

**Saint Joseph's, Saint Anne's & Holy Family And Saint Patrick's****10th Of May 2026, Sixth Sunday of Easter, Year A**

Served By The Discalced Carmelites

Parish Priest: Fr. Louis Aroon OCD email: louisaroon2015@gmail.com

Assistant Priest: Fr. Ligor 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 The 10th Of May 2026, Sixth Sunday of Easter, Year A

1st Reading	ACTS 8:5-8, 14-17
Responsorial Psalm	Psalms 66:1-3, 4-5, 6-7, 16, 20
2nd Reading	1 Peter 3:15-18
Alleluia	John 14:23
Gospel	John 14:15-21

1st Reading - ACTS 8:5-8, 14-17

5 Philip going down to the city of Samaria, preached Christ unto them.

6 And the people, with one accord, were attentive to those things which Philip said, hearing, and seeing the miracles which he did.

7 And many unclean spirits, crying with a loud voice, went out of many people who had them.

8 And many people who were paralyzed, and that were lame, were healed. There was therefore great joy in that city.

14 Now when the apostles, who were in Jerusalem, had heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John.

15 Who, when they came, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Spirit.

16 For he was not as yet come upon any of them; but they were only baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

17 Then they laid their hands upon them, and they received the Holy Spirit.

Responsorial Psalm - Psalms 66:1-3, 4-5, 6-7, 16, 20

R. (1) Let all the earth cry out to God with joy.

or:

R. Alleluia.

2 Shout joyfully to God, all the earth, sing praise to the glory of his name; proclaim his glorious praise.

3 Say to God, "How tremendous are your deeds!"

R. Let all the earth cry out to God with joy.

or:

R. Alleluia.

4 "Let all on earth worship and sing praise to you, sing praise to your name!"

5 Come and see the works of God, his tremendous deeds among the children of Adam.

R. Let all the earth cry out to God with joy.

or:

R. Alleluia.

6 He has changed the sea into dry land; through the river they passed on foot; therefore let us rejoice in him.

7 He rules by his might forever.

R. Let all the earth cry out to God with joy.

or:

R. Alleluia.

16 Hear now, all you who fear God, while I declare what he has done for me.

20 Blessed be God who refused me not my prayer or his kindness!

R. *Let all the earth cry out to God with joy.*

or:

R. *Alleluia.*

2nd Reading - 1 Peter 3:15-18

15 Beloved: But sanctify the Lord Christ in your hearts, being ready always to satisfy everyone that asks you a reason of that hope which is in you.

16 But do it with gentleness and reverence, keeping your conscience clear, so that, when you are maligned, those who defame your good conduct in Christ may themselves be put to shame.

17 For it is better doing well (if such be the will of God) to suffer, than doing ill.

18 Because Christ also died once for our sins, the just for the unjust: that he might offer us to God, being put to death indeed in the flesh, but enlivened in the spirit.

Alleluia - John 14:23

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

23 Whoever loves me will keep my word, says the Lord, and my Father will love him and we will come to him.

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Gospel - John 14:15-21

15 Jesus said to his disciples: If you love me, keep my commandments.

16 And I will ask the Father, and he shall give you another Paraclete, that he may abide with you forever.

17 The spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive because it sees him not, nor knows him: but you shall know him; because he shall abide with you, and shall be in you.

18 I will not leave you orphans, I will come to you.

19 Yet a little while: and the world sees me no more. But you see me: because I live, and you shall live.

20 In that day you shall know, that I am in my Father, and you in me, and I in you.

21 He that has my commandments, and keeps them; it is he that loves me. And he that loves me, shall be loved of my Father: and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him.

Saint(s) Of The Day

St John of Avila was a priest, writer, and preacher in Spain.

He was born on January 6 1499 in Almodóvar del Campo, Toledo in the Castile Region of Spain and died on May 10 1569 at the age of 70 in Montilla, Córdoba, Spain.

We celebrate his feast day on May The 10th every year in the Catholic Church.

