|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Delia  Stiles | The telharmonium was very interesting to learn about, as it is considered one of the first significant electronic instruments. Having the electromagnetic technology in a musical instrument that early on is fascinating to me. | The theremin interests me the most. The use of the physical body to shape sound is very unique. This technique uses the combination of oscillations from different frequencies to produce sound. | I am interested to learn about the technical side of electronic music more in depth. It is very cool how there are so many types of electronic musical instruments that function different from each other. | I get confused when discussing more modern music technology. When using computers and interfaces connected to computers, it gets a little too convoluted for me. |
| Jared Carnesale | The Theremin was most surprising to learn about for me. I have heard of and seen this instrument before, which is part of what made its history so surprising. This technology seems almost "futuristic" to me because of the way it produces sound. Simply moving your own body around causes the Theremin to make sound, which is a very cool concept. The fact that this sci-fi looking instrument was invented about 100 years ago is shocking to me. | The talk box (or voice box) was the most interesting to me because I actually own one! I got it a few years ago and have experimented with it a bunch. It is much harder to use than I initially thought it would be. In order to create distinguishable words while using the talk box, you need to be very precise about how you shape your mouth to create different vowel sounds. Making clear consonants is also quite difficult. This instrument is interesting to me because it creates a very cool and unique sound, and it is even used in some very popular modern music. The example that immediately comes to mind is the intro of "24K Magic" by Bruno Mars. | I am interested in learning more about pitch correction, especially when speeding up or slowing down recordings. When recorded sounds are electronically sped up or slowed down, their frequency changes due to being compressed or stretched, resulting in a different pitch. But nowadays there is technology that keeps the pitch the same even when changing the speed of a recorded sound. I am very curious how this works. | I do not understand the origin of patch cords. Why are they called that? I didn't understand the process of the person who literally drew sound waves. How did that work? |
| Claire Charlow | I was most surprised to learn about the vocorder. I wasn't aware that different vowel sounds can be made by changing their harmonic spectrum. It's fascinating that they wanted a way to make sound without sampling, and by using the vocoder, much less information was needed. Both consonants and vowels could be made with the vocorder, and ultimately synthesize speech. | One instrument that interested me was the theremin. The idea that your own body is an electrical conducting device and can change the reception is very intriguing. I didn't realize before this lecture that the use of difference tones in a theremin is ultimately what enables it to function. | I'm most interested in learning more about the moog synthesizer, and more specifically how it was used in music. The lecture talks about The Beatles, and the Beach Boys using synthesizers and multi-track recordings, and I am curious how that developed over time, and how it's used today. | One thing I didn't understand was the difference/details between addition and subtraction synthesis. More specifically, how oscillators are used to control voltage control. |
| Alexa Tuchman | The Hammond B3 Organ because I never knew what the first instrument to use additive synthesis. I don't know much about instruments used in the early 1900s and I really enjoyed learning about how the Hammond works. | I enjoyed learning about the Electroacoustic Tape Music. I have never heard of this style of recording before and the way they were able to figure this out amazed me. | I would like to learn about different types of genres and how they came to be. | A little confused about Electronische Musik and the diagram showed following its description. |
| Stella Marcantel | I was extremely interested in the vocoder because before learning its relation to the voice box, I was thinking it was really interesting that this machine came before the voice box. To me, the voice box seems a lot more simple and easy to understand. | I am most interested in the Theremin. In high school, we watched a documentary about how the first musician who was trained by Lev Termen to play the Theremin was a woman who was his protege. I thought it was fascinating because the musician was very upset that the Theremin became known as a creepy instrument and was used for spooky effects in science fiction, she believed it should be incorporated into classical orchestras. | I'm interested in learning more about the vocoder and more example of how it was used in both telephony and also its influence on music of the time (if there was any at all). | I did not understand how the Telharmonium worked really. I think I am still having trouble putting together how sine waves were recorded acoustically in general and would appreciate reviewing it again. |
| Syd Rosen | huge dynamos, must take a lot of time to make, cool that the speaker would be a telephone because that was the only speaker, i also thought the theramin was really cool, and how you can use your body to control the frequencies. | I thought the theramin was really cool, how he used is body and was able to control the frequencies to make a nice melody. | sound synthesis- able to mulpliate different nt tones, and being able to hid and bring out different frequencies, where you were talking about elektronische Music. Side note- I thought when you talked about the first electronic music in sci fi movies I thought that was really cool. | Can you go into more into to heterodyne signaling, how do you know when you hear a difference signal. |
| Isaac Hoffman | The telharmonium most surprised me to learn about, as I had no idea electronic instruments that could generate unique tones existed so long ago, and it was interesting to learn about how it worked. | Elektronische musik interested me the most because the process of creating music it was so long, but people still did it. Also the music that people made with it sounds really interesting to me and it interests me as well that this kind of music started solely in movies. | I am most interested in learning more about early works of electronic music, as I think it is really cool to discover what electronic music used to sound like in comparison to how it sounds today. | I still don't really understand the tape soundtracks for film. I'm a bit confused on how photoelectric conversion, how light becomes sound, works. |
