

# ART 1600, The Aesthetics of Architecture, Interiors, and Design: Home Page

Fall Semester 2012

Grover Center W115 M,W,F: 12:55 - 1:50

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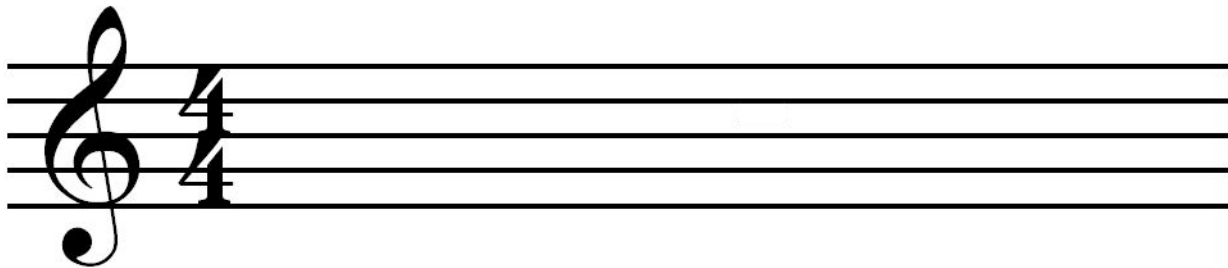
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## Music

Each week, either on a Monday, or a Wednesday, I will begin class with a short piece of music.

This web page will be dedicated to the music I play in class, and may contain extra information about the music and/or the musicians.

**This web page and information is entirely, and only, for your enjoyment and information and will NOT be included on any of the exams.**

I have selected these pieces in an effort to expose you to music that you are probably not familiar with.

Aesthetics and design require a heightened sensitivity to all forms of sensory input, and music is one of the great creations of human beings.

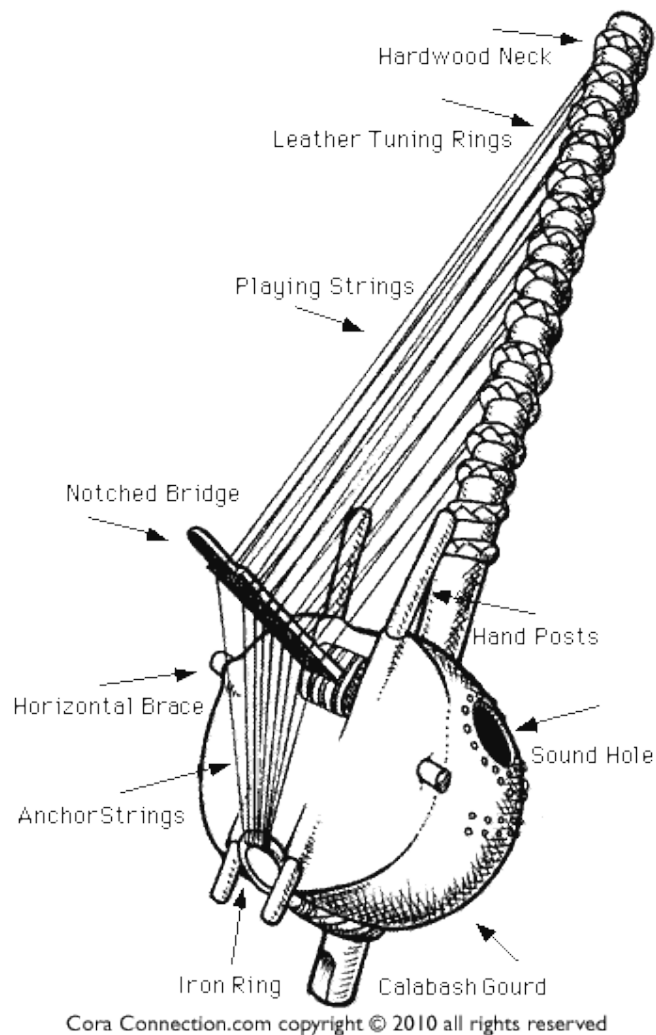
Please do not take this to be either irrelevant to our topic, or a waste of time.

Monday, August 27 (First Day of Class)

"Bamba Leje" by Jeli Moussa Sissoko, from the cd Kora Music From Africa

What is a 'kora'?





A kora is a harp built from a large calabash cut in half and covered with cow skin to make a resonator with a long hardwood neck.

The skin is supported by two handles that run under it and it supports a notched double free standing bridge.

It doesn't fit into any one category of musical instruments, but rather several, and must be awkwardly classified as a "double-bridge-harp-lute."

The strings run in two divided ranks making it a double harp, they do not end in a soundboard but are held in notches on a bridge making it a bridge harp, they originate from a string arm or neck and cross a bridge directly supported by a resonating chamber making it a lute too.

The sound of a kora resembles that of a harp, though when played in the traditional style, it bears a closer resemblance to flamenco and delta blues guitar techniques.

