

and assent but enclosing no catalog. This means that from September 1824 Hilliard was awaiting Jefferson's itemized order in Boston. While Hilliard had enclosed "a Catalogue of a small part of my recent importations" with his 14 July letter, he left the decision to Jefferson, whose reputation for discernment in books and libraries no doubt preceded his reply. "[W]hether you should select from this [catalog]," Hilliard wrote, "or give orders for the importation of others, you may depend upon the prompt & faithful execution of such orders, & upon the lowest terms."⁵⁹

What list did Jefferson send to Hilliard? Given that the lost pages of the 1824 catalog listed *all* the books Jefferson hoped to acquire for the university's library, it was useless as a list of desiderata by January 1825 when Bohn's 509 books began to arrive in Charlottesville. As we note above, if Jefferson had sent the 1824 catalog (or a copy) to Cummings & Hilliard without first omitting these titles ordered in London, the Rotunda's shelves would have held duplicates, redundancies, or conflicting editions—an embarrassing outcome and a waste of the funds that had been set aside for the purchase of the university's books. To complete the order with Cummings & Hilliard, then, Jefferson had to create yet another list of desiderata, enumerating all of the titles in his 1824 catalog, but omitting books ordered from Bohn and listed in Kean's catalog. This second list of desiderata survives in the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library at the University of Virginia.

This list of desiderata, the **1825 Trist catalog**, would be the last booklist that Jefferson took part in compiling before his death in July 1826.⁶⁰ Like the 1823 Trist catalog before it, the 1825 Trist catalog was penned under Jefferson's direction by Nicholas P. Trist, who by then was well versed in the organizational and bibliographic minutiae of the university's first library. Demonstrating the commercial function of this catalog, at the foot of its last page is a brief note in Jefferson's handwriting explaining that, "the preceding catalogue is that of the books with the purchase of which Mr. Wm. Hilliard is charged on behalf of the University of Virginia." The note is signed, "Th[omas] Jefferson Rector" and dated June 3, 1825. The 1825 Trist catalog was sent to Cummings & Hilliard; William Hilliard acknowledged its receipt in a letter dated 22 June, and books began to arrive from Boston and Europe shortly thereafter.⁶¹

An examination of the 3,113 entries (numbered sequentially in red ink by Hilliard) of the 1825 Trist catalog reveals that it systematically excludes books that appear in Kean's catalog while replicating many of the entries that appear in Trist's 1823 catalog. It can be inferred that these replicated entries also appeared in the lost 1824 catalog, which was almost certainly Jefferson's and Trist's copy text in compiling the 1825 desiderata for Cummings & Hilliard. This textual

59. William Hilliard to Thomas Jefferson, 16 July 1825, *Founders Early Access*, <https://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/founders/default.xqy?keys=FOEA-print-04-02-02-4400>.

60. The 1825 Trist Catalog is held in the Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library at the University of Virginia, shelf mark MSS 38-747.

61. The first box of books arrived on July 13, 1825. See "John V. Kean to Thomas Jefferson, 13 July 1825," *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/98-01-02-5374>: "I am requested by the Proctor, to inform you that there is a box here sent from Col Peyton; it is directed to you, at the University & we suppose it to contain books likely, for this Library; But wait your better directions."