

History of Baptists in the Philippines





Luzon



Visayas



Mindanao



In the Beginning...

The Smuggler, the Priest, and
the Outcast

Haffenden

“The Smuggler”

Haffenden

- ❖ Most well-known British smuggler of Bibles in the Philippines.
- ❖ He was an agent for an exporting company stationed in Manila.
- ❖ In 1837, he smuggled in Bibles.

Manrique Lallave

“The Priest”

Manrique Lallave

- ❖ Spanish Dominican priest in Pangasinan.
- ❖ Received a Bible that was perhaps smuggled in by Haffenden.
- ❖ Studied the Bible and was converted in the process.

Manrique Lallave

- ❖ He preached it and translated most of the NT into the Pangasinan dialect.
- ❖ He was caught, defrocked, and ordered to back to Spain to be tried for heresy.
- ❖ He somehow escaped and later went to England.

Francisco de P. Castells

“The Outcast”

Francisco de P. Castells

- ❖ As a fourteen-year-old boy, he read a gospel literature written by a missionary named Lund.
- ❖ He discussed the tracts' content with his parents and they cast him out of their home!

Francisco de P. Castells

- ❖ He came to the Lunds to tell his story, they invited him to live with them, and he was converted.
- ❖ He later went to London to prepare for the ministry at a Bible institute there.

Eric Lund

“The Missionary”

Eric Lund

- ❖ Swedish missionary in Barcelona, Spain beginning in 1877.
- ❖ He was an accomplished linguist.
- ❖ The American Baptist Missionary Union began supporting him and his wife in 1882 when the Baptists of Sweden were not able to support them.

Eric Lund

- ❖ He had been faithfully shepherding a small Baptist church here and he had met many Filipino seamen during his time.
- ❖ The missionary union sought Lund to pioneer a work among the Visayan islanders in the Philippines since they supposed that Spanish would be the language of instruction there.

Lallave and Castells

“The Colporteurs”

Lallave and Castells

- ❖ *Colporteurs* are peddlers of Christian literature.
- ❖ While in England, both Lallave and Castells responded to an advertisement of the British and Foreign Bible Society to be colporteurs in the Philippines.

Lallave and Castells

- ❖ They landed in Manila on March 30, 1889.
- ❖ They secretly brought Bibles and tracts to Filipinos.

Lallave and Castells

- ❖ After some time in the business, they were poisoned, most likely by Spanish priests.
- ❖ Lallave died, but Castells survived and recovered.
- ❖ Castells continued selling Bibles until he was caught, arrested and deported.

Spanish-American War

“End of the War”

Spanish-American War

- ❖ The United States defeated Spain in 1898 to end the Spanish-American War.
- ❖ Spain surrendered the Philippines to America.
- ❖ President William McKinley decided to take over the Philippines as an American commonwealth.
- ❖ One of the reasons: to send Protestant missionaries into the very Catholic country.

The First Missionaries

“Beginning of a New War”

