

Recent developments in the field of *useful hard x-ray induced chemistry* synthesized a novel strontium-based CO derived material under extreme conditions. In hopes of synthesizing this material in larger quantities and in less expensive costs, we report three high-pressure Diamond Anvil Cell investigations on Tin Oxalate ( $\text{SnC}_2\text{O}_4$ ), Magnesium Oxalate ( $\text{MgC}_2\text{O}_4$ ), and Lead Oxalate ( $\text{PbC}_2\text{O}_4$ ) subjected to extreme conditions without the use of hard x-rays.  $\text{MgC}_2\text{O}_4$  were acquired up to 25 GPa, with a possible phase transition at 2.4 GPa.  $\text{SnC}_2\text{O}_4$  was pressurized up to 31 GPa inducing irreversible changes in both the Raman spectra and its qualitative properties. Three phase transitions were observed at 2.6 GPa, 15 GPa, and 20 GPa.  $\text{PbC}_2\text{O}_4$  was compressed up to 64 GPa, showing very similar behavior as in  $\text{SnC}_2\text{O}_4$ . Our results demonstrated that each material formed crystallized films after pressurization, which could indicate polymerization of new material(s).