

1. Georgius Agricola (1494–1555) – father of mineralogy
2. Henri Becquerel (1852–1908) – awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his co-discovery of radioactivity
3. Edouard Branly (1844–1940) – inventor and physicist known for his involvement in wireless telegraphy and his invention of the Branly coherer
4. Albert Brudzewski (c. 1445–c.1497) – first to state that the Moon moves in an ellipse
5. Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625–1712) – first to observe four of Saturn's moons and the co-discoverer of the Great Red Spot on Jupiter
6. René Descartes (1596–1650) – father of modern philosophy and analytic geometry
7. Jean-Baptiste Dumas (1800–1884) – chemist who established new values for the atomic mass of thirty elements
8. Stephan Endlicher (1804–1849) – botanist who formulated a major system of plant classification
9. Mary Celine Fasenmyer (1906–1996) – Roman Catholic sister and mathematician, founder of Sister Celine's polynomials
10. Enrico Fermi (1901–1954) – awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his work in induced radioactivity
11. Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) – father of modern science
12. Luigi Galvani (1737–1798) – formulated the theory of animal electricity
13. William Gascoigne (1610–1644) – developed the first micrometer
14. Francesco Maria Grimaldi (1618–1663) – Jesuit who discovered the diffraction of light
15. Johannes Gutenberg (c.1398–1468) – inventor of the printing press
16. Mary Kenneth Keller (c.1914–1985) – Sister of Charity and first American woman to earn a PhD in computer science, helped develop BASIC
17. Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744–1829) – French naturalist, biologist and academic whose theories on evolution preceded those of Darwin
18. Antoine Lavoisier (1743–1794) – father of modern chemistry
19. Jérôme Lejeune (1926–1994) – pediatrician and geneticist, best known for his discovery of the link of diseases to chromosome abnormalities
20. John J. Montgomery (1858–1911) – American physicist and inventor of gliders and aerodynamics
21. Jean-Antoine Nollet (1700–1770) – discovered the phenomenon of osmosis in natural membranes
22. Nicole Oresme (c.1320–1382) – 14th-century bishop who theorized the daily rotation of the earth on its axis
23. Louis Pasteur (1822–1895) – father of bacteriology
24. Theodor Schwann (1810–1882) – founder of the theory of the cellular structure of animal organisms
25. Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647) – inventor of the barometer

26. Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564) – father of modern human anatomy
27. François Viète (1540–1603) – father of modern algebra
28. Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) – Renaissance anatomist, scientist, mathematician and painter
29. Alessandro Volta (1745–1827) – physicist known for the invention of the battery

Catholic Clergy

Albertus Magnus (c. 1206 – 1280) – Dominican friar and Bishop of Regensburg who has been described as "one of the most famous precursors of modern science in the High Middle Ages." [8] Patron saint of natural sciences; Works in physics, logic, metaphysics, biology, and psychology.

Roger Joseph Boscovich (1711–1787) – Croatian Jesuit polymath known for his contributions to modern atomic theory and astronomy and for devising perhaps the first geometric procedure for determining the equator of a rotating planet from three observations of a surface feature and for computing the orbit of a planet from three observations of its position [15]

Jean Baptiste Carnoy (1836–1899) – priest, has been called the founder of the science of cytology

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) – Renaissance astronomer and canon famous for his heliocentric cosmology that set in motion the Copernican Revolution

Jean-Charles de la Faille (1597–1652) – Jesuit mathematician who determined the center of gravity of the sector of a circle for the first time

Andrew Gordon (1712–1751) – Benedictine monk, physicist, and inventor who made the first electric motor

Francesco Maria Grimaldi (1618–1663) – Jesuit who discovered the diffraction of light (indeed coined the term "diffraction"), investigated the free fall of objects, and built and used instruments to measure geological features on the moon

Robert Grosseteste (c. 1175 – 1253) – bishop who was one of the most knowledgeable men of the Middle Ages; has been called "the first man ever to write down a complete set of steps for performing a scientific experiment"

Johann Grueber (1623–1680) – Jesuit missionary and astronomer in China

Karl Kehrle (1898–1996) – Benedictine Monk of Buckfast Abbey, England; beekeeper; world authority on bee breeding, developer of the Buckfast bee

Mary Kenneth Keller (1913–1985) – Religious sister, educator and pioneer in computer science, co-creator of the BASIC programming language

Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680) – Jesuit who has been called the father of Egyptology and "Master of a hundred arts"; wrote an encyclopedia of China; one of the first people to observe microbes through a microscope; in his *Scrutinium Pestis* of 1658 he noted the presence of "little worms" or "animalcules" in the blood, and concluded that the disease was caused by micro-organisms; this is antecedent to germ theory

Georges Lemaître (1894–1966) – Belgian priest and father of the Big Bang theory

Gregor Mendel (1822–1884) – Augustinian monk and father of genetics

Giuseppe Mercalli (1850–1914) – priest, volcanologist, and director of the Vesuvius Observatory who is best remembered today for his Mercalli scale for measuring earthquakes which is still in use

Jean-Antoine Nollet (1700–1770) – abbot and physicist who discovered the phenomenon of osmosis in natural membranes

William of Ockham (c. 1288 – c. 1348) – Franciscan Scholastic who wrote significant works on logic, physics, and theology; known for Occam's razor-principle

Jean Picard (1620–1682) – priest and first person to measure the size of the Earth to a reasonable degree of accuracy; also developed what became the standard method for measuring the right ascension of a celestial object; the PICARD mission, an orbiting solar observatory, is named in his honor

George Schoener (1864–1941) – priest who became known in the United States as the "Padre of the Roses" for his experiments in rose breeding

Gaspar Schott (1608–1666) – Jesuit physicist, astronomer, and natural philosopher who is most widely known for his works on hydraulic and mechanical instruments

Franz Paula von Schrank (1747–1835) – priest, botanist, entomologist, and Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729–1799) – priest, biologist, and physiologist who made important contributions to the experimental study of bodily functions, animal reproduction, and essentially discovered echolocation; his research of biogenesis paved the way for the investigations of Louis Pasteur

Nicolas Steno (1638–1686) – Bishop beatified by Pope John Paul II who is often called the father of geology[18] and stratigraphy,[8] and is known for Steno's principles

Giuseppe Toaldo (1719–1797) – priest and physicist who studied atmospheric electricity and did important work with lightning rods; the asteroid 23685 Toaldo is named for him

Benito Vines (1837–1893) – Jesuit meteorologist known as "Father Hurricane" who made the first weather model to predict the trajectory of a hurricane

Godefroy Wendelin (1580–1667) – priest and astronomer who recognized that Kepler's third law applied to the satellites of Jupiter; the lunar crater Vendelinus is named in his honor

Leonardo Ximenes (1711–1786) – Italian physicist and astronomer, specialist of hydraulics, creator and director of the Observatory San Giovanino in Florence

Francesco Zantedeschi (1797–1873) – priest who was among the first to recognize the marked absorption by the atmosphere of red, yellow, and green light; published papers on the production of electric currents in closed circuits by the approach and withdrawal of a magnet, thereby anticipating Michael Faraday's classical experiments of 1831[23]