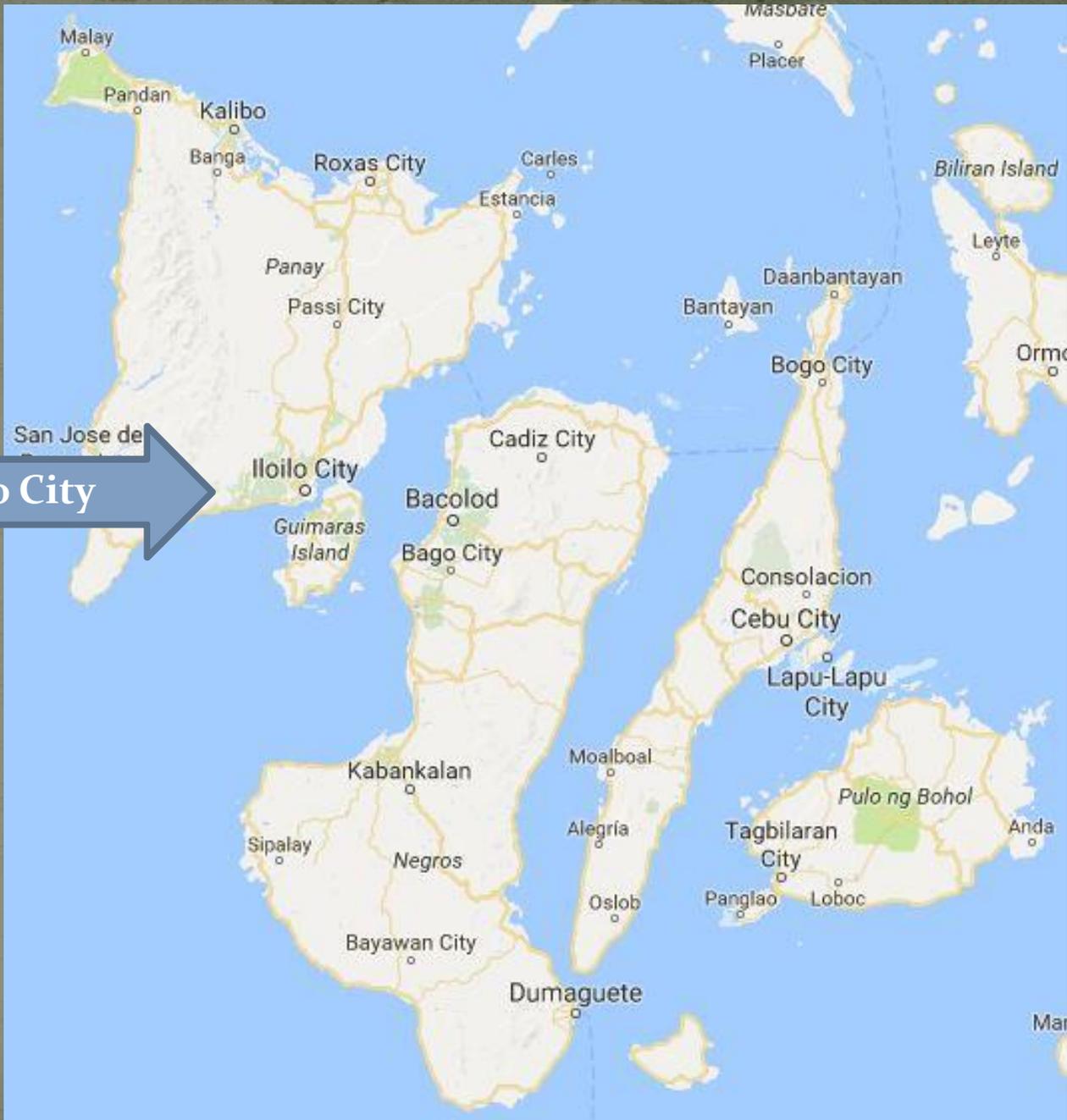
The First Missionaries

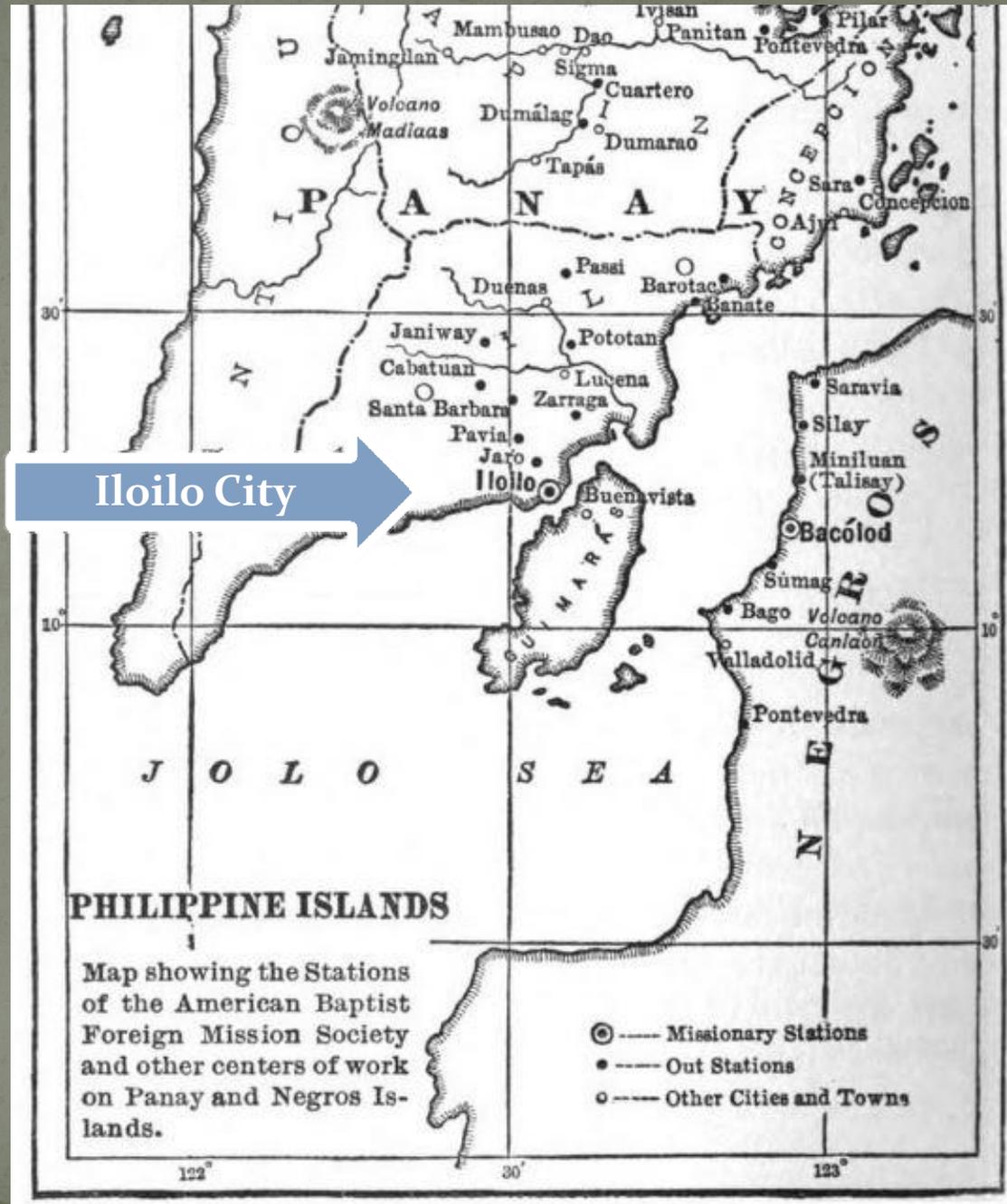
- ❖ The first Protestant missionaries to arrive in the Philippines were Methodist James M. Thoburn (March 1899) and Presbyterian James B. Rogers (April 1899).
- ❖ The Baptists, the United Brethren, the Disciples, and the Congregationalists came early in 1900.

