Selective Annotated Bibliography of Colonial Communal Settlements
By D. F. Durnbaugh

P. C. Plockhoy and the Valley of the Swans


A largely accurate, carefully-documented study that includes original sources.


Provides useful information on the Dutch background.


In contrast to previous studies, shows that P. C. Plockhoy died in Delaware after his colony was raided and did not find his way to Germantown. Rather, it was his son who resettled in Pennsylvania.


Further detail on the Plockhoy settlement and the Dutch background.

Jean de Labadie and Bohemia Manor


A well-documented overview of the Bohemia Manor community.


Considered the most-erudite woman in seventeenth-century Europe, van Schurman was a leader of the Labadists.


A thorough monograph on the background of Labadie and the formation of his colonies in The Netherlands, Germany, Surinam, and North America.


Describes the connection between the Labadist movement and the larger Pietist movement.
Johannes Kelpius and the Society of the Woman in the Wilderness


A failed attempt to link the Kelpian movement with the Ephrata Society, claiming that the latter was almost completely dependent upon the former.


Useful description of the orientation of the Kelpian movement in the context of the times for dissenting religious movements.


A solid monograph on the two leaders of the mystical communal group near Germantown.


Places the Kelpian-led movement into a broader perspective of Radical Pietist and Böhmist ideology.

Conrad Beissel and the Ephrata Society


A generally dependable overview of the beginning, flowering, and demise of the unique Ephrata Society.


Provides a basic understanding for the esoteric imagery, language, and symbolism of this fascinating society that flourished throughout much of Colonial America. It supersedes all previous interpretations of the Ephrata Society which was renowned for its cultural achievements in art and music.


Contains an introduction to Ephrata and translations of some basic texts, but not totally accurate in detail and translation.


An unsympathetic and biased biography, the only one so-far written, the work cannot be recommended as a satisfactory account of Beissel’s life. There are two mistakes in the title
alone.
Long considered the standard work on Ephrata, it has been found by later scholarship to be undependable in documentation and interpretation. The author found and preserved many original sources and did much to call attention to the Ephrata story.
A well-documented account of the dramatic lives and deaths of the four Eckerlin brothers, sometime Ephrata leaders and frontier settlers.

**Count Zinzendorf and the Moravians**
Denominational history.
Autobiographical writings of thirty women who lived in Moravian settlements in Colonial America; they provide keen insight into the thought and devotional world of the Moravian Brethren.
A prize-winning comparative study of Moravians in Germany and North America.
Remains the standard history of the Moravian Church.
This solid monograph, based on the sources, describes the shift from a completely communal life and economy to one of shared but more family-centered life.
Displays both the original multi-cultural orientation of the Moravians and a developing racial sensitivity.
A bilingual edition, with very helpful annotation, of the protocols of the important Pennsylvania Synods of 1742 guided by the Moravian leader, Count Zinzendorf.
General Treatments and Reference Works
Useful compilation.
Demonstrates the underlying Radical Pietist orientation of many of the early religious communities.
Although now somewhat dated, it provides significant information especially on communal leaders, but also on the groups themselves.
The most comprehensive and authoritative study, with chapters written by leading scholars of communitarian movements.
Helpful brief descriptions of communal groups and leaders.
Documented portrayals of the leading communal groups.
A potentially useful compilation hampered by serious errors of fact, organization, and interpretation, rending it untrustworthy.
The Amana Society
By Peter Hoehnle
Amana Heritage Society
General Works that include Amana

(Reprint of 1878 edition.)
Hinds’ account of Amana, while somewhat critical, is a decent study of the community as it appeared in the late 1870s.
Nordhoff’s description of Amana is easily the finest account of the community published in the nineteenth century. His German background likely facilitated his understanding of the community and, aside from minor omissions and slight inaccuracies, his account is quite valuable.
Jonathan Andelson’s chapter on Amana draws upon the author’s copious research on the community and is as fine an introduction to community history and mores as is currently available.

Books about Amana
Barthel’s study relies almost completely on secondary sources, and, as a result, displays little original thought or insight, and is primarily a summation of the conclusions made by earlier authors. Although available at the time the book was written, the author chose not to make use of valuable manuscript and oral history sources. The author’s conclusions generally are not supported by appropriate citations.
A useful collection of journalistic account of the Amana community, whose major flaw is a lack of editorial comment and historical contextualization.
Ostensibly a cookbook, Hoppe’s work, drawing on several years of extensive research, is the most complete treatment of women’s roles in communal Amana.
Although antiquarian, Lankes’ work is the only complete treatment of the Ebenezer period of the Society’s history, an era that Amana scholars have traditionally, and inexplicably, avoided until
recent years.


In print for over three decades, this work presents a valuable collection of historic Amana images, coupled with short essays by Amana residents and observers about aspects of communal life.

Perkins, William Rufus and Barthinius Wick. *History of the Amana Society or Community of True Inspiration.* Iowa City: State University of Iowa, 1891.

This was the first scholarly treatment of the community in English, although some of its scholarship is suspect. Beyond its use as a snap shot of Amana at the turn of the century, this work offers little that is unavailable in other, more reliable, sources.


Rettig’s study, although published thirty years ago, is still the most complete treatment of the Society following its reorganization in 1932. Especially valuable are the extensive appendices of primary source material.


Scheuner’s accounts represent the official chronicle of the Amana community and, as such, are invaluable resources for information concerning the German and Ebenzer periods of the community. As an internal history, the works are uncritical, but skillfully assembled and written never the less.


