



Dacketrampet

A bicycle route in the
Municipality of Hultsfred

HULTSFRED

Welcome to Dacketrampet

Fun activities and fascinating sights abound in the Municipality of Hultsfred. The region's biggest asset is its beautiful woods, pastures and lakes. Just stopping on a little dirt road and listening to the silence, broken only by birdsong, is a unique experience in the daily media buzz of our lives!

Dacketrampet is a bicycle route that winds its way along small country roads with little traffic. A glorious 170 km of richly varied countryside and lots of experiences await. Your journey takes you from the Ice Age to the modern day, with many interesting stops along the way.

Or you can just pick the parts that interest you most, departing from the trail and circling back the way you came.

There are many great places to spend the night along the way. Hotels and B&Bs with all the comforts of home, youth hostels for comfort on a budget.

You can always bring along a tent and sleep in the great outdoors. Throughout the municipality are cabins you can rent.

The Tourist Office will be happy to help you find the accommodation you want and suggest alternative routes for a shorter trip.

You can rent bicycles at Målilla Hembygdspark, then follow the route in this brochure, which goes clockwise from there. Naturally you can start wherever you want and head in whichever direction you like.

Rent a bike

- Målilla-Gårdveda hembygdsförening: 0495-202 60, 0495.20260@telia.com
- Frendo Hultsfred: 0495-100 98
- Hultsfred Strandcamping: 070 733 55 78, info@hultsfredstrandcamping.se
E-post: info@hultsfredstrandcamping.se

Enough said – time to enjoy the peace and quiet of Dacketrampet! Have a great time!



Målilla

1. Målilla Hembygdspark

A heritage centre featuring 19th-century cottages, a smithy and several museums.

The **1960s café** has an exhibition on the American pop band the Beach Boys, who actually have roots here in Målilla.

The **Ironmonger museum** features interiors and products from the first half of the 20th century.

The **School museum** reflects the period 1910–1960, showcasing the evolution of school desks – something familiar to every generation.

The **Motor museum** has some 100 motors, including the first Målilla motor from 1907.

Many of the motors still work and are shown in operation at the annual Motor Day event.

The former changing room of the Målilla Motor Club now houses the **Speedway museum**.

2. The Hagelsrum blast furnace

This is the third blast furnace installed in Hagelsrum, built in 1853 and taken off line in 1877.

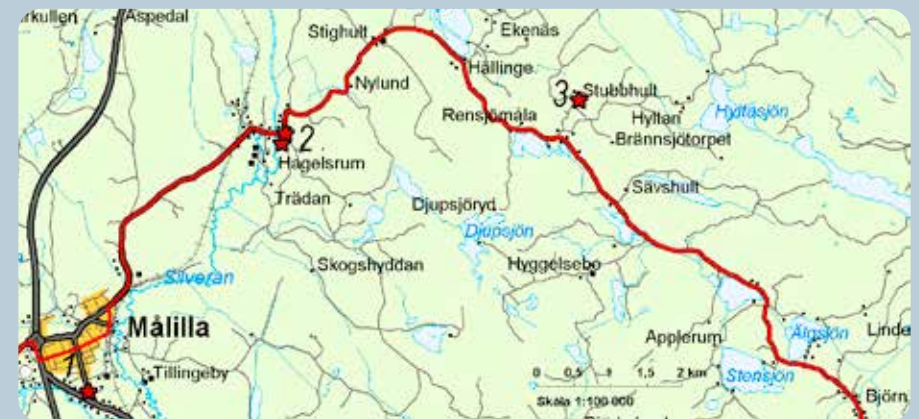
Everything that could be saved on the blast furnace was restored in the 1950s. Today you can see the blast furnace itself, with its wooden superstructure, the blower and parts of the waterwheel in their original buildings.

The **Vita Havet** residency was built in 1799 as the home of the Hagelsrum Ironworks inspector. The last tenant moved out in 1965 and the building was left to decay until the mid-1990s, when the local heritage society took it over. Since then the Swedish Association for Building Preservation has arranged several building camps in which the residency was restored using traditional materials and methods.

Vita Havet is currently privately owned.

3. Stubbhult

A small-scale farm with traditional wooden fences, intact drover's roads, pollarded trees and many rock piles throughout a large number of fields, just like this area looked at the turn of the 20th century. Two walking trails take you through the unique environment.



Mörlunda

4. Mörlunda Hembygdspark

A heritage centre featuring a school museum, weaving room, historical tools and carriages.

Corporal Turk's Cottage was the first building that was brought here.

