

FOMB Speaker Bios & Zoom Programs, 2025-2026

All talks 7:00pm on 2nd Wednesday of each month, October-May

Check www.fomb.org home page prior to each presentation for log in link detail.

October 08, 2025

Voter ID; Solving No Problems

Matt Dunlap, Maine Auditor, Shenna Bellows, Maine Secretary of State



Matt Dunlap

Shenna Bellows, Photo: Spectrum News-Susan Cover

Matt Dunlap of Old Town is Maine's 23rd State Auditor. Prior to that, he served seven terms as the 47th and 49th Secretary of State and was in the Maine House of Representatives for four terms representing Old Town and the Indian Island Voting District, where he chaired the Joint Standing Committees on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and Government Oversight, and was a member of the House Standing Committee on Elections. Dunlap's work resulted in the development of the Lifetime Hunting and Fishing License endowment, the establishment of the Office of Program Evaluation and Governmental Accountability, the development of the Central Voter Registration system and Ranked-Choice Voting among many other policy developments.

Matt was a member of President Trump's Advisory Commission on Election Integrity in 2017, which Trump dissolved after Dunlap successfully litigated that the Commission was not acting transparently or in good faith.

Along with his day job, Dunlap is President of the Board of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, Treasurer of the New England Outdoor Writers Association, Chair of the Episcopal Diocesan Council on Indigenous Relations, is the last founding board member of the Maine Youth Fish and Game Association, and is also a member of the University of Maine Board of Visitors and the University of Maine "M" Club.

A former board member of the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine, Matt served as Executive Director in between terms as Secretary of State. He is also an award-winning columnist for *The Northwoods Sporting Journal*. Previously, Dunlap served as a member of the Maine State-Wabanaki Child Welfare Truth and Reconciliation Commission and many other boards and commissions. He holds a bachelor's degree in history and a master's degree in literature from the University of Maine, and resides in Old Town with his wife, the Hon. Michelle Dunphy, Assistant Clerk of the Maine House of Representatives. They have an adult child, Emily Dunlap

of Levant, who is a University of Maine graduate and is the band director at the Nokomis Middle School in Newport.

Shenna Bellows is Maine's 50th and first female Secretary of State. She's led implementation of reforms like automatic voter registration and online voter registration in her state and has taken strong stands against Donald Trump – like when she ruled that he wasn't eligible for the 2024 ballot because of his incitement of the insurrection of January 6. Bellows is used to speaking truth to power – and was Executive Director of the ACLU of Maine before she entered elected office. Shenna also understands the dangers this moment poses to our democracy, having led Maine's Holocaust and Human Rights Center for several years.

Bellow was one of the leaders of Maine's marriage equality campaign, and she and her husband waited to marry until their gay and lesbian friends and family could. She helped win that campaign by launching Republicans for the Freedom to Marry out of the ACLU even though she's a Democrat, and that kind of bipartisan coalition building helped her turn a red district blue when she was elected to a state senate district that voted for her and Donald Trump in 2016. Growing up in rural Maine without electricity or running water made her Maine tough. In her spare time, she runs half-marathons or goes birdwatching in the Maine woods with her husband Brandon.

Vampires, Werewolves and Voter Fraud: Will Voter ID Succeed Where Garlic and Holy Water Have Failed? The “Voter ID for Maine” citizen's initiative refuses to die and will be a referendum question on the November ballot. FOMB is highlighting this issue because we are a nation of laws and a long-running experiment in democracy. Key to experimental success or failure; whether in the crafting and enforcement of environmental laws or in other areas, is voter participation. We believe any measure that makes voter participation more difficult is the first step in the death of democracy and it matters not your political persuasion, participation is fundamental.

The League of Women Voters of Maine (LWVME) opposes this initiative, considering it a form of voter suppression. The voter ID requirement proposed by this campaign would be one of the most restrictive anywhere in the country. It would require photo ID to vote and to vote absentee, and it would exclude a number of currently accepted IDs.