The materials in this small book provide valuable resources for understanding the religious underpinnings of the Amana Society. Includes Landmann’s biography (actually a dictated autobiography), coupled with significant essays by the sect’s cofounder on Inspiration.


Shambaugh’s work, by default, has remained the standard study of the community for nearly a century. A keen observer of Amana life (as well as the creator of an invaluable photographic record of the community), Shambaugh’s work provides valuable insights into the nature of the communal system. As is to be expected, however, Shambaugh’s work suffers from sentimentality and is often overly sympathetic. This work remains valuable, as well, as an

Yambura’s work is the only extended published memoir of life in the communal period, albeit at the very end. Somewhat fictionalized, this work is still a reliable reflection of the experiences of other young Inspirationists of this era. The new edition is illustrated with photographs and has been carefully reedited to improve the work’s accuracy on matters historical.

**Scholarly Works**


Without question the finest study of the Amana Society in any format, the absence of a published version has been eased, somewhat, by Andelson’s voluminous articles and presentations on the subject.


The only English resource devoted to the major nineteenth century leader of the community, DuVal’s work also provides a readable, if uncritical, narrative account of communal history under Metz’ direction.


To date, this is the only published account of the entire history of the Society, from Germany to the present day. Heavily illustrated, it provides a suitable introduction to more in-depth sources.


In actuality, this study is less about textile production and more a short revision of the standard account of Amana’s communal history. Winner of the 2003 Throne Aldrich Award from the State Historical Society of Iowa.


The only published scholarly treatment of the reorganization of the Amana Society based on original sources.


A decent treatment of the Amana Society following the death of Christian Metz, which neatly refutes many of the assertions made by Diane Barthel in her work on the community. This work is also the most in-depth discussion of Inspirationist religious beliefs.

University of Goettingen, Germany, 1992.
The best treatment of the German period of the Community of True Inspiration. Sadly, unavailable to English speaking audiences.
The only book length treatment of the unique Amana German dialect, this book also provides a comprehensive bibliography of general sources related to the community.
Hutterites and the Bruderhof
By Rod Janzen, Fresno Pacific University

The Hutterites


Friedmann, Robert. *Hutterite Studies*. Goshen, IN: Mennonite Historical Society, 1961. Friedmann’s important essays are the most profoundly intellectual of any of the various studies of Hutterite theology and life. The Hutterites themselves often suggest that Friedmann understood them better than any other non-Hutterite.


Gross, Paul S. *The Hutterite Way*. Saskatoon, SK: Freeman Publishing Company, 1965. This is the only full-scale analysis of contemporary Hutterite life by a Hutterite minister. Gross was a progressive Dariusleut Prediger who encouraged relationships with non-Hutterites and a greater focus on education.


Hofer, Arnold M., ed. *The Diaries of Joseph “Yos” Hofer*. Freeman, SD: Hutterian Centennial Committee, 1997. This is an important translation of a diary kept by Hutterite minister “Yos” Hofer, who was a member, at different times, of Dariusleut, Schniedeleut and Prairieleut congregations. He exemplifies the sometimes chaotic pattern of movement across communal/non-communal Hutterian boundaries at the turn of the 20th century.

This is a popularly-written full-scale review of all of the Hutterian groups by an ex-Hutterite novelist. Hofer includes numerous photographs and is the only writer to date who devotes a chapter to the Hutterite/Bruderhof relationship.


This is an unorthodox account of journalist Holzach’s year among the Wilson Colony in Alberta.


Saskatchewan linguist Walter Hoover (who has Hutterian roots) discusses the linguistic roots of the Tyrolean dialect, *Hutterisch*, the first language of the Hutterites.


This is the standard and most complete work on Hutterite history and culture, although the 1997 edition is a re-print of the 1974 work and thus does not provide up-to-date information and analysis with regard to significant social and ideological developments during the past thirty years.


This completely revised edition of the 1967 book of the same title, profits from the ethnographic studies of anthropologist Gertrude Huntington – and focuses significant attention on organizational issues.


This is an English translation of Hutterite founder Jacob Hutter’s various epistles to Anabaptist brothers and sisters in Austria and Moravia during the 1530s.


This volume, covering the periods 1517-1665, is an English translation of the Hutterites’ own official internal history, a unique and unparalleled endeavor in the history of virtually any other religious group of this longevity.


This book continues the official Hutterite history from 1665-1885. It includes an appendix that outlines Hutterite church ordinances.


This book is a history of the non-communal Hutterian people, the descendents of the two-thirds of Hutterians who decided not to live communally when they migrated from Ukraine to Dakota Territory in the 1870s.

This book deals with four old order Anabaptist groups: the Old Order Amish, Old Order German Baptist Brethren, Old Order Mennonites and the Hutterites. The Hutterite section is the most recent sociological study of that group.
In this book the historian Klassen discusses the theological foundations of communal economics.
This book – the best that deals with early Hutterite history -- discusses the origins of the Hutterite movement in Austria and Moravia in great detail, with fascinating accounts of the multiple personalities, the diverse ideological positions, the shifting beliefs and practices.
This book provides an important sociological analysis of Hutterite society.
This book is somewhat dated but still presents an important account of Hutterite history and life, particularly with regard to social organization.
This book is a delightful personal account of life “on” a Montana Dariusleut colony. It describes very effectively the way in which the land, religious commitment and daily responsibilities are interconnected.
Stayer discusses the interface between social, economic and political developments in the 1520s and 1530s and the development of communal forms of life among some of the Anabaptist groups.
This is a wonderful collection of award-winning black and white photographs by a former colleague of Richard Avedon.

