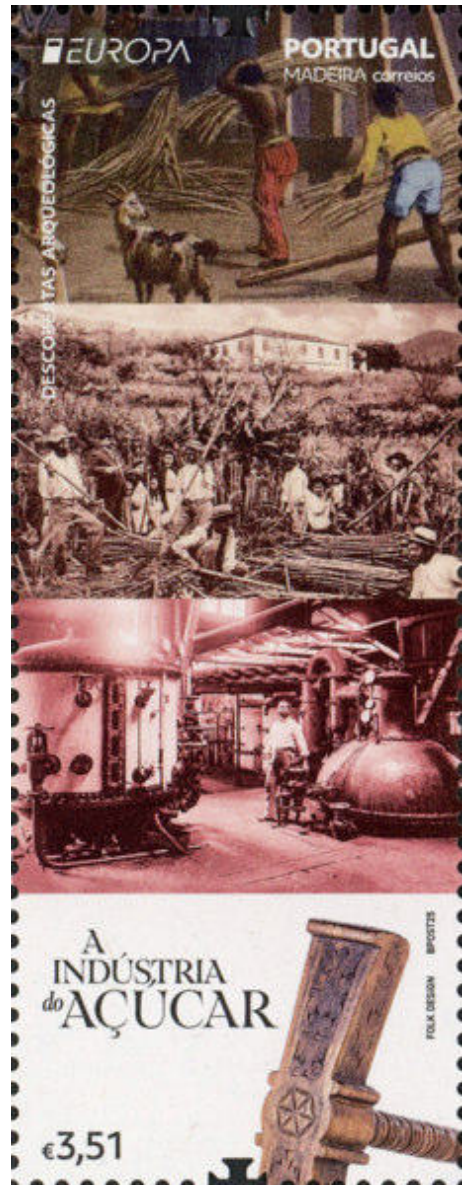
€1.21 – Sugar Industry of Madeira

€3.51 – Sugar Industry of Madeira

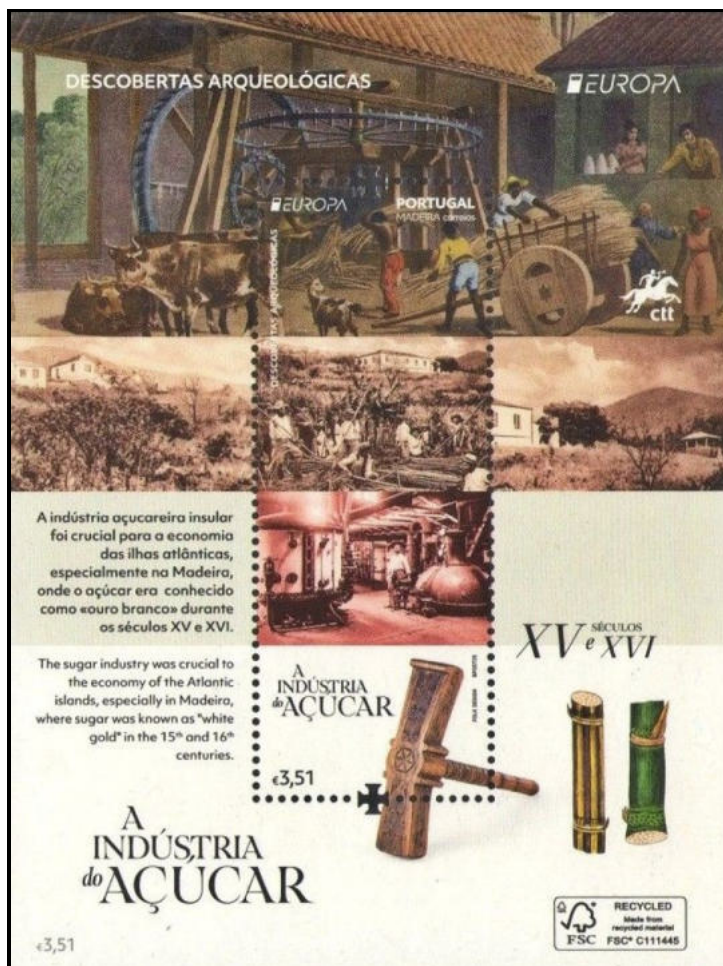
The team from the Museum A Cidade do Açúcar helped to select a set of artifacts, highlighting the ceramic sugar loaf mold, which is part of the archaeological collection unearthed during the excavation of the house of sugar merchant Janine Esmenaut (João Esmeraldo to the Portuguese). This cultural asset reflects the profitable sugar production industry on Madeira Island, which began in 1425 with the planting of sugar cane. Shortly after the colonization of the island, discovered in 1419, sugar cultivation became a central activity in the economy of the Atlantic islands. Within thirty years, Madeira became the largest sugar producer in Europe, earning it the title of "Islands of White Gold."



40 x 30.6 mm



30.6 x 80 mm



95 x 125 mm

9 May 2025 – Malta

€1.91 – Phoenecian Pottery

€2.00 – Phoenecian Jewelry

The MaltaPost issue consists of two new stamps showing artefacts found within Phoenician rock-cut tombs excavated at GKlieb and GQajjet in the outskirts of Rabat, in an area that served as a cemetery for the first Phoenicians who settled in Malta around 2,700 years ago. The Phoenicians were renowned seafarers from the Eastern Mediterranean, who set their sights on Malta's strategic location and established settlements to serve as crucial points along their expansive trade routes - these stretched from the Levant to the Western edges of the Mediterranean.

The three newly discovered Phoenician tombs each consist of a rectangular or oval shaped shaft cut into the rock, which leads to a rectangular or oval burial chamber, where human remains and objects were buried. These tombs shed light on the burial rituals of the earliest Phoenicians on the Islands. The 1.91 stamp shows pottery vessels used as drinking cups, jugs and storage jars. The majority of pottery items were clearly made in Malta as is evident from the distinct local style. The stamp, carrying a denomination of 2.00, portrays personal jewellery items including earrings, bangles, rings and beads found within large storage containers, together with cremated human remains. Such prized objects could have been heirlooms, passed on from one generation to the next. Both the pottery and jewellery items can be dated to the 7th century Before the Common Era (BCE).



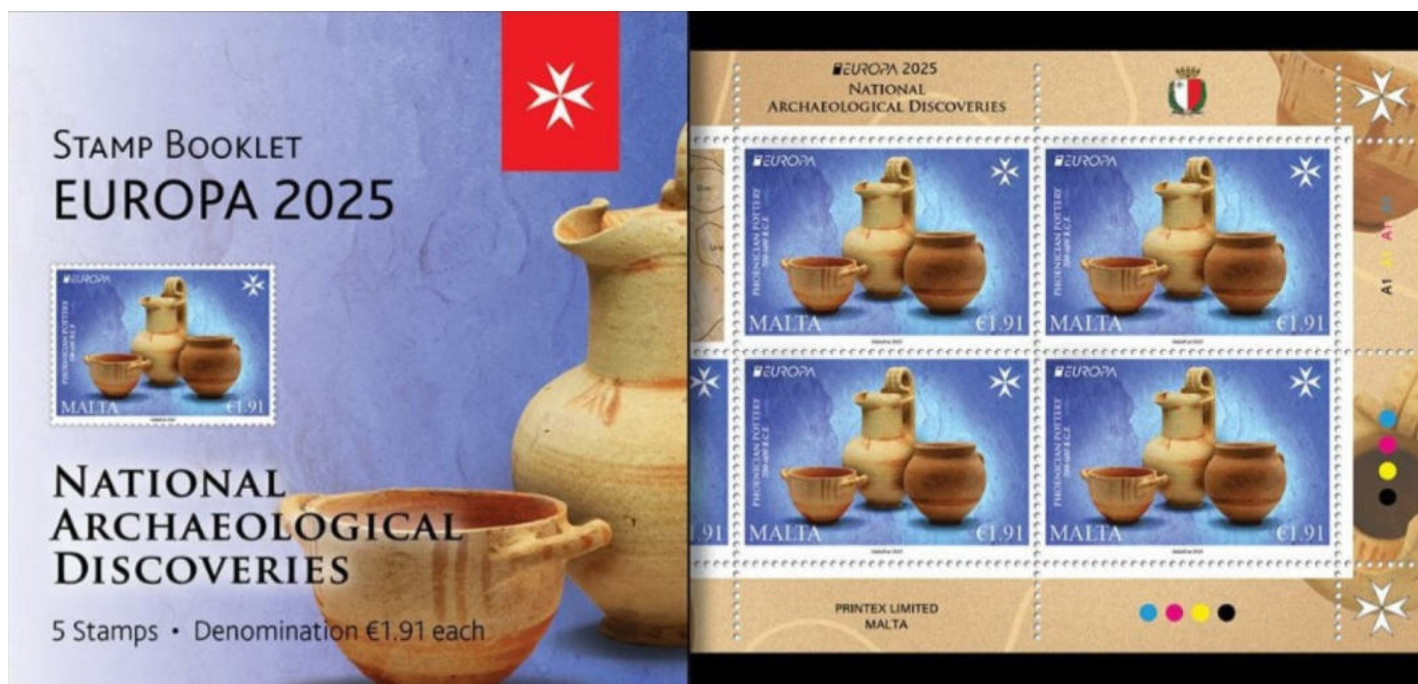
44 x 31 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.



158 x 150 mm

The 1st stamps has also been issued in a booklet containing 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



11 April 2025 – Moldova

5.00 MDL – Copper pendant

12.00 MDL – Anthropomorphic Statuette

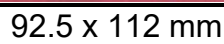
The Cucuteni – Trypillia culture (5th – 4th millennia BC) and its antiquities represent one of prehistoric Europe's most spectacular archaeological cultures. Spread accross the territory of Romania, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, it is characterized by settlements, often of considerable size, with a complex internal structure. The craftsmanship of the Cucuteni artisans is illustrated by ceramic vessels and other items made from various raw materials. The incised and painted decoration on the ceramic artefacts reproduces multiple aspects of the magical-religious beliefs practised by the ancient communities. Some of the items from the Cucuteni – Trypillia settlements of the territory of the Republic of Moldova are part of the national and world cultural treasures.



27.5 x 46 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps issued in a souvenir sheet of 2 stamps each.





EUROPA		DESCOPERIRI ARHEOLOGICE NATIONALE		MOLDOVA		NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES		2025		
EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.	EUROPA 2025 MOLDOVA Muzeul Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală 5L Produs de emisiune Descoperiri de la Căminul Culturii Cucuteni - Trăpale, mileniul V î.Hr.

PM000599

Sughișor de colecție



9 May 2025 – Monaco

€2.10 – Archaeological Discoveries

The stamp depicts the Observatoire cave, where the first traces of occupation date back to between 250,000 and 20,000 years ago, alongside discoveries made on Monegasque territory since prehistoric times: a biface, a lynx skull, an amphora, gold coins and a bracelet.



40 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



9 May 2025 – Montenegro

€2.00

The site of Crvena stijena (Red Rock), located in the village of Petrovići, gained archaeological recognition in the early 1950s. Initial investigations began during that period, revealing a multi-layered archaeological site with remarkable and scientifically valuable stratigraphy. The importance of this site is evident across various fields, including archaeology, anthropology, geology, palaeontology, archaeozoology, palaeobotany and other scientific disciplines, marking it as one of the most significant habitats of prehistoric humans in Europe. The research has so far identified periods spanning the Bronze, Neolithic, Mesolithic, Upper Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic Ages.



42 x 28 mm



The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



9 May 2025 – Netherlands

Internationaal 1 (no face value, €1.90) – Fibula of Dorestad

One of the most famous archaeological finds in our country is the 8.5 cm **fibula of Dorestad**. The cloak pin was made around 800 AD. In 1969, the fibula was found in a well from the time of Dorestad, where Wijk bij Duurstede is now located. During the reign of Charlemagne of the Franks (768-814), Dorestad was the largest and richest trading city in the Netherlands. The golden fibula is inlaid with various colours of glass, gemstones of almandine, pearls, and enamel. Over time, some stones have disappeared, as has the pin on the back. Various shapes can be recognised in the inlay work, such as crosses, volutes, and a small tree with leaves and fruits. The crosses of the gemstones and pearls probably indicate that the brooch was worn as subtle propaganda for the increasingly popular Christianity in the Netherlands. Round fibulae were mainly worn by ladies, and especially high-ranking ladies promoted the new faith. The style of the fibula of Dorestad is that of ecclesiastical goldsmithing, made in Burgundian workshops from the time of Charlemagne. The fibula, one of the masterpieces of the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden, is included in the Canon of the Netherlands under the theme Charlemagne.



54 x 25 mm



108 x 25 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



108 x 150 mm

24 April 2025 – Norway

Europa 20g (no face value, 33 Kr.) – Dog and Collar from the 16th century

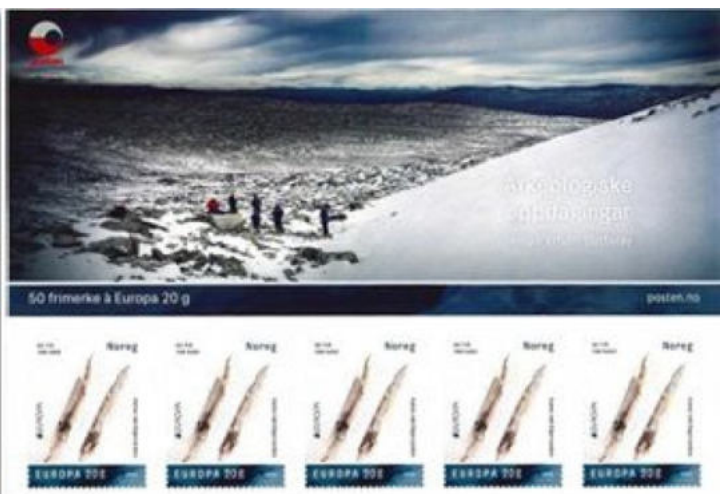
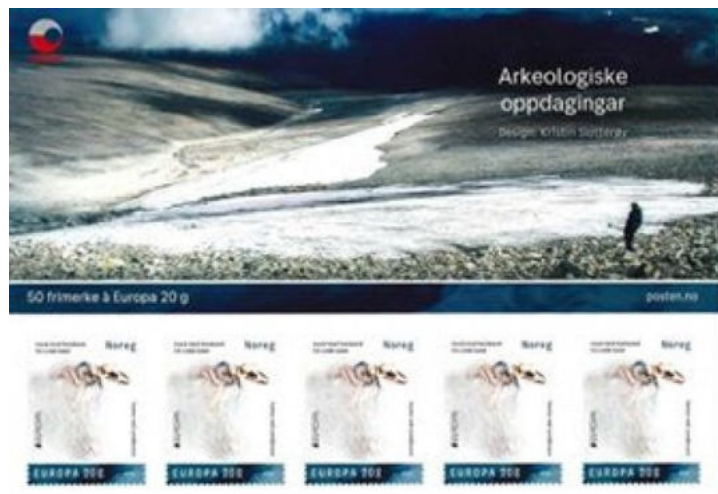
Europa 20g (no face value, 33 Kr.) – Pair of skis from the 8th century

Climate change is clearly visible in the high mountains of Norway, with melting ice and archaeological finds as clear symbols. Every summer after the snow has melted, archaeologists go on fieldwork at the ice. This usually does not happen until early August. During this century, most of the ice in the Inland will melt, and there are still over 150 possible sites that archaeologists have not yet checked. The main conclusion is that more finds will melt in the years to come. The stamp shows a dog with a collar from the 16th century, found at Lendbreen Pass in Jotunheimen.



30 x 38 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps (5 of each).



28 April 2025 – Poland

4.90 Zł. – Biskupin Archaeological Museum

*The stamp shows a photo of the **entrance to the defensive settlement** of the archaeological reserve of the Biskupin Archaeological Museum.*

The Archaeological Museum in Biskupin is one of the largest and most recognizable archaeological reserves in Europe. Thanks to its exceptional value for Poland's cultural heritage, it has been declared a Monument of History. It covers an area of about 38 hectares and contains numerous traces of ancient settlement - from the Stone Age to the early Middle Ages. The most famous of these is the site on the peninsula of Biskupinskie Lake, where there are remains of a defensive settlement from the turn of the Bronze and Iron Ages (about 2,700 years ago). The history of the discovery and first excavations dates back to the 1930s. At present, the museum's grounds include reconstructions of prehistoric and early medieval settlements, a petting zoo or an exhibition pavilion.



43 x 31.25 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 12 stamps.



