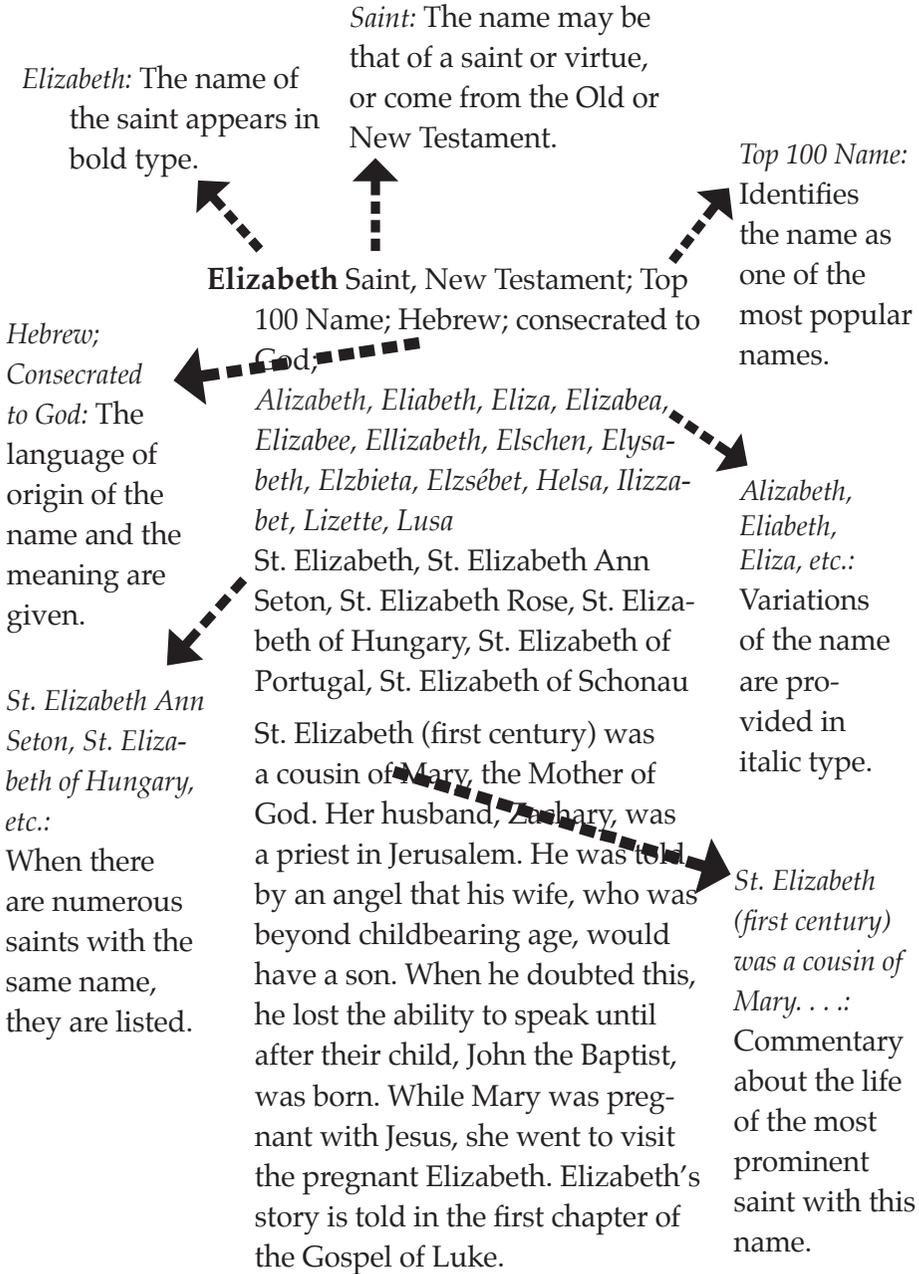


How to Use This Book

Here the name Elizabeth is used to explain each element in the listing of a name. See also the chart on the following page.

- *Elizabeth*: The name of the saint appears in bold type. The book is in two parts, boys' names and girls' names. They are in alphabetical order. When a name applies to both genders, there are instructions to refer to the name where a fuller treatment is provided, e.g., **Erica**, see Eric (boy's name). When the name is a variation of another name, you are directed to the original name, e.g., **Eliza**, see Elizabeth.
- *Saint*: Next there is the designation of the name as that of a saint or virtue, or coming from the Old Testament or the New Testament.
- *Top 100 Name*: Identifies the name as one of the most popular names. Please note that not all of the most popular names have a Christian or Catholic meaning. Names such as Aliya or Tyler, though popular, have been omitted since they have no Christian or Catholic meaning.
- *Hebrew; consecrated to God*: The language of origin and the meaning of the name are given.
- *Alizabeth, Eliabeth, Eliza, Elizabetha, Elizabee, Ellizabeth, Elschen, Elyzabeth, Elzbieta, Elzsébet, Helsa, Ilizzabet, Lizette, Lusa*: Variations of the name are provided in italic type. Each of these variations is also listed as a name with direction to see the name of origin, e.g., **Alizabeth**, see Elizabeth.
- *St. Elizabeth, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Elizabeth of Portugal, St. Elizabeth of Schonau, St. Elizabeth Rose*: When there are numerous saints with the same name, they are listed.
- Finally, there is some commentary about the life of the most prominent saint with this name. Other saints bearing the same name can be researched online or in the references provided in the Introduction.





