Mining of the iron ore in the region of Zagłębie Dąbrowskie in the south of Poland – aside the exploitation of coal – was one of the key conditions for the development of steelwork and machinery industry in the Kingdom of Poland. By the 19th century the landowners from Dąbrowa Górnicza, already experienced in mining routines started a pioneering search for the ever increasing demand of iron ore. Krzykawa village and its close vicinity became one of the main scenes for such discoveries as the iron ore was deposited there at the depth of just 2–3 meters. During the period of approx. 30 years a number of discoveries of the iron ore were reported from the village and resulted in a number of mining charters including „Irena”, „Anna”, „Zosia”, Triumwirat”, Chwałow 1”, „Chwałow 2”, „Krzykawa” and other. Moreover, a few mines, such as Stanisław Dukat’s, „Anna i Irena”, „Triumwirat”, „Przemsza II” were established. This resulted in a dynamic development of the industry in this region, in which more and more landowners moved to industry, treating agriculture as their additional source of income.