



The History of the Carillos of Argao, Cebu

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Author's Introduction

It took me about three months to finish this book. When Dr. Procopio Carillo Lucero, Jr., commissioned me to research on his Carillo roots, I was excited to undertake such challenge. I have been doing genealogical research and write-ups for almost a decade now, but it still gives me much pleasure to dig up a family's history, to discover their history and their beginnings. This is where most people are not so aware of. Many people, Filipinos most especially, are afraid to find about their past. It may be for fear of discovering skeletons in the closet, or for discovering their humble beginnings...whatever the reason, most people are unaware that discovering these and more through genealogy can actually help us in our life...in our decision making and in keeping our family closer. And, by doing our family history, we get the chance to preserve our heritage before it becomes lost in the mists of time. And this is exactly what Dr. Procopio Carillo Lucero, Jr., possesses. He has the passion for family history, beginning with his interest in having his paternal family traced, and now his maternal's. He has the passion not just for learning about his families' past, but also for preserving this for the future generations. Through his encouragement and efforts, both the Lucero

and Carillo families now have their histories researched and available. The future, too, now has a connection with the present.

As always, this collation would never have been completed had it not been for the assistance of several people. First, of course, with Dr. Lucero's assistance the research for this was made possible. Second, I would like to acknowledge the help given by Don Antonio Sanchez of Spain for on finding more about the Carillo surname. Finally, to Mr. Josefino Carrillo, for recounting to me their family lore and legend. Without their help this would never have been made possible.

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Chapter One

The Family Name Carillo

The family name Carillo is a Filipino surname that is predominant in the Visayas and Luzon. While there are many Carillos found in Mindanao, it has been proven that most of these Carillo families have roots in the Visayan region of the Philippine archipelago, particularly to the town of Argao, Cebu, where almost half of the population migrated to Mindanao in the 1920's in search for greener pasture. There are several other branches of the surname all over the country, but as there are almost no available records beyond the middle nineteenth century, it is now almost impossible to connect these many Carillos to each other.

Meaning of the name

The surname Carillo, of Argao, Cebu, is derived from the family name Carrillo, which roots to Spain. Indeed, there seems to be an interchange of the surnames Carillo and Carrillo; this does not matter though for it has been proven that both are one and the same, and differ only in spelling due largely to the hasty registration of family names in the past.

The word “carillo” or “carrillo” is used to refer to any “small cart”. Indeed, the word seems to have been derived from the Spanish word *carril*, a masculine noun that means “cart”, “cartway”, “a narrow road”, “a lane”, or “rail”. (**The New World Spanish/English, English/Spanish Dictionary, 1996**). *Carril*, being a cart, when added with the suffix *lo*, thus connotes something smaller, in this case a “smaller cart”. Thus, the surname then refers to anything that is related to a cart or road.

History of the Family Name

The most concrete and detailed write-up about the family Carillo can be found in the book entitled “Nobiliario”, which was written by the Cardinal Alonso de Carrillo Laso, the Archbishop of Burgos. The book was printed in 1639. Another book, “Claros Varones”, written by author Hernán Pérez de Guzmán, also came out with some detailed history of the family. (**Alberto y Arturo García Carrafa, 2003**).

According to traditions, in the time when Count Fernan Gonzales came to Castile, Spain, perhaps originating from Germany, there were two brothers who were so close and always together that they were called “like the wheels on a cart”, always together no matter where they go. Legend has it also that they were the cousins of Berengario,

the King of Italy, and later they accidentally killed a favorite courtier of the King, forcing them to flee elsewhere and eventually arriving in Spain, having been placed under the protection of the count.

The surname is said to have first appeared in Castile, Spain, as, obviously, this is where the first Carrillos are said to have fled after they sought the protection of Count Fernan Gonzalez. The family name can be traced to as far as the late 12th century, and indeed the farthest traceable ancestor of the Carrillos is Rui Diaz, who resided in Burgos during the reign of King Alfonso VII. Specifically, the surname appeared in the city of Burgos, province of Tordomar, in Lerma, Castile. The family soon married off into other prominent and noble families in the area, and pretty soon they branched off forming the other branches of the family, the Carrillos of Albornoz, the Carrillos of Toledo, the Carrillos of Cordoba, the Carrillos of Mendoza, and others. The family later on scattered throughout the Spanish peninsula, and branched off to Palencia, Soria, Logroño, Navarra, and Andalucia. Others went off to help in the conquest and establishment of colonies outside Spain, and included Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Chile, Argentina, the United States of America, and the Philippines.

The different members of the family passed the test several times of proving their nobility in the many royal and military institutions of Spain.

One of its most famous members was Don Diego de Carrillo, a governor of New Spain in 1624. He was credited for having tried to eliminate the injustices and the corruption that were prevalent in the area during those times. He also did his very best to clean the roads of bandits and put an end to the monopoly of the produce *maiz* by very unscrupulous merchants. He also went as far as accusing the church of promoting and perpetuating corruption, and this soon caught the ire of Bishop Juan Perez of Serna and other powerful men in the area, causing them to go against him and forcing him to flee the place and go back to his country of birth.

The family name could also count several titles as having been awarded to its members. Don Luis Carrillo of Toledo was the Count of Pinto, granted to him by King Felipe IV on July 2, 1624; Don Jose Carrillo de Albornoz y Montiel, who became Duke of Montemar on April 20, 1735, as granted by King Felipe V; Don Diego Miguel Carrillo de Pinto, Count of Montemar in 1747; Don Nicolas Carrillo de Mendoza, Marquis of Alcocebar, granted to him by King Ferdinand I

on June 28, 1752; and Don Rafael Carrillo de Pinto y Gutierrez of Salamanca (a Brigadier of the army and a representative to the Spanish Cortes), the Marquis of Senda Blanca, granted to him by King Alfonso XII on June 9, 1878.

