In 2002, the Capo di Bove site, comprising gardens, a larger building and a reception building, was purchased from a private owner by the State and destined for public use. The archaeological excavations carried out from 2003 to 2005 revealed elegant thermal baths dating to the mid 2nd century AD. The main structure, built on the Roman cistern that fed the baths, was converted into a venue for exhibitions and events and also houses the archives of Antonio Cederna, who was a beacon in the struggle to safeguard Italy’s cultural heritage. The site, which has been known as Capo di Bove (ox-head) since medieval times, takes its name from the frieze of floral garlands alternated with bucrania decorating the Tomb of Cecilia Metella.