The **Ävlingebo house** dates back to the early 18th century and features typical furnishings and details from the era.

5. Mörlunda Church

The modern church was built in 1840, but there was probably a church on this site as far back as 1329.

At the rear of the church is the area's only preserved rune stone. It was probably originally erected in connection with the grave field below.

6. Stora Sinnerstad

Late Iron Age grave field with 65 graves.

7. Tveta Church

This was one of the first churches built in eastern Småland. It was a gathering place for seafarers when the Emån River was navigable. The nave, with its metre-thick walls, is what remains of the 12th-century church. The vestibule with the dovetailed logs was added in the 17th century. The bell tower was erected in 1662 and the sacristy and pentagonal chancel were built in 1726. The oldest furniture and fixtures date from the 13th century: A sculpture of a saint, the iron-clad church door and the remains of a baptismal font.

When the church's facade was renovated in 1993, workers discovered carvings depicting two 13th-century cog ships. Previously ship carvings like these had only been found on the islands of Gotland and Öland.

The site of the church has long been a place of worship and sacrifice. Just north of the church are the sacrificial springs dedicated to Oden and Thor.

8. Kraskögle Nature Reserve

As the inland ice sheet receded, it left behind large boulders throughout the terrain. These woods have remained untouched for generations.

9. Moredalen Valley with More Kastell

Moredalen is what is called a skura valley, a rock crevice that became widened and deepened by the inland ice and the meltwater of many spring thaws. The canyon is just over seven kilometres long and 20–30 metres wide. Its walls tower 30–40 metres above the bottom.

In the middle of the valley stands a 20-metre high rock formation, an erosion remnant.

The landscape is barren and rocky, yet rich with mosses and lichen and home to ravens.

10. Dackestop

The resources of the forest have always been important to Virserum. Timber trade, charcoal burning and tar boiling were early industries here.

From the late 19th century to the latter half of the 20th, furniture manufacture was the dominant industry.

Dackestop is a culture and tourist centre in the old furniture industry area of Virserum.

The old sawmill now contains the **Furniture industry museum**, in which the old industrial environment has been recreated, complete with waterwheel, mechanical workshop and exhibitions of locally manufactured furniture.

The **Telemuseum** showcases telephones dating from 1892 up to modern mobile phones.

In the same area are a **herb garden**, the **Virserum art gallery** and **Stinsen**, which sells arts and crafts.



Virserum

11. Virserum Church

The Neo-Gothic Virserum Church was built in 1879–1881.

The modern cemetery is largely the result of a major expansion in 1918, when many graves were converted into the gravelled type now featured here.

The retable and pulpit were preserved from a previous church on the same site. The big bell in the church tower is from the 1520s.

12. Virserums Hembygdspark

A heritage centre with 15 buildings and collections from the Stone Age to the modern day.

Ruben Nelson's photography studio, originally from 1907, shows examples of local photographers' work.

The **Fröåsa paper mill** made stationery, printing paper, roofing board and sheathing

board. The mill was built in 1802 and operated until 1921. All machines and tools are displayed in their original condition.

13. Dackegrottan Cave

Nils Dacke led a peasant revolt in Småland against King Gustav Vasa. Dacke's men conquered all of Småland, but were defeated by the King's German mercenaries in Östergötland. Dacke's peasant army retreated, and the final battle took place on 20 March 1543 on the frozen surface of Lake Hjorten. Dacke was wounded and his army dissolved after he was carried to this cave. Dacke later fled to his home tracts in Blekinge, but was betrayed by his own men and killed by the mercenaries.

Misterhultsutikten is a look-out point overlooking Lake Virserumssjön with its islands.

14. Björneström

The region's furniture industry grew up in Björneström in the late 19th century. Back then the community had a watermill, a sawmill, furniture plants and dye houses.

You can still enjoy this turn-of-the-20th-century industrial area – the mill and several big, well-preserved old buildings remain.

In the pond by the side of the road stands a wooden statue: "Näcken" – the Nix – by Teodor Karlsson.

15. Knallakorset Cross

Legend has it that a travelling merchant, or knalle, came to Björkmossa Village in 1669. A farmer promised to row the merchant across Lake Hjorten to the village of Ånhult, but on the way to the lake he murdered the merchant instead, burying him in a mound of rocks. Later the farmer was plagued by regret, and erected a cross on the site, reading: "I am not dead, I only sleep. Lord forgive the one who did this to me."

A copy of the original cross was erected in 1981, and the old one, badly damaged by rot, is now in the Virserum heritage centre.