The most famous, however, of all Spanish Carrillos was Don Alfonso Carrillo, the Archbishop of Toledo, and was said to have been the personification of intrigue. Jealous of the attention given to the Count Beltran de la Cueva, Carrillo headed the clique that went against King Enrique IV and was one of the people involved in the event known in history as the “Farce of Avila”. They later proceeded to take over the government by placing a dummy-King on the throne, proclaiming him Prince Alfonso. Carrillo was the main force in the matter and instigated the marriage of Prince Alfonso to Princess Isabel, later becoming the Princess’ spokesperson. But the tides soon turned against them and the Bishop had to retreat from the affairs of court until his death. (**Blasoneshispanos, 2003**)

Carillo in History and Heraldry

As one of the oldest families in Spain, and therefore in the world, having a coat-of-arms described as “*armas primitivas*”, the Carillo family has several coats of arms to its name, as well as several noble

titles in the family. Obviously, the family is registered as a member of the *Sala de Hiskosdalgo*, an organization of proven descendants of royal and noble families. Here are several of the titles listed under the surname Carrillo:

- **Don Luis Carrillo of Toledo** was the Count of Pinto, granted to him by King Felipe IV on July 2, 1624;
- **Dona Estefania Carrillo de Mendoza y Cortes** - 6th Marquess of the Valley of Oaxaca. Died in 1635. She married Don Diego de Aragon, Duke of Terranova. She was the daughter of Don Pedro Carrillo de Mendoza and Doña Juana Cortes Ramirez de Arellano, who in turn was the granddaughter of Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico.
- **Don Jose Carrillo de Albornoz y Montiel**, who became Duke of Montemar on April 20, 1735, as granted by King Felipe V;
- **Don Diego Miguel Carrillo de Pinto**, Count of Montemar in 1747;
- **Don Nicolas Carrillo de Mendoza**, Marquis of Alcocebar, granted to him by King Ferdinand I on June 28, 1752;
- **Don Rafael Carrillo de Pinto y Gutierrez** of Salamanca (a Brigadier of the army and a representative to the Spanish Cortes), the Marquis of Senda Blanca, granted to him by King

Alfonso XII on June 9, 1878. (**Blasoneshispanos & Genealogy of Mexico, 2003**)

In addition, a Carrillo also aided in the founding and establishment of California. **Don Jose Roberto Carrillo** was one of the first party of white men who entered California overland from Mexico in 1769 with Father Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portola. The group's mission was to discover the port of Monterey, and when they established a camp their fourteen of these men decided to settle there for good. One of them was Don Carrillo, who until today has many descendants in the area and beyond. (**Birmingham, 1986**).

Chapter Two

Spanish Text of Surname History

Dice la leyenda que el apellido Carrillo tiene su origen en Alemania; dos hermanos, primos de Berengario, Rey de Italia, el cual tenía un favorito al que los hermanos Carrillo habían dado muerte, lo que les obligó a dejar su patria y acogerse a la protección.

El apellido aparece en Castilla muy pronto. En la ciudad de Burgos, Tordomar de Lerma y en otras, parece pues de origen burgales. Enlazo con otras nobles familias, formando los liñajes de Carrillo de Albornoz, Carrillo de Toledo, Carrillo de Cordoba, Carrillo de Mendoza, etc. Varias lineas pasaron a Palencia, Soria, Logroño, Navarra y Andalucia. Otras ramas se extendieron por Cuba, Venezuela y Costa Rica.

Probo en repetidas ocasiones su nobleza en las diversas Ordenes Militares y Real Compañía de Guardias Marinas.

Don Diego de Carrillo y Mendoza fue Virrey de Nueva España (1624). Quiso eliminar las injusticias y la corrupcion imperantes. Limpio de bandidos los caminos y acabo con el monopolio del maiz de

comerciantes poco escrupulosos. Acuso a la iglesia de corrupta, haciendo detener al arzobispo Juan Perez de la Serna. Sus metodos de justicia atrajeron las iras de los poderosos que fomentaron una sublevacion que le obligo a huir, ya en España, Felipe IV desprobo sugestion.

El apellido cuenta con numerosos titulos: D. Luis Carrillo de Toledo, Conde Pinto, concedido por Felipe IV el 2 de Julio de 1624; D. Jose Carrillo de Albornoz y Montiel, Duque de Montemar, concedido por Felipe V, el 20 de Abril de 1735; D. Diego Miguel Carrillo de Albornoz, Conde de Montemar en 1747; D. Nicolas Carrillo de Mendoza, Marques de Alcocebar, concedido por Fernando VI el 28 de Junio de 1752 y D. Rafael Carrillo de Albornoz y Gutierrez de Salamanca (Brigadier del Ejercito y Diputado a Cortes), Marques de Senda Blanca, concedido por Alfonso XII el 9 de Junio de 1878.

Pero quizas el mas famoso, fue Alfonso Carrillo, Arzobispo de Toledo, es la personificacion del intrigante. Celoso del favor que recibia el Conde Beltran de la Cueva, encabezo las ligas contra Enrique IV y fue uno de los principales en la "farsa de Avila". Los nobles procesaron a un muñeco-rey proclamando al principe Alfonso. Al morir este, Carrillo se hizo portavoz de la princesa Isabel y fue pieza

clave en su matrimonio. Pero las cosas no salieron a su gusto, pasandose al bando de la princesa Juana, "la Beltraneja". Triunfante Isabel, el Obispo Carrillo la pidio perdon retirandoso a Alcala de Henares hasta su muerte.

Chapter Three

Carillos in the World

The family Carillo is indeed scattered throughout the world. According to the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI) of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS), Carillos and Carrillos can be found in almost twenty countries in the world.

According to the latest IGI of the LDS, there are Carillos/Carrillos to be found in France, England, and of course, Spain.

In Spain, members of the family may be found in Burgos, Toledo, Palencia, Soria, Logroño, Navarra, and Andalucia, Sevilla, Granada, Zamora, Valladolid, and Murcia. In England, the family has been mostly concentrated in Bedford, London, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Isle of Man. In France they can be found in Seville and Seine.

Being one of the first countries visited by Spanish conquistadors during the age of discovery, Mexico, known as Nuevo España before, is a place swarming with Carillos/Carrillos. The IGI records Carillos in Guanajuato, Sonora, Zacatecas, Yucatan, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Puebla,

Morelos, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Veracruz, Nayarit, San Luis Potosi, Durango, and in the Distrito Federal of Mexico. Mexico's Carillos have also been the roots of many Carillo families in the other continents, prominent among which are the the United States of America and the Philippines. In fact, the Carillos of Argao, Cebu has always maintained that their ancestors came from Mexico.

South America, having been colonized for most of its history by Spain, abounds with Carillos. They can be found in Guatemala, Ecuador, Venezuela, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, and Peru.

In the United States of America, there are also many Carillos. It is particularly noteworthy that one of the founding fathers of California was a Carrillo, thereby creating a dynasty in the area and in the neighboring states. They can be found in California, Texas, Tennessee, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, and Idaho. Some have also settled as far as Quebec, Canada.

Finally, too, the Carillos are also found in the Philippines. According to the latest records of the LDS, the Carillo/Carrillo surname may be found in the following areas in the Philippines:

Argao and Alcantara, Cebu; Nomancia, Aklan; Capiz, Roxas City; Bantay and Narvacan, Ilocos Sur; Almeria, Leyte; Malinao, Albay; Pila, Laguna; and Daet, Camarines Norte. Because of the lack of records to connect these different Carillo families, the focus of this book is thus limited to the Argaoanon Carillos.

Chapter Four

ARGAO: Where it all Began

Records available today from the archives and the church of Argao, Cebu, are not enough to recreate an exact history of the Carillos of Argao. However, the family is nonetheless fortunate to have had a member who was still able to recall their oral history in the early twentieth century. This particular family member was Angel Carillo, born in 1826 and died only in 1942, dying at the prodigious age of 116. Because of his longevity he was able to recount to some of his own descendants the colorful history of the Carillo family.

