



headed to the New World for various reasons

.<sup>5</sup> Eliot became a minister in

Roxbury in Massachusetts, and the colonial government of Massachusetts passed legislation that encouraged ministers to evangelize the Native Americans. Major Gonkin said that Eliot decided to begin working with the Native Americans

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Eliot had taken initiative and served the Algonquians with no additional pay for his *toile* (Mather pointed out *toile* is the anagram for Eliot).<sup>10</sup>

Eliot desired to produce a Bible in the Algonquian language. This was an act of great initiative. There were no organizations such as the Wycliffe Bible Translators that specialized in Bible translation. Eliot was a contemporary of the King James Version translators, but Eliot was doing something new by translating into a Native American language. Eliot believed this work to be very important and wrote that the translation regarded with much fear, care and reverence.<sup>11</sup> When Eliot desired to bring the Bible to the Algonquians, he began to labor to make it happen despite the lack of precedents. Steve Smith and Ying Kai, leaders of a significantly large church planting movement amongst an unreached

preservest man and beast. <sup>13</sup> John Eliot was bold when threatened with persecution from chiefs  
and priests, even my God is with  
me; so that I fear neither you, nor all the sachim  
you dare. <sup>14</sup> He continued the work with the Algonquians despite the deaths of two of his  
ve God on Earth; but if God will choose  
rather to have them serve him in Heaven, I have nothing to object against it, his will be done. <sup>15</sup>

the very foundation of the world which pen had it not been lost would have certainly deserved  
a richer case than was bestowed