

bound 1783 catalog, lent to Trist as a copy text; and (2) an unannotated copy of the 1815 printed catalog that was eventually bound with Trist's 1823 manuscript copy. Patterns of "foxing," or oxidized impurities on the final leaf of the 1823 Trist catalog have transferred to the facing title page of the 1815 printed catalog, and vice versa, suggesting that they were bound together early in their shared history. Tellingly, the text in the 1823 Trist catalog is occasionally trimmed away in the outer margin, demonstrating that it was bound after copying.²⁴ While we have not been able to locate a record of payment for the binding of these two documents in Jefferson's correspondence, memorandum books, or the Proctor's Papers at the University of Virginia, they have long been paired. While this is not proof that the copy of the 1815 printed catalog bound with 1823 catalog was the same copy Trist used in copying out his manuscript, the suggestive implications of the binding evidence and the resulting pairing of documents demand consideration.

More significant is the textual evidence that inheres in the catalogs themselves. Collating Jefferson's 1783 catalog and the 1823 Trist catalog suggests that the Trist manuscript could have derived from the 1783 catalog and an unmarked copy of the 1815 printed catalog alone. Textual and formal idiosyncrasies shared by the 1783 catalog, the 1815 printed catalog, and the 1823 Trist catalog suggests that the 1823 catalog derives from two sources, employing the "sometimes chronological, sometimes analytical" arrangement of the 1783 catalog but transcribing the content and descriptive form of the entries as they appear in the 1815 printed catalog. For instance, the 1823 catalog frequently replicates Jefferson's method of ordering entries in the 1783 catalog: the 1783 catalog's earliest entries were recorded on the verso of each leaf, so that later entries, rather than being interlined between existing entries, could be added to the facing recto at the appropriate point in Jefferson's sequence. The 1823 Trist manuscript seems to follow this order at various points, transcribing books listed across two pages in the 1783 catalog in a single sequence. When entries faced each other across the verso-recto opening of the 1783 catalog with no apparent priority, the verso entry on the left usually took precedence and was listed first (see figs. 2a and 2b; fig. 3 shows the corresponding section of the 1823 Trist manuscript). Meanwhile, Trist seems to have occasionally corrected ambiguities or discrepancies in the verso-recto ordering of the 1783 catalog by following the shelf mark numbers that accompany the corresponding entries in the 1815 printed catalog. For instance, Trist's decision to list 33. *Herodianus. Gr. Lat. Eng. 2 v. 12°* before 34. *Biographia Classica 2 v. 12°* in figure 3 was likely guided by the sequence of these shelf marks.

The 1783 catalog also contains annotations written in Jefferson's hand that seem to have guided Trist's enumerative work, particularly at points where the sequence of Jefferson's entries is unclear. These annotations did not reflect changes introduced by new acquisitions: Jefferson's verso-recto method of ordering entries limited the need for recopying, interlineation, and erasure when adding new titles

24. See 13 verso in Thomas Jefferson and Nicholas Philip Trist, "Catalogue" [1823], Manuscript/Mixed Material, <https://www.loc.gov/item/87204942/>.