But that's not all. The [legislation behind the referendum](#) is also an attack on absentee voting. It will repeal ongoing absentee voting, where a voter can sign up to have an absentee ballot mailed to them automatically for each election cycle, and it limits the use and number of absentee ballot dropboxes to the point where some towns may find it impractical to offer them. It makes it impossible for voters to request an absentee ballot over the phone. It prevents an authorized third party from delivering an absentee ballot, a service that many elderly and disabled Mainers rely on.

Absentee voting is [safe and secure](#) and a popular way to vote for many Mainers. We should be looking for ways to make it more convenient for Maine voters to cast their ballots, not putting obstacles in their way.

LWVME feels this campaign is a broad attack on voting rights that, if implemented, would disenfranchise many Maine people. It's disappointing to see Mainers try to impose these barriers on their fellow Mainers' right to vote when this state is justly proud of its [high voter participation rates](#). These restrictions can and will harm every type of voter, with [senior](#) and [rural](#) voters

experiencing the worst of the disenfranchisement. It will be costly, too. Taxpayers will be on the hook to pay for a new system that is unnecessary, expensive, and harmful to Maine voters.

All of the [evidence](#) suggests that voter IDs [don't prevent](#) voter fraud. Maine has safeguards in place to prevent fraud, cyber attacks, and other kinds of foul play that would attempt to subvert our elections. This proposal is being [imported](#) to Maine from an out-of-state playbook (see the latest [Ohio voter suppression law](#)) that just doesn't fit Maine. The "Voter ID for Maine" campaign will likely mislead Mainers into thinking that requiring an ID isn't a big deal, but it will have immediate impacts on eligible voters. Unfortunately, that may be the whole point, and that's what the proponents of this measure will likely refuse to admit.

November 12, 2025

[The Steady State Economy for Environmental Protection](#)

Brian Czech, Executive Director, Center for Advancement of the Steady State Economy (CASSE)



Brian Czech

Brian Czech is the founding president of CASSE, and signed on as executive director in 2017. Czech served as the first conservation biologist in the history of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from 1999-2017, and concurrently is a visiting professor of natural resource economics in Virginia Tech's National Capitol Region. He is the [author of several books](#) including *Supply Shock*, *Shoveling Fuel for a Runaway Train*, and *The Endangered Species Act: History, Conservation Biology, and Public Policy*, as well as over 50 academic journal articles. His primary contributions to ecological economics pertain to the [trophic theory of money](#), the [process of technological progress](#), and the political "[steady state revolution](#)." Czech is a frequent speaker, moderator, commentator, and regular contributor to the [Steady State Herald](#). He has a B.S. from the University of Wisconsin, an M.S. from the University of Washington, and a Ph.D. from the University of Arizona. Brian has been designated an "eco-champion" by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility, an "eco-hero" by Ecohearth, and one of the "top 100 inspirational leaders" by the Post-Growth Institute.

The mission of [CASSE](#) is to advance the steady state economy, with stabilized population and consumption, as a policy goal with widespread public support. We pursue this mission by:

- Educating citizens, organizations, and policy makers on the conflict between economic growth and (1) environmental protection, (2) ecological and economic sustainability, and (3) national security and international stability;
- Promoting the steady state economy as a desirable alternative to economic growth;

- Studying the means to establish a steady state economy.

Efforts toward environmental protection are like an exercise in futility when economic growth is the overriding policy goal. Economic growth — increasing production and consumption of goods and services in the aggregate — entails a growing human population and consumption. Environmental deterioration will continue until society adopts the steady state economy as the sustainable alternative to growth. CASSE has been the leading organization in advancing the steady state economy for over 25 years. In this presentation, Brian Czech provides the highlights of “steady statesmanship” in domestic policy, international affairs, and social movements.