St John of Avila is the Patron Saint of

Andalusia, Spain Spanish secular clergy

St John of Avila, Priest Biography



St John of Avila, Priest - Feast Day - The 10th Of May 2026

Date of Birth	January 6 1499
Place of Birth	Almodóvar del Campo, Toledo, Spain
Profession	Priest, Writer, and Preacher
Place of Work	Spain
Date of Death	The 10 th Of May 1569
Place of Death	Montilla, Córdoba, Spain
Feast Day	10 th Of May
Beatification	Beatified on November 12 1893 by Pope Leo XIII
Canonization	Canonized by Pope Paul VI on The 31 st Of May 1970

St John of Avila's Biography

St John of Ávila was a religious figure from Spain who worked as a priest, writer, and preacher and was known for his spiritual teachings and experiences. The Catholic Church has recognized him as a saint and given him the title of Doctor of the Church. He is also referred to as the "Apostle of Andalusia" due to his extensive work in the area. St John of Ávila came from a rich and religious family, born in Almodóvar del Campo in the present-day Province of Ciudad Real. His parents were Alfonso de Ávila, who was Jewish, and Catalina Xixón (or Gijón). He was sent to the University of Salamanca at the age of fourteen in 1513 to study law but left without obtaining a degree in 1517. After coming back home, Ávila dedicated the following three years to practising strict piety. A Franciscan friar who was travelling through Almodóvar was impressed by his holiness and advised him to continue his studies. Following this advice, Ávila enrolled at the University of Alcalá de Henares, which was later renamed the Complutense University of Madrid. St John of Avila enrolled in the study of philosophy and theology, and had the privilege of being taught by the renowned Dominican friar Domingo de Soto. While at Alcalá, it seems that Ávila completed his bachelor's degree but did not finish the requirements for the master's degree. While still a student, St John of Avila lost both his parents. After he was ordained in the spring of 1526, he celebrated his first Mass in the church where they were buried. He then sold the family property and donated the money to the poor. St John of Avila initially planned to become a foreign missionary and was preparing to travel to Mexico. He went to Seville to wait for departure with the Dominican friar, Julián Garcés, who was appointed the first Bishop of Tlaxcala. While waiting in Seville, he caught the attention of Hernando de Contreras, a local priest, due to his remarkable devotion to celebrating Mass, his preaching skills, and his catechetical abilities. Contreras mentioned him to the Archbishop of Seville and Inquisitor General, Alonso Manrique de Lara, who saw potential in the young cleric to strengthen the faith in Andalusia. After much persuasion, John of Avila decided to abandon his plans to go to America and stay in Andalusia. After 1526, St John of Avila resided in Seville with a fellow priest and a group of followers. They lived together in a loosely organized fraternal manner in a small house. One of his disciples requested him to write the "Listen, Daughter" in 1527, and he continued to work on it, expanding and revising it until his death. For the nine years that St John of Avila conducted missionary work in Andalusia, his sermons were extremely popular, attracting large crowds to the churches. However, his outspoken calls for reform and criticism of the behaviour of the aristocracy led to him being reported to the Inquisition office in Seville in 1531, and he was subsequently imprisoned during the summer of 1532.