The player uses only the thumb and index finger of both hands to pluck the strings in polyrhythmic patterns (using the remaining fingers to secure the instrument by holding the hand posts on either side of the strings).

Monday, September 3: Labor Day Holiday: University offices closed; classes not in session.

Wednesday, September 12: "Appalachian Spring: Section 7 (calm and flowing)" by Aaron Copland, 1944



"Appalachian Spring: Section 7 (calm and flowing)" by Aaron Copland, 1944

(main theme based upon the Shaker tune "Simple Gifts" by Elder Joseph Brackett, 1848)

What is a 'folk tune', and how is it different from a 'symphony'?

"Simple Gifts" was written by Elder Joseph Brackett while he was at the Shaker community in Alfred, Maine in 1848.

These are the lyrics to his one-verse song:

'Tis the gift to be simple,  
'tis the gift to be free  
'Tis the gift to come down where we ought to be,

And when we find ourselves in the place just right,  
'Twill be in the valley of love and delight.  
When true simplicity is gain'd,  
To bow and to bend we shan't be asham'd,  
To turn, turn will be our delight,  
Till by turning, turning we come 'round right.

***Appalachian Spring*** is a score composed by Aaron Copland that premiered in 1944 and has achieved widespread and enduring popularity as an orchestral suite.

The ballet, scored for a thirteen-member chamber orchestra, was created upon commission of choreographer and dancer Martha Graham with funds from the Coolidge Foundation; it premiered on Monday, October 30, 1944 at the Library of Congress in Washington DC, with Martha Graham dancing the lead role.

The set was designed by the Japanese American sculptor Isamu Noguchi. Copland was awarded the 1945 Pulitzer Prize for Music for his achievement.

Monday, September 17: "Bella Soave" by Tommy Emmanuel



**William Thomas "Tommy" Emmanuel AM** (born 31 May 1955) is an [Australian guitarist](#) and occasional [singer](#), best known for his complex [fingerstyle](#) technique, energetic performances and the use of percussive effects on the guitar. In the May 2008 and 2010 issues of *Guitar Player* Magazine, he was named as "Best Acoustic

Guitarist" in their readers' poll.[1] In June 2010 Emmanuel was appointed a Member of the [Order of Australia](#) (AM).[2]

**Friday, September 21:** Ellika Frisell and Solo Cissokho, "Brodkakan/Kodinadioulou" from the cd "Ellika & Solo"



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbYUiSSufDM&feature=related>

Solo and Ellika first met on the stage of a club in Stockholm in 1998. There, Senegalese folk music or griotmusic, met the Swedish polska. Solo is a bearer of his people's history from a very long story-telling tradition, Ellika's music has deep roots in the wildly joyous story-telling tradition of Bingsjö.

Together they make music where song, combined with the kora's rythmical flow, form a colourful platform for the polska.

Ellika & Solo have been playing together since then and have toured in the USA, Africa, Greenland and many parts of Europe.  
Their ongoing dialogue between fiddle and kora feels just as exciting and unpredictable now as it did on their last outing.

**Monday, October 1:** Junior Wells, "Snatch It Back And Hold It" from the cd 'Hoodoo Man Blues'

What is the difference between heavily produced, electronically edited pop music and this piece?

Junior Wells (December 9, 1934 – January 15, 1998), born Amos Wells Blakemore Jr., was a legendary American Chicago blues vocalist, harmonica player, and recording artist. Junior Wells worked with guitarist Buddy Guy in the 1960s, and featured Guy on guitar when he recorded his first album, Hoodoo Man Blues for Delmark Records

**Wednesday, October 10:** David Grisman "Minor Swing" from the cd 'Hot Dawg'





Widely acknowledged as the world's greatest mandolin player, and a tremendously influential musician over the past thirty years.

David Grisman (born March 23, 1945 in Hackensack, New Jersey) is an American bluegrass/newgrass mandolinist and composer of acoustic music.

David Grisman, mandolin player and composer, is one of the founders of the 'New Grass' movement, in the mid-1970's.

New Grass joins blue grass, jazz, French manouche, and other international musical influences into a truly innovative acoustic musical genre.

David Grisman calls his particular version of bluegrass/jazz/manouche music 'Dawg' Music.

**Monday, October 15:** Clive Carroll, A fabulous contemporary English finger style guitarist and composer: "Shiny Wooden Toy" from the cd 'Life In Colour'.



When the music press describes someone as an 'Incredible acoustic talent' and 'Peerless – no other word for it...' and when people like Jean-Christophe Novelli and Madonna are booking that same someone for their private parties then you know that something pretty special is going on. Welcome to the world of UK acoustic guitar phenomenon Clive Carroll...

As you can see from the above quotes, the press tend to go wild about Clive Carroll's acoustic guitar playing – and the central storehouse of superlatives is



about to be drained dry once again with the release of 'Life In Colour', his latest CD from The Guitar Label – but let's start at the beginning...



Born into a musical family at the height of the 1970s, Clive's musical career really began at the age of two, when his father presented him with a homemade banjo. Apart from a tendency to topple over occasionally under the weight of his new prize, something must have stirred inside young master Carroll, because it wasn't very long before he was playing regularly with the family band.

