

Mishnat ha-Middot (משנת המדות) — Editorial footnotes (draft)

Unknown (earliest extant Hebrew geometrical treatise). The 1864 edition attributes it to R. Avraham bar Ḥiyya ha-Nasi, but the text predates him; authorship and date are uncertain — proposals range from the Tanna R. Nehemiah (c. 150 CE) to a ~9th-c. origin (Gandz).. 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_001	C	The work is titled the "Mishnah of the 49 Middot" yet contains only 42 propositions, and §§4–6 of ch. V are numbered 5–7 in the manuscript.
2	batch_002	B	Ch.2 §3: a garbled, doubled form for "two sides" carrying the editor's own "(sic)".
3	batch_003	B	Ch.3 §2: resh (200 = 'ר) printed where dalet ('ד 4 =) is required by the series.
4	batch_003	B	Ch.2 §2: rectangle described with "three corners" (ג) where four (ד) is required.
5	batch_003	C	Ch.2 §3 vs Ch.5 §3: the circle-area value $38\frac{1}{2}$ is printed against diameter 36 but mathematically

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
			belongs to the diameter-7 circle.
6	batch_003	B	Ch.4 §1: the squares of legs 6 and 8 are each labeled "a hundred" (מאה), but 100 is the sum of the squares (the hypotenuse squared).

1. batch_001 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Steinschneider records this count discrepancy and the chapter-V numbering shift as a transmissional feature of the source itself, not an error to be adjudicated; the printed numbering is preserved as-is.

2. batch_002 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The phrase is printed בשני' בצלע, which Steinschneider himself marks "(sic)" as a corrupt doubling; it is preserved as printed, the intended sense being simply "by the two sides."

3. batch_003 — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the sequence "so too 3, so too 4" (וכן ג' וכן ד) the final value prints as (200) ר', a compositor's resh/dalet confusion; confirmed glyph-for-glyph as a source corruption at verification and transcribed as printed with the intended reading 'ד 4 =.

4. batch_003 — *Category B — source compositor error*

A compositor's ג-for-ד error; preserved as printed, with four corners being the geometrically required reading.

5. batch_003 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

By the rule applied, diameter 36 would yield an area of roughly 1018, whereas $38\frac{1}{2}$ is the area of the diameter-7 example of Ch.5 §3; the source has conflated the two worked examples, a textual corruption preserved as printed.

6. batch_003 — *Category B — source compositor error*

Since $6^2=36$ and $8^2=64$, the "hundred" attached to each leg is properly the sum $6^2+8^2=10^2=100$; an ambiguity or corruption in the source's phrasing, preserved as printed.