Coming to the Philippines

According to the grandson of Angel, Mr. Josefino Carrillo, who himself is already in his 80's and still of sound body and mind, the family most probably began as early as the arrival of the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Oral history passed on in the Carillo family maintains that they are descended from one of the crew members of Ferdinand Magellan.

This is of course quite difficult to prove. There is no clear indication that a Carillo was in the voyage of Magellan, although this is due to the fact that from among the more than two hundred fifty crew members he brought with him to the Philippines, only 18 were left to return to Spain. There is, however, proof that one or two Carrillos accompanied Hernan Cortes in his conquest of Mexico, and as Josefino Carrillo also maintains that his grandfather swore that their family came from Mexico, it is then safer to conclude that the Magellan story was mixed with the Cortes tale, and the family comes from Mexico and not directly from Spain, as might be inferred in the Magellan connection.

There is, however, a little problem here. The voyage of Cortes predates the conquest of the Philippines by several decades. When the conquistador Miguel Lopez de Legazpi finally claimed the Philippines as the property of the Spanish crown, Mexico had already been established by the Spaniards as their mother outpost in the Americas and the Pacific.

Mr. Josefino Carrillo further maintains that Angel also claimed that their family first settled in Zamboanga, and that their ancestors were entrepreneurs. The Carillo family believes that the first Carillo to

arrive in the vicinity of Argao came from Zamboanga. This Carillo came to Argao to trade fish and the native delicacy *ginamos*. He decided to settle in Argao, and thus, the family became rooted in the town. A little discussion of Argao's history is necessary to trace the approximate arrival of the Carillo family in Argao.

In Argao

Records show that Argao, a coastal municipality in the south of the Cebu province, was founded by the Spaniards in around the early seventeenth century. Argao can be considered as being situated right smack in the middle of Cebu in the Visayas, of Cebu City in the island province. Argao is exactly between Cebu City and the southern tip of the island. It is approximately 26 Km from Carcar, from Alcoy, and from Lo-on which is across Bohol Strait. Incidentally, Lo-on is also about 26 Km from Tubigon which is also about that distance from Tagbilaran.

“The rectangle that is Argao (approx. 20X40 Km) is bounded (clockwise) in the west by Badian, Alcantara, Ronda, and Dumanjug, in the north by Sibonga, in the east by the Bohol Strait, and in the south by Dalaguete. Aside from the Poblacion proper are 44 barrios

which are (clockwise) – Tulic, Bogo, Talaga and Casay, then Balisong, Cambantug, Bala-as and Linot-od then Butong, Cansuje and Tulang, then Anahaw, Apo, Mompeller, Lingigon, Colawin, Gutlang, Langub and Sumaguan, then Guiwanon and finally Taloot, Bulasa, Binlod and Langtad. Inner barrios – Alambijud, Ubaud, Capiro-an, Madilikit, Mabasa, Sua, Jampang, then Usmad, Catang, Panadtaran, Jomgao, Talaytay, Canbanua and Lamacan, then the Southern group – Calagasan, Conalum, Tabayag, Lapay, Tiguib, and Bug-ot.

Towards the shore are average lowlands with broad plain mainly occupied by the Poblacion. The highlands are towards the west with mountain ranges of 600 m av. elevation and towards the east are rolling hills with from 450 to 300 m av. Elevation. The plateau of Cansuje is fertile for vegetable production while Linot-od is similar to Dalaguete with prevailing cool climate as in Mantalogon. Most mountain ranges are eroded. Argao climate is moderate with dry and wet seasons, temperature varies due to different elevations as well as geographic conditions – East Coast of Cebu sheltered from both of the prevailing winds and from Southwest monsoon by highlands of Negros and uplands of Cebu itself. Highlands of Leyte moderate the impact of Northwest monsoon. Calagasan, Linut-od, and Bala-as are sources of coal. Guano in Apo and “Balay sa Agta” caves. Most of the barrios

with natural springs for drinking and irrigation. Argao River and Simala River are not navigable. Both are dying only to revive when the rains come. Cunalum has climate and soil for Lanzones with quality even better than those that are “imported” from Mambajao. Mangrove swamps are now being developed into prawn kingdoms while the fertile fishing valley fronting the town is a potential for wealth if properly utilized.” **(Samson A. Lucero, 2002)**

“When Argao was still a wilderness with only few people living far from each other, a certain kind of tree called “sali-argaw” grew abundantly along its coasts. They became landmarks for fishermen on their fishing expeditions and serves as a haven on stormy days. These trees were so towering they could be seen while yet on the strait of Bohol. The town was named after these trees.

“Argao is described as one of the most interesting places in the province for its public stone buildings roofed with tiles and for its ovens used for the baking of bricks and tiles. Many of these Argao-made bricks and tiles found their way to Cebu City where they were used in elite houses. It is one of the few towns that still manages to keep alive the old Spanish flavor. This is evident not only from its old church, but also from its venerable houses made of *tisa*.

“The town and parish were founded in 1608 under the patronage of San Miguel. It was a rich pueblo. As described, it was a town with public buildings made of stone and tiled roofs comparable to buildings in a village in Spain,. It had a famous and large wharf. As protection and defense, the town was surrounded by bastions of stones, arranged proportionally. The natives of Argao were dedicated to agricultural pursuits. The women applied themselves to dyeing and weaving, two industries that provided a notable trade with the natives of Argao.

“According to church records, the church of Argao was founded on October 16, 1733. Another source says that Argao began as an encomienda and that the Argao parish was founded on May 17, 1734. It places Ignacio Olalde, OSA, as its first parish priest. The church tower or belfry was built upon the orders of Bishop Santos Gomez de Marañon (Bishop of Cebu 1829 - 1840). Its church is a beautiful rococo-baroque with unusual ceilings of canvass painted all over with religious motifs. A good number of religious artifacts have remained in the church. Dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, there are more than 20 figures of angels sculpted on its brass-studded portals. On the ceiling are murals done by two of the best church muralists

during that time (early this century). The first portion portraying biblical manifestations of angels was done by Canuto Avila. The other portion by the altar was done by Reynaldo Francia and depicts the victory of St. Michael over Lucifer and his followers. This can be seen above the altar and is done in tinting color. The altar (retablo) of the church is still the original. The first town executive during the American regime was Capitan Juan Lucero. The first president was Alejandro Ruiz.” **(Cebu In Legend and History by Lavilles de Paula)**

This short historical narrative points to the possible beginnings of the Carillos in Argao. If Argao was founded in 1608, it is possible that one of the Spanish soldiers to accompany the first batch of Spanish administrators of Argao was a Carrillo. Indeed, the family also believes that they are descended from a “Spanish Carrillo soldier”. This may then possibly, although not equivocally, approximate the establishment of the Carillos in Argao concurrent with the town’s founding.