The First Missionaries

- ❖ An Evangelical Union was formed in 1901 that devised a plan agreed upon to divide up the territory for their ministry to avoid future conflicts among themselves and their converts.
- ❖ From 1898 to 1905 there were different Protestant missions agencies joining the agreement.

Iloilo City





Iloilo City

The First Missionaries

- ❖ **Methodists** (1898, most of lowland Luzon and north of Manila)
- ❖ **Presbyterians** (1899, Bicol, Southern Tagalog area and some parts of Central and Western Visayas)
- ❖ **Baptists** (1900, Western Visayas)
- ❖ **United Brethren** (1901, Mountain Province and La Union)
- ❖ **Disciples of Christ** (1901, Ilocos, Abra, and Tagalog towns)
- ❖ **Congregationalists** (1902, Mindanao except for the western end)
- ❖ **Christian and Missionary Alliance** (1902, Western Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago)

The First Missionaries

- ❖ Manila was opened to all denominations and mission agencies.
- ❖ Seventh-Day Adventist Church and Episcopalians did not join because they wanted to go to all parts of the archipelago.

The First Missionaries

- ❖ For a short time the agreement worked well, until the situation grew more intricate and splits transpired. (Example: a break from the American Methodist in 1909 founded *Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en las Islas Filipinas* (IEMELIF).
- ❖ It is furthered agreed that the name *Protestant* should not be used, but that the churches should be known as Evangelical churches.

The First Missionaries

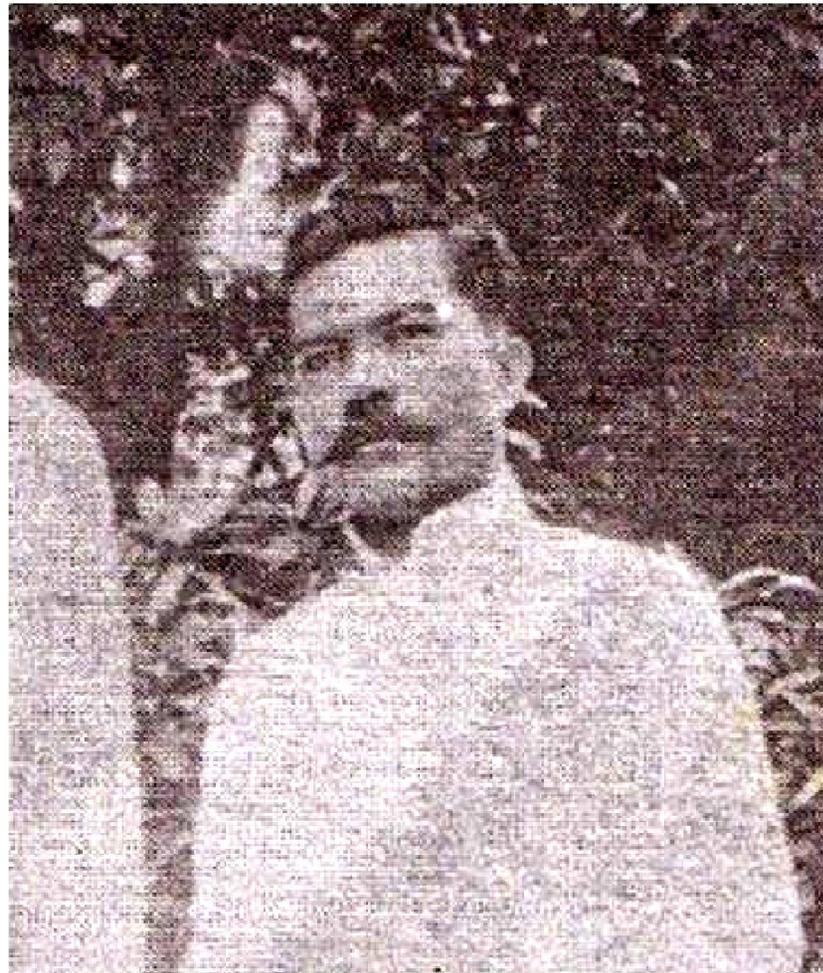
- ❖ The first Baptist missionary who arrived later in April 1900 was Eric Lund.
- ❖ Lund spoke Spanish and took with him a Filipino as his interpreter.

