

# Antonín Dvořák



Symphony No. 9  
“From the New World”  
2 Slavonic Dances

Houston Symphony  
Andrés Orozco-Estrada

**Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904)**

**Symphony No. 9 in E minor, Op. 95**  
“From the New World”

1 Adagio – Allegro molto	12. 57
2 Largo	12. 27
3 Scherzo – Molto vivace	7. 54
4 Allegro con fuoco	12. 17

**Slavonic Dances, Op. 46**

5 No. 3 in A-flat major – Poco allegro	4. 55
6 No. 5 in A major – Allegro vivace	3. 26

Total playing time: 54.16

←
→



**Antonín Dvořák**  
*Symphony No. 9  
“From the New World”  
& Slavonic Dances*  
Houston Symphony  
Conducted by Andrés Orozco-Estrada  
PENTATONE

**Symphony No. 9**  
“From the New World”

The Ninth Symphony, also known as the “From the New World” symphony, was composed by Antonín Dvořák in 1893. It is one of his most famous works and is widely regarded as a masterpiece of the late Romantic era. The symphony consists of four movements: Adagio – Allegro molto, Largo, Scherzo – Molto vivace, and Allegro con fuoco.

**Slavonic Dances**

The Slavonic Dances, Op. 46, were composed by Antonín Dvořák in 1886. They consist of two sets of dances: Nos. 1–8 in A-flat major and Nos. 9–12 in A major. The dances are based on traditional Slavic folk music and feature intricate rhythms and melodic patterns.

**Houston Symphony**  
Conducted by Andrés Orozco-Estrada

**Andrés Orozco-Estrada**

Andrés Orozco-Estrada is a Mexican conductor who has made a name for himself in the international music scene. He has conducted major orchestras around the world, including the Houston Symphony, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, and the National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico. He is known for his dynamic conducting style and his passion for music.

**Dallas Municipal Symphony**

The Dallas Municipal Symphony is a professional orchestra based in Dallas, Texas. It was founded in 1925 and has since become one of the leading orchestras in the city. The orchestra performs a variety of classical music, from symphonies to chamber music.

**Houston Opera**

The Houston Opera is a professional opera company based in Houston, Texas. It was founded in 1972 and has since become one of the leading opera companies in the United States. The company performs a variety of operas, from classic to contemporary.

**Houston Ballet**

The Houston Ballet is a professional ballet company based in Houston, Texas. It was founded in 1948 and has since become one of the leading ballet companies in the United States. The company performs a variety of ballets, from classical to contemporary.

**Houston Grand Opera**

The Houston Grand Opera is a professional opera company based in Houston, Texas. It was founded in 1972 and has since become one of the leading opera companies in the United States. The company performs a variety of operas, from classic to contemporary.

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## Symphony No. 9

As Antonin Dvořák arrived in New York, where the National Conservatory of Music of America was installing him as director, he described his vision. "I came to discover what young Americans have in them and to help them express it," Dvořák said. "The new American school of music must strike its roots deeply into its own soil." He, too, found fertile ground.

Dvořák listened to spirituals, popular songs and samples of Native American music; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, which captured his imagination in his youth, returned to his thoughts. After abandoning a *Hiawatha* vocal work, Dvořák incorporated the sketches into the first major American work: Symphony No. 9, *From the New World*.

English

"It pleases me very much," Dvořák said, "and will differ very substantially from my earlier compositions. The influence of America can be felt by anyone who has 'a nose.'" The aroma may be richest in the Largo, whose celebrated English horn theme harks back to spirituals' dignity. Even where the symphony lacks obvious links to American music, though, it stands out among Dvořák's works thanks to its powerful drama.

The opening movement's storms grow from the confrontation between a surging French horn theme and a lilting flute tune; the two have a subliminal kinship because of beginning with the same rhythmic pattern. The Largo plays off the glowing main theme against a more melancholy one. The bounding Scherzo was inspired by a dance in *Hiawatha*'s wedding scene, yet its middle section evokes Dvořák's Slavonic Dances. The finale resumes the first

movement's conflict between ferocity and lyricism.

