

Historic Visual Images of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Intramuros, from the Archivo de la Universidad de Santo Tomas

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Considering that much documentary evidence for the history of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Manila was destroyed in 1945, it is imperative to cull as much historic images as possible in order to keep a “visual memory” alive. This pictorial article is a contribution to that end. In particular, it is a surprise to many that Letran traveled from one site to another before it finally settled in Intramuros.

Keywords: *archivo, Colegio de San Juan de Letran, Dominicans, education, Intramuros*

Introduction

The Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Manila (popularly known as “Letran”) will be observing the 400th anniversary of its foundation in 2020. To better visualize the evolution of this great educational institution, we would like to present to our readers some plans and photographs of Letran in the archives of the University of Santo Tomas (AUST).

Architectural plans

There is a set of five elevations of Letran dated 27 December 1880, and signed by Manuel Lopez Bayo, Chief Engineer. Next to his signature is that of Genaro Palacios y Guerra, who indicated his approval or *V.o. B.o* (Visto Bueno) above his

name. Both Lopez Bayo and Palacios were architects based in Manila in the last third of the 19th century. They were among those called by the city council on 27 to 29 July, 1880, to prepare a set of building systems that would help Manila withstand an earthquake like the disastrous one that hit the city on the 20th of the same month (Merino 1987, p. 40). Palacios is known for providing the design for the all-steel church of San Sebastian in Manila. Lopez Bayo's Letran plans, which indicated through colors which parts were original and which were proposed, were approved almost three years later, on 17 January 1883.

Next is a set of twelve plans of the Letran compound, with about half of them depicting the buildings as they stood in 1889, and the other half indicating the proposed renovations. The series is dated 27 March 1889 and signed by Ruperto Ibañez y Alarcon. This Spanish military engineer, born in 1856, came to the Philippines in 1880 and returned to Spain in 1889 (Merino 1987, p. 132).

There is an interesting plan of a property on the corner of Muralla and Anda streets, just across Letran and now the site of a convenience store. This property was either owned or rented by the Colegio, and served as a dormitory. The plan includes a proposed covered bridge connecting both buildings across Anda street. The project was proposed in October 1897 by Julian Bañas, passed by "Lafuente" on 10 January 1898, and approved on 16 February. Due to the end of the Spanish regime it seems doubtful if the project was completed.

Finally there are two drawings of structural details of the Letran tower, dated 19 February 1907 and signed by the same Lafuente who checked the 1898 plans just mentioned.

These plans are kept in the AUST Large format section.

Published sources

The AUST is rich in documents that would shed light on Letran history, but these will not be featured for now. Instead, we wish to present illustrations from a couple of rare books and some periodicals that are quite difficult to come by.

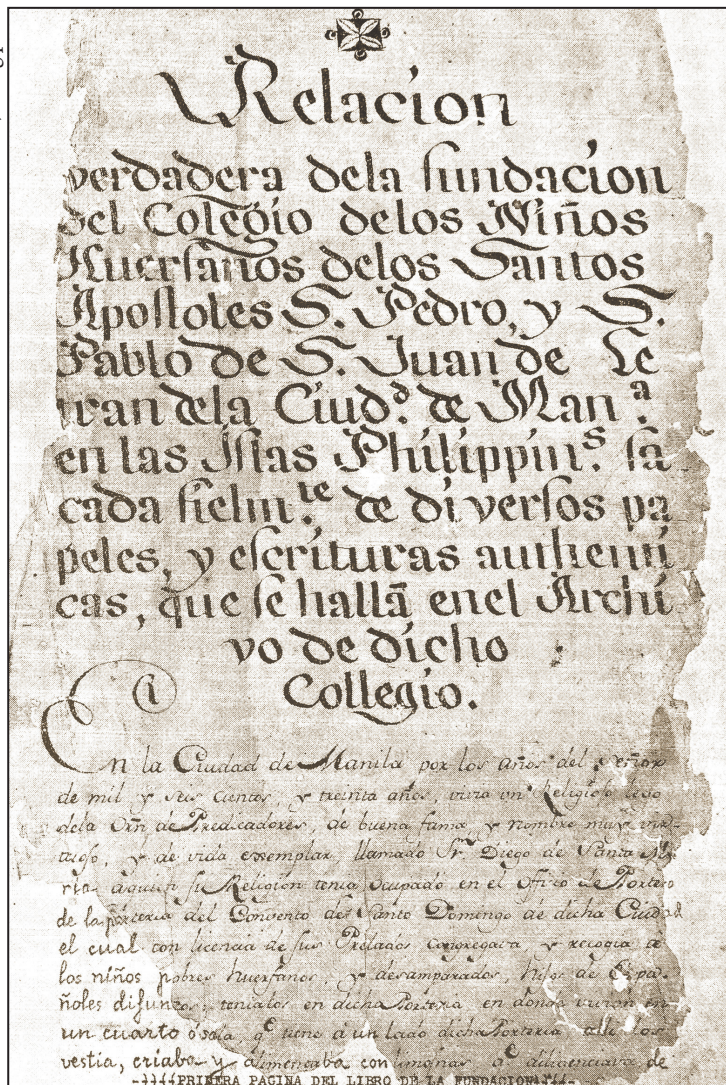
The *Recuerdo del Tercer Centenario del Colegio de San Juan de Letran* (AUST, Libros 207) was published in 1931 to commemorate the Colegio's celebration of its tercentenary. Then, the foundation year was tied to the Dominican institution. It is a detailed and richly illustrated documentation of the festivities and its alumni.

The *Historia documentada del real colegio de San Juan de Letrán* (AUST, Libros 252), published in 1933, presents the history of Letran through documents culled from the Colegio's archives. It is not known how much of this rich archive survived

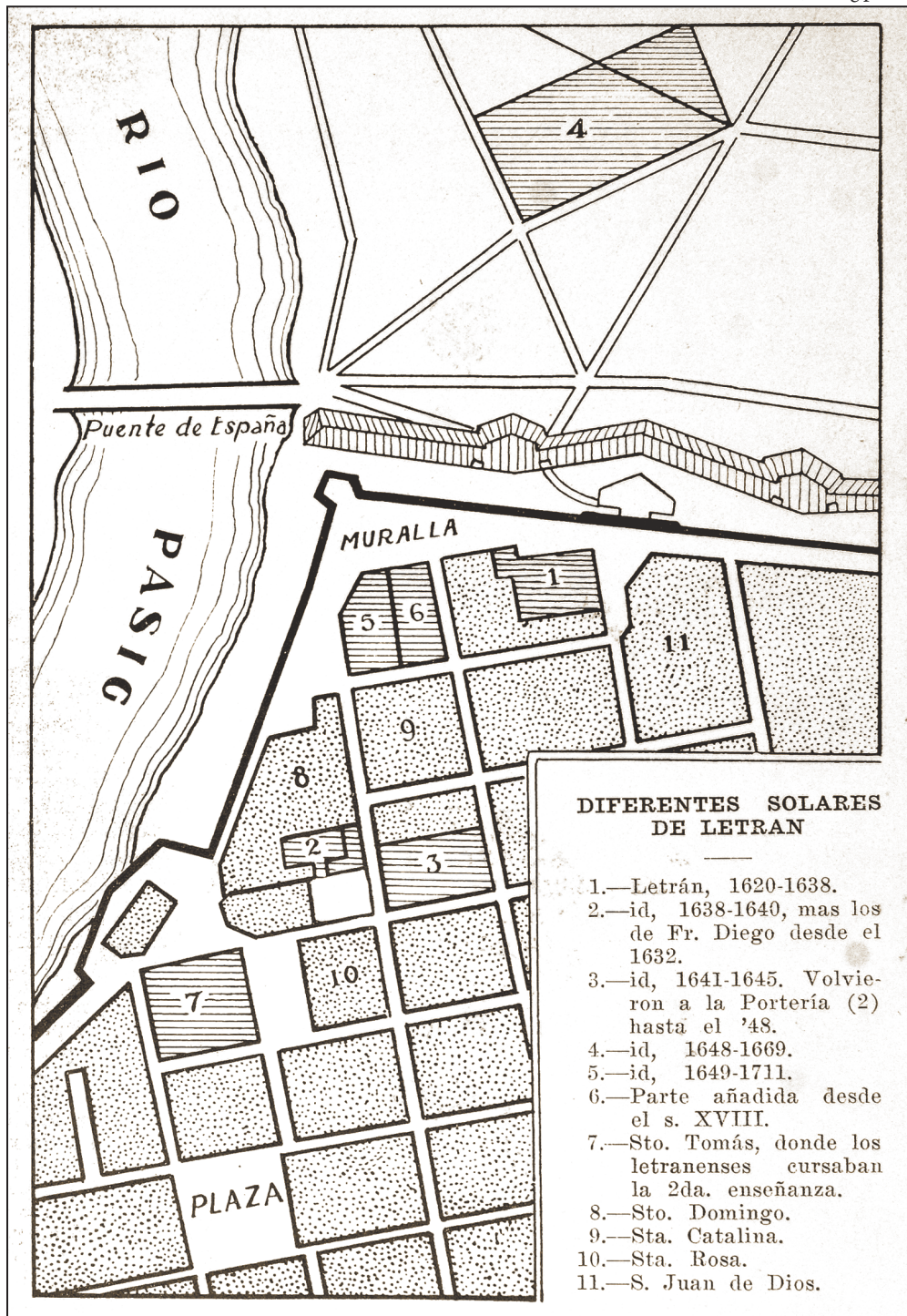
the destruction of Intramuros in 1945. The book was written by Fr. Evergisto Bazaco, O.P. (1900-1917), then archivist of the Colegio. Indefatigable teacher and writer in both Letran and the University of Santo Tomas, he was rector of Letran from 1949 to 1952 (Neira 2, p. 520).

The other photographs were culled from Letran and UST publications such as the *Letran News*, *Benavides*, and the Tercentenary commemorative book of UST published in 1911.■

Bazaco 1933, facing p. 16



First page of a history of the foundation of what was known then as the Colegio de los Niños Huersanos de los Santos Apostoles San Pedro y San Pablo de San Juan de Letran, formed from sources in the archives of said Colegio.



