

Tzemach David (צמח דוד) — Editorial footnotes (draft)

David Gans (דוד בן שלמה גנס, 1613–1541). Drafted editorial footnotes for review before publication. Each note is keyed to its anchor in the **manuscript-grade complete edition** — the collated output that retains the per-batch/page scaffolding the anchors reference (produced by `ms`). The reading in the main text is **preserved as printed/transcribed** and is not altered by these notes. The note text below is a **draft** — review and edit before publication.

The notes are classified as follows:

- **Category B — source compositor error.** A printing, compositor, or scribal error in the source itself (a wrong letter or digit, a dropped or doubled word, a non-resolving citation). The likely intended reading is noted, but the main text preserves exactly what is printed.
- **Category C — author/source anomaly.** An anomaly originating with the author or the source rather than the typesetting (a factual or geographic slip, a misattribution, an internal inconsistency, or a deliberate but unusual feature). Recorded as written.

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
1	batch_019 / p.75; batch_048 / p.189 (pp.113–116); batch_052 / p.129; batch_058 / p.231	C	Part-structure of the Warsaw 1871 recension: continuations bound and labeled as Parts II/III, with the chronicle endpoint extended past Gans's lifetime
2	batch_021 / p.83 ff.; batch_020 / p.77 (source-list preface)	C	Recurring gentile source-citations cited only by bare folio and never resolved: "Boismus"/"Weissmuth" (בויסמוס/בוישמות) and the "Rösel/Reutl" (רויסל/רויטל) chronicler
3	batch_021 / p.83 (year 8); batch_056 / p.145 (index, rows 3008 & 3206)	C	Two rival dates for the founding of Rome — AM 3008 vs 3206 — which Gans acknowledges as a "confusion of reckonings"
4	batch_010 / p.39 (AM 3828);	C	Gans's chronological polemic

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	batch_011 / p.41 (AM 3880)		against the unified "Ten Martyrs" (Eleh Ezkerah) tradition
5	batch_023 / p.92 (Tryphon); batch_021 / p.84 (Babylonian king-count); batch_020 / p.79 (Nimrod-to-Belshazzar)	C	The "קילקול חשבונות" (confusion of reckonings) in the dynastic king-counts, which Gans himself flags
6	batch_025 / p.24 (Hadrian); batch_046 / p.184 (Murad III); batch_040 / p.158 (Rudolf I); passim b24–b58	C	Internally inconsistent running counts of the Roman and German (and Ottoman) emperors across Part II
7	batch_002 / p.8 ("והנה" paragraph)	B	The chronology's stated completion year printed as 5432 AM / 1672 CE, incompatible with the author's life
8	batch_007 / p.16 (של"ח / churban entry)	C	Gans's comparative note recording a 3-year divergence between reckonings of the First Temple's destruction (338 vs 335)
9	batch_008 / p.32 (left col., astronomy entry)	B	The lunar-month (molad) interval printed 733 chalakim instead of the canonical 793
1 0	batch_009 / p.33 (תק"ף entry, Yehoshua ben Perachiah)	B	Yehoshua ben Perachiah's death dated 444 (תמ"ד), impossible for his era
1 1	batch_009 / p.35 (Aristobulus I, תרס"ח)	C	A Yosippon reckoning-figure that does not close, which Gans himself attributes to a scribal error in his source
1 2	batch_009 / p.35 (Hasmonean dynasty span)	C	The Hasmonean dynasty said to have "stood 150 years" against the chronicle's own 103-year span
1 3	batch_009 / p.35 (Salome Alexandra, תרפ"ח)	B	Salome Alexandra "died at age 37," implausibly young for a nine-year reign as Yannai's widow
1 4	batch_011 / p.43 (Beitar / Bar Kokhba)	C	The interval from the Temple's destruction to the fall of Beitar