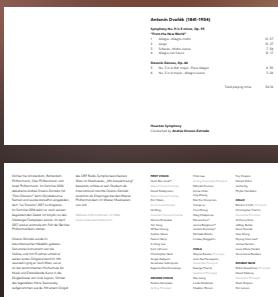
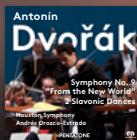
Tying all this together: compelling themes reappear as the symphony unfolds, enhancing its cumulative impact. The first movement's vaulting French horn motif rings out during the slow movement, slips into the Scherzo, and increases the finale's turbulence. The Largo melody and the crisp Scherzo theme play roles in the last movement, offering softness amid the uproar. So the finale sums the symphony's entire story.

## Slavonic Dances

Even though Dvořák's early works won him recognition close to home, they hardly brought in enough money to support him. In his early 30s, he applied for a stipend that Austria's culture ministry gave to needy artists. When he won it, the payoff went beyond cash.

Leading Viennese musicians judged the awards, and his works impressed the panel's most prestigious member. "The sympathy of an artist as important and famous as (Johannes) Brahms should not only be pleasant but also useful to you," another judge informed Dvořák, "and I think you should write to him. ... It would be advantageous for your things to become known beyond your narrow Czech homeland."

Thus Dvořák gained a powerful booster. Brahms promoted his works among leading musicians and recommended him to publisher Fritz Simrock, who handled Brahms' music. Sensing a business opportunity in the Czech charm of Dvořák's works, Simrock commissioned him to compose folk-style dances down the lines of Brahms' *Hungarian Dances*, which had been a hit.



Rather than borrowing folk tunes, Dvořák created original works based on Czech dance forms. Simrock published his eight *Slavonic Dances*, Op. 46, in 1878, and by the next year, orchestras in England, France and Germany had performed them. Naturally, Simrock wanted more. But Dvořák balked: "To do the same thing twice is fiendishly difficult," he wrote. But Dvořák gave in, composing eight more *Slavonic Dances*, Op. 72.

With their melody, vigor, sweetness and sparkle, the *Slavonic Dances* have bewitched generations of listeners. Opus 46, No. 3 in A-flat major is a polka that begins with an easygoing woodwind tune, then cuts loose with gusto before easing into a broad melody introduced by the trumpets. Opus 46, No. 5 in A major is a crisp, snappy example of the *skočná*, a form that one of Dvořák's mentors, Bedřich Smetana, employed in

the "Dance of the Comedians" from *The Bartered Bride*.

## Houston Symphony

Led by Music Director Andrés Orozco-Estrada, the Houston Symphony continues its second century as one of America's leading orchestras. Founded in 1913, the Houston Symphony is one of the oldest performing arts organizations in Texas, and it offers a full complement of concert, community, education, touring and recording activities. While the Symphony's home base is Jones Hall for the Performing Arts in downtown Houston, the orchestra serves the entire Greater Houston region, regularly performing at locations around the community.

As a cultural ambassador for the city and region, the Houston Symphony

has toured extensively, from road tours to military bases in Texas and Louisiana during World War II, to 16 performances at Carnegie Hall. International appearances include concerts in Singapore, Moscow and Japan, in addition to European tours with stops in England, France, Holland, Germany and Austria. In 2010, the Symphony embarked on a seven-city, eight-concert tour through the United Kingdom, performing *The Planets – An HD Odyssey* to sold-out concert halls.

The full-time ensemble of 87 musicians is the largest performing arts organization in Houston, presenting more than 300 performances annually.

For more information, please visit [www.houstonsymphony.org](http://www.houstonsymphony.org).

## Andrés Orozco-Estrada

Andrés Orozco-Estrada began his tenure as Music Director of the Houston Symphony in the 2014-2015 Season, and he immediately established a dynamic presence on the podium and a deep connection with musicians and audiences. Orozco-Estrada carefully curates his programs to feature engaging combinations of classical masterworks paired with the music of today, significant artistic collaborations with contemporary composers and guest artists, and innovative use of multimedia and visual effects, all in order to make meaningful connections with the audience. A natural communicator, Orozco-Estrada engages in direct conversation about music with the audience. In addition to his post in Houston, Orozco-Estrada is chief conductor of the Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra and principal



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PENTATONE

Artists

guest conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Orozco-Estrada burst onto the international scene with two substitutions with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The first substitution was his debut in 2010, standing in for Esa-Pekka Salonen; the second was in 2012, stepping in for Riccardo Muti at the Musikverein in Vienna.

