

("Modern History, Foreign") of the 1823 and 1825 Trist catalogs. These respective sections list many of the same books in approximately the same order; and the arrangement of the entries' content—title, format, and occasionally volume count—is roughly equivalent. The sole difference is the removal of Weeks' Introduction to Chronology, a 12mo, from the 1825 list. The simplest explanation for these points of similarity is that the 1823 and 1825 Trist documents share a textual filiation, with Jefferson's lost 1824 desiderata occupying the intermediary place.

The first entries in Jefferson's chapter on British History offer more evidence (figs. 13 and 14). Here again, the order of the entries in the 1823 Trist catalog is replicated in the 1825 Trist catalog—a copy of the Domesday book opens the chapter, followed by Camden's *Britannia* (the later list omits the Latin edition that appears in the 1823 Trist catalog, preferring Gibson's English translation), and ending with Sheringham's *De Anglorum Gentis Origine* [*On the Origin of the English People*]. There are discrepancies, however. To the later list, Jefferson added Thomas Hearne's edition of Leland's *Itinerary* and *Collectanea* and omitted Verstegan's [*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in*] *Antiquities*. In the second case, the reasoning behind Jefferson's omission is clear: a copy of Verstegan's book is listed in the 1825 John Vaughn Kean catalog, ordered from Bohn by Gilmer and delivered the year before. Listing it again in the later catalog would have authorized Cummings & Hilliard to purchase a duplicate copy. The addition of the two titles by Leland demonstrates another category of revision undertaken by Jefferson as he prepared the university's first library—that is, the addition of titles never owned by Jefferson and therefore not listed in the 1823 Trist catalog. This evidence of addition and omission encapsulates Jefferson's scribal method in compiling the lost 1824 catalog, which sits between the 1823 and 1825 Trist catalogs, both chronologically and textually. Working with Trist's 1823 catalog as a basis-text, Jefferson copied out a more complete collection in the 1824 catalog, adding titles or modifying editions to update his library for a modern university and its students. Trist then copied this fuller list, omitting titles in Kean's 1825 catalog, to form the final 1825 catalog sent to Cummings & Hilliard.

Perhaps the strongest evidence for the 1825 Trist catalog's systematic omission of books ordered from Bohn and listed in Kean's catalog appears in its final chapter. The last chapter of the 1823 Trist catalog, "Polygraphical," lists copies of Bacon's *Works* and *Advancement of Learning* followed by copies of Locke's *Works* and *Familiar Letters* (Locke's *Posthumous Works* and "a collection of his pieces" are nested below these titles, with a parenthetical note indicating that they appear "in op.": *in operibus*, or in the multivolume *Works*) (fig. 15). After Locke appears Milton's *Prose Works* in two volumes and a copy of King James's *Works*. Collating this section of the 1823 Trist catalog with the corresponding section of the 1825 Trist catalog, however, reveals that Jefferson ordered no works by Locke or Bacon from Cummings & Hilliard. Instead, in the 1825 Trist catalog Milton's *Prose Works* and King James's *Works* follow Cassiodori *Op[era]. Omn[ia].*, with no intervening entries (the omission of Andrew Dalzel's two *Collectanea*, listed above Bacon's *Works* in the 1823 Trist catalog, is due apparently to Jefferson's decision not to acquire it for the university's library) (fig. 16). This would have amounted to a significant oversight: Jefferson revered both Bacon and Locke—indeed,