9 May 2025 – Portugal

€1.21 – Altar to the Sun and the Ocean

€3.51 – Boy from Lapedo

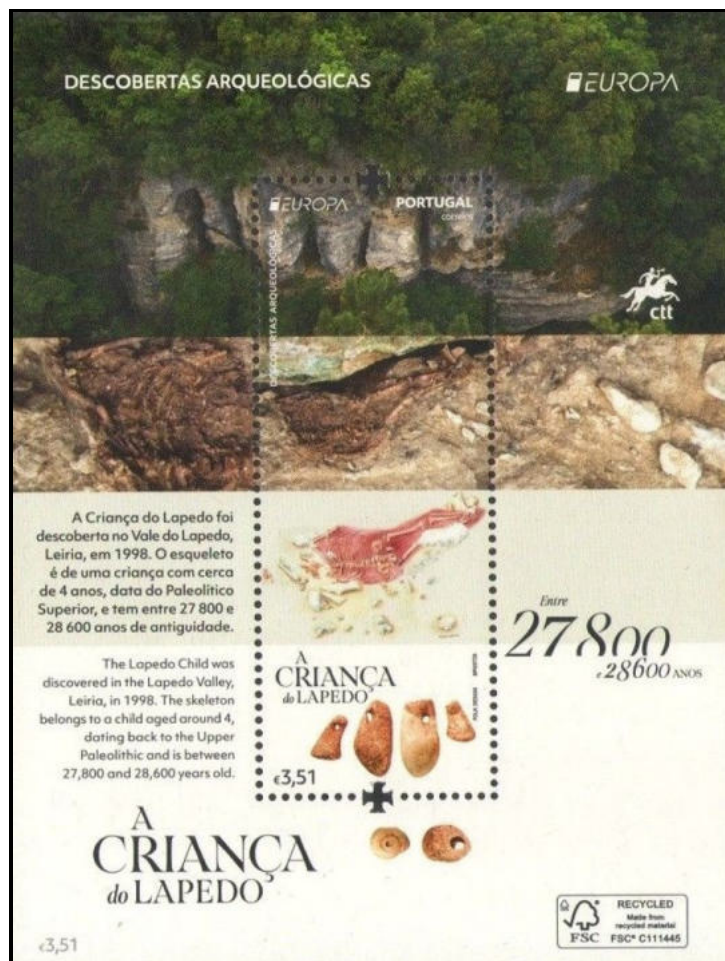
SÓLI ET OÇ[EA]NO / [-] VIRIVS AGR[IC]QLA / [P]RQÇ(urator) AVGVSTOR(um) / ÇVM STATILIA C(aii) • F(ilia) • /5 IVLJANE • VXORE E[T] / LIBERJS A «To the Sun and the Ocean, - Virius Agricola, procurator of the Augusti, with Statilia Iuliane, daughter of Caius, (his) wife, and children. » On a small promontory north of Cape Roca (the Promonturium Magnum to the Romans), near the mouth of the Colares stream in Sintra, we find an archaeological site where, in the 11th century AD, the Muslims established a small ribat (a religious and military complex) over the ruins of a temple where the Romans worshipped the Sun, the Moon, and the unknown Ocean (ignotus oceanus), most likely from the second quarter of the 1st century AD. This attests to the existence of a sacred site (locus sacer) from the Roman era, which later became the westernmost frontier of the European continent. This Roman altar stone is dedicated to the Sun and the Ocean by Virius Agricola, governor of the Roman province of Lusitania, and was erected at the sanctuary of Alto da Vigia, in the mid-2nd century AD. This piece is part of the collection of the São Miguel de Odrinhas Archaeological Museum.



40 x 30.6 mm



30.6 x 80 mm



95 x 125 mm

29 April 2025 – Romania

5.00 L. – Gorgon Medusa Gilt

25.00 L. – The Rape of Europa

The postage stamps feature images of objects discovered during archaeological excavations at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (the capital of the Roman province of Dacia) in 1973, and in the eastern necropolis of Veșel Township, Hunedoara County, in 1967. The exhibits depicted are titled *Medusa the Gorgon* (on the stamp with the face value of Lei 5.00) and *The Abduction of Europa by Zeus transformed into a bull* (on the stamp with the face value of Lei 25.00).

The *Gorgon Medusa*, a gilt bronze appliqué, portrays the features of a mythological creature – Gorgon (the woman with the ‘deadly gaze’) – named Medusa (‘the mistress’), who was said to possess supernatural powers thanks to her gaze, which could kill anyone who came near her. Legend has it that she was slain by the Greek hero Perseus, who kept her head as a fearsome weapon (the Gorgon’s eyes, when directed at enemies, would turn them to stone).

The artefact *The Abduction of Europa* (Europa, from whom the continent takes its name, was the daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor) has been classified as a decorative element that belonged to a Roman funerary structure. Carved in stone, it depicts – within the circle of a wreath woven from leafy branches – the figure of Europa being carried on the back of a bull (Zeus), who, according to mythological accounts, took her to the island of Crete.



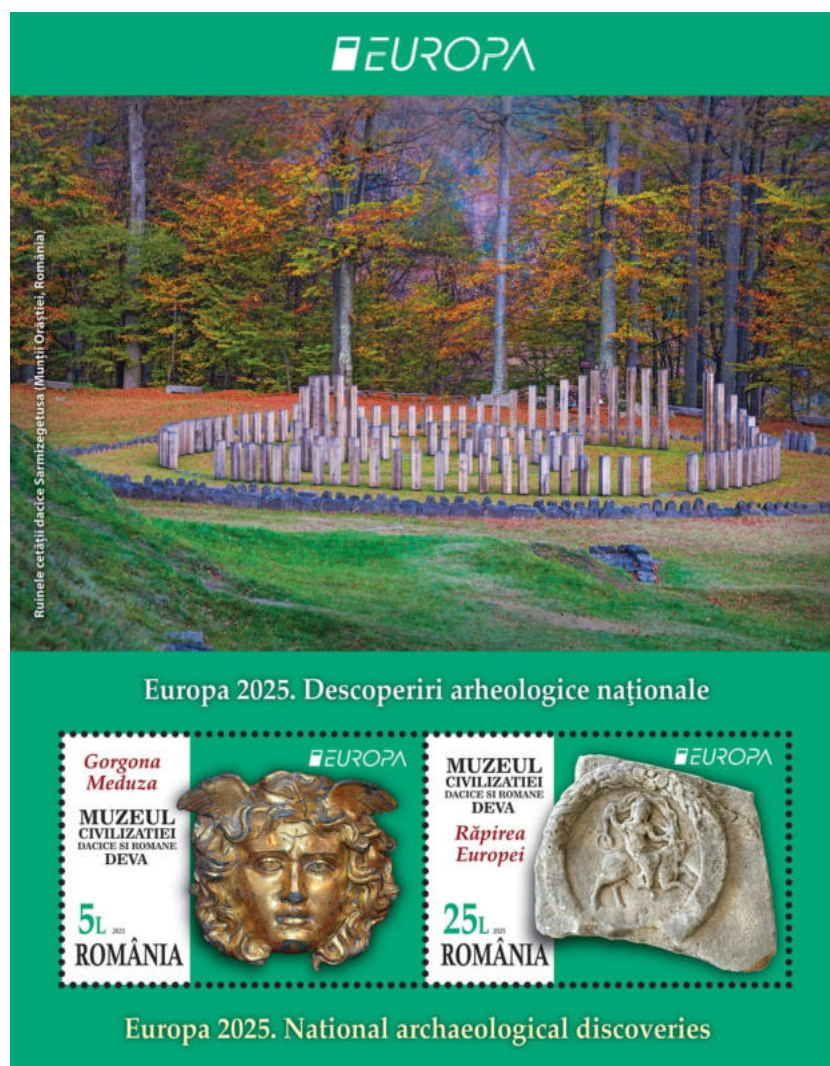
48 x 33 mm

Both stamps have been issued in 3 types of souvenir sheets. Two of 3 stamps + 1 vignette and 1 sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).





A limited souvenir sheet with the 2 Europa stamps has also been issued with a limited print run (347 ex.)



110 x 140 mm

11 February 2025 – San Marino

€2.45 – *Titanocetus sammarinensis*

The stamp depicts the so-called 'San Marino Whale' (scientific name *Titanocetus sammarinensis*), an extraordinary cetacean dating back to the Miocene period, whose fossil remains were found in 1897 in a stone quarry near the summit of Mount Titano. The exceptional find aroused the interest of the international scientific community. The original finds are kept at the G. Capellini Museum of Palaeontology and Geology in Bologna, while the right hemimandibula, a cast of the skull, ribs and left hemimandibula are on display at the San Marino Natural History Museum



30 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in a souvenir sheet (4 stamps)



6 May 2025 – Serbia

60 RSD – Artifact from Belo Brdo Site, Vinča

120 RSD – Artifact from Lepenski Vir Site, Boljetin

Anthropomorphic figurine (5300–4600 BC) artefact from Belo Brdo archaeological site, near Vinča settlement. First research carried out there in 1908, organized by the National Museum of Serbia, is considered the first systematic archaeological research in Serbia and, with interruptions, continues to this day. Entire Vinča culture, which developed throughout the territory of central Balkans, was named after this location. Based on the found objects (ceramic dishes, stone, bone and horn anthropomorphic and zoomorphic artefacts, altars, decorative objects, jewellery, etc.) and the remains of houses, it's been defined as the most significant phenomenon of the Late Neolithic and Eneolithic.



35 x 33.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





30 April 2025 – Slovakia

€2.40 – Opus Signium from Bratislava

The stamp depicts a unique gold Celtic coin – “stater” with inscription NONNOS, which was minted during 1st half of 1st Century BC by mint workshop situated in the Celtic oppidum on Bratislava Castle hill. This coin was part of treasure of coins, which was discovered during archaeological excavation between 2008 and 2014 under mosaic pavements of very rare Roman stone palace built here for Celtic nobility.



26.5 x 44.1 mm

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



The stamps has also been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



9 May 2025 – Slovenia

€1.79 – Bronze Apollo statuette

This 11.5 cm high statuette was found in the river Ljubljanica near the village of Blatna Brezovica. It depicts a naked male figure with a hairstyle typical of Classical/Hellenistic depictions of the Greek and Roman god Apollo. The collar, however, does not match traditional depictions of Apollo and is a distinctly Celtic element. The pose of the body and the position of the arms are reminiscent of Italo-Etruscan statuettes. This statuette is assumed to have been made in north-eastern Italy or its eastern hinterland, including the wider surrounding area of the site where it was found. It was probably made during the period of the Romanisation of the Vrhnika and Ljubljana areas in the middle or second half of the first century BC. It represents a non-Roman deity who, under the influence of Roman culture, was identified with Apollo. This deity could be the god Belenus, whose cult extended across north-eastern Italy and the region known as Noricum (mainly in present-day Austria), and who was of pre-Roman origin. There are no known depictions of Belenus – with the possible exception of this statuette from the Ljubljanica – but he is known of from Roman-era inscriptions, in which he is referred to as Apollon Belenus. The statuette is thought to have been thrown into the river as a votive offering.

€2.06 – Centaur Archer Brooch

Round brooches made of plated bronze over an iron core are relatively common finds in Slav cemeteries from the eighth and ninth centuries in Slovenia's Gorenjska region. Notable among them, for the quality of workmanship and, above all, for the depiction of a centaur archer, is this brooch from the Brda cemetery near Bled.

In stylistic terms it belongs to Carolingian art, which drew on illuminated manuscripts. Most comparable artefacts are from sites in the Upper Danube basin and the Rhineland. The figure of the centaur archer developed in Babylonian art before 1000 BC as a symbol of the zodiac sign Sagittarius. It entered Roman and medieval astrological depictions of Sagittarius via Egypt and was later adopted in Christianity.

We will probably never know exactly how this brooch ended up in a Slav grave in the Brda cemetery near Bled. It may have been made by a Christian who based the design on an illustration from an illuminated manuscript. On the other hand, the Slavs, who were pagans when they settled this area in the sixth century and whose Christianisation under the Carolingians had only just begun in the eighth century, probably did not see this design as a Christian symbol but as a pagan one. The centaur archer may have reminded them of Perun the Thunderer, the supreme god of the Slavs, who could also be depicted as a horseman with a thunderbolt or bow in his hand.



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



9 May 2025 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €1.85) – Goddess of Fortune

*The Roman City of Clunia was founded in the 1st Century BC and was located in the province of Burgos. It was, for a long time, the most important Roman city in the Northern half of Spain. The remains of the Theater, the Forum and the Baths deserve special mention. The stamp depicts a fragmented statue of 2 metres height of the **Goddess of Fortune**, retrieved from the Theater.*



28.8 x 40.9 mm

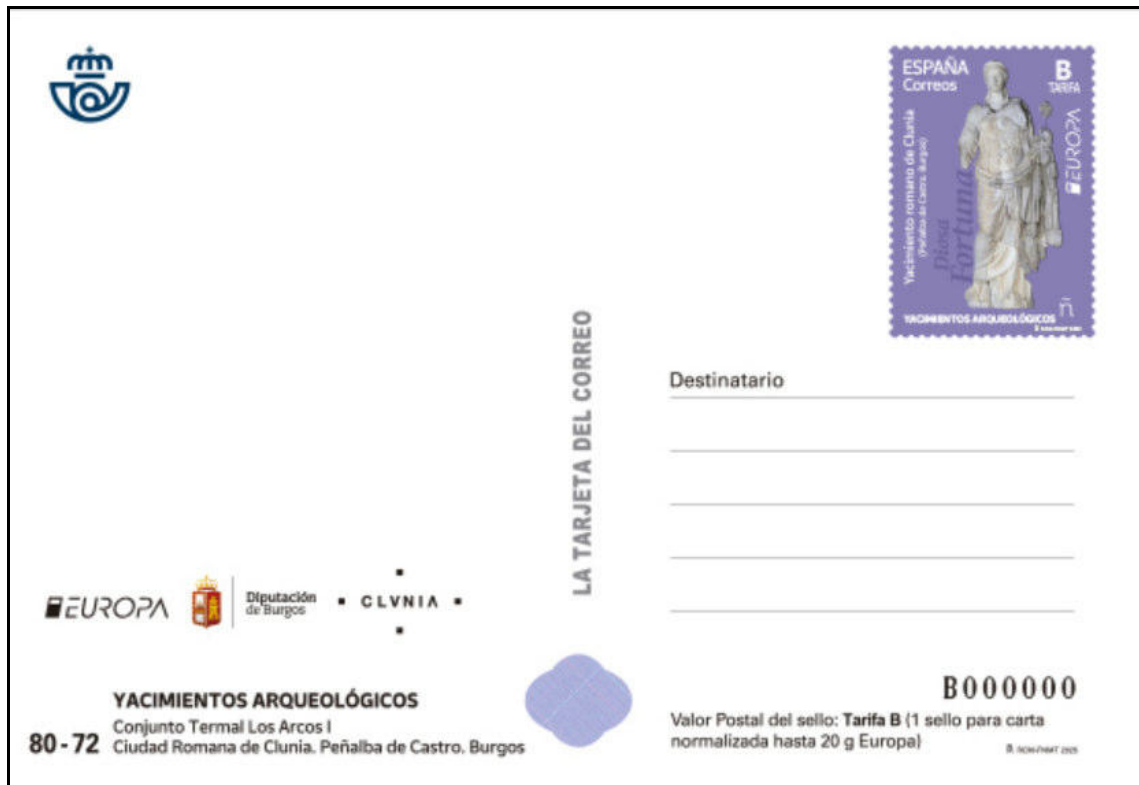
The stamp has been issued in mini-sheet of 8 stamps and sheets of 25 stamps.



260 x 200 mm

A postal stationery has also been issued.





24 April 2025 – Sweden

44 Kr. – Protective Necklace of Birka

44 Kr. – Protective Necklace of Birka

A necklace with a fantastic story, dating back to the 9th Century, found in a Viking woman's grave at Birka, Sweden. The necklace bears charms, rock crystals, and carnelians, and testifies to the Vikings' long-distance trade. Being found in the grave alongside other significant objects, it also tells of the woman's status and way of living her life.



51 x 37,5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 2 stamps.