16. Länsmansgårdsängen Meadow

A nature reserve with pollarded lime trees, rock piles and the remnants of an ancient stone wall, all indicating that this was once farmland.

Harvesting leaves by lopping off branches provided fodder for animals and also created an environment of shifting light and shadow, ideal for grass production on the meadow.

17. Station building and goods warehouse

The Hultsfred-Virserum narrow-gauge railway and its surroundings were declared listed constructions in 2005.

The buildings date back to 1911, when the narrow-gauge railway was extended to Virserum.

The ground floor of the station building has an office, baggage claim and waiting rooms, while the upstairs contains the stationmaster's flat.

The goods warehouse was expanded in the 1930s to the largest on the whole narrow-gauge railway from Växjö to Västervik.

18. Långeruda grave field

The seven big Iron Age graves are marked by stone settings in different shapes – circles, ships and so on. These are the most common type of prehistoric grave in Sweden. Most were built during the Iron Age, when the bodies were burnt on a pyre and the bone remnants were placed in a clay vessel. The dead were often buried with personal belongings, such as jewellery and tools.

19. Slagdala Nature Reserve

When the inland ice sheet receded, its meltwater – carrying stone and gravel in cracks and tunnels in the ice – created Virserumsåsen Ridge. The part of the ridge to the north of Virserum is clearly delineated and considered southern Sweden's mightiest ridge.



Järforsen

20. Högeruda Hembygdsgård

The main building in this heritage centre was built in the 17th century as a two-storey building with a tripartite ceiling on the top floor. In the 18th century the sloping parts of the ceiling were replaced with a fully flat ceiling and an attic level was built above this storey. The murals on the upstairs short walls ended up in the attic, preserving them for future generations.

An old school museum is housed on the second floor.

21. Skinnskälla linear village

Located on a high plateau south of Emådalen Valley, this village is split between the counties of Kalmar and Jönköping. Originally a farm stood on each side of the border: Skinnskälla Frälsegård in Jönköping County and Skinnskälla Rusthåll in Kalmar County. The properties still bear

these names, even though the farms have grown into entire villages. The lands of Frälsegården and Rusthället covered about the same area in the late 18th century as the modern properties.

22. Ryd

Ryd is one of the largest villages in the Parish of Järeda. All buildings visible on early 18th-century maps of Ryd still exist.

23. Slättemossa wolf pit

The ancient law code of Magnus Eriksson (King of Sweden, Norway and Skåne in the first half of the 14th century) required peasants to maintain wolf nets, wolf enclosures and wolf pits. This requirement was not repealed until 1864.

This wolf pit was probably dug around 1700. It is 2.4 metres deep and 4.2 metres in diameter, and is carefully lined with stones.

24. Slättemossa orbicular diorite

Orbicular diorite is a rare type of igneous rock, which was petrified at a great depth and thrust up through the earth's crust.

There are two visible hills here, both under 20 m², consisting of diorite spheres coated with one or more layers of soda lime and hornblende. The spaces between the spheres are filled with granite. When the inland ice sheet carved the hills, a cross-section of the spheres became visible.

25. Järeda Church

The church was built in 1771, and the windows were replaced with arched windows in the mid-19th century.

Many of the fixtures come from the earliest church on the site, from the 12th or 13th century.

The **grave field in Järeda** consists of two mounds and three stone settings, all from the Iron Age. One of the mounds is topped with a standing stone over two metres high. An oral tradition says that the stone marks a chieftain's grave.

26. Domarring – ancient assembly site

Ancient Germanic communities were ruled by an assembly called a Thing. This area consists of rocks that are believed to have been a thingstead, the meeting site of the Thing. People convicted by the Thing of a crime were thrown into the Emån River below.

27. Fröreda Storegård Farm

A storybook example of an 18th-century Småland farming village, uniquely well preserved.

In the 1990s the farm buildings were largely restored, including facades, wall-papers and paintings.

28. Kungsbro

This was the site of one of the first battles between Swedish King Gustav II Adolf and the Danish army in 1612.

In the 1940s the south part of the bridge had collapsed and at least two spans had disappeared, leaving it just eleven spans and 75 metres long.

Excavation spoils from later work have been deposited on both sides of the bridge, so that only a few of the arches are still visible.

29. Stora Lassa Chambers

Hidden under a boulder and accessible by a ladder are two spacious secret chambers. Villagers from Klövdala hid here during the Kalmar War of 1612 when the Danes burnt the whole village.