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
			given as both 22 and 52 years — a conflict Gans himself resolves to 52
1 5	batch_014 / p.56 (Rabbeinu Tam)	C	Rabbeinu Tam dated to AM 5039 (Shalsholet HaKabbalah) against AM 4930 (Yuchasin) — a source divergence Gans juxtaposes
1 6	batch_016 / fol. 51 (Zacuto entry, AM 5262)	B	Zacuto's Almagest-computation does not close as printed; the Almagest year is a genuine print error (Stage-5-confirmed)
1 7	batch_016 / fol. 51 (Elijah Levita entry, AM 5277)	B	Masoret HaMasoret dated 5238 (ה"לך), impossible for Elijah Levita; a genuine print error (Stage-5-confirmed)
1 8	batch_020 / p.79 (Nimrod entry)	C	The Nimrod-to-Belshazzar reign-spans do not close arithmetically, and the king-count contradicts the introduction
1 9	batch_021 / p.84 (Esar-Haddon entry)	B	Esar-Haddon dated to "year 40 of Hezekiah," who reigned only 29 years
2 0	batch_022 / p.86 (Judith)	C	The Judith entry carries a Part-I cross-reference date (AM 3628) out of local Persian-sequence order
2 1	batch_023 / p.91 (Rome-sackings list)	C	Gans's list of the 23 sackings of Rome by the Ashkenazim — a partly-illegible, non-monotonic year series
2 2	batch_024 / p.96 (left col., Augustus's death)	B	Augustus's death dated AM 3775 but "year 46 of the Christian count," internally inconsistent
2 3	batch_027 / p.108 (Church of the Holy Sepulchre)	C	The Holy Sepulchre church said to have stood "about 440 years" but "until AM 4772," figures that do

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			not reconcile
2 4	batch_028 / p.109 (Council of Nicaea)	C	The Council of Nicaea entry carries three mutually inconsistent dates
2 5	batch_030 / fol. 41 ("Beginning of the Reckoning of the Ishmaelites")	C	The start of the Muslim era is garbled and internally inconsistent, and Gans himself hedges the date
2 6	batch_034 / p.135 (papal numbering)	C	Recurring papal-numbering conflations (John XIII/XIV; Benedict "the Second") — Gans's own, not single-letter misprints
2 7	batch_036 / p.142 (Poland interregnum)	C	"246 years with no kings in Poland until 1295" does not close against the given start year (1058)
2 8	batch_037 / p.145 (Bolesław III); p.147 (Pope Hadrian IV)	C	A proleptic obituary and a papal anachronism in the twelfth-century entries
2 9	batch_038 / p.152 (Latin Empire of Constantinople)	C	The Latin Empire's duration, sixth-millennium year, and CE year are mutually inconsistent
3 0	batch_043 / p.171 (fall of Granada)	C	The fall of Granada dated 1489 with "774 years" of Muslim tenure, against the historical January 1492
3 1	batch_048 / p.187 (1596 entry)	C	The continuator telescopes the 1606–1611 Matthias–Rudolf settlement into a single 1596 entry
3 2	batch_049 / p.196 (1648 / ה'ת"ח, Poland succession)	B	Karl Ferdinand named as the elected king of Poland after Władysław IV — the throne went to John II Casimir
3 3	batch_052 / p.129 (Kant entry)	B	Kant entered as having "died in 1724" — 1724 is his birth year
3	batch_052 / p.130 (papal entry)	B	"Pius the Third" named for the

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4			1782 visit of Joseph II — should be Pius VI
3 5	batch_054 / p.214 (Jacob Frank)	B	Jacob Frank's given name printed "Yosef," though the entry unambiguously describes Yaakov (Jacob) Frank
3 6	batch_059 / p.235 (Franco-Prussian War entries)	B	The battles of Wörth and Weissenburg dated "the sixteenth of August," against the historical 4 and 6 August 1870
3 7	batch_053 / p.209 (biographical-lexicon section title)	B	The lexicon section-title terminal year printed (5650/1890) תר"ן, postdating the book's own 1871 imprint
3 8	batch_053 / p.210 and batch_059 / p.233 (running-header page numbers)	B	Running-header page numbers with a dropped or ambiguous leading digit

1. batch_019 / p.75; batch_048 / p.189 (pp.113–116); batch_052 / p.129; batch_058 / p.231 — Category C — author/source anomaly

The 1871 Warsaw printing does not correspond to Gans's original two-part work. Part II's title page (batch_019) names Emperor Leopold, not Rudolf, as its endpoint — the expanded recension carries the gentile chronicle past Gans's death (1613). The R. David of Rheindorf continuation (from batch_048) is bound and headed throughout as "חלק שני" (Part II), with no printed "חלק שלישי" heading at its seam; the running header and gathering signature both continue to read "Part II." The biographical lexicon and the further supplement (batch_052) are by a still later Lemberg editor writing c. 1846–47, and the back matter (batch_058) is headed "חלק שלישי" (Part III) by the printer. These structural labels are the printing's own; they should be normalized at collation with an editor's note rather than silently corrected.