Different sites of Letran within and just outside Intramuros

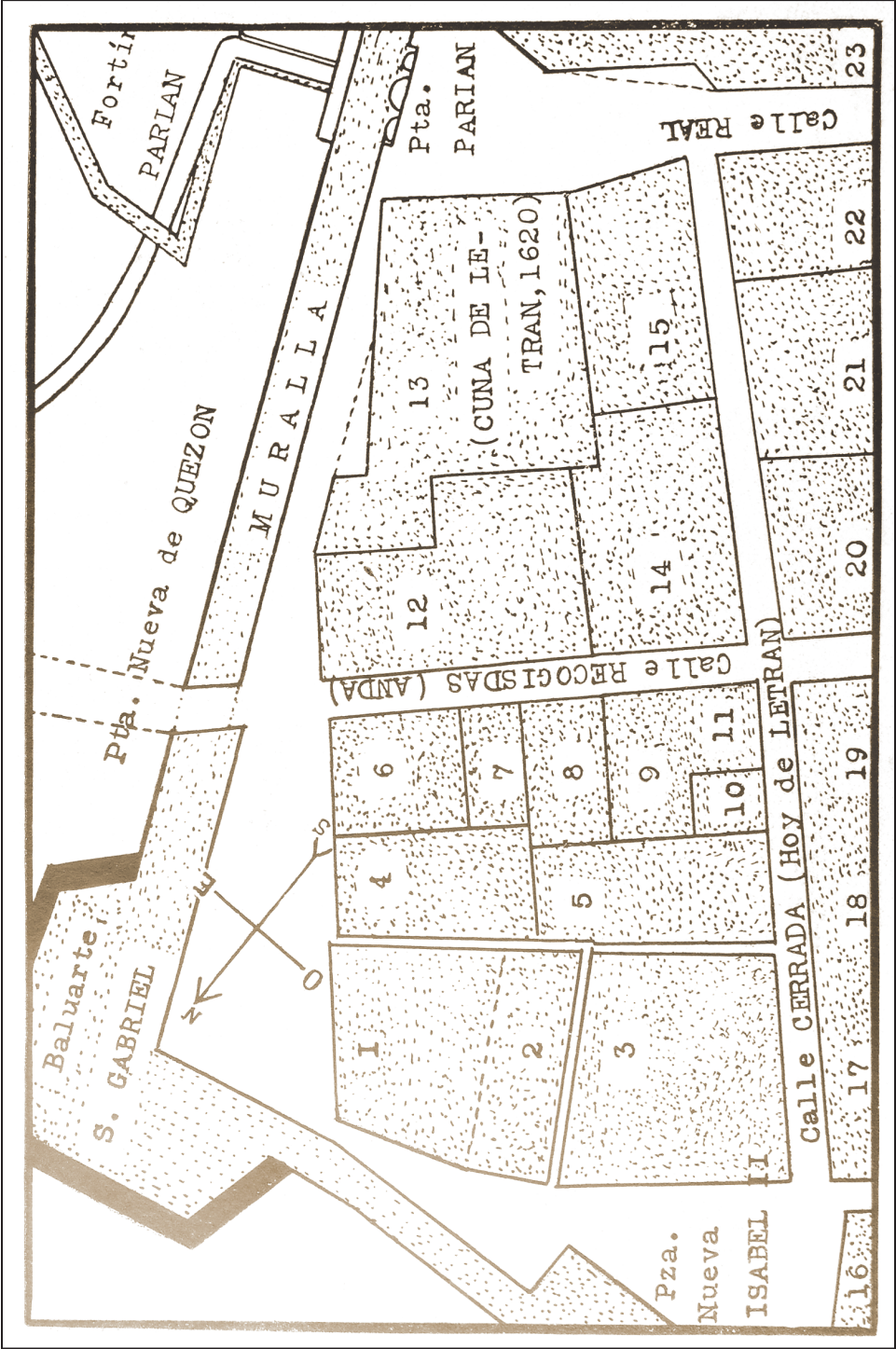
1. First site of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, the residence of Juan Jeronimo Guerrero, who established the Colegio here in 1620, on the corner of Real and Muralla streets. The house was sold in 1640 in order to provide a larger building for the colegio.
2. Porter's hall of the Dominican convent, Santo Domingo, 1632-1640. The boys of Guerrero's school were also housed here, 1638-1640.
3. First site for the Colegio de San Pedro y San Pablo after the boarders left their quarters in the porter's hall in Santo Domingo across the street in 1640. This was a large stone residence on Beaterio corner Fonda (now Solana) street; it was ceded by the University of Santo Tomas to the school. The boys lived here only from 1641 to 1645, when a disastrous earthquake destroyed their abode. The boys were back at Santo Domingo from 1645 to 1648.
4. A block in the Parian, approximately on where the Park N' Ride building now stands, 1648-1669. The site is clearly delineated on the map drawn by the Dominican Ignacio Muñoz and submitted to the King in 1671 (Cariño and Ner, 2004, p. 30; Neira I, pp. 164-165).
5. Half of the block bounded by Muralla, Beaterio, and San Juan de Letran streets, 1669-1711.
6. The other half of the block, towards Anda street, was gradually acquired throughout the rest of the 18th century.

Today, Lots #5 and 6 constitute one half of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran compound. The other half (# 9 in the map) belonged to the Beaterio de Santa Catalina and was acquired by Letran after the war.

The rambling roofline of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran can be seen rising over the Bastion de San Gabriel in a watercolor by Jose Honorato Lozano dated 1847, before its damage by an earthquake in 1863 (Cariño 2002, p. 119).



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 160



Gradual occupation of the block on which Letran now stands

1. An orchard on the corner of Beaterio and Muralla streets was willed to the Colegio de San Juan de Letran by Doña Maria Ramirez Pinto upon her death in 1668. A church was erected on this corner, and the other spaces were used for classes and offices. The Letranites moved here in 1669.
2. A house of stone and wood built after 1645 was also willed by Doña Maria to Letran in 1668.
3. A house and lot previously owned by Captain Nicolas Luzuriaga were purchased for Letran, the payment for which was completed in 1687.

Lots nos. 4 and 5 were properties attached to the plots owned by Doña Maria and Captian Luzuriaga. Lot # 4 was obtained from Captain Francisco de Zárate, while Lot no. 5 was previously owned by Sergeant Jose Zamora and Doña Catalina de Guzman.

Upon the acquisition of the Luzuriaga property, the entire frontage along Beaterio street was reformed. The plan of the built area now resembled a letter “E” with the vertical element corresponding to the façade along Beaterio street. In between the lower and upper “arms” were patios, bounded by the dining hall and baths built on Lots 4 and 5. In 1706 the church transferred from its corner near Bastion San Gabriel (the “upper arm,” later the site of the tower) to the opposite end of the property (the “lower arm;” see Ortiz Armengol 1958 for a reconstruction, p. 180).

The first piece of property acquired in the 18th century was Lot no. 7, which was purchased in 1711 and on which stood a wooden house.

Lots 9, 10, and 11 were ceded to the Beaterio de Santa Catalina by Doña Catalina de Guzman. They were exchanged in 1720 for property that belonged to Letran (Lot no. 14), just across on Recogidas (now Anda) street and San Juan de Letran street. This Lot no. 14 had itself been acquired in 1659, with the goal of eventually re-acquiring the “cradle” or *cuna* of Letran (Don Juan Geronimo’s house, Lot no. 13) with which it abutted. Letran allowed the property covered by Lots 9, 10, and 11 to be used as storage by the Beaterio for some time.

Lot no. 8 was sold by Maria Arriola to Letran in 1727; on it stood a house of sturdy molave boards. The last property to complete the Letran block during the Spanish period was Lot no. 6, which was purchased in 1737 from Hipólita de Aro. Part of the purchase price was a property on Lot no. 18, which was purchased by Letran some years earlier; it later went on to form part of the Beaterio de Santa Catalina. (This narrative has been summarized from Bazaco 1933, pp. 58-66 and 160-166.)



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 178



Site of the residence on Beaterio corner Solana street ceded by the University of Santo Tomas to Letran. It housed the Colegio from 1640 until its destruction by the earthquake of 1645. In the 1930s this site was occupied by the Intramuros Primary School. The sprawling grilled plaza in the foreground belonged to the Church and monastery of Santo Domingo. A portion of the balcony of the Colegio de Santa Rosa can be seen to the right.



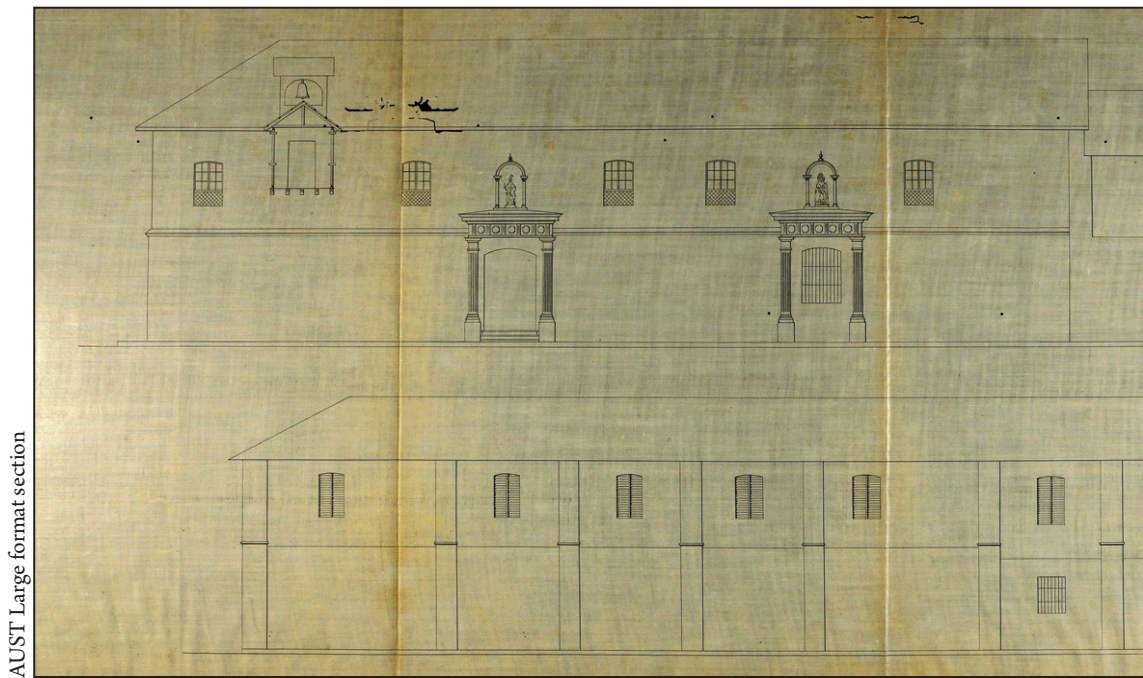


First site of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, on the corner of Real and Muralla streets. This is how the site looked in 1933. It is now occupied by a convenience store. Across the street on the left was the Hospital de San Juan de Dios, now the Lyceum of the Philippines.