December 10, 2025

[Return to the Sky](#)

Tina Morris, Ornithologist, Wildlife Biologist & Author



Tina Morris

Tina Morris, raised in a large family and surrounded by myriad orphaned creatures both domestic and wild, was imbued with a lifelong love of animals. After a few wrong turns and a stormy relationship with science in college, she found a way to make her life’s ambition—rescuing endangered birds of prey—into a reality. Tina earned her undergraduate degree from Oberlin College and her graduate degree in ornithology and wildlife biology from Cornell University, where she helped develop the first techniques for releasing introduced Bald Eagles. Her field research ultimately became the instruction manual for eagle restoration programs in other eastern states. Tina was formally inducted as an honorary Iroquois into the [Confederacy of Six Nations](#) for her work returning the Bald Eagle to the nation’s skies.

In [Return to the Sky](#), Tina Morris, one of the first women to engage in a raptor reintroduction program, shares her remarkable story that is as much about the human spirit as it is about birds of prey.

In the spring of 1975, on the eve of the US Bicentennial, Tina was selected to reintroduce Bald Eagles into New York State in the hope that the species could eventually repopulate eastern North America. Young and female in a male-dominated field, Tina was handed an assignment to rehabilitate a population that had been devastated by the effects of DDT. The challenges were prodigious—there was no model to emulate for a bird of the eagle’s size, for one—but Tina soon

found that her own path to self-discovery and confidence-building was deeply connected with the survival of the species she was chosen to protect.

Ultimately, Tina spent two years playing “mother” to seven eaglets at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, east of Seneca Falls in New York. Driven by her passion, she discovered unknown reserves of patience, determination, and grit.

At a time when the mass extinction of bird species is a critical global topic, *Return to the Sky* reminds us how, with a mix of common sense, resilience, and resolve, humans can be effective stewards of the natural world.

To take a peek at the book, you can go to <https://www.chelseagreen.com/product/return-to-the-sky/?srsltid=AfmBOoobu2A1x3yS8JYf0cLEoN43lfzms18qkH1dYkR0WN97fgMW0D-h>

January 14, 2026

PFAS Distribution in Lower Casco & Merrymeeting Bay Watersheds

Chris Aepli, Environmental Chemist & Senior Research Scientist, Bigelow Ocean Lab for Ocean Sciences



Chris Aepli, Photo: www.pointofviewhelicopters.com

Christoph Aepli is an environmental chemist and senior research scientist at [Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences](#) in East Boothbay, Maine. He leads a research program in marine pollution and a testing center for "forever chemicals" (PFAS). Chris studies the fate of organic chemicals in aquatic environments, with a focus on PFAS and oil residues from marine oil spills. His current work includes tracing the sources and pathways of PFAS in coastal waters such as Casco Bay. Aepli's research investigates the physical and chemical processes that control how these contaminants move, change, and affect marine life.

This project collected and shared data about the distribution, levels, and source contributions of PFAS in Casco Bay and its watershed including the Kennebec and Androscoggin River and Merrymeeting Bay. It includes bay-wide sampling, comprehensive PFAS analysis, assessment of source contributions (from facility effluent, stormwater, leachate from biosolid and firefighting foam impacted sites), and engagement with stakeholders and decision makers.

PFAS are a large group of emerging contaminants that are of national concern for ecosystem and human health. PFAS have multiple sources and primarily travel via groundwater and surface water, and, therefore, reach coastal ecosystems. The large number of PFAS compounds in the

environment as well as the lack of detailed PFAS data in estuaries represents a major uncertainty about the scale and sources of the coastal PFAS problem. For Casco Bay, the sparse available data from water, sediment, and biota show that PFAS are present at highly variable concentrations, with several potential sources.

This project's comprehensive sampling and PFAS analysis of 40 compounds provide high-quality baseline data. Statistical analysis of PFAS data will delineate the importance of various sources of PFAS into the lower watershed and in particular look at effects of the BNAS PFAS spill. This project aims to provide guidance to decision makers for appropriate source control measures and regulations to ensure the long-term health of Casco Bay.

