UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS	USE ONI	LY	
RECEIVE	D		

INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM	DATE ENTERED
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE A	
TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE APP	PLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME HISTORIC Bering Expedițion Landing Site	e (AHRS SITE NO. XMI 005)
AND/OR COMMON	
2 LOCATION	
STREET & NUMBER	NOT FOR PUBLICATION
city.town KatallaX vicinity of	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Alaska
STATE Alaska 02 Cor	dova-McCarthy Div. 080
3 CLASSIFICATION	
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS DISTRICT X_PUBLICOCCUPIED X_UNOCCUPIED	LEENTERTAINMENTRELIGIOUS EDGOVERNMENTSCIENTIFIC CTEDINDUSTRIALTRANSPORTATIONMILITARYOTHER
5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Alaska State Office, U.	S. Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova	
city. town Anchorage	STATE Alaska
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURV	EYS
TITLE Alaska Heritage Resource Survey	(AHRS)
February 2, 1975fec	DERAL X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Alaska Division of Parks,	323 E. 4th Avenue
city. town Anchorage	STATE Alas ka



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

XUNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD __RUINS

___ALTERED

__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site is at the mouth of a creek running into the Gulf of Alaska on the southwest shore of Kayak Island. Immediately east of the narrow beach, a small bluff rises on either side of the creek. The bluff is covered with dense forest. No known remains, surface or subsurface, survive as evidence of the 1741 landing.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION .	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<u>X</u> 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1800-1899	COMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES July 20, 1741 O.S.*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

This portion of Kayak Island, a small bit of land approximately twenty miles south of Katalla on the Gulf of Alaska, was the scene of the first scientific investigation of Northwestern North America. Actions of natural Georg Wilhelm Steller, surgeon on Vitus Bering's St. Peter, when he landed here at the mouth of a small creek on the southwest shore, were the first attempts at contact between Europeans and natives of Alaska; Steller's observations, recorded in his journal, are among the first contributions to the West's knowledge of the natural and human history of this area of the world.

Today the site, which is managed as a part of Chugach National Forest, is inaccessible except by charter air or boat from Prince William Sound communities such as Cordova.

Historical Background

A series of Russian attempts to determine if the Asian and American continents were joined culminated in the 1741 Bering Expedition. Under Captain Commander Vitus Bering, the two ships in this venture, St. Peter and St. Paul, sailed west from Kamchatka in the summer of 1741. On the 17th of July (Russian calendar), lookouts on St. Peter (which had become separated from St. Paul) sighted "high snow covered mountains and among them a high volcano...." Two days later, Kayak Island was observed and the next day, July 20, a party went ashore to collect water and explore the island.

Surgeon Steller and his personal cossack landed with the watering party and set off down the beach to investigate. The naturalist's journal noted "I had not gone more than a verst [0.6629 of a mile] along the beach before I ran across signs of people and their doings." Among the finds were scraps of fish and a still smouldering fire, a log hollowed for use as a cooking vessel, and a firedrill.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Golder, Frank A., <u>Bering's Voyages</u>, Vols. I. II, American Geographical Society Research Series No. 1, W.L.G. Joerg, ed., reprint ed., Octagon Books, Inc., New York, 1968.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DAT	'A		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY	-1		
UTM REFERENCES	· , ,	en Grand German (1997)	
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an area of less than or above along the beach of			
LIST ALL STATES AND COU	NTIES FOR PROPERTIE	ES OVERLAPPING STATE OR CO	UNTY ROUNDARIES
			5 5 .50.1 . 525
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY			
NAME / TITLE			
William S. Hanable			
ORGANIZATION . Alaska Division of Par	ks	Januar	y 15, 1976
STREET & NUMBER			PHONE
323 E. 4th Avenue		(907) STA	272-4401
Anchorage	·	Alaska	
12 STATE HISTORIC PRI	ESERVATION	OFFICER CERTIFI	CATION
		HIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE ST	
NATIONAL 🗠	STATE	LOCA	AL
As the designated State Historic Preserv		<u> </u>	1966 (Public Law 89-665) 1
hereby nominate this property for inclusion criteria and procedures set forth by the N	sion in the National Re	• •	
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE	. <i>j</i>	I W Cali	E P
TITLE State Winter	Quest	DA'	TE Q = 22 1976
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROI	PERTY IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONAL REGISTER	0
		DA	TE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOG ATTEST:	Y AND HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION DA	řE`
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGIST	ER		

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DATE ENTERED

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FOR NPS USE ONLY

Bering Expedition Landing Site, Alaska (XMI 005)

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Venturing still farther, Steller came upon a cellar two fathoms deep from which he took two bundles of fish, another firedrill, arrows, tinder, and thongs of seaweed, bark, and grass. After sending this first ethnographic collection from Alaska back to the ship by his cossack, Steller climbed the prominence now known as Steller Hill and then returned to St. Peter.

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On his return to the beach, Steller made careful descriptions of the flora and waited for a reply to his request for additional men and the use of a yawl to continue his research. Instead, he got the answer that he should repair on board immediately or St. Peter would leave without him. This peremptory end to the first scientific examination of the North Pacific coast of North America has been attributed to Bering's desire to seize favorable winds and avoid stormy weather on the return voyage.

Running west, St. Peter passed through the Aleutians, sighting Adak and Atka about September twenty-fourth. Some of the crew had died and others, including Bering, were ill with scurvy by November when a ship's council decided to winter on one of the Kommandorski Islands. Incredible hardships, during which Bering died, followed; but in November of the next year, St. Peter's first officer Sven Waxell led forty-six survivors to Kamchatka. A report of the voyage was dispatched to the Admiralty College. This report, and Steller's journal and notes, constituted the first documented investigation of the land known now as Alaska.

^{*}Old Style--eleven days behind calendar now in use.