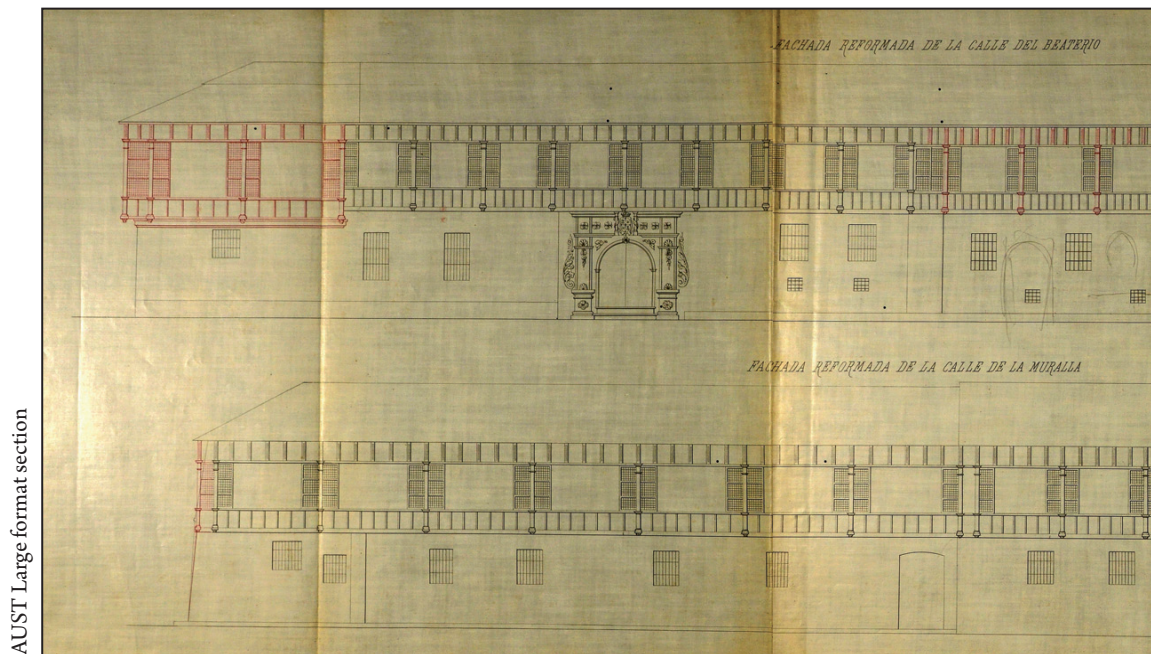


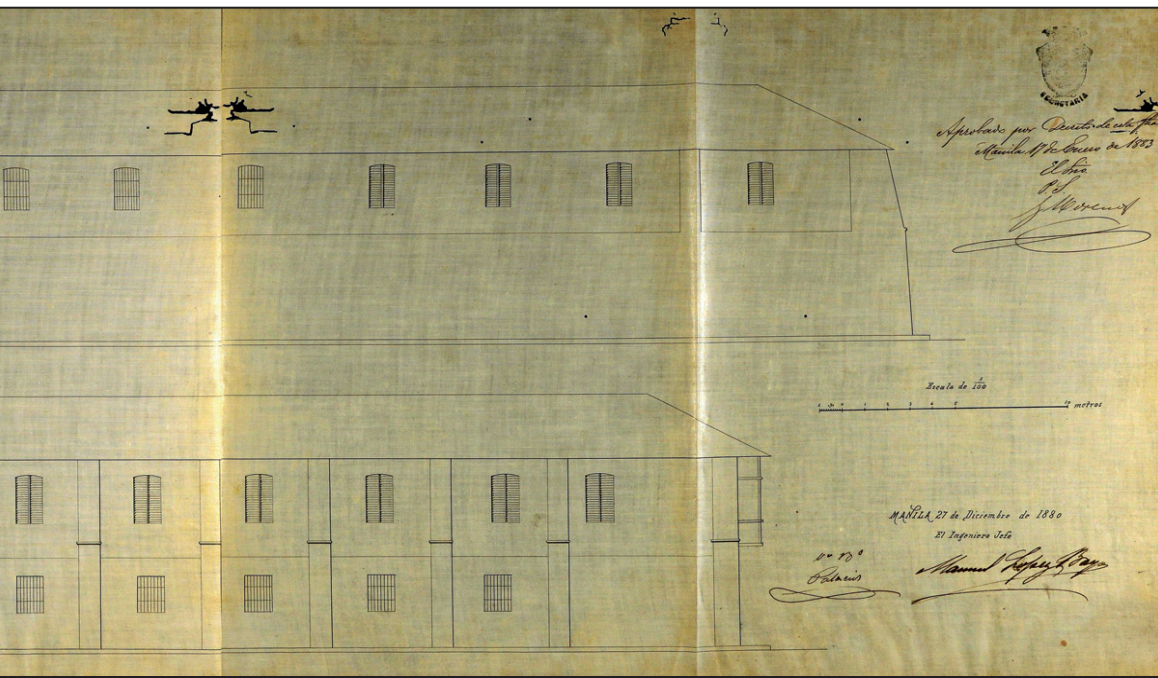
Bazaco 1933, facing p. 30

Two of a set of plans prepared by Manuel Lopez Bayo, Chief Engineer, and signed in Manila on 27 December 1880. Approved by Genaro Palacios, architect.

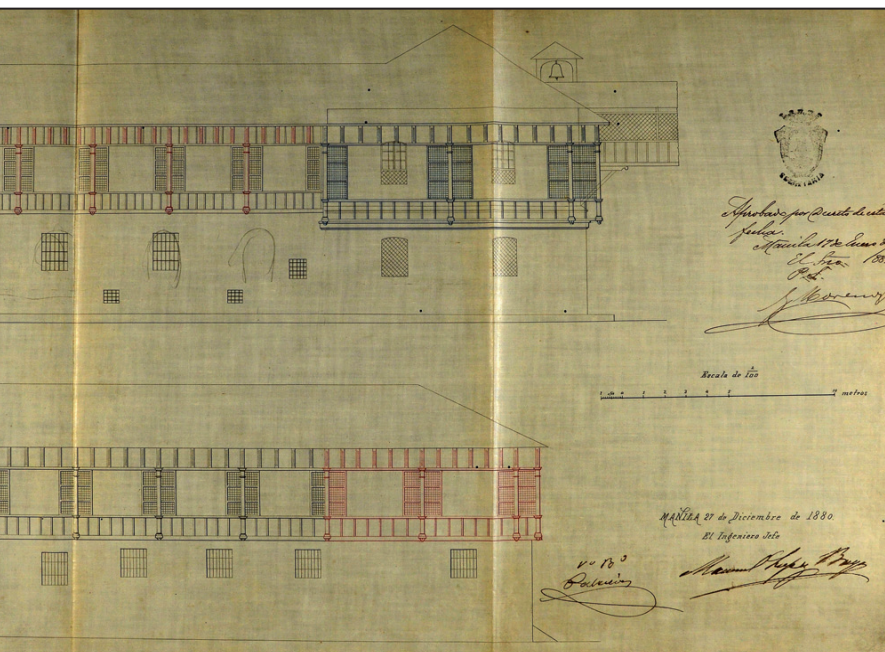


Upper half: Elevation of Letran along what was San Juan de Letran Street, just across the Beaterio de Santa Catalina. Condition as of 1880.





Lower half: Elevation of Letran along Anda Street. Condition as of 1880.

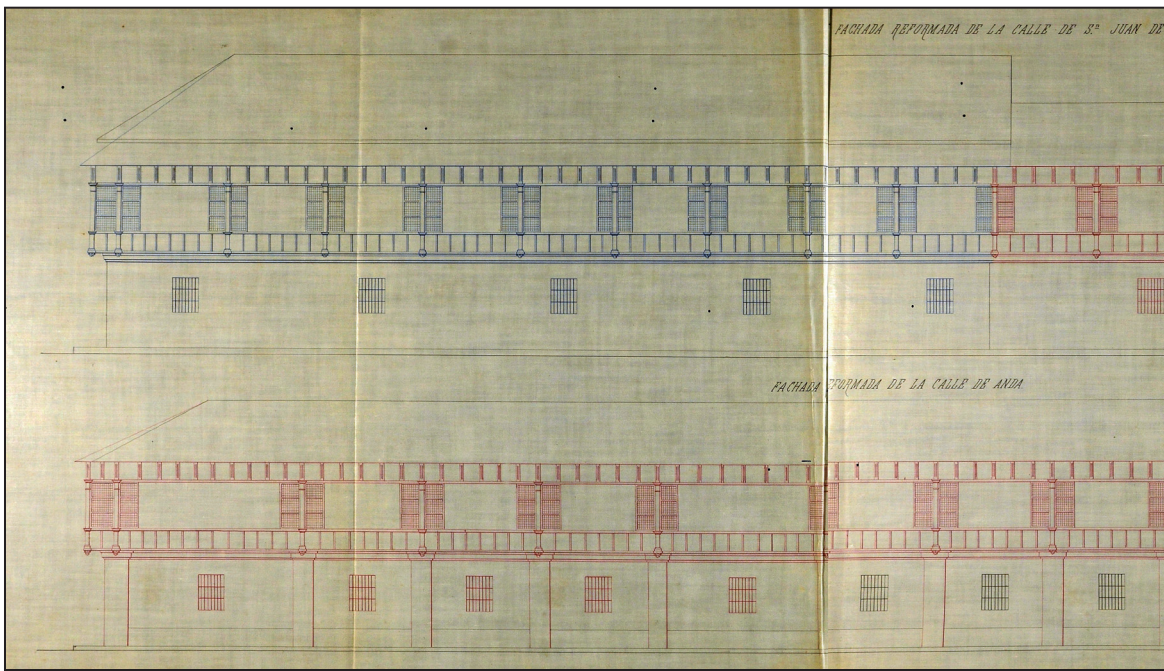


Upper half: Proposed reform of the principal façade of Letran along Beaterio street, 1880.

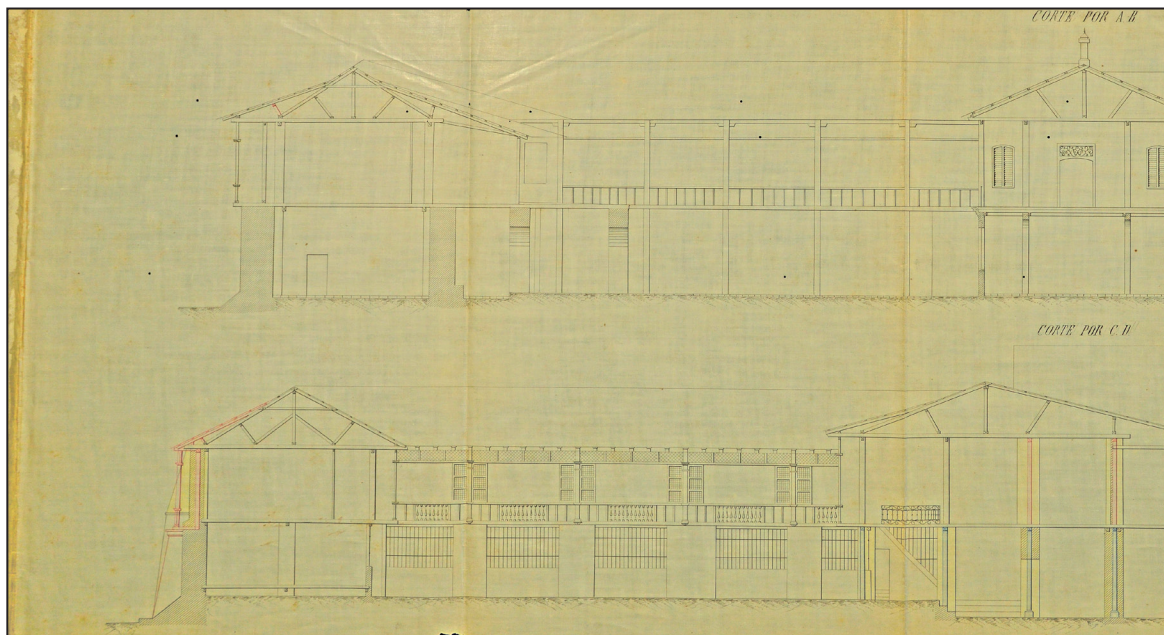
Lower half: Proposed reform of Letran along Muralla street, 1880.