February 11, 2026

Quiet Communities

Jamie Banks, Founder & President, Quiet Communities



Jamie Banks

Jamie Banks, [Quiet Communities](#)' (QC) Founder and President, is a health care and environmental scientist with an extensive background in health outcomes and economics, environmental behavior, and policy, who brings a multifaceted perspective to her work. In the decade since she founded QC, she has assembled a team of 40+ operational and advisory team members and has been responsible for overall strategic and operational planning, program and team development, research, educational initiatives, conferences, advisory services, customer acquisition, alliances, and business planning. She is the author of several peer review publications, a presenter at national and international scientific meetings, and an invited presenter at local, state, and federal government hearings.

During her career in health care, she held senior consulting positions at Abt Associates, Charles River Associates International, and ML Strategies, the consulting arm of Mintz Levin - working on new medical technologies, market opportunities, and economic value. In 2007, she turned her attention to environmental health and climate change, first founding Planet Rewards, a company pioneering a corporate platform to promote eco-friendly behaviors, and then founding Quiet Communities in 2013 to help find solutions to problems of harmful noise and pollution affecting communities. In addition to her role at QC, she chairs the Noise & Health Committee at the American Health Association (APHA) and is leading efforts to develop policy statements around noise and related pollution. The first APHA policy statement, Noise as a Public Health Hazard, was published in 2021. Jamie holds a PhD in Social Policy/Health Economics from the University of Kent, UK, and earned masters' degrees from Dartmouth Medical School and MIT.

Harm from noise, as affirmed by the [American Public Health Association](#), is a public health crisis. Noise is known to cause severe cardiovascular impacts, to delay childhood development, to impact mental health, and lead to metabolic diseases. When noise is excessive and causes harm, it needs to be addressed. Quiet and natural soundscapes have become precious commodities. Leaf blowers, helicopters, tractors, chain saws, motorcycles, wood chippers, workplace machinery, traffic and airplanes are just a few sources of noise that are imperiling public health. [OSHA](#) notes that exposure to high levels of noise can cause permanent hearing loss. Neither surgery nor a hearing aid can correct this type of hearing loss. Short term exposure to loud noise can cause a temporary change in hearing (your ears may feel plugged) or a ringing in your ears (tinnitus). These short-term problems may go away within a few minutes or hours after leaving the noise. However, repeated exposure can lead to permanent tinnitus and/or hearing loss.

Loud noise can create physical and psychological stress, reduce economic and other productivity, interfere with communication and concentration, trigger PTSD and contribute to accidents and injuries by making it difficult to hear warning signals, but the problems with noise are not limited to the workplace. The effects of noise can be profound, affecting neighbors, communities and wildlife in the environment and causing psychological as well as physiological stresses. The little-known [Noise Control Act](#) was passed in 1972 but remains toothless years later despite 1990 amendments to the [Clean Air Act](#) where noise pollution is addressed in Part IV, §7641.

The health of more than 100 million Americans is at risk, with children among the most vulnerable. Noise-related costs range in the hundreds of billions of dollars per year. Yet, the United States has no federal standards for non-occupational noise exposure.

March 11, 2026

SLIME ME

Karen Coluzzi, Entomologist & State Survey Coordinator, Maine Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry



Karen Coluzzi

Karen Coluzzi is an entomologist with the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry in the Plant Health Division. She is the State Survey Coordinator for exotic pests and administers the [Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey](#) (CAPS) Program. The CAPS Program, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), provides a mechanism for early detection of foreign plant pests and

diseases that could be harmful to our agricultural and natural resources. Karen coordinates exotic pest detection surveys throughout the state and works with industry and stakeholders to raise awareness of harmful exotic pests. She received her Master of Science degree in entomology from the University of Maine in 2005.

With a federal grant in 2024, the CAPS program enacted a citizen science project to help detect exotic terrestrial snails and slugs that are on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's watchlist. These are species that can cause serious threats to our nation's plant resources, food supply, livestock and human health if they are introduced and become established. Conducting trapping and visual surveys for these species are time consuming, inefficient, and ineffective for a small staff, but with the public's help, more ground can be covered. Promoting the use of iNaturalist, Karen and her colleagues have been able to monitor the iNaturalist project page, [SLIME ME](#) for any suspicious invasive snails and slugs. In addition, the iNaturalist observations can be compared with the list compiled in Martin's, Terrestrial Snails and Slugs (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of Maine published in 2000 (Northeastern Naturalist 7(1): 33-88) to help determine if some species have gone extinct, have been misidentified, or are new to the state.

