



John Bauer Trail

Welcome to the John Bauer Trail

The long-distance footpath is named after John Bauer the artist who is best known for his paintings with gnomes and trolls. John Bauer got much of his inspiration from the natural environment by the lakes Ören and Bunn. goes through a typical Småland forest landscape with occasional small fields and lakes, and there are wonderful viewpoints at several places. Along the trail, and in its vicinity, are interesting natural areas that are worth visiting. These include the Huskvarnabergen Conservation Area where the trail starts at the IKHP hut. Certain restrictions apply (see the signs). Another area is the Västanå Nature Reserve south of Röttle. About 2 km of the John Bauer Trail goes through the Nature Reserve. Here you will find interesting plants and abundant bird life. Sources: Local History Books, published by local folklore societies in Hakarp, Skärstad, Ölmsstad and Gränna.

Things to see along the trail

- 1 **Ulvadalen**, a strange, interesting depression that begins northwest of Hulustorp, almost 300 m above sea level. The depression is 1,100 m long. Water from it cascades 200 m and then flows into Lake Vättern. Ulvadalen has a rich flora of herbs, trees, shrubs, ferns, etc.
- 2 **Vassarp** was mentioned in 1458 in the mediaeval Jönköping town memorandum book, when a "Per i Hwassatorp" (Per in Hwassatorp) appeared as a witness in the courtroom.
- 3 **Solgläntan**, picnic area.
- 4 **Lunnatorpet**, ruin of a cottage.
- 5 **Pukasjön**, the northern tip. Here the markings cease temporarily, but you will find them again if you follow the lake shore about 300 meters eastwards.
- 6 **Murhemmet**, ruin of a cottage.
- 7 **Nöjdatorpet**. One of many tenement soldiers' cottages in the area. Frans Nöjd lived here, he was in service until 1885. The size of the soldier's cottagewas regulated in a royal letter of 1837. The dwelling house was to be 7.1 x 5.3 m and 3.3 m high. The upper floor could have a storage space for grain and other food.
- 8 **Hulsingstorp**. One of the ward's soldiers, Daniel Högberg, had seen service in the war against Russia, 1788-1790, and was awarded a silver medal for bravery in the field. He was appointed Provost Marshal in 1815. The soldiers' instructions of 1769 state, among other things, that "The Provost Marshal should be resolute and look awesome; he should keep the Corps de Garde and the camp clean; keep Persons Under Arrest in order, be Head Constable for Marquetentare and Small Traders and keep company with the Provost Sergeant". After 45 years of service, he retired at the age of 72.
- 9 **Tirån**, cottage.
- 10 **Hulan**, The enclosed pastureland in Hulan gives way in the north to deciduous woodland that is managed by thinning.
- 11 **Klostret** is the site of an old cottage, only the foundations and remains are there. A warden tree and lilac-bushes show where the plot was.
- 12 Here, the old roadway from Björstorp to Mokärret passes a **cold water spring** which has been restored. The spring has a stone edging.

Things to see along the trail

- 13 Muggebo** is one of many places names that end in -bo, usually situated on the outskirts of habitations. Muggebo is one such example, indicating that there were many mosquitoes there. Mosquitoes in Sweden are called mygga.
- 14 Skogsdal**, cottage.
- 15 Perstorps by**, village.
- 16 Båget.** The Röttleån river flows from Bunn lake, then through the Kvarnsjöar lakes down to Vättern. The river had numerous waterfalls, and provided power for small mills and sawmills. There were around 38 watermills and small watermills along the river as well as commercial watermills.
- 17 Reaby** was in the Middle Ages the parish court sat. In 1344 it was mentioned as Rydaby, i.e. the cleared village. In 1411 Reaby was mentioned as "Ridhibo ting" (Ridhibo Court).
- 18 Skinnarp** here was once a watermill and a water-powered sawmill here. There are the remains of foundations and dams. There is also an early iron-age grave field with 25 round and rectangular stone circles that are very difficult to find.
- 19 Röttle by** (village) dates from the early Middle Ages. In 1279, the right to mill grain was owned by Nydala Abbey. The most interesting period in Röttle's history began in 1641, when Per Brahe the Younger, among other things, bought the rights to Röttle ström (rapids). He built Småland's first papermill, a weapons forge, a mitten factory, flour mills, etc.
- 20 Gränna museum, Polarcenter.** This has a permanent exhibition here of items from Engineer Andrée's North Pole expedition, including a unique collection of photographs and the expedition's diaries.
- 21 Grännaberget** is a great outdoor area with views over the lake Vättern, the island Visingsö. Here are many paths, trails for mountainbike, summer café etc. The open-air museum has buildings from the 17th century.
- 22 Hällkista**, (stone cists) one of the Gränna area's few preserved.
- 23 Tegnértornet** (tower) is 27 m high, and 350 meters above sea level. It gives a fantastic view over Småland, Östergötland, Närke and Västergötland, the four provinces that surround Sweden's second largest lake, Lake Vättern. At this place the trail continues under the name Holavedsleden.