Another pair from the set of plans prepared by Manuel Lopez Bayo, Chief Engineer, and signed in Manila on 27 December 1880. Approved by Genaro Palacios, architect.

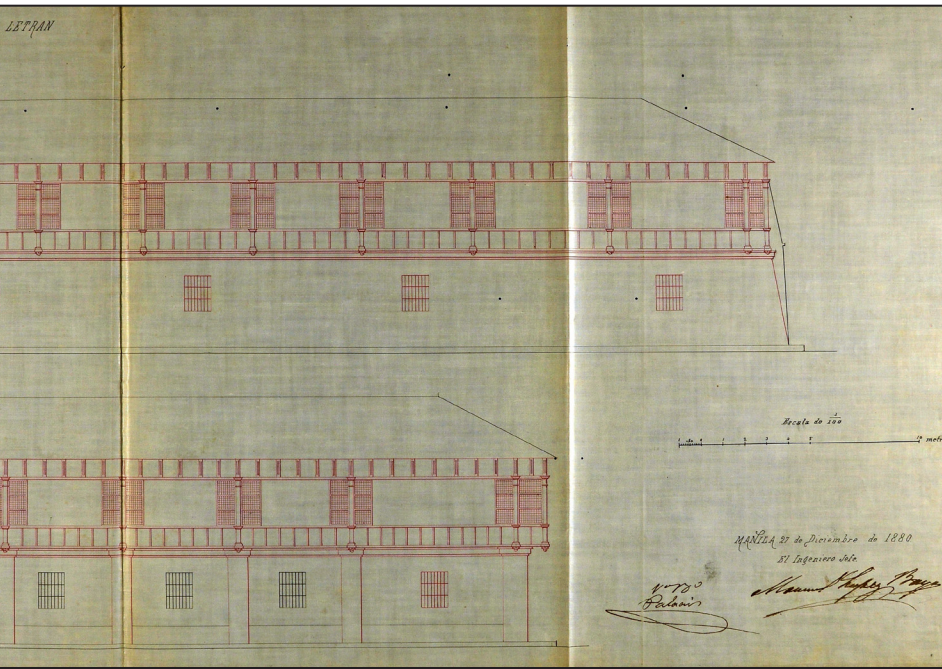
AUST Large format section



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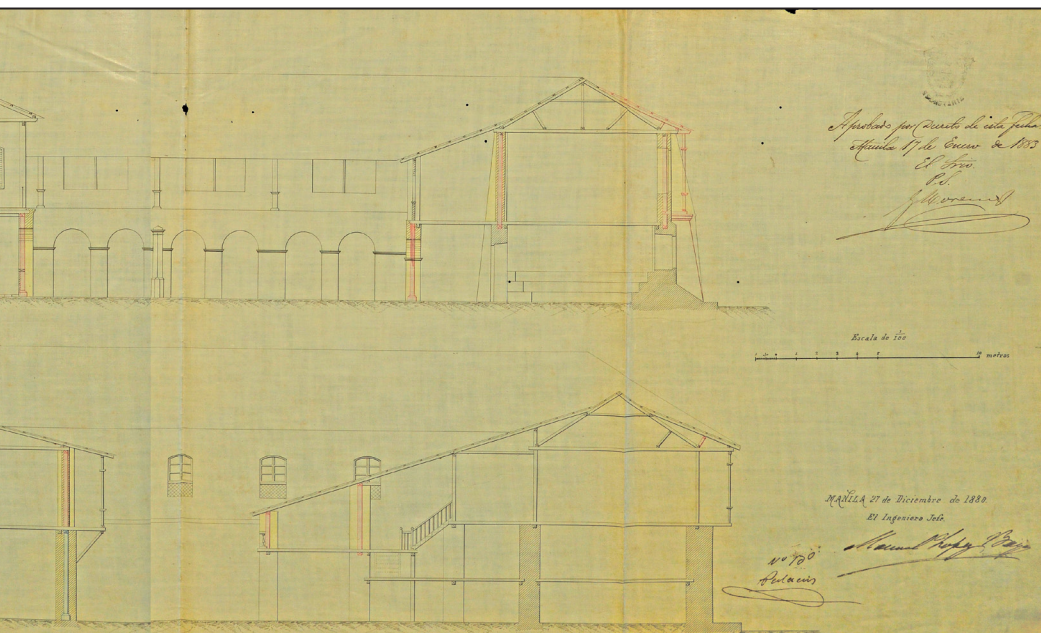


Upper half: Cut-away view of the Letran compound, seemingly looking from Muralla street toward Letran, with Anda to the left and Beaterio on the right. Proposed reforms in the arched supports are highlighted in yellow.



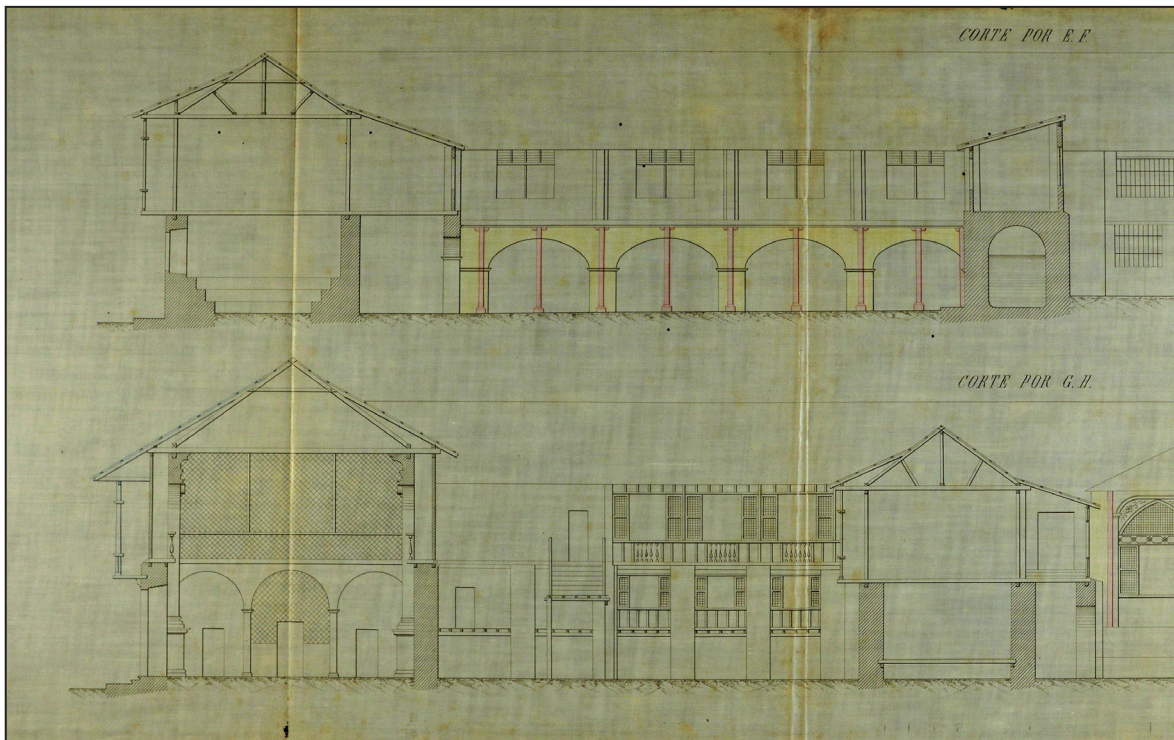
Upper half:
Proposed reform
of Letran along
San Juan de
Letran street,
1880.

Lower half:
Proposed reform
of Letran along
Anda street,
1880.

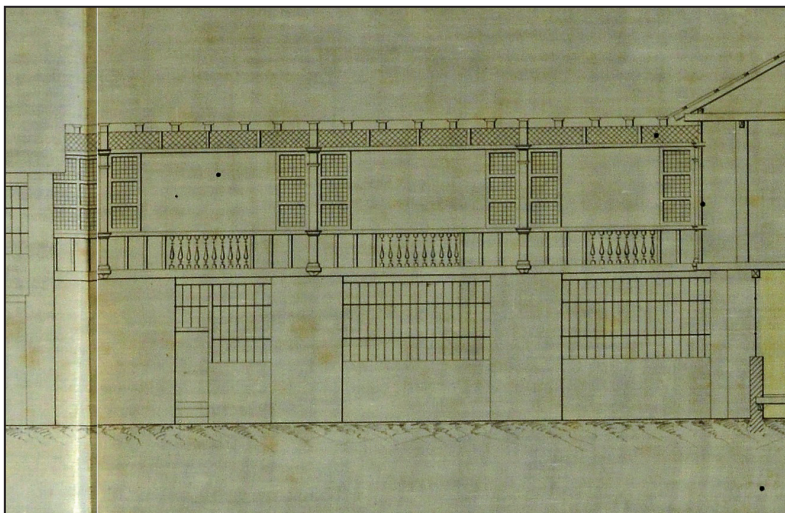


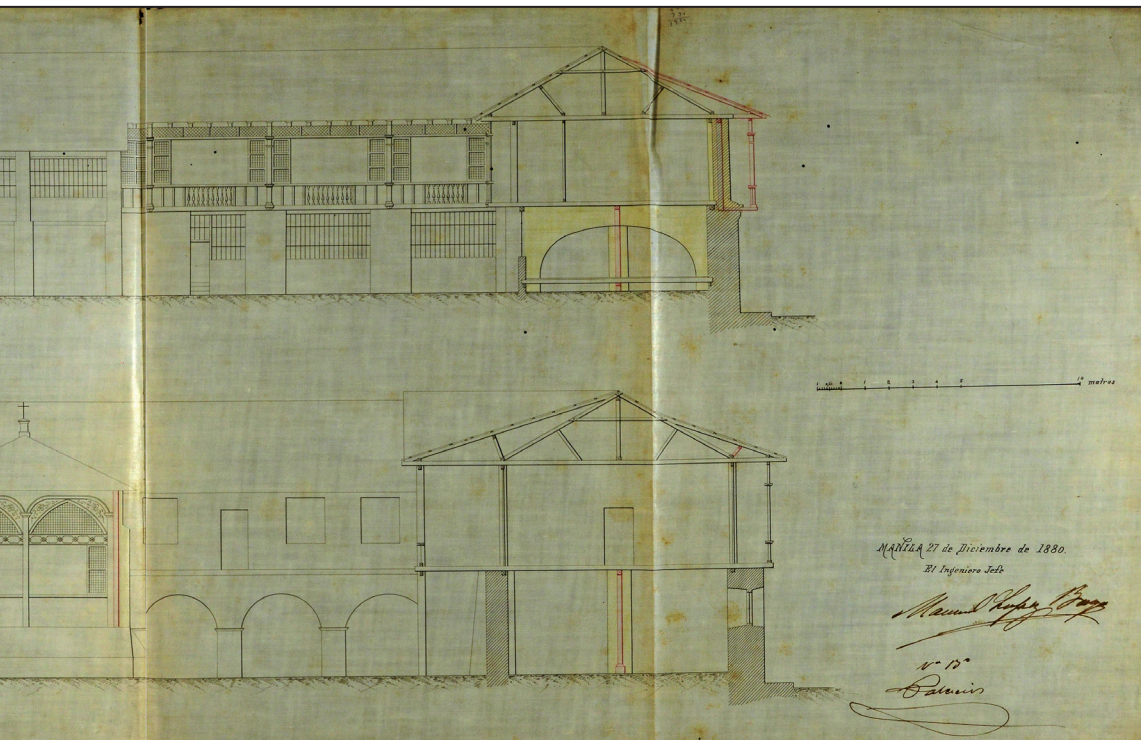
Lower half: Cut-away view of the Letran compound looking from an unverifiable angle. Proposed reforms in the vertical supports are highlighted in yellow.

