

Julia Saint, anchoress, died legend, Judith was the aunt of Salome (perhaps Edburga of Mercia), an Anglo-Saxon anchoress at Altaich Maria, in a cell attached to a room to find Salome and built a cell, embracing the anchorite life. Judith outlived Salome, and was buried with her. Feast day (with

Julia Pioneer Baptist missionary, died August 1788, died at sea, 1799. A Congregationalist minister, first minister of the American Board of Foreign Missions, America's first female minister, in 1810. In 1812 he and Julia, thus becoming America's first female missionary. During the voyage they became converts to adult baptism, which was performed in 1814 they were recognized as missionaries. Once in Burma Julia and exercised an especially strong influence on the Karen tribe. He also translated the Bible and a Burmese dictionary. He remarried twice, his second wife (and two children) having

Julia Founded, foundress of the Little Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Brittany, 25 June 1777, France, 29 August 1879. She was working in a hospital at St. Julien, domestic service – in the latter part to accompany her employer in her travels, and teaching catechism. In 1801 she moved into a small house with a friend. In the following year by a young man entrusted to her charge. She was asked to look after the sick and in 1802 the small group established a religious community, with Julia as superior. She was re-elected the following year. In 1804 Le Pailleur, the priest moderator, dismissed her as superior. In 1805 she was elected the first general chapter of the Order. Although the Order she had founded was weak through the Order she had founded through the length to strength she gained through her work in her lifetime, apart

from an award of 3000 francs from the French Academy in 1845 in recognition of her charitable work. For a time she was allowed both to beg, and to assist in the foundation of new houses, but in 1852 she was sent to remain inactive for the rest of her life in the community's motherhouse. When she died, there were 2400 Little Sisters of the Poor, caring for 20,000 aged poor in 177 houses. She was beatified by Pope John Paul II in 1982.

Julian **Martin** Assumptionist theologian, born in Bazas, France, 3 May 1878, died Lorgues, France, 29 November 1954. After joining the Assumptionists in 1895 he took the name 'Martin' and was ordained in 1901. He was professor of oriental theology from 1902 to 1914 at a seminary near Istanbul, then taught in various other collèges until 1952, and was consultor for the Oriental Church from 1935 to 1954. He wrote widely in oriental theology and was a leading exponent of the ecumenical movement.

Julian **of Cuenca** Saint, bishop and patron saint of Cuenca, born Burgos, Castile, 1127, died Cuenca, 28 January 1208(?). He taught theology at Valencia before becoming archdeacon of Toledo in 1182. In 1196 he became the second bishop of Cuenca, a city which had been captured from the Moors in 1177. As bishop he was responsible for drawing up the constitutions of the cathedral chapter. He was renowned as a pastor who cared for the poor and the sick. A number of miracles were attributed to him, including one in which he provided grain for the city. After his death his shrine became a place of pilgrimage where cures were reputedly effected.

Julian **of Eclanum** Bishop and theologian, born into an aristocratic family in Southern Italy, c.385, died Sicily, before 455. He received an excellent philological and philosophical education. He married Titia in 403 and was ordained first deacon, 407/8, and then bishop of Eclanum, 417/18. His refusal to subscribe to the anti-Pelagian *Epistola Anctoria* of Pope **Zosimus** led to his removal. All his efforts to get an Ecumenical Council convoked failed, as well as his attempts to be reinstated. He died as a teacher in Sicily. Julian is probably most famous for the extensive theological polemic he

had with **Augustine** in the latter's old age on issues such as original sin and predestination.

Julian **of Halicarnassus (Helicarnassus)** Monophysite bishop and heretical faction leader, died after 527. Julian was expelled from his see by **Justinian I** in 518 and took refuge in Alexandria. His theological position has been named 'aphthartodocetism', and teaches that Christ's body was incorruptible; that his suffering and death were real, but possible only because he willed passivity on his normally incorruptible body. Julian's opponents called those holding this doctrine 'Phantasiastae' (those teaching that Christ had only a phantom or apparent body).

Julian **of Le Mans** Saint, traditionally first bishop of Le Mans, France, died c.400(?). Unreliable sources claim that Julian was a Roman nobleman and evangelist in the Le Mans area, where many churches are dedicated to him. His cult was probably popularized by Henry II, born at Le Mans and baptized in the church of St Julian. Julian's legend claims that he performed miracles, calling him one of Christ's 72 disciples and Simon the Leper. He is occasionally confused with the perhaps mythical Julian the Hospitaller. Feast day 27 January.

Julian **of Norwich** English anchoress and mystic, born Norwich, c.1342, died there, c.1413. There is little definite evidence of her life. She is said to have lived as an anchoress against the walls of St Julian's Church, Norwich. Her main work is *The Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love*, which records and explains her visions and 'shewings'. It was written after twenty years' meditation on her experiences. The crux of the work is the activity of Divine Love, and the evil which comes from human will but is also the source of clearly revealing Divine Reality.

Julian **of Saba** Saint, monk, born Heliopolis, Syria, c.300, died Orshoene, c.377/80. Julian lived first in a cave in the desert of Orshoene, between Antioch and the Euphrates, with a group of disciples. He built a church in Sinai on the rock where God was said to have appeared to Moses. He refuted Arian claims of allegiance between 364