Karen will present information on terrestrial snails and slugs known in Maine, exotic snails and slugs on the USDA's watchlist, and how to observe, photograph, and upload finds to iNaturalist to help with the hunt.

April 08, 2026

New England Horses, Sugar & Slavery in the 18th Century

Charlotte Carrington-Farmer, Professor of History, Roger Williams Univ.



Charlotte Carrington-Farmer

Dr. Charlotte Carrington-Farmer is a Professor of History, and she specialises in early American History. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 2010, and she has a keen research interest in dissent in seventeenth-century New England. Her book, [Roger Williams and His World](#), (Peterborough, Ontario: Broadview Press, 2024), sets Roger Williams in his wider Atlantic world context. She has published book chapters on two seventeenth-century dissenters, see: "Thomas Morton" in: *Atlantic Lives: Biographies that Cross the Ocean* (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2014) and "Roger Williams and the Architecture of Religious Liberty," in *Law and Religion and the Liberal State* (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2020.) Building on her interest in Roger Williams, she has published an article on his wife, Mary Williams, entitled: "More than Roger's Wife: Mary Williams and the Founding of Providence." *The New England Quarterly*, vol. 97, no. 3, Sept. 2024: 308-44.

Carrington-Farmer also has an active research interest in non-human animal history, specifically equine history. Her research examines the breeding and export of horses from New England to the West Indies in the eighteenth century, and its intersection with enslaved lives and labour. She has published a chapter entitled: “Trading Horses in the Eighteenth Century: Rhode Island and the Atlantic World,” in Kristen Guest and Monica Mattfeld, eds., *Equine Cultures: Horses, Human Society, and the Discourse of Modernity, 1700-Present* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2019), which won the Association of College and Research Libraries “Outstanding Academic Title” award in 2019. She has published an article entitled: “The Rise and Fall of the Narragansett Pacer,” *Rhode Island History*, Winter/Spring 2018, vol. 76, no. 1: 1-38. The article was accompanied by a travelling exhibition on the Narragansett Pacer horse through Rhode Island Historical Society. Her most recent research in the field of equine history centres on mules, see: “Shipping Mules in the Eighteenth-Century: New England’s Equine Exports to the West Indies,” in Elodie Peyrol-Kleiber, Lou Roper, Agnès Delahaye, and Bertrand Van Ruymbeke, eds., *Agents of Empires: Companies, Commerce, and Colonies 1500-1800*, (Manchester: University of Manchester Press, 2024.) Dr. Carrington-Farmer has a forthcoming chapter surveying equines in Atlantic history with Oxford University Press: “Horses in the Early Modern Atlantic World,” in Trevor Burnard, ed., *Oxford Bibliographies in Atlantic History*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2025.) Her book manuscript in progress, which received a New England Regional Fellowship Consortium research grant, is tentatively titled: *Equine Atlantic: New England’s Eighteenth-Century Horse Trade to the West Indies*.

Dr. Carrington-Farmer has reviewed books for the *Journal of American History*, *The New England Quarterly*, *Connecticut History Review*, *History: Reviews of New Books*, *Equine History Collective*, and *The American Historical Review*. She has written pieces for *The Junto*, *The Spectacle of Toleration*, and *Newport Historical Society* blogs, and recorded podcasts for the Knowing Animals series. Carrington-Farmer was a featured historian in several episodes of the multi-award-winning documentary series, *Slatersville: America’s First Mill Village*, which premiered on Rhode Island PBS in 2022.