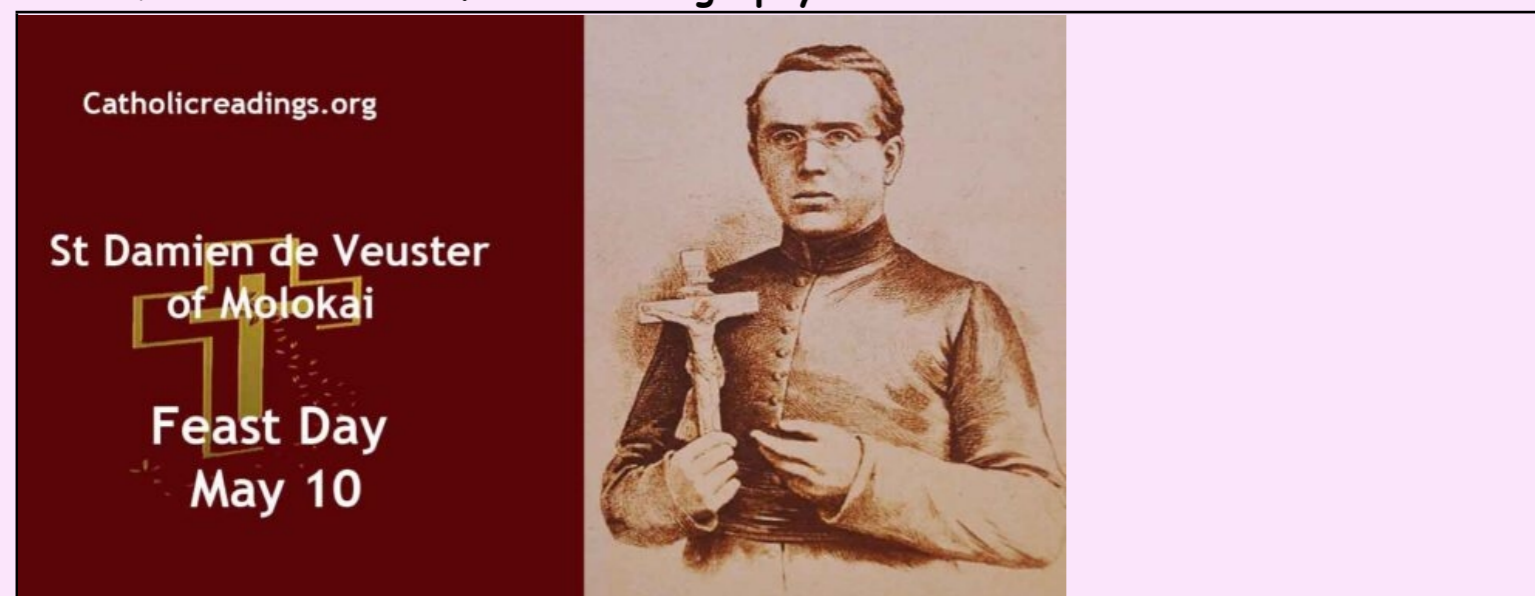
The charges against him included accusations of overemphasizing the dangers of wealth and denying the rich entry into heaven. He was eventually cleared of all charges and released in July 1533. In late 1534 or early 1535, John of Ávila became a part of the Diocese of Córdoba and was given a small stipend. He made Córdoba his home and used it as a base to lead his followers and travel around Andalusia, preaching and setting up schools and colleges in cities like Granada, Baeza, Montilla and Zafra. It is believed that he was granted the title of Master of Sacred Theology, most likely in Granada in 1538. In 1538, the papal bull of Pope Paul III founded the University of Baeza, which was later used as a model for seminaries and schools of the Jesuits. St. John of Ávila served as the university's first rector. Between 1538 and 1539, St John of Avila resided in Granada, where a community was forming. Then, from 1546 to 1555, he lived in Córdoba with around 20 disciples, seemingly intending to establish a formal foundation of apostolic priests. However, the rapid growth of the Jesuits prevented him from realizing these plans. By early 1551, when St John of Avila's health began to decline, he actively encouraged his disciples to join the Jesuits instead. Around 30 of them seem to have done so. St. John of Avila had close relationships with several saints such as St Francis Borgia, St Ignatius of Loyola, St John of God, St John of the Cross, St Peter of Alcantara, and St Teresa of Avila. He collaborated extensively with the Society of Jesus, playing a significant role in their growth in Spain and its colonies. Additionally, his mystical writings have been translated into multiple languages. St John of Avila's health began to deteriorate in the early part of 1551, and for the remainder of his life, he lived a semi-retired existence in Montilla, located in the Province of Córdoba. He died on May 10, 1569, and was laid to rest in accordance with his wishes in the Jesuit Church of the Incarnation (Basílica de San Juan de Ávila) in Montilla. This church now serves as a place of remembrance for him. Pope Clement XIII recognized St John of Avila as Venerable on February 8 1759. Pope Leo XIII beatified him on November 15 1893. Later, on May 31 1970, Pope Paul VI canonized him as a saint. Finally, on October 7 2012, Pope Benedict XVI conferred on him the title of Doctor of the Church. St Damien De Veuster of Molokai, also known as Father Damien or Jozef De Veuster, was a Roman Catholic priest from Belgium and a member of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. He was born on January 3 1840 in Tremelo, Brabant, Belgium and died on April 15 1889 at the age of 49 in Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii.