Boys'
Names

A

Aaren *see Aaron*

Aarin *see Aaron*

Aaron Old Testament; Top 100 Name; Hebrew, Aramaic; a teacher, lofty, mountain of strength, messenger

Aaren, Aarin, Aaronn, Aeron, Aran, Arren, Arrin, Arryn

Aaron in the Bible was the older brother of Moses. He spoke for Moses in dealing with the Egyptian royal court. He also performed signs which helped convince the people that they were on a mission from God.

St. Aaron of Aleth (sixth century) was a hermit, monk, and abbot at a monastery on Cézembre. He attracted numerous visitors while there, including St. Malo.

Aaronn *see Aaron*

Abadios Saint; Arabic; eternal, lasting

St. Abadios (fourth century) was martyred during Emperor Diocletian's persecutions. After confessing Christ at K'balakhis, he was thrown from a rocky cliff.

Abakerazum Saint

Kirdjun

Also known as St. Kirdjun, St. Abakerazum was a reformed robber and bandit who converted to Christianity. He died as a martyr in Alexandria.

Abanoub Saint; Egyptian; king of gold

St. Abanoub (fourth century) embraced Christianity at a young age and gave away all he had to the poor. While walking to the city of Samanoud, he saw a vision of the archangel Michael. He was martyred at the age of twelve.

Abarran *see Abraham*

Abba *see Abban*

Abban Saint; Latin; white

Abba, Abben, Abbin, Abbine, Abbon

St. Abban, St. Abban of Murnevin

St. Abban (sixth century) was born in Ireland but spent his life in Abingdon, England. According to tradition, St. Gobnait was his sister. It is believed that he founded Ballyvourney, a nunnery, and entrusted it to her. He also established the churches of Cell Ailbe and Camross.

Abben *see Abban*

Abbin *see Abban*

Abbine *see Abban*

Abbo Saint; German; a man

St. Abbo (945–1004) was a monastic leader and papal representative. He was born in France. After studying at Orléans, Paris, and Remis, he was brought to Huntingdonshire, England, in 986. He became abbot of Fleury in 988. As abbot, he attended the Synod of Basel and assisted Pope Gregory V. He also helped calm the fears



of many who felt the world was going to end at the year 1000. He was known as a philosopher and scholar and wrote a life of St. Edmond. He died of a stab wound on November 13, 1004.

Abbon *see Abban*

Abdas Saint; Hebrew; a servant of God

A Persian bishop, St. Abdas (d. 420) was born in Chaldor. After being ordained a priest, he built up his hometown monastery and school. He brought many people to the Christian faith, for which he was arrested, and suffered many hardships until he was miraculously released. Abdas later joined a monastery and became bishop of Kaskhar (Susa). When relations between the Christian Church and the Persian government became hostile, Abdas was one of the first martyred by being clubbed to death.

Abdiesus Saint; Latin; one who serves Jesus

St. Abdiesus (d. 342) was a deacon in the Christian community of Persia. He was martyred during the persecutions of King Shapur II.

Abdón Saint; Hebrew; servant of God, the very helpful man

St. Abdón (d. 250) was martyred along with his companion St. Sennen during the time of Emperor Diocletian. They were placed in an arena with wild animals, but when the animals refused to harm them,

gladiators were sent in to finish the job. He is the patron saint of burying the dead and coopers.

Abe *see Abel*

Abedah *see Abdón*

Abel Saint, Old Testament; Hebrew, Assyrian; breath, meadow

Abe, Abell, Abelson, Able, Adal, Avel

Abel in the Bible was the second son born to Adam and Eve. When he and his brother Cain offered sacrifice to the Lord, his gift found favor while his brother's did not. In a fit of jealousy, Cain murdered Abel, thus making him the first martyr in scripture.

St. Abel (d. 751) was an archbishop and Benedictine abbot. Born in Ireland, he accompanied St. Boniface on missions to Europe. Pope St. Zachary chose him as archbishop of Remis; however Milo, who occupied the seat, refused to relinquish it. Abel chose to live in a monastery at Lobbes where he was named abbot.