One more sheet from the set of plans prepared by Manuel Lopez Bayo, Chief Engineer, and signed in Manila on 27 December 1880. Approved by Genaro Palacios, architect.



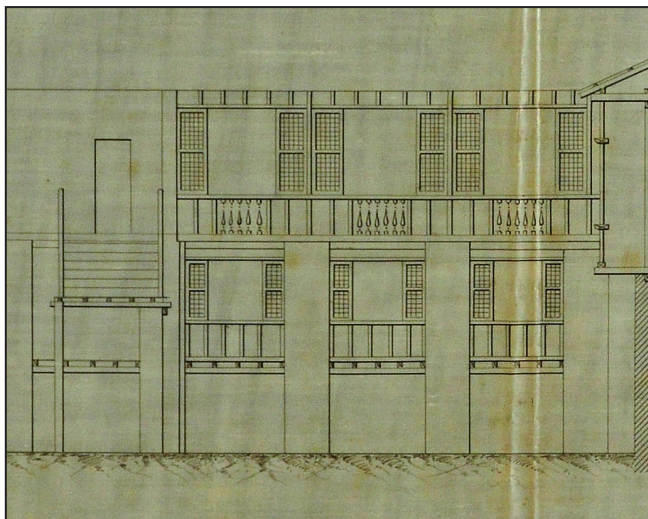
Upper half: Cut-away view of the Letran compound looking from Letran street toward Muralla, with Beaterio to the left and Anda on the right. Proposed reforms in the vertical supports are highlighted in yellow. The structure in the center housed the dining room in the floor below and the recreation hall above.



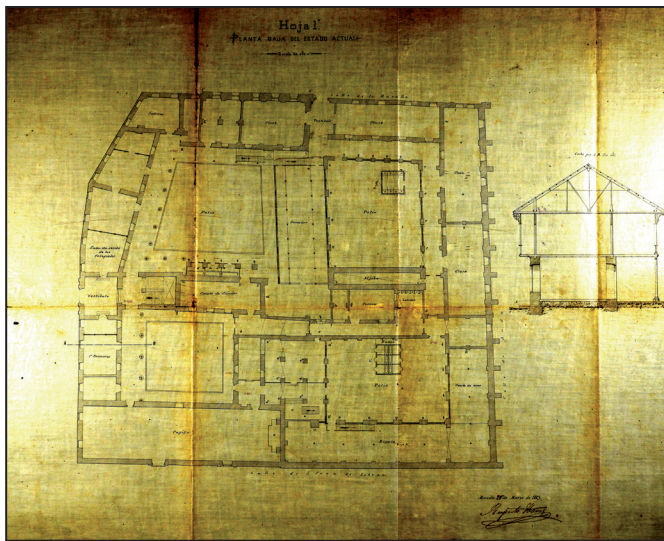


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Lower half: Cut-away view of the Letran compound looking from Muralla street toward Letran, with Anda to the left and Beaterio on the right. The principal vestibule and sala with the stairway are on the right, with three windows of the chapel behind. Proposed reforms in the vertical supports are highlighted in yellow.



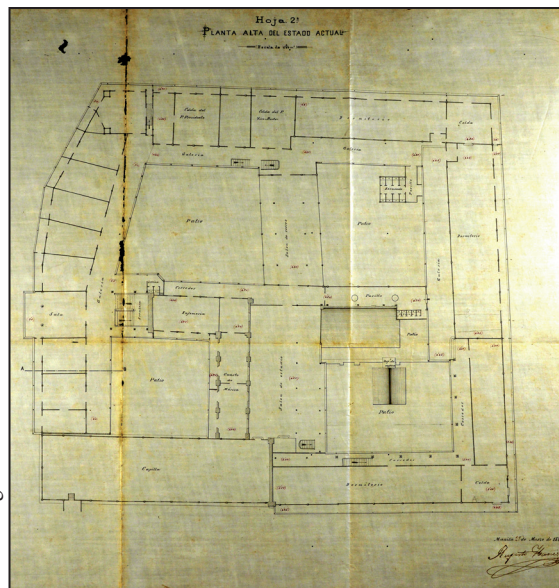
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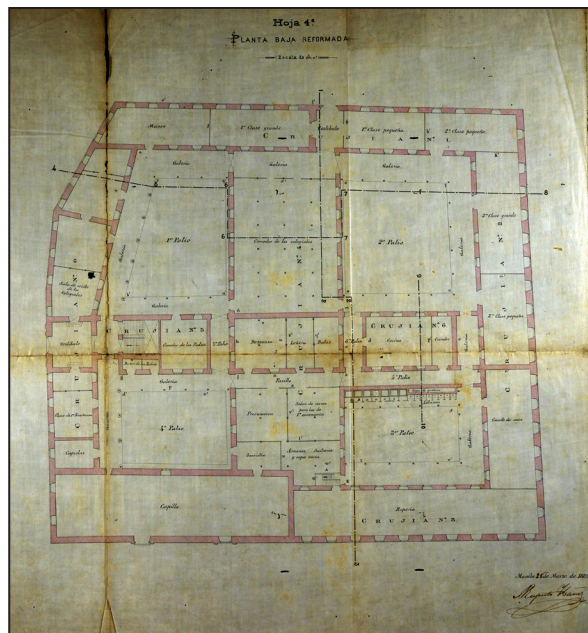
Ground floor plan of Letran, as of 1889. The façade along Beaterio is on the left; the side along Muralla is at the top; the side along Anda is on the right; and the side along what was Letran street is at the bottom.

Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889. Ybañez was a Spanish military engineer, born in 1856. He arrived in Manila in 1880 and returned to Spain in 1889 (Merino II, 1987, p. 132).

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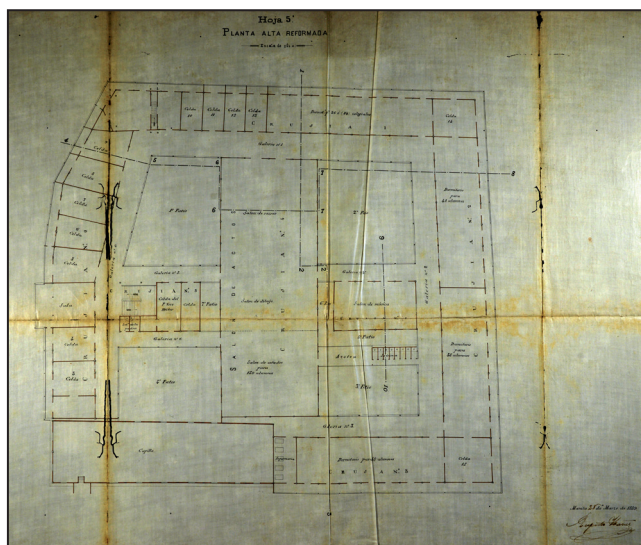


Upper floor plan of Letran, as of 1889. Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.



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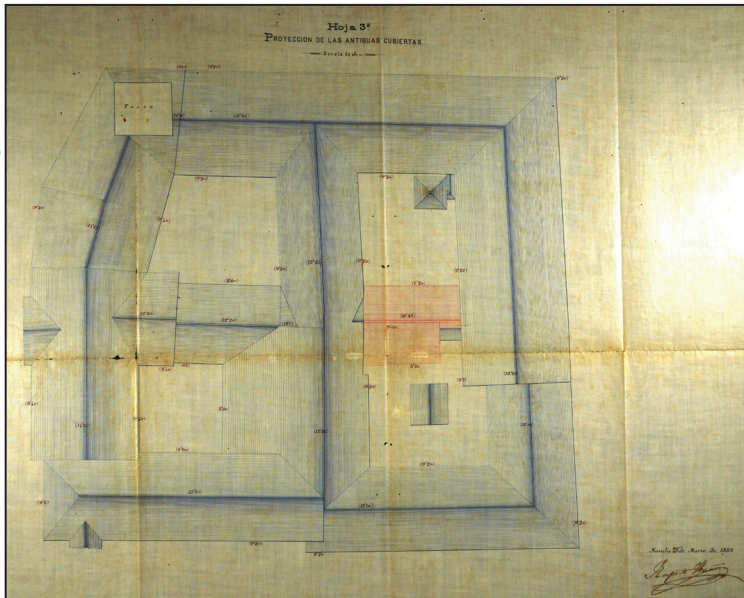
Ground floor plan of Letran incorporating proposed reforms. Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.



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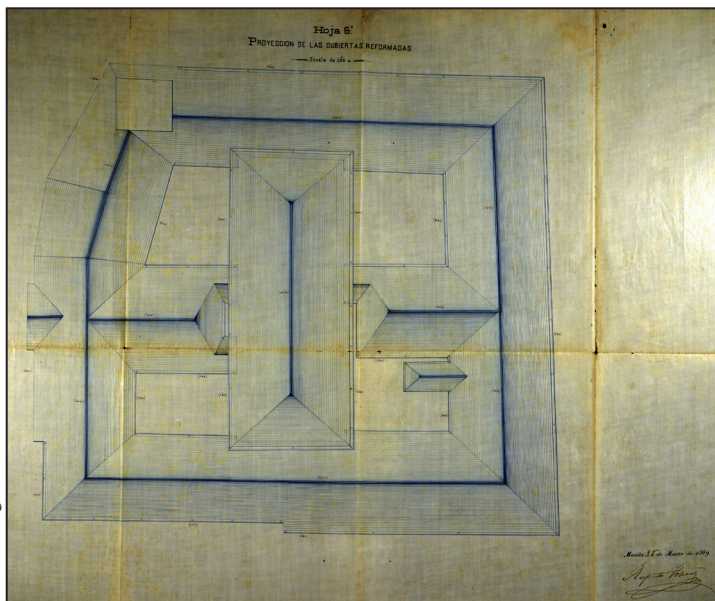
Upper floor plan of Letran incorporating proposed reforms. The most significant and noticeable change is the incorporation of the Salon de Actos in the central axis. It is actually composed of three interconnecting halls, one each for recreation, drawing, and study for 150 students. Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.

