

Saint Joseph's, Saint Anne's & Holy Family And Saint Patrick"s
2nd Of August 2026, Eighteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A
Served By The Discalced Carmelites
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2nd Of August 2026, Eighteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A	
1st Reading	Isaiah 55:1-3
Responsorial Psalm	Psalms 145:8-9, 15-16, 17-18
2nd Reading	Romans 8:35, 37-39
Alleluia	Matthew 4:4B
Gospel	Matthew 14:13-21

1st Reading – Isaiah 55:1-3

1 Thus says the LORD: All you who are thirsty, come to the water! You who have no
money, come, receive grain and eat; Come, without paying and without cost, drink wine
and milk!
2 Why spend your money for what is not bread; your wages for what fails to satisfy?
Heed me, and you shall eat well, you shall delight in rich fare.
3 Come to me heedfully, listen, that you may have life. I will renew with you the
everlasting covenant, the benefits assured to David.

Responsorial Psalm – Psalms 145:8-9, 15-16, 17-18

R. (cf. 16) The hand of the Lord feeds us; he answers all our needs.

8 The LORD is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and of great kindness.
9 The LORD is good to all and compassionate toward all his works.

R. The hand of the Lord feeds us; he answers all our needs.

15 The eyes of all look hopefully to you, and you give them their food in due season;
16 you open your hand and satisfy the desire of every living thing.

R. The hand of the Lord feeds us; he answers all our needs.

17 The LORD is just in all his ways and holy in all his works.
18 The LORD is near to all who call upon him, to all who call upon him in truth.

R. The hand of the Lord feeds us; he answers all our needs.

2nd Reading – Romans 8:35, 37-39

Brothers and sisters:
35 What will separate us from the love of Christ? Will anguish, or distress, or
persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or the sword?
37 No, in all these things we conquer overwhelmingly through him who loved us.
38 For I am convinced that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor
present things, nor future things, nor powers,
39 nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature will be able to separate us
from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Alleluia – Matthew 4:4B

R. Alleluia, alleluia.
4B One does not live on bread alone,
but by every word that comes forth from the mouth of God.
R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel – Matthew 14:13-21

13 When Jesus heard of the death of John the Baptist, he withdrew in a boat to a deserted place by himself. The crowds heard of this and followed him on foot from their towns.
14 When he disembarked and saw the vast crowd, his heart was moved with pity for them, and he cured their sick.
15 When it was evening, the disciples approached him and said, "This is a deserted place and it is already late; dismiss the crowds so that they can go to the villages and buy food for themselves."
16 Jesus said to them, "There is no need for them to go away; give them some food yourselves."
17 But they said to him, "Five loaves and two fish are all we have here."
18 Then he said, "Bring them here to me, "
19 and he ordered the crowds to sit down on the grass. Taking the five loaves and the two fish, and looking up to heaven, he said the blessing, broke the loaves, and gave them to the disciples, who in turn gave them to the crowds.
20 They all ate and were satisfied, and they picked up the fragments left over twelve wicker baskets full.
21 Those who ate were about five thousand men, not counting women and children.

Saint Of The Day



Date of Birth	The 2nd Of March 283
Place of Birth	Sardinia, Italy
Profession	Bishop and Confessor of the Church
Place of Work	Vercelli, Piedmont in Northwest Italy
Date of Death	The 1st Of August 371
Place of Death	Vercelli, Piedmont in Northwest Italy
Feast Day	The 2nd Of August
Canonization	Pre-Congregation
Patron Saint of	Vercelli

St Eusebius of Vercelli Life History

St Eusebius of Vercelli was born in Sardinia, Italy on March 2 283 AD but moved to Rome together with his mother after his father was martyred. In Rome, he became a lector. Later in life, he was elected as the first bishop in Vercelli, northern Italy after the people recognized his piety. He founded a community of priests in Vercelli where they practiced Cenobitic monasticism. As a bishop, he lived in common with the other clergy where he formed and reformed then in piety. This made him and St Augustine be honoured as the founders of the Canons Regular of St Augustine. In 354 AD, Pope Liberius recognized how well Eusebius served the Church and requested him together with Bishop Lucifer of Cagliari to go to Milan and mediate with Emperor Constantius II on matters concerning Arianism and the fate of Athanasius of Alexandria. In 355 AD, the emperor convened the council and during the proceedings, the very powerful Arians forced down their stances and did not tolerate anything from Eusebius and his entourage. The emperor and the Arians condemned Athanasius of Alexandria and tried to force Eusebius and his delegation to sign the condemnation. But Eusebius insisted that before taking any final decision on the matter, they should all append their signatures on the Nicene Creed he had laid on the table. They refused to join the condemnation and as a consequence, they were sent to exile Scythopolis in Palestine and then to Cappadocia, and finally to the Thebaid in Egypt. In Scythopolis he was under the watch of the Arian bishop Patrophilus. He lived as a prisoner and on one occasion, he was stripped half-naked, put in a tiny cell, and dragged in the streets. He was made to stay hungry for four days and his food and belongings were stolen. These ersecutions did not make him betray the Catholic faith. When the Roman emperor Julian rose to power in 361 AD, the bishops who were in exile were free to return to their homes. In 362 AD, Eusebius attended the Athanasius' synod where the divinity of the Holy Ghost was confirmed and issues of the incarnation were settled.
They also resolved to mildly deal with the bishops who had signed the Arian Creeds under duress but were repentant and willing to abandon that creed.
Eusebius had tried to reconcile the warring factions of the Church in Antioch that were divided between adherents of Eustathius of Antioch who had been exiled by the Arians and the adherents of Meletius.
Bishop Meletius had been elected by the Arians but had not embraced Arianism. Unfortunately, before bishop Eusebius had arrived, Bishop Lucifer of Cagliari had come there and already consecrated the leader of the Eustathians named Paulinus as Bishop of Antioch. Bishop Eusebius then proceeded to Vercelli where he continued to fight