30. Lake Linden

Legend has it that a giant decided to settle in the lovely Lönneberga region. He picked a spot and dug himself a big chamber in a mountainside. But the north wind blew cold, so the giant picked up a fistful of dirt and made a hill to shelter him from the wind. The next day the wind turned and blew in the giant's cave again from a different angle. Furious, he swept up another hill of earth to block it again. That night a massive rain storm filled the pits where the giant had scooped up soil for his wind shelters, and the giant drowned in his cave. Those pits became Lakes Linden and Flen, and you can still see the marks of the giant's fingers at the edges of Lake Linden.



Lönneberga - Silverdalen

Kvarnö mill is an early 19th-century watermill, which was used to grind grain for a household. This was the most common type of mill until well into the modern era.

Memorial stone: AK Road

In the 1920s unemployment was rampant in Sweden. A government agency called the Unemployment Committee (Arbetslöshetskommittén, or AK) arranged temporary jobs in public works – for example building roads and bridges. These types of jobs came to be called AK jobs.

AK workers were often not local, and their wages were only subsistence level.

31. Lönneberga Hembygdsgård

A heritage centre featuring old buildings such as a loft shed and a flax drying shed.

Loft sheds were used as clothes closets, and in summer they served as bedrooms for the unmarried youths on the farm. Foods and housewares were stored on the lower level.

Flax drying sheds were used to dry flax

fibres after retting. The building was heated like a sauna and the flax was spread out inside it to dry.

32. Lönneberga Church

Built in 1870–1872, Lönneberga Church is unusual because it has the chancel to the west and the entrance in the east.

A crucifix has been preserved from the oldest known church on the site, dating back to the 14th century.

The cemetery features several wooden crosses, which are characteristic for this region.

33. Bäckfall

This is where author and artist Albert Engström was born in 1869. Known as Sweden's greatest caricaturist, Engström is perhaps most famous for his satirical sketches in the humour magazine *Strix*.

His work is coloured by his childhood, impressions of the hardscrabble life of farmers in rocky Småland, and of superstition and mysticism.

34. Grindsbo

The man who designed the Indian Motorcycle, Carl Oscar Hedström, was born on a small croft here in Grindsbo in 1871.

The foundation stones of the cottage still remain, and a monument to the designer has been erected.

Hedström's entire family emigrated to the United States in 1880, and young Carl Oscar soon demonstrated a great talent for mechanics.

He was a skilled competitive cyclist and in 1899 designed a very fast Pacer – a motor-powered tandem bicycle that aimed to cut wind resistance in competitions.

In 1901 Hedström signed a contract with competitive cyclist Hendee in which Hedström agreed to design and build a "light" motorcycle for daily use. That was the first Indian Motorcycle.

Indian was the first American motorcycle, and in 1907 it was the most technologically advanced bike available with its double V engine.

The name Indian stood for something that could handle any terrain, was strong and reliable.

Oscar Hedström died in 1954 at the age of 83.

35. Ålund Mechanical Shop

Dunberg, Pettersson & Co. was founded in 1900 and manufactured paraffin-driven hot-bulb engines.

As of 1905, Pettersson and his sons continued their manufacturing here in the mechanical shop in Ålund.

The entire mechanical shop, as well as a carpentry shop next door with a circular saw and planer for laths, runs on a Dunberg-Pettersson engine.

This is the only known, preserved engine of its kind.

36. Emil of Lönneberga

The **wooden sculpture** was made by artist Björn Berg (1923–2008) and his son, wood carver Torbjörn Berg. Björn illustrated Astrid Lindgren's books about Emil of Lönneberga, based on his own son.

37. Silverdalen Papermill and Manor

In 1874 a papermill was built at Hällefors with planing, sanding and machines for making cardboard.

The plant was destroyed by fire in 1903, but was rebuilt.

In 1908 the new owner, Fredrik Esmarsch, built a wooden Art-Nouveau house next door.

The modern manor-style building is the result of a 1928 renovation.

A famous landscape designer named Abelin designed the manor's garden.

In 1970 the park was simplified by removing all plants and flowerbeds that required maintenance.

The manor was renovated in the 1980s and now features authentic rooms with murals.

The papermill closed in 2002 and the manor is now under private ownership.

38. Visböle Village

Visböle is an unpartitioned village typical of the 18th-century farming society. The residential buildings stand close together on a hill with a village street through the middle. The houses are in the south and the agricultural buildings are in the north, providing shelter from the north wind. The location and size of the farms determined how the farmland was distributed. Today Visböle Village consists of six farms. The oldest building dates back to the early 18th century.