Eric Lund
&
Braulio Manikan

“Baptist Pioneers”

Braulio Manikan

“The First Filipino Baptist”



Mr. Braulio Manikan

The first Filipino Baptist missionary to his own people.

Picture from American Baptist Archives Center

[Lund's biographical file]

American Baptist Historical Society

Valley Forge, PA

Braulio Manikan

- ❖ Braulio Ciriaco Miralles Manikan was born on March 26, 1870 in Unat Ibajay Aklan, from a wealthy family in Panay Island, central Philippines.
- ❖ He had been educated for a Roman Catholic priesthood in the best schools of the islands.
- ❖ He was twelve years old when he went to a Jesuit school in Manila.



Braulio Manikan

- ❖ But he became aware of the corruptions of the Church that changed the course of his studies.
- ❖ He went to Barcelona, Spain in 1892 to study civil engineering.
- ❖ There he became increasingly interested in the gospel and visited several Protestant missions in Barcelona that influenced him strongly.

Braulio Manikan

- ❖ He came in contact with Mr. Lund and a Mr. Armstrong, a Baptist, in the process.
- ❖ Manikan was converted during this period and he concluded that immersion was the New Testament mode of baptism.
- ❖ Lund baptized him by immersion but he did not at that time become a member of the Baptist church in Barcelona.

Braulio Manikan

- ❖ When the Spanish-American War ended in 1898, Manikan decided to return home as soon as his fund comes. In the meantime, Lund asked him to work for him while he was waiting.
- ❖ Lund found out that Manikan had a good knowledge of both the Spanish and the Visayan, or native Panayan languages.

Braulio Manikan

- ❖ Manikan helped Lund learn his native language and so they began the work of translating tracts and Scripture portions into Hiligaynon, a Visayan language.

Braulio Manikan

- ❖ Manikan wrote, “I desire to work with decision and enthusiasm to evangelize my countrymen. I hope they will not refuse the Lord’s calling, but accept Christ Jesus as the only Savior given to the world. The enterprise will be arduous, because our countrymen have for so long time been deprived of the light through the errors of Catholicism, but the Christian can do anything through Christ, who comforts him, and those who are in Christ’s hands need not fear. I love my countrymen very much; therefore I wish they had the riches that I have.”

Eric Lund

“The Baptist Missionary”



Rev. Eric Lund

Source: ABMT, 1906.

Missions in the Philippines. Boston. 13

Eric Lund

- ❖ A Swedish missionary in Barcelona supported by ABMU.
- ❖ He studied the Visayan language with the help of Manikan while he trained him for the ministry.
- ❖ They started translating Spanish tracts and portion of the New Testament in order for Manikan to bring them back to the Philippines.

Eric Lund

- ❖ After a few months, they had several tracts, five thousand of each, the four Gospels, and other scripture portions translated into Visayan.
- ❖ When the board decided to call Lund to begin a mission work to the Philippines, he told them about his trained Visayan helper and how they already had prepared thousands of tracts and part of the Scriptures for the Filipinos.

Eric Lund

- ❖ Lund and Manikan had instructed Adriano Reyes Osorio to go ahead of them in order to prepare and open the first mission office in Iloilo, Philippines.
- ❖ Lund and Manikan arrived at Iloilo in May 3, 1900.

Adriano Reyes Osorio

- ❖ Under the direction of Lund and Manikan, he arrived in Iloilo ahead of them to initially prepare the ground for the Baptist mission in Iloilo, Philippines.
- ❖ He established a good relationship with the people of Iloilo prior to the arrival of Lund and Manikan.

Jaro Evangelical Church

“The First Baptist Church”

Jaro Evangelical Church

- ❖ By the end of 1900, forty believers in Manikan's province were baptized.
- ❖ By February 1901, the first Baptist church in the Philippines, Jaro Evangelical Church, was formally organized.



