






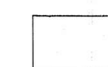



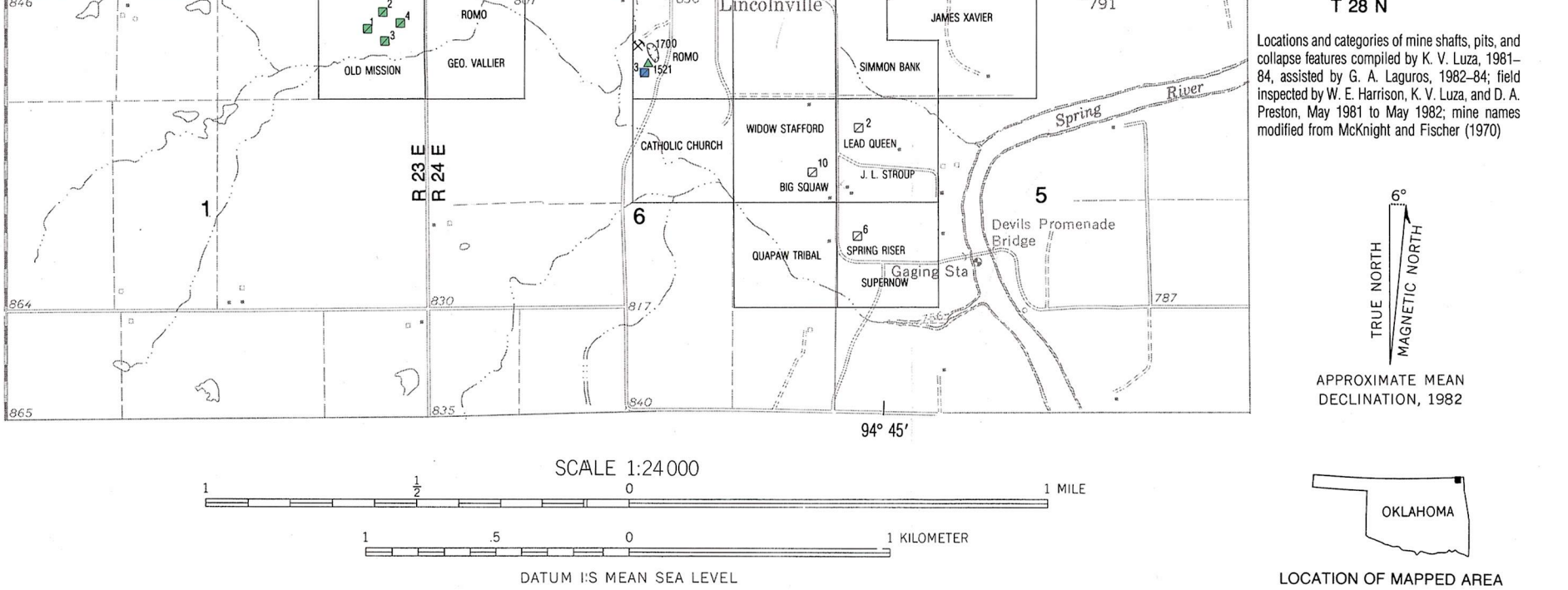
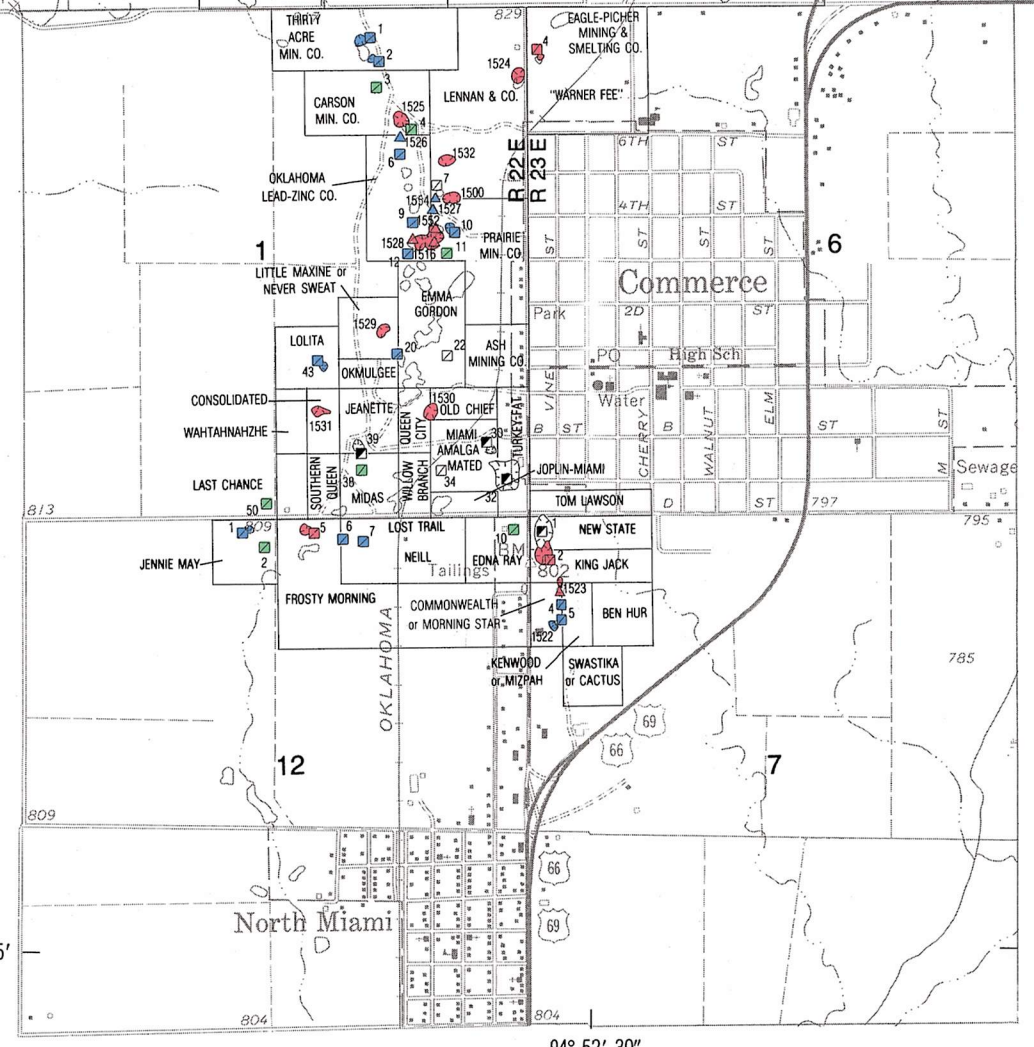