8 May 2025 – Switzerland

1.20 CHF – Kyburg Gauntlet

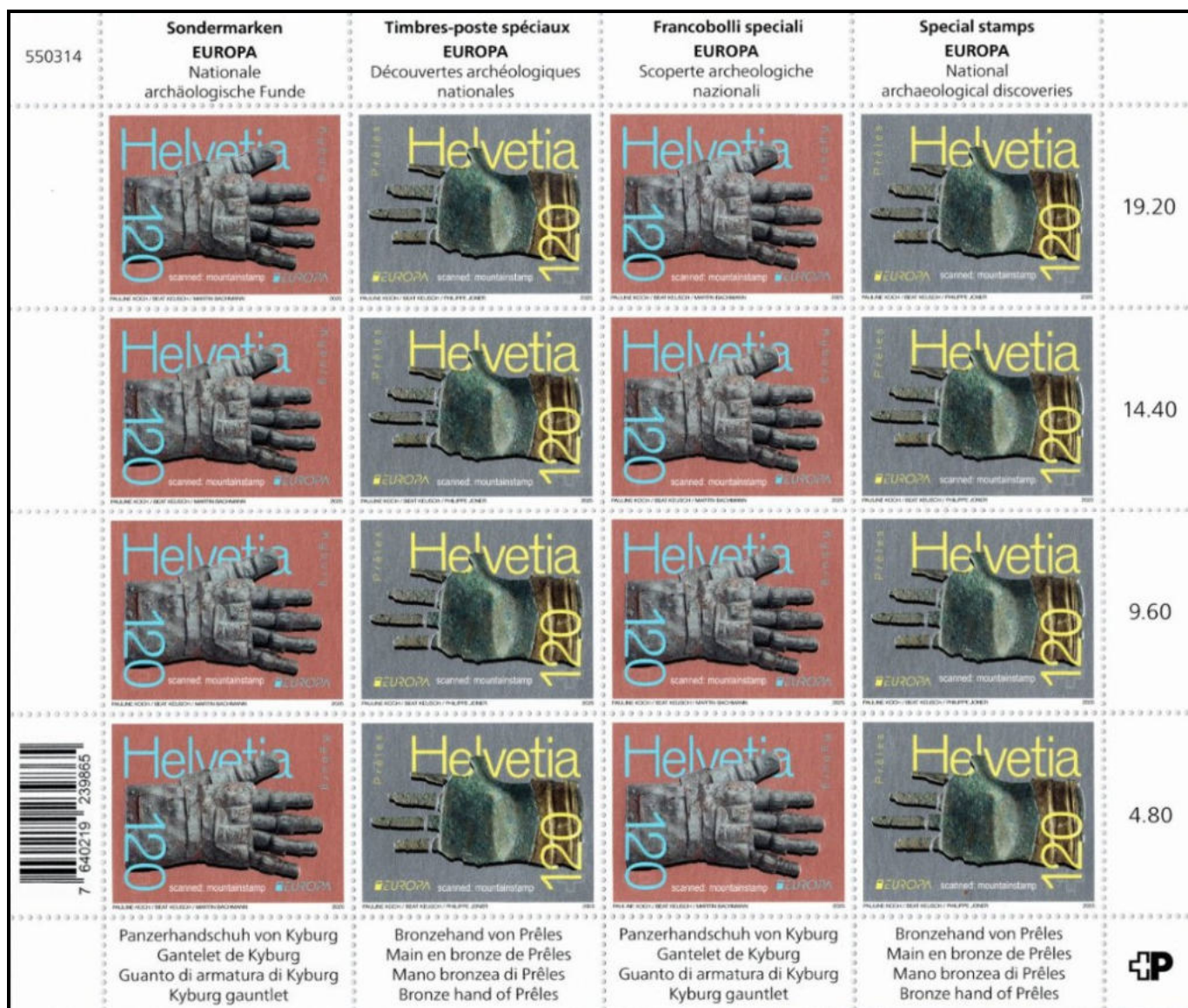
1.20 CHF – Bronze hand of Prêles

Epochal handshake Two hands, two eras: the Swiss EUROPA stamps feature sensational archaeological finds from the Bronze Age and late Middle Ages. The bronze hand of Prêles is around 3,500 years old and was found in the Bernese Jura in 2017: it is the oldest bronze object in the form of a human body part in Europe. It comes from the grave of an adult man who was buried in the Jura mountains above Lake Biel in around 1,400 BC.



40 x 32.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 16 stamps.



15 August 2025 – Transnistria (Moldova)

The postage stamps of Transnistria are not recognised outside of the country and are valid only for domestic service within Transnistria. International mail and mail to the rest of Moldova requires Moldovan postage stamps. The region's name is given only in Cyrillic, as 'ПОЧТА ПМР' (POST OF PMR, with PMR standing for *Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic*).

Value K –

Value K –



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





9 May 2025 – Turkey

35.00 Lira - Çatalhöyük Neolithic Complex

The Neolithic City of Çatalhöyük, which witnessed important social changes and developments such as the beginning of agriculture and hunting along with the transition to settled social life, is before us in all its glory. One of the most extraordinary settlements of Anatolia between 7400-6200 BC, Çatalhöyük, located in Çumra, Konya, on an area of approximately 14 hectares, contains many firsts such as the first settlement plan sketch, the first weavings, the first landscape painting, and the mother goddess cult. The stamp design consists of Çatalhöyük excavation site, figures in wall paintings and a pottery with a human face motif.



52 x 36 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



15 Augustus 2025 – Ukraine

Value A (no face value, \$1.20) –

Value W (no face value,) –

The Ukrainian stamp, issued under the EUROPA campaign the theme of which in 2025 is “National Archaeological Discoveries,” presents unique exhibits from the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine: an anthropomorphic Scythian stela (5th century BC), which depicts a Scythian warrior; Scythian akinakes sword (5th and 4th centuries BC) and an akinakes dagger (6th centuries BC); the Papai (supreme Scythian deity) finial (4th century B.C.), a sacred element used during religious ceremonies; bronze cauldrons (4th and 3rd centuries B.C.), utensils for cooking and for sacred ceremony during the rituals of the Scythian nobility. The statue of the Scythian warrior comes from a Scythian kurgan (burial mound) near the village of Novovasylivka, Mykolaiv oblast. The statue was installed on the kurgan as a sign of special respect for the warrior — a fellow soldier, commander, defender and clan leader — buried under an almost 2-meter-high mound. The stela, made of a slab of limestone, has been standing above the kurgan for centuries, reminding all future generations of the glorious warrior. We also remember him, and we continue his work with dignity: we defend our native land from enemies, no matter how formidable they may seem.



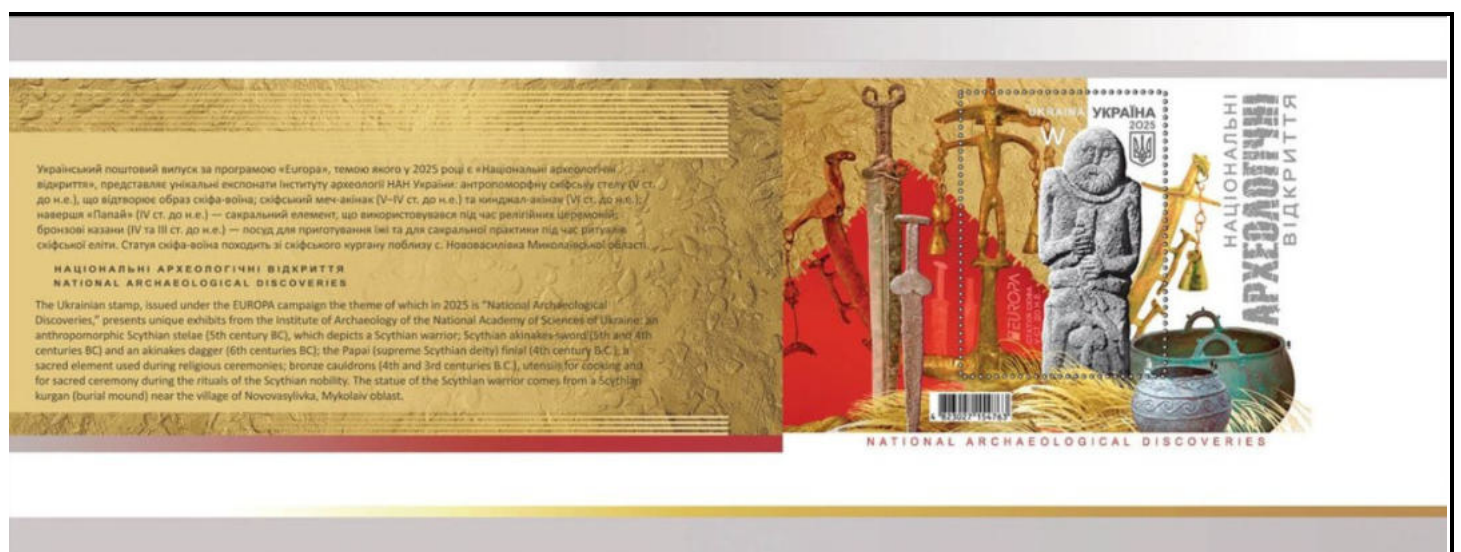
40,5 x 30 mm



100 x 88 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 4 stamps.

A booklet of 1 souvenir sheet of 1 stamp (W value) has been issued.



The block has been issued at 5.000 ex. (2.000 ex as a booklet) and is only reserved to whom subscribed to a premium subscription for all 2025 Ukrainian issues.

27 May 2025 – Vatican City

€0.10 – Sculpture from the Necropolis of the Via Triumphalis

€0.15 – Sculpture from the Necropolis of the Via Triumphalis

€1.30 – Sculpture from the Necropolis of the Via Triumphalis

The value selected for the 2025 Europa stamp competition reproduces a detail of an artefact discovered in the Vatican during excavations conducted in the cemetery area of the ancient Via Triumphalis, a necropolis along the Via Trionfale, the consular road that led through Monte Mario to Veio (Isola Farnese). The two main areas excavated in the past, connected by the one discovered between 2009 and 2011, have been accessible again since December 2013. Here, it is possible to identify among the many tombstones those of people who were once known. Of some we only know the name: this is the case of Tiberius Natronius Venustus, who lived four years, four months and ten days, whose beautiful white marble head is set in an aedicule stele and has been preserved in excellent condition.



30 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.

Europa 2026

"70th Anniversary of the Europa Stamp – United in ..."

In 2026 (58 countries, 105 stamps) had "celebrating Europa stamps 70th anniversary – 1956-2026" as topic with a common design issue. The winning design is from the artist Klaus Welp. K Welp is a Finish/German visual artist. The design features a diagonal dotted line of 7 connected dots representing 70 years of postal unity. With votes from 50 postal organizations, the winner of the stamp competition was Posti Ltd, Finland. Second place was awarded to JP BH Posta d.o.o. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and third place to Post Luxembourg, Luxembourg.



- 08.05.2026 **Åland** – 2 stamps (Europe)
- 24.04.2026 **Albania** – 1 stamp (€1.25)
- 11.05.2026 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€4.85)
- 05.05.2026 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€2.00)
- 10.04.2026 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (400 AMD)
- 24.04.2026 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.25)
- 15.04.2026 **Azerbaijan** – 1 stamp (1.00 AZN)
- 09.05.2026 **Azores** – 1 stamp (€1.30) & one souvenir sheet (€3.75)
- 13.04.2026 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (Europe 3rd class, €8.85) on souvenir sheet
- ??.?? 2026 **Bosnia and Heregovina** – no info available yet
- 05.04.2026 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 1 stamp (4.00 BAM) & 1 souvenir sheet (4.00 BAM)
- 22.04.2026 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 1 stamp (3.60 BAM.) & 1 souvenir sheet (3.60 BAM)
- 30.04.2026 **Bulgaria** – 1 stamp (0.80 L.), one souvenir sheet with 2 stamps (0.80 & 1.65 L.)
- 08.05.2026 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x B value €1.70)
- 11.05.2026 **Cyprus** – 1 stamp (€0.64)
- 14.05.2026 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (50 TLY & 64 TLY)
- 06.05.2026 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 48.– Kc.)
- 09.05.2026 **Estonia** – 1 stamp (€3.90)
- 26.05.2026 **Faroe Islands** – 1 stamp (37 Kr.)
- 06.05.2026 **Finland** – 1 stamp (National E value, €2.50)
- 09.05.2026 **France** – 1 stamp (€2.25)
- 08.05.2026 **Georgia** – 1 stamp (5.00 Gel)
- 07.05.2026 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.95)
- 30.03.2026 **Gibraltar** – 1 stamp (£1.96) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16)
- 08.05.2026 **Greece** – 1 stamp (€3.00)
- 08.05.2026 **Greenland** – 1 stamp (25 Kr)
- 01.04.2026 **Guernsey** – 1 stamp (£1.54) & 1 souvenir sheet of 1 stamp (£1.54)
- 10.04.2026 **Hungary** – 4 stamps (4x 1.020.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
- 10.09.2026 **Ireland** – no info available yet
- 22.05.2026 **Isle of Man** – 5 stamps (2x £1.96, £2.33, £2.63 & £3.62)
- 09.05.2026 **Italy** – 1 stamp (B zona 1, €1.35)

08.05.2026 **Jersey** – 1 stamp (£2.35) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£2.00)
27.04.2026 **Kazakhstan** – 1 stamp (1.800 KZT)
09.05.2026 **Kosovo** – 2 stamps (€1.- & €2.00) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
07.05.2026 **Latvia** – 1 stamp (€3.00)
02.03.2026 **Liechtenstein** – 1 stamp (1.90 CHF)
10.04.2026 **Lithuania** – 1 stamp (€2.05)
05.05.2026 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (L50g value €1.00 & E50g value €1.20 & €1.70)
05.05.2026 **North Macedonia** – 1 stamp (184 MKD)
09.05.2026 **Madeira Islands** – 1 stamp (€1.30) & €3.75 on souvenir sheet
09.05.2026 **Malta** – 1 stamp (€2.00)
03.04.2026 **Moldova** – 1 stamp (12.00 MDL)
07.05.2026 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€2.25)
08.05.2026 **Montenegro** – 2 stamps (2x €1.00)
08.05.2026 **Netherlands** – 1 stamp (International 1, €)
27.04.2026 **Poland** – 1 stamp (10.00 Zł.)
09.05.2026 **Portugal** – 1 stamp (€1.30) & €3.75 on souvenir sheet
09.04.2026 **Romania** – 1 stamp (16.00 L.)
03.03.2026 **San Marino** – 1 stamp (€3.30)
07.05.2026 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (67.– RSD & 160 RSD)
05.05.2026 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€3.20)
08.05.2026 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (C & D value)
05.05.2026 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €)
07.05.2026 **Sweden** – 1 stamp (44 Kr)
07.05.2026 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (2x 1.20 CHF)
09.05.2026 **Turkey** – 1 stamp (45.00 Lira)
???.07.2026 **Ukraine** – no info available yet
08.05.2026 **Vatican City** – 1 stamp (€1.35)

No information available yet from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland and Ukraine
Great Britain & Norway have not issued Europa stamps
Denmark & Iceland have stopped issuing stamps
Belarus & Russia : The PostEurop membership has been suspended

8 May 2026 – Åland

Europa (No face value, €4,20) – 70 years of Europa stamps

Europa (No face value, €4,20) – Design which took part in the common design contest



35 x 35 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets (199 x 296mm) of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter.





Sheet gutter

11 May 2026 – Andorra (French Post)

€4.85 – 70 years of Europa stamps



30.00 x 41.00 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 15 stamps.



5 May 2026 – Andorra (Spanish Post)

€2.00 – 70 years of Europa stamps



29 x 41 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.

