



### 1. Sapuk Lighthouse

A panoramic view, overlooking most of the Chuuk Lagoon from on top of the nearly 30 meters cylinder structure. The lighthouse was an aid to navigation built by the Japanese in 1937. It now stands as a precious war relic site with vast vegetation around the hill way out of town on Weno Island.

### 2. Xavier High School Campus

A massive concrete bunker that was the protective facility for the Japanese communication center prior to 1944. It withstood 2 bombs to its thick rooftop from US Navy bombers during WWII. Became a Catholic Church school campus since 1952 run by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), New York Province. Xavier High School has often been hailed the “Harvard” of Micronesia with a legacy of forming prominent leaders of the Micronesian governments and communities.



### 3. Witipwen Mountain Top

This level mountain peak was the home of early civilization on Weno Island. It affords a great 360 spectacular view of the entire Chuuk Lagoon. It also has some war relics around its edges. It is an ideal play and relaxation hideaway with gentle cool air and plenty of grass – a nice elevated picnic spot. Getting to the top through a trail that fitness lovers will enjoy and beginner hillclimber will appreciate.



#### 4. Nefo Cave

This place is somewhat of a maze. Some parts of the labyrinth are no longer accessible. It displays one canon facing west. It is believed that this canon never had the opportunity to be used during the fierce battles of WWII as most of the engagement took place out of its view. During some of the worse typhoons, residents of nearby homes took up shelter at this cave.

#### 5. Mount Tonachaw

This Octopus head mountain has been frequented by avid birdwatchers. It has archeological significance and interesting stories of active spirit. When making your way and going around the mountain, you have to always show reference to the spirit guardians of the upland forest. Besides its restrictive taboos, the feeling at the top and view of everything below it is worth the challenging climb.



#### 6. Tonoas Heritage Trail

As the island of Tonoas was the center island during the Japanese Administration of Micronesia, most of the significant shrines and memorial structures could be found on this island. The published **Tonoas Heritage Trail**, done by the University of Guam, is the best resource for a thorough understanding of the “holistic heritage associated with and impacted by World War II”. However, other non-war related island features and elements are also contained in the map.

## 7. Netutu Canal



A man-made canal with bridge over it on a catholic mission compound in the village of Netutu, Tol Island. The making of the canal took place under order from Japanese rulers prior to 1944 with laborers coming from all over the Faichuk region. It includes a beautiful channel through thick mangrove forest, conveniently connecting east to west. It provides safe passage for boaters, especially during rough seasons and stormy days. It is the “Panama Canal” of the entire Micronesia, cutting through land-mass with stretch of around 50 meters.

## 8. Paata Turtle Cave

The Paata Cave, according to legend, was dug by 2 turtles by request of a chief of the island in prehistory times. The “cave project” was a stress call as villagers were constantly terrorized by Oneniap, a gigantic ghost-human from nearby Sapitiw, Oneisomw Island. The cave provided out-of-sight passage for villagers, denying Oneniap his terrifying feasting habit. This cave is one of very view heritage element that survives until present day.



## 9. Jeep Island

Jeep Island is a small islet that is part of a marine protected site imposed by family owners of the marine system. It offers restful getaway and a wonderful snorkeling paradise brimming with marine life – a magnificent dream island with satisfaction known by only a few.