Arianism together with Bishop Hilary of Poitiers. After his death, in the middle ages, Saint Eusebius was often referred to as a martyr because of the suffering he endured while defending his faith but later this was later verified that he did not die as a martyr.

Saint Eusebius of Vercelli Birth
He was born on March 2 283 on the island of Sardinia, Italy

Saint Eusebius of Vercelli Death
He died on August 1 371 in Vercelli, Piedmont in Northwest Italy at the age of 88 years.

Canonization
St Eusebius of Vercelli was canonized Pre-Congregation

Feast Day
Saint Eusebius of Vercelli feast day is celebrated on August 2 in the Roman Catholic Church. It used to be celebrated on December 15 between 1602–1728 and on December 16 between 1729–1969.

Saint Eusebius of Vercelli is the Patron Saint of
Vercelli, Italy
Congregation of the Daughters of Saint Eusebius

Other Saints Of The Day

Blessed Ceferino Jimenez Malla
Our Lady of the Angels
Saint Serenus of Marseille
Pope Saint Stephen I
Blessed Felipe de Jesús Munárriz Azcona
Blessed Francisco Calvo Burillo
Blessed Giustino Maria Russolillo
Blessed Juana de Aza
Saint Pedro de Osma
Blessed Leoncio Pérez Ramos
Blessed Juan Díaz Nosti
Blessed Leoncio Pérez Nebreda
Blessed Frederic Campisani
Blessed Francisco Tomás Serer

Blessed Gundekar of Eichstätt
Saint Etheldritha

Saint Sidwell
St Sidwell was also known as Sativola, or Sadfyl. She was born near Exeter, England. She was the sister of St Urith and St Juthwara. She was beheaded with a scythe on an unknown date by reapers at the instigation of the girl's step-mother and died as a martyr. At the site of her martyrdom, a well sprang up and its waters were said to have healing power. She was buried outside the city of Exeter, England and her grave became a place of pilgrimage and healing. A Church built in her honour, the church of St Sidwell, still exists and was re-built following bombings in World War II. In art, she is represented together with a scythe, and a well.

Saint Betharius of Chartres
St Betharius of Chartres was also known as Betario, Boetharius, or Bohaire. He was born in Rome, Italy. He studied philosophy at the chapter school of Chartres, France. He became a monk, the a priest and a hermit. He became the Court chaplain to King Clotaire II. HE reluctantly became the bishop of Chartres, France in 595 AD. He directed the defenses of Chartres during a siege by Theodoric II of Burgundy but the city fell and consequently Betharius was captured but released after he miraculously healed some Burgundian soldiers. He also attended the Council of Sens. He died in 623 AD.

Saint Centolla of Burgos
St Centolla of Burgos was the daughter of a noble of Toledo, Spain. She privately made a vow of chastity and dedication to God. She fled to Siero, Burgos, Spain to escape the persecutions of Diocletian. She was captured there, dragged to court, tortured, beheaded, and martyred in 304 AD at Burgos, Spain when she refused to denounce her faith.

Saint Rutilius
St Rutilius was also known as Rutilio. He was born in North Africa. He travelled extensively to avoid the persecutions of Decius. He would hide and sometimes bribe the officials to be left alone but never would he give up his faith. He was eventually

captured, tortured, and martyred by being burned at the stake in a small town in northern Africa in 250 AD.

Saint Plegmund

St Plegmund was born in Cheshire, England. He was a renowned scholar and tutor to King Alfred. He was the Archbishop of Canterbury, in England. After the Church in England was attacked by pagan Danes, he restored it. In 923 AD he died of natural causes and the hermitage at Plemstall, Plegmundstow, was named after him.
Saint Auspicius of Apt St Auspicius of Apt was also known as Auspice. He was consecrated by Pope Saint Clement I and became the first bishop of Apt, France in the late 1st century AD.

Saint Maximus of Padua

St Maximus was the Bishop of Padua, Italy in the second century. He was known as a miracle worker.

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;

- Blessed Fernando Olmedo Reguera
- Martí Anglés Oliveras
- José Peris Ramos
- Francisco Manzano Cruz
- Francisca Pons Sarda
- Francesc Company Torrelles
- Blessed Miguel Amaro Rodríguez
- Blessed José Giménez Reyes
- Tomorrow's Catholic Daily Readings for August 3 2026, Monday of the Eighteenth Week in Ordinary Time
- Catholic Sunday Mass Readings Homily – August 2 2026, Eighteenth Sunday in Ordinary Time, Year A

Today's The 2nd Of August 2026 Catholic Sunday Readings Homily Theme: Jesus Feeds Five Thousand Men – Matthew 14:13-21, Mark 6:34-44, Luke 9:14-17, John 6:1-15

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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