Carrillo or Carillo?

Records in Argao show that the spelling CARRILLO, the original Spanish spelling, was the first used form but later some branches of

the family took the form CARILLO. Nonetheless both are to be considered one and the same. For the sake of this narrative the latter form will be used.

Chapter Five

The Carillos in Argao

If indeed it is true that the Carillo family came from a Spanish Carillo, then it is possible, like many historically conscious families in Cebu, that the descendants of the first Argaoanon Carillo became assimilated with the *indios* of the town and took to using two Christian names without a proper surname, despite the historical fact that they had one. The Luceros, for example, another family in Argao, came from the reputed first mayor of Argao, Don Felipe Lucero. But his later descendants followed the example of many families in the locality without surnames and only formally legalized their usage of the name Lucero after Governor-General Claveria's 1849 Decree.

According to the preserved records of the church of Saint Michael the Archangel of Argao, the farthest traceable Carillo is known by the name of JUAN IGNACIO NEPOMUCENO (CARILLO). He married Maria Damiana Domitilia and their son, IGNACIO FRANCISCO MARIANO (CARILLO), married Maria Catalina Juana Fortuna, daughter of Ignacio Piliás and Maria Birongula. If Angel Carillo, JUAN IGNACIO NEPOMUCENO (CARILLO)'s great-great-grandson, was born in 1826, it can then be approximated that the farthest traceable

Carillo in Argao was born sometime in the early 1700's, around four generations after the founding of the town of Argao. These earliest Carillos did not use their surname.

Like many of the Argaoanon *indios*, the couple Ignacio Francisco Mariano (Carillo) and Maria Catalina Juana Fortuna were a farmer and a seamstress, respectively. They probably raised a large family, but due to the dearth of written records only five of their children are known. Their children were Josef Francisco Carillo, Clemente Carillo, Vizente Carillo, Maurillo Tiburcio Carillo, and Juan Carillo. Only Clemente did not marry. The current Chief Justice of the Republic of the Philippines, the Honorable Hilario Gelbolingo Davide, Jr., is a descendant of Maurillo Tiburcio Carillo through his daughter Hilaria Carillo, who married Miguel Davide.

Josef Francisco Carillo, born in the middle of the eighteenth century, married Regina Ricafort Mamitis, the daughter of Josef de la Cruz Mamitis and Martina Maria Ricafort. They had several children, and these were Marcelina Carillo, who married Bernabe Vismanos; Ysidaria Carillo; Simon Carillo; Bartolome Carillo; Roman Carillo; Lazaro Carillo; Miguel Carillo; and Guillermo Carillo. All except Ysidaria married and had descendants.

Dr. Procopio Carillo Lucero, Jr., the one who commissioned this family history research, is a descendant of Roman Carillo, through his son Angel. The Chief Justice is Dr. Lucero's fifth cousin.

Angel's Family

Due to the fact that the Carillo family is a bit scattered throughout the Philippines, and because it was a great-grandson of Angel who had this history made, it is only fitting that the focus of this narrative is on the family of Angel Carillo. He married Martian Villamonte, the daughter of Hilarion Villamonte and Juliana Alotra. According to Mr. Josefino Carrillo, the first cousin of Dr. Lucero's mother, Angel Carillo was a *cabeza barangay* during his time. He was said to have another brother, whose name today is known only as "Inko Deo". This brother was further said to have been a *jues de pas* (a judge) in Ronda, Cebu, a neighboring town of Argao. Although Angel was a *cabeza de barangay* and technically an employee of the Spanish government, it is said that he was a sympathizer of the *insurrectos*, or the Filipino revolutionaries. During the 1896 Philippine Revolution, Angel Carillo was said to have given shelter and food to the rebels, and sometimes even allowed them to have their clandestine meetings in his house. It is ironic then to note that one of Angel's sons,

Epifanio Carillo, was a soldier in the Spanish army. How they reconciled such difference can no longer be ascertained.

Many of Angel's grandchildren remember him fondly to be a powerful presence, who spoke with clarity and always had his sable with him. He was also said to have always been riding his horse when his age was not yet hampering him. His prodigious age was shared by his wife's brother, Catalino Villamonte, who also lived up to his hundredth year and was said to have been a very tall and lanky old man.

Angel's age, in fact, was a gift of his Carillo genes. Many of the Carillos in the death registries of Argao were listed to have died in their late eighties, up. Thus, it is safe to conclude that the Carillos of Argao are blessed with the gift of longevity. Besides, had it not been for the longevity of Angel, the family's history would have never been completely known.

The population of Argao during the time of Antonio Miñoza (1914-1917) was already 61,000. But when he was appointed as Deputy Governor of Sulu and Mindanao under Governor Guingona of the Bureau of Non-Christians, he encouraged the Argawanons to migrate

to Cotabato and Davao. Enticed by the promises of owning vast fertile lands, thousands went to Mindanao, causing the population to drop more than half and leaving many houses vacant. One of the families who applied for land grants in Mindanao was the Carillo family, and several of Angel's children went to Mindanao to seek their fortune. One of them, Mateo Carillo, is the grandfather of Dr. Procopio Carillo Lucero, Jr.

Carillos Today

The Carillo family is considered today as one of the most popular families of Argao, Cebu. A member of the family is Gerardo "Gerry" A. Carillo, a Councilor from the South District of Cebu City. Another, Dr. Procopio Carillo Lucero, Jr., is a respected Professor of the University of the Visayas. He is married to Gliseria R. Gullas, whose brothers Jose R. Gullas and Eduardo R. Gullar are the 1st District representative to Congress and Talisay City mayor, respectively. And of course, the family is also proud to have produced the current Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Hilario "Dodong Jun" Gelbolingo Davide, Jr., who also hails from Argao.

Chapter Six

The Davides: A Model Carillo Family

The Davide family rose to national prominence with the appointment of Hilario G. Davide, Jr., as the 14th Chief Justice of the Republic of the Philippines. What many people don't know is that the Chief Justice is also a Carillo by blood, by virtue of the memorable union of Miguel Davide and Hilaria Carillo, the daughter of Maurillo Tiburcio Carillo. It can even be surmised that the Chief Justice's father, Hilario Sr., was named after this Carillo forebear. The family, meanwhile, has proven to the Argawanon populace and to the rest of the country that even an obscure, poor family can attain national fame and respect through diligence and hardwork. This chapter is dedicated to discussing this family, which is an exemplary branch of the Carillo clan.