Orozco-Estrada now appears with many of the world's leading orchestras, including the Vienna Philharmonic, Munich Philharmonic, and Leipzig Gewandhaus orchestras, the Mahler Chamber Orchestra, the Santa Cecilia Orchestra in Rome, and the Orchestre National de France. Recent successful debuts have included the Philadelphia Orchestra, Pittsburgh Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Royal

Concertgebouw Orchestra, Rotterdam Philharmonic, Oslo Philharmonic, and the Israel Philharmonic. In the summer of 2014, he also made his debut at Glyndebourne Festival Opera conducting *Don Giovanni* and was immediately re-invited to conduct *La Traviata* in 2017. In May 2017, he will make his debut with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Born in Medellin, Colombia, Orozco-Estrada began his musical studies on the violin, and started conducting at age 15. At 19, he entered the Vienna Music Academy, where he studied with Uroš Lajovic (pupil of the legendary Hans Swarowsky), and he went on to complete his degree with distinction conducting the Vienna Radio Symphony Orchestra at the Musikverein.

[www.orozcoestrada.com](http://www.orozcoestrada.com)

## Dvořáks Neunte Symphonie

1891 wurde Antonín Dvořák die Position als Künstlerischer Direktor des National Conservatory of Music angeboten. Als er in New York eintraf, beschrieb er seine Vision mit diesen Worten: „Ich kam hierher, um zu entdecken, was die jungen Amerikaner in sich tragen und um ihnen dabei zu helfen, diese Gefühle auszudrücken.“ Und weiter: „Die zukünftige amerikanische Musik muss sich vor allem tief in der eigenen Erde verwurzeln.“ Und auch Dvořák fand fruchtbaren Grund.

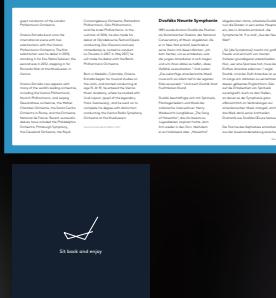
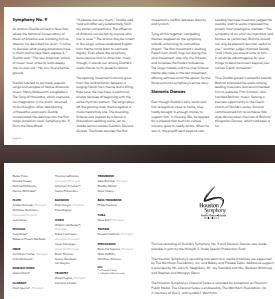
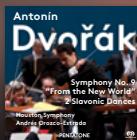
Dvořák beschäftigte sich mit Spirituals, Plantagenliedern und Musik der indianische Ureinwohner. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow „The Song of Hiawatha“, das ihn bereits zu Jugendzeiten inspiriert hatte, kam ihm wieder in den Sinn. Nachdem er ein Vokalwerk über „Hiawatha“

abgebrochen hatte, arbeitete Dvořák nun die Skizzen in sein erstes Hauptwerk ein, das in Amerika entstand – die Symphonie Nr. 9 e-moll „Aus der Neuen Welt“.

„Sie [die Symphonie] macht mir große Freude und wird sich von meinen früheren grundlegend unterscheiden. Nun, wer eine Spürnase hat, muss den Einfluss Amerikas erkennen.“, sagte Dvořák. Und der Duft Amerikas ist wohl im Largo am stärksten zu vernehmen, dessen gefeiertes Englischhorn-Solo auf die Erhabenheit von Spirituals zurückgreift. Auch an den Stellen, an denen es der Symphonie ganz offensichtlich an Verbindungen zur amerikanischen Musik mangelt, sticht das Werk dank seiner kraftvollen Dramatik aus Dvořáks Œuvre heraus.

Die Stürme des Kopfsatzes entstehen aus der Auseinandersetzung zwischen

Deutsch



einem anschwellenden Thema im Horn und einer trällernden Flötenmelodie. Beide sind unterschwellig miteinander verwandt, da sie vom gleichen rhythmischen Muster eröffnet werden. Das Largo spielt das leuchtende Hauptthema gegen eine eher melancholische Melodie aus. Das Scherzo wurde durch einen Tanz aus der Hochzeitsszene aus „Hiawatha“ inspiriert, dennoch lässt der Mittelteil an Dvořáks „Slawische Tänze“ denken. Das Finale greift den Konflikt zwischen Wildheit und Gesanglichkeit aus dem Kopfsatz wieder auf.