**The Bruderhof**

This is an account of life in the Bruderhof between 1939 and 1961, by a former Servant of the Word. This book offers important insights into the life and thought of the Bruderhof prior to the major changes that occurred in the early 1960s.
This is a translation of the diary account of Bruderhof leader Eberhard Arnold’s 1930-31 visit to all 33 then-existing Hutterite colonies in North America. Also included are copies of correspondence between Arnold and different individuals at the Rhon Bruderhof in Germany, as well as letters written between 1928 and 1935.
This is Bruderhof founder Eberhard Arnold’s classic 500-page *magnum opus*, a reflection on inner spirituality and the individual’s relationship to God and other Christians. Arnold delves into the life of the heart, soul, spirit and conscience in the quest to experience God.


This is a collection of Eberhard Arnold’s talks and writings on Jesus’ Sermon on the Mount. This manifesto gave rise to the beginnings of the Bruderhof.


This is Arnold’s brief analysis of the pillars of community: self-sacrificial love, honest relationships and the joy and unity that arises.


This is a short 120-page Arnold reader that also includes a brief biography.


This is a selection of the engagement letters of Eberhard Arnold and Emmy (then Von Hollander), showing that Christian communalism was important to Eberhard and Emmy as early as 1899.


This is an autobiographical account of the beginning years of the Bruderhof movement by one of its founders, the wife of Eberhard Arnold.


Heinrich Arnold, a son of Eberhard, guides readers toward the Christlike life amid the stress and strain of modern life. In many ways it is a primer to the Christian life, in a variety of settings, both communal and non-communal.


This is Christoph Arnold’s discussion of the deep pain that results from a cycle of broken relationships and the misuse of sexual intimacy. This work provides insight on how the Bruderhof understands the relationship between men and women.


This work by a grandson of Eberhard Arnold (who himself served as Bruderhof Elder from 1983-2002) is a very readable work that includes personal experiences of the power of forgiveness, even in situations where it is extremely difficult to let go of feelings of hurtfulness and revenge.


This is an important practical work which focuses on one of the most important emphases of the Bruderhof; that is, the belief that individual attitudes are foundational to and interconnected with Christian actions.

In this work, non-member Baum provides the most comprehensive biography of Eberhard Arnold, giving the reader a good sense of the variety of spiritual, economic, political and social forces that shaped Arnold’s ideology – from Johann Christoph Blumhardt and the early Christians to the 16th century Anabaptists and the German Youth Movement.


These seventeen essays by by Blumhardt focus on the spiritual life as “active expectation” of God’s Kingdom breaking into the present world.


This book contains advice from the Blumhardts with regard to the raising of children. The Blumhardt’s emphasize Jesus’ relationship to children and their importance in the Kingdom of God.

Church Communities (formerly Bruderhof Communities). http://www.churchcommunities.com. This is the official Church Communities website. Many of their publications are available for free in e-book format at http://www.plought.com. Updated weekly, the site offers friends and interested inquirers a broad overview of what the Bruderhof is experiencing and doing.


This is an account of Bruderhof life by a German journalist who lived in the Bruderhof for three months in the mid-1980s. Eggers points out community weaknesses as well as strengths.


This is a collection of readings from the writing of Johann Christoph Blumhardt and Christoph Blumhardt, two men who had significant influence on Eberhard Arnold and on the Bruderhof communities.


This book is the most comprehensive assortment of writings and presentations by Eberhard Arnold, dealing with a variety of different subjects, including community, worship, mission, education and nonviolence.


Mow, a former Church of the Brethren seminarian, and later Servant of the Word, traces the history of the Bruderhof from the time of his joining (in 1955) to the mid-1980s. This work includes discussion of a number of controversial topics.


This book is Israeli kibbutz leader Yaakov Oved’s history of the Bruderhof. It provides an interesting comparative and international perspective.


This controversial work focuses on the psychological problems associated with the Bruderhof’s approach to Christian communalism, specifically the development of a syndrome that Rubin compares to “religious melancholy.” This book is critical of the manner in which the Bruderhof encourages members to be engaged in ongoing inner struggle.
This book is a first-hand and candid account of six months spent in the Bruderhof communities in Paraguay in the early 1950s. The book paints in vivid color the ups and downs of community life in the South American jungle. Parts of this account – in the form of letters -- convinced many people of Church of the Brethren background to consider joining the Bruderhof although the Wagoners never did.

Sociologist Zablocki has written the most detailed analytical account of Bruderhof life by an outsider. Although dated, former members consider this work essential for the understanding of certain aspects of Bruderhof life.

This work tells the story of Christoph Blumhardt’s spiritual awakening that occurred in Mottlingen, Germany from 1841-1843. Blumhardt’s experience with evil and his victory over it, has become a cornerstone of Bruderhof theology.
A SELECTIVE and ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY:
SOURCES [Since 1970] on the ONEIDA COMMUNITY (1848-1881)
by Marlyn McGary Klee, Ph.D.
Professor Emerita, Adelphi University
Email address: klee@adelphi.edu

The purpose of this selective and annotated bibliography is to provide interested persons with some sense of the scholarship on the Oneida Community since 1970. In addition, the last page offers some suggestions for topics that researchers might like to explore further. In no way is this bibliography intended to be exhaustive. To some extent, it reflects the preferences and interests of the author, Marlyn Klee.

