

of printing Eliot's translation of the Bible and other books into the Indian tongue.

When Charles II. became king it was feared that the corporation for propagating christianity among the Indians would share the fate of other institutions established during the commonwealth. Happily, the corporation for the propagation of the gospel found a warm supporter in Robert Boyle, through whose representations Lord Chancellor Clarendon advised the king to grant a new charter to it. Under this charter, Boyle was appointed governor, and he directed the affairs of the corporation with great zeal, earning Eliot's heartfelt gratitude.

It was Eliot's conviction that, unless the praying Indians, as the converts were always styled, lived in the European fashion there was a fear lest they should lapse from the right path. Accordingly, he planned a town where they might live together. It was called Natick, being situated on the banks of the Charles River, eighteen miles to the southeast of Boston. Natick is described as a town covering six thousand acres, wherein one hundred and forty Indians dwelt. It had three long streets, two on the north side and one on the south. A bridge, built by the Indians, spanned the river. There was a fort for their protection. Some families dwelt in wigwams; others in houses on the English model. A large building served as a place of meeting on Sundays and a school-house on week-days. It had an upper floor, in one corner of which a room was partitioned off to serve as a bed-chamber for Eliot.

After the praying Indians had taken up their abode at Natick they applied to Eliot to devise a plan of mu-