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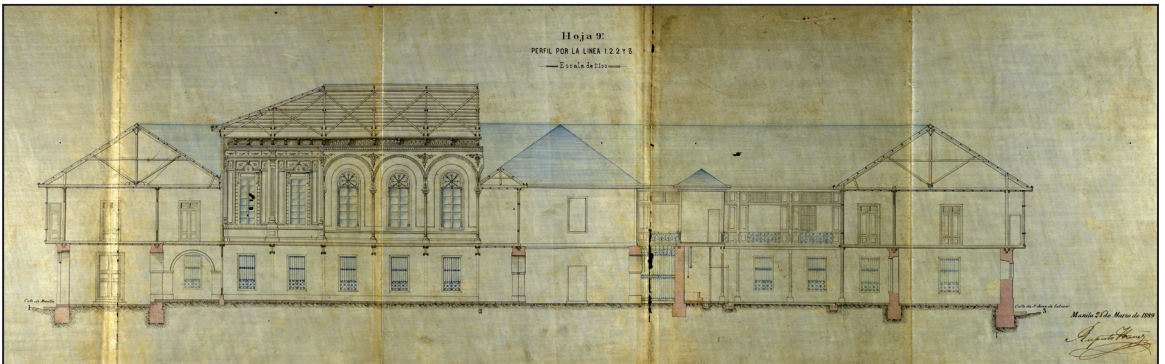


Roof system of Letran as of 1889. Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.

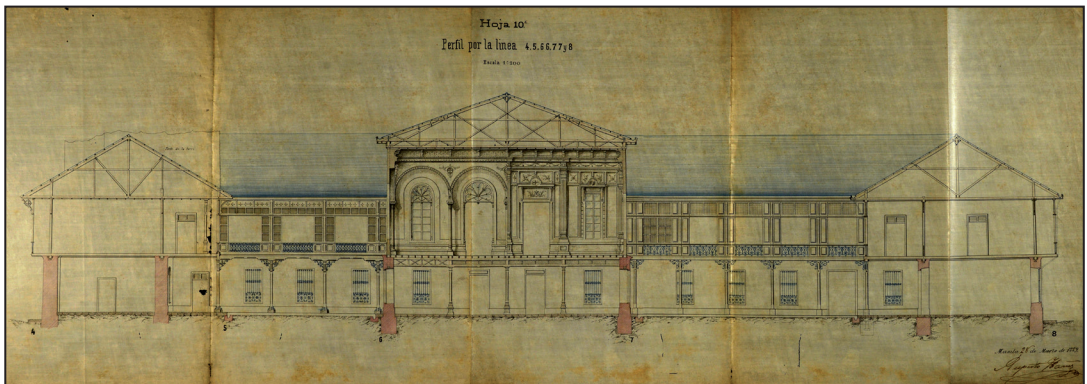
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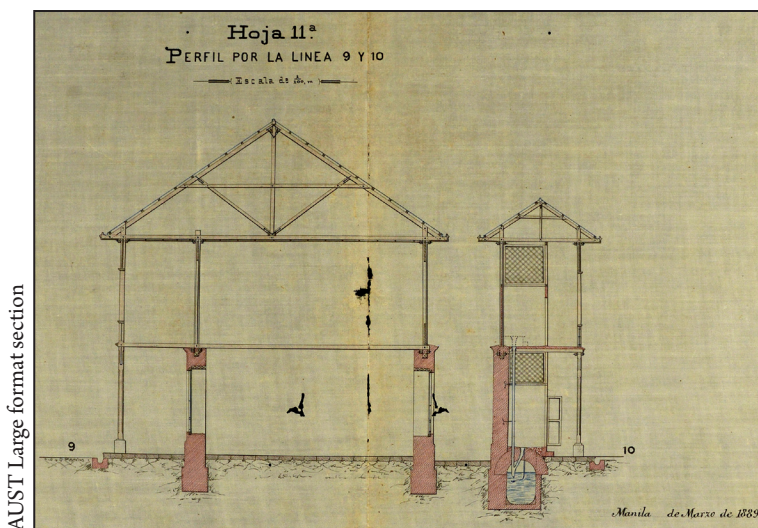
Roof system of Letran incorporating proposed reforms. The Salon de Actos now dominates the central section of the compound. Prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.



Cut-away elevation of Letran looking from Beaterio street toward Anda, with Muralla on the left and San Juan de Letran on the right. Left to right, the sections are of the dormitory for the college boarders; the elaborate Sala de Actos; the Sala de Musica with adjacent small patio and baths; and another patio and then the dormitory for students, with the clothes preparation room (*ropería*) on the ground floor. Proposed and prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.

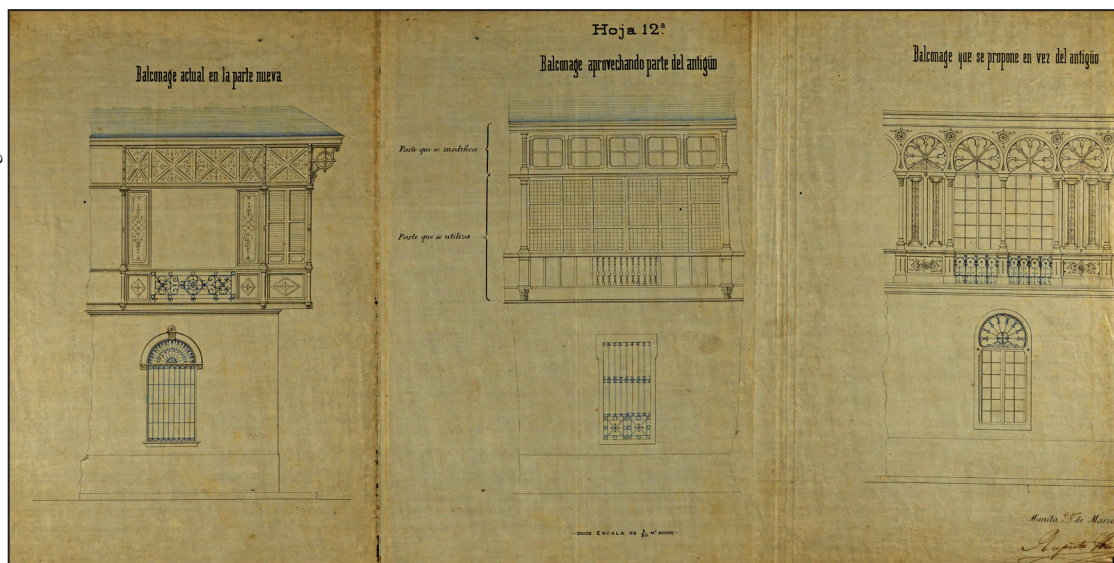


Cut-away elevation of Letran looking from San Juan de Letran street toward Muralla, with Beaterio on the left and Anda on the right. Left to right, the sections are of a priest's cell, with a portion of the tower in the background; a patio; the elaborate interior of the Sala de Actos, with the dining room below; another patio; and finally a dormitory for students, with a classroom below. Proposed and prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.



Cut-away elevation of a section of Letran looking from Beaterio street toward Anda. Left to right are a pavilion with the music room, with a kitchen below; a narrow patio; and the letrines (on both floors). Proposed and prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.

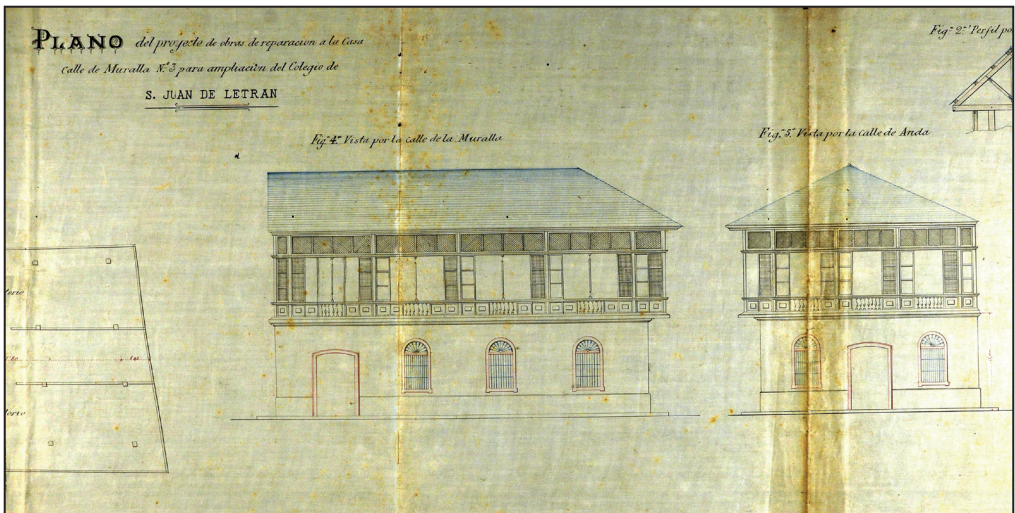
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A study in artistic styles. In the center is an elevation showing the extant balcony or *volada* from an earlier part of the 19th century. To the right is a balcony in the new part of the building, perhaps from about 1880. To the left is the proposed balcony to replace the older one, in the Mudéjar style characterized by the use of the horse-shoe arch over the windows. Proposed and prepared by Ruperto Ybañez y Alarcon and signed in Manila on 28 March 1889.

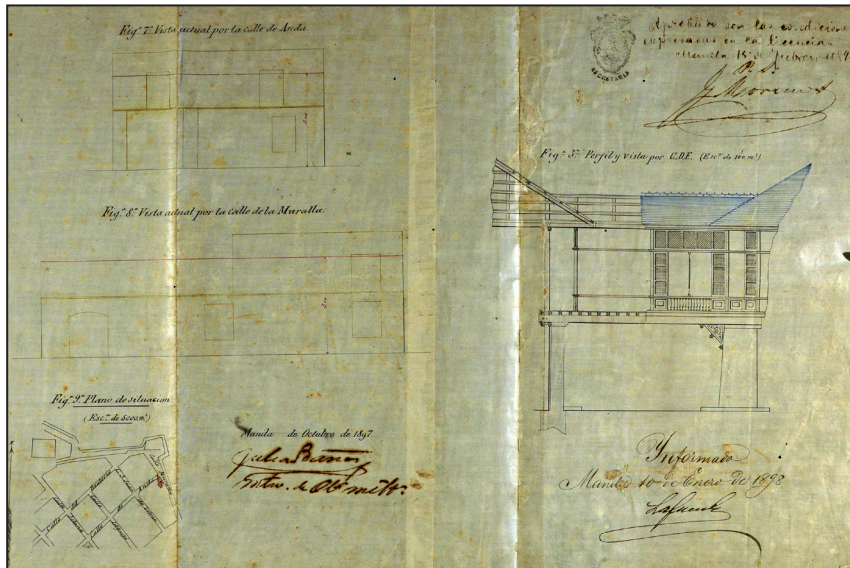
Prepared by Julian Bañas, *maestro de obras* [...?] and signed in Manila in October 1897; inspected and signed by Lafuente in Manila on 10 January 1898; approved by [illegible] in Manila on 15 February 1898.

Plans for the renovation of a house and its connection to Letran by means of a covered bridge. The house was meant to contain two large dormitory halls on the second floor.



AUST Large format section

Top: Proposed renovations. From left: elevation of the house from Muralla street; elevation of the house from Anda street; cross-section of the roof over the bridge; cut-away view of a section showing the *volada* (left) and back of the house (right).

