Umbrella

An iconic place and a popular tourist site for locals was to be found in the woods above the Lázeňská street next to the path leading through the Gregory's Valley (Řehořův důl) to the Hermit's Spring (Poustevníkova studánka). Unfortunately, the wooden tourist shelter, whose shape was reminiscent of an umbrella, has not been preserved to this day.

Pavilion

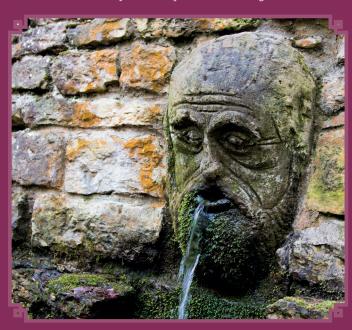
The wooden object located above the place called "Lázně" ("Spas") was created on the occasion of foresters' convention in 1900 with the help of the prince Johannes Liechtenstein. Later on, he gifted the building to the Embellishment Society, which installed new benches and cultivated the surroundings.

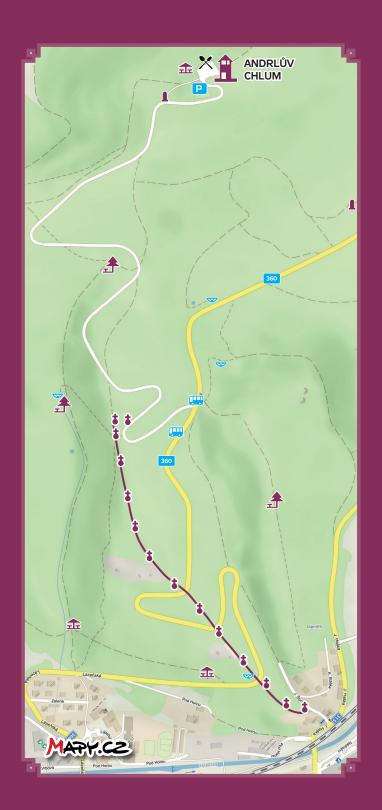
Springs around Andrlův chlum

Every landscape comes alive only with springs and streams. It is the same here, around the Andrlův chlum hill, which has been a popular tourist site already since the beginning of the 20th century. Following springs can be found there: "Lázeňská", "Poustevníkova", "Vicenova", "Vlčí", but also "Dolní Lipovec", "Nad pomníčkem" or "Za rasovnou".

The Wolf's Spring (Vlčí studánka) is associated with a thrilling tale:

A fiddle player was once returning from a dance short before the dawn when he encountered a pack of wolves. He got an idea – to play his fiddle! And so he played and played until his strings started to break. It was scary to think what might happen after the last string would break. Fortunately, he was rescued by the break of the day and the wolves ran away. The fiddle player fainted and was found unconscious by the lumberjacks in the morning.







[OU] Město Ústí nad Orlicí

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STATIONS OF THE CROSS

on the Andrlův chlum Hill



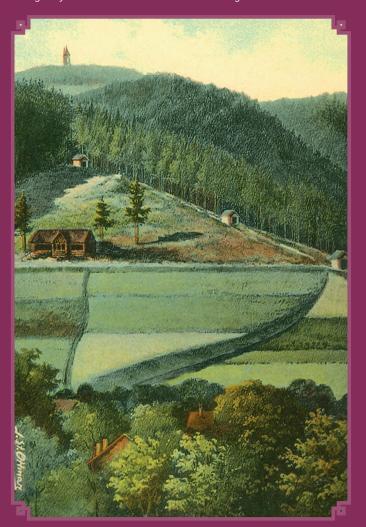
medituj [ov]

Město Ústí nad Orlicí

The stations of the cross are located at the South-West outskirts of Ústí nad Orlicí. They start in the Jana Štyrsy street and stretch along a forest path up the Andrlův chlum hill on its northern slope.