We celebrate his feast day on The 10th Of May every year in the Catholic Church.

St Damien de Veuster of Molokai is the Patron Saint of

- Against leprosy
- Lepers

St Damien de Veuster of Molokai Biography



St Damien de Veuster of Molokai - Feast Day - May 10 2026

Date of Birth	January 3 1840
Place of Birth	Tremelo, Brabant, Belgium
Profession	Roman Catholic priest and member of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary
Place of Work	Molokai, Hawaii
Date of Death	April 15 1889
Place of Death	Molokai, Hawaii
Feast Day	May 10
Beatification	By Pope John Paul II on June 4 1995 in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart (Koekelberg), Brussels
Canonization	By Pope Benedict XVI on October 11 2009 in Vatican City
Patron Saint of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against leprosy • Lepers

St Damien de Veuster of Molokai Life History

Jozef De Veuster, who later became known as Father Damien, was born on January 3 1840 in the village of Tremelo in rural Belgium. He was the youngest of seven children and the fourth son of Joannes Franciscus De Veuster, a corn merchant, and his wife Anne-Catherine Wouters. St Damien De Veuster of Molokai had two older sisters,

Eugénie and Pauline, who became nuns, and an older brother named Auguste (Father Pamphile) who joined the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary (Picpus Fathers). At the age of 13, Damien was unable to continue his education and was compelled to work on his family's farm. His father then sent him to Braine-le-Comte to study business, but after attending a Redemptorist mission in 1858, Damien felt called to religious life. After joining the Fathers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary at Louvain, he took the name Damien, possibly in reference to the fourth-century physician and martyr Saint Damian. He then became a religious on October 7 1860 after completing the novitiate. Despite lacking education, St. Damien De Veuster of Molokai was not deemed unintelligent by his superiors, who did not initially consider him a good candidate for the priesthood. However, because he had learned Latin well from his brother, they eventually decided to allow him to become a priest. Throughout his studies, Damien prayed fervently to be sent on a mission and daily prayed before a picture of St. Francis Xavier, patron of missionaries. His opportunity came three years later when his brother, Father Pamphile, fell ill and could not travel to Hawaii as a missionary. As a result, Damien was permitted to take his place. St Damien De Veuster of Molokai arrived at Honolulu Harbor in O'ahu on March 19, 1864. He was ordained as a priest on May 21, 1864, at the present-day Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace. His assignment in 1865 was to the Catholic Mission in North Kohala on the island of Hawai'i. As he served in various parishes on O'ahu, Hawai'i faced a labour shortage and a public health crisis. Foreign traders, sailors, and immigrants introduced infectious diseases such as smallpox, cholera, influenza, syphilis, whooping cough, and leprosy to the Hawaiian Islands, where many Native Hawaiian parishioners had no immunity to these diseases. As a result, high mortality rates were observed among the Hawaiian population, and thousands died of these illnesses, including leprosy, from which St Damien De Veuster eventually died. During that period, leprosy was believed to be highly infectious and incurable. In 1865, due to the fear of this contagious disease, King Kamehameha V and the Hawaiian Legislature passed a law called the "Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy." This law mandated that the lepers in Hawaii be isolated, with the most severe cases being relocated to a settlement colony on the eastern end of the Kalaupapa peninsula in Moloka'i, known as Kalawao. Between 1866 and 1969, approximately 8,000 Hawaiians were sent to the Kalaupapa peninsula for medical quarantine. In the beginning, the government supplied the people in quarantine with food and other necessities, but they were not equipped with the necessary personnel and resources to provide proper healthcare. Later on, the Kingdom did not allocate enough resources to support them, and it was hoped that the lepers would be able to care for themselves and cultivate crops. However, due to the impact of leprosy and the local environmental conditions of the peninsula, this plan was not feasible.