New England horses, sugar & slavery in the 18th Century formed something of an equine empire, with horses dominating every aspect of the early modern Atlantic world in a way that is almost inconceivable today. Horses were central to trade, labor, war, mobility, structures of power, and empire building. The breeding of riding and draft horses for exportation to the West Indies was an integral part of New England’s economy throughout the long eighteenth century. New England’s landscape was naturally well-suited to raising horses, and the region was perfectly poised geographically with pre-existing provisioning connections. Whilst local markets were significant to the industry, the primary driver was the sugar plantations in the West Indies. By the turn of the eighteenth century, horses were at forefront of the trading markets which dominated the busy aquatic highway between New England and the West Indies. In the West Indies, equines were not only essential for riding, travel, and fertilizing the fields, but most importantly as draft animals on sugar plantations. New England’s horse trade was part of the competing chain of supply and demand for animal labor, and rival empires fiercely guarded the equines that powered their sugar mills and profits. For New Englanders, shipping equine cargo was a risky business, but a profitable one.

May 13, 2026

Indigenous Maritime Culture in N. America

Lincoln Paine, Maritime Historian



Lincoln Paine

Lincoln Paine is a maritime historian, author, editor, and curator whose books include the award-winning [The Sea and Civilization: A Maritime History of the World](#) (Knopf, 2013), [Down East: A Maritime History of Maine](#) (Tilbury House, 2000), and [Ships of the World: An Historical Encyclopedia](#) (Houghton Mifflin, 1997). Paine is President, [North American Society for Oceanic History \(NASOH\)](#) and Visiting Scholar, [Center for Oceans and Coastal Law, University of Maine School of Law](#)

The Sea and Civilization won the [Maine Literary Award for Nonfiction](#) and a [Mountbatten Maritime Award](#) from the Maritime Foundation (UK), and made “best of” lists in *Choice*, *Booklist*, and *The Telegraph* (UK). The New York Public Library and *Library Journal* recognized *Ships of the World* as an outstanding reference source.

Paine’s articles and reviews have been published in a wide variety of journals and magazines including *The Daily Beast*, *Foreign Affairs* (online), *France Forum*, *Global Geneva*, *International Journal of Maritime History*, *Nautical Research Journal*, *Naval History*, *The Northern Mariner/Le Marin du Nord*, *Professional Mariner*, and *Sea History*.

From 2009 to 2012, Paine was the guest curator and archivist of the Norman H. Morse Collection of Ocean Liner Materials at the Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine in Portland, Maine. He is chair of the board of the Maine Maritime Museum in Bath, Maine, which [marineinsight.com](#) named one of the ten best maritime museums in the world.

He has lectured on topics across the broad spectrum of maritime enterprise, including literature of the sea, exploration, museum curatorship, decorative arts, maritime law, trade, and naval history. A frequent guest in academic settings, he has spoken at NOVA University of Lisbon; Ocean University of China, Qingdao; Leiden University, the Netherlands; Tulane Law School; Tufts University; College of the Atlantic; the Naval War College; and the U.S. Naval Academy, among others.

Paine has participated in public affairs forums including the Commonwealth Club of California; Engelsberg Seminar, Avesta, Sweden; *Times of India* LitFest, Mumbai; and Arctic Futures Institute. He has also addressed trade associations such as the Women in International Shipping and Transportation Association (WISTA) and the Propeller Club. He is a frequent presenter at meetings of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH), the International

Maritime History Association, and the World History Association and its affiliate the New England Regional WHA.

His radio appearances include PRI's *The World* (Boston), BBC Radio 3 (UK), The John Batchelor Show (New York City), and Crosscurrents with Hana Baba, KALW Public Radio (San Francisco).

A graduate of Columbia College, Paine has helped organize four tall ship events, including Operation Sail '76 (for the U.S. Bicentennial) and OpSail '86/Salute to Liberty. Before turning to writing fulltime, he spent fourteen years as a non-fiction and reference book editor in New York. He is on the editorial board of *The Northern Mariner/Le Marin du Nord*, and has also served as an editor of *Sea History* magazine and [*Itinerario: Journal of Imperial and Global Interactions*](#).