Family historians are unanimous in saying that the family name DAVIDE is an Italian version of the Jewish name David, which is possibly derived from Hebrew *dod* meaning "beloved", perhaps the word *dawid*, which means "loved", or "darling or beloved of God" from *Dodavehu*. It later became a common first name among the many Jewish communities scattered throughout Europe, until it was adopted by other nationalities

especially in Russia, France, England, the Czechs, and Italy. The name took on the forms of Davyd (Russian, Ukrainian), Dawid (Polish and Yiddish), Dewey and Dovydas (Lithuanian), and Taavetti (Finnish).

The Davides of Argao

Like most Filipino family histories, the scarcity of resources on genealogical interest hinders modern researchers from digging deep into the recesses of time in order to discover a clearer picture of a family's history. But the Chief Justice's family is lucky in terms of safe-keeping their family heritage for two reasons: one, the town from which they hail, Argao, is one of the few towns in the Philippines that has meticulously preserved its church records that go as far as 1842, and two, the patriarch of the Davide clan, Mr. Hilario Panerio Davide, Sr., compiled in the early 80's a family history book of his family. His reason for making the "Family Record of Hilario Panerio Davide and Josefa Gelbolingo Davide and their Children" was, in his own words, "to memorialize the roots of their family and to have something that the future Davides will cherish for all eternity." A short but intimate interview with Mr. Jose G. Davide, the eldest of the Davide brood, together with his wife, Crescencia Embudo, in their cozy home in Guadalupe merited this narrative.

The Davide family of Argao traces its roots to Esteban Davide, the son of Miguel Davide and Hilaria Carillo, and Nepomucena Ortega, both Argawanon natives who married during the middle of the nineteenth century, in the mountain barangay of Colawin. One of their children was Pablo O. Davide, born on June 26, 1875. This man is considered by the family of the Chief Justice as the founder of the present Davide line in Colawin. He was said to have been a humble but industrious farmer who was well known in their *barrio*. His humility and good nature earned him the respect of his neighbors, which ultimately led to his being elected as a *teniente del barrio*, a position that is roughly equal to that of barangay captain today. Pablo Davide later married another Argawanon by the name of Teodora Panerio. The couple, known as “Tatay Amboy” and “Nanang Doray” by their grandchildren, lived a simple life with strict working codes. Pablo Davide worked on the farm helped by his sons, while his wife and daughters assisted in the preparations for planting and harvesting. Pablo, who many grandchildren remember fondly as being somewhat of a comedian, later on served briefly as municipal councilor during the early twentieth century. He died in 1946 in Argao, Cebu.

Pablo Davide and his wife had ten children. One of these is Hilario, the father of the CJ. It was Hilario's sacrifice and exemplary life which prodded his children to succeed in their chosen endeavors. Raised also in the mountain barangay of Colawin, Hilario saw the hardship that one goes through when living in an area as far flung as their hometown. He made a resolve to make his children's lives better, so early on in life he did well in school in order to chart a better future for himself and his future family. It was also while in school where he strengthened his resolve to improve his family's lot. During a graduation ball, he was repeatedly turned down by girls when he asked them to dance with him. He overheard one lady telling her friend that the only reason why she didn't agree to dance with him was because Hilario was "taga-bukid". This haughty attitude by the "taga-lungsod" towards Hilario and his barriomates made him even more determined to succeed.

After graduating from high school he was assigned as a teacher in another barrio in Argao. It was in the barrio of Talaga where Hilario met his future wife Josefa Gelbolingo, who was also a teacher. Both were ambitious and driven to succeed, and soon, in December of 1925, they decided to tie the knot. Their eldest son, Jose, was born in 1926. When their second child, Jorge, was born in 1928, Hilario

decided that his wife better stop from teaching so she could take care of the kids. Pretty soon, five more children followed. The Chief Justice, the sixth in the family, is the youngest son.

Like his father before him, Hilario Davide raised his family strictly. They had a saying that “each member of the family has a job”. And so, early on, the Davide children helped their parents in tending their farm. The sons helped in weeding the fields, in planting, in rearing the chickens and the other livestock, while the daughters helped in housekeeping chores. The sons also helped in gathering *tubo*, and Jose Davide, the eldest child, fondly recalls that his younger brother Dodong Jun loved to ride on the sledge with the carabao pulling it whenever they gathered *tubo*. No one was allowed to play until all schoolwork and housework were completed. If one made a mistake, both Hilario and his wife spanked their kids to discipline them.

Hilario Davide was later appointed as District School Supervisor, and one of his first contributions to Colawin was the building of an elementary school in the area. Indeed, before this, his own children had to walk several miles everyday just to get to their school. He never forgot his resolve to improve his children’s future, and so all his kids were able to finish their college education, a very big feat

considering that the family was not well off and they came from a very far flung area. Indeed, sending all kids to school is perhaps the greatest legacy that Hilario Davide Sr. has given his family.

Since the early part of the twentieth century, the Davide family has not only tried to improve their lot, but also the lives of the people of Colawin. Todate, they have been instrumental in many improvements in the area, including the building of a school, the Colawin Basic Health Service Center, irrigation facilities that other barangays, too, have benefited from, the building of a chapel and a public library. Through the lands that they donated, the money they solicited from patrons, and their continued support and encouragement to the people of Colawin, the once ridiculed people of Colawin, the “tagabukids”, can now proudly call their barrio as their own. Because of these, the family was awarded the ABS-CBN Bayaning Pamilyang Pilipino of the Year in 1997, in honor of their exemplary lives and dedication to the community. In that same year, they were also honored by the Province of Cebu as one of the awardees for Outstanding Individuals and Institutions.

Indeed the Davide family has had a long ride in history. One couldn't even help but relate the history of the family to the history of

their family name. Their namesake, David, came from a poor shepherding family who later on became one of the greatest leaders of the Israelites. The Davides, too, originally from a poor farming family from Colawin, have become one of the prime movers for the advancement and improvement of their town. And, in the family's belief, just as the little poor boy David, the youngest son in family, successfully defeated the giant Goliath, so did the embattled Chief Justice Hilario Davide, Jr., the youngest boy in the family, eventually put down the humongous task of battling with the impeachment raps and the shadowy forces behind it. As long as the family stays together, all obstacles will be successfully overcome.



