The remaining 37 survived the Bataan Death March and 3 years of POW.

Elevation in the county ranges from 483 feet at Lock 6 on earth here at Pleasant Hill; visitors in the springtime can understand why.

Two hundred years ago, the Shakers believed they were building heaven at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill. Hopewell, Paradise, and Peacefield are examples of success. Visitors can see the old blacksmith shop, the cistern for the home's water supply, the spring garden, and the large stone house with its own well. They can learn the Shakers' beliefs and workdays as they walk around the village.

The following tables show the planning guidance by rock unit type 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rock Unit Type</th>
<th>Planning Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Moderate to slight limitations. Rock excavation common; local drainage limitations. Possible contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Severe limitations. Rock excavation; locally, this rock unit may be fractured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>Moderate to slight limitations. Rock excavation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conglomerate</td>
<td>No limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudstone</td>
<td>No limitations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the bottoms of the Salt, Dix, and Kentucky Rivers, most drilled wells will be contaminated. The sand and gravel that form these streams are usually too coarse to allow much infiltration. In the bottoms of these rivers, the coarse material is usually confined in a narrow valley. These alluvial deposits can be found in the bottoms of the Salt, Dix, and Kentucky Rivers. This material is usually not favorable for well drilling because of its coarse nature. Their coarse nature tends to prevent much infiltration into these materials. Therefore, these areas are not well sites.

Environmental Protection

There are two main issues related to environmental protection. One is preserving wildlife habitat, and the other is preventing soil erosion and pollution. In the lower Salt, Dix, and Kentucky Rivers, where many homes are located, there are substantial problems with sedimentation and pollution. These problems can be controlled with erosion control measures, such as planting vegetation and constructing check dams. The U.S. Geological Survey has conducted studies on the salt marshes along the coastal area to determine the potential for erosion and pollution. These studies have been an important contribution to the development of erosion control measures.

Soil Conservation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, has developed soil conservation practices to prevent erosion and pollution. These practices include terraces, contour plowing, and strip cropping. These practices are designed to slow the flow of water and reduce its velocity. This will allow the water to soak into the soil more easily. This will prevent erosion and pollution of streams and rivers.

Sinks possible. This rock unit may need to be removed or replaced by another material. The best solution is to use a different rock unit for the foundation. The best solution is to use a different rock unit for the foundation.

The presence of caverns, cracks, etc., can be a problem for the foundation. The best solution is to use a different rock unit for the foundation.

Excellent foundation. There are no significant limitations.

Severe limitations.

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Severe limitations. Rock excavation; locally, this rock unit may be fractured.

Moderate to slight limitations. Rock excavation. 

No limitations.

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