Vena



39. Vena Church

This is one of the earliest examples of a Neo-Gothic church in Sweden. Built in 1797–1799, the church was likely constructed around the old church, which was then torn down and carried out. This way services could be held at the church throughout the construction period.

40. Borgekulle – ancient fortress in Blaxhult

Fortresses were built during the Iron Age as places of refuge in times of unrest, or as guard stations along travel routes. It is possible that the area at the foot of this hill was once a lake that connected to the Baltic.

Along the top of the ridge below the mountain lie four grave mounds, one of them dating back to the Stone Age. This oldest mound contains a 3.5-metre long coffin, or cist, made of flat stone.

Stone cists were made towards the end of the late Stone Age, and some were used as late as the early Bronze Age. The dead were not burned before being buried, and each stone cist contains multiple burials. The stone cist is surrounded by a stone setting. The other three graves are also marked out by stone settings.

41. Vena Hembygdsgård

This cultural heritage centre features the bell tower from the old Vena church school.

Käreby Cottage was built in the late 17th century, and each room in it has a fireplace and windows with leaded glass. The walls are adorned with hand-painted wallpapers, which have been preserved in their original condition. The large room on the upper storey was once used as a schoolroom and as the assistant vicar's home.

Castenhof Croft, dating back to the 17th century, was originally a part of the vicarage. It is currently home to the heritage centre's museum.

42. Äspebäcken Croft

In 1856 Carl Olof Nordenberg arrived in Vena and built himself a cottage with outbuildings and a smithy in Äspebäcken.

The cottage has been restored by the Vena local heritage society and was used as the shooting location of the historical film "Soldat med brutet gevär" (Soldier with a Broken Gun) in 1977.

Hultsfred

43. Lake Hulingen

One original name for this lake was Hålsjön, or Hole Lake, because it is a shallow lake with a deep hole in the centre.

Hulingen was rich in ore, which was extracted and taken to the Hagelsrum blast furnace.

The area's largest early Iron-Age settlement lies at **Järnudda**. The site was probably originally an island in the middle of the lake.

The rich finds here indicate that the settlement was used by large groups of people for a long time.

The second-largest settlement was at Ormestorp.

Finds from both settlements show great similarities, which may mean that the same population moved from the one to the other.

New finds from the north shore of Hulingen indicate yet another settlement.

The south part of the lake is a **bird sanctuary** which is off-limits to humans from 1 April to 31 July. Some 250 species of birds have been observed here, of which about 110 breed here. In the autumn you can see many birds of prey in movement. The provincial animal of Småland, the otter, has also been sighted here.

Hulingen is also an excellent lake for fishing. You can catch nine different species here, including pike, perch, bream, roach and eel.

44. Hultsfreds Hembygdspark

When the water level of Lake Hulingen was lowered in 1924, much of what was once lakebed became meadows. On the initiative of the local heritage society, the town of Hultsfred bought this meadowland, called Ångarna, in 1932 to establish a sports field, public park and heritage centre.

The first building moved to the heritage centre was **Andersbo**, a croft built in the mid-1850s. The **Dalsebo Cottage** is a two-storey residential house, probably dating back to the mid-19th century.

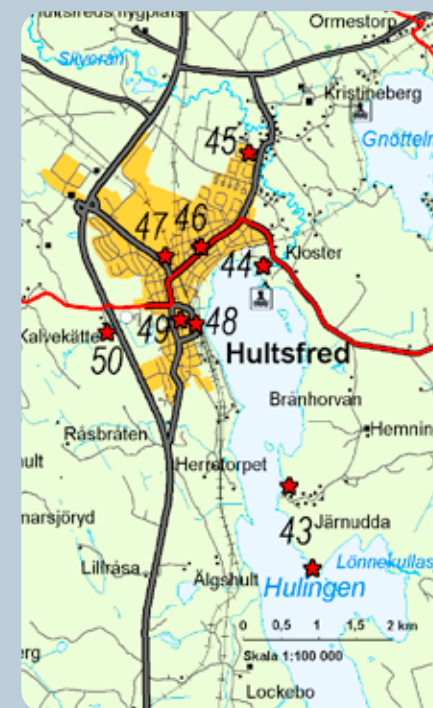
Husartorpet Bergebo was built in the late 18th century.

Two of the original four **market booths** from the Hultsfred plains remain, one here and one at the Skansen open-air museum in Stockholm.

The **watermill** is unusual because its millstone moves anti-clockwise.

