IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
Northern Division

GREAT LAKES EXPLORATION GROUP LLC Plaintiff, v. The Unidentified, Wrecked and (For Salvage-Right Purposes), Abandoned Sailing Vessel, etc. Defendant, et al.	)	Civil Action No. 1:04-CV-375 HON. ROBERT HOLMES BELL

REBUTTAL DECLARATION OF STEPHEN R. BILICKI

Commonwealth of Virginia } ss:
Town of Wachapreague }

Stephen R. Bilicki, after first being duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am an adult male. I have all my natural faculties. I am personally familiar with the facts stated in this Affidavit.

2. I am an Underwater Archaeologist with the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program. I have served as an Underwater Archaeologist for the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) since June 1991. In this capacity, it has been my responsibility (1) to assist the State's Underwater Archaeologist in implementing statewide programs to enhance Maryland's historic sites and traditions; (2) to disseminate research and educational information to both professional and public communities; and (3) to aid in the execution of all mandated federal and state regulatory activities (Section 106) as they relate to submerged cultural resources.

3. My education and experience includes both formal and informal studies, including studies at the University of Maryland College Park (Masters of Applied

Anthropology; B.A. in Anthropology with specialty in Archaeology): Prince George's Community College (A.A. in General Studies with specialty in History); and United States Coast Guard Technical School (graduate in Basic Electronics and LORAN Communications). My professional qualifications also include full membership in the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS). In addition, I have taught in the field of underwater archaeology and maritime history for years, e.g. at Anne Arundal Community College.

4. I have written numerous scholarly articles in the field of underwater archaeology. I have served as both principal investigator, assistant investigator and/or archaeologist on dozens of significant underwater archaeological sites. These include, for example, site testing for the War of 1812 vessel HMS *Mary Tender*; underwater surveys at Assateague Island National Seashore Project for the National Park Service (locating and testing various 19th and 20th century shipwrecks); excavations at Fort Horn (near modern-day Annapolis, Maryland) to determine construction features of that Revolutionary War era fort; remote sensing survey at Fort McHenry Project for the National Park Service (Baltimore Harbor, Maryland); remote sensing survey, diver examinations and terrestrial surveys in the Upper Elk River region for War of 1812 activities in association with the American Battlefield Protection Program (National Park Service grant; investigations of Civil War gunboat, U.S.S. *Tulip* in the Potomac River, Maryland; investigations of 1812 wrecks HMS *Linnet* and USN Row Galley *Allen* for the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum and the Texas A&M Field School (Poultney River, Whitehall, New York); investigations of the Bohemia, Elk, North East, Sassafras and Susquehanna River for Pre-

historic and Historic sites; and investigations on two Revolutionary War period warship wrecks of the Virginia State Navy in the Chickohameny River, Virginia.

5. A true, genuine, and authentic copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as an Exhibit. Any opinions in the Affidavit are stated to a reasonable degree of professional certainty in the field of historic shipwreck research and underwater archaeology.

6. In preparing this Affidavit, I have reviewed the Affidavits of Thomas P. Graf and Wayne Lusardi in support of the Intervenors' Motion to Dismiss, together with the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint. I have also participated in the on-going and successful exploration, salvage, and scientific analysis of the Defendant.

7. The Second Amended Complaint sets forth ample information for any person knowledgeable in the field of history and/or underwater archaeology to "commence an investigation" of the Defendant shipwreck. The Second Amended Complaint states that the Defendant shipwreck is described as the *Griffin*. The *Griffin* is one of the most famous in American history, and many volumes of information have been written describing it.

8. There is a great deal of information that is publicly available from which anyone can "commence an investigation" about the *Griffin*. There is no mystery about the Defendant, which is identified in the Complaint as the *Griffin*.

9. Any archaeologist undertaking to identify the Defendant shipwreck can easily deduce the present day qualities and character of the shipwreck. There is much open-source material about the nature and construction of the shipwreck. I am very surprised that the counsel for the State of Michigan would state otherwise, since the scientific principles of underwater archaeology are well-established, and well-known in the field.

10. The Complaint does not "identify geographic regions rather than a wreck," but instead gives a description of the Defendant. As discussed below, I have visited the area and believe that it is a shipwreck site with significant cultural artifacts. The debris fields described are not "hypothethical debris fields," but the real thing, as revealed confirmed by Geomar's analysis this Spring.