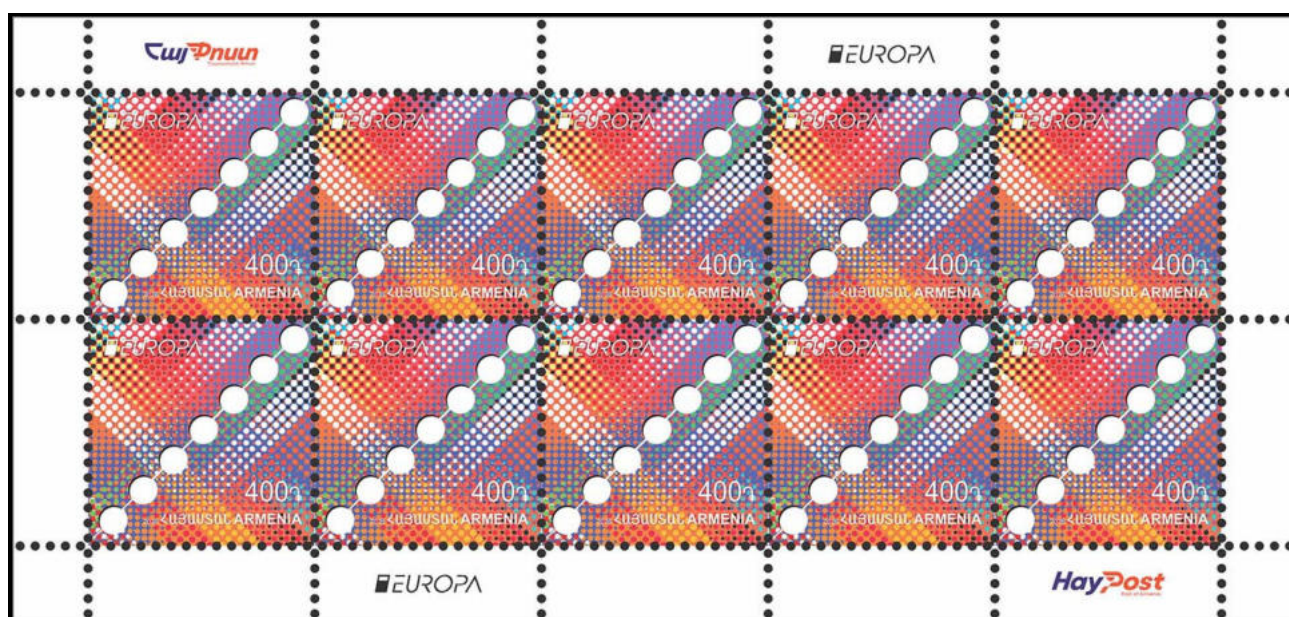
10 April 2026 – Armenia

400 AMD – 70 years of Europa stamps



30 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



24 April 2026 – Austria

€1.25 – 70 years of Europa stamps



35 x 35 mm

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps



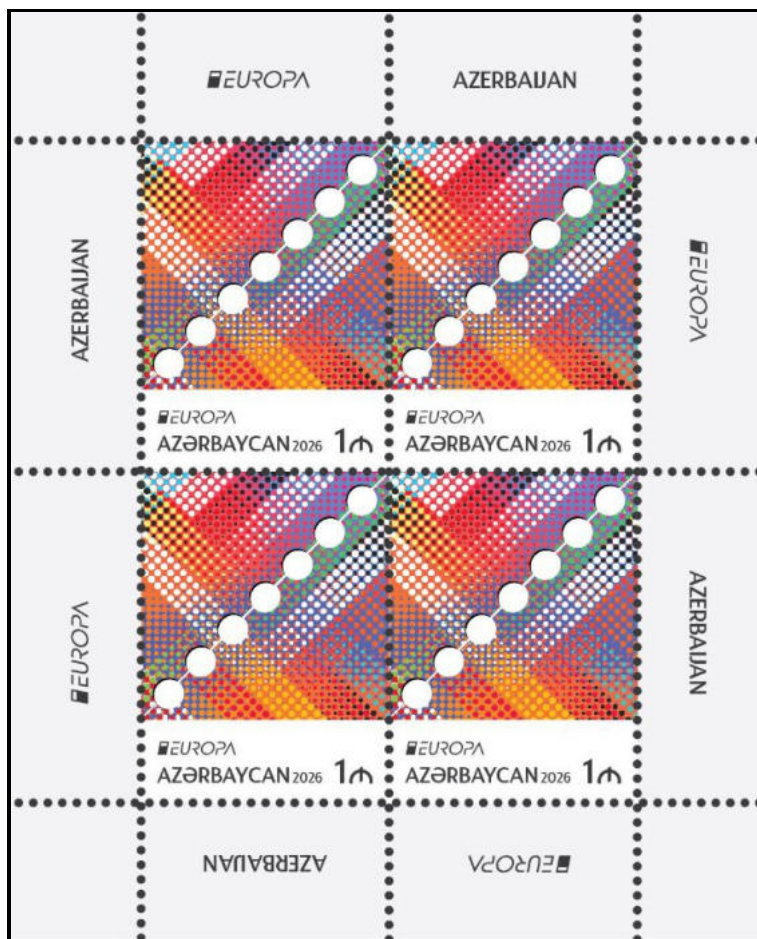
15 April 2026 – Azerbaijan

1.00 AZN – 70 years of Europa stamps



30 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 4 stamps.



The mini-sheet also exists imperforated.

9 May 2025 – Azores

€1.30 – 70 years of Europa stamps

€3.75 – The souvenir sheet depicts the design of the 2010 Europa issue (children books)



30.75 x 40 mm



30.75 x 80 mm



125 x 95 mm

The 1.30€ stamp has also been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.

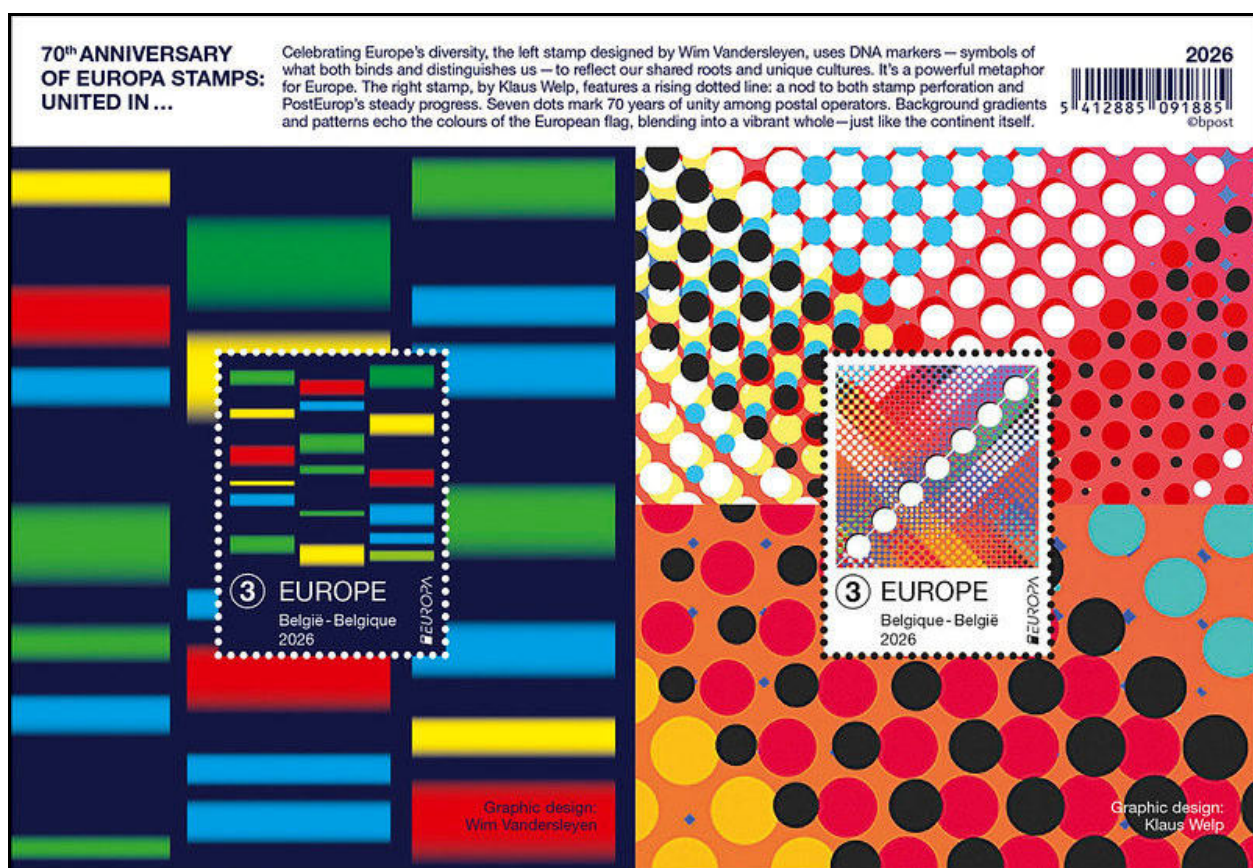
13 April 2026 – Belgium

Europe 3rd class (no face value, €8.85) – Design of a stamp that took part in the common design contest

Europe 3rd class (no face value, €8.85) – 70 years of Europa stamps



30 x 40 mm



165 x 113 mm

9 May 2025 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

No information available yet

5 April 2026 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)

4.00 BAM – 70 years of Europa stamps

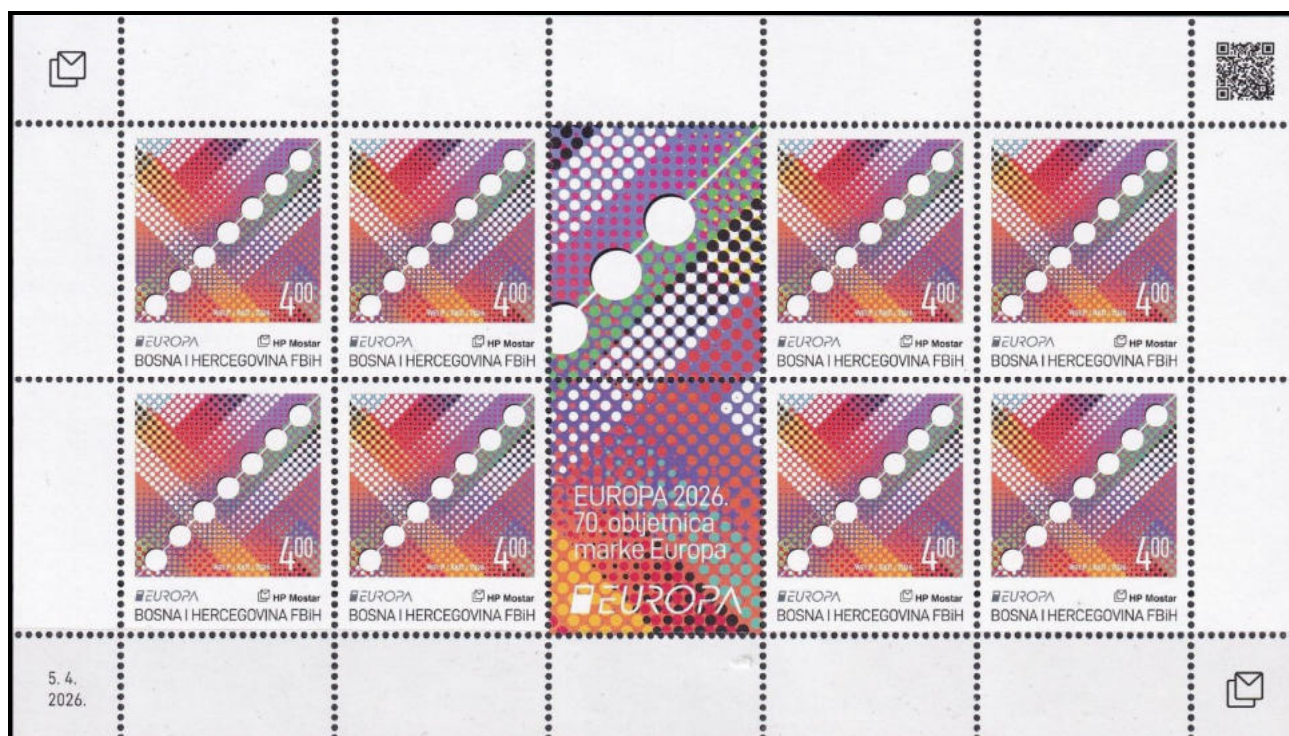


29.82 x 35.50 mm



112 x 73 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 16 stamps + 2 vignettes.



22 April 2025 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb Post)

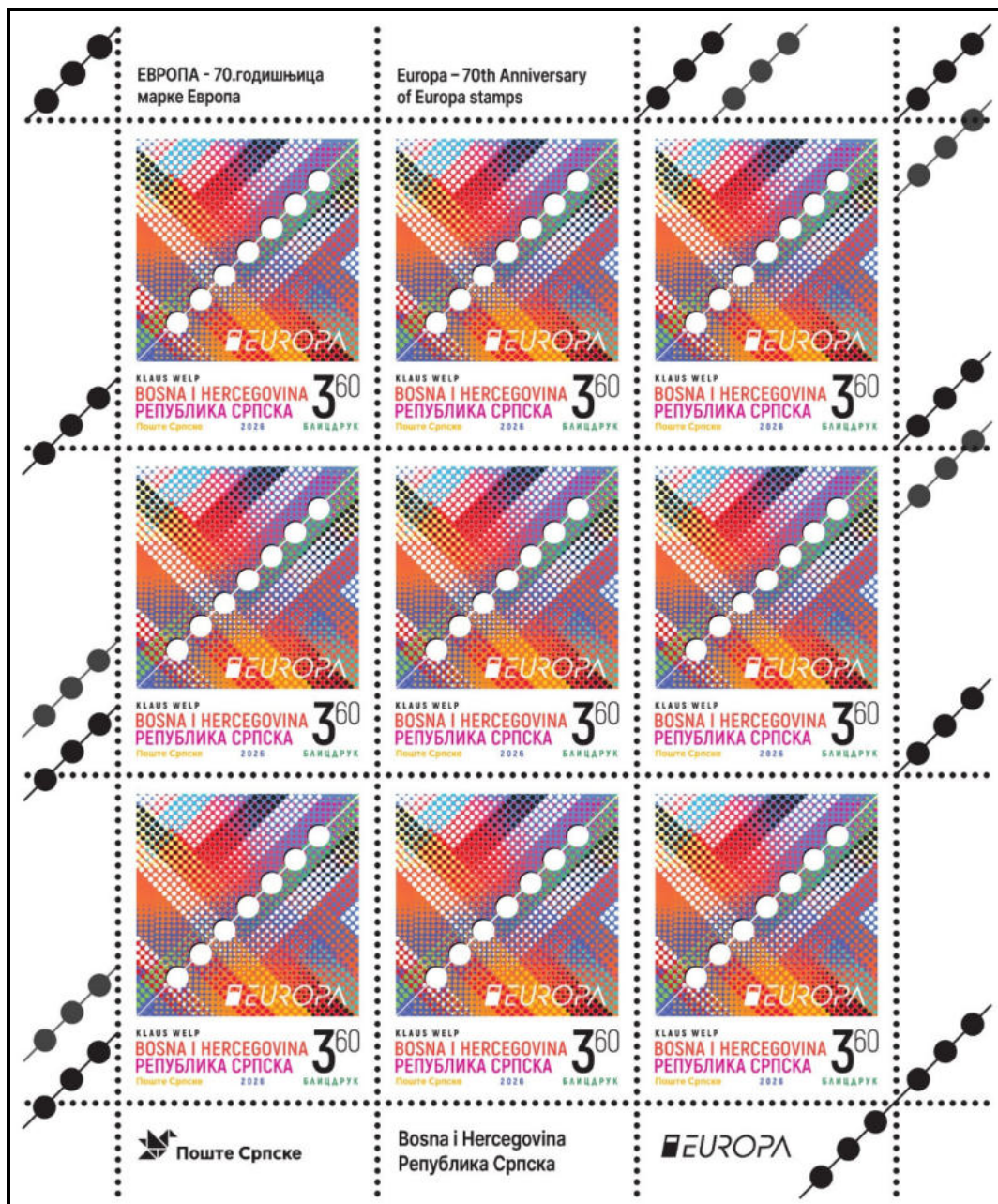
3.60 BAM – 70 years of Europa stamps



40 x 50 mm



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.



30 April 2026 – Bulgaria

€0.80 – 70 years of Europa stamps

€1.65 – Stamp which took part in the common design contest



60 x 32.50 mm



89 x 113 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps (3 of each) and in booklets of 8 stamps (4 of each).





The souvenir sheet and the mini-sheet exist also with zero value.