The **Oxkostallet stable** from the Kristineberg Farm was used when it was time to tend to or trim the oxen's hooves.

The **Emparp Station Building** and the road boom come from Emparp.



45. Hultsfred Plains

The plains of Hultsfred have been used as military training fields since 1685.

The Kalmar regiment moved to Hultsfred in 1796 and stayed here for 122 years, until 1918, when it was moved to Eksjö.

The soldiers originally slept in tents. However, the few buildings that existed here were soon expanded. At most there were 60 buildings on the plains.

Several of these buildings still remain, as well as fire trenches and redoubts. Follow the **marked walking rail** and discover the history of the plain.

The **society's building** features three exhibits on **Hultsfred in the 1950s**, and the **Research Cottage** offers assistance on genealogy and the history of Hultsfred.

The food supplies storeroom, which was called "Fläskförrådet" (the Pork Locker), now houses "**Rätt & Slätt, an exhibition on life on the Hultsfred Plains**".

Outside Fläskförrådet stands an eight-tonne memorial stone, flanked by eight smaller stones – one for each company during the era of conscripted soldiers.

46. Hultsfred Church

The Hultsfred Church was consecrated in 1936.

Much of its interior was created by local furniture makers and woodworkers.

47. Hultsfreds-Hus Museum

In 1928 a company called Standardhus began manufacturing prefabricated houses in Hultsfred.

In the 1940s three companies – one in wood refinement and two in home

manufacture – were taken over by Södra Skogsägarna, an association of forest owners, and in 1960 they were merged under the name Hultsfreds-Hus.

Between 1928 and 1993 the companies, separately and combined, delivered about 60,000 houses. During the company's heyday, 1965–1973, over 2,000 wooden houses were delivered annually.

Now the company's former facilities house a museum showing offices and drawing boards from the 1950s and 60s. It also shows models of houses, house catalogues, pictures, blueprints and much more reflecting the history of Hultsfreds-Hus.

48. Narrow-Gauge Railway

The community of Hultsfred has existed as long as the railways in the region, and served as a railway hub with connections in five different directions.

The narrow-gauge railway ran from Västervik to Växjö and was nearly 190 km long.

The connections opened in stages between 1878 and 1922. This track was Swedish Rail's last narrow-gauge passenger railway. Despite protests, traffic on the railway was discontinued in 1984.

The Narrow-Gauge Railway is now a heritage railway, trafficked in summer by steam trains and rail cars between Hultsfred and Västervik.

On the stretches between Hultsfred and Mällila, and between Virserum and Aggatorp, you can also rent rail cycles.

The current station building was built in 1902.



49. The Kopparslagaren Block

A block of buildings from the early 20th century make up an architectural whole, consisting of blocks of flats, a conglomeration of outbuildings and smaller homes in the courtyards.

The Kopparslagaren Association works

to preserve the area and operates an art gallery, **Galleri Kopparslagaren**.

Glaspellehuset is a magnificent, privately owned three-storey building that is a key element of the historical value of the buildings along Storgatan Street.

50. Kalvkätte Garden

Run by a non-profit organisation with the aim of developing a garden for all the senses, accessible to all.

It features a herb garden, a rose garden, an orchard, a barbecue and nature trails.

51. Lake Hammarsjön Recreational Area

This area is rich in genuine habitat types, such as old-growth forest, moors and wetlands.

Unusual plants, such as orchids and Arctic birch, grow here, and you may just see elk, roe deer, and if you're lucky even capercaillie and black grouse.

The **Björnnäset Nature Reserve** is a 100–150-year old pine forest. The area is important to several of our woodpecker species.

The **Viltvårdsslingan Trail** shows you several types of animal traps.

Fältdammen Pond north of the mouth of Lake Stora Hammarsjön is artificial and used to be used to farm whitefish.

The **Stora Hammarsjön Fishing Area** includes about 30 lakes.

Pike, perch, brown trout and rainbow trout are some of the species caught here.

Several of the lakes have jetties, wind shelters, barbecue pits and disabled access.

The area also has cottages for rent.

Located far from mobile phone masts and power lines, the area is a perfect holiday spot for people with electrosensitivity.

Wilderness camping is permitted throughout the area.

52. Lake Stensjön

At the mouth of Stensjöbäcken Creek there was once a water-powered grain or sawmill. The picturesque bay is called Hälldammen.