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Jaro Evangelical Church

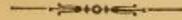
Visayan Bible

“Hiligaynon”

LIBRARY OF THE
Massachusetts
Bible Society

Catalog No. AU. 213.14(2) / OT. 1912
Family AUSTRIC
Sub-Family AUSTRONESIAN
Branch INDONESIAN
Group TAGALA
Language VISAYAN
Dialect BINISAYA NGA PAN-AYANON
Locality PANAY, Philippines
Contents OLD TESTAMENT ^{123^oR} / ^{11^oN}
Version First edition
Translator ERIC LUND
Published by A.B.S.
Place MANILA
Date 1912
Accession No. 363
Accession Date JAN. 16, 1930
Price \$0.65

LA SANTA BIBLIA



ANG

DAAN NĀ KATIPAN



SOCIEDAD BIBLICA AMERICA,
MANILA

1912

THE OLD TESTAMENT IN PANAYAN

PHILIPPINE AGENCY
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
 BIBLE HOUSE ASTOR PLACE
 NEW YORK CITY

PASUNUD

SANG MGA

TOLON-AN SANG DAAN NGA KATIPAN

Mga Ngalan:	Pinanid:	Mga Ngalan:	Pinanid:
GENESIS	1	MANUGWALI	816
EKSODO	69	KALANTAHON	827
LEBITIKO	127	SI ISAIAS	833
NUMEROS	168	SI JEREMIAS	899
DEUTERONOMIO	227	MGA PANALABITON	973
SI JOSUE	277	SI ESEKIEL	980
MANUGHUKON	310	SI DANIEL	1049
SI RUT	343	SI OSEAS	1069
I SAMUEL	347	SI IOEL	1079
II SAMUEL	391	SI AMOS... ..	1083
I HARI	428	SI ABDIAS	1090
II HARI... ..	471	SI JONAS	1091
I KRONIKA	510	SI MIKEAS	1094
II KRONIKA	549	SI NAHUM	1100
SI ESDRAS	595	SI HABAKUK... ..	1102
SI NEHEMIAS	608	SI HAGEO	1105
SI ESTER	628	SI SOPONIAS	1108
SI IOB	638	SI SAKARIAS... ..	1110
MGA SALMOS... ..	680	SI MALAKIAS	1122
MGA HULUBATON... ..	782		

Hiligaynon Bible

- ❖ Printing of the Baptist Version
- ❖ Most of the vernacular translations were printed jointly for the missions by the Bible societies, but the Baptists gave themselves the pleasure for paying for their own splendid Visayan version, all for the sake of the privilege of translating the word *baptizo* by the word “immerse.”

Jaro Market Place

“The Peasants’
Great Awakening”



Awakening

- ❖ The town of Jaro is a great market place.
- ❖ *Barrio folk* from all over the province of Iloilo walk into the market every week with their produce on their shoulders.
- ❖ The market is to them newspaper, club, social relaxation, as well as trading-place.

Awakening

- ❖ The missionaries Briggs and Lund first began preaching in the market place to groups of peasants.
- ❖ The peasants heard the Bible read, in their own tongue, of the love of God.
- ❖ The next week they brought others from the *barrios*.

