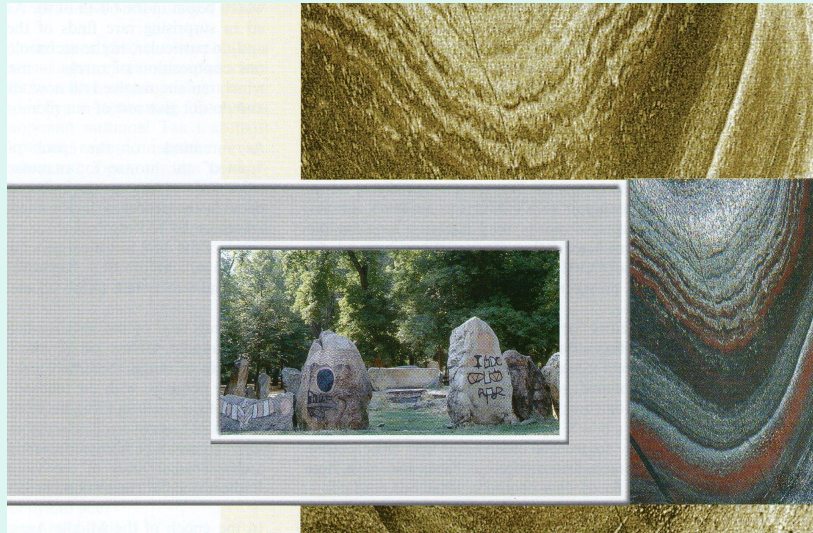


The Land of Kryvyi Rih Area



Legends of the Steppe
Territory

A Legend About the Beauty Rudana and Her Lover, the Hunter by the Name Ingulets

The Gods punished the tribe of Rudana by an awful drought, and they expected to receive the victim and the most expensive one that people had:

To have the barns crammed with goods
And, as earlier, all in abundance,
Let the best pair of young people
Offer themselves in sacrifice to the gods!

And the proud beauty Rudana together with her groom unbent and without fear, went to the sacrificial rock.

Rudana went up the rocky peaks,
Resolutely stepped to the edge,
And cried aloud: "Farewell, people!" –
And rushed as a stone downwards.
And not the fall of the body the tribe heard –
But the thunder cracked the granite!
By the impact the ground was stirred up,
And the lightning fired the zenith.

By steep flows of the rain rushed to the ground and hid both lovers. At that place two small rivers merged: the red one, as if with the blood, Saksagan and the muddy Ingulets. And on the surface of the rock there appeared the deposits of iron ore (people say it is the blood of Rudana), the excavation of which brings a considerable benefit to the citizens of Kryvyi Rih now.

Where did the name of Kryvyi Rih come from?

In 1734, after creating the New Sich, the territory of Kryvyi Rih was included into the structure of the Russian Empire. And in February, 1775, the government assigned the Zaporizhya Kish to build a post station at the place of the merge of Saksagan and Ingulets. This honourable mission was entrusted to the clerk of the Kish, Feodosy Kudlik. So, on April the 27th (May the 8th) of 1775 the state post station of Kryvyi Rih started to function with 5 Cossacks from various regiments. Thus, the 8th of May (by the new style) is the official date of the establishment of the post station at the place where the city is located today.

It is hard to explain where the name of Kryvyi Rih came from, though researchers give enough interpretation to the name of the city. In 1781, the academician V. Zuev made a record: "Kryvyi Rih means the stone cape between Saksagan and Ingulets, the one, that the small river Saksagan, in the length of five miles envelopes this capenin such a way that the fourth of the mile distance is between the two knees of the cape, that is why it carries the name Kryvyi Rih".

One more etymological version of the name is stated by the scientists of the institute of linguistics named after O. Potebnya. Scientists assert, that it resembles the large gully, which had the name, the Curve Gully (Horn). In reality, on the maps of the Novorossiyskaya province, dated 1785, the place of the lowest merge of the rivers Ingulets and Saksagan is designated as the Kryvyi Yar.

The Biography of the “Kryvorizhstal”

- Industrial life was breathed into the city by Mr. A. Pol. By his initiative, in Paris, the “Joint-stock company of iron ores of Kryvyi Rih area” (1880) was created which undertook excavation of the iron ore in the Saksagan mine. The excavation was of the open pit-type, and the first mines appeared in five years at Lihmanivskiy and Karnavatskiy deposits.
- Rapid development of the iron ore industry of Kryvbas occurred in the 90th of XIX century.
- In the 90th, Kryvyi Rih gave birth to the metallurgical industry. In 1892, the Gdantsivskiy iron works began to produce the first cast iron. In 1895 – the Vasilovsky iron works. These were the first steps of the future giant of industry.
- In the autumn of 1931, to the so called “third site” has come forty diggers. In 1933, there worked already 17000 men.



On August 4, 1934, the blast furnace “Komsomolka” has given out the first pig-iron

- Another two new blast furnaces were put into operation. And in five years, in 1939, the first Kryvyi Rih steel was received.
- On the eve of the war, in 1940, the mine “Giant” has given out 18 878 000 tons of ore.
- The peaceful and creative work was interrupted by the war.
- For more than 30 long months the fascists occupied the city.
- The Victory salute was celebrated in honour of the liberators on February 22, 1944. The history repeated itself. Kryvyi Rih again laid in ruins. It was impossible to restore the “Kryvorizhstal” at once.



