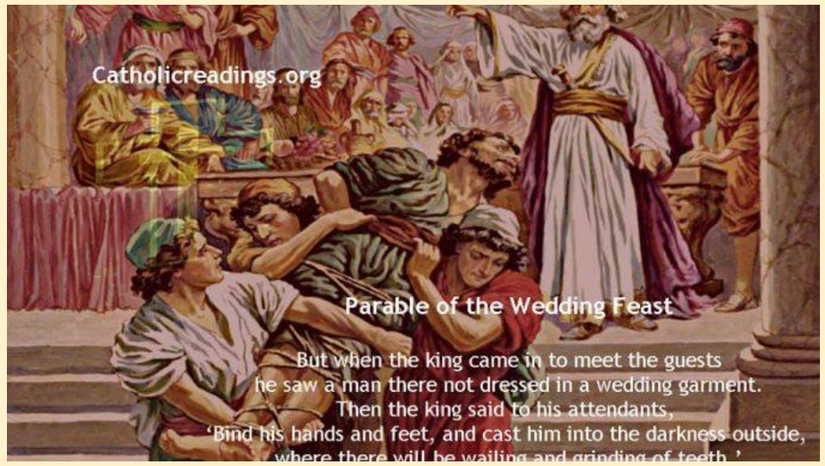


Saint Joseph's, Saint Anne's & Holy Family And Saint Patrick's
11th Of October, Twenty-Seventh Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A
Served By the Discalced Carmelites
Parish Priest: Fr. Louis Aroon OCD email: louisaroon2015@gmail.com
Assistant Priest: Fr. Ligori Alexander OCD email: ligorialex@gmail.com
Tel: 0191 534 2346
Sr. Alphonsus (Parish Sister at St. Patrick's, Ryhope) Tel: 0191 521 0340
Rev. Bernard Finan SDS (Retired and resident priest at St. Patrick's)

Mass Readings for 11th October 2026, Twenty-eighth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A	
1st Reading	Isaiah 25:6-10A
Responsorial Psalm	Psalms 23:1-3A, 3B-4, 5, 6
2nd Reading	Philippians 4:12-14, 19-20
Alleluia	Ephesians 1:17-18
Gospel	Matthew 22:1-14 Or Matthew 22:1-10

1st Reading – Isaiah 25:6-10A

6 The Lord of hosts will cause all the peoples on this mountain to feast on
fatness, to feast on wine, a fatness full of marrow, a purified wine.
7 And he will cast down violently, on this mountain, the face of the chains,
with which all peoples had been bound, and the net, with which all nations had
been covered.
8 He will violently cast down death forever. And the Lord God will take away
the tears from every face, and he will take away the disgrace of his people
from the entire earth. For the Lord has spoken it.
9 And they will say in that day: "Behold, this is our God! We have waited for
him, and he will save us. This is the Lord! We have endured for him. We will
exult and rejoice in his salvation."
10A For the hand of the Lord will rest upon this mountain.

Responsorial Psalm – Psalms 23:1-3A, 3B-4, 5, 6

R. (6cd) I shall live in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.

1 The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.
2 In verdant pastures he gives me repose; beside restful waters he leads me;
3A he refreshes my soul.

R. I shall live in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.

3B He guides me in right paths for his name's sake.
4 Even though I walk in the dark valley I fear no evil; for you are at my side
with your rod and your staff that give me courage.

R. I shall live in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.

5 You spread the table before me in the sight of my foes;
you anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows.

R. I shall live in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.

6 Only goodness and kindness follow me all the days of my life;
and I shall dwell in the house of the LORD for years to come.

R. I shall live in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.

2nd Reading – Philippians 4:12-14, 19-20

Brothers and sisters:
12 I know how to live in humble circumstances; I know also how to live with
abundance. In every circumstance and in all things I have learned the secret
of being well fed and of going hungry, of living in abundance and of being in
need.
13 I can do all things in him who strengthens me.
14 Still, it was kind of you to share in my distress.
19 My God will fully supply whatever you need, in accord with his glorious
riches in Christ Jesus.
20 To our God and Father, glory forever and ever. Amen.