Zusammengefasst lässt sich sagen: Bezwingernde Themen tauchen erneut auf, wenn die Symphonie sich entwickelt, und verstärken deren kumulative Wirkung. Das den Kopfsatz überspannende Hornthema ertönt auch im langsamten Satz, rutscht auch ins Scherzo hinein und verstärkt gar die

Turbulenzen des Finales. Die Largo-Melodie und das knackige Scherzo-Thema spielen ebenfalls eine Rolle im Finale und bieten inmitten des Aufruhrs eine gewisse Zartheit. Von daher fasst das Finale die ganze Symphonie noch einmal zusammen.

## Slawische Tänze

Auch wenn Dvořáks frühe Werke ihm in seiner direkten Umgebung Anerkennung einbrachten – genügend Geld für den Lebensunterhalt sprang dabei nicht heraus. Und so bewarb er sich mit 32 Jahren um ein staatliches Stipendium des österreichischen Unterrichtsministeriums für bedürftige Künstler. Er erhielt die Unterstützung – und was er der Welt künstlerisch zurückzahlte, war in Geld nicht zu bemessen.

Führende Wiener Musiker beurteilten die Vergabe des Stipendiums. Dabei beeindruckten Dvořáks Werke selbst die angesehensten Jury-Mitglieder. „Die Zuneigung eines derartigen berühmten und wichtigen Künstlers wie (Johannes) Brahms sollte ihnen nicht nur guttun, sondern auch nützen“, schrieb ein Jurymitglied an Dvořák „und ich denke, Sie sollten ihm schreiben. (...) Es könnte für Ihre Sache von Vorteil sein, außerhalb der engen Grenzen Ihres tschechischen Heimatlandes bekannt zu werden.“

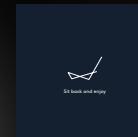
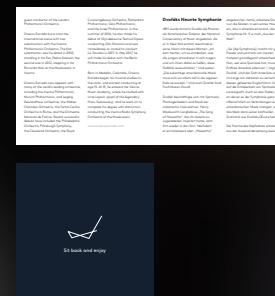
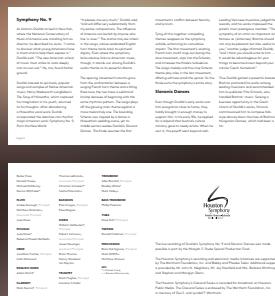
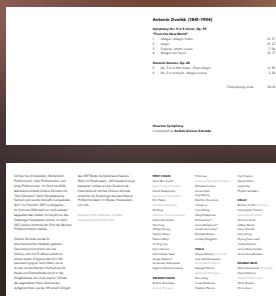
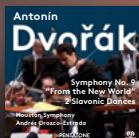
Und so kam Dvořák zu einem mächtigen Förderer. Brahms warb unter führenden Musikern für Dvořáks Werke und empfahl ihn dem Verleger Fritz Simrock, der schon Brahms' Musik verlegte. Simrock witterte im tschechischen Charme von Dvořáks Werken ein gutes Geschäft und beauftragte bei Dvořák Volkstänze im Stil von Brahms' Ungarischen Tänzen,

die ein Hit gewesen waren.

Anstatt nun auf vorhandene Volksmelodien zurückzugreifen, erfand Dvořák neue Melodien, die auf tschechischen Tänzen basierten. Simrock publizierte Dvořáks acht Slawischen Tänze op. 46 im Jahr 1878 und bereits im folgenden Jahr hatten Orchester in England, Frankreich und Deutschland diese im Repertoire.

Natürlich wollte Simrock weitere Tänze veröffentlichen. Aber Dvořák sperre sich: „Zweimal das gleiche zu machen, ist höllisch schwierig“, schrieb er, gab dann jedoch nach und komponierte acht weitere Slawische Tänze op. 72.