Because of the availability of on-line catalogs, only the dates (not publishers, places of publication, etc.) are given for most sources. That should be adequate information in order to begin research.

Good published Oneida Community bibliographies reflecting sources before about 1970 can be found in Klaw (1993), Kern (1981) and Foster (1991).

I. Manuscript Collections

A. Oneida Community Collection, Special Collections Department, Syracuse University Library.

This collection contains letters, essays and notes, testimonials, advertisements, miscellaneous materials and many photographs—all originally owned by OC members and handed down in their families. With the opening, in 1993, of this collection, donated by various OC descendants, many new sources became available to scholars. URL: http://libwww.syr.edu/digital/collection/oneida/photos/ocphotos.htm

Email: src@syr.edu [for queries to Special Collections Research Center]

B. Evan Rupert Nash Collection, Special Collections, Green Library, Stanford U.

This under-utilized collection was donated by the Nash descendants of OC members who left the community shortly before the Break-up of 1881, settling in Santa Ana, CA. This dissident group was led by J.W. Towner, who had unsuccessfully challenged the leadership of John H. Noyes. Among many items, the collection contains letters to or by members of the Nash family about their lives at the OC and at the Wallingford branch.

URL: http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/spc
Email: speccol@submail.stanford.edu

C. Oneida Community Mansion House Collection, Oneida, N.Y.

The OCMH collection contains some miscellaneous written materials, as well as many material artifacts (e.g., women’s dresses, furniture, business products of the OC) and an extensive photographic collection donated by the descendants of Stephen Leonard. The photography collection is not yet catalogued, and is therefore, unavailable to researchers. When visiting the Mansion House, it is worthwhile to browse in the library, which has been in continuous use since the Community period.

Website: www.oneidacommunity.org

Email: ocmh@oneidacommunity.org

Address: Oneida Community Mansion House, Oneida, N.Y. 13421, tele: (315) 363-0745

D. Manuscripts, Kinsey Institute Library of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

The Kinsey Institute holdings consist of letters and notes compiled in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by physicians/sexologists, Robert Latou Dickinson and Anita Newcomb McGee, who were interested in the OC practices of complex marriage and male continence. McGee interviewed and corresponded with a number of male former OC members.

URL: http://www.jucat.iu.edu

II. Publications of the Oneida Community and by Oneida Community Members (selective, published before 1970)

Because the OC was self-conscious about its public image, it produced many materials, most of them written by or under the supervision of John Humphrey Noyes. These included weekly newspapers: *The Circular* (1851-70), *Oneida Circular* (1871-76) and *American Socialist* (1876-1879) which rendered a favorable version of Community beliefs and activities for public readers. The newspapers are now available on microform. The OC also produced various
Handbooks, Annual Reports, etc.

In addition, Noyes and/or the Oneida Community itself produced a number of pamphlets to explain various aspects of OC practices: e.g., Male Continence (1877); Home Talks (1875); Salvation from Sin: The End of Christian Faith (1876); Essay on Scientific Propagation with an Appendix Containing a Health Report on the Oneida Community (1875); and Mutual Criticism (1876). Noyes wrote several substantial books, including Bible Communism (1853) and A History of American Socialisms (1870). In 1923 and 1931, George Wallingford Noyes produced two books (and planned four more which he was unable to complete) that detail John Humphrey Noyes’ spiritual development.

When they were adults, two stirpicult children wrote about growing up in the OC: Pierrepont B. Noyes, My Father’s House: An Oneida Boyhood (1937) and Corinna Ackley Noyes, The Days of My Youth (1960). Harriet M. Worden’s Old Mansion House Memories, By One Brought Up In It (1950) was privately published by her descendants. For a short time Worden was editor of the Oneida Circular. This book includes her account of the notorious “doll massacre” during which the young girls had to throw their dolls into the fire because they were “worshipping graven images”.

An unusual source by an OC member is: George Noyes Miller, The Strike of a Sex: A Novel (New York, Wesnagé Printing House, 1890, 4th ed.) which is a birth control tract in story form based on the author’s OC experience.

For those interested in the trap business of the OC, a relatively rare source is: Sewall Newhouse, The Trapper’s Guide: A manual of instructions for capturing all kinds of fur-bearing animals, and curing their skins; with observations on the fur-trade, hints on life in the woods, and narratives of trapping and hunting excursions (Wallingford, Conn.: Oneida Community, 1867), a “2nd edition with new narratives and illustrations, edited by J.H. Noyes and T. L. Pitt”.

Newhouse invented the traps which proved to be the economic salvation of the OC and which provided the income that built the comfortable Mansion House complex. Noyes worked hard to keep Newhouse happy and within the fold (for example, his smoking outside in the sheds was tolerated, although officially all tobacco use was banned in the OC.).

Two insider accounts of the health of OC members are: Theodore R. Noyes, M.D., “Health Report of the Oneida Community Children,” (OC publication, 1878) and Hilda Herrick Noyes and George Wallingford Noyes, “The Oneida Community Experiment in Stirpiculture,”


III. Biographies of John Humphrey Noyes

Two biographies of Noyes, very different in character, have been written. The first is an authorized one: Robert Allertone Parker, *A Yankee Saint: John Humphrey Noyes and the Oneida Community* (1935). Parker enjoyed the confidence of the then-keeper of the OC archives, George Wallingford Noyes, JHN’s nephew. This biography, therefore, contains some information based on sources that were probably destroyed after GWN’s death in 1941. It is especially good on JHN’s formative years and the development of his ideology of Bible Communism. Interestingly, four early chapters are named for women who shaped Noyes’ ideas: his mother, his first true love (who spurned him), his wife, and his favorite lover in the OC.

