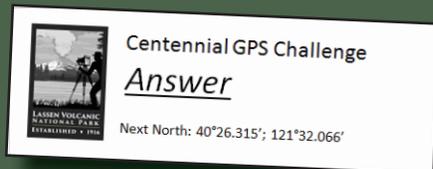


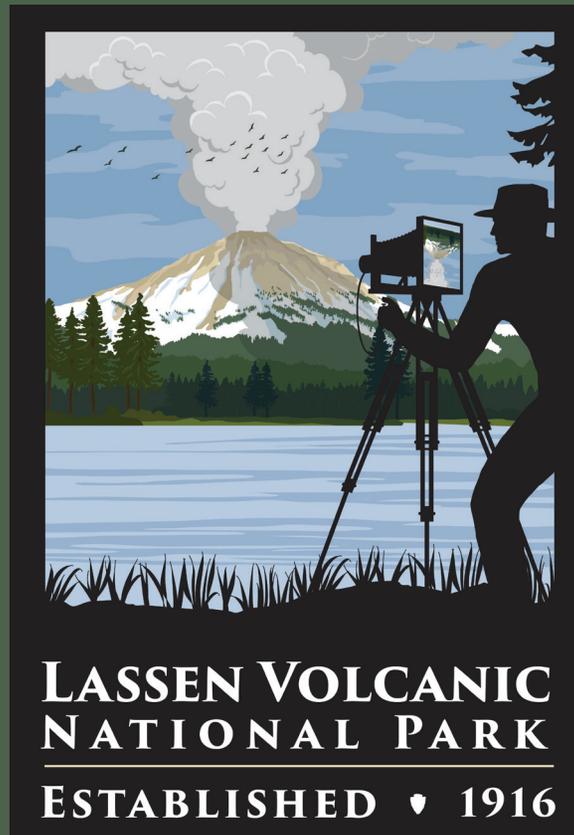
TAKE THE CHALLENGE

To participate in the Lassen Centennial Parkcaching Challenge, locate at least 6 of the 11 parkcaches along the park highway using the GPS coordinates provided in this brochure. Use the answer keys at each parkcache to fill in the blanks of facts from Lassen's 100-year history.

1. Make sure you have a GPS device or a GPS-enabled mobile device with a geocaching app.
2. Use the GPS coordinates on the inside of this brochure to locate parkcaches along the park highway.
3. Look for laminated answer keys like the one below attached to park structures or signs. Fill in the blank on the following pages for each cache with the answer provided. Be sure to leave the answer key where you found it for future participants to use.



4. Present your completed brochure to a park ranger to receive your free commemorative carabiner.



Along with Lassen Volcanic National Park, the National Park Service turns 100 in 2016. To celebrate, we invite you to *Find Your Park* through special experiences like the *Parkcaching Challenge* at more than 400 NPS units nationwide.

Lassen Volcanic National Park
1916 ♥ 2016

CENTENNIAL PARKCACHING CHALLENGE



[pahrk-kash-ing]

An outdoor game of searching for objects or information using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates within national parks.

100 Years of Discovery

Use the **laminated answer key attached to a facility or sign** at each parkcache to fill in the blanks below. To ensure your safety, be cautious of traffic and watch where you are going at all times. All of the following parkcaches are located along the 30-mile park highway.

These temporary caches are not listed on geocaching.com and do not have a GC waypoint number. For registered earthcaches in the park, visit geocaching.com.

GPS 1 | 40°25.446' 121°32.053'

Completed in 1931, the park highway connected the north and south entrances of the park. Its popularity brought an immediate and marked increase in visitation. In 1933, the park began construction of new facilities to serve its increasing visitor population. In the midst of the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (_____) made numerous improvements to the park, including construction of these monuments.

GPS 2 | 40°26.315' 121°32.066'

The _____ once occupied the area to your left. Built in 1966, the simple A-frame building was at the center of the Lassen Park Ski Area. The ski area consisted of a rope tow, a poma lift, and a chairlift (called Bumpass Heaven). The ski area closed in 1994 and in 2008, the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center was constructed in part with materials from the old ski chalet.

GPS 3 | 40°26.936' 121°32.151'

Mathias Supan developed Sulphur Works in the 1860s to mine sulphur and established a homestead in Little Hot Springs Valley. In 1927, his descendants constructed a gas station and visitor facilities here. The park acquired the Supan holdings in _____.



GPS 4 | 40°26.960' 121°31.218'

The _____ operated about 0.2 miles north of here sometime around the 1940s-1950s. Chickens were raised and prepared on the spot. Although little is known about the operators and exact dates of this shack, it's likely it was run by the Supan family who had a claim to the area until in 1952.

GPS 5 | 40°27.969' 121°30.850'

In _____ Major Pierson B. Reading and Kendall V. Bumpass filed a claim to develop the hydrothermal area near here. The plans were scratched after Bumpass stepped through the crust and severely burned his leg.

GPS 6 | 40°28.489' 121°30.351'

In 1948, Peter Lassen used Lassen Peak as a landmark to guide his wagon train from Missouri to his settlement near present-day Vina. At the time, the peak was known as Mount St. Joseph and _____. Lassen Peak was given its name after this Danish explorer in 1915.

GPS 7 | 40°27.630' 121°27.581'

In the 1860s _____ lived at Kings Creek Meadows running horses and mules with his wife and young son. The creek and meadows are named after him.

GPS 8 | 40°29.883' 121°25.631'

The Summit Lake Ranger Station was one of the first structures constructed by the park. It was built in _____. Today it is used as housing for the Summit Lake campground hosts.

GPS 9 | 40°30.925' 121°27.912'

Prior to the Lassen Peak eruptions, this area was known as _____ after Andres Jessen who purchased it in 1897 for grazing. Later, Joseph Rossi constructed a flume using water from Hat and Lost Creek for power generation. The grazing area and flume were destroyed by the eruptions that created the Devastated Area.

GPS 10 | 40°33.485' 121°31.906'

You are standing on the Nobles Emigrant Trail. In 1852, William Nobles created a new route for emigrants traveling to northern California. Across the highway, you can spot a wide trail through the trees where wagons once passed. In this same spot, known as _____ or Nobles Pass, the Shasta Power Company constructed a flume that diverted water from Lost Creek to supply a small powerhouse nearby.

GPS 11 | 40°32.146' 121°33.783'

You are standing at the site of the former Manzanita Lake Lodge. The lodge was removed in 1974 out of concern about potential rockslides from nearby Chaos Crag. Further research later led to the reopening of the Manzanita Lake facilities, including the adjacent _____ Museum and Ranger Station some 20 years later.