2. batch_021 / p.83 ff.; batch_020 / p.77 (source-list preface) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans repeatedly cites a chronicler transliterated "בויסמוס / רב בויסמוס" (also appearing as בוישמות, "Weissmuth") by bare folio number (e.g. ff. 24, 30, 31, 37),

and a further "רױסל/רױטל" chronicler, without ever naming the work. Unlike Carion, Spangenberg, and Hájek (= "Bäriq"), which the reconciliation identified, these two remain unidentified: the phonetic Hebrew spelling and the folio-only citations give no anchor to a standard edition. The names are transcribed as printed; the reference cannot presently be resolved to a known chronicle.

3. batch_021 / p.83 (year 8); batch_056 / p.145 (index, rows 3008 & 3206) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans gives the founding of Rome as AM 3008 (year 8 of the fourth millennium = c. 752 BCE, the 25th year of Asa), calling this "the true reckoning" that most writers and the author of Me'or Enayim (ch. 24) favor — while noting "there is some confusion of reckonings there." The Part II index (batch_056) preserves both figures side by side: one row "3008 — the beginning of the founding of Rome" and a second "3206 — another date for the founding of Rome." The divergence is Gans's own acknowledged source tension, not a transcription error; both figures are retained as printed.

4. batch_010 / p.39 (AM 3828); batch_011 / p.41 (AM 3880) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans argues on chronological grounds that the Ten Martyrs of the Kingdom (עשרה הרוגי מלכות) were not all contemporaries martyred together: "some were slain at least twenty-two years after the destruction, and some a long time after the twenty-second year," as he shows by dating R. Akiva's death to AM 3880 (52 years after the churban of AM 3828) while placing Rabban Shimon ben Gamliel's death at the churban itself. This is Gans's deliberate corrective to the liturgical Eleh Ezkerah / midrashic tradition that gathers the ten into a single event — content and argument, not a textual error.

5. batch_023 / p.92 (Tryphon); batch_021 / p.84 (Babylonian king-count); batch_020 / p.79 (Nimrod-to-Belshazzar) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans repeatedly acknowledges that his running counts of pagan kings do not close. At the Tryphon entry (batch_023) he writes explicitly, "there is here a confusion of reckonings [קילקול חשבונות], for this reckoning does not accord precisely with the years of the Hasmonean kings mentioned in Part I"; the same passage labels both Antiochus Sidetes and Tryphon the "thirteenth king of Aram" and then jumps to the fifteenth, skipping the fourteenth. The Babylonian king-list (batch_021) likewise has two kings both numbered "the 36th" with the 35th and 37th unaccounted for, and the Nimrod-to-Belshazzar total (batch_020) is given as

"fifty-one" kings against "twenty-one" in the introduction. These are Gans's own reckoning tensions, transcribed as printed.

6. batch_025 / p.24 (Hadrian); batch_046 / p.184 (Murad III); batch_040 / p.158 (Rudolf I); passim b24–b58 — Category C — author/source anomaly

The chronicle's ordinal numbering of successive emperors does not form a consistent sequence. Hadrian is called "the sixteenth Emperor" (batch_025) where Gans's own count (Nerva 13, Trajan 14) gives fifteenth; Murad III is styled "the second emperor of the Ishmaelites" (batch_046) two entries after Selim II was styled "the fifth"; the imperial ordinals for Ferdinand I, Maximilian II, and others (batch_046) do not chain cleanly; and figures such as Rudolf I's age and reign-length (batch_040) diverge from history. These recurring emperor-count discrepancies belong to the same reckoning-count crux Gans acknowledges for the ancient dynasties; the ordinals are transcribed as printed and flagged, not renumbered.

7. batch_002 / p.8 ("והנה" paragraph) — Category B — source compositor error

The completion date of the chronology-table is printed "חמשת אלפים ותל"ב" (5432 AM = 1672 CE). This conflicts with Gans's death (1613), with the title-page endpoint (5452/1692), and with the print year, and matches the historically attested completion year (5352 AM / 1592 CE = שנ"ב) neither. It is almost certainly a compositor misprint for שנ"ב (a ט/ת + ו/ל substitution). Transcribed as printed; the intended year is 5352 (1592).

