Mariupol Bull Figurine



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 6,000 BCE

Date Stolen: 2022-2024

Last Known Location: Mariupol

Local History Museum, Ukraine

Look For: A palm-sized boar's

tusk carving in the shape of a bull

or pig.

THEFT

The Bull Figurine is one of 2,000 cultural objects lost from museums in Mariupol following Russia's 2022 siege of the city.

REWARD

Cultural heritage is among the many casualties following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Bull Figurine's recovery would support Ukraine's right to culture, land, and sovereignty.

ALABASTER STONE INSCRIPTION



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 3rd century CE **Date Stolen:** Between 2009-2011

Last Known Location: At auction

in Paris, France

Look For: An alabaster stone,

approx. 58 cm x 26.8 cm, engraved

with text

Origin: Awam Temple, Marib, Yemen

THEFT

This tablet was ripped from the floor of the Awam Temple between 2009 and 2011. Yemen's archaeological sites remain at risk due to the ongoing civil war.

REWARD

Yemen has been ravaged by war, and the recovery of this object along with others that have been looted will help the nation during this painful chapter.

OLD SUMMER PALACE ZODIAC HEADS



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: Mid 1700s CE

Date Stolen: Fall, 1860

Origin: Beijing's Old Summer

Palace, China

Look For: Snake, Goat, Rooster, and Dog heads, approx. 30 cm. A Dragon

head remains unauthenticated.

Designer: Giuseppe Castiglione

THEFT

During the Second Opium War, Anglo-French troops tore apart the opulent Qing Dynasty palace, looting some imperial riches and razing the rest.

REWARD

China has recovered 7 of the heads, but those absent remain a painful scar from an era of foreign interference. Reunion would excite Chinese cultural pride.

LION ATTACKING A NUBIAN



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 700s BCE

Date Stolen: April, 2003

Last Known Location: The Iraq

Museum, Baghdad

Look For: A dramatic ivory relief, almost identical to the one pictured above from the British Museum

Origin: Palace of Ashurnasirpal II, Iraq

<u>THEFT</u>

In the tumult of war, looters carried away the pride of the world's greatest collection of Mesopotamian art from the Iraq Museum.

REWARD

The people of Iraq would extol the return of this dazzling icon of Iraqi and world heritage, one of only two of its type known to exist.

RÍO AZUL MASK



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 250-900 CE

Date Stolen: Likely late 1970s

Last Known Location: On

temporary exhibition in Spain, 1999

Look For: Mask made of green stone depicting Kinich Ahau, the sun god

Origin: Classic Maya site of Río Azul,

Guatemala

THEFT

Thieves likely stole the mask from the site of Río Azul between 1962 and 1981, before illegally smuggling it into the United States and then Europe.

REWARD

Guatemala has sought the return of this treasured object for years. Its recovery would be celebrated across the country.

MANIED

PEKING MAN



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 1920s-30s CE

Date Lost: December, 1941

last Known Location: Packed in

boxes to be given to U.S. Marines

Look For: Nearly 200 Homo erectus fossils from more than 40 individuals

Age: Possibly up to 770,000 years

Origin: Zhoukoudian caves, China

LOSS

To save the landmark find from the advancing Japanese army, Chinese workers packed the fossils for safe transport to America. They vanished in the fog of war.

REWARD

This paleoanthropological prize, perhaps the best sample of Homo erectus ever found, could significantly enrich our knowledge of early humans.

KOLOMOKI MOUND ARTIFACTS



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 300-800 CE

Date Stolen: March, 1974

Last Known Location: Kolomoki

Mounds State Park, Georgia, USA

Look For: Fine ceremonial burial pottery and animal figurines, some with spiritually-significant holes Made By: Craftsmen of Kolomoki

THEFT

Thieves broke into a burial mound-side museum and stripped it of 129 of the most exquisite examples of Southeastern U.S. indigenous ceramics.

REWARD

Some pieces have been recovered, but dozens remain missing. The works bear inestimable educational and cultural value.

STATUE OF NEFERTITI MAKING OFFERINGS



DESCRIPTION

Date Stolen: January 28, 2011

Last Known Location: Egyptian

Museum of Cairo

Date of Creation: 1349-1336 BCE Look For: A 43 cm unfinished

limestone statue

Made By: New Kingdom sculptors

Origin: Tell el-Amarna, Egypt

THEFT

Amid the 2011 political upheaval, hundreds looted irreplaceable antiquities from sites and museums, including this valued piece of Egyptian heritage.

REWARD

Returning this notable work would restore splendor to the once-battered Egyptian Museum and pride to the people of Egypt.

STATUE OF VARAHA, VISHNU'S AVATAR



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 5th-6th c CE

Date Stolen: 1988

Last Known Location: Private

museum in Switzerland

Look For: Inscribed stone figurine

that weighs over 500 kilograms

Origin: Temple Complex in Atru

District, Baran in Rajasthan, India

THEFT

In order to steal this heavy statue, criminals yanked an iron chain over its legs and used a truck to break the legs, freeing the sculpture from its pedestal.

REWARD

This object's recovery could help strengthen the case against a connected antiquities trafficker to help recover more of his loot.

UMA, THE CONSORT OF SHIVA



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 2nd quarter of the Look For: Sandstone statue

10th century

Date Stolen: Around 1997

Last Known Location: Koh Ker

approximately 163 cm high, its twin

lives in the Met Museum

Origin: Cambodia

THEFT

Stolen from Prasat Thom, known for its massive step pyramid. Looted by Toek Tik, a Khmer Rouge guerilla-turned professional looter, and then laundered by the notorious Douglas Latchford onto the global art market.

REWARD

This piece is an important part of the Prasat Thom temple complex. Cambodia is urgently seeking its return to restore it to its rightful home.

KWER'ATA RE'ESU ICON



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: 16th c CE
Date Stolen: April, 1868
Last Known Location: Private
collection, Portugal

Look For: Painting that shows Christ looking downward with hands raised Stolen From: Emperor Tewodros' Mountain Fortress, Magdala, Ethiopia

THEFT

The 1867–68 British Expedition pillaged this relic and so many others that 15 elephants and 200 mules were needed to carry their loot to auction.

REWARD

While the locations of most plundered Magdala treasures are well known, very few of the artifacts have been returned. This remarkable icon is one of the few whose whereabout is unknown and its recovery would be celebrated.



DESCRIPTION

Date of Creation: Early 900s CE

Date Stolen: Post-1939,

likely 1970s

Last Known Location: Koh Ker

Look For: Stone figure of the

elephant-headed god, approximately

165 cm tall

Origin: Cambodia

THEFT

The Khmer Rouge ravaged the Cambodian people and their heritage, including the site of Koh Ker, where looters stripped dozens of temples of their statuary.

REWARD

Cambodia has recently recovered a number of Koh Ker's stolen masterpieces.

Locating this statue would help the nation close a tragic chapter of loss.

Image Credits

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