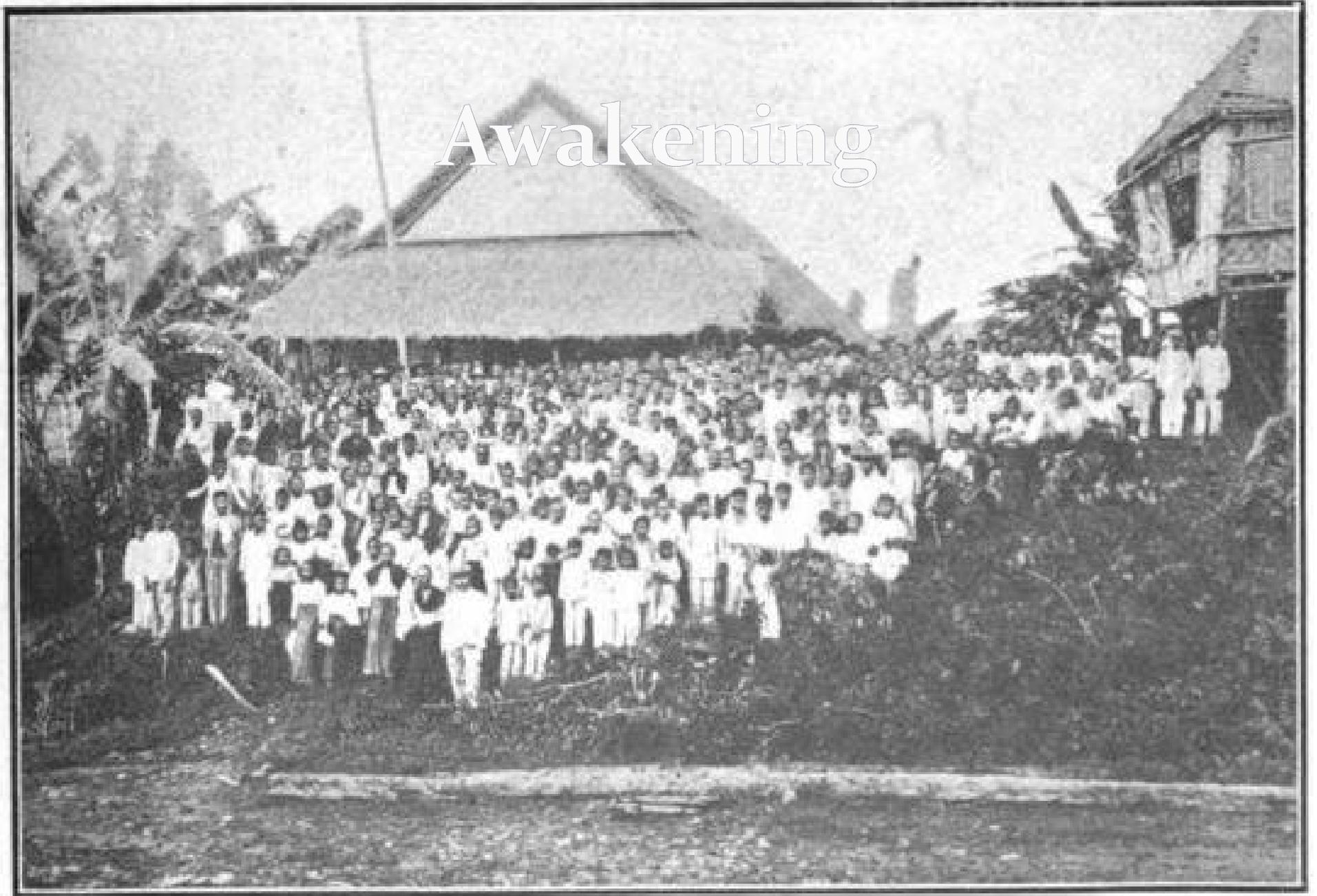
Awakening

- ❖ All through the *barrio country* the word was spread and multitudes gathered to hear the missionaries.
- ❖ After nine months, these *tawos* (common people) brought a document signed by thirteen thousand names.
- ❖ They were converts who wished to be taught and “protected” as Protestants.

Awakening

- ❖ The common people's instinct and experience spoke volume in their use of the word "protection."
- ❖ All the life they had ever known had needed the protection of powerful superiors if it were to be safe.
- ❖ They fully understood the vengeance of the friars!

Awakening



A VILLAGE CONGREGATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Baptist School
&
Industrial School

“The First Baptist Schools”

Baptist Missionary Training School

“The Pastors and Bible-Women”

Baptist Missionary Training School

- ❖ Reasons why they became pastors:
 - a) They wanted to experience a more meaningful life.
 - b) They felt called by God and were interested in reading the Bible.
- ❖ During the early period, the pastors were mainly “learning by doing.”
- ❖ By 1906 American Baptists reported that 2500 Filipinos had been baptized – in just six years!

Baptist Missionary Training School

- ❖ In the early years, the school had difficulty building up qualified faculty and staff.
- ❖ Some Filipino instructors who had trained at Silliman Institute on a nearby island of Negros provided service.
- ❖ *Silliman Institute* (Silliman University) in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, the first American university in Asia, was founded by the Presbyterian in 1901.

Baptist Missionary Training School

- ❖ The Bible-Woman's Training School in Jaro trained women who go out to the *barrios* scattered over three islands to do direct evangelistic work.
- ❖ Six months each year is allotted for their instruction and the other half is spent in practical work on the field.

Baptist Missionary Training School



A GIRLS' BIBLE CLASS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Industrial School at Jaro

“A Protestant Idea of Work”

Jaro Industrial School

- ❖ “The original purpose of the school was to provide opportunity for poor Filipino boys to receive a good Christian education by working their way through school. Actual work experience and earnest study of the Bible were the core of the curriculum.”

