

Some Famous Unitarian Universalists:

Horatio Alger (1832-1899), writer of rags-to-riches books for boys.
Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888), author of Little Women and other books.
Tom Andrews, U.S. Representative from Maine.
Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906), organizer of the women's suffrage movement.
George Bancroft (1800-1891), founder of the U.S. Naval Academy.
Adin Ballou (1803-1890), critic of the injustices of capitalism.
P.T. Barnum (1810-1891), well-known showman, owner of the Barnum and Bailey Circus, and a founder of Tufts University.
Bela Bartok (1881-1945), Hungarian composer.
Clara Barton (1821-1912), founder of the American Red Cross.
Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922), inventor of the telephone; founder of Bell Telephone Company.
Henry Bergh (1811-1888), a founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Nathaniel Bowditch (1773-1838), mathematician, navigator, astronomer.
Ray Bradbury, science fiction writer.
William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), author and newspaper editor.
Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844), architect of the United States Capitol building.
Luther Burbank (1849-1926), American botanist of the early 20th century.
Robert Burns (1759-1796), Scottish poet and song writer.
William Ellery Channing (1780-1842), abolitionist, founder of Unitarianism in America.
William Cohen, U.S. Senator from Maine.
Nathaniel Currier (1813-1888), lithographer, partner of James Merritt Ives.
e.e. Cummings (1894-1962), 20th century American poet, noted for his unorthodox style and technique.
Charles Darwin (1809-1882), scientist and evolutionist, author of Origin of the Species.
Charles Dickens (1812-1870), English novelist.
Dorothea Dix (1802-1887), crusader for the reform of institutions for the mentally ill.
Don Edwards, U.S. Representative from California since 1965.
Charles William Eliot (1834-1926), president of Harvard, editor of the Harvard Classics.
Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), Unitarian minister, philosopher, essayist.
Edward Everett (1794-1865), president of Harvard, governor of Massachusetts, UU minister.
Fannie Farmer (1857-1915), cooking expert.
Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), scientist, writer, statesman, printer.
Maraget Fuller (1810-1850), a feminist before her time. Leading figure in the Transcendentalist movement and an editor of The Dial, along with Ralph Waldo Emerson.
William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), abolitionist, editor of The Liberator.
Horace Greeley (1811-1872), journalist, politician, editor and owner of the New York Tribune, champion of labor unions and cooperatives.
Edward Everett Hale (1822-1909), Unitarian minister and author of The Man Without a Country.
Andrew Hallidie (1836-1900), inventor of the cable car.
Bret Harte (1836-1902), writer, author of The Luck of Roaring Camp.
Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), 19th century American novelist, author of The Scarlet Letter.
James Haynes Holmes (1879-1964), co-founder of the American Civil Liberties Union.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841-1935), lawyer and member of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1902-32.
Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910), composer of Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Samuel Gridley Howe (1801-1876), pioneer in working with the deaf and blind.
Abner Kneeland (1774-1844), advocate of land reform, public education and birth control.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), poet, author of Paul Revere's Ride.
James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), noted 19th century poet, anti-slavery leader, and Unitarian minister.
Horace Mann (1796-1859), leader in the public school movement, founder of the first public school in America in Lexington, Mass., President of Antioch College, U.S. Congressman.
John Marshall (1755-1835), Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
Thomas Masaryk (1850-1937), the first president of Czechoslovakia (1920), proponent of democracy and social justice.
Herman Melville (1819-1891), writer, author of Moby Dick.
Samuel Morse (1791-1872), inventor of the telegraph and Morse Code.
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), British nurse and hospital reformer.
Thomas Paine (1737-1809), editor and publisher of Common Sense.
Theodore Parker (1810-1860), a renegade Unitarian minister of the mid-19th century and a leading figure of the Abolitionist movement in the Boston area.
Linus Pauling, chemist, won Nobel Peace Prize, 1962.
Beatrix Potter (1866-1943), author of Peter Rabbit and other children's stories.
Joseph Priestly (1733-1804), discoverer of oxygen, Unitarian minister.
Elliot Richardson, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Attorney General (1973).
Christopher Reeve (1952-2004), actor best known for his role as Superman and activist who raised awareness and funds for spinal cord injury research.
Paul Revere (1735-1818), silversmith and patriot.
Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), signer of the Declaration of Independence; physician, considered to be the "Father of American Psychiatry".
Carl Sandberg (1878-1967), American poet, won Pulitzer Prize for his biography of Abraham Lincoln.
Ted Sorenson, speechwriter and aide to John F. Kennedy.
Charles Steinmetz (1865-1923), electrical engineer, holder of 200 patents, known for his theoretical studies of alternating current.
Adlai Stevenson (1900-1965), Governor of Illinois, candidate for President, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.
George Stephenson (1781-1848), English engineer, invented the first locomotive.
Gilbert Charles Stuart (1755-1828), artist, best known for his portrait of George Washington.
Sylvanus Thayer (1785-1872), engineer, founded U.S. Military Academy.
Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862), essayist and naturalist, author of Walden Pond.
Hendrik Wilhem Van Loon (1882-1944), historian and author
Kurt Vonnegut, writer, author of Slaughterhouse Five.
Daniel Webster (1782-1852), orator, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State, presidential candidate.
Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), English potter, founder of Wedgwood Pottery.
Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959), architect.
Owen D. Young (1874-1962), Chairman of General Electric Company.
Whitney Young (1921-1971), head of the Urban League.