



## eMasterclass on Introduction of Armenian and Estonian National Instruments\*

**12 March 2018**

*14:00 Armenian time*

*12:00 Estonian time*

*Conference Hall of the Presidium of the  
National Academy of Sciences of Armenian  
24, Baghramian ave., Yerevan*

*Organ Hall of the Estonian Academy of  
Music and Theatre,  
13 Tatari, str. Tallinn*

### AGENDA

- 14:00 -14:10*      Event opening
- Yuri Shoukourian, Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia
  - Kristina Lillemets, Head of Estonian NREN EENet
- 14:10 - 14:30*      Welcome speeches
- Arkadi Avanesov, Vice-Rector of Yerevan State Conservatory after Komitas
  - Henry-David Varema, Vice-Rector of Estonian Academy of Music and Theatre
- 14:30 - 14:55*      Masterclass on Estonian Kannel by Kristi Mühling
- 14:55 - 15:20*      Masterclass on Armenian Duduk by Emmanuel Hovhannisyan
- 15:20 - 15:35*      Discussion, Q&A and further collaboration

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#### Info on duduk

*The duduk, is an ancient Armenian double-reed wind instrument characterized by a warm, soft, slightly nasal timbre. The soft wood of the apricot tree used for its body produces a soft, warm tone. Its traditional tunes have a beguiling, often mournful, sentimentality. It is indigenous to Armenia. Duduk and its music is inscribed in 2008 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The roots of Armenian duduk dates back to the times of Tigran The Great, the Armenian king (95-55BC). It belongs to the category of aerophones.*

#### Info on kannel

*The kannel, is an Estonian plucked string instrument belonging to the Baltic box zither family known as the Baltic psaltery. Traditionally it is made of spruce and black alder, also pine and birch. The name of the instrument possibly comes from a proto-Baltic form kantlīs originally meaning 'the singing tree'. The kannel serves as a national symbol of Estonia. The kannel was legendarily played by the Estonian god of song Vanemuine, and the Estonian national epic Kalevipoeg. Kannel regained its popularity in the last decades after almost a hundred years of being out of favour.*