Mit ihrer Melodik, ihrem Elan, ihrer Anmut und ihrem Funkeln haben die Slawischen Tänze ganze Generationen von Hörern verzaubert. Op. 46 Nr. 3 As-Dur ist eine Polka, die mit einer unbeschwerten Holzbläserweise



beginnt, dann voller Begeisterung schier durchdreht, bevor sie in eine von den Trompeten eingeführte, ausgedehnte Melodie nachgibt. Nr. 5 A-Dur ist ein knackiges, ja bissiges Beispiel einer Skočná, jener Form, die Bedrich Smetana, einer von Dvořák's Mentoren, im „Tanz der Komödianten“ in seiner Oper *Die verkaufte Braut* verwendete.

## Houston Symphony



Unter Führung seines Musikalischen Leiters Andrés Orozco-Estrada setzt das Houston Symphony seine Erfolgsgeschichte als eines der führenden US-amerikanischen Orchester nun im zweiten Jahrhundert seines Bestehens fort. Das Houston Symphony wurde 1913 gegründet und ist eine der ältesten künstlerischen Organisationen in Texas überhaupt und es bietet dabei die ganze Bandbreite von Konzerten und Arbeit

Künstler

für das Gemeinwesen über Bildung und Tourneen bis zur Aufnahmetätigkeit. Künstlerische Heimat des Orchesters, das die ganze Metropolregion von Houston bespielt, ist die Jones Hall of the Performing Arts. Weiterhin tritt das Ensemble regelmäßig in Sugar Land, Miller Outdoor Theatre, Cynthia Woods Mitchell Pavillon und anderen Orten der Region auf.

Als kultureller Botschafter von Stadt und Region tourt das Houston Symphony sehr intensiv – angefangen von Auftritten in Militärbasen in Texas und Louisiana während des Zweiten Weltkriegs bis hin zu 16 Auftritten in der Carnegie Hall. Weitere Tourneen führten das Orchester nach Singapur, Moskau und Japan sowie nach Europa mit Konzerten in England, Frankreich, den Niederlanden, Deutschland und Österreich. Im Jahr 2010 machte sich das Houston Symphony auf eine Tour

durch das Vereinigte Königreich, in sieben Städten wurden acht Konzerte mit *The Planets – An HD Odyssey* in ausverkauften Hallen gegeben.

Mit 87 Vollzeitmusikern ist das Orchester die größte künstlerische Organisation in Houston, die mehr als 300 Auftritte im Jahr absolviert.

## Andrés Orozco-Estrada

Andrés Orozco-Estrada trat sein Amt als Musikalischer Leiter des Houston Symphony mit Beginn der Spielzeit 2014/15 an. Von Beginn an zeigte er eine dynamische Präsenz auf dem Podium und eine tiefe innere Verbindung zu Musikern und Publikum. Orozco-Estrada kombiniert in seinen sorgfältig zusammengestellten Programmen klassische Meisterwerke mit der Musik von heute, und arbeitet eng mit zeitgenössischen Komponisten zusammen. Dabei werden auch

multimediale und visuelle Effekte eingesetzt, um die Verbindung des Publikums zur Musik auf verschiedenen Ebenen zu intensivieren. Orozco-Estrada ist ein geborener Kommunikator und tritt mit dem Publikum in den direkten Dialog über die Musik. Neben seiner Tätigkeit in Houston ist er außerdem Chefdirigent des hr-Sinfonieorchesters Frankfurt sowie Erster Gastdirigent beim London Philharmonic Orchestra.



Andrés Orozco-Estrada dirigiert viele der führenden Orchester weltweit, darunter die Wiener Philharmoniker, die Münchner Philharmoniker, das Gewandhausorchester Leipzig, das Mahler Chamber Orchestra, das Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia in Rom und das Orchestre National de France. Erfolgreich debütierte er in letzter Zeit beim Philadelphia Orchestra, Pittsburgh Symphony, Cleveland Orchestra, Concertgebouw-



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Houston Symphony  
Conducted by Andrés Orozco-Estrada

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Orches-ter Amsterdam, Rotterdam Philharmonic, Oslo Philharmonic und Israel Philharmonic. Im Sommer 2014 debütierte Andrés Orozco-Estrada mit "Don Giovanni" beim Glyndebourne Festival und wurde daraufhin eingeladen, dort "La Traviata" 2017 zu dirigieren. Im Sommer 2016 kehrt er nach seinem begeisternden Debüt im Vorjahr zu den Salzburger Festspielen zurück. Im April 2017 wird er erstmals am Pult der Berliner Philharmonikern stehen.