11. The information readily accessible to the public makes clear that at the time it sank, the *Griffin* was owned by France and was on a military/exploration mission for the French government. Based on the treaties and agreements between the United States and France, established principles of international relations and law that have applied to those countries, and the recent warships act, the vessel would continue to belong to France. These principles were recognized in connection with the sister ship of the *Griffin*, the *La Belle*, with the United States formally according recognition to France's rights.

12. In addition to "commencing an investigation" by reading such readily-accessible open-source materials, it would be easy for any competent underwater archaeologist to conduct investigations at the site. The total size of the wreck site designated in the Second Amended Complaint is approximately 2.36 square miles. This is a miniscule area in terms of contemporary underwater archaeological research, and substantially less than the areas designated in most shipwreck investigations.

13. If anything, the area designated in the Second Amended Complaint as the precise location of the shipwreck is likely to be too narrow, rather than too broad. It is important in the study of historic shipwrecks to include the study of all cultural objects as a single unified whole. Excluding cultural objects and artifacts merely because they are not in the primary, secondary or tertiary debris fields can result in the significant loss of historical

and archaeological information about the site. Again, I am surprised that the State of Michigan would dispute such well-known facts of underwater archaeology and suggest that debris from all areas should not be included for the scientific study of the shipwreck.

14. I have had occasions over many years to investigate much larger areas with substantially much less information that than provided in the Second Amended Complaint, and have successfully done so. This is simply part of the job of a professional archaeologist. To an underwater archaeologist, an area of 2.36 square miles is tiny, particularly given the numerous technologies and research tools available to modern day scientists and underwater archaeologist.

15. I agree with Mr. Lusardi that a search the area of 2.36 square miles "can be surveyed in a couple of days." (Lusardi Affidavit at ¶11). I also do not dispute that as of September last year, it is possible that the Intervenors had chosen to survey only "approximately one square mile of search area," which was done in "two days of search" (Lusardi Affidavit at ¶12). I cannot conceive of anything during the 9 months that have elapsed since then that would have prevented Intervenors from completing the survey of the remaining 1.36 square miles.

16. As another example, the area of the ocean searched by the Columbus-America Discovery Group in locating the SS *Central America* (whose depth was measured in miles, not feet) was about the size of the entire State of Rhode Island.

17. There have been many different opportunities for anyone to commence an at-sea investigation into the shipwreck since November, 2005. The weather window has opened significantly and there have been many, many weeks of time available during which such an at-sea investigation could have been conducted by the Intervenors.

18. As an example, in Spring, 2006, I participated in the on-going scientific study, exploration and salvage of the site under the auspices of Great Lakes Exploration, working with Geomar Research, LLC. The study was conducted following the highest standards of scientific and historical analysis.

19. This included Geomar's professional underwater archaeological survey of the Defendant. The survey utilized accepted and approved industry standard equipment and survey techniques. This included a Remote Sensing survey using acoustical and magnetic detection systems, together with non-intrusive diver investigation.

20. Personnel used industry standard techniques to ensure complete coverage of the desired survey areas and to detect and record known and unknown cultural material within the survey areas. Data post-processing was performed in real time to ensure accurate, professional, and completed data collection and analysis for the client.

21. Acoustic data collection used a Klein 595 digital side scanning sonar system. (The Klein system is single frequency unit of 381 kHz with multiply range control). The data utilizing a proprietary survey software which provides data collection, real-time observation for targeting, data storage, and post-processing capabilities.

22. Magnetic data collection incorporated a Geometrics, Inc 882 Cesium Magnetometer which allowed a nose or deep tow capability. (This cesium magnetometer precisely can detect variations in the earth's magnetic field to .1 nanotesla's (Gamma). The proprietary magnetometer survey software

complete data collection, real-time observation of magnetic signatures for anomaly detection, data storage, and raw data editing capabilities.

23. These remote sensing surveys detected a variety of magnetic and acoustic anomalies consistent with the scatter of the submerged cultural resources associated with one or more primary, secondary and tertiary debris fields.

24. This analysis of the Defendant confirmed the presence of debris consistent with the presence of submerged cultural resources, viz. a shipwreck site. (This included articulated and disarticulated timbers, magnetic anomalies, and multiple small mono-polar and di-polar magnetic signatures in confined areas). The acoustic data indicates a scatter what appear to be a variety of articulated and disarticulated timbers lying on the seafloor.