8 May 2026 – Croatia

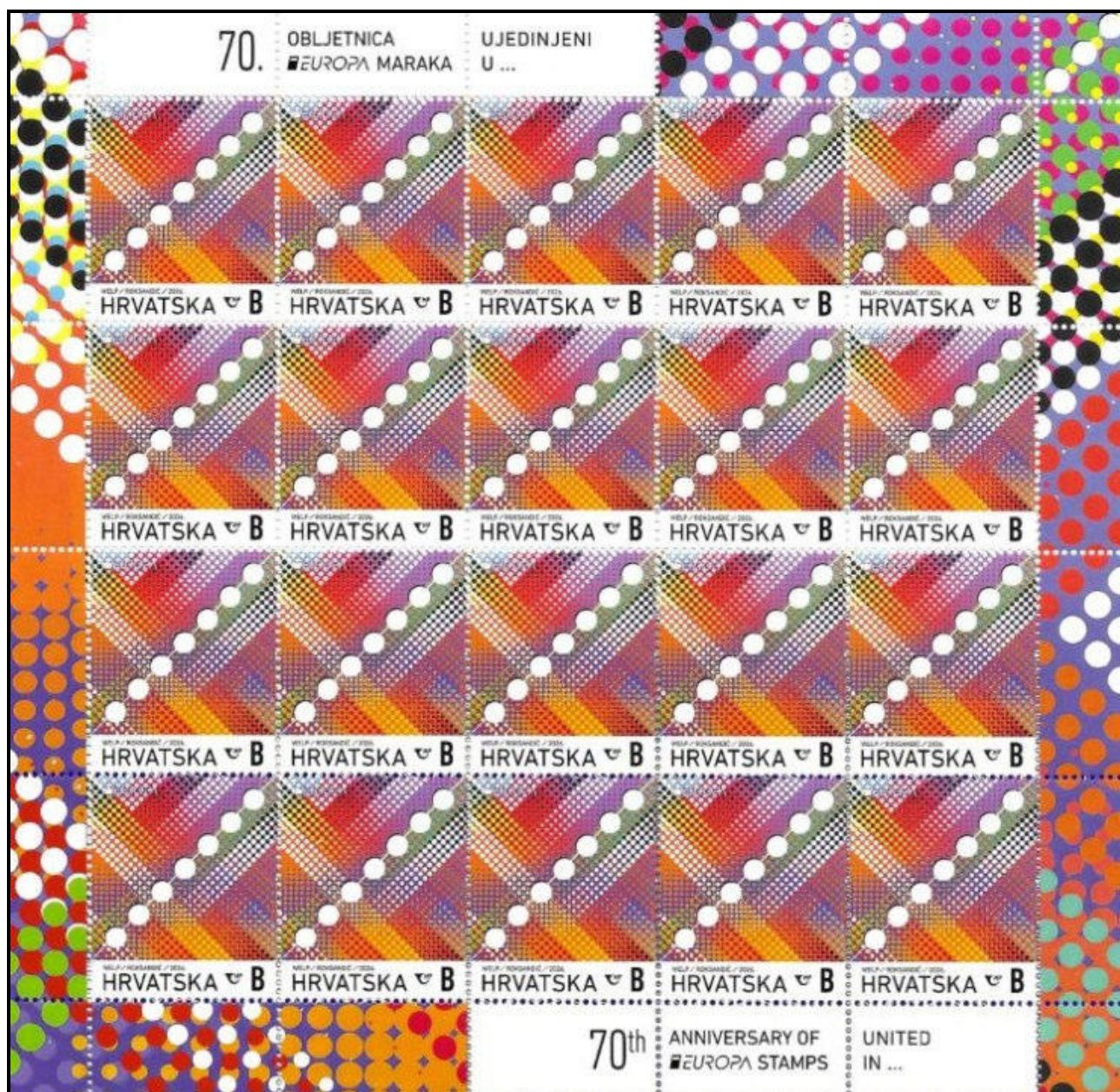
Value B (No face value, €1.70) – 70 years of Europa stamps

Value B (No face value, €1.70) – Stamp which took part in the common design contest



30 x 35.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



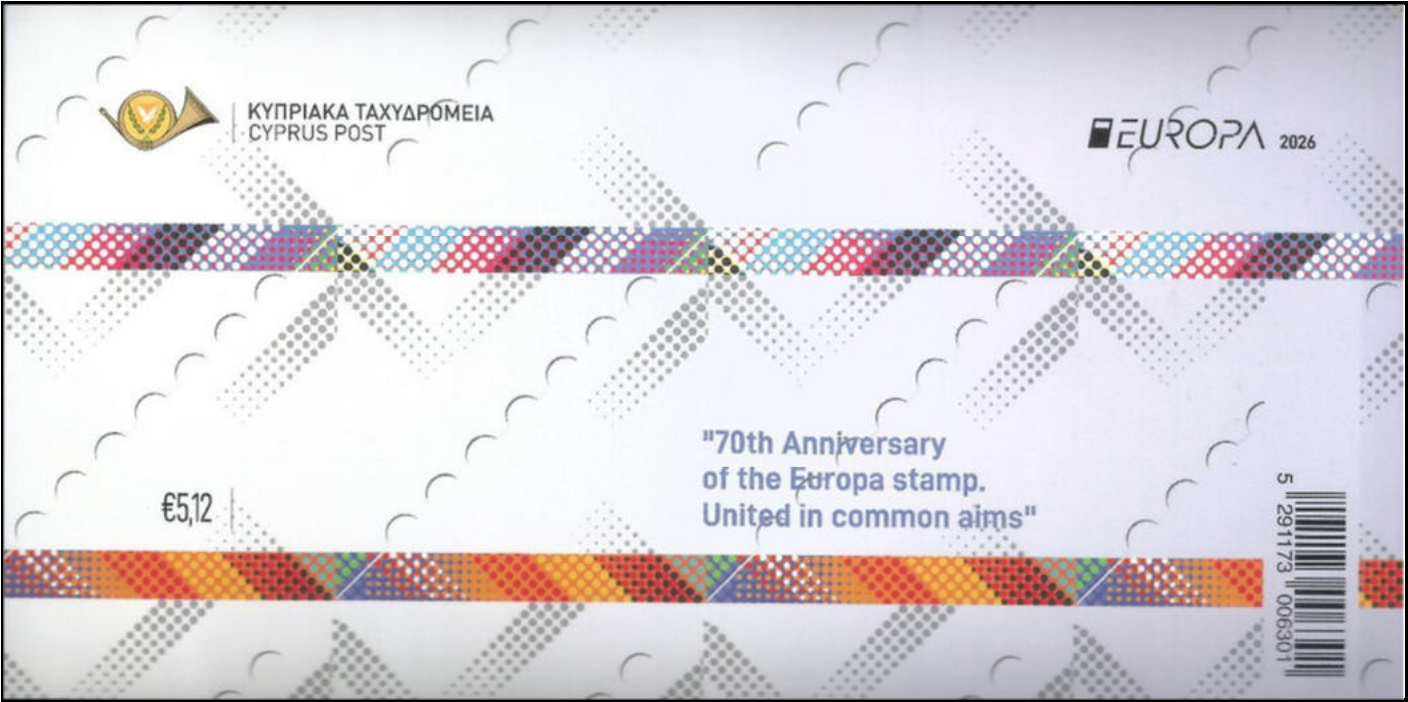
11 May 2026 – Cyprus

€0.64 – 70 years Europa stamps



36 x 48 mm

The stamps have also been issued in a booklet containing 8 stamps. The stamps are imperforate at the top or bottom.



The stamps have been issued in sheets 8 stamps.



14 May 2026 – Cyprus (Turkish Post)

The stamps issued by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are not recognized on an international level, not by UPU nor by PostEurop.

50 TL –

64 TL –



41 x 26 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet (imperforated) and in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



69 x 79 mm





6 May 2026 – Czech Republic
 Value E (no face value, 48 Kc.) –



33 x 33 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



9 May 2025 – Estonia
€3.90 – 70 years Europa stamps



26.5 x 32 mm



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 self-adhesive stamps.



22 May 2026 – Faroe Islands
37 Kr. – 70 years Europa stamps



30 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



6 May 2025 – Finland
Domestic (no face value €2.75) – 70 years of Europa stamps
The Finish design won the common design competition



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 self-adhesive stamps.



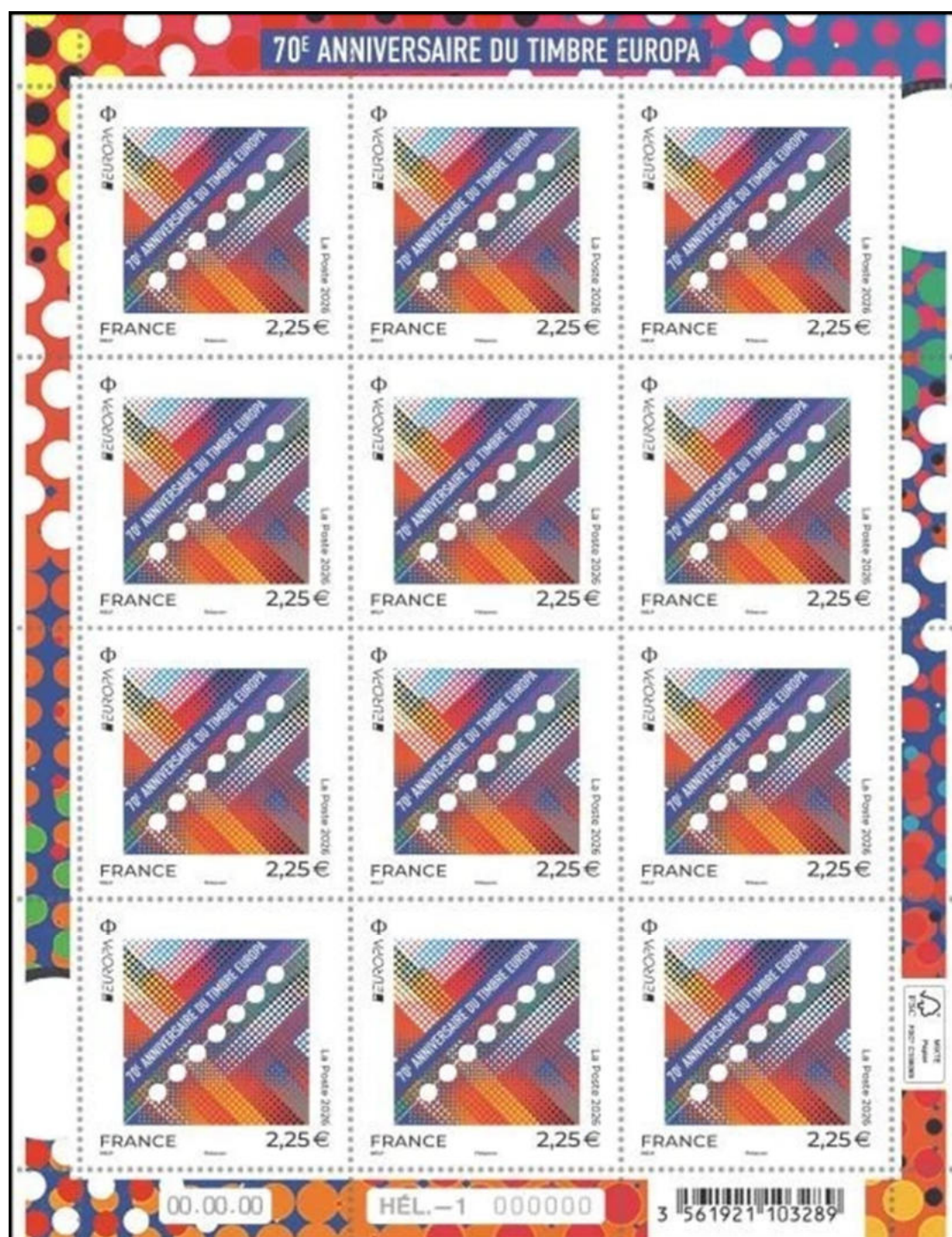
9 May 2026 – France

€2.25 – 70 years of Europa stamps



41 x 41 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 12 stamps.



8 May 2026 – Georgia

5.00 Gel – 70 years of Europa stamps

Note : The Europa logo is missing on the stamps



25 x 33 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



7 May 2026 – Germany

€0.95 – 70 years of Europa stamps



46.4 x 34.6 mm

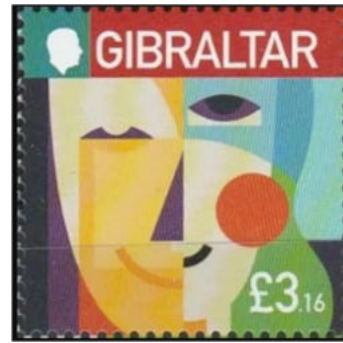
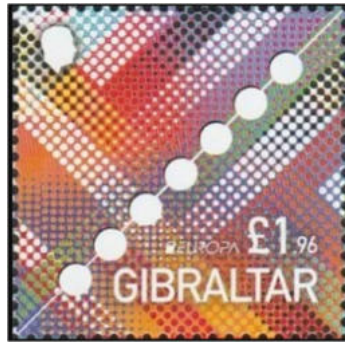
The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



30 March 2026 – Gibraltar

£1.96 – 70 years of Europa stamps

£3.16 – stamp which took part in the common design contest



30 x 30 mm



80 x 80 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



8 May 2026 – Greece
€3.00 – 70 years of Europa stamps



30 x 42 mm



Stamps from booklets

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 2 stamps. The stamps are imperforated at the top and bottom.





The stamps have been issued in sheets of 8 stamps.

8 May 2026 – Greenland

25 Kr. – 70 years of Europa stamps

28 Kr. –

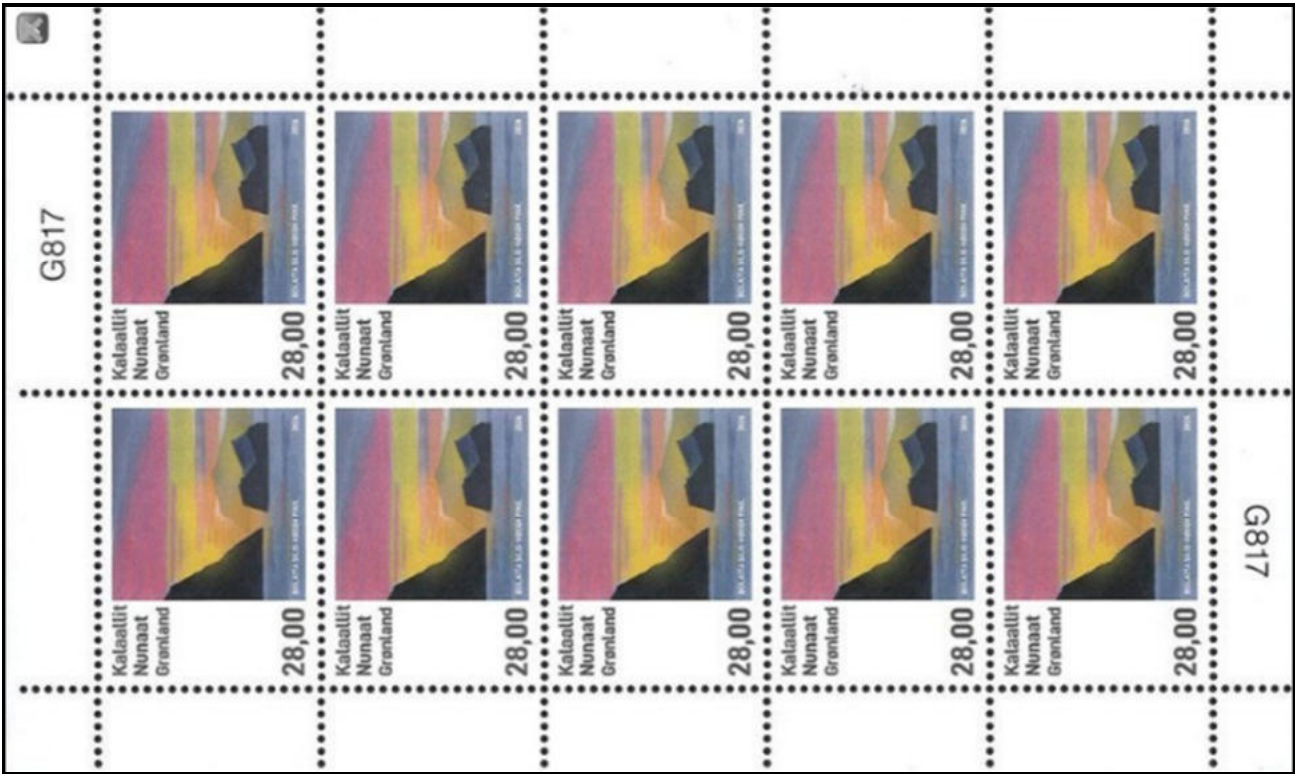
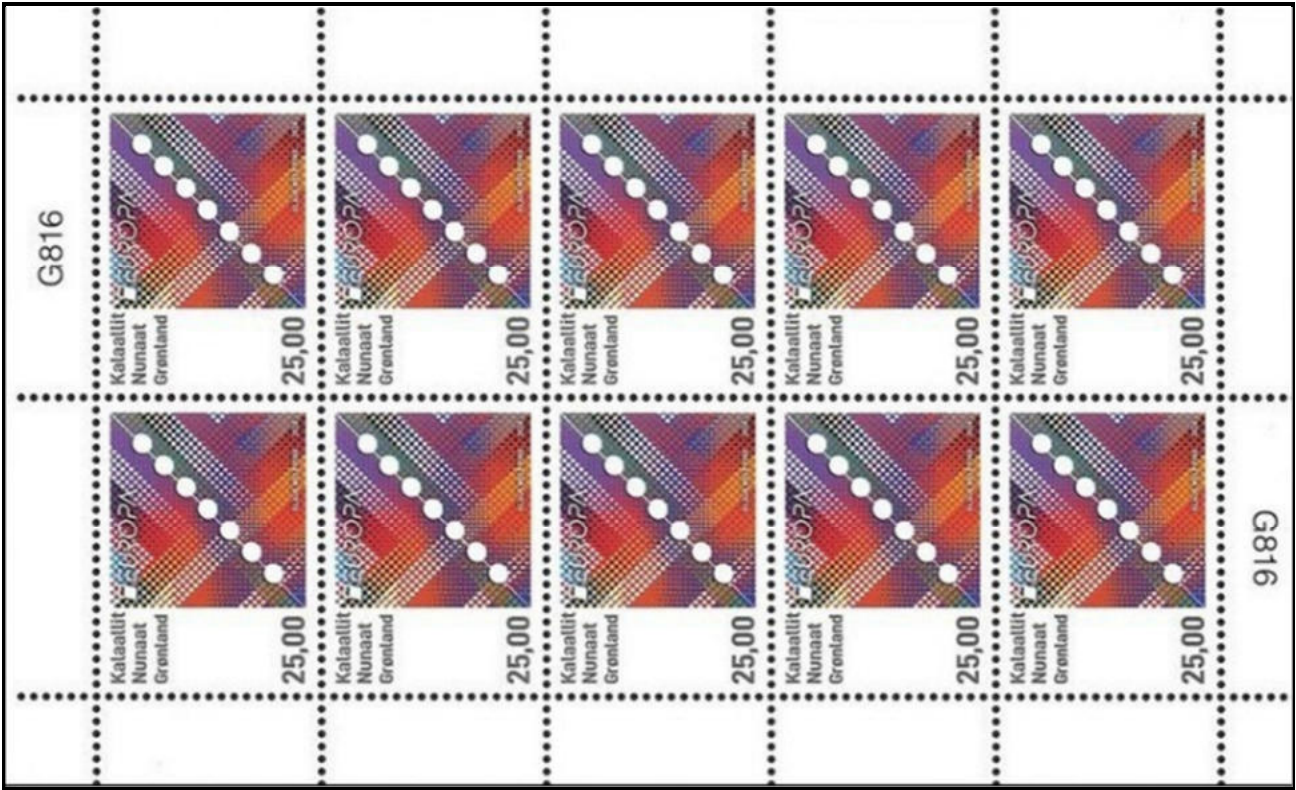


40 x 30 mm

Both stamps have also been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6 of each).