EXPLANATION

-  Open shaft; number represents identification within each section
-  Filled shaft and (or) collapse, susceptible to renewed collapse; number represents identification within each section
-  Large non-shaft-related collapse, with identification number
-  Smaller non-shaft-related collapse, with identification number
-  Filled non-shaft-related collapse, with identification number
-  Open pit, with identification number
-  Mineral-lease and (or) mineral-ownership boundary and name. Mine names in the Lincolnville area, where available, are placed adjacent to shallow prospects, development shafts, and (or) underground-mine workings that date mostly from the early 1900's

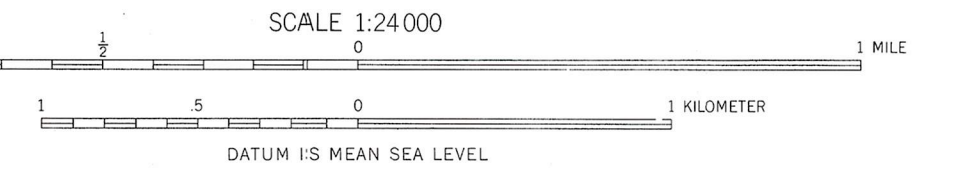
Relative sizes of surface collapse indicated by color. Size determined by measuring the maximum distance across collapse feature. Description of site conditions given in table 2 and/or table 3

-  Less than 10 feet
-  Minor, 10 to 30 feet
-  Moderate, 30 to 95 feet
-  Major, greater than 95 feet



Locations and categories of mine shafts, pits, and collapse features compiled by K. V. Luza, 1961-64, assisted by G. A. Laguros, 1982-84; field inspected by W. E. Harrison, K. V. Luza, and D. A. Preston, May 1981 to May 1982; mine names modified from McKnight and Fischer (1970)

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1982



MAP OF MINE SHAFTS, PITS, AND COLLAPSE FEATURES IN PICHER FIELD NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

By
Kenneth V. Luza and George A. Laguros
1986

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Oklahoma-Kansas quadrangles: Miami NW, 1961; Picher, 1961; and Peoria, 1960