25. As an example, diver investigation into one of the timbers (which appears to be the one that the lawyer for the State of Michigan has called a simple "barn timber") revealed with characteristics consistent with the earliest European ship construction techniques in North America. Along the length of the scarf joint were three wooden fasteners, known as treenails, protruding from the face of the scarf. In the end of each of the treenails was a wooden wedge driven in to expand the end the treenail and hold it is place. In addition, to the three treenails there was an additional hole in the timber, also along the centerline which likely contained and additional treenail which is no longer present at the site. No iron or metal fasteners or fittings were observed along the length of the timber. This timber's features and construction details suggest

that it could be associated with the stem or bowsprit of a vessel or with the sail handling gear such as the spars. The nature, characteristic, features, and markings of the object, along with the other data complied, appears inconsistent with the characterization of the artifact as a "barn timber" rather than a ship's mast or associated rigging.

26. Based on this analysis, continuing underwater archaeological exploration and salvage of the target areas is indicated in order to allow further analysis, and corroboration, of the nature, age, integrity, and archaeological significance of these objects.

27. This work includes the generation of a precise catalog and map of all the artifacts in the area and limited test excavations around anomalies which appear to be articulated to determine if larger more intact archaeological features are present, and to corroborate more precisely the exact age, extent, and significance of these underwater cultural resources.

28. From the beginning, Great Lakes Exploration made it clear to me and the others that primacy was being given to protecting the scientific and historic values of the site, and that nothing should be done that was inconsistent with those values.

29. By virtue of these efforts, Great Lakes Exploration has been successful in rescuing the Defendant from the marine peril, and is continuing to do so. Great Lakes Exploration has worked with its contractors to develop a long-term program for the continuing exploration, preservation, recovery and other salvage of the Defendant in a way that protect the scientific, historical and environmental characteristics of the shipwreck.

30. I observed that Great Lake Exploration exercised exclusive custody and control of the Defendant, had sole possession, and was actively working to map it, determine the appropriate procedures for further protection and conservation, and to protect it from further marine peril. I further observed that Great Lakes Exploration had the capability to remove the shipwreck, including artifacts and debris fields, and bring them to the surface . I have participated in the decision-making process and am aware that Great Lakes Exploration is making conscience decisions regarding what should be brought to the surface and what should not be brought to the surface—and when—based on the best interests of the shipwreck itself, including the preservation of its scientific and historic values of the shipwreck and the shared cultural heritage of the peoples of the United States, Canada and France.

31. I believe that it is important for the heritage of all concerned to permit the investigation to go forward promptly. I am of the opinion that the area is a shipwreck, and all observations to date are consistent with the shipwreck being the *Griffin*. The wooden materials observed, magnetic readings, side scan sonar images, substantial scatter, and other data compiled are consistent.

32. I have read the argument by the counsel for the State of Michigan that the Defendant should be treated as "embedded," and as a professional archaeologist, I would strongly disagree. Given the high probability that the Defendant is the *Griffin*, I would strongly recommend against the use of mechanical tools for excavation. Such mechanical tools of excavation could result in the irreparable loss of scientific information. It is clear that mechanical tools of excavation would not be required or appropriate under the existing conditions. To the extent that further analysis and salvage

involves any disturbance of the bottom sediments, if any is required and/or advisable, this should be done utilizing established archaeological methods such as hand fanning (using the hand to fan away debris), lift bags and other non-mechanical techniques.

33. I am very surprised that the State of Michigan has not seized the opportunity to participate in the scientific investigation of the shipwreck site. In Maryland, a research permit would have been issued under similar circumstances. (It has been the policy of the State of Maryland to foster cooperative relationships in public-private underwater archaeology as expressed in the goals of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act).

34. In Maryland, private explorers who follow the law, like Great Lakes Exploration, are seen as a valuable asset in cataloguing and preserving the national and international cultural heritage that we all value and desire to protect. We see explorers and divers in Maryland as an important asset to be integrated into the cause of historic preservation, and believe that not doing so is contrary to the spirit, if not also the mandate, of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

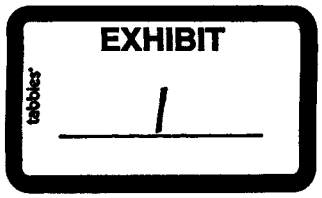
FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

I, Stephen R. Bilicki, declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the foreging Affidavit and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Stephen R. Bilicki

Sworn to and subscribed before me, in my presence this 22 day of June, 2006. A Virginia Notary Public. In and for Accomack County/City.