Before the 1950s, if you wanted to get to the Americas, you had to come by boat. This was true of the waves of celebrities aboard art deco-inspired ocean liners, of nineteenth-century European immigrants, of enslaved Africans from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, and of Spanish, English, and other European conquistadors from the late fourteenth century. It was also true of successive waves of people who, starting around 15,000 years ago, migrated from Northeast Asia to North America and then spread south, east, and, as the ice sheet retreated, north, many of them relying on rivers and lakes for migration, fishing, hunting, and exchange. This talk will sketch the broad outlines of Native Americans' use of waterways and watercraft over the many millennia before Europeans even imagined such a thing as the Americas.



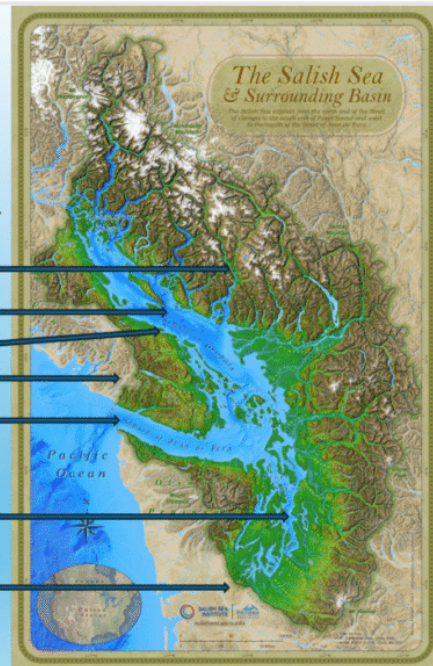
Native American (perhaps a man named Wasco) with a dugout canoe near Celilo Falls on the Columbia River in Oregon, 1897. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Native North American Culture Areas



Salish Sea

- British Columbia
- STRAIT OF GEORGIA
- Comox, B.C.
- Vancouver Island
- STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
- PUGET SOUND
- Washington State



Salish Sea map courtesy Salish Sea Institute, Western Washington University, salishsea.wvu.edu. Native North American Culture Areas courtesy the Smithsonian Institution.

Lincoln Paine, "Indigenous Maritime Culture in North America"
A presentation for Maine's First Ship, Bath Freight Shed, Bath, Maine — 23 July 2025

Provisional Timeline of Early Native America

±20000 BCE	End of the ice age begins	4000 BCE	Boreal forests spread north
13200–10000 BCE	Glacial Lake Missoula		
13000–8000 BCE	<i>Paleoindian Period</i>	3000 BCE	Oldest known dugouts, Newnans Lake (Gainesville, Florida)
13000–12000 BCE	Gault/Friedkin (Texas) and Page-Ladson (Florida) sites	2500 BCE	Maritime Archaic (Maine) and Arctic Small Tool Tradition began
12200 BCE	Monte Verde site occupied, Chile	1500 BCE	First clam gardens on the Salish Sea
11500 BCE	Arlington Springs Woman, Channel Island, California	1236 BCE	Poverty Point Mound A erected
10000–8000 BCE	Lake Algonquin/Champlain Sea	1000 BCE–1000 CE	<i>Woodland Culture</i>
9100 BCE	Oldest North American fish weir off Prince of Wales Island	850 BCE–1500 CE	<i>Ceramic Period</i> (Maine)
9000–8000 BCE	Mississippi River transitions from braided to meander stream	600 BCE	Oldest canal in North America (Florida)
9000 BCE	LSU Campus Mounds—oldest manmade structures in the Americas	5000 BCE	<i>Dorset Culture</i> (Arctic)
8000 BCE	Ice age ends	1 BCE	The Great Lakes reach their current levels
8000–1000 BCE	<i>Archaic Period</i>	500± CE	<i>Tomol</i> —Chumash plank boat (S. California)
6800 BCE	<i>Aleut Maritime Tradition</i>	600 CE	Comox fish weir complex (Salish Sea)
5000 BCE	Maine Coast stabilizes	1000 CE	<i>Thule Culture</i> sweeps from Alaska to Greenland
		1000–1500	<i>Mississippian Culture</i>
		1054	Cahokia (Illinois) "Big Bang"

The End

Thanks for Coming!