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**BARANGAY BUNGTOD PROFILE**

**BARANGAY BUNGTOD**was created in 1964 by virtue of a resolution of the municipal council during the incumbency of the mayor the, the late Jesus M. Almirante.

The Barangay got its name from its location and terrain. The Barangay center is on top of the hill, which in the vernacular dialect is called “bungtod”. From this word was derived the name of the Barangay. Some natives in Bogo would like to build their houses on the surface of the hill especially its abound with great fresh air and because there were many big trees, the land is good for making a wheel where before they got to fetch water as its source in drinking and used in laundry in washing the clothes and bathing.

During the early years, the place was covered with the large trees and intertwined vines where wild animals and different species of birds abound. It was then like mini-forest where local residents rely for their firewood and source of good lumber for the construction of their houses. People who loved to hunt also flock to this place for birds and wild animals. More importantly because of its commending location the elders used the place as observation or watch post for any strangers especially the pirates who before frequently harassed and robbed the residents. During 19th century, the people of Bogo were already progressive. They were engaged in fishing, agriculture and commerce and the peaceful trading was sometimes disturbed by Muslim Pirates. In order to defend the women, children and community from the invaders, the locality made a post where the conch bulgers known as “budyongeros” were stationed to warn the people. The “budyong” a shell of giant snail in Bogo symbolizes alertness in the call of community group or action. of any forthcoming invasion.

Barangay Bungtod is at present the center of religious activities not only in the municipality but also in fact for the Northern Cebu because of the Archdiocesan Parish of St. Vincent Ferrer is situated in this Barangay. Devotees of the patron saint from the locality and from other places go to the church everyday especially Thursday for the Novena. During every 5th day of April of the year, Bogohanons are celebrating the feast in the commemoration of the death of the patron saint and the male children of the devotees shall wear “Vicentitus” like St. Vincent Ferrer which is known in local as “panaad” means fulfilling a promise. Most “panaad” are anchored on the gift of life and good health. Many pilgrims around the world will come to venerate the patron saint and almost all activities in this fiesta are religious activities only. Near the church, is the patria of the parish in which it is used to celebrate masses when the church building was under renovation. The Patria has its tower which the old and big statue of St. Vincent Ferrer was placed on the top and the entire places within Bogo can be seen even the strait where “pantalan” or wharf is located.

The beginning of the history of the church was likely happened in Barangay San Vicente until it transferred to Barangay Bungtod. On 1830, the first chapel in Bogo was still a “visita” which visited quarterly by Augustinian missionaries from Bantayan Island and it was declared advocate of St. Vincent Ferrer. It is located at Barangay San Vicente where it now became the public plaza and the chapel was gutted by fire and a new church made of stone was built on January 1, 1850. It became an independent parish on May 31, 1850. Until, the church was diminished and made into a plaza by the locals. There is a certain part on the plaza where the stone church is exactly built on that part because there is a mark of the cemented floor near the old train and where the mural of the image of the church stood near the fire tree and banaba tree. Doña Matilde Rodriguez Ferrer donated the slot where St. Vincent Ferrer Church now stands and Don Pedro Rodriguez donated the lot for Patria now St. Vincent Ferrer Pastoral Center on the year 1925. On May 1947, the church was officially transferred to its new location at Barangay Bungtod. The location of the church is perfect as its mounted on the top of the hill and facing on the strait. As the huge bell rang, its sound vibrates to the wide landmass of Bogo. The “Cristo Rey” monument was a legal sentinel at the gateway to the church built by pious Catholics and generous friends under the leadership of the “Knights of the Most Blessed Sacrament” and it was inaugurated on 1951. The miraculous image of St. Vincent Ferrer as shown in the altar at the right wing of the church was donated by Mr Santiago Tanchan Sr. (a naturalized Filipino of Chinese ancestry) with his wife, Leonisa Jo (a native of Bogo with a Chinese – Filipino blood). The church was made entirely of concrete and marble and is annexed to the right wing of the church adjacent to the main altar. It was constructed in 1987 and was formally turned over by the donors to the Bogo Parish in an elaborate inauguration on May 27, 1987 and was prepared by Rev. Fr. Constantino Diotay, parish priest. The church underwent major renovation during the term of Rev. Fr. Silvino Figues Jr. on 1999. The history of the church was also the important events of Barangay Bungtod.

The first movie house called as TANDICO (stands for Tan, Diaz, Colegado families) can be found. In the sitio of Maharat (Lawis), the two big tanks are located which distribute water for the entire town of Bogo and the Amusement Center Cockpit Arena (owned by Acusar) is found and now, it became a firing rink. And also, the fire department of the City of Bogo is located. The area of the barangay has 521.87 hectares which composed with seven sitios, namely, Upper Bungtod, Lower Bungtod, Bartolome, Nangka, Kalubihan, Maharat, and Laray and each sitio was divided into two puroks and have had 14 puroks comprised the barangay. Puroks were made when the government of the City of Bogo adopted the system with the Ordinance No. 007-2007 entiltled, “An Ordinace Adopting the Purok System in the City of Bogo and Prescribing its Rules, Regulations and Functions. The ordinance was endorsed by Hon. Pio M. Yurango, the Chairperson on the Committee on Barangay Affairs and Rural Development and since it is newly for the people to adopt the system, slowly they cooperate to establish their puroks. The dominant resources or products of the barangay are puto balanghoy, pintos (made of grated young corn ground to achieve a smooth consistency and mixed with milk, sugar and butter before it is wrapped in its husk and steamed) corn and candle making.