| Sam MacFadyen | I never knew that about optical sound in film. I guess I always thought they just played an accompanying soundtrack alongside the silent film but its so cool ho they found a way to encode sound into the film optically based on the sound waves. | I still find the synthesizer so interesting because I'm amazed by how many ways there are to manipulate and change its tone. Modern synthesizers can be so complex that I typically rely on presets without ever really altering the tone of the instrument so engineering new sound with synthesizers is something that really interests me | probably like I said in the previous answer, manipulating different parameters to engineer sounds and create unique sounding effects. | it all made sense for the most part |
| Jonny  Hugh | I knew of the theremin already, however never knew the age of the instrument, and how prevalent it is in older forms of media soundtracks and music in general. Its invention date surprised me because it seems like a very advanced discovery for that time. | The Moog Synthesizer intrigues me possibly the most because it came out relatively not too long ago. From my perspective, it came out a year after my dad was born and yet has impacts on today's music technology. I also find it interesting because of the extremely manipulative possibilities and how it's only real limitations is how we decide to use it. | To be completely honest, I'm not quite sure what I find most interesting about electronic music as a whole because I don't find myself engaging with it all too often enough to have any personal connection to it. That being said, I am interested in the use of electronic music in genres that are typically more acoustic-oriented such as country, bluegrass, and some folk. | I did not understand the additive synthesis bit around 30:01 and the different filters such as VCO and VCF all too much. I roughly understand that they limit different frequencies. |
| Remi Antinoro | The moog synth. I thought I knew a good amount about this piece of equipment but learning about it in the lecture really opened it up for me. The intricacies of analog signal processing, and the range of sounds it can produce was interesting to learn about. The way it transformed music production by allowing musicians to create and manipulate sounds in ways that were previously impossible was also super revolutionary. | When Elektronische Musik was mentioned and went into detail I was super interested because it really seemed like the foundation and true root of electronic music. Using electricity to make sounds is as primitive as it gets and that is really interesting to me because today we have so many technical resources that help us make these sounds and music but before it was a lot more limited so its interesting to see and learn the historical process. | Analog Synthesizers. | N/A |
| Joe Les | I was surprised to learn about how old the theremin is. As mentioned in the video, I am familiar with it because it's becoming somewhat popular again, but it seems like such a strange and almost magical instrument that I wouldn't have expected it to be one of the earliest forms of electronic music. | I was interested to learn about the Hammond organ since I know that the Hammond B3 was very prominent in jazz and I am used to hearing it on various recordings. | I would like to learn more about the various musical pieces that came out when electronic music was new. The sounds that people were experimenting with were really interesting and I feel like there's a lot of revolutionary music from that time that I haven't heard. | It wasn't clear to me how exactly a talk box works - particularly how the tube works and how to pitch is modulated by the keyboard. |
| Connor Dougherty | I was really surprised that the Telharmonium weighed over 200 tons, and the mark I version weighed over 7 tons! I didn't think a piece of equipment would weigh that much, and was also surprised that it was invented in 1897. | I found Electroacoustic tape music to be pretty interesting. I find this type of recording to be pretty interesting because unlike wire & records, Tapes were easy to manipulate. | I am most interested to learn about Elektronische Musik. I find it interesting that Eletronische Musik uses electricity to make different sounds. | So far there isn't things I didn't understand as the lecture explained different instruments, tools, and techniques. |
| Garrett Bierer | The moog synthesizer is very weird. Its crazy to me that not so long ago people used to be plugging cables in to make sounds. | The synclavier. Its wild to me that people used to be paying around 200k to do a fraction of what I can do for almost free on my laptop. | Creation of sounds using a VST | Nothin |
| Logan Cirone | I know that electronic music is made up of multiple plugins and stuff, but I find it really intriguing how electronic circuits used to be monophonic, and you would have to create one tone at a time. Once you capture then, then you can layer and repeat them. | The theremin, I have seen it live and it's extremely cool! Especially with antennas and our electromagnetic fields. | How to make unnatural noises that cannot be recorded prior in a music software app | For the vocoder, was the pitch pre-recorded or just circuits mimicking the voice? |
| Lillian Gutoff | The theremin surprised me the most because it gave the appearance of sound being made out of nothing but the ethereal movement of hands and air. It surprised me that the proximity of the body to the radio signals impacted the sound. It looked difficult to master. Heterodyne signaling sounds like an advanced technology for the 1920's. | The vocoder and harmonizer and the voice box tools interest me because they look extremely difficult to use—one needs vocal and keyboard skills that can be performed simultaneously. Watching the woman play "she sees me" with different tones blew me away. Also, the Synclavier digital synth interested me the most because it was the first computer program that generated audio signals/voltages from numbers and it was developed by academics. | I'm interested in learning more about what kinds of modern electronic tools exist today that are being developed by industry, academia, and the military that aren't yet quite accessible to the general public. | Music-I vs the Synclavier: what exactly is the difference between them? Is one a keyboard and another a software? |