Abell *see Abel*

Abelson *see Abel*

Abercius Saint

St. Abercius Marcellus (d. 167) was a bishop of Hieropolis in Phrygia during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Late in life, he visited Rome and was commanded by the emperor to rid his daughter, Lucilla, of a demon. He then went on to

visit and preach in Syria and the area surrounding the Euphrates River. He was later imprisoned for the faith and died in 167.

Aberham *see Abraham*

Abey *see Abraham*

Abhiram *see Abraham*

Abibas Saint; Hebrew

St. Abibas (first century) is thought to be the second son of Gamaliel, the famous Jewish teacher of St. Paul. Both Gamaliel and Abibas were early converts to the Christian faith.

Abibus Saint

A deacon, St. Abibus (d. 322 or 323) was burned at the stake in Edessa, Mesopotamia, under Emperor Licinius.

Abidianus Saint; African

St. Abidianus was an African martyr.

Abie *see Abraham*

Abiel *see Abel*

Abilius Saint; Latin

Avilius

St. Abilius (d. 98) (also known as Avilius) was the third bishop of Alexandria, Egypt after Sts. Mark and Anianus. Well respected for his chastity and knowledge of Christ, he served in that position for nineteen years and eight months. He was buried next to St. Mark the Evangelist in the Church of Bucalis in Alexandria.

Able *see Abel*

Abrahaim *see Abraham*

Abraham Saint, Old Testament; Hebrew; father of a great multitude

Abarran, Aberham, Abey, Abhiram, Abie, Abrahaim, Abrahame, Abrahamo, Abrahan, Abraheem, Abrahem, Abraham, Abraham, Abramo, Abrao, Arram, Avram, Bram

St. Abraham, St. Abraham Kid-unaja, St. Abraham of Carrhae, St. Abraham of Kratia, St. Abraham of Rostov, St. Abraham of Smolensk, St. Abraham the Poor Abraham in the Bible (Genesis 11:26–25:10), whose birth name was Abram, is known as the Father of Many Nations. Through his sons Ishmael and Isaac, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all trace their traditions back to him. He and his wife Sarai, who was barren, lived in Haran, but God appeared to him and told him to depart for a land that he would show him. God promised him land and descendants as numerous as the stars. Sarai, who at a very advanced age still had no children, offered Abram her maidservant Hagar. From this union, Ishmael was born. In Genesis 17, Abram's name is changed to Abraham and Sarai becomes Sarah. Sarah would soon give birth to Isaac, proving that nothing is impossible with God. God would later test Abraham's faith by asking him to offer this much-loved son as a sacrifice. Abraham obeyed,



but an angel saved Isaac at the last moment. After the death of Sarah, Abraham took another wife who bore him six more sons. He died at the age of 175. St. Abraham (d. 480) was a hermit and confessor born in the area which is now modern Iraq. While traveling to Egypt, he was captured and held as a slave for five years. He escaped and made his way to Gaul, where he was ordained a priest and became the abbot of St. Cyriacus Abbey.

Abrahame *see Abraham*

Abrahamo *see Abraham*

Abrahan *see Abraham*

Abraheem *see Abraham*

Abrahem *see Abraham*

Abraham *see Abraham*

Abrahm *see Abraham*

Abram Saint; short form of Abraham

Abrama, Abramo, Abrams

Abrama *see Abram*

Abramo *see Abraham*

Abrams *see Abram*

Abran Saint; Hebrew; father of a mighty nation

Gibrian

Born in Ireland, St. Abran (d. 515), also known as Gibrian, sailed to Brittany with his nine siblings, all of whom dedicated themselves to God. He lived in a hermitage on the Marne River. All of the siblings are considered saints because of

their Christian influence on the Breton people.

Abrao *see Abraham*

Abudimus Saint

St. Abudimus (d. 305) was a Greek martyr born on the island of Tenedos in the Aegean. He was tortured and martyred during the persecution of Emperor Diocletian.

Abuna Saint; Arabic; our father

Fruementius

Also known as Fruementius, St. Abuna (d. 380) was born in Tyre (modern day Lebanon) and is considered one of the Apostles to Ethiopia. He was shipwrecked during a cruise on the Red Sea and was taken to the King of Axum, where he became a secretary. After the king died, he became part of the succeeding queen's court, who allowed him to preach about Christ. He was later consecrated as a bishop of Ethiopia.

Abundius Saint; Latin; abundance

St. Abundius (d. 469) was born in Thessalonica and became the fourth bishop of Como, Italy. After attending the Council of Constantinople in 450, he was sent by Pope St. Leo I the Great to the Emperor Theodosius II as a papal representative. He served in this role at the Council of Chalcedon in 451 and the Council of Milan in 452, both of which were convened to refute the Eutychian heresy. The Te