Orozco-Estrada wurde im kolumbianischen Medellín geboren. Sein erstes Instrument war die Violine, und mit 15 Jahren erhielt er seinen ersten Dirigierunterricht. Mit neunzehn ging er nach Wien, wo er an der renommierten Hochschule für Musik und Darstellende Kunst in die Dirigierklasse von Uroš Lajovic, Schüler des legendären Hans Swarowsky, aufgenommen wurde. Mit einem Dirigat

des ORF Radio-Symphonieorchesters Wien im Musikverein, „Mit Auszeichnung“ bewertet, schloss er sein Studium ab. International machte Orozco-Estrada zunächst als Einspringer bei den Wiener Philharmonikern im Wiener Musikverein von sich

Weitere Informationen im Web  
[www.orozcoestrada.com](http://www.orozcoestrada.com)



### FIRST VIOLIN

Nurit Bar-Josef\*,  
Guest Concertmaster  
David Radzynski+,  
Guest Concertmaster  
Eric Halen,  
Co-Concertmaster  
Qi Ming,  
Assistant Concertmaster  
Marina Brubaker  
Yan Tong  
MiHee Chung  
Sophia Silivos  
Ferenc Illenyi  
Si-Yang Lao  
Kurt Johnson  
Christopher Neal  
Sergei Galperin  
Anastasia Sukhopara  
Evgenia Zharzhavskaya

Hitai Lee,  
Acting Associate Principal  
Mihaela Frusina

Annie Chen  
Jing Zheng  
Martha Chapman

Tianjie Lu  
Tina Zhang  
Oleg Chelpanov

Maxine Kuo\*  
Jenna Barghouti\*

Jordan Koransky\*  
Michelle Black+

Lindsey Baggett+

Fay Shapiro  
Daniel Strba  
Jarita Ng  
Phyllis Herdlska

### CELLO

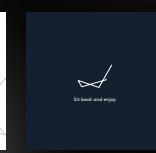
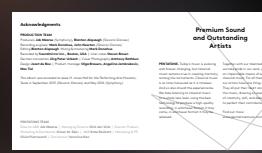
Brinton Smith, Principal  
Christopher French,  
Associate Principal  
Anthony Kitai  
Jeffrey Butler  
Kevin Dvorak  
Xiao Wong  
Myung Soon Lee\*  
James Denton  
Louis-Marie Fardet  
Annamarie Reader+

### VIOLA

Wayne Brooks, Principal  
Joan DerHovsepian,  
Associate Principal  
George Pascal,  
Assistant Principal  
Wei Jiang  
Linda Goldstein  
Sheldon Person

### DOUBLE-BASS

Robin Kesselman, Principal  
David Malone,  
Associate Principal  
Mark Shapiro  
Eric Larson



