

Unitarian Universalist Church ^[1]

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"Unitarian Universalist Church of Asheville (NC)." Image courtesy of Flickr user Melinda

by Alexander R. Stoesen, 2006Stuart.

^[2]

The Universalists were the first religious group in North Carolina to espouse a theology based on a belief in universal salvation—stressing that, since "God is love," there can be no endless punishment or hell for sinners in the afterlife. The first Universalist minister in North Carolina was Abner Kneeland ^[3], who preached in Wilmington ^[4] in 1825. Two years later Jacob Freeze settled in Wilmington, where he began to publish the *Liberalist*. Also in 1827, the Southern Convention of Universalists was organized in the hope of bringing "Universalists into acquaintance with each other, to unite their energies, and make arrangement for preaching." At that time one of the few Universalist churches in the South was the First Universalist Church of Sampson County ^[5]. Hopes for a Universalist organization in the South faded, although the denomination continued to survive in small numbers well into the twentieth century.

Unitarianism ^[6] is a faith based on individual freedom of belief, the free use of reason in religion, a united world community, and liberal social action. While Unitarian churches existed in Georgia and South Carolina before the Civil War ^[7], no efforts were made to organize permanent congregations in North Carolina until after World War II. The first Unitarian congregation to be organized in the state was in Charlotte ^[8] in 1947. It is the largest in the state and has over 350 members. A second church was founded in Asheville ^[9] in 1950, a third in Greensboro ^[10] in 1951, and a fourth in Winston-Salem ^[11] in 1953. The next decade saw the creation of congregations in Greenville ^[12] in 1961 and Durham ^[13] in 1966. A fellowship was organized in Franklin in 1976. The 1980s saw the organization of similar congregations in Fayetteville (1987), Hendersonville (1981), Hickory (1983) and Harrisburg, near Concord in Cabarrus County ^[14] (1988). A lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and heterosexual, "intentionally welcoming congregation" was organized in Kernersville in Forsyth County ^[15] in 1994.

In 1961 the American Unitarian Association ^[16] and the Universalist Church of America merged to form the Unitarian Universalist Association ^[17] (UUA). All modern-day Unitarian and Universalist churches in North Carolina are members of the UUA, although the titles used by some churches may vary. Two churches in North Carolina use only the name Universalist in their titles. These are the First Universalist Church of Sampson County ^[5], organized at Red Hill near Clinton in 1834, and the Outlaw's Bridge Universalist Church ^[18] near Seven Springs in Wayne County ^[19], which dates from 1905. The congregations at Charlotte ^[8], Hickory, and Morehead City use only the name Unitarian. Fourteen other North Carolina congregations are listed as Unitarian Universalist. The Community Church of Chapel Hill ^[20] retains its original name although it joined the UUA in 1993.

In the early 2000s there were approximately 4,000 members of these churches along with just over a hundred "friends." Some congregations use the term "fellowship" even though that term is technically used for smaller congregations without a minister. Larger congregations with ministers use the term "church." All of the congregations in North Carolina are also members of the Thomas Jefferson District of the UUA, which includes the Carolinas, most of Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and three congregations in Georgia.

Reference:

Blanche Raper Zimmerman, *New Dimensions of the Spirit: The Story of Unitarian-Universalists of Winston Salem* (1982).

Image Credit:

"Unitarian Universalist Church of Asheville (NC)." Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/melystu/5358546044/> ^[2] (accessed June 5, 2012).

Additional Resources:

Unitarian Universalist Association: <http://www.uua.org/> [17]

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Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [22]

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