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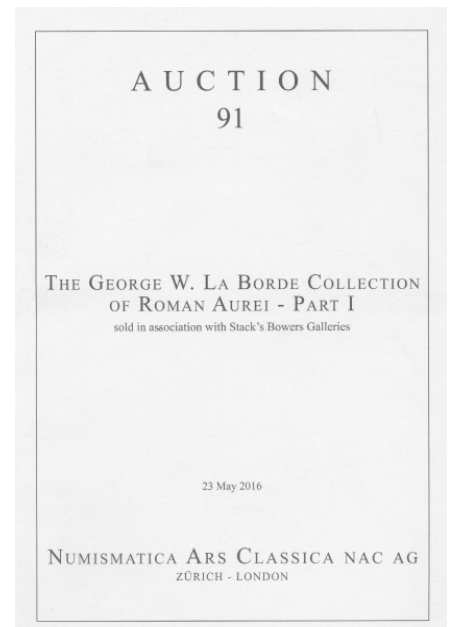
**The George W. La Borde Collection of Roman Aurei  
- Part I, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG, Zürich  
- London, 23 May 2016, Auction, n. 91, sold in  
association with Stack's Bowers Galleries, pp. 80;  
Part II, Auction n. 99, 29 May 2017, pp. 64**

We note these two auction catalogs of 118 (68 + 50) Roman gold coins from the Republican age to Constantine, which have a very interesting feature. In fact, already in the first pages there is a history of the relationship between collector George La Borde and his advisor Hadrien Rambach. This relationship was born in 2005 in London and then developed until the time of the sale of masterpieces carefully selected with attention to the rarity and to the condition of conservation and makes us understand how the collection was born and developed in the years. The uniqueness of the two catalogs is that the author of the accurate and extensive entries of coins offered for sale, H. Rambach, always supplies the origin of individual pieces. This novelty for an auction catalog contributes to enriching the history of numismatic collection in the twentieth century and even before, as it often dates back to collections of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Let us now point out some interesting pieces for its origin such as no. II / 1 aureus of Sextus Pompeius that was part of the Trivulzio collection in Milan; the aureus of Samos (no. I / 5) for Octavian as Augustus, already belonging to the collection of Carlo d'Ottavio Fontana (1770 - 1832) from Trieste; the aurei no. II / 5 of Galba and no. I / 12 of Titus, perhaps from the Boscoreale hoard (1894/95); the aureus of Domitian (no. I / 14) from the Signorelli collection sold by Santamaria in 1952; the aureus of Lucius Verus found in Rome in 1893 on the Aventine hill (no. I / 27), no. I / 36 aureus of Julia Domna and no. I / 37, Caracalla's aureus found both at Karnak in Egypt in 1901; the aureus of Elagabalus (no. II / 25) from the Enrico Caruso collection (1873-1921); no. I / 39 aureus of Macrinus and that of Trajan Decius (no. II / 28) from the famous Trau collection sold in Vienna in 1909 and then in 1935 and 1936; the Tacitus aureus (no. I / 48) extremely rare to appear only in the new edition of the RIC, V, Part 1 on line at no. 3599. Finally, the aureus of Magna Urbica (no. I/52) and Maximianus Herculus (no. I/58) from the Giuseppe Mazzini (1883 - 1961) collection; the aureus of Carausius (no. II / 44) found at Porstwood in England in 1975 and the aureus of Constantius I Chlorus (no. II / 45) found in the famous Arras hoard on September 21, 1922. This data on origin are extremely useful for the reconstruction of collections and some large hoards of the past, whose coins are on the market and from time to time appear in public auctions.

The two volumes are closed by a "Provenance glossary" a series of collector's and coin-dealers entries, which are another novelty of the two catalogs that makes them extremely precious for collector's scholarships as they provide a series of trusted data on collectors and hoards from which the specimens are sold. We hope this habit will be the beginning of a new way of making catalogs of future numismatic auctions. They should no longer be limited to the indication of the former owner of the coin but to investigate on the predecessors, as well. Thus, it forms a richer history of individual coins over time.

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