Alleluia – CF. Ephesians 1:17-18

R. Alleluia, alleluia.
17 May the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ enlighten the eyes of our hearts,
18 so that we may know what is the hope that belongs to our call.
R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel – Matthew 22:1-14

1 Jesus again in reply spoke to the chief priests and elders of the people in
parables, saying,
2 "The kingdom of heaven may be likened to a king who gave a wedding feast
for his son.
3 He dispatched his servants to summon the invited guests to the feast, but
they refused to come.
4 A second time he sent other servants, saying, 'Tell those invited: "Behold, I
have prepared my banquet, my calves and fattened cattle are killed, and
everything is ready; come to the feast."'
5 Some ignored the invitation and went away, one to his farm, another to his
business.
6 The rest laid hold of his servants, mistreated them, and killed them.
7 The king was enraged and sent his troops, destroyed those murderers, and
burned their city.
8 Then he said to his servants, 'The feast is ready, but those who were
invited were not worthy to come.
9 Go out, therefore, into the main roads and invite to the feast whomever
you find.'
10 The servants went out into the streets and gathered all they found, bad
and good alike, and the hall was filled with guests.
11 But when the king came in to meet the guests, he saw a man there not
dressed in a wedding garment.
12 The king said to him, 'My friend, how is it that you came in here without a
wedding garment?' But he was reduced to silence.
13 Then the king said to his attendants, 'Bind his hands and feet, and cast
him into the darkness outside, where there will be wailing and grinding of
teeth.'
14 Many are invited, but few are chosen."

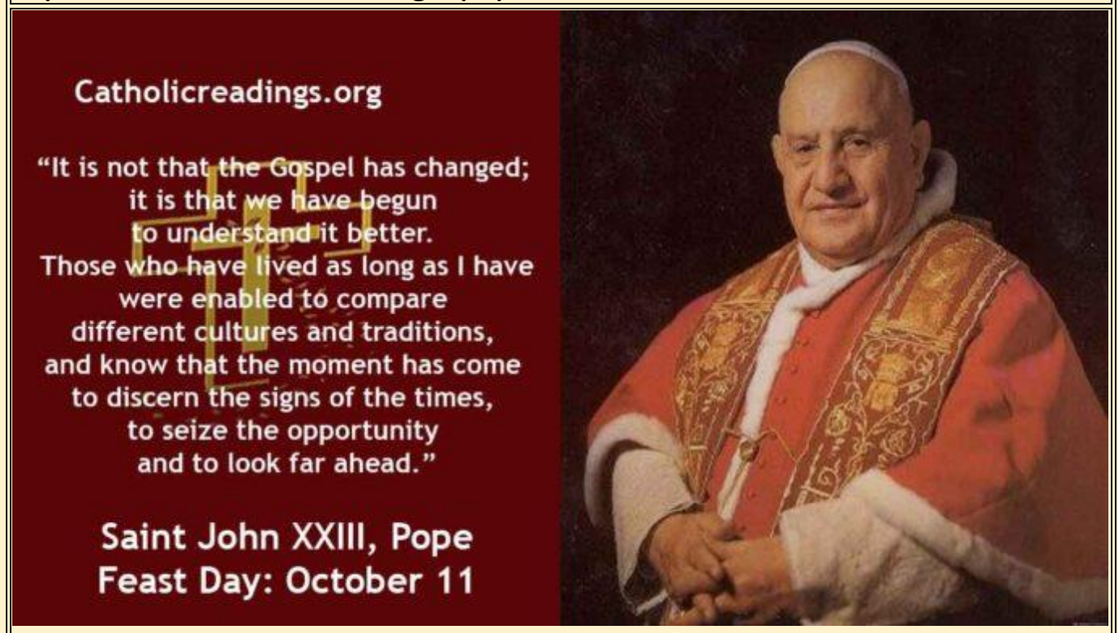
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Saint Of The Day

Pope Saint John XXIII Biography



St John XXIII, Pope – Feast Day – The 11th Of October 2026	
Date of Birth	25th Of November 1881
Place of Birth	Sotto il Monte, Bergamo, Italy
Profession	Pope and Bishop of Rome
Place of Work	Vatican, Rome, Italy
Date of Death	The 3rd Of June 1963 (aged 81)
Place of Death	Apostolic Palace, Vatican City
Feast Day	The 11th Of October
Beatification	By Pope John Paul II on The 3rd Of September 2000 in Saint Peter's Square, Vatican City
Canonization	By Pope Francis on The 27th Of April 2014 in Saint Peter's Square, Vatican City

