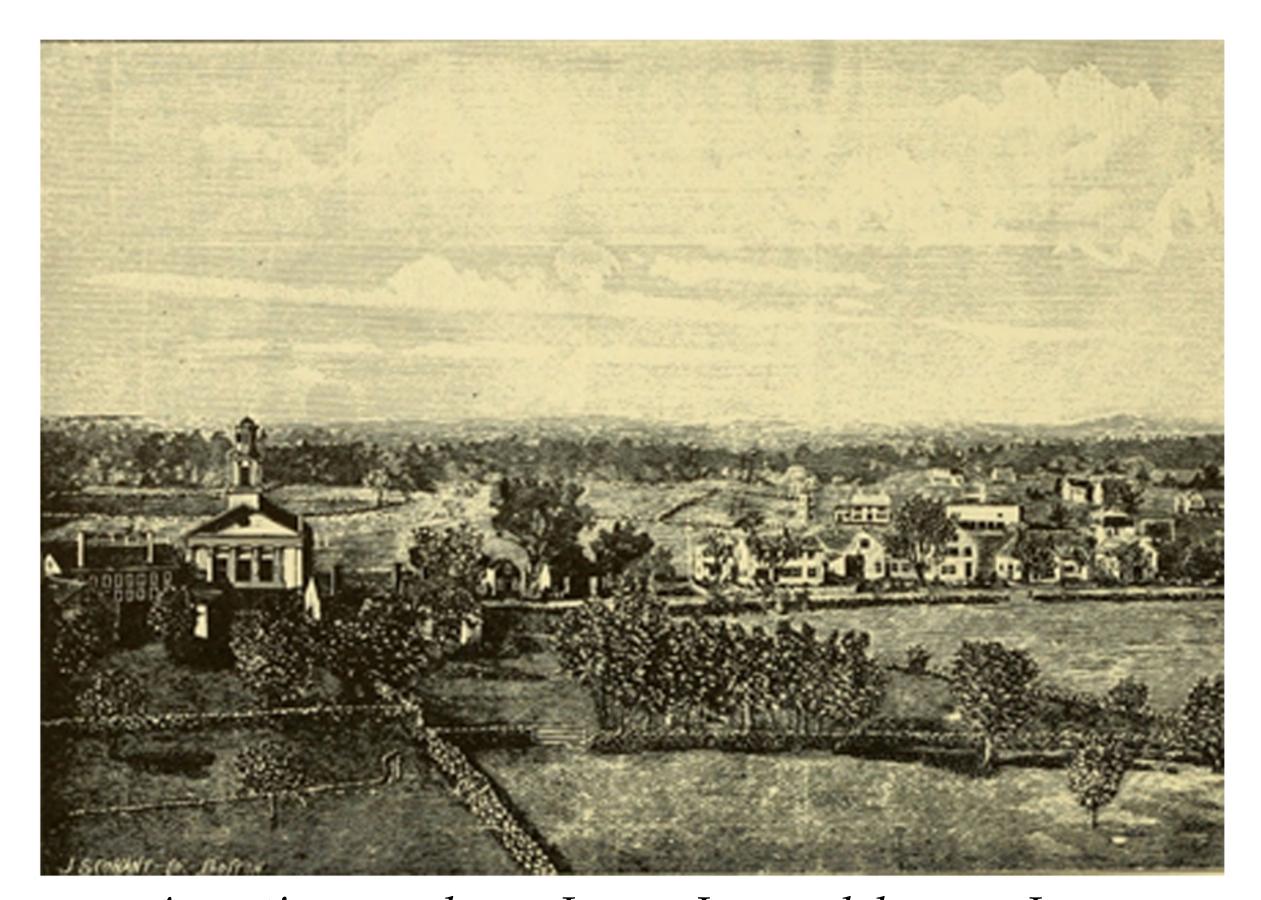
1800-1820



A caption goes here. Lorem Ipsum dolorerm, Lorem Ipsum Dolorem. Population: xxxxx



A caption goes here. Lorem Ipsum dolorerm, Lorem Ipsum Dolorem.

My dear Son. As Abel Tower is going to Before
and to set out soon, I must be in haste, & just
inform you that I have had a very bad (old, which
provented my going to meeting the left Vabbath
but am getting better; the rift of we are as well
as ufual, and all join in Love to you

Jacob is almost out of Shoes, Swish
you to get him a Pair, such as you get for
yourself, and vent them up by Abel Joses. The

Measure of his Goot is ineless, he does not ness
to full a Shoe as you; the Mony to pay for
thom is sent by the Beaver. get a good and
substantial Pair. give all suitables to uncle
and hunt Field, and Samily, and continue to
be a good Boy, and make glad the Heast of
your affectionate Sather Jacob Biglow

Plenry Biglow

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In 1800 Sudbury was a farming community. Only one church existed at this time, the First Parish. The interest of the community in Ecclesiastical matters in the beginning of the 19th Century was similar to that of the century that proceeded it. The town was the Parish and the Church was still at the forefront. The parish stayed at least five hours at Sunday Services and on some occasions spending most of the day.

Most of the towns prominent officials were church members. Church attendance was still required and expected of every person in Sudbury. The social life of the town revolved around the church.

By the 1820's this changed as towns people broke off to form new religious groups. The Methodist affiliated with Marlboro and by 1835 built their own meetinghouse. The formation of the Baptist church in 1828 took 16 Sudbury residents. The age became one of theological discussion and in the course of a few years many old churches and parishes were divided into two organizations, one which took the name of the Unitarian Church and the other of the Orthodox Congregational or Trinitarian Church.

The economy of rural Massachusetts suffered an economic depression after the wars ended. The State raised taxes in order to pay off its' own war debts. The custom and manner of living had not yet undergone any radical change. Travel was still largely on horseback or on foot.

Before the war of 1812 and 1815 set in, Sudbury took action as to the state of affairs between the United States and England. We made provision by which it could supply its quota of men, in case they were called to action. In 1812 Sudbury had 18 men in readiness to fight.

As the town grew, taverns provided food, drink and lodging to locals and travelers. Sudbury grew with sawmills, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, there was a malt house, tannery, grist mill along with more than twelve cider mills. In 1820 William May

opened the first paper mills on the Assabet River. Sudbury grew and prospered as we sailed into the new century.

Trade luxuries coming into the Boston ports were making their way to the rural towns. Silver, china, cloth, spices and more were available to the farmer and traveler. It was no longer exclusively for the very wealthy.



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