



FIGURE 18. The final stemma illustrating the textual filiation that links all seven catalogs we examine in this study.

1824 catalog, but omitting entries for books that had been ordered from Bohn in London or donated to the university by early supporters and subsequently listed in Kean's 1825 catalog.

EPILOGUE: THE UNRECOGNIZED PROVENANCE OF THE 1823 TRIST CATALOG

The textual evidence inhering in these seven catalogs demonstrates that each represents a phase of work in Jefferson's planning the University of Virginia's first library. The idea that Trist's and Jefferson's work on the 1823 catalog was intended only to reconstruct a lost order for Jefferson's books is not supported by the catalogs that Jefferson penned or planned subsequently. Each of these later lists is textually and formally related to Trist's 1823 manuscript, tracing a line of filiation from Jefferson's original 1783 manuscript catalog through to the final list sent to Cummings & Hilliard in June 1825. The newly uncovered evidence supporting this filiation is not only textual, however. In a letter sent to Trist on October 4, 1826, James Madison—then Rector of the University—offered Trist the job of Secretary to the Board of Visitors and an additional \$50 “in consideration of yr. service in relation to the Catalogue for the Library.”⁶⁷ This offered payment implies that Trist's work on Jefferson's catalogs—both the 1823

67. “James Madison to Nicholas P. Trist, 4 October 1826,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/99-02-02-0757>.