The other biography, a psycho-historical work using ego psychology as its theoretical framework, is Robert Thomas, *The Man Who Would Be Perfect: John Humphrey Noyes and the Utopian Impulse* (1977). Fascinating, although not to everyone’s taste.

IV. General Overviews of the Oneida Community

The best introductory survey treatment of the OC is generally recognized to be Maren Lockwood Carden, *Oneida: Utopian Community to Modern Corporation*, originally published in 1969 and reissued in 1998 by Syracuse University Press. Some descendants shared their privately-held materials and family memories/interpretations with Carden, so that she was able to analyze new information and to give a measured sociological perspective on the OC and its business successor, Oneida Limited, which was at the time (late 1960s) directed primarily by OC descendants, whom she interviewed. Her interview notes are now available in the OC Collection at Syracuse University.
A more recent survey that utilized the newly-assembled collection at Syracuse University Library is Spencer Klaw, *Without Sin: The Life and Death of the Oneida Community* (1993). Very well done and a good read.

V. **Selective, Recommended Sources for the Oneida Community (Published after 1970)**

- + author is an OC member (a designation used even when someone else edited)

- # author is an OC descendant

**Primary Sources**

Crawford and Stearns, Syracuse, New York, *Historic Site Structure Reports, vols. 1-4*, (1999-2002) deal respectively with the 1862 Mansion House, The Tontine, The South Wing, and the New House. These exhaustive reports, prepared for OCMH, detail the architecture of the three main wings and several annexes to the complex now called the “Oneida Community Mansion House.” These reports are invaluable because they discuss, room by room and wing by wing, the changing spatial/social needs of the OC over time. Many photographs, drawings, blueprints, etc. For now, these reports seem to be available only in the Mansion House library.


# Constance Noyes Robertson, the founder’s granddaughter, was primarily a novelist. Late in her life, she compiled, edited, and wrote introductions/commentary to OC materials (which were mainly gleaned from published sources like the weekly newspapers of the OC), resulting in three books: *Oneida Community: An Autobiography, 1851-1876* (1970); *Oneida Community: The Breakup, 1876-1881* (1972); and *Oneida Community Profiles* (1977). Noyes Robertson fiercely guarded the respectability of the OC legacy and revealed very little that was new in these books, (even omitting material offensive to her without elisions in direct quotes) although they are very good sources for those who cannot easily get access to the publications of the OC itself.
She concludes that religion was the glue that held the OC together; once the second generation became more worldly than their elders had been, the OC could not survive.

+ Jane Kinsley Rich, ed., *A Lasting Spring: Jessie Catherine Kinsley, Daughter of the Oneida Community* (1983). Based on the diary of a woman who grew up in the OC; much interesting material, some of it from the point of view of an OC child and of a young woman. Kinsley later became a gifted and entirely original braided rug artist, whose works have been donated to the OCMH Museum.

+ Robert Fogarty, ed., *Special love/special sex: an Oneida Community diary* [Victor Hawley] (1994) is a transcription of Hawley’s secret diary relating his work life, leisure activities, and his personal campaign to convince his special love, Mary Jones, to leave the OC and begin a new life with him on the outside. Very good introduction by Fogarty, and lots of detail about OC life in the last years of its existence, from the point of view of an anguished young man.

+ Robert Fogarty, ed., *Desire & Duty at Oneida: Tirzah Miller’s Intimate Memoir* (2002) is a remarkable personal diary, covering about one and one-half years when she was in her thirties, in the turbulent sexual/social/maternal life of JHN’s niece and favored lover. Excellent introductory material and analysis by the editor.

+ Lawrence Foster, ed., [from material compiled by George Wallingford Noyes], *Free Love in Utopia: John Humphrey Noyes and the Origin of the Oneida Community* (2001) An excellent introduction by Foster; this volume is taken from documents opened in 1993 at the OC Collection, Syracuse University.

**Secondary Sources: Books**


Although differing somewhat in emphases, these worthwhile books cover similar ground. Each reflects the new interdisciplinary scholarship of the post-1960s generation: Richard De Maria, *Communal Love at Oneida: A Perfectionist Vision of Authority, Property, and Sexual Order* (1978); Louis J. Kern, *An Ordered Love: Sex Roles and Sexuality in Victorian Utopias—the Shakers, the Mormons, and the Oneida Community* (1981); Lawrence Foster, *Religion

Secondary Sources: Articles (A Sampling)


Focuses primarily on the socialization of girls in the OC, and contrasts its values/goals with those of the nineteenth-century middle-class family.


Contains data about occupations of the OC joiners.


This article gives data, census figures, descriptive accounts, etc. about the essentially sex-segmented world of women’s work in the OC.

the OC regarding desirable female attributes.

15-22. Analyzes the OC as a patriarchal institution.

Marlyn McGary Klee, “Interpreting the Oneida Community and its Legacy: Competing

An overview of the conflict between socio/sexual/religious interpretations of the OC versus
the business needs of Oneida, Ltd. in the post-Community period, as it played itself out among
descendants, and scholars.

