


VILLAGE CHIATURA

1846
 WILHEM HERMANN VON ABICH founded and studied the manganese ore in the vicinities of Chiatura and Sachkhere

1876
 AKAKI TSERETELI STARTED ORE MINING between villages of Upper Rgani and Mgvimevi




Geological study the ores for its further processing later. It was continued by the direct initiative of the famous Georgian writer AKAKI TSERETELI and geologist SPIRIDON SIMONOVICH

1870

Georgian Manganese was mainly intended for EXPORT. Georgian ore deposits were utilized by England, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, USA etc. The Georgian Manganese were utilized by large metalurgical factories like AMERICAN COMPANY BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION, GERMAN KRUPP, ITALIAN ILVA.

1890

1895
 ON 4 FEBRUARY, NARROW RAILED RAILROAD LINE OF CHIATURA - SHORAPANI, was officially inaugurated - one more branch of the trans-Caucasus central main line



Extraction of deposits and its export were stably increasing and REACHED ITS PEAK. 966 000 TONS OF MANGANESE WERE EXTRECTED FROM CHIATURA MINE. Georgia was the main exporter of manganese ore - Georgia supplied 50% of the world's ore

1913

1914
 FIRST WORLD WAR I and closing of the Dardanelles strait abruptly stopped the peak of industry.

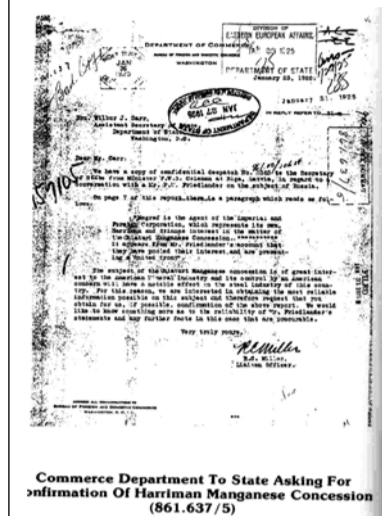
The more Chiatura was acquiring the image of the city, the more discussion regarding the city governance system introduction was taking the place. FINALLY, IN THE YEAR OF THE 1917 CHIATURA WAS DECLARED AS A CITY.



1917

1921
 THE PRODUCTION OF THE MANGANESE COMPLETELY STOPPED.

1925
 Chiatura production by concession agreement was transferred to the AMERICAN POLITICIAN AN ENTREPRENEUR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN FOR 20 YEARS. With the contract, Harriman monopolized the entire industry from extraction to export. Harriman was supposed to restore the fallen production, though his work in Chiatura was unsuccessful. THE CONTRACT TERMINATED IN 1928 AND ENTIRE PRODUCTION WAS ASSUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.



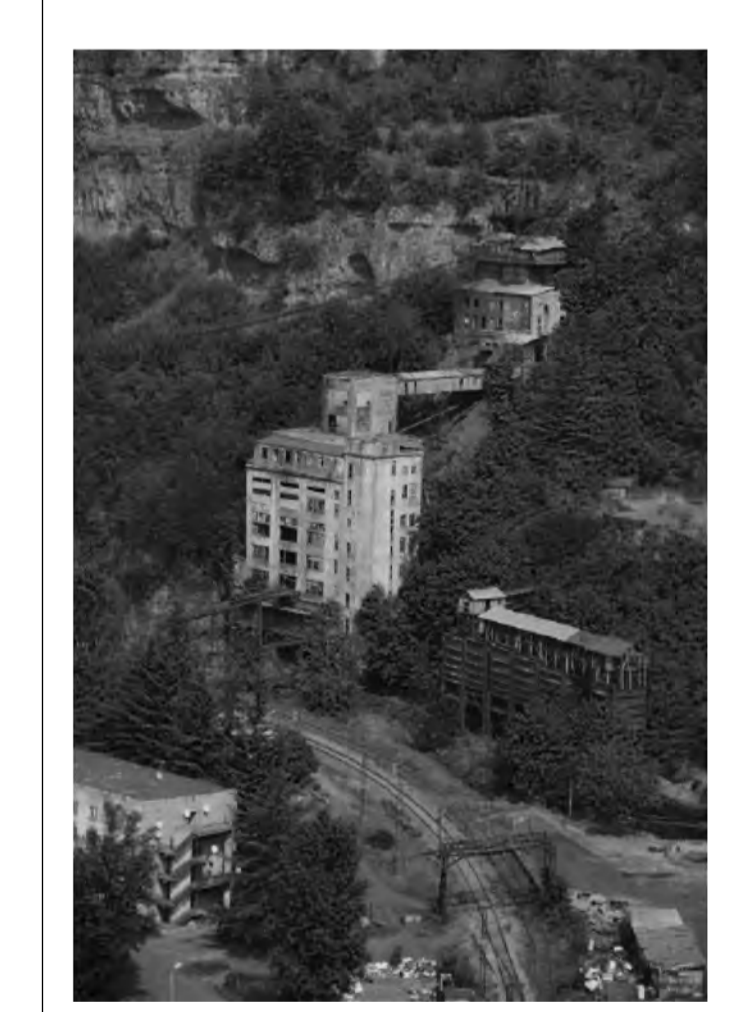
ZESTAFONI FERROALLOY FACTORY was built, which up-to-date continues to be Chiatura's Manganese ore's main user. At the same time of the Zestafoni plant construction, another ferromanganese pilot plant was built in Tbilisi



1930


1935
 THE FIRST LARGE ORE PROCESSING PLANT of the soviet period was built under the design of the German firm "KRUPP" and still know under the name "N25-bis. It is subordinated to perevisa mine

PEROXIDE ENRICHMENT ORE PROCESSING PLANT "PEROFI", the annual capacity of which amounted to 100 000 tones per annum, was build. It is subordinated to Rgani mine, being distinguished for clear, interesting layout of the rectangle, vertical openings.



1939

1953 1957
 PROCESSING PLANTS CMP 1 AND CMP 2 ARE THE LARGEST ENTERPRISES with respect to the annual capacity, which is reflected on their sizes and multitude of mutually related premises. Both of the plants are allocated on the overall industrial site.



It is believed that the FIRST ROPEWAY THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION WAS BUILT IN CHIATURA. Such one is named to be public ropeway "Chiatura - perevisa", to which another line - "Sashevardno" was added.



1953

1990
 The political and economical turmoil of the early 1990s forced the production to face difficult challenges again. THE PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE WAS DETERIORATED: Underground tunnels, factories with utility buildings, freight pathways.

2018
 GEORGIAN MANGANESE HAS BUILT A NEW ENRICHMENT FACTORY. ALMINERAL is a joint project of Germany and Poland



THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MINES IS EXECUTED BY GEORGIAN MANGANESE HOLDING LIMITED. Which is the owner of "Chiatura Manganese," Zestafoni ferroalloy factory and Vartsikhe hydroelectric station.

2006