Figure 1. The Carrillo Surname History



Figure 2. The Carrillo Coat-of-arms, listed as “*armas primitivas*”

Figures 3 – 7. From left to right, the different Carillo Coats of Arms



CHART ONE: The First Carillos

JUAN IGNACIO NEPOMUCENO
m.
Maria Damiana Domitilia



IGNACIO FRANCISCO MARIANO
m.
Maria Catalina Juana Fortuna



- A. Josef Francisco Carillo
 - B. Clemente Carillo
 - C. Vizente Carillo
 - D. Maurillo Tiburcio Carillo
 - E. Juan Carillo
- (Descendants of above are in the next pages)

CHART TWO: CHILDREN OF JOSEPH CARILLO

JOSEF FRANCISCO CARILLO
m.
Regina Ricafort Mamitis



- A. Marcelina Carillo m.
Bernabe VISMANOS
- B. Ysidaria Carillo
- C. Simon Carillo
- D. Bartolome Carillo
- E. Roman Carillo
- F. Lazaro Carillo
- G. Miguel Carillo
- H. Guillermo Carillo

CHART THREE: JOSEF CARILLO'S LINE

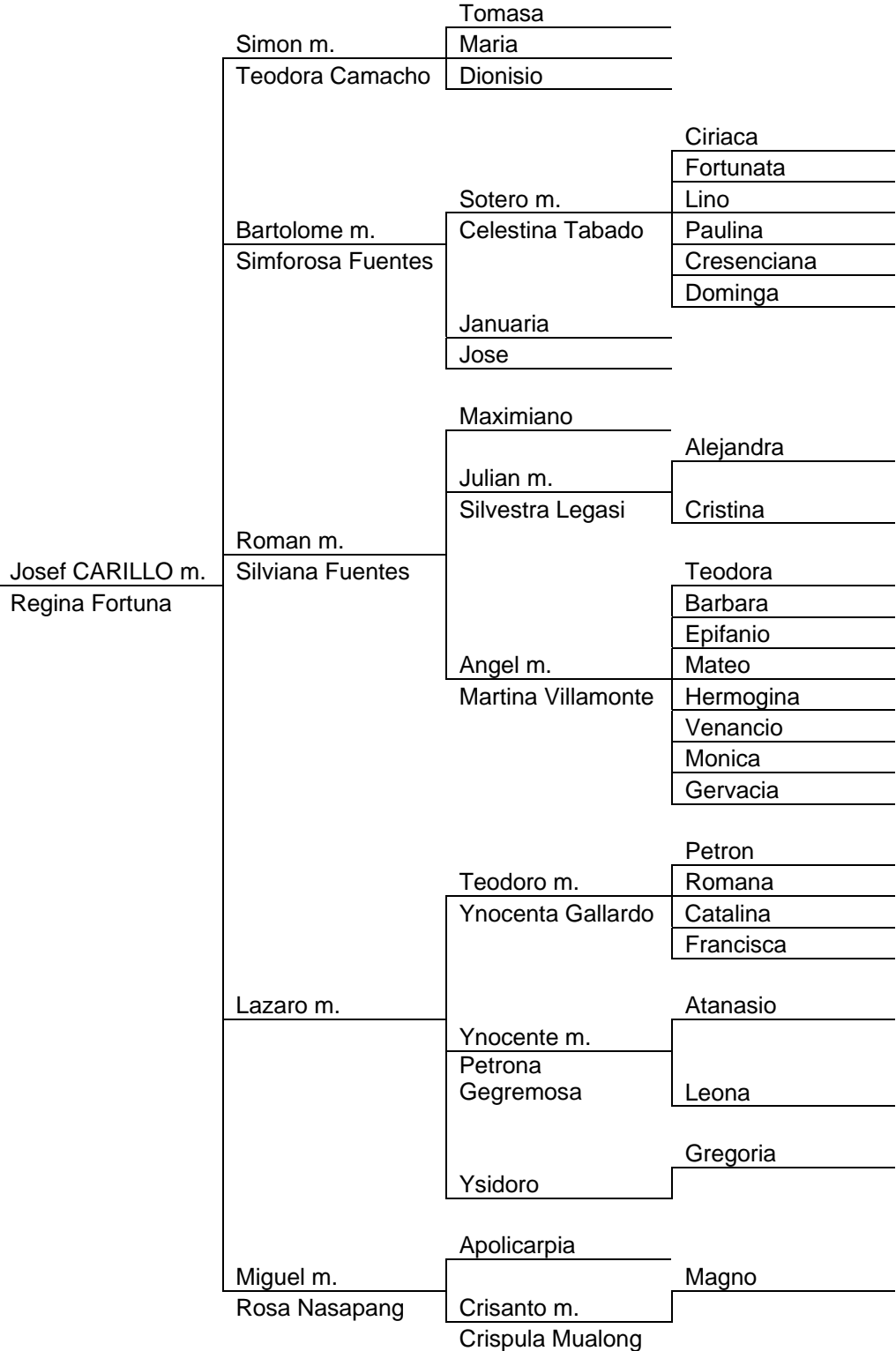


CHART FOUR: JOSEF CARILLO'S LINE (2)

