In 1881 Franklin Osgood, who already owned an interest in the Correll mine, purchased the Lehigh Zinc Co.'s property, consisting of the Ueberroth, Old Hartman, and New Hartman mines, and organized the Friedensville Zinc Co. New smelters were erected at the Ueberroth mine and oxide furnaces at the Old Hartman mine. However, from 1881 to 1885 the ores were mainly shipped to Bergen Point, N. J., but after March, 1886, were smelted at Friedensville.

Mining operations at the Correll and New Hartman mines continued with few interruptions to November 1893, since which time the mines have all been idle. The Ueberroth mine was worked for a while in 1883 and again for a short time in 1886. The big pump of this mine was run from September 29, 1890, to September 15, 1891, but merely for the purpose of lowering the water in the Old Hartman mine.

At the present time the New Jersey Zinc Co. owns all the mines that have thus far been opened, with the exception of the Correll mine, together with considerable land adjoining.

In 1914 and 1915 core drilling was done in the region by the New Jersey Zinc Co., and later the New Hartman shaft was retimbered and the new pumps installed. For several months pumping was carried on and the mine unwatered, but conditions brought about by World War I interfered and all work ceased. The most extensive prospecting by both diamond and churn drilling was ended in 1940. Some of the structural results and other features and interpretations have been shown to the writer and are referred to later.

The Correll property was also prospected by two 500-foot diamond drill holes about 1938. Some of these results have been furnished the writer.

**Statistics of Production**

Satisfactory statistics of production are not obtainable. However, from time to time fragmentary bits of information were published in the mining journals.

From October 1853, to September 1857, the output was 4,725 tons of zinc oxide. In 1865 the production amounted to approximately 3,000 tons of zinc oxide, 3,600 tons of metallic zinc, and 3,600 casks, or 1,680 tons of sheet zinc, representing about one-half the total production of the country. The president of the Lehigh Zinc Co. stated in 1872 that in certain years 17,000 tons of ore were mined and that up to that time, about 300,000 tons had been taken from the ground.

In 1875 the Bergen Point Zinc Co. produced 500 tons of spelter and 1,000 tons of zinc oxide from the ores of the Correll mine. The Lehigh Zinc Co. produced 1,505 tons of spelter from ores obtained from Ueberroth and Hartman mines. From 1876 to 1881 the Correll mine is said to have produced about 50 tons of ore daily. The census statistics for 1880 give a production of 20,459 tons of ore.

In December 1884 the Bergen Point Zinc Co., Bergen Point, N. J., with 8 Belgian furnaces and 888 retorts, had a capacity of 2,000 tons and probably used all or nearly all New Jersey ore. The Lehigh Zinc and Iron Co., with 16 Belgian furnaces and 1,200 retorts, had a capacity of 6,000 tons, and used both New Jersey and Friedensville ores. These furnaces were at South Bethlehem and Friedensville.