



Kalmus Orchestra Library

GUSTAV
HOLST

THE PLANETS

Suite for Large Orchestra

Critical Edition based on the Composer's Manuscript

Edited by Clinton F. Nieweg and Gregory Vaught

Op. 32/H125

FULL SCORE

EDWIN F. KALMUS, CO.

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CONTENTS

I. Mars, the Bringer of War	1
II. Venus, the Bringer of Peace	32
III. Mercury, the Winged Messenger	46
IV. Jupiter, the Bringer of Jollity	73
V. Saturn, the Bringer of Old Age	113
VI. Uranus, the Magician	132
VII. Neptune, the Mystic	162

PROGRAM NOTE

Written between 1914 and 1917, Gustav Holst was initially inspired to compose *The Planets* based on a conversation he had about astrology while on holiday in Spain with some friends in 1913. Intrigued by the concepts, he sought to write an orchestral suite for seven of these astrological signs based on the planets known to the world at the time, and imbue the music with the appropriate astrological meaning. Rather than order the planets as an astronomer would, Holst ordered them in such a way as to attain maximum musical effectiveness. Scored for a large orchestra, fellow composer Ralph Vaughan Williams wrote in 1920, “Holst uses a very large orchestra in *The Planets* not to make his score look impressive, but because he needs the extra tone colour and knows how to use it.” Aside from the large orchestra, the final movement, “Neptune, the Mystic,” includes a chorus of female voices that sing a soft wordless line offstage who continue to sing and fade away after the orchestra has fallen silent. While “Mars, the Bringer of War” and “Jupiter, the Bringer of Jollity” are the most popular and well-known movements, Holst’s personal favorite was “Saturn, the Bringer of Old Age.” Certainly Holst’s most popular work, this critical edition by Clinton Nieweg and Gregory Vaught, is based on the composer’s manuscript.

INSTRUMENTATION

4 Flutes (3rd & 4th d. Piccolos, 4th d. Bass Flute)

3 Oboes (3rd d. Bass Oboe)

English Horn

3 Clarinets in B flat & A

Bass Clarinet

3 Bassoons

Double Bassoon

6 Horns in F

4 Trumpets in C

2 Tenor Trombones

Bass Trombone

Tenor Tuba

Bass Tuba

Timpani (2 players)

Percussion (4-5 players)

Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Triangle, Side Drum,
Tambourine, Cymbals, Bass Drum, Gong, Bells

2 Harps

Celeste

Organ

Strings

Women's Choir (part available separately)

Duration: approx. 50 minutes

CRITICAL NOTES

This Critical Edition has been prepared using the facsimile of the full score manuscript and referring to all other public domain editions of the work. The rationale behind this project has been to resolve the many differences between the printed score and the players' parts which still exist in the performing editions of *The Planets* and arrive at the most correct and consistent readings possible.

Instrumentation: The part listed for the Bass Flute is played in America on an Alto Flute in G. The Bell part is normally played on large chimes.

Holst indicates that the following instruments have been "cued in" to the orchestra parts, as far as possible, to permit performance of the work when these instruments are not available:

Flute 4 (combining Piccolo 2 and Bass Flute [sic])
Oboe 3 (combining Bass Oboe)
Clarinet 3 (In *Mercury*, the Clarinet 3 part is to be played and that for Clarinet 2 omitted.)
Bassoon 3
Contrabassoon
Horns 5 and 6
Trumpet 4
Tenor Tuba
Organ

Regrettably, the score frequently does not indicate what instrument is playing the cues of a missing instrument, and no "reduced" score exists.

In the notes which follow, all page numbers refer to the full score.

1. *Mars*, throughout: In this movement it appears that Holst was thinking of the six horns not as three pairs, but rather as two trios. Thus, the part for Horn 4 frequently is higher than that for Horn 3.
2. Page 80, measure 2: While the Horns, Violas and Cellos have a crescendo, the Violins are directed to make a diminuendo. This occurs again on page 102, measure 4.
3. Page 85, measure 3: The Oboe 3 note has been changed from D to C to match the passage found two measures previously. The Editors feel that the manuscript is in error here.
4. Page 94, measure 4: The Trombone 2 note has been changed from F to E $\flat$ to fit into the A $\flat$ major chord. Once again the Editors feel that the manuscript is in error.
5. Page 107, measure 3: The G in the Bass Trombone is not included in any of the printed sources, but is clearly present in the manuscript.
6. In the Timpani part, several notes have been changed in the various movements to correspond with the bass line when a drum of the appropriate pitch was available.