Tara M. McCarthy, “The Medium of Grace: Mutual Criticism in the Oneida Community,”

John E. Murray, “New Anthropometric Look at the Status of Women and Children in
Oneida Community, 1848-1881,” in John Komlos, ed., The Biological Standard of
Living on Three Continents (1995).

Comparing them with contemporary rural cohorts, Murray concludes that Oneida women were
healthier and stirpicult children were taller than their peers. Yet, based on data collected by
OC physicians, he detects a “failure-to-thrive syndrome” in stirpicult babies after weaning and
separation from their mothers. Murray also raises the possibility of coercion into sex for preteen
girls.

Spencer C. Olin, Jr., “Bible Communism and the Origins of Orange County,” California
History 58 (Fall 1979): 220-233.

Only publication on OC dissidents who settled in California.

Uses privately-held women’s writings to support her analysis that women in the OC were relatively emancipated and generally satisfied with their lives.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The evolution of Noyes’ religious beliefs and their application to the socio-sexual practices of the OC have been pretty well covered (although there is always more to learn, new perspectives to apply, and sources that are not yet public which will hopefully be available in the future). OC architecture has been rather thoroughly researched. Yet many aspects of the OC need further investigation. Some topics might be:

1. A business history of the OC—its products, its accounting, its income, etc. The OC was extraordinarily successful from a financial point of view, yet no one was written an economic history of the OC, perhaps because the sources have not been found? Maybe these are stored somewhere in the offices of Oneida, Ltd., awaiting a highly motivated researcher? Maybe these were destroyed in “The Burning”? 

2. The hired hands of the OC in its later, prosperous years, many of them young girls from the immediate neighborhoods, e.g., in the silk-spooling factory.

3. Evolution of women’s dress in the OC

4. Food and food production in the OC

5. Tourism as a component of the OC economy.

6. Educational system of the OC, both children and adult education. What and how did they learn?

7. What were the OC members reading? The Mansion House has a softly-lit room filled with books from the OC period (off the present Library premises). Who was reading what, and how did it affect their daily lives, if at all? In other words, a library analysis of the Oneida Community.
8. How did poverty/privation and (later) prosperity affect the development of the OC?

9. The OC as a destination for single parents looking for a place to get help raising their children. This would be a wonderful topic for many communal societies.

10. Transmission of communal commitment from the founding first generation, to the second generation, using the OC as an example. Also pertinent to other communities.

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Shaker Historiography: A Brief Introduction to Writings on Shaker History"  
By Elizabeth De Wolfe, Ph.D., University of New England (Biddeford, Maine) and  
Scott F. De Wolfe, De Wolfe & Wood Books (Alfred, Maine)  
I. Works By the Shakers:  
See Mary L. Richmond’s Shaker Literature: A Bibliography, Volume I, (Shaker Community, Inc. 1977) for the most complete list of publications by the Shakers. Some of the most important of the many works of Shaker-authored history include:  
Bishop, Rufus and Seth Y. Wells, eds. Testimonies of the Life, Character, Revelations and Doctrines of Our Ever Blessed Mother Ann Lee, and the Elders with Her . . . (Hancock, Mass., 1816)  
Accounts of Mother Ann by those who knew her.  
Early Shaker history and biographies of many early founders by this important progressive Shaker leader.  
Green, Calvin and Seth Y. Wells. Summary View of the Millennial Church (Albany, N.Y. 1823)  
A good summary of the religious and historical background of Shakerism.  
McNemar, Richard. The Kentucky Revival . . . (Cincinnati, 1807).  
History of the early nineteenth-century religious revival that gave rise to western Shaker communities, among other sectarian groups.  
White, Anna and Leila Taylor. Shakerism: Its Meaning and Message (Ohio, 1904).  
Shaker retrospective and plans for the future penned at a critical juncture in their history.  
Periodicals: The Shaker and Shakeress (1871-1899-published under four different names) offers an important source of articles on late nineteenth-century Shakerism. The Shaker Quarterly (edited and published by the Sabbathday Lake Shakers) provides numerous articles on all aspects of Shaker history & belief by scholars and Shaker authors.  
II. Works About the Shakers  
Nineteenth-Century Works:  
Apostate & Anti-Shaker Literature: an important perspective on nineteenth-century Shakerism is found in works by opponents and former members. These works vary from objective to vitriolic, but all offer perceptive commentary on Shaker life from those who found it less than heaven on earth. Some of the most important (and accessible) works include:  
Brown, Thomas. An Account of the People Called Shakers. (Troy, N.Y., 1810).  
Brown offers a dramatic account of his seduction into, and then away from, Shakerism. Considered a moderately objective account.  
Dyer’s largest and most complex account of what she saw as Shakerism’s flaws. [see also De
Wolfe’s *Shaking the Faith*, below]
An engaging account of the life of a Shaker and the forces that pushed him to leave the faith.
Lamson, David. *Two Years Experience Among the Shakers: Being a Description of the Manners and Customs of that People* (Massachusetts, 1848).
Objective critique of Shakerism from a perpetual seeker of community.
The first apostate account that established the format the genre would take.
Additional Nineteenth-Century Works:
A good basic and early overview of the Shakers from a world’s author.
Hinds, William. *American Communities: Brief Sketches of Economy, Zoar, Bethel,*
*Aurora, Amana, Icaria, the Shakers, Oneida, Wallingford, and the Brotherhood of the New Life* (Oneida, N.Y., 1878).
Hinds visited several communal groups to gather information for his “brief sketches.”
Engaging look at Mount Lebanon at mid-century.
In his travels among several communal societies, Nordhoff visited fourteen of sixteen Shaker communities. In addition to his observations, Nordhoff includes illustrations, extracts from hymns, accounts of spiritual manifestations, and portions of accounts of other observers (including Elkins, above).