Susie L. Atkinson Notary Public



CURRICULUM VITAE
Stephen Richard Bilicki

Address: P.O. Box 67, Wachapreague, Virginia 23480
Telephone: (410) 353-8762
Current Professional Status: Underwater Archaeologist with the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program

EDUCATION

University of Maryland College Park, Masters of Applied Anthropology, August 1996.
University of Maryland College Park, B.A. in Anthropology with specialty in Archaeology, December 1990.
A.A. in General Studies with specialty in History, Prince George's Community College, May 1987.
U.S.C.G. Technical School graduate in Basic Electronics and LORAN Communications, September 1978.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

COMMUNITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR, Anne Arundel Community College, Spring 2000 to Spring 2005. Developed and teach a course of instruction in Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology for the continuing education program at the community college in Arnold, Maryland.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGIST, Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), June 1991 to present.
Assist the State's Underwater Archaeologist to implement statewide program, which enhance Maryland's historic sites and traditions. Additional responsibilities of disseminating research and educational information to both professional and public communities: and execution of all mandated federal and state regulatory activities (Section 106) as they relate to submerge cultural resources.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR – For Phase I survey of waterfront sites in Lower Maryland Eastern Shore with Ph.D. candidate from Florida State University. December 2005.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I site testing for the War of 1812 vessel HMS *Mary* Tender. August 2005.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Magnetometer tests and trainings of students and volunteers at various known submerged sites in Maryland. Spring 2005 through July 2005.

REMOTE SENSING SURVERY SPECIALIST AND DIVER – Phase I remote sensing survey at Assateague Island National Seashore Project for National Park Service. Located and tested 19th and 20th century shipwrecks (Atlantic Ocean). June and August 2004.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I survey for the War of 1812 vessel HMS *Mary* Tender. May 2004.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Magnetometer tests and trainings of students and volunteers at various known submerged sites in Maryland. Fall 2003 and Winter 2004.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase II excavations at Fort Horn to determine construction features of Revolutionary War era fort. Eastport area of Annapolis, Maryland. May 2003.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey in Eastern Bay for the remains of early shipwrecks. Queen Anne's County, Maryland. April 2003.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey and diver examinations in Bodkin Creek for War of 1812 shipwreck sites. North Anne Arundel County, Maryland. October 2002.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey and diver examinations at Horn Point survey for remains of a Revolutionary War era fort. Annapolis, Maryland. May and September 2002.

REMOTE SENSING SURVERY SPECIALIST – Phase I remote sensing survey at Assateague Island National Seashore Project for National Park Service. Maryland and Virginia (Atlantic Ocean). July through August 2002.

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REMOTE SENSING SURVEY SPECIALIST – Phase I remote sensing survey at Fort McHenry Project for National Park Service. Baltimore Harbor, Maryland. May 2002.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey and diver examinations in Susquehanna River for remains of early shipwrecks. Cecil and Harford Counties, Maryland. March 2002.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey, diver examinations and Phase I terrestrial survey in Upper Elk River region for War of 1812 activities. Is association with American Battlefield Protection Program, NPS grant for Maryland. Cecil County, Maryland. October 1999 and Summer 2000.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase III site excavations at Alum Works (18AN1090) the first quarter of the 19th century industrial site on Blackhole Creek, Magothy River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. June 1999.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase III recording of Assateague Island shipwreck remains, a mid to late 19th century vessel on National Park Service property. Assateague Island, Maryland. March 1999.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I and II site excavations at the Alum Works project a first quarter of the 19th century industrial site on Blackhole Creek, Magothy River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Summer 1998.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER and CHIEF LOGISTICIAN – Phase I remote sensing and site investigations of Civil War gunboat, U.S.S. *Tulip*. Potomac River, Maryland. August and October 1995.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER - Lake Champlain Maritime Museum and Texas A&M Field School, investigations of HMS *Linnet* and USN Row Galley *Allen*, two War of 1812 wrecks in the Poultney River. Whitehall, New York. July 1995.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase I survey of the Bohemia, Elk, North East, Sassafras and Susquehanna River for Pre-historic and Historic sites. North Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. May 1995.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER - Phase II site investigations on two Revolutionary War period warship wrecks of the Virginia State Navy. Chickohameny River, Virginia. September 1994.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER - Phase I survey of the Choptank, Patuxent, St. Mary's, and Wye River for Pre-historic and Historic sites. Maryland. April through July 1994.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase I remote sensing surveys for two Civil War period shipwrecks, a 19th century ram schooner and *U-1105 Black Panther* U-boat Dive Preserve. Potomac River, Maryland. June 1994.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey for the German World War II U-boat, *U-1105* shipwreck site. Potomac River, Maryland. April 1994.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase III investigations, excavations and recovery of Dug-out Log Canoe in Choptank River. Talbot County, Maryland. November and December 1993.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey for offshore cultural resources of Fenwick Island and Ocean City, Delmarva Peninsula. Delaware and Maryland. August 1993.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase I site testing at Horn Point for Revolutionary War Fort remains in the Severn River. Annapolis, Maryland. July 1993.

