

CUS417/130.46 1/2

The Clarendon Press

Oxford

1 Nov 1919



Any reply should be addressed to the Secretary

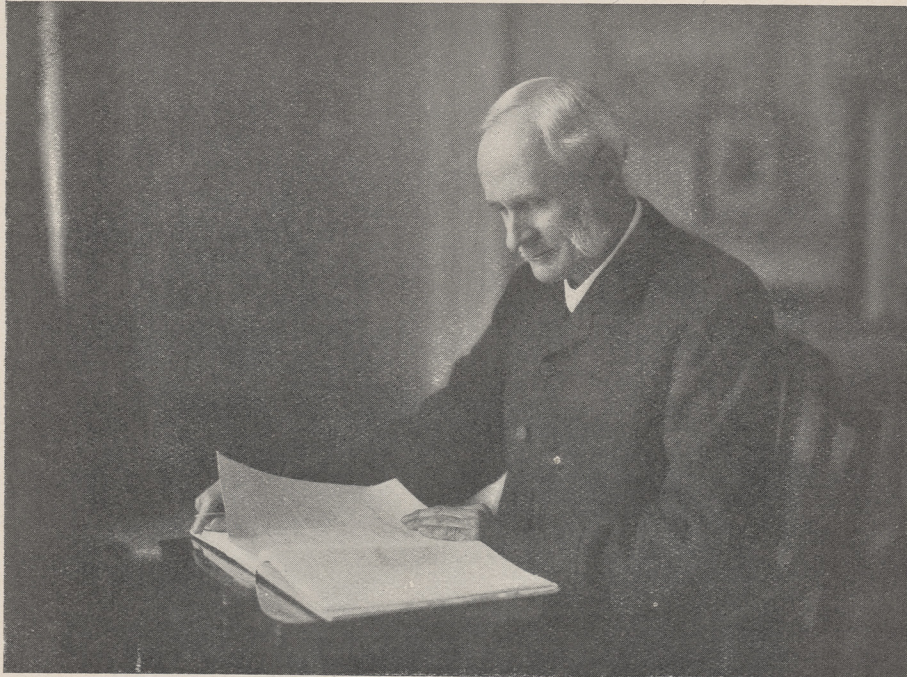
My dear Sir  
The Delegates yesterday appointed you to be a  
Perpetual Delegate in room of D. Sanday resigned.

Yours sincerely

R. W. Chapman

L. William Osler





Photo, Elliott and Fry.

# The Periodical

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OCTOBER 15, 1920.

*Enough, if something from our hands have power  
To live and act, and serve the future hour;  
And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,  
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,  
We feel that we are greater than we know.—WORDSWORTH.*

Sept 16 1920

DR. WILLIAM SANDAY, who died on September 16, aged 77, was world-famous as an Oxford Theologian and Churchman. He was the author of the Oxford books of which a list is given on the last page of the cover. With Dr. J. Wordsworth and Dr. H. J. White he edited the second number of Old-Latin Biblical Texts—*Portions of St. Mark and St. Matthew from the Bobbio MS.* 1886. He made three contributions to the *Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica*—Theophilus of Antioch, Further Remarks on the Corbey St. James, and the Cheltenham List of the Canonical Books. His lecture on the Sayings of Jesus, discovered at Oxyrhynchus, was published, together with a lecture by Dr. Lock, in 1897. With Dr. Strong he selected the hymns for the Oxford Hymn Book (1908). Dr. Sanday was also the author of *The Meaning of the War: the British Case and the German Case*—an attempt at synthesis; an Oxford Pamphlet on the responsibility for the war; and, in 1916, a retrospect and a prospect entitled *In View of the End*. Until last year Dr. Sanday was a Delegate of the Press.



Descriptions  
of  
Christ.

Nearly all later representations have been much influenced by the various literary descriptions of Christ, of which the earliest seems to be that given by John of Damascus, who died about 754. Better known is the famous letter supposed to have been written by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate. A third description is given by Nicephorus Callisti (Xanthopoulos), who died about 1350. John of Damascus describes Christ as having meeting eyebrows, fine eyes, long nose, curly hair, stooping shoulders, fresh complexion, black beard, and a skin the colour of wheat,



THE EARLIEST KNOWN MEDAL

By Matteo de' Pasti of Verona, Pisanello's most distinguished pupil.

as well as other characteristics which do not concern us here. Nicephorus agrees in most particulars with John, adding that his hair was golden, not very thick, inclining to curliness; eyebrows black, not much curved; beautiful eyes, bright and inclined to brown; long nose; beard golden, and not very long; hair of the head long; attitude somewhat stooping; complexion wheat-coloured; face not round but rather pointed below, and slightly rubicund. The letter of Lentulus describes his hair as nut-brown, smooth to the ears, curling on the shoulders, parted in the middle; his