

= Alatskivi Castle =

Alatskivi Castle (Estonian : Alatskivi loss , German : Schloss Allatzkiwwi) is a Neo @-@ Gothic castle in Alatskivi , Estonia . Dating to the 17th century , it is situated in Alatskivi Parish , Tartu County . It was rebuilt in the late 19th century by Baron Arved von Nolcken , modeled on the royal residence of Balmoral in Scotland . A renovation occurred between 2005 and 2011 . Five rooms on the first floor house the Eduard Tubin museum , which documents his accomplishments as a music composer and conductor .

Alatskivi Castle is surrounded by various ancillary buildings and a forested park of 130 hectares (320 acres) area , the largest in Tartu County . The park contains many oaks , ashes , maples , alders and an approach road lined with linden trees .

= = Location = =

Alatskivi Castle is located 40 kilometres (25 mi) north of Tartu and 205 kilometres (127 mi) from Tallinn . It is built on the high bank of Lake Alatskivi at the foot of the Alatskivi valley . An arched entrance leads to the castle along a road lined with linden trees .

= = History = =

The earliest mention of the manor was in 1601 . King Gustav Adolf II of Sweden gave it to his secretary , Johan Adler Salvius , in 1628 . In 1642 , its ownership passed on to Hans Detterman Cronman (c.1600 @-@ c.1645) . In 1753 , it was purchased by the Stackelbergs and inherited by the Nolckens in 1870 . Baron Arved George de Nolcken (1845 ? 1909) rebuilt the castle between 1876 ? 1885 according to his own designs , in the Scottish baronial style , designed as a smaller version of Queen Victoria 's Balmoral Castle in Scotland , which he had visited in 1875 . After nationalization occurred in 1919 , the castle complex was taken over by the government under the Ministry of Agriculture and became a school , cavalry barracks , state controlled farm land , council offices , cinema and library . It has been fully refurbished to its original form based on the original pictures of the aristocracy and their descendants who resided here . After the 2011 restoration , the castle was opened to the public with the Alatskivi Castle Foundation administrating the castle and the manor complex .

= = Features = =

The writer Ain Hinsberg refers to the manor house having been designed as a mock @-@ English castle . The castle is built to an asymmetrical plan , with single- and double @-@ storied wings , turrets and a slate roof . The building has both single- and double @-@ storied floors . It hosts seminars , training programmes and small conferences , and is fitted with three meeting rooms and dining facilities .

Completed in 2011 , the Eduard Tubin Museum is located in five rooms on the first floor of the castle . The main feature is devoted to the life and work of Eduard Tubin who was one of Estonia 's most esteemed composers . The initial exhibits are of members of the Tartu school who studied with Tubin , including Heino Eller , Eduard Oja , Alfred Karindi , Olav Roots , and Karl Leichter . Tubin 's music scores , manuscripts , books , records , films and photos , musical instruments , records , books , and sketches of theatre costumes are all part of the display . The museum also houses a large @-@ scale model of the castle and plays the music of Tubin .

= = Manor Park = =

The 130 hectares (320 acres) large Manor Park consists of oaks , ashes , maples , alders and an approach road lined with linden trees , some trees being grown on terraces . It is the largest in the Tartu County . A hiking track is laid through the park and the Alatskivi Nature Reserve . There are

two artificial reservoirs along the Alatskivi River . There is a large boulder at the extreme end of the park in Kõdesi Forest where Apollo Belvedere 's statue existed in the past , although the statue has been moved to Kadriorg Park in Tallinn . The main castle is surrounded by many stone buildings . During the 19th century , the manor had 57 buildings , of which 41 remain . These are grouped in four areas connected by roads . The first contains the castle , coaching house and cheese cellar ; the second , the economic circle , contains the laundry , kitchen , stables and sheds ; the third or border circle , contains the barn , mills , church and cemetery ; the outer fourth circle contains the Apollo Belvedere statue and the final resting place of the Estonian folklore figure Kalevipoeg .

= = Gallery = =