8. batch_007 / p.16 (נ"ש / churban entry) — Category C — author/source anomaly

At the destruction entry (marker 338 = נ"ש) Gans inserts his own comparative reckoning that the event "was in the year 335 [נ"ש]," a three-year divergence from the marker and from the standard Seder-Olam churban of 3338. This is Gans's deliberate juxtaposition of reckonings, not a misprint; both figures are transcribed as he gives them.

9. batch_008 / p.32 (left col., astronomy entry) — Category B — source compositor error

The mean lunar month is printed "29 — כ"ט י"ב תשל"ג" days, 12 hours, 733 chalakim. The canonical molad interval is 793 chalakim (תשצ"ג); תשל"ג (30 = 7 for 90 = צ) is a compositor error for the standard astronomical constant. Transcribed as printed; the intended value is 793.

10. batch_009 / p.33 (י"ק תק entry, Yehoshua ben Perachiah) — Category B — source compositor error

The entry states that Yehoshua ben Perachiah "lived until the year 444 [תמ"ד]," but the figure is placed in the era of Yannai (AM ~3676+) and is centuries too early. It is likely a compositor error for a value in the 700s (e.g. 704 / תש"ד). Transcribed as printed; the reading does not reconcile with the surrounding chronology.

11. batch_009 / p.35 (Aristobulus I, תרס"ח) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans reports that Yosippon's span ("480 years and 3 months") is said to exceed R. Yosi's "235 years" by "145 years [קמ"ה]," but $480 - 235 = 245$, not 145. Gans himself suspects a scribal error in Yosippon here. The discrepancy is an acknowledged source tension, transcribed as cited rather than corrected.

12. batch_009 / p.35 (Hasmonean dynasty span) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans cites (from R. Yosi / Seder Olam) that the Hasmonean dynasty "stood 150 years [ק"נ]," but his own entry anchors span only $103 = \text{א} \rightarrow \text{תשכ"ד}$ years. This is an explicitly attributed figure at odds with the chronicle's internal reckoning; transcribed as cited and flagged, not harmonized.

13. batch_009 / p.35 (Salome Alexandra, תרפ"ח) — Category B — source compositor error

Salome Alexandra's age at death is printed "בן ל"ז (37)", impossibly young for a queen who reigned nine years as the widow of Yannai. The letters are likely a misprint for (73) ע"ג. Transcribed as printed.

14. batch_011 / p.43 (Beitar / Bar Kokhba) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The Beitar/Bar-Kokhba passage dates Hadrian's destruction of Beitar "22 years after the churban" in one place and "52 years" twice elsewhere on the same page, and cites the Raavad's alternative (year 73). Gans explicitly rejects the divergent figures and emends the event to year 52 after the churban (AM 3880). The "22" is likely a כ"ו misprint; the author's own settled reckoning is 52. Transcribed as printed with Gans's emendation noted.

15. batch_014 / p.56 (Rabbeinu Tam) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The Rabbeinu Tam entry carries a Shalshet HaKabbalah date of "ה' אלפים ל"ט" = AM 5039 (1279 CE), far later than the Yuchasin date of 4930 and than R. Tam's own lifetime. Gans juxtaposes the two authorities without reconciling them; the divergence is a reported source tension, transcribed as printed.

16. batch_016 / fol. 51 (Zacuto entry, AM 5262) — Category B — source compositor error

The Zacuto entry prints the Almagest year as (3832) ג' אלפים תתל"ב, the interval as (1370) ושלף אלף, and the stated total as (5262) ה' אלפים רס"ב; but $3832 + 1370 = 5202$, not 5262. For the sum to equal the stated total the Almagest year must be 3892 (תתצ"ב) — a צ/ל misprint of תתל"ב. This was confirmed at 600 dpi as a genuine print error, not a misreading. Transcribed as printed.

17. batch_016 / fol. 51 (Elijah Levita entry, AM 5277) — Category B — source compositor error

The Elijah Levita entry prints the composition of Masoret HaMasoret "בשנת רל"ח" (AM 5238), impossibly early for Levita; the intended value is רצ"ח (AM 5298 = 1538 CE), a צ/ל fount confusion. Confirmed at 600 dpi as a genuine print error rather than a misreading. Transcribed as printed.