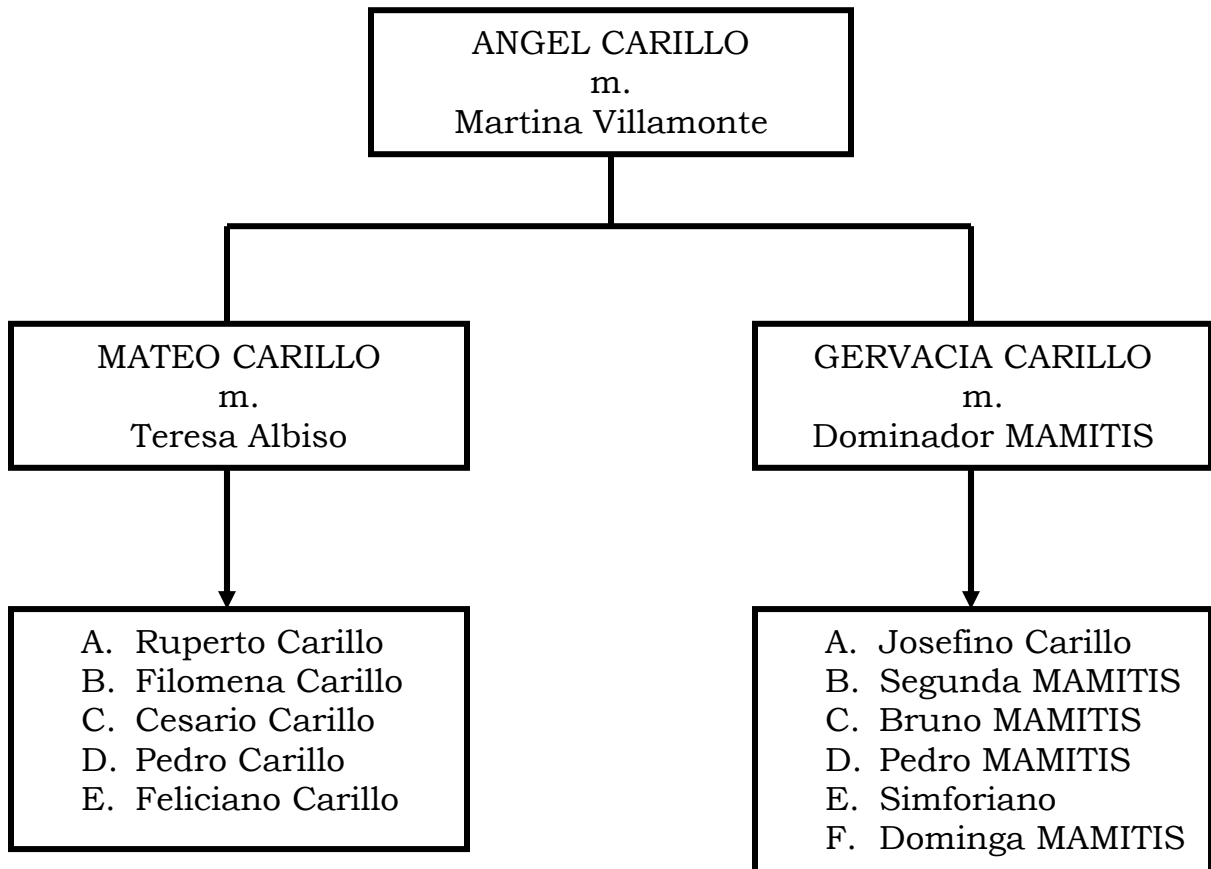


CHART FIVE: JOSEF CARILLO'S LINE (3)