Rebuilding of the destroyed was organised in three shifts.

- At the beginning of the 50th, the citizens of Kryvyi Rih have restored in complete volume not only the operation of all blast furnaces, but also the excavation of the ore.
- The post-war Kryvyi Rih became the deposit of the newest mining equipment and newest technologies.
- When another five blast furnace of the “Kryvorizhstal” blast furnace shop were put into operation, it became the largest steel making plant in the world. On the last day of 1974, the ninth blast furnace gave its pig-iron. Launching of the blooming and small-section mills have completed the transition of the “Kryvorizhstal” to a complete metallurgical cycle.

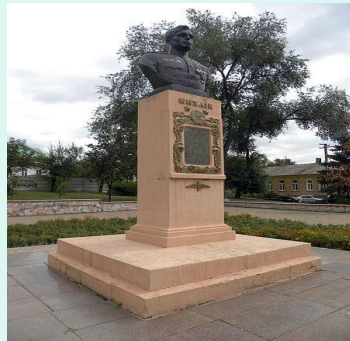


People of the Steel Character

Twice Hero of the
Soviet Union – D. Glinka



Twice Hero of the Soviet
Union – V. Mihlik



Kryvyi Rih

- **Kryvyi Rih** ([Ukrainian](#) (Ukrainian: Кривий Ріг; [Russian](#): Кривой Рог, **Krivoy Rog**) is a city in central [Ukraine](#)) is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in [Dnipropetrovsk Oblast](#)) is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to the southwest of the oblast's administrative center, [Dnipropetrovsk](#)) is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to the southwest of the oblast's administrative center, Dnipropetrovsk, at the confluence of the [Inhulets](#)) is a city in central Ukraine. It is situated in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to the southwest of the oblast's administrative center Dnipropetrovsk at the confluence of the

History

- The city was founded in the 18th century by [Zaporozhian Cossacks](#). Kryvyi Rih in Ukrainian literally means *Crooked Horn*. According to local legend, the city was founded by a crooked ([Ukrainian](#) slang for one-eyed) Cossack named *Rih*. However, records pre-dating the existence of the city refer to the area by the same name, due to the shape of the landmass formed by the merging of the river [Saksagan](#). However, records pre-dating the existence of the city refer to the area by the same name, due to the shape of the landmass formed by the merging of the river Saksagan into the [Inhulets](#).
- The area's industrial growth began in the 1880s, when European [investment](#) The area's industrial growth began in the 1880s, when European investment founded a mining [syndicate](#) The area's industrial growth began in the 1880s, when European investment founded a mining syndicate. The metallurgical works in the city, [Kryvorizhstal](#), in particular, expanded through Soviet times, and now remain some of the largest in the world.
- During the [Russian Civil War](#) During the Russian Civil War, the city and its hinterland were at the nucleus of [Nestor Makhno](#) During the Russian Civil War, the city and its hinterland were at the nucleus of Nestor Makhno's [anarchist](#) insurgency.
- During World War II, Kryvyi Rih was almost totally destroyed by the fleeing Red Army. After the war, people lived among the ruins while housing stocks were rebuilt. The housing shortage was met by innovative technological solutions, which meant temporary barracks and houses could be built quickly. The two kinds of cheap new materials [[clarification needed](#)] were used later for years afterwards.
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- Postal station Kryvyi Rih tabernacle was built by order of Peter Kalnyshevsky
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- The main street of Kryvyi Rih, the beginning of the twentieth century

From the History

Postal station Kryvvy Rih tabernacle was built by order of Peter Kalnyshevsky



The main street of Kryvvy Rih, the beginning of the twentieth century



Olexander Paul studied in detail the iron ore of Kryvvy Rih and proved their commercial value., took the further economic development Dnieper region.

Modern Kryvyi Rih

paralleling the ore [deposits](#). The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of [wild steppe vegetation](#). The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's [environmental](#) The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's environmental and [construction](#) The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's environmental and construction [safety](#) The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's environmental and construction safety is a growing problem due to abandoned [mines](#) The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's environmental and construction safety is a growing problem due to abandoned mines and [polluted](#) The city extends for 170 km from north to south paralleling the ore deposits. The city is set in the rolling steppe land surrounded by fields of sunflowers and grain. A short distance east of the city centre, there is an area along a small lake where glacial boulders were deposited. As a result, this area was never cultivated and contains one of the few remaining patches of wild steppe vegetation in the area. The city's environmental and construction safety is a growing problem due to abandoned mines and polluted ore-processing [waste](#).

The city itself is laid out with broad avenues lined by wide sidewalks. Tram lines run down the centre of the major streets. Beside the sidewalks there are usually several rows of trees such as lindens and horse chestnuts. Many people live in rows of 5 to 9 story apartment buildings that are wrapped around large inner courtyards. Many of these courtyards are also filled with trees giving the overall impression that the entire city is built in a park.

Kryvyi Rih TV Mast is a 185m tall guyed tubular steel mast built in 1960, which carries in 2 levels 3 crossbars, which run from the mast structure to the guys. All three crossbars are equipped with gangways that carry additional smaller antennas.

Kryvyi Rih is My City

Boat station on the river Saksagan



Some of the biggest flower clock in Europe

[Kryvyi Rih Metrotram](#)

Central Station



Christmas lights near
City Hall