18. batch_020 / p.79 (Nimrod entry) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The opening of the Babylonian dynasty (batch_020) states reign-spans of 1,537 and 1,421 years and a total of "fifty-one" kings from Nimrod to Belshazzar, but these figures neither close to the stated Belshazzar date (AM 3388/3389) nor agree with the "twenty-one kings" given a few lines earlier in the introduction. Gans's own translator flagged the entry as not reconciling. Transcribed as printed; it is an internal reckoning tension of the source, not a single misprint.

19. batch_021 / p.84 (Esar-Haddon entry) — Category B — source compositor error

The Esar-Haddon entry is dated "year 40 of Hezekiah" (שנת מ' ליחזקיה), but Hezekiah reigned only 29 years, so a fortieth year is impossible. The figure is probably a misprint or a confusion with Manasseh's reign. Transcribed as printed.

20. batch_022 / p.86 (Judith) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The Judith entry is placed within the Cambyzes/Persian sequence but is dated "בשנת ת"ר כ"ח לאלף הרביעי" (628 of the fourth millennium = AM 3628), later than

its context. It is a cross-reference back to Part I inserted out of the local annalistic order; transcribed as printed and flagged.

21. batch_023 / p.91 (Rome-sackings list) — Category C — author/source anomaly

Gans reports "from a book of chronicles" that Rome was destroyed by the people of Ashkenaz twenty-three times, and gives a long list of years (400, 476, 534, 548, 876, 836, 964, ...). The series is not strictly ascending as printed ("876" precedes "836") and several figures are partly illegible in the source. The list is transcribed as printed; individual years within it remain uncertain and should not be trusted as a clean sequence.

22. batch_024 / p.96 (left col., Augustus's death) — Category B — source compositor error

Augustus's death is given as AM 3775 (תשע"ה) yet also "מ"ו למנין הנוצרים" (year 46 of the Christian count) — internally inconsistent (AM 3775 = CE 15, and the entry's own CE marker is 15), and historically Augustus died 14 CE. The "46" is transcribed as printed and flagged.

23. batch_027 / p.108 (Church of the Holy Sepulchre) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The entry on Constantine's church over the Holy Sepulchre states it stood "about 440 years" (ד"ח) yet "until the year 4772 AM" (ד"א תשע"ב); $4514 = 440 + 4074$, not 4772, and neither figure matches the historical destruction under al-Hakim (c. 1009 CE / AM 4769). The two figures are internally irreconcilable; transcribed as printed and flagged.

24. batch_028 / p.109 (Council of Nicaea) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The Nicaea entry gives three conflicting dates for one event: a marginal פ"ה (85 $325 \rightarrow$ CE), an Arabic "328," and an inline "year 80" (AM 4080 $\rightarrow$ 320 CE); the "318 bishops" datum fits the historical 325 CE. The conflation appears to be a source and compilation artifact rather than a single misreading; transcribed as printed.

25. batch_030 / fol. 41 ("Beginning of the Reckoning of the Ishmaelites") — Category C — author/source anomaly

The heading "Beginning of the Reckoning of the Ishmaelites" prints "משנת של"ג (85 $325 \rightarrow$ CE), an Arabic "328," and an inline "year 80" (AM 4080 $\rightarrow$ 320 CE); the "318 bishops" datum fits the historical 325 CE. The conflation appears to be a source and compilation artifact rather than a single misreading; transcribed as printed.

The numerals are transcribed as printed; the passage is an acknowledged uncertainty of the source.

26. batch_034 / p.135 (papal numbering) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the tenth-century entries the coronation-era pope is repeatedly named "John XIII" (and once "John XIV") where the 962 coronation and 963–964 depositions concern John XII and the 966+ pope is John XIII; and the antipope installed against Leo VIII in 964 is called "Benedict the Second" where he was Benedict V. Because the errors recur, they appear to be Gans's (or his source's) own conflation rather than single-letter misprints. Transcribed as printed; the standard identifications are noted.

27. batch_036 / p.142 (Poland interregnum) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The entry states there were no kings in Poland "for 246 years [רמ"ו]" from 1058 until Przemysław in AM 5055 / 1295, but $1058 + 246 = 1304$, not 1295. The internal arithmetic does not close; transcribed as printed.