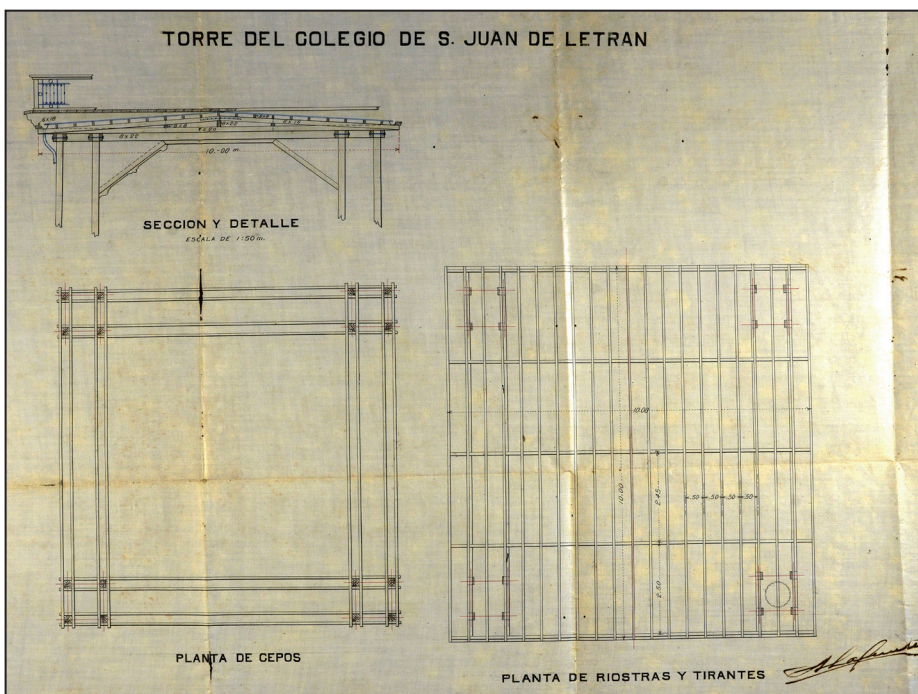
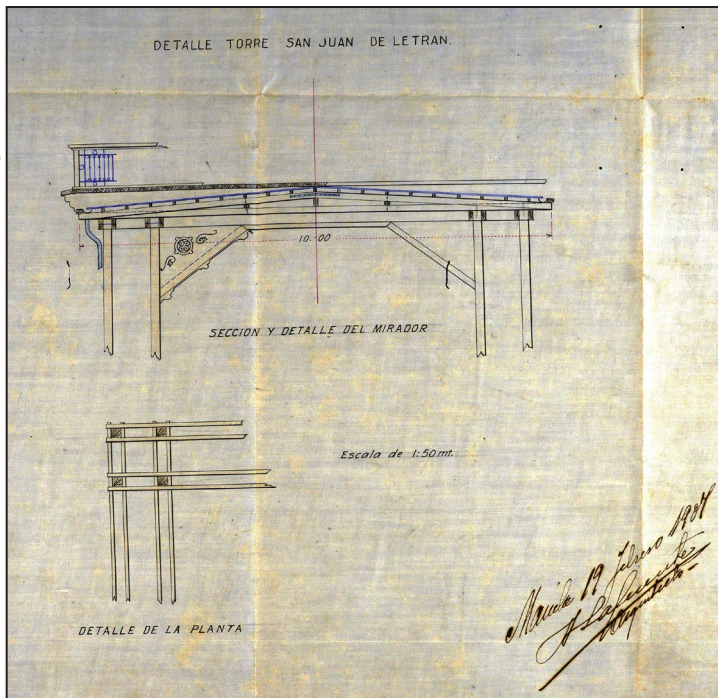


AUST Large format section

Bottom Left column: façade of the house from Anda street, actual condition in 1897 (upper illustration); façade of the house from Muralla street, actual condition in 1897 (middle); section of Intramuros map showing location of the house on the corner of Muralla and Anda streets, just across Letran.

Bottom Right column: elevation with cut-away views of the bridge to connect the house and Letran on Anda street.

AUST Large format section



Structural details of the tower of Letran and its *mirador* (observation deck), signed by Lafuente, architect, in Manila on 19 June 1907.



Recuerdo 1931, end pages

Main façade of Letran on Beaterio street. The walls on the ground floor are basically those of the 1680s building, while the second floor dates from after the earthquake of 1863. This façade was built during the rectorship of Fr. Jose M. Garcia Navacerrada (1889-1890).



Bazaco 1933, facing title page

Main portal of the façade on Beaterio street.

The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



The Fourth Grade students of 1935 pose in front of the main portal. Class president, Luis Samson. Professors: Fr. A. Lopez, OP, and Mr. E. Ramos. Note the elegant, elaborate woodwork on the door, and the clamshell forms on both sides.

Recuerdo 1931, p. 543

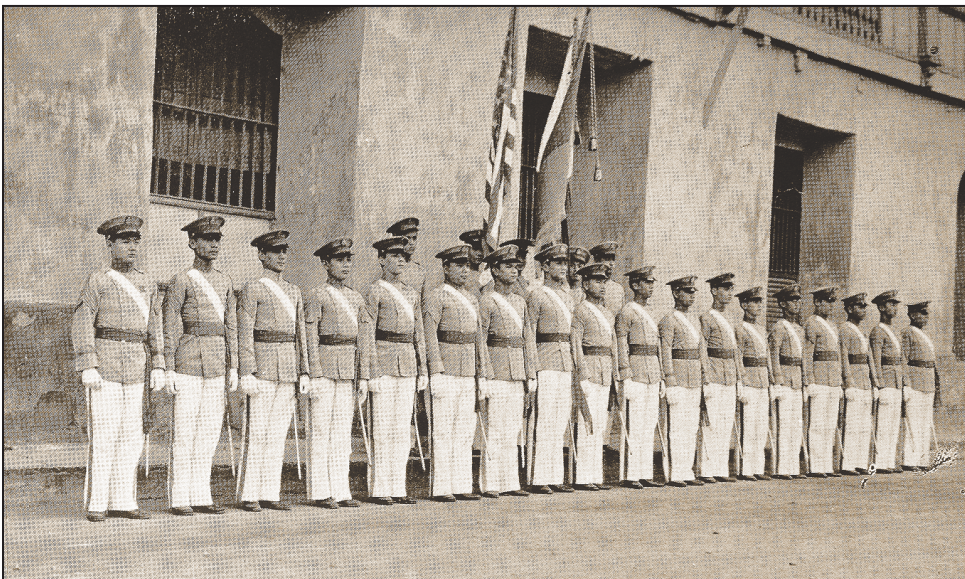


The tricentennial marker was unveiled by Senate President Sergio Osmeña and blessed by the Apostolic Delegate Msgr. Guillermo Piani on 20 December 1930. The plaque was located in the vestibule of the Colegio.



The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935

Unveiling of the historical marker in 1934.



The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935

The officers of the Letran cadet corps in front of the Muralla side of Letran. From 1640 to 1655 there were 501 students who finished at Letran. Of these, 306 went on to become soldiers, and 13 became sailors (Bazaco 1933, p. 54).

Bazaco 1933, facing p. 278



The cadet regiment assembles by the side of Letran facing Muralla street. Just to the right, beyond the picture range, is the San Gabriel bastion. The walls of Letran seen here were to be replaced in the next few years by an arcade.

Recuerdo 1931, p. 497

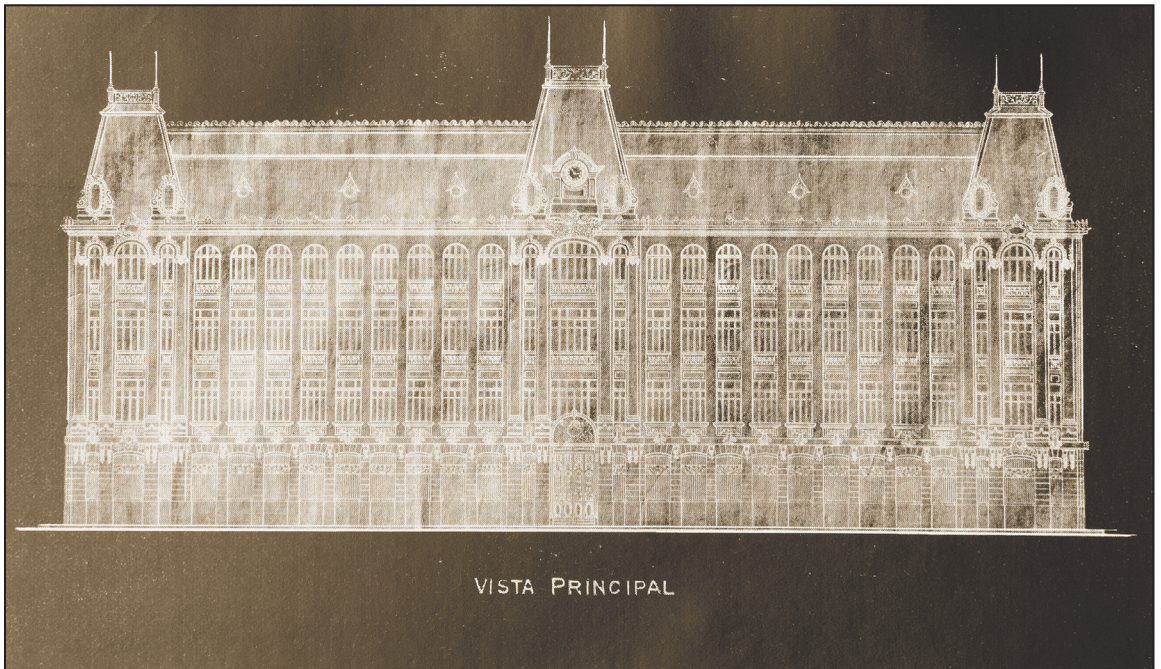


The same space viewed from the opposite end, showing the “Letran City” which was set up in conjunction with the tricentennial activities in 1930. Just behind the tent to the right can be glimpsed the house on the corner of Anda and Muralla streets seen on page 22.

Parade on the opening of Intramurals, passing by the Muralla side. Note that the windows in photographs a few years earlier have now been replaced by an arcade.



The Letran News, 1935 September, vol. 3, p. 255



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 272

A very ambitious proposal for the renovation of the old Letran, published in 1933. It is distinguished by its very Parisian air, with its high-pitched Mansard roof and ornamental grill crests. Rarely seen in the Philippines, two examples of this style in Manila are the Luneta Hotel (designed by Salvador Farre and opened in 1919) and the Legarda High School in Sampaloc (designed by Andres Luna de San Pedro and built in 1922).

The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



The old skyline of Letran seen from the Bastion San Gabriel.

Benavides, 1939



The new four-story skyline of Letran began to take shape in 1937, under the impetus of the rector Fr. Juan Labrador; it was finished in 1940 (Fernandez 1958, 564). The school authorities rejected the ornate Paris-inspired plan on the previous page with a more forthright, no-frills quadrangle. The graceful arcades were also replaced with tall rectangular openings.

