

9th Wonder ^[1]

9th Wonder

by Max Eckard, 2012

January 15, 1975 -

Years active: 1997-present

"Our purpose is to educate as well as entertain." -Curtis Mayfield



"9th Wonder." 2008. Wikimedia Commons.

^[2]

Patrick Denard Douthit, better known by his stage name, 9th Wonder (or, since 2010, 9thmatic), is a record producer and record executive from [Winston Salem](#) ^[3], NC. He is also a [Grammy](#) ^[4] award-winning producer, DJ, college lecturer and social activist.

His collaborations with the "old school" group Little Brother drew from East Coast inspirations like De La Soul, A Tribe Called Quest, the Roots and Black Star, while his own "smooth and soulful production style" relies on samples from artists like Al Green and Curtis Mayfield. The bass lines that he uses in production are influenced by "DJ Premier, Pete Rock and J Dilla, while he claims to have learned 'Aahs' from the RZA."

In his early years, 9th Wonder played in the school band and learned the basics of several instruments.

He attended [North Carolina Central University](#) ^[5] in [Durham](#) ^[6], where he met [Phonte Coleman](#) ^[7] and Thomas Jones (Big Pooh). He began his music career in 1998 when the three of them formed the hip-hop trio Little Brother. They gained wide recognition when their first album, *The Listening*, was released in 2003 to critical acclaim. The album's success led to a non-exclusive deal with major label [Atlantic Records](#) ^[8].

That year, 9th Wonder began to receive further attention after remixing Nas' 2002 album, *God's Son*, renaming it *God's Stepson*. Although he claims that he "didn't even think anybody was going to hear it," the album has since been credited as starting the now regular trend for unofficial "home-made" remixes of whole albums.

Although well known in alternative hip-hop circles, he has also produced tracks for mainstream artists like Jay-Z and Destiny's Child. He produced the track "Threat" for Jay-Z's seminal album, *The Black Album*, as well as "Girl" and "Is She the Reason," plus the bonus track "Game Over," for Destiny's Child 2004 album *Destiny Fulfilled*.

He won a [Grammy](#) ^[4] with Mary J. Blige for producing the track "Good Woman Down" on her album *The Breakthrough*.

He has also worked with Erykah Badu, Ludacris (with Common and Spike Lee), David Banner and Drake, as well as Murs, Mac Miller, Wale, Kendrick Lamar, Chris Brown, Buckshot, and Jean Grae.

In 2005, Little Brother released their second album, *The Minstrel Show*, the same year 9th Wonder released his debut solo album, although still with Little Brother, entitled *Dream Merchant Vol. 1*.

9th Wonder left Little Brother in 2007. When asked about the possibility of hooking back up in the future, 9th Wonder replied: "Never say never." On September 27, 2011, he released his first "proper" solo effort, *The Wonder Years* as a part of "N.C. Hip-Hop Day."

9th Wonder is a professor at NCCU (along with Christopher "Play" Martin from hip-hop group Kid-n-Play) and Duke, where he teaches courses on hip-hop like "Hip-Hop in Context, 1973-1997," "Sampling Soul," and a class on Nas' album *Illmatic*. He was recently appointed the National Ambassador for Hip-Hop Relations and Culture for the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#) ^[9], and even more recently, 9th Wonder accepted a year-long residency at Harvard's [Hip-Hop Archive](#) ^[10].

Other pursuits include scoring music for the Aaron McGruder's critically acclaimed series "The Boondocks." After working with EA Sports to produce the soundtrack for *NBA Elite 11*, he and fellow North Carolinian [J. Cole](#) ^[11] appeared as "secret characters" in the video game *NBA Jam*. In 2010, independent filmmaker Kenneth Price documented 9th Wonder's travels for an entire year, the footage from which was compiled into a documentary film entitled *The Wonder Year*.

He resides in Morrisville, NC.

References:

"9th Wonder." AllMusic. <https://www.allmusic.com/artist/9th-wonder-mn0000388835> ^[12]

"9th Wonder Interview." DJ Booth. <https://djbooth.net/features/2017-05-09-9th-wonder-bucket-list-album-emcee> ^[13]

"9th Wonder Biography." <https://www.celebsagewiki.com/9th-wonder> ^[14]

Bouwman, Kimbel. "Interview with 9th Wonder, producer for Jay-Z, David Banner, Erykah Badu, Destiny's Child." Hit Quarters. May 31, 2010.

Warren, Tamara. "Little Feat." Electronic Musician. April 1, 2005.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20171027192641/http://www.emusician.com/gear...> [15]

Tullis, Eric. "N.C. Hip-Hop Day sent mixed messages about the state of local rap." Independent Weekly. October 5, 2011.
<https://indyweek.com/music/features/n.c.-hip-hop-day-sent-mixed-messages...> [16]

Image credit:

"9th Wonder." 2008. Wikimedia Commons. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:9thWonderAtPaidDues-2008-resized.jpg> [2].
Accessed 4/25/2012.

Subjects:

[Biographies](#) [17]

[Black and African American People](#) [18]

[Musicians](#) [19]

Authors:

[Eckard, Max](#) [20]

Origin - location:

[North Carolina Central University](#) [21]

[Winston-Salem](#) [22]

From:

[NCpedia.](#) [23]

25 April 2012 | Eckard, Max

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/9th-wonder>

Links

[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/9th-wonder> [2] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:9thWonderAtPaidDues-2008-resized.jpg> [3]
<https://ncpedia.org/geography/winston-salem> [4] <https://www.grammy.com/> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-central-university> [6]
<https://ncpedia.org/geography/durham-city> [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/phonte> [8] <https://www.atlanticrecords.com> [9]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/national-association-advancement-co> [10] <http://www.hiphoparchive.org/> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/j-cole> [12]
<https://www.allmusic.com/artist/9th-wonder-mn0000388835> [13] <https://djbooth.net/features/2017-05-09-9th-wonder-bucket-list-album-emcee> [14]
<https://www.celebsagewiki.com/9th-wonder> [15] <https://web.archive.org/web/20171027192641/http://www.emusician.com/gear/1332/little-feat/34761>
[16] <https://indyweek.com/music/features/n.c.-hip-hop-day-sent-mixed-messages-state-local-rap/> [17]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term> [18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/african-americans> [19]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/musicians> [20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/eckard-max> [21]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-36> [22] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-20> [23]
<https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/ncpedia>