Burke Shaw  
Donald Howey  
Michael McMurray  
Dennis Whittaker\*

**FLUTE**  
Aralee Dorough, Principal  
Matthew Roitstein+,  
Associate Principal  
Judy Dines

**PICCOLO**  
Judy Dines\*  
Rebecca Powell-Garfield+

**OBOE**  
Jonathan Fischer, Principal  
Colin Gatwood

**ENGLISH HORN**  
Adam Dinitz\*

**CLARINET**  
Mark Nuccio\*, Principal

Thomas LeGrand+,  
Associate Principal  
Christian Schubert\*  
Sasha Potiomkin+

**BASSOON**  
Rian Craypo, Principal  
Elise Wagner

**HORN**  
William VerMeulen\*,  
Principal

Robert Johnson+,  
Associate Principal

Jesse Clevenger,  
Assistant Principal  
Nancy Goodearl  
Ian Mayton

**TRUMPET**  
Mark Hughes, Principal  
Caroline Schafer

**TROMBONE**  
Allen Barnhill, Principal  
Bradley White\*  
Mark Holley+

**BASS TROMBONE**  
Phillip Freeman

**TUBA**  
Dave Kirk\*, Principal

**TIMPANI**  
Ronald Holdman, Principal

**PERCUSSION**  
Brian Del Signore, Principal  
Mark Griffith+  
Matthew Strauss+

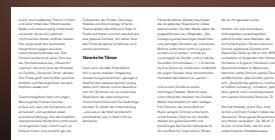
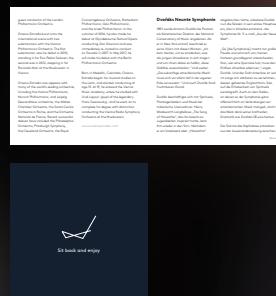
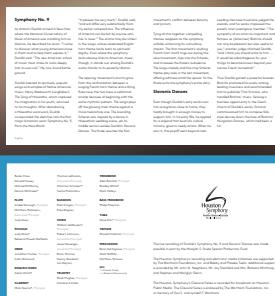
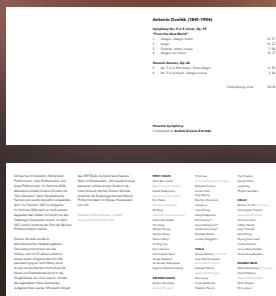
**KEY:**  
\* = Dvorak 9 only  
+ = Slavonic Dances only



The live recording of Dvořák's Symphony No. 9 and Slavonic Dances was made possible in part by the Micajah S. Stude Special Production Fund.

The Houston Symphony's recording and electronic media initiatives are supported by The Wortham Foundation, Inc. and Bobby and Phoebe Tudor. Additional support is provided by Mr. John N. Neighbors, Mr. Jay Steinfeld and Mrs. Barbara Winthrop, and Stephen and Mariglyn Glenn.

The Houston Symphony's Classical Series is recorded for broadcast on Houston Public Media. The Classical Series is endowed by The Wortham Foundation, Inc. in memory of Gus S. and Lyndall F. Wortham.



## Acknowledgments

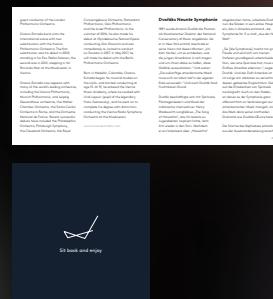
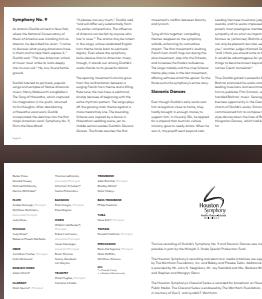
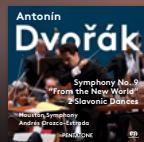
## PRODUCTION TEAM

Producers **Job Maarse** (Symphony), **Blanton Alspaugh** (Slavonic Dances)  
Recording engineer **Mark Donahue, John Newton** (Slavonic Dances)  
Editing **Blanton Alspaugh** Mixing & mastering **Mark Donahue**  
Recorded by **Soundmirror Inc., Boston, USA** | Liner notes **Steven Brown**  
German translation **Jörg Peter Urbach** | Cover Photography **Anthony Rathbun**  
Design **Joost de Boo** | Product manager **Olga Brauers, Angelina Jambrekovic, Max Tiel**

This album was recorded at Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts Houston, Texas in September 2015 (*Slavonic Dances*) and May 2016 (*Symphony*).

PENTATONE TEAM

Director A&R **Job Maarse** | Managing Director **Dirk Jan Vink** | Director Product,  
Marketing & Distribution **Simon M. Eder** | A&R **Kate Rockett** | Marketing & PR  
**Silvia Pietrosanti** | Distribution **Veronica Neo**



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Sit back and enjoy



**Antonín Dvořák**  
Symphony No. 9  
*From the New World*  
2 Slavonic Dances

Andris Nelsons / Boston Symphony Orchestra

**Track listing (Side A)**

- 1. Andante
- 2. Scherzo
- 3. Largo
- 4. Finale

**Music Notes**

Conducted by Andris Nelsons

**Notes**

The first movement of Dvořák's Symphony No. 9, "From the New World," is one of the most famous pieces of classical music. It was composed in 1893 and首演于1895年。The piece is based on traditional African American spirituals and features a prominent use of the pentatonic scale. The second movement, "Scherzo," is a fast-paced, rhythmic section that includes two slavonic dances.

**Symphony No. 9**

"From the New World"

Antonín Dvořák

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