FIELD SUPERVISOR and ARCHAEOLOGCIAL DIVER – Phase II excavations at Stephen Steward Shipyard, annual field school of Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM), investigations of an Eighteenth Century Shipyard on the West River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. May 1993.

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Continued)
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ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase I surveys of Kent Island, Chester, Magothy, and Wye River for Pre-historic and Historic sites. Maryland. May through October 1992.
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Phase I remote sensing survey and dive examinations for the *Totness*, an 18th century English merchant ship near the West River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. June and July 1992.

ASSISTANT INVESTIGATOR and ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER – Phase I survey and investigations of the 18th century Stephen Steward Shipyard on the West River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Summer 1991 and March 1992.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER- Phase I surveys of Smith Island, Annemessex River, Pocomoke River, and Whitehall Creek for Pre-historic and Historic sites. Maryland. May through September 1991.

ARCHAEOLGICAL DIVER, GAI Consultants - Salem River, New Jersey, diving investigations of magnetometer survey anomalies, May 1991.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDER, Engineering-Science Inc. (ES) - South Hill, Virginia, full-scale excavation (Phase III) of an early 19th century cemetery, April through May 1991.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDER, (ES) - Manassas, Virginia and South River, Maryland test excavations (Phase I and II) for Pre-historic and Historic sites, February through April 1991.

ARCHAEOLOGY INTERSHIP, Maryland Historical Trust and the University of Maryland. February through August 1990.

RESEARHER/ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVER, *Totness* search, survey and magnetometer anomalies investigations for the Eighteenth Century English merchant ship burnt at the mouth of the West River. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. August 1990.

RESEARCHER/DATABASE COORDINATOR, archival investigations for survey season, database development, incorporation and tracking of underwater archaeology functions on computers. June through August 1990.

RESEARCHER, archival research on the English merchant ship *Totness.* February through May 1990.

MEMBER TECHNICAL STAFF, American Systems Corporation, Northern Virginia developed and maintained various projects for Defense Contracting firm in the Navy's Submarine community. September 1983 through April 1991.

DIGITAL ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN, Bendix Corporation, Greenbelt Maryland, involved with satellite tracking and repairing of NASA satellite monitoring equipment. November 1981 through August 1983.

ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN, U.S. Coast Guard, performed various tasks in maintaining a LORAN transmitting station. November 1977 through August 1981.

SKILLS: American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS) full member, archival research, captain's license course, conservation of artifacts (field and laboratory), electronics maintenance, PADI dive master, remote sensing (Hypack software, magnetometers, and side scan sonar), small engine repair, and report writing.

PUBLICATIONS

Draft *Phase I Underwater Survey for the Revolutionary War "Fort Horn" in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*

Draft *Phase I Underwater Survey of Back Creek in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Continued)
Stephen Richard Bilicki

Draft *Phase I Underwater Survey on Eastern Bay in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.*

2006 *Search for the War of 1812 Mary Tender, Maryland.* NOAA Grant Number: OE-2004-016. Prepared for the NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration. Copy in the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2005 *Phase I Underwater Survey in the Bodkin Creek Waterway of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2003 *Phase I Underwater Survey on the Susquehanna River in Cecil and Harford Counties, Maryland.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2003 *A Phase I survey Upper Elk River Cecil County, Maryland.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2000 *A Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources on the Magothy River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2000 *Wreckage in the Sand – Van Driescche Wreck* (Site 18WO225). Nicole Diehlmann, ed. IN CONTEXT, A Newsletter of the Maryland Historical Trust. Volume 8, Number 1, February 2000, Page 5.

