

the state official in charge of protecting the area's archaeological heritage and granted permission for the excavation. "The more citizens are concerned, the more they can help us," she said. "The state can't be everywhere at once."

Inadequate protection of Italy's archaeologically rich soil is one reason many plundered antiquities have ended up in private collections and public museums around the world. But in recent years Italy has increased security at archaeological sites and has created a special police force to investigate looting.

From 2001 to 2006, the art theft squad recovered 345,320 purloined archaeological artifacts (including individual fragments). Because of the very nature of the finds, "it's impossible to estimate the amount that has been actually excavated," a spokesman for the squad said.

Italy has also tried to curb the illegal antiquities market through an aggressive and highprofile campaign, including moral persuasion, to reclaim artifacts. After successfully lobbying for the return of works from the <u>Metropolitan Museum of Art</u> in New York and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Italy announced an accord with the <u>J. Paul Getty</u> <u>Museum</u> in Los Angeles on Aug. 1 providing for the return of 40 pieces.

Yet archaeological experts say vigilance is critical, because what has emerged from the ground is only a fraction of what still lies underneath.

Speaking of the tomb robbers, Maria Grazia Celuzza, the director of the archaeological museum in Grosseto, about 12 miles south of here, said, "As long as there are Etruscan tombs to be found, there's going to be the risk of tombaroli."

The monetary value of the objects aside, scholars argue that every time a tomb is violated, potential knowledge of ancient civilizations is lost.

There is much still to be learned, for instance, about the Etruscans, an ancient population with a distinct language and traditions that dominated what is now central Italy for about a millennium, until they were conquered by the Romans.

Groups like Odysseus as well as university archaeology programs (both national and foreign) also provide crucial manual labor to the state's cultural heritage authorities, who simply cannot afford to finance hundreds of archaeological excavations each year.

Because the tomb at Casenovole is not a major site, only local amateur archaeologists like Mr. Marcocci and Mr. Ghini would be likely to have an interest in excavating it. Since both are about to graduate with degrees in archaeology, it was not difficult for them to obtain a permit.

Ms. Barbieri, the government official, said that the Italian government granted such permits only to people with experience, and that all aspects of the dig were supervised.

Mr. Marcocci said, "There are always archaeological emergencies in Italy and this system helps the state keep up." Fortunately, he added, "there are a lot of passionate people" to serve as volunteers.

His permit expires on Aug. 20, but the Odysseus association will continue to seek out new hidden treasures. "Here," he added, "any hillock can be good."

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