Pope Saint John XXIII Biography	
Patron Saint of	• Papal delegates • Patriarchy of Venice • Second Vatican Council • Christian unity • Diocese of Bergamo • Sotto il Monte • Valsamoggia • Italian Army • Other popes named John

St John XXIII, Pope Life History

Pope John XXIII hailed from a large family of 13 children. He was the fourth born and the eldest son in the family. His father's name was Giovanni Battista Roncalli and his mother was Marianna Giulia Mazzola. The family was poor and earned their livelihood by sharecropping whereby the landowner allowed them to till the land in return for a share of the crops produced on that land. Pope John XXIII received his First Holy Communion as well as Confirmation in 1889 at the age of 8. He attended school in his hometown at the age of twelve. He entered Bergamo's diocesan seminary in 1892 and joined the Secular Franciscan Order on The 1st Of March 1896 and thereafter, on The 23rd Of May 1897 professed his vows as a member. In 1901 while studying in Rome he took a year off for military service. He graduated with a doctorate in canon law in 1904 and was ordained as a priest on The 10th Of August 1904 at Santa Maria Catholic Church in Monte Santo, Rome. He was appointed as the secretary to Giacomo Radini-Tedeschi, the Bishop of Bergamo in 1905 and worked till the bishop died on August 22 1914. During this time he also lectured in the Bergamo diocesan seminary. When World War I broke out, Fr. Roncalli joined the Royal Italian Army as a sergeant and became a chaplain as well as a stretcher carrier in the medical corps. When the war ended in 1919, he was discharged from the army and became the spiritual director of the Bergamo diocesan seminary. He also opened a hostel for students in Bergamo. When Fr. Giuseppe Angelo Roncalli travelled to Rome to meet Pope Benedict XV, he was appointed as the Italian president of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Fr. Roncalli was

appointed by Pope Pius XI as the Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria in 1925, a position he held until 1935. In the same year, 1925, the pope also appointed him as the titular archbishop of Areopolis, Jordan, and therefore was consecrated as a bishop. Here he worked closely with the Eastern Catholics and understood them. He was appointed as a titular archbishop of Mesembria, Bulgaria and Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece in 1934. Because of his strong positive predisposition and sympathy towards the government in Istanbul, culture, history, and the people of Turkey, he became known as the Turcophile Pope. Here he improved relations between the Orthodox and Muslims. In this position, he helped many Jewish refugees in Europe who started referring to him as a Righteous Gentile. He also helped many pilgrims from Bulgaria to go to Rome to meet the pope. Bishop Roncalli's mother died in February 1939, the same period Pope Pius XI died. Roncalli was, therefore, unable to attend his mother's funeral because of the tight schedule and obligations during the election of a new pope. Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli was elected the new pope on The 2nd Of March 1939 and took the name, Pope Pius XII. The new pope shortly afterward made Bishop Roncalli the head of the Vatican Jewish Agency in Geneva. In 1939, World War II broke out and Bishop Roncalli departed as head of the Vatican Jewish Agency and went to Turkey but continued to help the Nazi-oppressed Jews in Greece and around Europe throughout the war period. The help he accorded to the Jews during this period has been recognized far and wide by many nations and people, especially the Jewish community around the world. He played a very pivotal role in championing for the establishment of the Jewish State after the end of the war. Archbishop Roncalli was made the new Apostolic Nuncio of France on The 22nd Of December 1944 after the country was liberated from Nazi occupation. He helped to get rid of the bishops who collaborated with the Nazi regime and helped them in the occupation of France during World War II. His good work as the Nuncio in France made the sitting President of France, Vincent Auriol give him the award of Commander of the Legion of Honour. Archbishop Roncalli's rank was raised to a Cardinal by Pope Pius XII and subsequently appointed as the Patriarch of Venice on January 12 1953 after the death of Archbishop Carlo Agostini. Pope Pius XII died on The 9th Of October 1958 and Cardinal Roncalli was elected as the New Pope and took the regnal name, John. The choice of this name surprised many people because, for around 500 years, the previous popes avoided it for it was associated with antipope John XXIII (1410-1415) who had opposed Pope Gregory XII. The 1958 papal conclave thought that Pope John XXIII, because of his advanced age, would not do much while in office and thought he would serve for a very short period. After his coronation, he embarked on visits around Rome to visit the sick in hospitals, prisoners, reformatory schools for juvenile delinquents, and other institutions that take care of the least of our brothers and sisters. This kind gesture made many people including non-Catholics to like him a lot. In 1960, during the Good Friday liturgy, Pope John XXIII told the faithful to stop terming the Jews as faithless and requested the elimination of the phrase that calls for the conversion of the Jews from the Good Friday liturgy. Instead of becoming a short-period pope who would do nothing, Pope John XXIII convened the Second Vatican Council on October 11 1962, the council that changed for the better, the face of Catholicism in matters of liturgy, ecumenism, approach to the world, and evangelization. Pope John XXIII presided over the Rome diocese's first synod in 1960 and thereafter issued a rule in 1962 mandating that all cardinals should be bishops. He also annulled the regulation of Pope Sixtus IV limiting the membership of the College of Cardinals to 70 and enlarged it to 87 with a sizeable international representation. Pope John XXIII created the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity to head the Church into better relationships with other Christian and non-Christian denominations. He prohibited the use of contraceptives which he said interfered with the procreative will of God and also upheld the traditional view that married couples should not divorce. During the height of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, he offered to moderate the peace negotiations. Although many people approved of that move the warring parties declined to accept his offer. US President Lyndon B. Johnson posthumously awarded Pope John XXIII the Presidential Medal of Freedom on The 3rd Of December 1963 in recognition of the good relationship between him and the United States of America. This is the highest civilian award in the United States.