Bishop Louis Désiré Maigret, who oversaw the Honolulu diocese, recognized the need for a Catholic priest to serve the lepers, but he also understood the potential dangers involved. Despite this, Father Damien and three other priests were willing to take on the assignment after much prayer. The bishop arranged for them to rotate in assisting the residents. Father Damien arrived at the Kalaupapa settlement on the 10th Of May, 1873, as the first volunteer to help the 600 lepers living there. Upon arrival, he addressed the community as someone who loves them so much that he is willing to be a father to them, live among them, and even die with them. During his time at the settlement, Father Damien provided care to the lepers and worked to establish a better living situation for them. He accomplished this by training leaders within the community, teaching, painting houses, setting up farms, and organizing the construction of essential buildings such as hospitals, churches, roads, and chapels. Father Damien did not hesitate to participate in physically demanding tasks such as dressing the residents, digging graves, and building coffins. He even ate food by hand with the lepers, shared pipes with them, and lived among them as equals. Father Damien's work was not just limited to providing physical care; he also acted as a priest and spread the Catholic faith among the lepers. It is said that he comforted them by telling them that they were always precious in the eyes of God, despite what the outside world thought of them. Fr Damien was honoured by King David Kalākaua with the title of "Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalākaua." When Crown Princess Lydia Lili'uokalani visited Kalaupapa to present him with the medal, she was too heartbroken at the sight of the residents to read her speech. However, the princess shared her experience and praised Damien's efforts, which led to his growing reputation in the United States and Europe. As a result, Americans raised significant funds for his missionary work and sent food, medicine, clothing, and supplies to the settlement. Although it was placed by his side at his funeral, Damien never actually wore the royal medal. Father Damien dedicated 16 years of his life to serving in Hawaii. However, in December of 1884, while he was preparing to bathe, he unknowingly put his foot into scalding water, which caused his skin to blister. He felt nothing. It was then that he realized he had contracted leprosy, a common way for people to discover they had been infected with the disease. Despite his illness, Father Damien continued to work tirelessly, perhaps even more so than before. On March 23, 1889, Father Damien became bedridden due to his leprosy, and he died on April 15, 1889, at the age of 49. He was buried under the pandanus tree where he had slept upon his arrival on Moloka'i. At the behest of King Leopold III of Belgium and the Belgian government, Father Damien's body was repatriated to Belgium, his homeland, in January 1936. He was laid to rest in Leuven, a city near his birthplace. Following his beatification in June 1995, Father Damien's right hand was returned to Hawaii and interred in his original grave on Moloka'i. In 1977,

Father Damien was declared venerable by Pope Paul VI. Later on, Pope John Paul II beatified him and gave him the official spiritual title of Blessed on June 4, 1995. In December 1999, the feast of Blessed Damien was placed on the liturgical calendar as an optional memorial. Father Damien was finally canonized on October 11, 2009, by Pope Benedict XVI. His feast day is celebrated on May 10, but in Hawaii, it is celebrated on the day of his death, On the 15th Of April.

Two miracles have been attributed to Father Damien's posthumous intercession; Pope John Paul II approved the healing of a French nun in 1895 as a miracle attributed to Venerable Damien's intercession on June 13 1992.

Sister Simplicia Hue had been suffering from an intestinal illness and was close to death when she started a novena to Father Damien.

It is reported that her symptoms and pain disappeared suddenly and completely overnight.

Audrey Toguchi, a Hawaiian woman, suffered from a rare form of cancer and was told her prognosis was terminal. However, after praying at Father Damien's grave on Moloka'i, she experienced remission, which couldn't be explained medically.

Toguchi was diagnosed with liposarcoma, a type of cancer that develops in fat cells in 1997. Despite undergoing surgery and having a tumour removed, the cancer spread to her lungs. Her doctor, Dr. Walter Chang, informed her that no one had ever survived this cancer and that it would take her life. However, as of 2016, Toguchi was still alive.