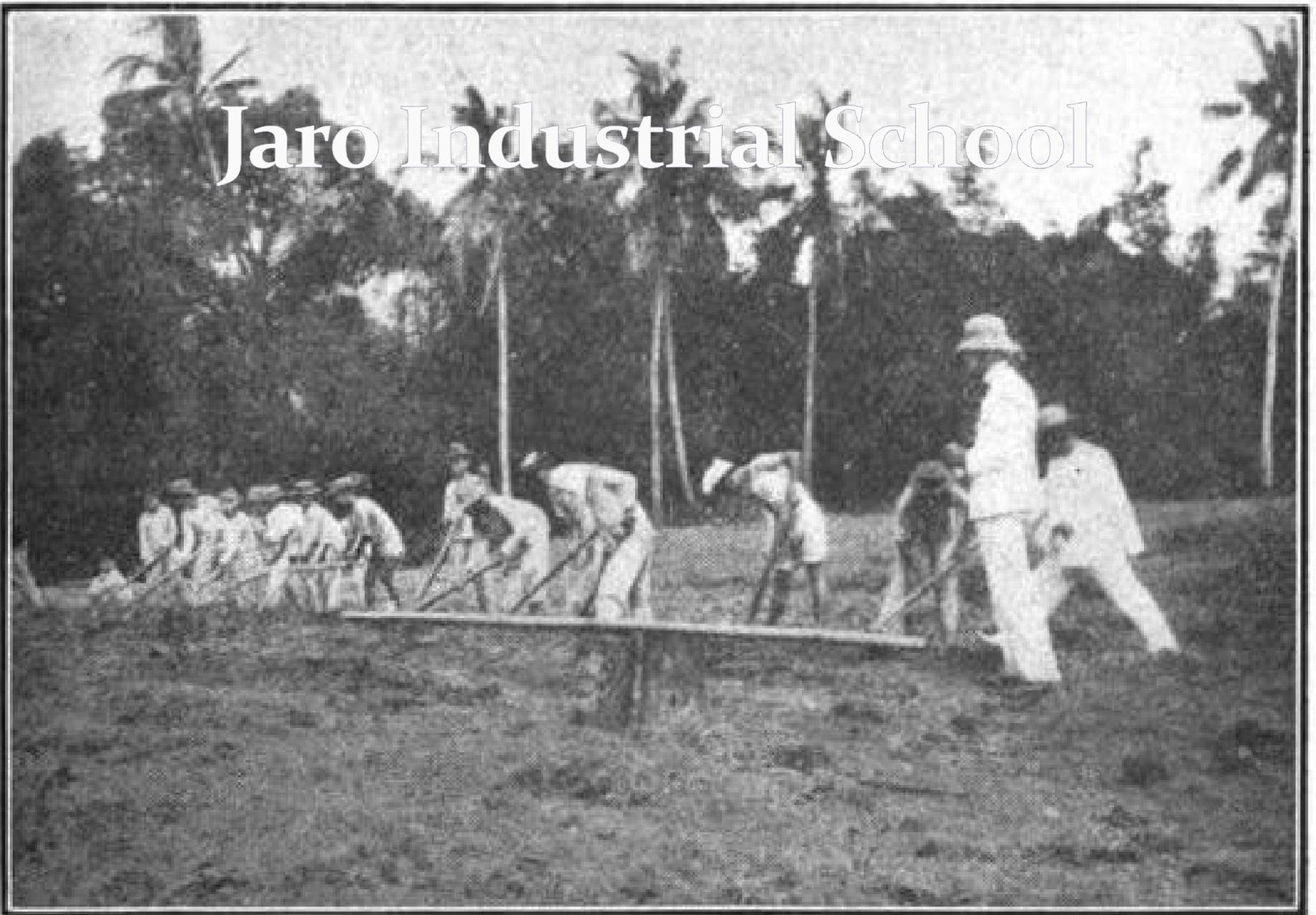
Jaro Industrial School

- ❖ One of the fundamental weaknesses of Filipino society is its scorn of manual labor.
- ❖ As in any feudal society, the laborer is looked upon as a serf.
- ❖ The last thing that any educated man wants to do is to engage in skilled labor.

Jaro Industrial School

- ❖ The school for boys that began in 1903 imparted this new view-point in regard to the dignity of labor.
- ❖ It was founded with the idea of turning out not merely students, but manly men.
- ❖ It gathered five hundred boys, ranging from age 8 to 18 years of age.
- ❖ Tuition and board are free, but each boy has to work for what he gets.

Jaro Industrial School



BOYS OF JARO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WORK

Central Philippine University

- ❖ The schools were founded in 1905 through the grant given by the American oil magnate John D. Rockefeller.
- ❖ They will eventually merge to become the Central Philippine University.
- ❖ The first Baptist founded and second American university in Asia.
- ❖ The Union Hospital (Iloilo Missions Hospital) established by the Presbyterian in 1901 has joint responsibility with Baptists and serves as the university hospital.

Central Philippine University



ON THE VERANDA OF THE UNION HOSPITAL AT ILOILO

Lucy Peabody

“We Love Lucy!”

Lucy Peabody (1861-1949)



Lucy Peabody (1861-1949)

- ❖ Lucy had been an advocate of foreign missions.
- ❖ In 1921, she chaired a campaign to raise funds to support overseas colleges for young women and medical schools.
- ❖ Her effort resulted in 7 women's colleges established.

Lucy Peabody (1861-1949)

- ❖ Peabody became caught up in the *Modernist-Fundamentalist controversy* that was dividing the Northern Baptist Convention (NBC).
- ❖ She was a confirmed fundamentalist who promoted evangelism over education.
- ❖ Her son-in-law, Dr. Raphael Thomas was then a missionary to the Philippines.

Lucy Peabody (1861-1949)

- ❖ In 1927, Dr. Raphael Thomas resigned from 23 years of service after he was reprimanded for his open advocacy of more attention to evangelism over medicine by his mission board and NBC.
- ❖ Peabody resigned from her duties to the NBC and organized a fundamentalist *Association of Baptists for Evangelism in the Orient* (later, *Association of Baptists for World Evangelism – ABWE*).

