In NOTE 49:
The definition of Tr should be
\[ \forall x \exists u \exists f \text{ such that } u \text{ is transitive and } f \text{ is a function from } x \text{ one to one and onto } u. \]
Delete “(form 174)”. (The statement TR” is not form 174.)

In NOTE 94:
The relationship between \( \Delta_3 \)-finite and \( \Gamma_3 \)-finite was discovered by Omar de la Cruz, neither implies the other. In the model \( N3 \), \( A \), the set of atoms, is not \( \Delta_3 \)-finite, but since \( \mathcal{P}(A) \) is Dedekind finite, \( A \) is \( \Gamma_3 \)-finite. In \( N1 \), let \( X \) be the set of all finite subsets of \( A \). \( X \) is not \( \Gamma_3 \)-finite because \( \mathcal{P}(X) \) is Dedekind infinite. However, \( X \) is \( \Delta_3 \)-finite because it has no infinite linearly ordered set.

Suppose \( X \) has an infinite linearly ordered set \( L \) and suppose \( E \) is a support for \( L \) and its linear ordering \( R \). There must be an \( n \in \omega \) such that \( L' = \{ x \in L : |x| = n \} \) is infinite. Otherwise, we can well order \( L \) by

\[ x < y \text{ iff } |x| < |y|, \text{ or } |x| = |y| \text{ and } xRy. \]

Since \( E \) has only finitely many subsets there are elements \( u \) and \( v \) in \( L' \) such that \( u \cap E = v \cap E \). It is easy to see that there is a permutation \( \sigma \in G \) such that \( \sigma(u) = v \) and \( \sigma(v) = u \). This contradicts the assumption that \( E \) is a support of the linear ordering \( R \).