More Saints For the Month Of May

Blessed Vasile Aftenie

Blessed Ivan Merz

Blessed Enrico Rebuschini

Saint Comgall of Bangor

Saint Solange of Bourges

Saint Catald of Taranto

Blessed Nicholas Albergati

Blessed Amalarius of Metz

Blessed Beatrix of Este the Elder

Saint Gordian the Judge

Saint Calepodius of Rome

Saint Alphius of Lentini

Saint Cyrinus of Lentini

St Cyrinus of Lentini was also known as Cirino. He was born in Sicily and was the brother of St Alphius and St Philadelphus. He was killed in 251 AD and died as a martyr

in Lentini, Sicily, Italy during the persecutions of Decius. He is the patron saint of Lentini, Sicily, Italy, and Trecastagni, Sicily, Italy.

Saint Philadelphus of Lentini

St Philadelphus of Lentini was born in Sicily, Italy. He was the brother of St Alphius and St Cyrinus. He was killed in 251 AD in Lentini, Sicily, Italy and died as a martyr in the persecutions of Decius. He is the patron saint of Lentini, Sicily, Italy and Trecastagni, Sicily, Italy.

Blessed Giusto Santgelp

Blessed Giusto Santgelp was born in France to the France nobility. He lived as a Secular Mercedarian Knight and ransomed 200 Christian slaves from the Saracens in Muslim-occupied Granada, Spain in the year 1284 AD. He passed away in the Mercedarian convent of Saint Anthony the Abbot in Tarragona, Spain.

Saint Palmatius of Rome

Saint Palmatius of Rome lived as a Roman imperial consul. He was murdered as a martyr after being beheaded alongside his wife, children and 42 members of his household, whose names have not yet been found, during the persecutions of Emperor Alexander Severus in the year 232 AD in Rome, Italy. The heads of all the martyrs of that incident were placed over the gates of Rome as a warning to other Christians.

Saint Simplicius of Rome

Saint Simplicius of Rome lived as a Roman imperial senator. He was believed to have been murdered as a martyr after being beheaded alongside 68 members of his household during the persecutions of Emperor Alexander Severus in the year 232 AD in Rome, Italy and the heads of the martyrs placed over the Roman gates as a warning sign to other Christians.

Saint Epimachus of Rome

Saint Epimachus of Rome was believed to have been killed as a martyr after being burnt at the stake, during the persecutions of Decius in Alexandria Egypt in the year 250 AD. His relics were later transferred to a crypt near Rome, Italy.

Saint Felix of Rome

Saint Felix of Rome was married to Saint Blanda of Rome and was martyred in the persecutions of Emperor Alexander Severus after being beheaded in the year 232 AD in Rome, Italy. His head was placed over a gate into Rome as a warning to other Christians.

Saint Blanda of Rome

Saint Blanda of Rome was married to Saint Felix of Rome and was martyred in the persecutions of Emperor Alexander Severus after being beheaded in the year 232 AD in Rome, Italy. His head was placed over a gate into Rome as a warning to other Christians.

Saint Aurelian of Limoges

Saint Aurelian of Limoges lived as a spiritual student of Saint Martial of Limoges and as a Bishop of Limoges, France. His time of death is inconclusive but his relics are enshrined at the Chapelle Saint-Aurelian, Limoges, France.

Blessed William of Pontoise

Blessed William of Pontoise was born in England and may have lived as a Benedictine monk and also as a hermit at Pontoise, France. He died in the year 1192 AD of natural causes.

Saint Quartus of Capua

Saint Quartus of Capua was born in Capua, Italy and was believed to have been martyred in Rome, Italy. His relics are enshrined at Capua, Italy.

Saint Quintus of Capua

Saint Quintus of Capua was born in Capua, Italy and was believed to have died as a martyr in Rome, Italy with his relics enshrined at Capua, Italy.

Blessed Antonio of Norcia

Blessed Antonio of Norcia was said to have lived as a lay Franciscan and died in Norcia, Italy due to natural causes.

Saint Dioscorides of Smyrna

Saint Dioscorides of Smyrna was murdered as a martyr at Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Saint Thecla

Saint Thecla was believed to have been murdered as a martyr.

Other Saints of the Day for The 10th Of May 2026

- Frodoino
- Miro Canzo

May 10th 2026 Catholic Sunday Readings Homily Theme: If You Love Me You Will Keep My Commandments - John 14:15-21

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

Sponsors:

The Mack'em Bar Radio Network
Catholic Readings Dot Org