1999 *Review of the Maryland Gazette and Comparison to Secondary Sources.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

1999 *"Wreckage in the Sand* (Video)". Written by and co-produced with Brian Prince, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, Office of Public Information for the Assateague Island National Seashore Park, Maryland Visitor Center.

1999 *A Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.* Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

1999 *"Wharf, Mining and Production: A Nineteenth-Century Waterfront Alum Mining Operation".* Underwater Archaeology. Published by The society for Historical Archaeology, Ronald L. Michael, and Editor. Tucson, AZ.

1998 *Historic Alum Works Uncovered.* Nicole Diehlmann, ed. IN CONTEXT, A Newsletter of the Maryland Historical Trust. Volume 6, Number 4, November 1998, Page 3.

1996 *A Survey of Submerged Cultural Resources Activities in Coastal and Great Lakes States.* Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) File Report 008, Crownsville, Maryland.

1996 *Briefing Report on the Choptank River U.S. Navy Martin PBM Mariner, Talbot County, Maryland: and history of the Glenn L. Martin Company.* Submitted to the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program, Crownsville, Maryland.

- - - -, Ronald C. Chambers and Bruce F. Thompson
1995 *Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP), 1995 U.S.S. TULIP (18ST644) Project Field Procedures and Historical Materials.* Crownsville, Maryland.

- - - -, and Lukas A. Strout
1994 *Maryland - Delaware Cooperative Offshore Sand Resource Investigations.* Submitted to State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey.

1991 *TOTNESS; The Times of an English Merchant Vessel.* Hettie L. Ballweber, ed. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 4: 8-9.

CURRICULUM VITAE
(Continued)
Stephen Richard Bilicki

Draft *The Search for the English Merchant Ship Totness.* Prepared for the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program, Crownsville, Maryland.

1990 *Review of the Maryland Gazette and Comparison to Secondary Sources.* Submitted to Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

PAPERS PRESENTED

2006 *Underwater Session Introduction:* Fourth Consecutive Underwater Session at MAACs. 36th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference at Virginia Beach, Virginia. Underwater Archaeology Session Chair and Organizer.

2005 *Scratching the surface*: Some geophysical results from Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program's remote sensing surveys. 35th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference at Rehobeth Bach, Delaware. Underwater Archaeology Session Chair and Organizer.

2004 *"Mission Impossible? Locating the Ferromagnetic Cultural Resources in the Chesapeake Bay.* 34th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference at Rehobeth Bach, Delaware. Co-Program Chair, Underwater Archaeology Session Chair and Organizer.

2003 *"Fort Horn – Found? Underwater Archeological Remote Sensing Survey and Diver Testing of Possible Revolutionary War Fort Site".* 33rd Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference at Virginia Beach, Virginia. Underwater Archaeology Session Chair and Organizer.

2000 *"Chesapeake and Ohio Canal History".* 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at Quebec City, Canada. Session Chair.

1999 *"Assateague Shipwreck".* Annual Conference for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, St. Mary's City, Maryland. Session Chair and Organizer.

1999 *"Troost Alum Works: The First Alum Mining and Production Facility in America".* 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at Salt Lake City, Utah.

1997 *"The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program: A Focus on Submerged Cultural Resources and Their Management".* 27th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference at Ocean City, Maryland.

1992 *"GILDART, TOTNESS AND MARYLAND WATERS; An analysis of connections between Liverpool and Maryland in the later part of the Eighteenth Century".* 1992 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at Kingston, Jamaica.

1991 *"ANNALS OF FAME REVISITED; An analysis of the English Merchant Ship Totness".* 2nd Annual Conference on Anne Arundel County Archaeology.

1991 *"GILDART, TOTNESS AND MARYLAND WATERS; An analysis of connections between Liverpool and Maryland in the later part of the Eighteenth Century".* 58th Annual Meeting, Eastern States Archaeological Federation.