Old Stations of the Cross

The original stations of the cross consisted of fourteen chapels and were built thanks to the local weaver Augustin Andres. As a weaver, he would regularly travel with his ready-to-sell cloth to the market in nearby Litomyšl. It was a long and exhausting trip as the path led from Mendrik up the hill. Due to its arduousness, it has been called the "way of the cross" already since the 18th century. Legend has it that one day Augustin Andres by mistake set out on his journey too early. As he took a rest in the place of today's last chapel, he fell asleep. In his dream, he saw the Virgin Mary together with a procession who prompted him to build stations of the cross there. Virgin Mary promised her guidance. Augustin Andres did as he had been told in the dream, not being discouraged by the lack of financial resources. The original stations of the cross





were but small sandstone objects with stone faldstools and pictures. Only one of these original stations has been preserved to this day – it dates back to 1753 and can be seen between the last two chapels of today's stations of the cross together with the picture "Resurrection". This painting on sheet metal has undergone multiple restorations and was likely created by the local painter Josef František Špringer.

Today's Stations of the Cross

The brick chapels of the station of the cross as we know them today were built between 1852 and 1853. The front walls of the first eleven smaller chapels were decorated by paintings in wooden frames depicting the individual stations. The side walls were adorned with paintings of various saints, almost all of which were created by Josef František Špringer. A majority of these sheet metal paintings date back to 1917 and are now part of the depository of the town museum Ústí nad Orlicí.

The 12th chapel was renowned for a polychrome wooden sculptural group "Calvary", of which only the statue of St. John the Evangelist has been preserved. This statue is now in possession of the town museum Ústí nad Orlicí





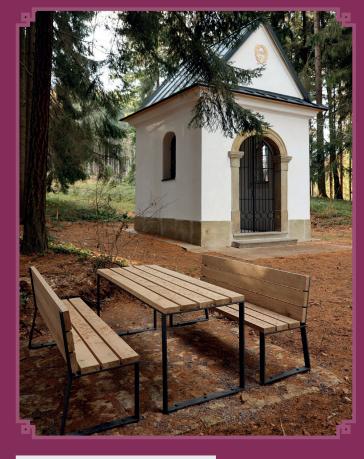
as well. The altar in the 13th chapel is one hundred years older than the chapel itself and was most likely part of the town's original wooden church. The inner space of the 14th chapel was supposed to evoke a plastic depiction of the Holy Sepulchre.

Chapels' Decoration After 1990

In 1993, the academic painter Zdeněk Brožek came up with the idea of restoring the inner decoration of the chapels. His concept included sgraffiti in plaster that were placed in the attics of the first eleven chapels. Other fine artists from Ústí joined him in his endeavour as well. František Bečka, artistic blacksmith, elaborated on the Calvary motif of the 12th chapel by creating a metal sculpture of Jesus Christ.

Richard Pešek donated a new painting called "Descent from the Cross" for the 13th chapel. It should be noted that all the artists involved in this renovation charged nothing more than overhead expenses for their work. The project was finished rather quickly, and the renovated way of the cross was officially consecrated as early as on 12th June 1994.





Tourist Attractions around Andrluv chlum

The Andrlův chlum hill has always been known as a popular tourist site. It is frequently sought after to this day, and even though certain places gradually lost some of their original magic, they are still worth visiting and will reward you with beautiful panoramic views.

Jandera's Viewpoint

Jandera's Viewpoint is located not far from the Liechtenstein stone on the blue marked hiking path. It dates back to 1928 and was created with the help of the manufacturer Jaroslav Jandera, who was also a member of the local Embellishment Society. Today there is a memorial stone commemorating the manufacturer Jandera and a simple tourist shelter. However, the viewpoint still offers astonishing views of the town district Kerhartice.

Cross at the "U Zabitého" Crossroads

One day a butcher set out on a journey from Řetová to Ústí nad Orlicí, leading a bull to be slaughtered. In the place of today's cross, however, the bull stomped the butcher to death. The tragedy is commemorated by the engraved inscription "Jakub Nowak, killed by the bull" and the year "1695".