28. batch_037 / p.145 (Bolesław III); p.147 (Pope Hadrian IV) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Bolesław III's obituary is entered under 1110/1111 with "reigned 37 years," though the historical Bolesław III died in 1138 — an internal chronological tension. In the same range "Pope Hadrian IV" is named under the year 1140, though Hadrian IV reigned 1154–1159. Both are transcribed as printed and flagged as the source's own datings/anachronisms, not misreadings.

29. batch_038 / p.152 (Latin Empire of Constantinople) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The Latin Empire entry gives a reign-length, a sixth-millennium AM year, and a CE year that do not agree with one another (the Latin Empire actually lasted 1204–1261, c. 57 years). All three figures are uncertain in the print and mutually inconsistent; transcribed as printed and flagged rather than reconstructed.

30. batch_043 / p.171 (fall of Granada) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Gans dates the fall of Granada to AM 5249 / 1489 (gematria ט"פ"ט) and states the Muslims held it "774 years." The historical fall is January 1492. The date and the tenure-figure are transcribed as printed; the divergence from history is Gans's own dating, flagged not corrected.

31. batch_048 / p.187 (1596 entry) — Category C — author/source anomaly

The entry dated 1596 (AM 5356) narrates the Matthias–Rudolf settlement ceding Bohemia and Hungary — historically the 1606–1611 "Brothers' Quarrel" and Treaty of Lieben. The Rheindorf continuator appears to telescope or misdate the episode. Transcribed as printed (Arabic "1596") and flagged for the editor, not silently corrected.

32. batch_049 / p.196 (1648 / ה"ת, Poland succession) — Category B — source compositor error

The 1648 entry names "Karl Ferdinand [קארל פערדינאנדוס]" as the king chosen after Władysław IV. Historically the Polish throne passed to John II Casimir (Jan Kazimierz); Karl Ferdinand Vasa (bishop of Wrocław) was only a rival candidate. Transcribed as printed and flagged as a probable source error rather than a misreading.

33. batch_052 / p.129 (Kant entry) — Category B — source compositor error

The entry states that Kant "died ... 5484/1724," but 1724 is Kant's birth year (he died in 1804 / AM 5564). Either the year is a source error or the verb should read "born." Transcribed as printed and flagged.

34. batch_052 / p.130 (papal entry) — Category B — source compositor error

The entry naming the pope visited by Joseph II in 1782 prints "Pius the Third" (השלישי); the pope of 1782 was Pius VI. Likely a misprint for השישי (the Sixth). Transcribed as printed and flagged.

35. batch_054 / p.214 (Jacob Frank) — Category B — source compositor error

The Frank entry prints the given name apparently as "יוסף" (Yosef), but the whole entry unambiguously describes Jacob (Yaakov) Frank, founder of the Frankist sect. Treated as a print error / misreading of the source; rendered "Frank [Jacob Frank]" with the given-name flagged, not silently normalized.

36. batch_059 / p.235 (Franco-Prussian War entries) — Category B — source compositor error

The Battle of Wörth (Fröeschwiller) and the Weissenburg engagement are both dated "the sixteenth of August," whereas the historical dates are 4 and 6 August 1870. The "sixteenth" appears twice. Transcribed as printed; likely a compositor or source error, flagged not corrected.

37. batch_053 / p.209 (biographical-lexicon section title) — Category B —
source compositor error

The section title of the biographical lexicon closes with the year 5650 = תר"ן (1890 CE), which postdates the work's own 1871 imprint and is therefore impossible as a terminal date. The intended reading is almost certainly = תר"ל (1870) 5630, a ן-for-ל misprint. Transcribed as printed; the intended year is 1870.

38. batch_053 / p.210 and batch_059 / p.233 (running-header page numbers) —
Category B — source compositor error

Two running-header folio numbers are defective as printed: p. 210 shows "34" where the sequence requires "134" (the leading "1" is unprinted or trimmed at the gutter; pp. 211–212 correctly read 135, 136), and the first page of the back matter (global p. 233) reads ambiguously as "157"/"167" in the middle digit (the incrementing run 158→159→160 establishes 157). Reported verbatim; the page numbering is otherwise continuous.