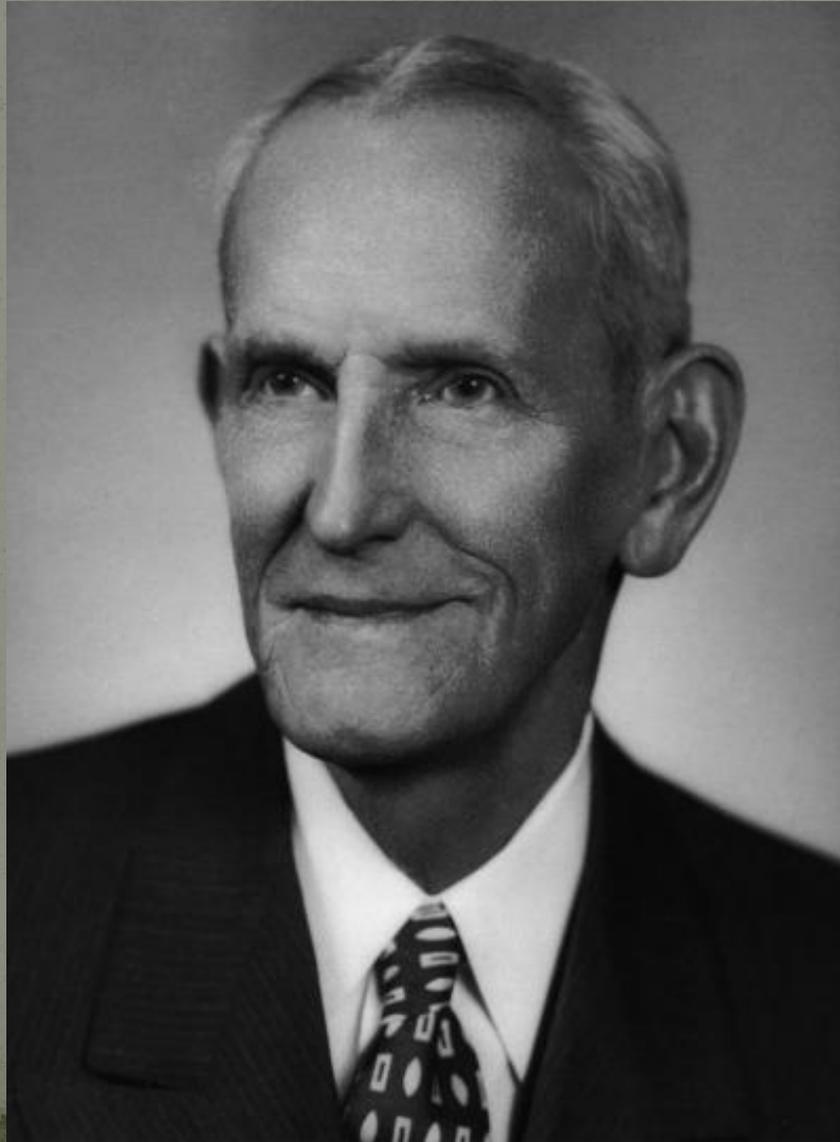
Lucy Peabody (1861-1949)

- ❖ Mrs. Peabody along with Mrs. Marguerite Doane and her sister financed the ministry. She called this “*adventures of faith*.”
- ❖ Marguerite Doane was a daughter of hymnwriter William Howard Doane.
- ❖ The first mission work was in the Philippines.
- ❖ Dr. Raphael Thomas returned as a missionary to the Philippines.

Dr. Raphael C. Thomas

“Pure Gospel or Social Gospel?”

Dr. Raphael C. Thomas



Dr. Raphael C. Thomas

- ❖ The main issue of the modernist-fundamentalist controversy was the ‘*pure gospel*’ or the ‘*social gospel*.’
- ❖ Either the preaching of the “pure gospel” or the implementation of the consequence of the gospel in all areas of human life.
- ❖ Dr. Thomas chose to do both: He saw the great need for medical attention as an opportunity to share the Gospel.

Dr. Raphael C. Thomas

- ❖ In his earlier mission work in January 1921, Dr. Thomas founded the *Doane Evangelistic Institute* in Iloilo City named in honor of William Howard Doane.
- ❖ Doane's daughter Marguerite Doane donated the funds.
- ❖ The institute later became *Doane Baptist Seminary*.

Doane Baptist Seminary



Dr. Raphael C. Thomas

- ❖ Dr. Thomas moved from Iloilo City to Manila to begin an evangelistic work among the students.
- ❖ He founded the *First Baptist Church of Manila* on May 4, 1928.
- ❖ He saw the need of Fundamental Baptist School where men and women might receive training in the Word of God.
- ❖ He also started the *Manila Evangelistic Institute* (MEI)

First Baptist Church of Manila