Pope John XXIII Death
Pope John XXIII was diagnosed with stomach cancer on The 23rd Of September 1962. The information was initially withheld from the public and the pope's public appearances were reduced. He died on the 3rd Of June 1963 at the age of 81 having served as pope for four years and seven months. He was buried after three days on June 6 in the Vatican Necropolis.

Beatification
The cause for the canonization of Pope John XXIII was opened on November 18 1965 by Pope Paul VI. He was beatified by Pope John Paul II on The 3rd Of September 2000 in Saint Peter's Square, Vatican City after a miracle of curing an ill woman was ratified.

Canonization
Pope John XXIII was canonized by Pope Francis on April 27 2014 in Saint Peter's Square, Vatican City

Pope John XXIII Feast Day
We celebrate St John XXIII's feast day on The 11th Of October every year in the Catholic Church. This date is not the usual date of death as it were, but the date the pope opened the Second Vatican Council.

Pope John XXIII is the Patron Saint of

1. Papal delegates
2. Patriarchy of Venice
3. Second Vatican Council
4. Christian unity
5. Diocese of Bergamo
6. Sotto il Monte
7. Valsamoggia
8. Italian Army
9. Other popes named John

St John XXIII, Pope Quote
"It is not that the gospel has changed; it is that we have begun to understand it better. Those who have lived as long as I have were enabled to compare different cultures and traditions, and know that the moment has come to discern the signs of the times, to seize the opportunity, and to look far ahead."

Catholic Sunday Mass Readings Homily – On the 11th Of October 2026, Twenty-eighth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A

Today The 11th Of October 2026 Catholic Sunday Readings Homily Theme: Parable of the Wedding Feast/Banquet – Matthew 22:1-14

Other Saints Of The Day

- Saint Canice
- Saint Maria Soledad Torres Acosta
- Saint Alexander Sauliaint Gummarus
- Saint Philip the Deacon
- Saint Phêrô Lê Tùy
- Blessed James Grissinger
- Saint Agilbert of Paris
- Saint Bruno the Great
- Saint Tarachus of Cladiopolis
- Saint Andronicus of Ephesus

Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

- Saint Nectarius of Constantinople
- Saint Probus of Side
- Blessed Meinards

Saint Guiadenzio of Gniezno
St Guiadenzio of Gniezno was also known as Razdim. He was the brother of St Adalbert of Prague. He became a Benedictine monk at the abbey of St Alexius in Rome, Italy. Later on, he became a priest and assisted St Adalbert with evangelization. At one time, he was imprisoned together with

his brother for his faith. Later on he became the Archbishop of Gniezno, Poland in 1000 AD.