**Twentieth- and Twenty-first -Century Works:**
A still valuable reference featuring details of the various technical industries in which the Shakers engaged. Richly illustrated with photographs by William Winter.
---------------------------. *The People Called Shakers* (Oxford University Press, 1953).
Described by Mary Richmond as “the first comprehensive study by a non-Shaker of all aspects of Shaker history . . .” (7). Available today as a Dover Reprint (1963).
The classic work on Shaker furniture with photographs by William Winter. For better or worse, this book reifies the stereotype of the Shakers as living ascetic, unadorned lives.
Study of New England Shaker communities supported by detailed demographics. Brewer’s appendices of membership numbers, apostasy rates, and community demographics provide one of the very few sources for statistical information. Brewer argues that Shaker communities
suffered both a decline in the numbers of members as well as in the quality of members.


This biography of the Shakers’ most notorious opponent is an important study of the structure and function of nineteenth-century anti-Shaker activity. De Wolfe argues that in the end, anti-Shakerism ironically served to strengthen the faith it had attempted to eradicate.


A critical and close examination of the dimension of sexuality in three communal groups. Foster’s work introduced the perspective of historical anthropology to Shaker studies.

---------------------, *Women, Family and Utopia: Communal Experiments of the Shakers, the Oneida Community, and the Mormons* (Syracuse, 1987).

A continuation of Foster’s earlier work. In this study, Foster considers the ways communal experiments addressed “the changing role of women, the nature of the family, and impact of sexuality—in all its complexity—on society” (xiv).


Detailed examination of the eighteenth-century religious origins and historical context of the rise of Shakerism.


Anthology of Shaker women’s writings. An important work adding the voice of women to Shaker history. Humez adds a scholarly introduction setting these works in the wider context of Shaker writing.

MacClean, John. *Shakers of Ohio* (Columbus, Ohio, 1907).

History of Shakerism in Ohio.

Madden, Etta M. *Bodies of Life: Shaker Literature and Literacies* (Greenwood, 1998).

Exploration of the Shaker use of a variety of means of literacy including poetry, funeral oratories and letters.


Sets the rise of Shakerism in the religious and social context of a rapidly changing New England in the late eighteenth century.


Authoritative, annotated collection and analysis of the Shaker music tradition.

Collection of Shaker images from mid-nineteenth century onward. Valuable visual representations of Shaker life, material culture, and architecture.


Interdisciplinary study combining art history and the history of religion in the interpretation of the mid-nineteenth-century Spirit drawings.

Muller, Charles and Timothy Reiman, *The Shaker Chair* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1984).

In-depth study of the history of the Shaker chair industries.

Richmond, Mary. *Shaker Literature* (Shaker Community, Inc. 1977).

Two volume bibliography of literature by and about the Shakers. Established the classification system for identifying publications about Shakers. Volume one catalogs works authored by the Shakers, volume two is a bibliography of works about the Shakers.


Comprehensive review and synthesis of Shaker history from early English origins to the late twentieth-century. Considered the definitive scholarly history of the sect.

**Shaker Manuscript Collections:**

The best source of Shaker history is found in the letters, journals, diaries and other writings left by Shakers over the last 230 years. In addition to manuscripts held by museums at former Shaker communities, important collections of original documents and microfilm include:

Western Reserve Historical Society Shaker Collection www.wrhs.org

Most extensive collection of Shaker manuscript documents from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. Available on microfilm. Additional collection of eighteenth and nineteenth-century publications by Shakers and former Shakers collected on microfiche.

New York Public Library Shaker Collection  [www.nypl.org](http://www.nypl.org)

Also available on microfilm.

Faith and Edward Andrews Shaker Collection, Winterthur Museum & Library  [www.winterthur.org](http://www.winterthur.org)

The Winterthur Library offers several fellowships for research on Shaker topics.

Shaker Collection, Library of Congress  [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

Available on microfilm.

Sabbathday Lake Shaker Library, New Gloucester, Maine.

Housed at the last active Shaker community, the library holds a large collection of Shaker manuscripts, journals and other records, as well as microfilm collections from several other libraries.

Old Chatham Shaker Museum  [www.shakermuseumandlibrary.org](http://www.shakermuseumandlibrary.org)

Records of the Mount Lebanon community among other material.

Kentucky University  [www.uky.edu](http://www.uky.edu)

Western Shaker materials.
ZOA
By Kathleen Fernandez, Site Manager
Zoar Village State Memorial
** Item for sale at Zoar Village State Memorial. Inquire for prices at www.zca.org

PRIMARY SOURCES

MANUSCRIPTS

Zoar, Society of Separatists of. Records, 1816-1942. 23 linear feet.

(MSS 110, OHS Library)
This collection includes correspondence and personal, official, legal, business and religious documents. Some of the records relate to various economic enterprises of the Society, including the brewery, tannery and hotel. Also, included are papers of the Society’s leaders: Joseph M. Bimeler, Jacob Sylvan, Christian Wiebel, Jacob Ackerman, Simon Beuter and Lewis Zimmerman.
Zoar, Society of Separatists. Records. 1.9 linear feet.