The break in the ancient Intramuros walls was opened on 22 August 1916 in celebration of President Manuel Quezon's obtaining from the US Congress the Jones Law which granted the Philippines partial independence. President Quezon passed through this 'Quezon Gap' in triumph upon his return on 26 September that same year. The passage is also known as the Anda Gate, since it leads to the eponymous street by the side of Letran (Torres 2005, p. 48).



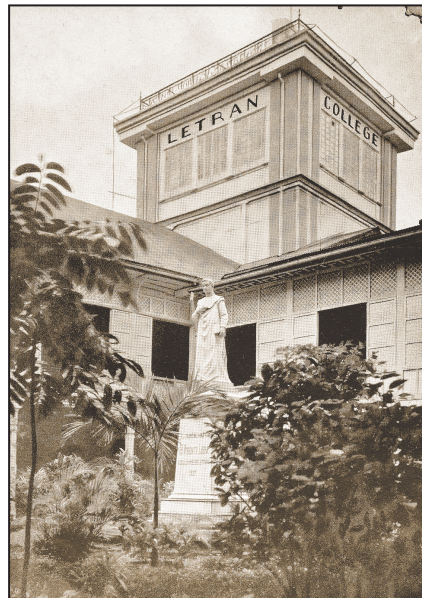
The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935

Interior of the chapel, still fresh after its 1930 tricentennial renovation. A clear photo of the main altar is also in the “Ongpin Photo album,” 1919, p. 89.

The bridge which connected the chapel with the Beaterio de Santa Catalina was dismantled in 1924.

Monument to Blessed Vicente Liem de la Paz erected upon his beatification in 1907. The marble statue was ordered from Italy. In 1738, King Philip V established six scholarships to Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese that could study in Letran and introduce Christianity back in their homelands. The saint (he was canonized in 1988) is depicted in the historic uniform of the Letranites (see Cariño 2002, p. 159, for a watercolor rendering of this uniform in 1847).

Looming behind is the tower, which stood on the corner of Beaterio and Muralla streets.



The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



Oil painting apotheosizing the founders of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. The portrayal of Our Lady of the Rosary is very similar to paintings by Mariano Asuncion (1802-1885), a member of a well-known family of artists from Santa Cruz, Manila. The uniform of the students — blue robe, black sleeves, and black cap – was instituted by Fr. Sebastian de Oquendo when he was prior of Santo Domingo from 1639 to 1642. The red sash or *beca* was added later. The uniform survived for more than 250 years until it was modernized by Fr. Bernardino Nozaleda, rector of Letran from 1886 to 1889 and later Archbishop of Manila.



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 100

Reverse photograph of a copper plate used to print *estampas* of Our Lady of Aranzazu. The scene was drawn by Fr. Jose Azcarate in 1772 and engraved by an artist whose name at the bottom is illegible, but whose identity can still be read: *Indus Manil* (indio from Manila). The unknown artist is most probably Lorenzo Atlas, who had worked with Fr. Azcarate in other projects.

For a full history of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Aranzazu, founded in Letran in 1732, see Bazaco 1933, chapter 14; and Garcia-Abasolo, 2014, pp. 75-79. Photographs of Our Lady of Aranzazu in Letran are in Congregantes Marianos, 1904, and in the “Ongpin Photo album”, 1919, p. 91.

The Letran News Commencement Issue, March 21, 1935



Interior of the magnificent Salon de Actos, built during the rectorship of Fr. Marcos Laynez (1894-1903) and inaugurated on 4 August 1895. Brother Agustin Rosa, Procurator of the school, directed the construction of the salon. It was the largest school theater at the time of its inauguration and became the venue for many historical occasions.



Recuerdo 1931, p. 483

View of the Salon de Actos from the stage looking towards the entrance. This is the overflow audience that attended the velada held in honor of the Letran alumni on 9 November 1930. The American Navy lent eight trumpet-shaped *altoparlantes* (speakers) to bring the sound to the farthest reaches of the Salon.



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 256

Final scene of a *velada* presentation that celebrated the three centuries of Letran in 1930. The white lady in the center represents Letran spreading art, science, religion, and love of country to all peoples.



The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935

A meeting of the Letran Junior Alumni Association. Note the elaborate table feet, wall paper, and furnishings of the room.

El Tricentenario, 1911, p. 73

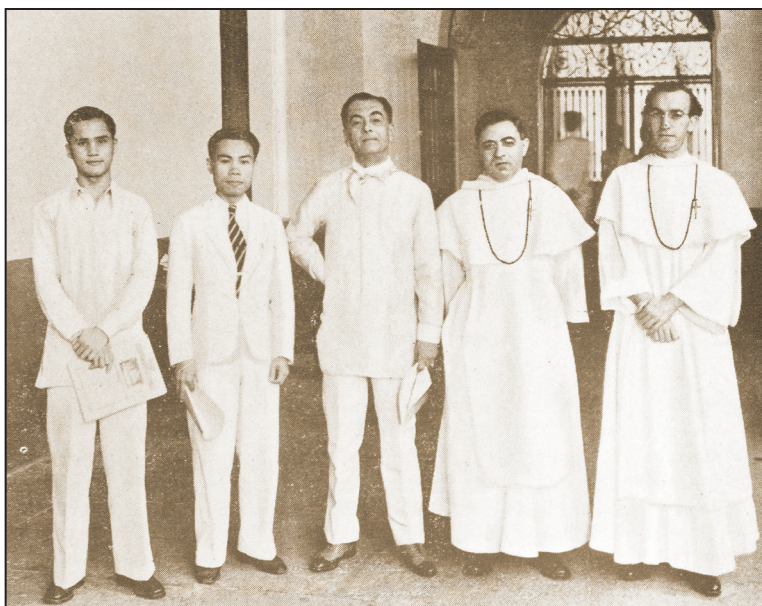


Carroza (float) of San Juan de Letran that participated in the tricentennial parade of the University of Santo Tomas in 1911.

Recuerdo 1931, p. 486



Carroza symbolizing "Alma Mater" in the tricentennial parade of Letran, 1930.



The Letran News V:3 (September 1, 1935), p. 256

Senate President Quezon (center) poses with the Letran News editors on the occasion of his 57th birthday celebration. Others, from left to right: Felino Palafox Sr., editor-in-chief; Rafael Reyes, managing editor; Fr. Angel de Blas, O.P., rector; and Fr. Honorio Muñoz, O.P., general editor.



The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935

First Holy Communion.

The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



The Biology Laboratory was updated according to U.S. standards in 1924.

The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



The Physics Laboratory was also updated according to U.S. standards in 1924.

Recuerdo 1931, p. 567



The Chemistry Laboratory was completely renovated and modernized in 1928.

The Letran News Commencement Issue, 1935



Boarders of all ages pose in one of the patios of the Colegio.

Recuerdo 1931, p. 559



Dining room for the interns, modernized in 1920.

El Tricentenario 1911, p. 56



Members of the Letran College Athletic Club that won in football during the tricentennial celebration of the University of Santo Tomas in 1911.

Bazaco 1933, facing p. 276



The Letran basketball team, with their captain Flores.

Members of the Explorers Club and their cornet band.



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 268

Marching band of the cadet battalion. The band was established in 1923.



Recuerdo 1931, p. 559

The Letran College Orchestra with their conductor, Maestro Villacorte. The orchestra was reorganized in 1907 in time with the canonical coronation of Our Lady of the Rosary La Naval.



Bazaco 1933, facing p. 266

Letrán
HIMNO
AL COLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LETRAN
EN SU TRICENTENARIO
(1630-1930)

LETRA POR EL EX-ALUMNO
JESUS BALMORI

MUSICA POR EL EX-ALUMNO
RAMON F. ALBERTO

PIANO

CORO. %

Hoy como ayer en-cantas nuestros brumosos di-as y pues hasta hoy nos gui-as por tus

sen-das... a-si... Vol- vemos a tus plantas Y en tu gentil san-tua-rio Al be-

sar... tu ro-sa-rio... Te be-sa-mos a ti Oh Le-trán le-genda-rio Te be-

Guhit ni R. G. Ruiz

Himno al Colegio de San Juan de Letran en su Tricentenario, with lyrics by Jesus Balmori. This was the winning piece in a music writing contest; it was composed by Ramon F. Alberto, who was awarded 100 pesos. Both Alberto and Balmori were alumni of the Colegio. The panel of judges was composed of the eminent musicians Sr. Bapthiste Battig of Sta. Escolastica College, Prof. Juan Hernandez, and Prof. Jose A. Estella.

Estrofas.

sa-mos a ti.

1. Le-trán him-no so-no-ro En
2. De nues-tra pa-tria his-to-ria En

FIN.

to-da Fi-li-pli-nas Tus fer-vi-das doc-tri-nas nuestra di-vi-sa
el a-yer dor-mi-do Fuiste el di-vi-no ni-do De nues-tro des-per-

son Le-trán ca-sa de o-ro Ba-jo tus estan-dar-tes
tar Y un-gi dos con tu glo-ria Hoy que te-nemos a las

cres- cen- do e accelerando poco a poco

Las cien-cias y las ar-tes Lle-nan el co-ra-zon.
Vo-la-mos con tus ga-las Has-ta tu san-to al-tar.

ff diminuendo p cresc. rall.



Coro

Al-ma Ma-te! Le-trán es-plen-den-te! Co-mo el sol es tu glo-ria sin fin! y per-fu-man los lau-ros tu am-bien-te, co-mo ex-ha-lar su a-ro-ma el jaz-min. Or-gu-ellos de Ti y de tu his-to-ria, muer-tras al-mas des-de hoy fu-ra-rán; con-quis-tar por tu ho-nor nue-vas glo-rias; y ja-más ol-vi-dar-te, LE-TRAN!!

Estrofa

En el mi-ra-cu-lo don fi-li-pi-no fu-is-te au-ro-ra de luz y sa-ber; y a-tra-vés de su au-gus-to des-ti-no des-pe-ran-za se-rás ro-si-dero; pues lo-gras-te, se-gún tu mo-de-lo, tan-tos hom-bres i-lus-tres for-mar, que se-me-jan es-tre-las del cie-lo, en la no-che se-re-na al bri-llar.

HIMNO A LETRAN

Himno a Letran.

AIRE MARCIAL

Coro

Can-temos hoy go-zosos Al astro del o-riente, Que cual sol reful-gente, Hoy brilla en el E-dén: Can-temosle un himno De glorias y de a-mores, De ro-sas y de flores ci-ramosle su sien-Car-ni-ro-sas y de flores Ci-ramosle su sien-

Baritono

Sal-ve a Vicente, salve, Nuevo sol que i-lu-mi-na-La re-gión fi-li-pi-na Y lares del Tur-quin. Salve a Letrán gran-dioso, Que en su au-la le-aco-giera Y formar-le su-piera De Cristo pa-la-dín-

Mezo Soprano

Ben-digo tu a-mor-santo, Tu pasión, tu mar-ti-río, La pureza de li-rio De tu gran cora-zón. Con-ducenos, Vi-cente, Cual faro lu-mi-noso, Por el mar-proce-loso-- A la e-ter-na man-sión--

HIMNO AL BTO. LIEM DE LA PAZ

Himno al Beato Liem de la Paz. This is sung to a martial tempo, and features solo parts for a baritone and a mezzo soprano.

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