Clinton F. Nieweg, The Philadelphia Orchestra
Gregory Vaught, San Antonio Symphony Orchestra

I. Mars, the Bringer of War.

1

Gustav Holst

Edited by Clinton F. Nieweg
and Gregory Vaught**Allegro**

2 Piccolos

2 Flutes

2 Oboes

English Horn

Bass Oboe

3 Clarinets in B $\flat$

Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$

3 Bassoons

Double Bassoon

I II III
6 Horns in F IV V VI

I II
4 Trumpets in C III IV

2 Tenor Trombones

Bass Trombone

Tenor Tuba in B $\flat$

Bass Tuba

6 Timpani (two players) I II

wooden sticks

Side Drum

Cymbals

Bass Drum

Gong

Harp I

Harp II

Organ

Allegro

col legno

1st Violins

2nd Violins

Violas

Violoncellos

Doublebasses

This page of a musical score is for a large orchestra. It contains 12 measures of music. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Picc.**: Piccolo, rests throughout.
- Fl.**: Flute, rests throughout.
- Ob.**: Oboe, rests throughout.
- E.H.**: English Horn, rests throughout.
- Bass Ob.**: Bass Oboe, rests throughout.
- Cl.**: Clarinet, rests throughout.
- Bcl.**: Bass Clarinet, rests throughout.
- Bn.**: Bassoon, rests throughout.
- Dbn.**: Double Bassoon, rests throughout.
- Hrn.**: Horn, rests throughout.
- Trp.**: Trumpet, rests throughout.
- Ten. Trb.**: Tenor Trombone, rests throughout.
- Bass Trb.**: Bass Trombone, rests throughout.
- Ten. Tub.**: Tenor Tuba, rests throughout.
- Bass Tub.**: Bass Tuba, rests throughout.
- Timp.**: Timpani, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Gong**: Gong, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Hp. I.**: Harp I, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Hp. II.**: Harp II, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Vns.**: Violins, play a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Vas.**: Violas, play a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Vc.**: Violoncello, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Db.**: Double Bass, plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) for the Picc., Ob., E.H., Bass Ob., Bcl., Bn., Dbn., Hrns., Trp., Ten. Trb., Bass Trb., Ten. Tub., Bass Tub., Timp., Gong, Hp. I., Hp. II., Vns., Vas., Vc., and Db. A rehearsal mark **I II a 2** is present above the Bassoon part in the fourth measure.

The Planets.

Suite for Large Orchestra.

Violin I.

I. Mars, the Bringer of War

Gustav Holst

Edited by Clinton F. Nieweg
and Gregory Vaught

Allegro.
col legno

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system contains five staves of piano accompaniment, each with four measures of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, *cresc.*, *mf dim.*, and *p*. A first ending bracket labeled "1" spans the final two staves. The second system begins with a vocal melody staff (treble clef) and three piano accompaniment staves. The vocal part includes lyrics: "natu-rale", "the rose tree", "grows in the garden", "where I was born", "and where I will die". Dynamics for the vocal part are *mf*, *f*, *f cresc.*, and *fff*. The piano accompaniment continues with various textures, including sixteenth-note runs and sustained chords. Dynamics for the piano part include *mf*, *f*, *f cresc.*, *sempre cresc.*, and *fff*. A second ending bracket labeled "2" appears over the third piano staff. The piece concludes with a final chord and the instruction *V.S.*

In the absence of the instrument indicated against passages in small notes between asterisks, these notes are to be played.

Violin I.

This page of a Violin I musical score contains ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into seven numbered sections (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) indicated by boxed numbers. The dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *p* (piano). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical techniques such as triplets, slurs, and ties. The first staff begins with a *ff* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The third staff has a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic. The fifth staff has a *f* dynamic. The sixth staff has a *ff* dynamic. The seventh staff has a *ff* dynamic. The eighth staff has a *p* dynamic. The ninth staff has a *p* dynamic. The tenth staff has a *fff* dynamic.

3

4

5

6

7

ff

f

f

f

ff

ff

p

p

fff