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



1 April 2025 – Guernsey

One stamp (£1.54) out of a set of 6 stamps with theme “United in the Love of Europe” is bearing the EUROPA logo.

75 p. – stamp design which took part in the common design contest

97 p. – stamp design which took part in the common design contest

£1.45 – stamp design which took part in the common design contest

£1.54 – 70 years of Europa stamps

£1.90 – stamp design which took part in the common design contest

£1.95 – stamp design which took part in the common design contest

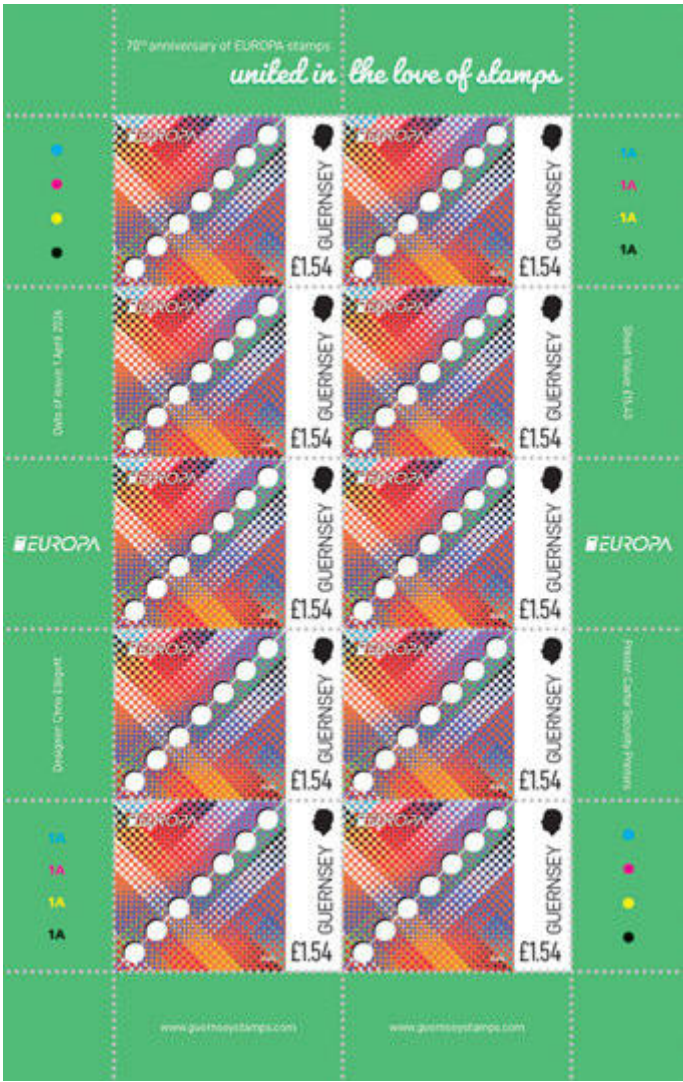


40 x 30 mm



140 x 100 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



10 April 2026 – Hungary

1.020 Ft. – 70 years Europa stamps

1.020 Ft. – stamp design which took part in the common design contest



40 x 30 mm



110 x 90 mm

10 September 2026 – Ireland

No information available yet

20 May 2026 – Isle of Man

One stamp (£2.63) issued in a set of 5 stamps. The four other stamps are reprints of older Europa issues. They are all bearing the Europa logo or the old CEPT logo.

£1.96 – Europa CEPT stamp from 1976 theme “Craftmanship”

£1.96 – Europa CEPT stamp from 1990 “Post Buidlings”

£2.33 – Europa stamp from 1999 theme “Nature reserves and parks”

£2.63 – Europa stamps, 70 years

£3.62 – Europa stamp from 2017 “Castles”



30 x 40 mm



150 x 40 mm

The £2.63 Europa stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps + 4 vignettes.



The full set of 5 stamps is also issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (2 of each).



9 May 2026 – Italy

B zona 1 (no face value, €1.35) – 70 years Europa stamps

The stamps are self-adhesive



30 x 40 mm



Self-adhesive stamps

8 May 2026 – Jersey

One stamp out of a set of 2 stamps is bearing the Europa logo.

£2.35 – 70 years Europa stamps

£2.35 – Stamp using a design which took part in the common design contest

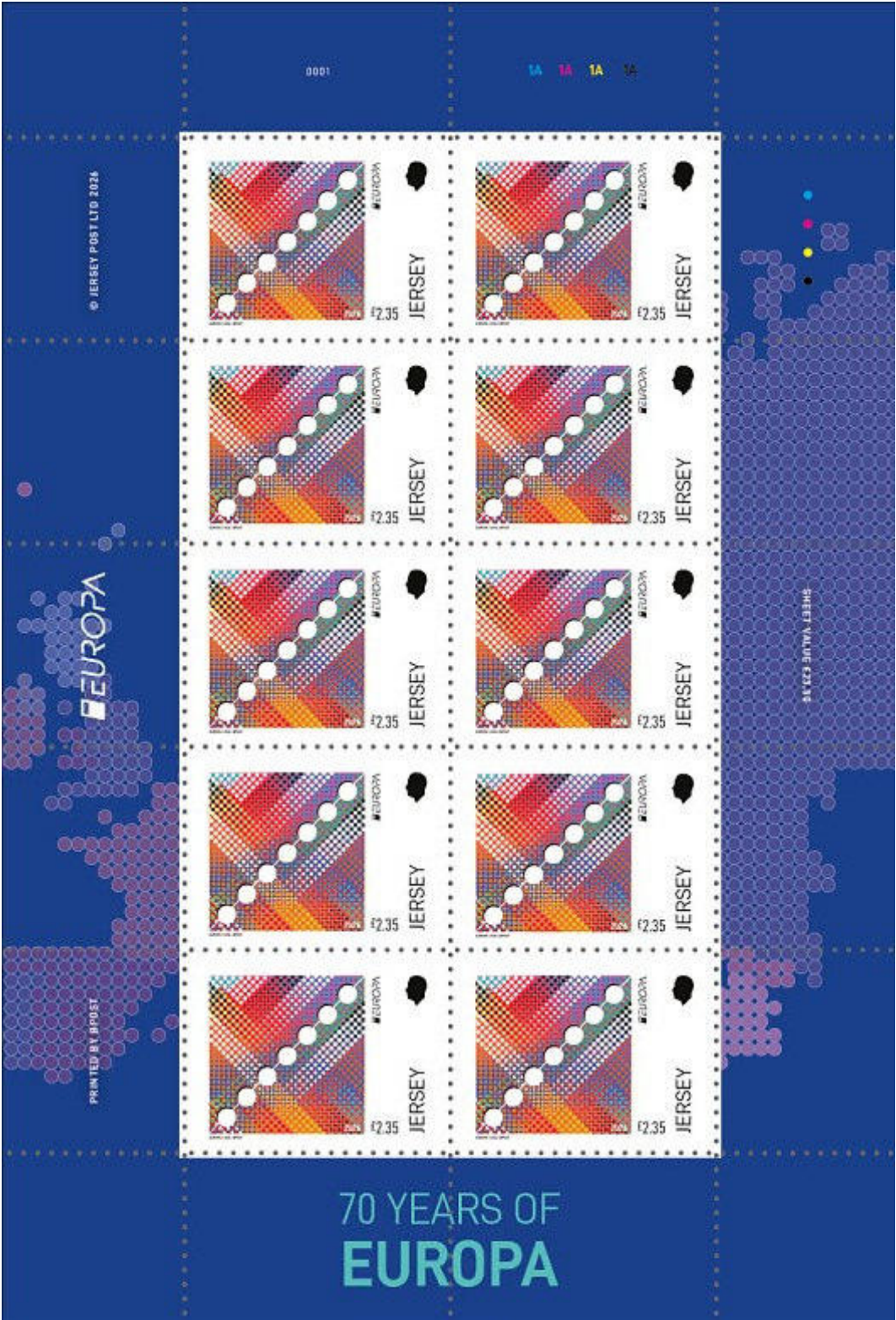


40 x 30 mm

The 2 stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



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1A 1A 1A 1A

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70 YEARS OF
EUROPA

27 April 2026 – Kazakhstan
1.800 KZT – 70 years Europa stamps



The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



9 May 2026 – Kosovo

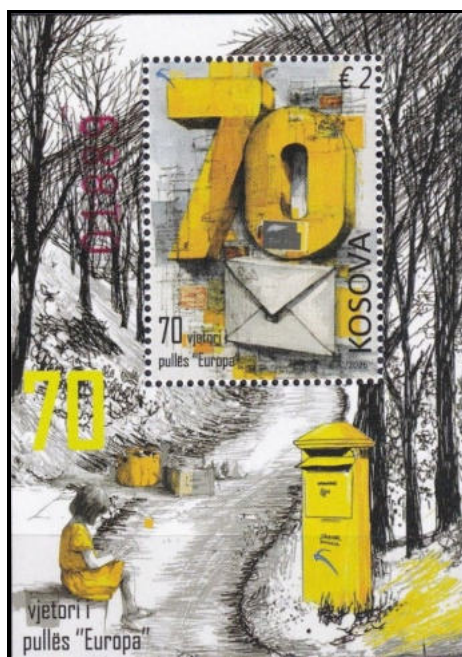
NOTE - those stamps don't bear the official Europa stamps logo neither the word "Europa" - Kosovo is not a PostEurop member. The stamps issued by Kosovo are not recognized on an international level, not by UPU nor by PostEurop

€1.00 –

€2.00 –



40 x 55 mm



60 x 84 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps (3 of each) and are printed checkerboard.

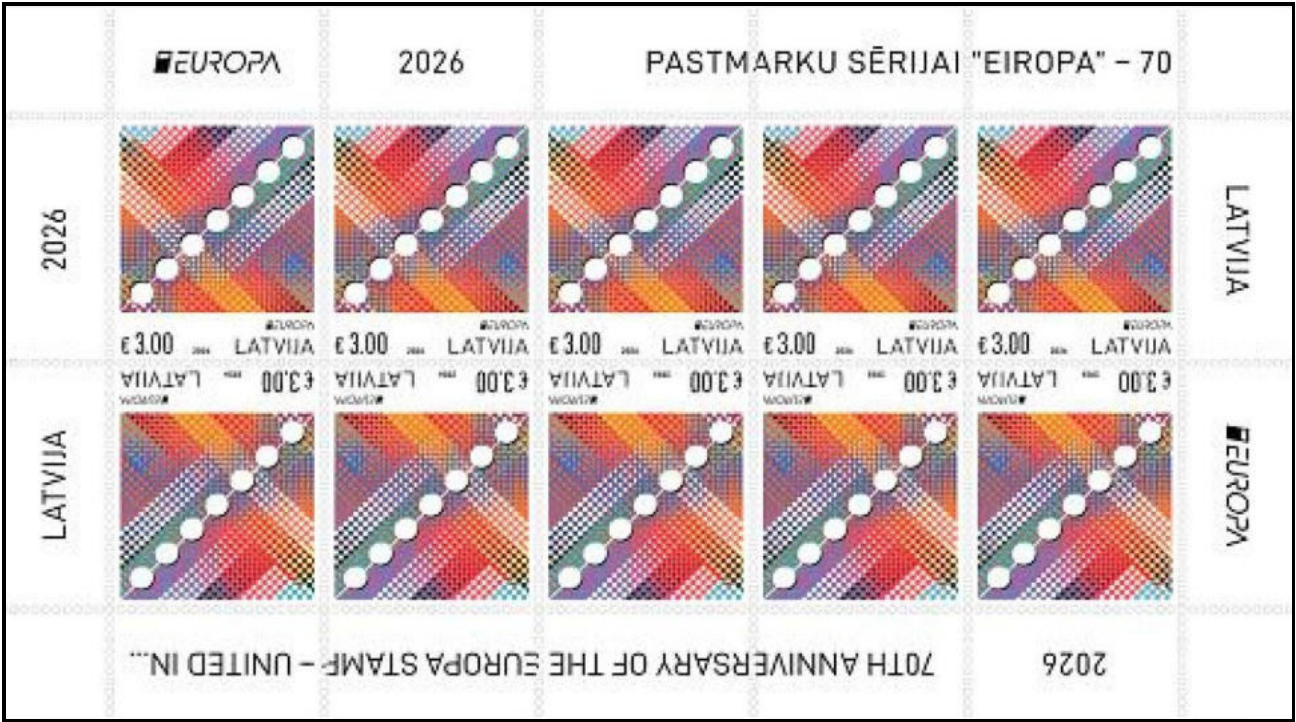


7 May 2026 – Latvia
€3.77 – 70 years Europa stamps



30 x 38 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps printed tête-bêche.



