Askerudsberget

Quick facts

Distance to Sunne: 6 km Trail length: Up to 12 km. Hiking time: 4 hours.

Directions to Askerudsberget

Askerudsberget is located about 6 km northwest of Sunne. When you see the sign reading “Ingmår” you are almost there. Turn right towards Gjutaregården and then another left right after the railway crossing. You can park by Ingmårs community center. Grab a map in the post box.

For directions from a departure point of your choosing: Go to www.hitta.se and search for “Ingmårs bygdeförening”.

About the Trail

When you hike across Askerudsberg you are able to decide for yourself how far you want to walk. If you want to take the longer trail (12 km) you follow the yellow/orange markings. If you prefer a shorter distance, you can follow the blue markings for “Tipspromenaden” (2 km). You can also walk different distances in between that.

Parts of the trail run across cliffs and through sparse pine forest. It winds down through fir trees to the shore of lake Fryken and then up again. In certain spots you can find signs that contain information about the old cottages and remains from old outdoor dance floors that can barely be recognized anymore. Impressive stone walls divide the landscape and there are a number of large ancient stone cairns.

Sometimes along the trail, you need to use a rope to help you up and down steep hills, and sometimes you walk comfortably on gravel roads. There are several places where you can rest and enjoy the view. People still live in the remaining cottages, so keep in mind that you need to be respectful and not walk right up to them. You will hike through a changing nature and from time to time you will have a view of the lake Fryken and of the agricultural landscape. Bring a map in case you become unsure of where you are going. Your hike follows Askerudsberget north and then back again on the other side.

Ingmår Community Center hopes that you will enjoy a hike rich in both nature and culture around Askerudsberget!
Numbered properties on Askerudsberget

Please note! The following properties marked on the map have permanent residents, and as such cannot be visited: Cottages number 1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, and 30.

Information about other properties and their residents can be found on numbered signs by the respective cottages.

1. SEFFRESTÖRP (Sigfridstorp). The cottage is named after Per Sigfridsson from Vitsand.
2. BOSTÄLL (Askerud’s soldier residence). The last foot soldier was Olof Ask.
3. LELL-JANS TÖRP. Hill cottage from 1800.
4. TIT-ÅSEN (Silja). The cottage was intended as a residence for Askerud’s allotted soldiers when they grew too old for active service.
5. LINELUND. One of the residences of this cottage was a shoemaker, who lived here at the end of the 19th century.
6. SKÔRPAS TÔRP. A hill cottage where Skôrp-Ola was the last resident.
7. ELGTORP. This property was inhabited before the year 1800.
8. HANS-PERS. A small cottage (about 3 by 4 meters) that was partially built into the ground.
9. SKYTTEPAVILJONGEN. This was the place for parties and dances in the early 20th century.
10. ÅBERGS- STÛGA. The cottage was named for Jan Åberg, who was the first elementary school teacher in Ingmâr.
11. MYRTORP. Belonging to farmers, this became a parking lot for the party place by the poor house.
12. THE POOR HOUSE. This was the place where statutory care for the poor was held in the end of the 19th century. The number of residents varied from time to time and when the cottage became too cramped, somebody would be sent to the poor house in Brårud.
13. JONAS-KARI TORP. The cottage was originally a hill cottage.
14. HANS-PERS STUGA. A small one bedroom cottage from the mid-19th century.
15. TROLLOMMAN (Bergtorp or Tuvtorp). The cottage was inhabited in the early 19th century by hill cottage sitters. The cottage was uninhabited for a few years around the turn of the century, but was then the home of the last allotted soldier of north Borgeby.
16. TVÄTT-EMMA. The cottage was created in a parcelling of lots in May, 1922.
17. BRÅTEN (Fransson). Originally a hill cottage. In the beginning of the 20th century, Björkefors manor took over the cottage and turned it into a home for their coachman.

18. PIPRE (Piperud). Two house foundations have been found, one of which was dug into the slope. This place may have been lived in as early as the 17th century. The last crofter who lived here was in the 1860s.

19. LELL-TÄPPA. The cottage is known from as early as 1786.

20. VINTER-JAN. Vinter-Jan was a very skilled blacksmith, who performed blacksmith work for the country merchants.

21. GAMMEL-HALLAN. Hill cottage that was inhabited by the same family for about 50 years.

22. GRENTORP. A cottage that was approximately 5 by 4 meters in size with about 4 acres of land on the mountain above “Klamma”.

23. BRÅTEN. The cottage was built as late as 1843 and stood for exactly 100 years before it was demolished.

24. BRÄNNERI-TÄPPA. This was the location of northern Borgeby’s aquavit distillery in the mid-19th century.

25. SAND-MAJAS TORP (Sannmaja-Backen). A very old settlement that was the home to some members of the large “Ingmårån” family.

26. ELIK TORP (Elleka). The oldest known settlement was from 1845.

27. MOSA-STUGAN. The cottage was named for Mosa-Jonas, who was born in Malung.

28. WENNLUNDS. The first cottage was located roughly ten meters north of the current one.

29. ROT-TORP. The cottage is a one bedroom cottage as is commonly referred to as “Där öpp”.

30. BJÖRKLUNDS-TORP. The old hill cottage, now a root cellar, was built in the 1930s.

31. DÄR NER. A one room cottage that was about 4 by 3 meters in size. Around 1880, the last resident of this cottage froze to death after a weeklong snow storm.

32. FISKARTORPET. Judging from the name, this cottage was inhabited by fishermen. The lake Fryken is located at an appropriate distance for this to be plausible. The fish was sold at Gunnarsby guesthouse.

33-36. PETTER-TORP. Four buildings are marked on the map. Whether all of them were residential houses is not clear. Two house foundations have been found in the forest.