Saint Firminus of Uzès
St Firminus of Uzès was also known as Fermin. He was born in Narbonne, France and educated by his uncle who was the bishop of Uzès, France. He was a spiritual student of St Caesarius of Arles. He became the Bishop of Uzès at the age of 22. He was a renown writer and assisted at several synods including the Council of Orleans in 541 AD and 549 AD, and the Council of Paris in 551 AD. He died in 553 AD.

Saint Andronicus
Saint Andronicus was a Roman soldier who was born in 239 AD at Claudiopolis, Isauria, Ephesus. After he converted to Christianity, he was arrested, tortured, and mauled by animals in the arena. When he did not die, he was stabbed to death by Roman soldiers at Tarsus during the Persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian in 304 AD.

Saint Ethelburgh of Barking
St Ethelburgh of Barking was also known as Aethelburh, Ethelburga, Ethelburge, or Edilburge. She was the sister of Saint Erconwald of London. She was a spiritual student of Saint Hildelith of Barking and the first abbess of Barking Abbey in Essex, England. She died in 675 AD.

Saint Anastasius the Apocrisarius
St Anastasius the Apocrisarius was a monk and later a priest. He was a high diplomatic representative in Rome. He accompanied Saint Maximus the Confessor into exile. In 666 AD, he died near the Tzager fortress in the Caucasus mountains.

Saint Eufridus
St Eufridus was also known as Eufredo or Teofredo. He was a Benedictine monk near Asti, Italy in the seventh century. He later became an abbot. He was martyred in 732 AD by invading Saracens in the Piedmont region of Italy. His relics were enshrined in the cathedral of Alba, Italy.

Saint Juliana of Pavilly
St Juliana of Pavilly was also known as the Little Sister of Jesus. She was a servant girl and a Benedictine nun at Pavilly, Normandy, France. She was a spiritual student of Saint Benedicta and later an abbess at Pavilly. She died of natural causes in 750 AD.

Saint Placidia
St Placidia was a nun who was venerated in Verona, Italy where she lived. She was also known for her sanctity. She was most of the time mistakenly identified as Emperor Valentinian III's daughter. She died in 460 AD.

Saint Sarmata
St Sarmata was also known as Sarmatas. He was a monk and a desert hermit. She was the spiritual student of Saint Anthony the Abbot. In 357 AD, he was martyred by Bedouins in the deserts of Egypt.

Saint Ansilio
St Ansilio was also known as Ansillo. He was a monk in the seventh century. After his death, his relics were enshrined at the monastery of Lagny, France.

Saint Germanus of Besancon
St Germanus of Besancon was the Bishop of Besancon, France. He was martyred in 390 AD by Arians.

Saint Gratus of Oloron
St Gratus of Oloron was the first bishop of Oloron in southern France. He died of natural causes in 506 AD.

Saint Santino of Verdun
St Santino of Verdun was a Missionary bishop in Verdun, France.

Saint Emilian of Rennes
St Emilian of Rennes was a Hermit in Rennes, Brittany, France.

Saint Digna of Sicily
St Digna died as a martyr in Sicily

Martyrs of Sicily
The Martyrs of Sicily were a group of eight Christians who were martyred together in Sicily, Italy.

Their names are

- Ampodus
- Anastasius
- Faustus
- Januarius
- Jovinian
- Marcellus
- Martialis
- Placidus.

Martyrs of Vilcassin
The Martyrs of Vilcassin were four Christians who were martyred together in Vexin Lugdunense territory of Gaul, now in modern Vilcassin, France.

Their names are;

- Nicasius
- Pienza
- Quirinus
- Scubicolus

Martyrs of the Spanish Civil War
These are the names of some of the thousands of people who were murdered from 1934 to 1939, during the anti-Catholic persecutions of the Spanish Civil War.

Their names are;
• Angel Ramos Velázquez

Other Saints of the Day for the 11th Of October 2026

- Susanna of Blois

Weekend Mass Times:

Saturday Night Mass Times	
Saint Josephs	5:30pm

Sunday Mass Times	
Saint Joseph's	9:30am
Saint Anne's & Holy Family	11:00 am
Saint Patrick's Ryhope	9:30 am

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