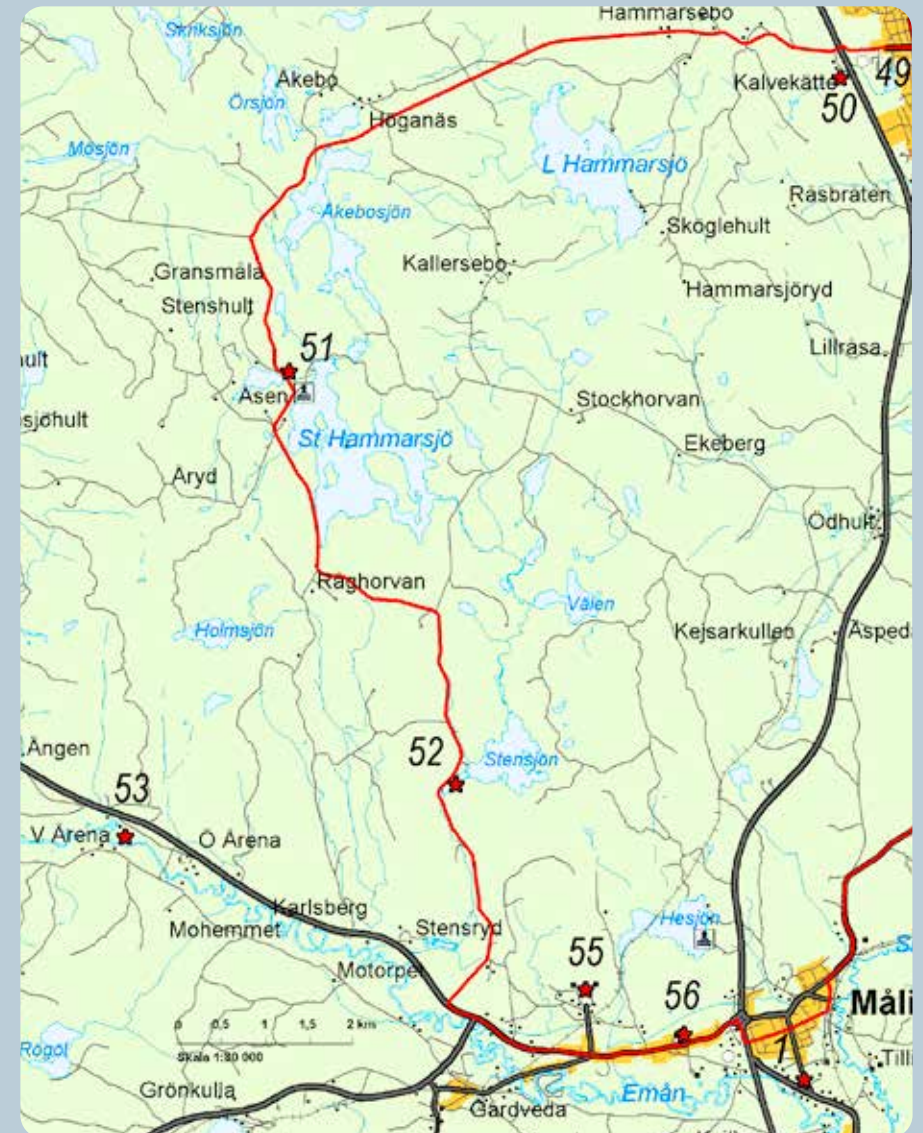
53. Lunden

The esker ridge at Lunden has been used for haymaking and grazing, and became a nature reserve in the 1950s. Slopes of the ridge feature hazel and lime trees, which are typical plants that are promoted in hay meadows.

Although the ridge is only used for grazing today, some plants remain that are dependent on hay-making activities.

Emån River is Sweden's most species-rich waterway, with over 30 known fish species.

The river is home to the world's largest sea trout, the threatened wels catfish, freshwater pearl mussels and otters.



Gårdveda - Målilla



54. Gårdveda Chapel

In 1800, the parish of Gårdveda merged with the larger neighbouring parish of Målilla and a new church was built on the site of the old church in Målilla. The church in Gårdveda was torn down and the community stopped using the cemetery.

In the 1960s the cemetery was put in order and a bell tower containing a chapel was built.

The tombstones fall into two categories: the newer ones dating since 1981 when the cemetery came back into use, and the small number from prior to 1800. The age and style of these graves is of great cultural interest.

The foundation stones of the old church still remain.

55. Målilla Sanatorium

Opened in 1915, the sanatorium was soon dubbed “the castle in the woods” by locals.

Over the years thousands of people were treated for tuberculosis here. The record number of patients at one time was 300 in the 1930s. The last tuberculosis patient was treated here in 1973. The top floor now houses a museum depicting life in the locked sanatorium area and how the patients were cared for.