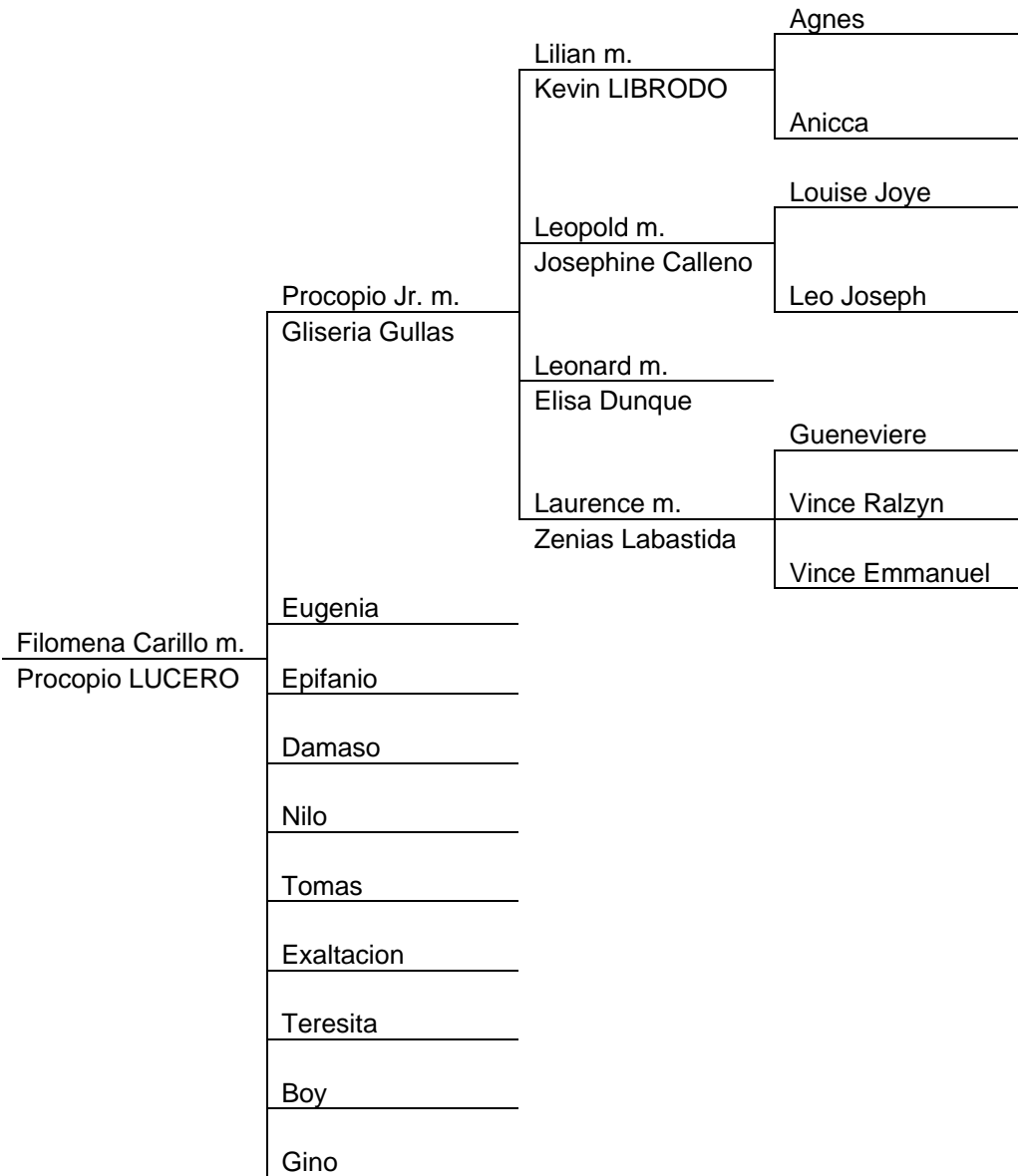


CHART SIX: MAURILLO TIBURCIO CARILLO'S LINE

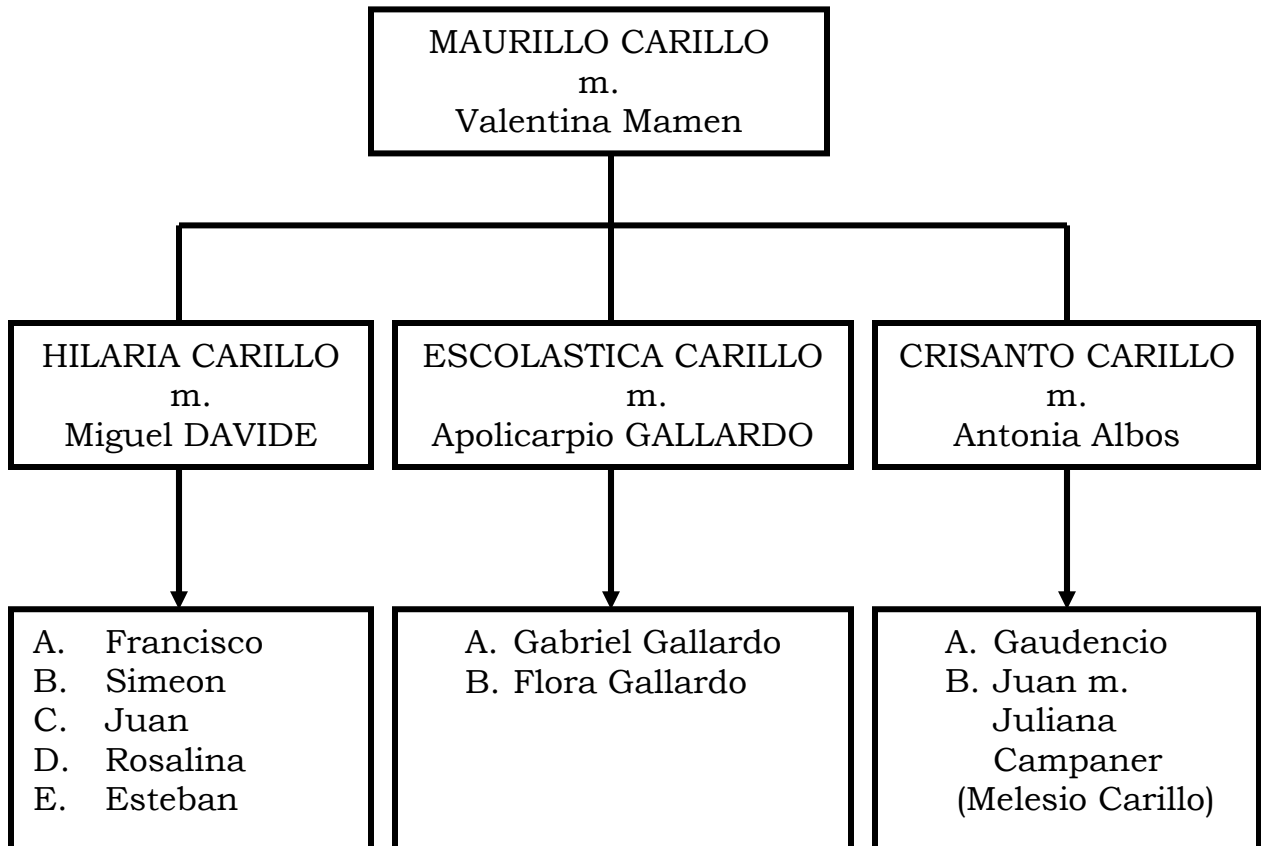
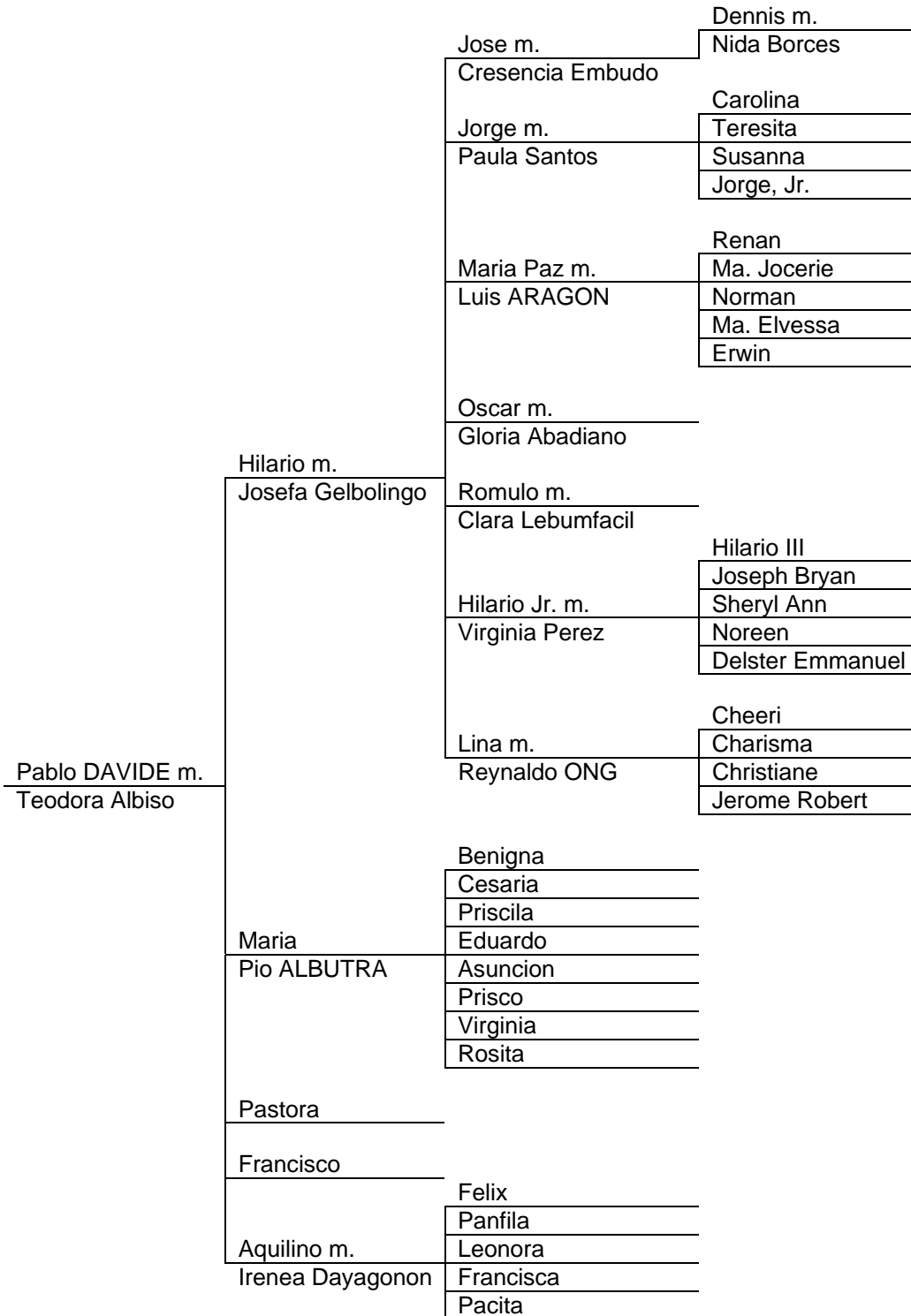


CHART SEVEN: MAURILLO CARILLO'S LINE (2)

		Olympia
		Primitivo
		Monico
	Ponciano m.	Vicente
	Benita Garedo	Francisca
		Restituta
		Ladislao
		Vidala
		Severino
		Serafim
		Ireneo
		Vicenta
	Marcelo m.	Ildefonso
	Emerencia Camahalan	Cristino
		Sofronio
		Apolinar
		Remigio
	Pablo m.	
	Teodora Panerio	Valentina
Esteban DAVIDE m.		Francisco
Nepomucena Ortega	Agripina m.	
	Dalmacio MIRASOL	Constancio
		Catalina
	Susana m.	
	Esteban ALBISO	Esteban
		Agapita
	Eusebio m.	Juanita
	Flavia Camello	Buenaventurada
		Neomedia
		Jose
		Jorge
		Paz
	Hilario m.	Oscar
	Josefa Gelbolingo	Romulo
		Hilario, Jr.
		Lina

CHART EIGHT: MAURILLO CARILLO'S LINE (3)



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- Interview with Mr. Jose Davide

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