True, his repertoire in those days was limited to playing the odd nursery rhyme dressed in a cowboy outfit but things were about to change when, at the age of nine, Clive switched to playing guitar.

Wednesday, October 24: Joshua Redman, "Moose the Mooche" from the cd 'Wish'.

Biographic information about Joshua Redman: <http://www.joshuaredman.com/bio.php>



Joshua Redman was born in Berkeley, California to jazz saxophonist Dewey Redman and dancer Renee Shedroff. His father was African American and his mother was Jewish.

He was exposed to many kinds of music at the Center for World Music in Berkeley, where his mother studied South Indian dance. Some of his earliest lessons in music and improvisation were on recorder with gamelan (traditional Indonesian music) player Jody Diamond.

He was exposed at an early age to a variety of musics (jazz, classical, rock, soul, Indian, Indonesian, Middle-Eastern, African) and instruments (recorder, piano, guitar, gatham, gamelan), and began playing clarinet at age nine before switching to what became his primary instrument, the tenor saxophone, one year later.

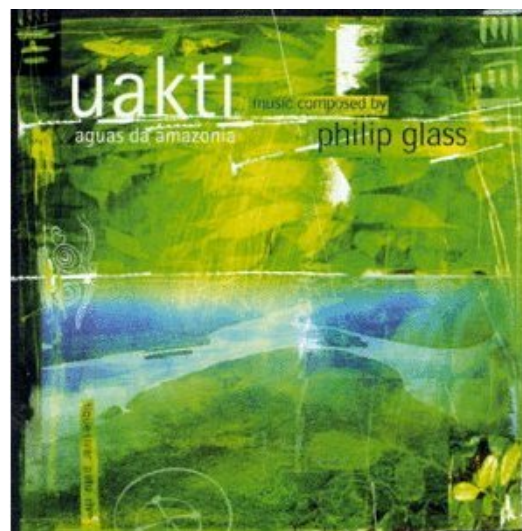
The early influences of John Coltrane, Ornette Coleman, Cannonball Adderley and his father, Dewey Redman, as well as the Beatles, Aretha Franklin, the Temptations, Earth, Wind and Fire, Prince, the Police and Led Zeppelin drew Joshua more deeply into music.

He graduated from Berkeley High School, class of 1986, after having been a part of the award-winning Berkeley High School Jazz Ensemble for all 4 years of high school.

In 1991, he graduated summa cum laude with a degree in Social Studies from Harvard University, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society. He had already been accepted by Yale Law School, but deferred entrance for what he believed was only going to be one year.

Some of his friends (former students at the Berklee College of Music whom Joshua had met while in Boston) had recently relocated to Brooklyn, and they were looking for another housemate to help with the rent. Redman accepted their invitation to move in, and almost immediately he found himself immersed in the New York jazz scene. He began jamming and gigging regularly with some of the leading jazz musicians of his generation

Monday, October 29: Wednesday, September 26: Music by Phillip Glass " Tiquie River"  
from the album "Uguas da Amazonia"



**Philip Glass** (born January 31, 1937) is an American composer. He is often said to be one of the most influential composers of the late 20th century. His music is also often controversially described as *minimalist*, along with the work of the other "major minimalists" [La Monte Young](#), [Terry Riley](#) and [Steve Reich](#).

He has lately distanced himself from the "minimalist" label, describing himself instead as a composer of "music with repetitive structures."<sup>[5]</sup> Though his early mature music shares much with what is normally called "minimalist", he has since evolved stylistically. Currently, he describes himself as a "Classicist", pointing out that he is trained in [harmony](#) and [counterpoint](#) and studied such composers as [Franz Schubert](#), [Johann Sebastian Bach](#) and [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](#) with [Nadia Boulanger](#).

Glass is a prolific composer: he has written works for the musical group which he founded, the [Philip Glass Ensemble](#) (with which he still performs on keyboards), as

well as operas, musical theatre works, ten [symphonies](#), eleven concertos, solo works, chamber music including [string quartets](#) and instrumental sonatas, and [film scores](#). Three of his film scores have been nominated for [Academy Awards](#).  
(Wikipedia)

Wednesday, November 7:

Monday, November 26:

Monday, December 3:

Bob Dylan

Then: and now.



Bob Dylan born Robert Allen Zimmerman; May 24, 1941) is an American singer-songwriter, musician, author, poet and artist.

He has been an influential figure in popular music and culture for more than five decades.

Much of his most celebrated work dates from the 1960s when he was an informal chronicler and a seemingly reluctant figurehead of social unrest.

A number of Dylan's early songs, such as "Blowin' in the Wind" and "The Times They Are a-Changin'", became anthems for the US civil rights and anti-war movements.

Leaving his initial base in the culture of folk music behind, Dylan's six-minute single "Like a Rolling Stone" has been described as radically altering the parameters of popular music in 1965.