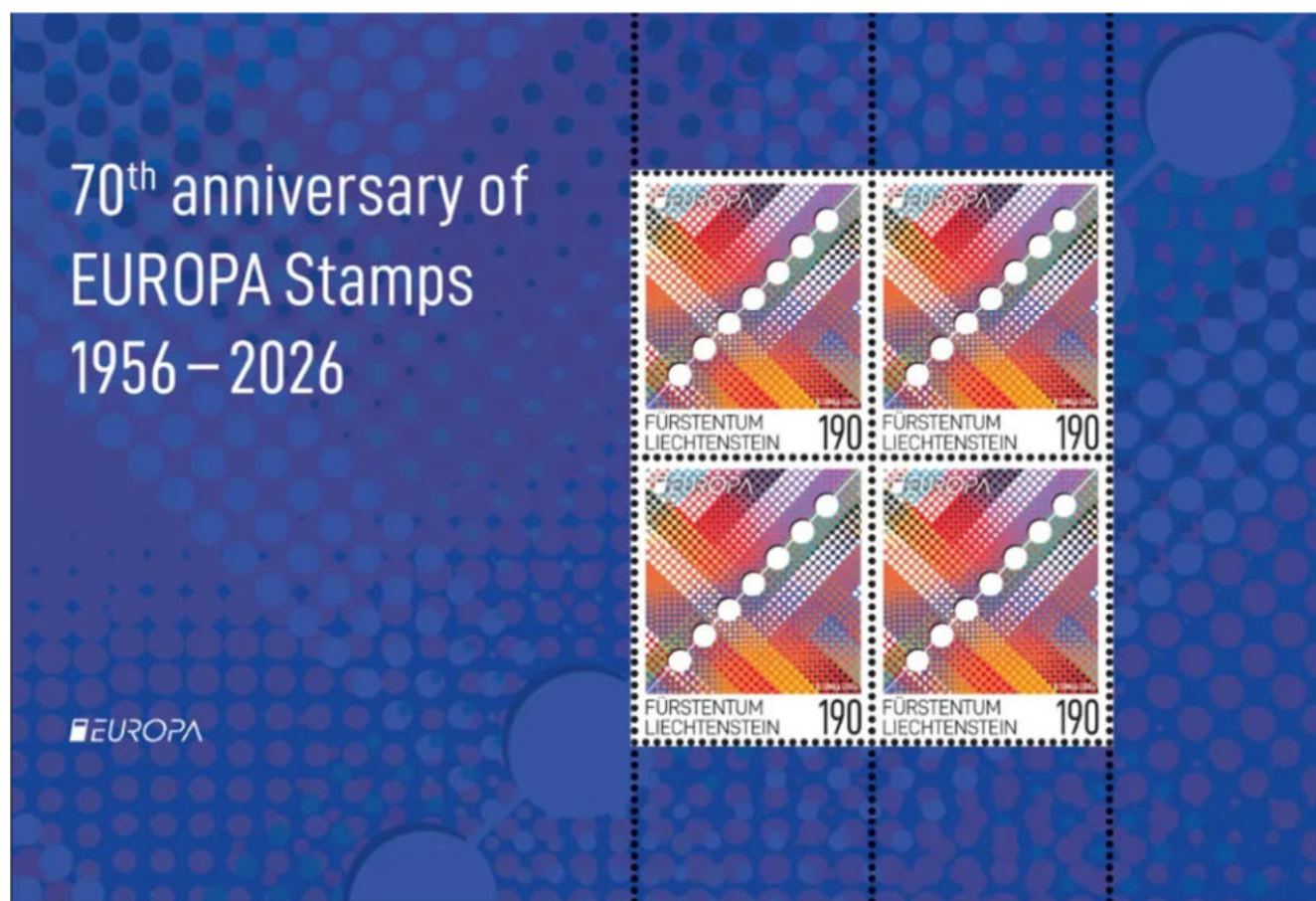
170 x 95 mm

2 March 2026 – Liechtenstein
1.90 CHF – 70 years Europa stamps



33.5 x 38.5 mm

The stamp has been issued in a souvenir sheet of 4 stamps.



175 x 120 mm

10 April 2026 – Lithuania
€2.05 – 70 years Europa stamps



30.00 x 37.50 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



5 May 2026 – Luxembourg

Two stamps out of a set of 3 stamps are bearing the Europa logo.

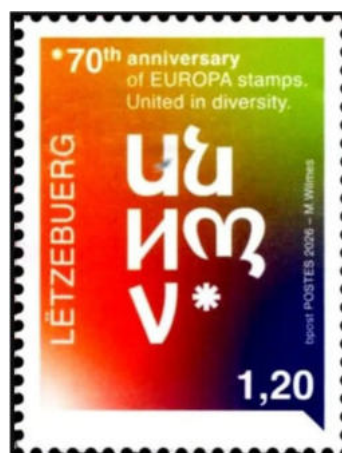
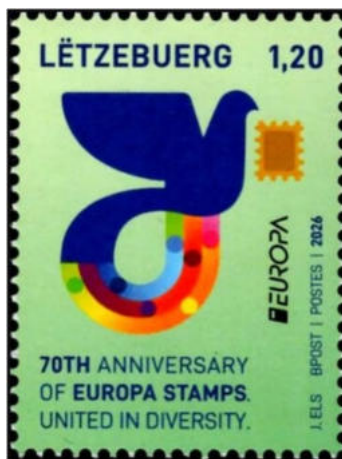
€1.20 – United in diversity

€1.20 – United in diversity

€1.70 – 70 years Europa stamps

About the 1.20 euro value :

At the end of 2024, POST Philately, in collaboration with Design Friends asbl, organised a competition for graphic designers in Luxembourg to submit their proposals. A jury selected Jill Els' motif – a modern dove that symbolises both the tradition of written correspondence and the idea of peace. This motif went on to take third place in the European competition.



30 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





5 May 2026 – North Macedonia
184 MKD – 70 years Europa stamps



The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



9 May 2026 – Madeira Islands

€1.30 – 70 years Europa stamps

€3.75 – The souvenir sheet depicts the design of the 2018 Europa issue (bridges)



The 1.30€ stamp has also been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.

9 May 2026 – Malta
€2.00 – 70 years Europa stamps



31 x 44 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.



150 x 160 mm

The stamp has also been issued in a booklet containing 5 stamps.



3 April 2026 – Moldova

5.00 MDL – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest

12.00 MDL – 70 years Europa stamps



34 x 34 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps issued in a souvenir sheet of 2 stamps each.



Text inside booklet

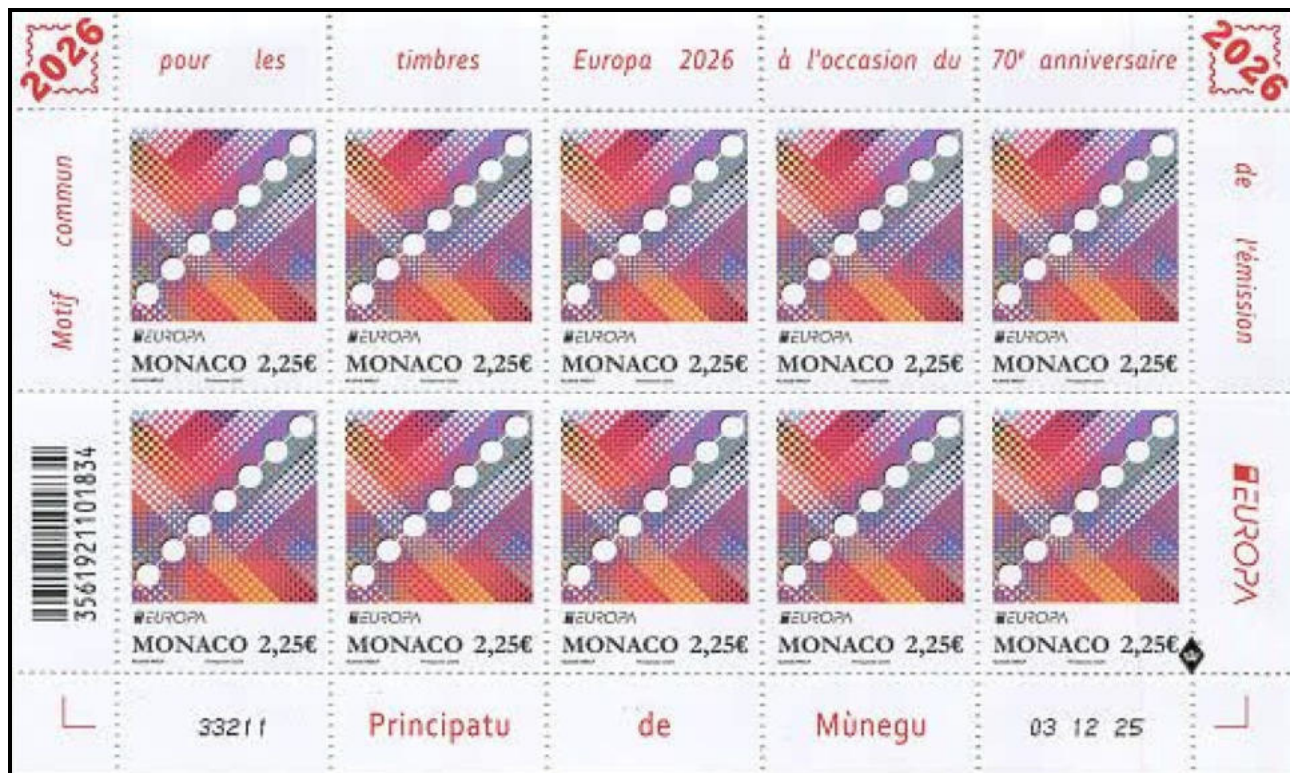


Booklet pane

Each stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



8 May 2026 – Montenegro

€1.00 – 70 years Europa stamps

€1.00 – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest



35 x 45 mm



The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





8 May 2026 – Netherlands

Internationaal 1 (no face value, €1.55) – 70 years Europa stamps



54 x 25 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



108 x 150 mm

27 April 2026 – Poland
10 Zł. – 70 years Europa stamps



43 x 31.25 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 12 stamps printed tête-bêche



162 x 113 mm

9 May 2025 – Portugal

€1.30 – 70 years Europa stamps

€3.75 –

The souvenir sheet depicts the design of the 1977 Europa issue “landscapes” of Portugal.



The 1.30€ stamp has also been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.

9 April 2026 – Romania

9.00 L. – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest

16.00 L. – 70 years Europa stamps



36 x 36 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



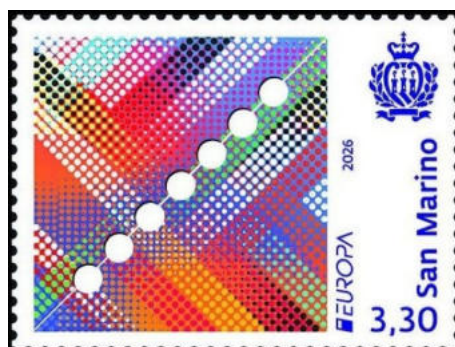


130 x 94 mm

The stamps have also been issued in sheets of 28 stamps.

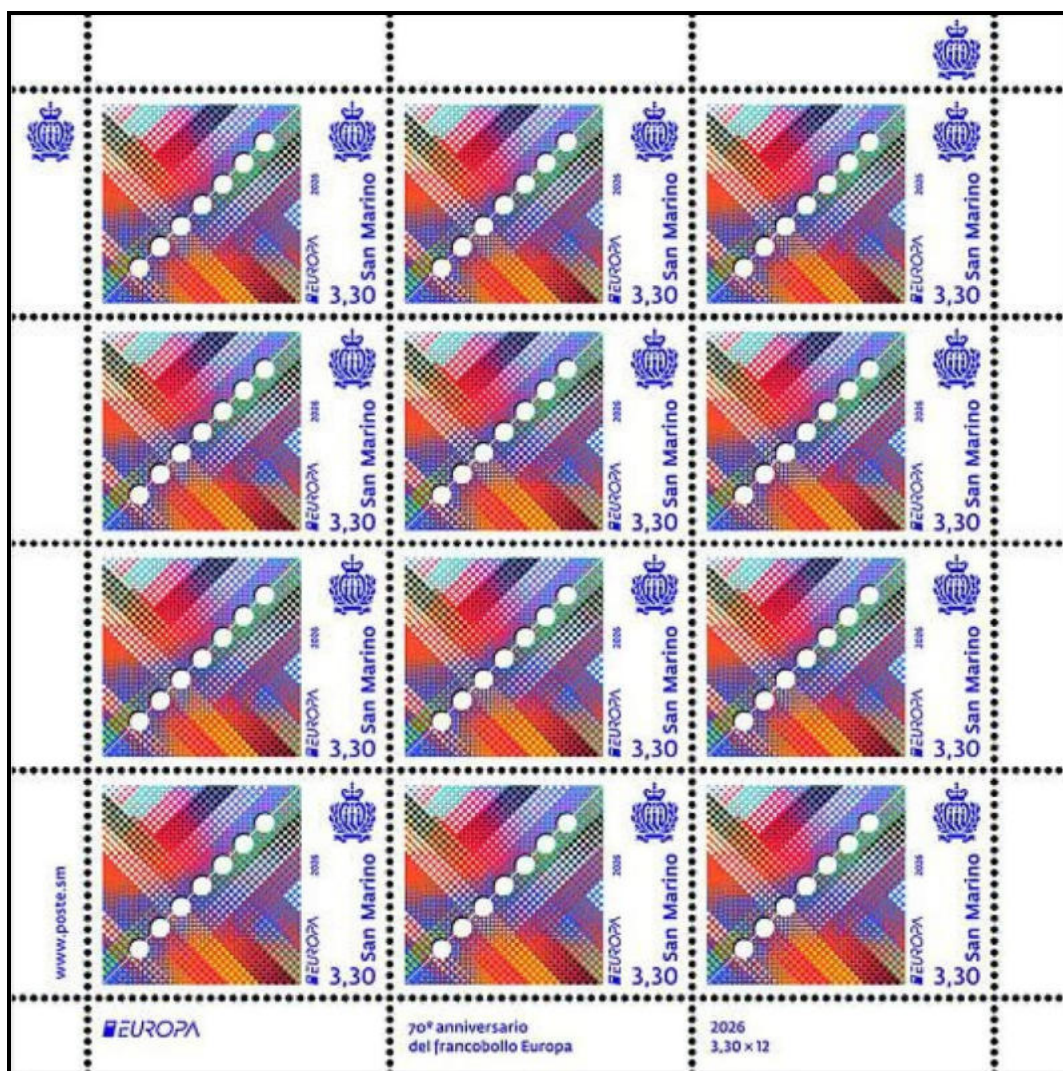
3 March 2026 – San Marino

€3.30 – 70 years Europa stamps



40 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 12 stamps.



7 May 2026 – Serbia

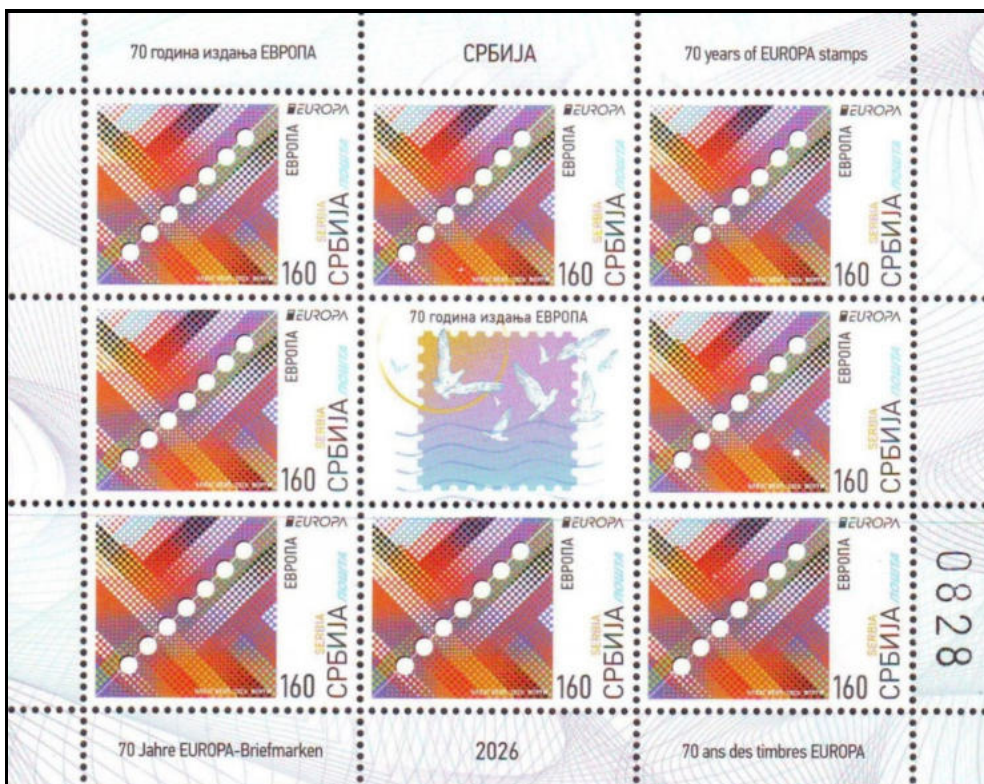
67 RSD – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest

160 RSD – 70 years of Europa stamps



35 x 36.25 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



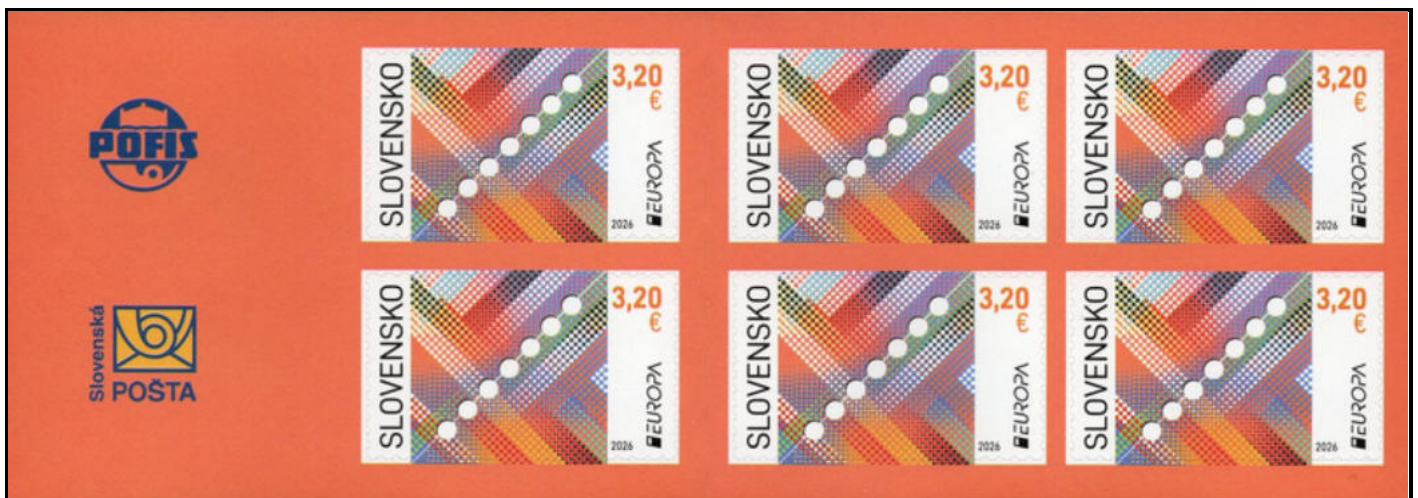
5 May 2026 – Slovakia

€3.20 – 70 years Europa stamps

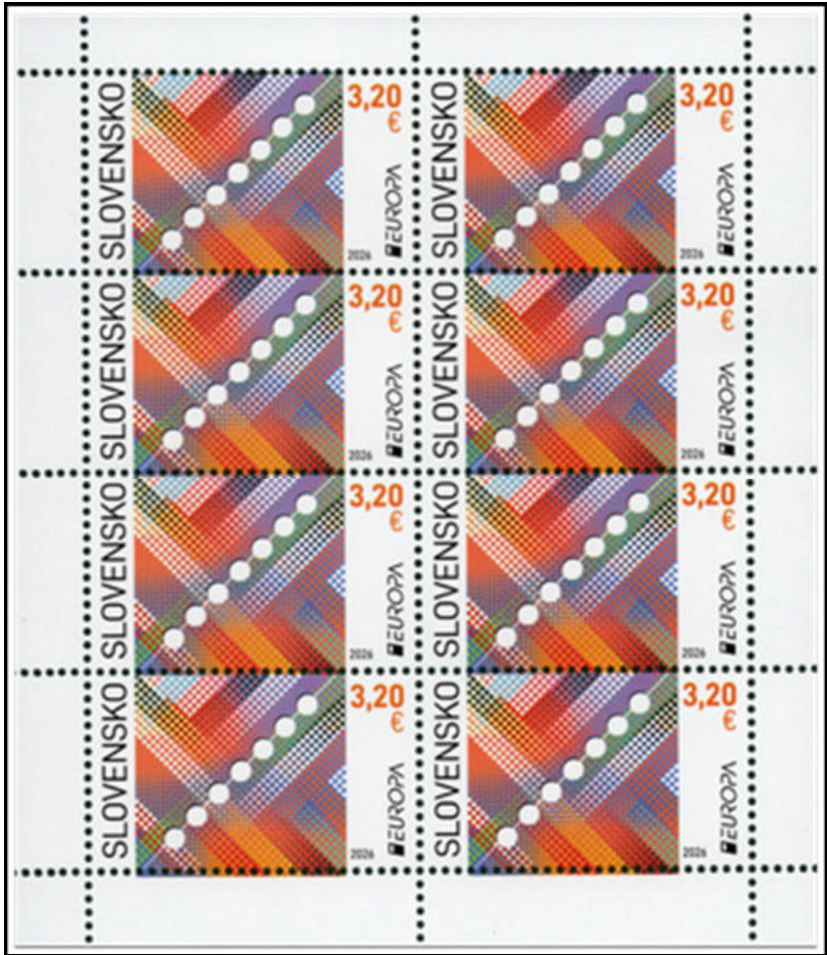


44.25 x 26.50 mm

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



The stamp has also been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



8 May 2026 – Slovenia

Value C (no face value, €1.96 – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest)

Value D (no face value, €2.21 – 70 years Europa stamps)



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





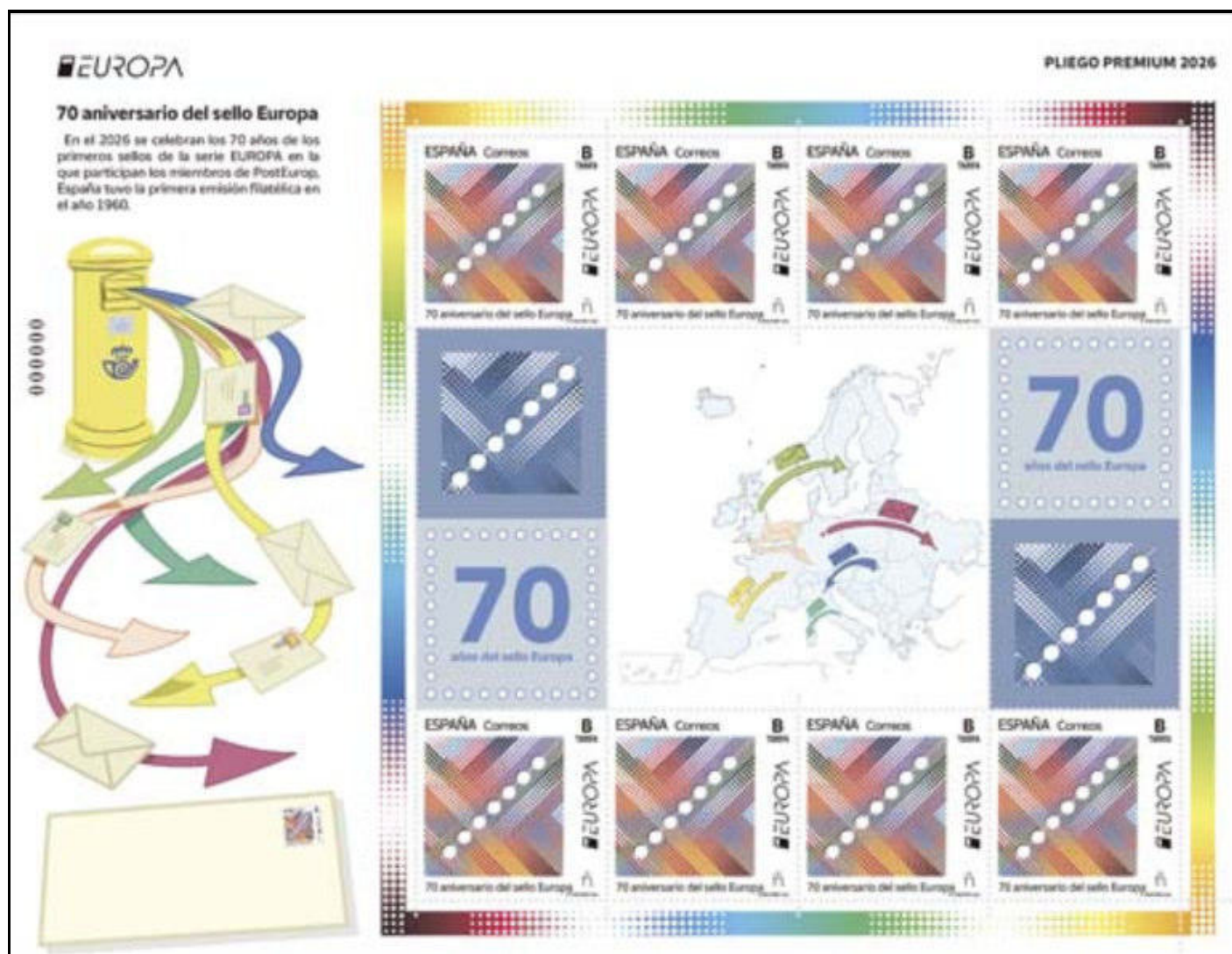
5 May 2026 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €2.00) – 70 years Europa stamps



40 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps and sheets of 25 stamps.



260 x 200 mm

7 May 2026 – Sweden

44 Kr. – 70 years Europa stamps



30 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in coils of 100 self-adhesive stamps.

7 May 2026 – Switzerland

1.20 CHF – 70 years Europa stamps

1.20 CHF – stamp using the design which took part in the common design contest

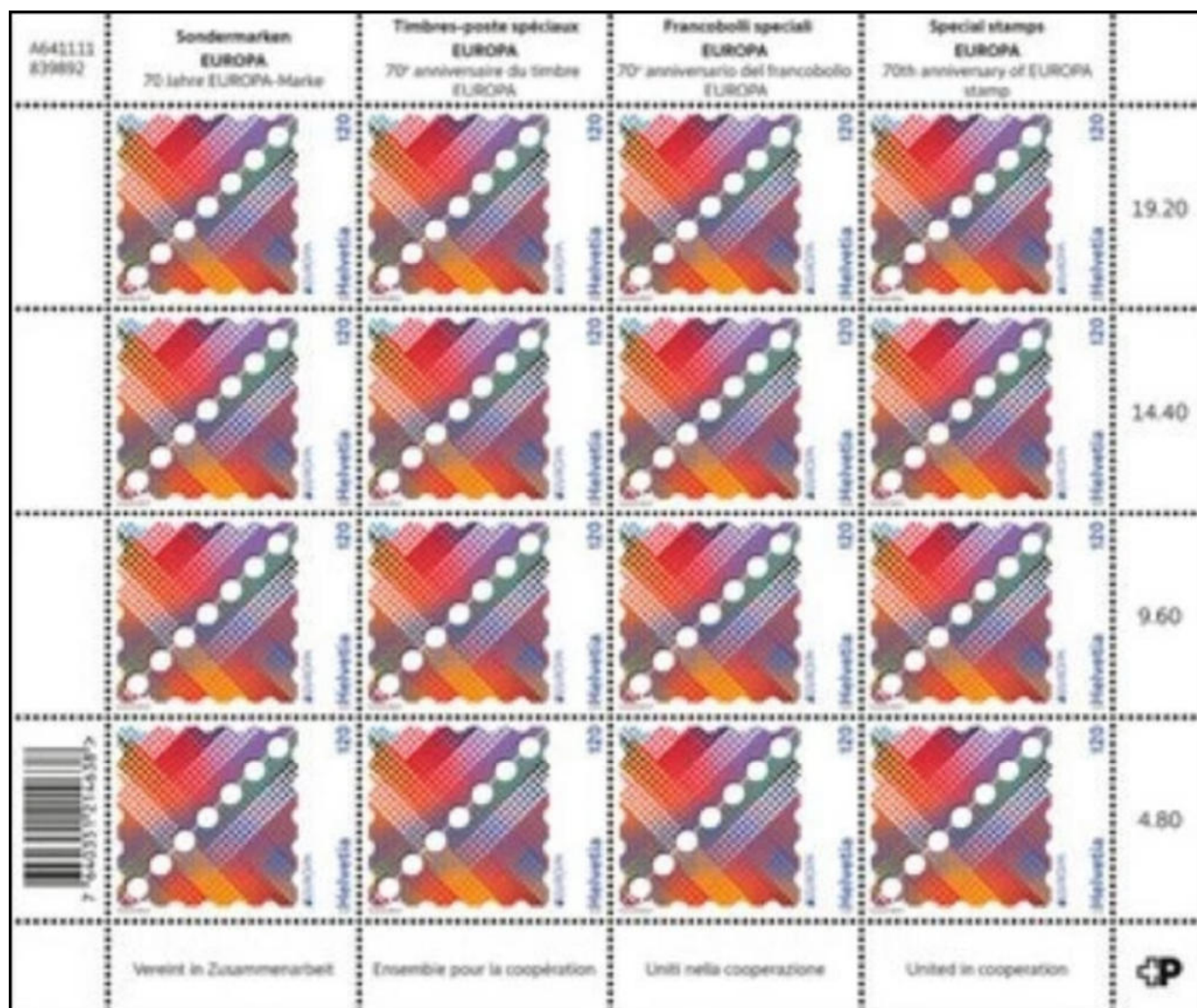


32.5 x 40



40 x 32.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 16 stamps.



A641112 839916	Sondermarken EUROPA 70 Jahre EUROPA-Marke	Timbres-poste spéciaux EUROPA 70 ^e anniversaire du timbre EUROPA	Francobolli speciali EUROPA 70° anniversario del francobollo EUROPA	Special stamps EUROPA 70th anniversary of EUROPA stamp	
					19.20
					14.40
					9.60
 7 640351 214689 >					4.80
	Vereint in Einzigartigkeit	Ensemble pour la singularité	Uniti nella singolarità	United in uniqueness	

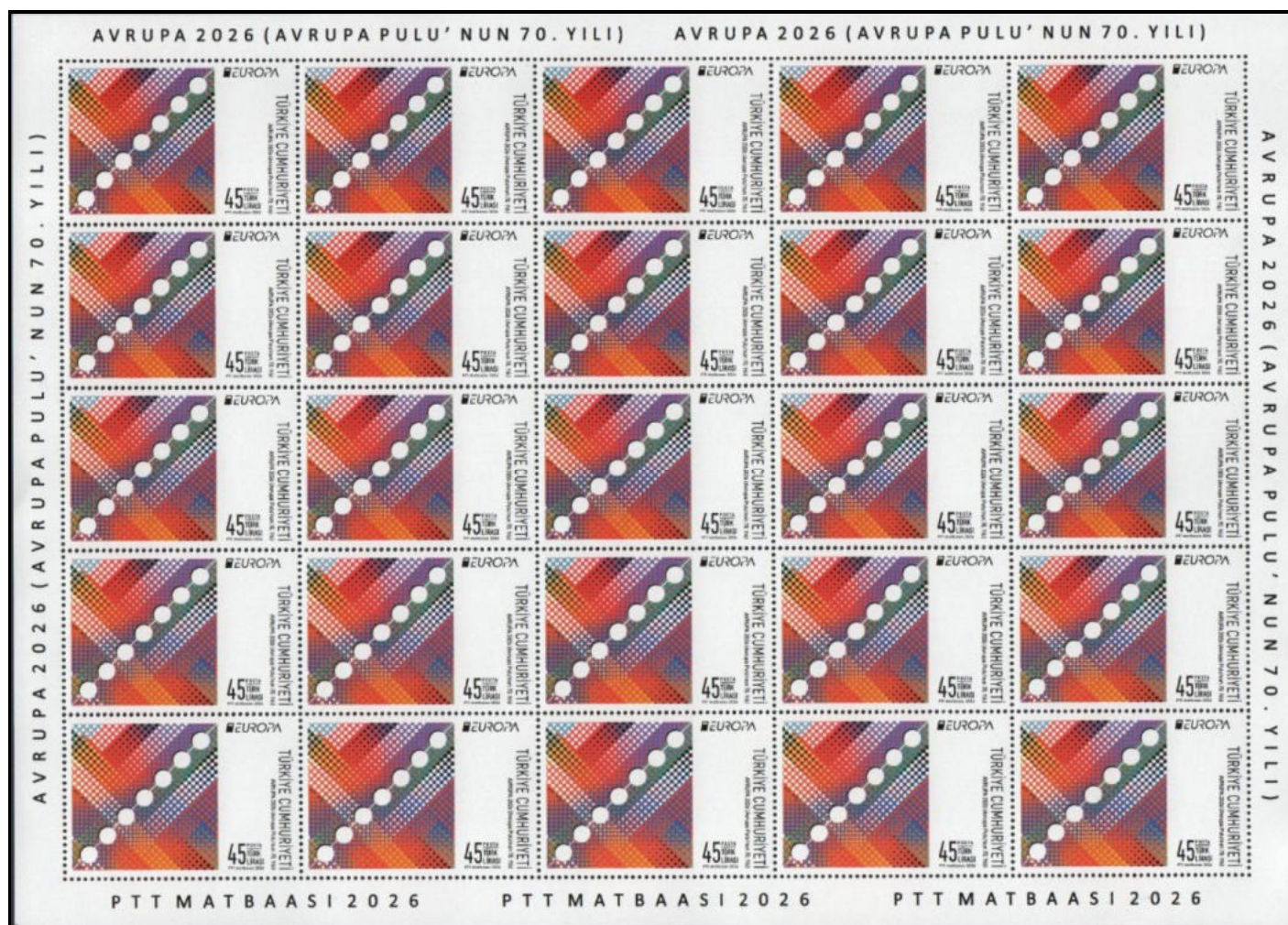
9 May 2026 – Turkey

45.00 Lira – 70 years Europa stamps



52 x 36 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



?? 2026 – Ukraine

No information available yet

8 May 2026 – Vatican City

€1.35 – 70 years Europa stamps



30 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.