

## Public comment:--Banana River and Indian River lagoon status---- District 2

I have read the entire Indian River Lagoon project plan. In general; it's a good summary of the various contributors to the condition of the Lagoon. Unfortunately the priorities of actions and where funding should be expended are not in sync with public opinion and common logic. In CC District 2 Commissioner Lober and his staff started evaluating the various indicated causes of lagoon damage in early December 2018. The first concern was with our central sewage treatment plants. I am happy to report that the three major Treatment plants in D2, i.e. The Sykes Creek plant, the Cocoa Beach Plant, and the Cape Canaveral plant are operating in an efficient manner, have excess capacity to process with no discharges to the Lagoon. I urge each of the other commissioners if they have not already done so the visit the waste treatment plants in their districts and gain a firsthand understanding of the Central Sewage disposal systems and determine if the plants are OK and the infrastructure leading to them are in good condition..

I think we could all agree that leakage of Raw Untreated sewage into the lagoon is unacceptable and when it occurs it is probably the greatest threat. What was discovered is that many of the main lines that bring raw sewage to the plants in D2 are decayed and in need of repair or replacement and have been part of the problem for some time. This should be **the 1<sup>st</sup> priority**, to assure that the existing central sewer system is not contributing to the problem, in my observation this is the largest contributor. **The 2<sup>nd</sup> priority** should be conversion of septic systems within 100 ft of the Lagoon to a Central sewer system that is properly operating and maintained. The IRL Plan identifies key Zones that fit this category. These should be expedited without delay. I have encountered what appears to be a overburdened bureaucratic process for getting these projects expedited. A more streamlined and timely process is needed to move forward.

One of the areas missing from the IRL Plan is our overpopulation of manatees. The manatee population is greater than the lagoon sea grass acreage can sustainably support. I witnessed over the last several weeks the recovery of some sea grass in the Banana river lagoon near where I live. This last weekend a "herd" of manatees essentially uprooted most of the new sea grass. Sea grass is essential for Lagoon recovery....and a major contributor to sea grass demise is the overpopulation of manatees. I recommend that the IRL planning committee contact and consult with Bob Atkins president of " Citizens for Florida's Waterways". Mr. Atkins has over 20 years of documented data with regard to sea grass demise and manatee overpopulation.

I look forward to effective use of the IRL funding and improved lagoon help.

5/21/19  
 BCC  
 Public  
 Comment  
 Mr. Toney

# Carlile Family Believed First Settlers Here 115 Years Ago

Titusville Hist  
 'pre 1920

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another in a series of Titusville pioneer families. Much of this information was furnished by Mrs. W. D. Wilson, who nine years ago interviewed Charlie Carlile, grandson of David Nathaniel Carlile, one of the first settlers in North Brevard.

reaching the age of 84. The surviving children of Andrew and Emma are Mrs. Esther Jacon, Mrs. Laura Jaudon of Tampa, Tom Carlile of St. Pierce and Alex Carlile of Denver, Colo.

The Carlile family was hardy and they learned to live well on the land in North Brevard.

In the beginning wives cooked on fireplaces. Meat was plentiful — wild turkeys, quail, ducks and deer. Deer roamed the countryside. In a herd.

Dear Saddles

Fish was abundant and many times when a cast net was spread, it was so full, the

fisherman needed an extra pair of hands to hoist it shore-out" 23 deer saddles.

Salt was obtained from Mr. Pace who had a salt works on the river east of where the American Legion Hall was later built.

Andrew was said to have killed more than 1,000 deer in his lifetime. He said he stopped hunting them since 1,000 was enough for any man to slay. One of the Carlile ones killed more than 1,500 deer.

Once in a while the Carliles bagged a bear. One time they killed three from a group of seven bears who were eating huckleberries. Carley did not think much of bear meat.

as to get marriage licenses. The Carliles had a flourishing little orange grove, which was an incentive to orange growing to everyone that came. On the place where my home was built, a house had been burned because contraband goods were stored by blockade runners.

David Carlile built a large log house across the road and to the southeast of where his grandson Charles W. Carlile later lived. The log house stood on the highest hill near the turn of the road, about a quarter of a mile south of the LaGrange Church.

David had three sons — Andrew, Laurie and Bob. Laurie was grandfather of Jim Carlile, well known around the Titusville Fire Dept. for many years.

Hardy Stock

Andrew Carlile married Miss Emma Winegard from Orange County near Conway in the early 1860's. Andrew died at the age of 58. They had 13 children.

Their youngest child was Donald "Bill" Carlile, the late husband of Mrs. Edna Carlile, Supervisor of Elections of Brevard County. Another son was Charley, who died last year shortly before

Always Mosquitoes

One of the greatest discouragement to early settlers in this area were the ever present mosquitoes.

Charley Carlile remembered seeing hogs on Merritt Island running in circles around palmetto bushes trying to brush off a swarm of mosquitoes.

He had seen mosquitoes so thick on the windward side of

The odor while it is cooking was unbearable, he reported. The Carliles brought some chickens with them to their new home in Florida. They also kept a few cows and grew corn to feed the horses and to ground into meal.

In their gardens they grew collards, turnips, cabbage and palmetto cabbage. They had sugar cane patches for syrup and they produced some of the best orange crops around.

a saw palmetto brush that for the height of three or four feet he could not tell the color of the bush.

Flies in the summertime were as annoying as mosquitoes. Smudge pots were placed strategically in houses and yards or all early settlers and their animals soon learned to stand near smudges for protection. Mosquito net veils were used in many homes and were taken on overnight jaunts.

To live in the Titusville area a century ago took hardiness, valor and determination.

Oranges from the early groves in Titusville were packed in moss, placed in big barrels and shipped by boat to Jacksonville.

As more new settlers came to the area, experiments in the citrus industry progressed. At first sail and row boats and beasts of burdens

were the only means of transportation.

Ford River

Long distances separated settlements and mails were far and few between.

In the early days, settlers had to ford the St. John's River and wait for a time when the river was down so they could cross over. If the water was high, one person would swim the horses across the river — the "lighter" happened to be on the other side.

Then he would bring the lighter back, run the wagon or buggy on it and ferry it across the river.

Mrs. W. D. Wilson gave parts of this information in a speech she compiled on Titusville to the P.E.O. Chapter in March 1958. The Star-Advocate appreciates her sharing it with us.

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