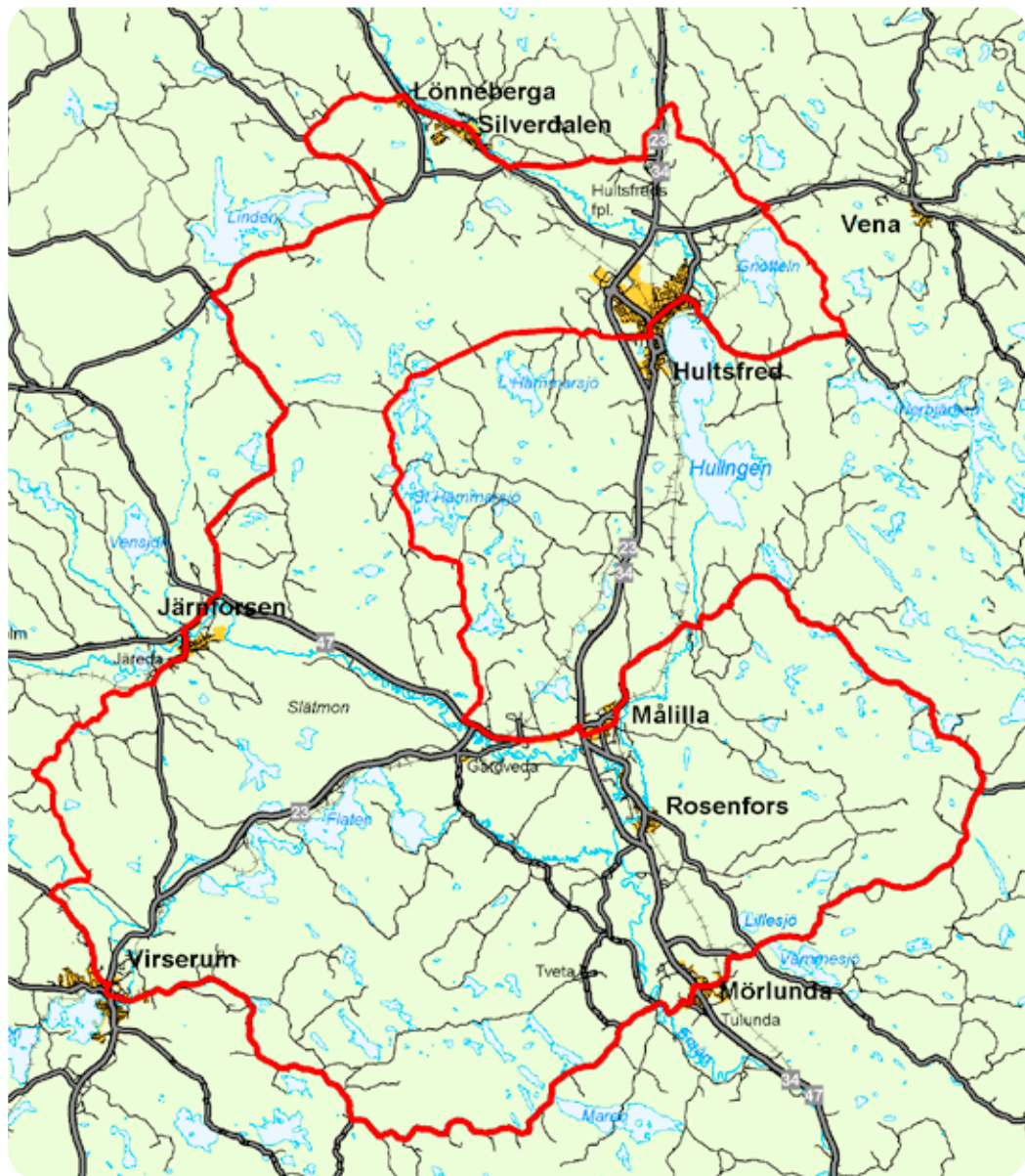
56. Målilla–Gårdveda Church

The modern church was built in 1820–1822.

The parishioners saved up for 24 years to purchase an organ for the new church.

Built by famous organ manufacturer Sven Nordström, the Målilla–Gårdveda organ is considered one of the finest in Sweden. The church still features the weapons presented in the burial ceremony of Gustaf Drake af Hagelsrum (1634–84), who was a pirate on the Baltic and served as the model of Viktor Rydberg’s novel *The Pirate of the Baltic Sea*.





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