(MSS 1663. Western Reserve Museum Library, Cleveland, OH.) Also on microfilm at OHS Library. (MIC 185)
Contains miscellaneous records of the Society, including many early documents pertaining to their emigration from Wurttemburg in 1817.

(MSS 1276 OHS Library)
Includes letters to buy property in Brandenburg, Germany, before their arrival in America, powers of attorney to redeem members’ inheritances, contracts, records of trades, funeral discourses, personal letters including some from Civil War soldiers, children’s papers, song books and many other records.

BOOKS

(Translation: The True Separation, or Rebirth, represented in spiritual and edifying congregational sermons and meditations. Especially applicable to our present age. Delivered in the Congregation in Zoar in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834. Printed in Zoar, O., 1856-60).

Etwas furs herz! oder Geistliche brosamen von des Herrn tisch gefallen.


Oeffentlich gehalten und vorgentranen von einem freunde

Gottes und der wahrheit in Zoar. Hauptsachlich geeignet auf die gegenwartige zeit... Gedruckt in Zoar, Oh., 1860-61.

(Translation: Something for the Heart! or Spiritual Breadcrumbs that have fallen from the Lord’s table. Collected by a Soul desirous of Salvation, and published for the purpose of a blessed use. Consisting of a collection of excerpts from many powerful sermons and meditations, aimed particularly at the inner Life. Publicly given and delivered in Zoar by a Friend of God and Truth. Especially suited for the present day... Printed in Zoar, O., 1860-61).

Both of these volumes contain sermons delivered by Joseph Bimeler during his lifetime and printed after his death in 1853. A copy was given to each family in Zoar, and these sermons were later re-read during church services in Zoar during its later years. Both available at Ohio Historical Society Library, Columbus.

SECONDARY SOURCES

BOOKS ABOUT ZOAR


A photographic history of Zoar, with quotations from 19th century visitors.


The diary of a wealthy Cleveland industrialist who spent much time in Zoar during its last decade. Very good descriptive passages.


A juvenile novel about Zoar and the Civil War. Well-researched with believable characters.


An anecdotal history of Zoar seen through the eyes of a descendant.

** Randall, E.O. History of the Zoar Society from its Commencement to its
(Originally printed in Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 8[1900]: 1-105.)
Includes interviews both before and after the dissolution of the Society. A contemporary view.

BOOKS THAT MENTION ZOAR
Hinds, William A. American Communities. Revised edition. Chicago: Charles H.
Has a chapter on Zoar which is fairly accurately presented.

** Nordhoff, Charles. The Communistic Societies of the United States. New York:
A journalist’s view of communalism. His chapter on Zoar is rather unflattering, but fairly
accurate.

LOCAL HISTORIES
Howe, Henry. Historical Collections of Ohio. Vol. II. Cincinnati: C.J. Krehbiel
And Co., 1908.
Contains a brief sketch of Zoar with a woodcut of Main St.

ARTICLES
An early description of Zoar by a Briton, including depictions of their industries.

** Durnbaugh, Donald F. “Strangers and Exiles: Assistance Given by the Religious
Society of Friends to the Separatist Society of Zoar.” Ohio History, Vol. 109 (Winter
Spring 2000).
A thorough history of the Separatists’ time in Philadelphia, using the minutes book kept by the Quaker
committee that assisted them.

Uses original documents in Wurttemburg to detail the Separatists’ beginnings, particularly in the village
of Rottenacker. By a German historian.

Historical Association, (1899): 165-220.
A comprehensive history of the Society at its end, but contains some errors.

Potts, Pipsev [Rosella Rice]. “A Queer, Quaint People.” Arthur’s Home Magazine,
Vol. L, pp. 312-4 (part I, June), 371-4 (part II, July), 428-31
(part III, August), 1882.
A delightfully-written description of the village of Zoar.

[Sophia Dana Ripley]. “A Western Community.” The New Yorker, 11 (July 17,
This article, originally published in the Transcendentalist journal, The Dial, is said to document the
journey Ripley and her husband made to inspect the Zoar community before establishing their own
communal society at Brook Farm. Contains vivid descriptions.

Webber, Philip E. “Jacob Sylvan’s Preface to the Zoarite Anthology, Die Wahre

This translation and commentary describes the Separatists’ religious doctrine and their early history.


The first published work of a noted author who spent childhood summers at the Zoar Hotel.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESESES


Studies community reactions to Zoar.


Perhaps the best all around source about Zoar.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS


Traces the relationship of these three communal groups through their letters.

NEWSPAPERS


Several good descriptions of people and their dress.

“Zoar,” The Ohio Statesman [Columbus], September 18, 1859.

A rather windy, but detailed look at Zoar just before the Civil War.

Nugitana [Zoar], December 30, 1895; January 27, 1896; February 24, 1896; March 24, 2896.

The only newspaper ever published in Zoar, it lobbied for dissolution of the Society as well as provided news for the community. The March 24, 1896 issue was never published. These are located in the Ohio Historical Society Broadside Collections. The text is in E. O. Randall, History of the Zoar Society.

DIARIES, MEMOIRS

An early, detailed account of Zoar by a non-member very familiar with the Society. May have been written to be published in one of Kaufmann’s German newspapers.


An early visit to Zoar, gives very detailed descriptions.
Synanon Select Bibliography
By Rod Janzen, Fresno University

        ---- *Chuck Dederich Talks about Synanon Home Place.* Ed. Steven Simon.