



MICHAEL MAGATAGAN

United States (USA), SierraVista

March from "The Love of Three Oranges" for String Ensemble (Opus 33) Prokofiev, Sergei

About the artist

Im a software engineer. Basically, Im computer geek who loves to solve problems. I have been developing software for the last 25+ years but have recently rekindled my love of music. Many of my scores are posted with individual parts and matching play-along however, this is not always practical. If you would like individual parts to any of my scores or other specific tailoring, please contact me directly and I will try to accommodate your specific needs.

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

About the piece

Title:	March from "The Love of Three Oranges" for String Ensemble [Opus 33]
Composer:	Prokofiev, Sergei
Arranger:	MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL
Copyright:	Public Domain
Publisher:	MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL
Instrumentation:	String Ensemble
Style:	Classical
Comment:	Sergei Prokofiev's comic opera The Love for Three Oranges, Op. 33 (1919) won a place in the repertoire only with great difficulty. First produced in 1921, the work was greeted with rather dismal reviews and an even worse public response. Prokofiev found a partial solution to this problem by extracting six numbers from the opera, revising them, and assembling them into a six-movement concert suite in 1924. "The Ridiculous People," ... (more online)

MICHAEL MAGATAGAN on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

Prologue (Vivo $\text{♩} = 100$)

Violin 1 *mf*

Violin 2 *mf*

Viola 1 *mf*

Viola 2 *mf*

Cello *mf*

Bass *mf*

V1

V2

Va1

Va2

Vc

Cb

11

V1

V2

Va1

Va2

Vc

Cb

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 11 through 14. It features six staves: Violin 1 (V1), Violin 2 (V2), Violin A1 (Va1), Violin A2 (Va2), Violoncello (Vc), and Contrabass (Cb). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. Measures 11 and 12 show a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower strings and a more active melody in the upper strings. Measures 13 and 14 introduce a trill in the upper strings and a more complex rhythmic pattern in the lower strings.

15

V1

V2

Va1

Va2

Vc

Cb

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 15 through 18. It features the same six staves as the previous system. Measures 15 and 16 continue the accompaniment and melody. Measures 17 and 18 are characterized by prominent trills (tr) in the upper strings and a more active, rhythmic accompaniment in the lower strings.

19

V1

V2

Va1

Va2

Vc

Cb

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 19 through 24. It features six staves: Violin 1 (V1), Violin 2 (V2), Viola 1 (Va1), Viola 2 (Va2), Violoncello (Vc), and Contrabass (Cb). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower strings and more melodic, often slurred, lines in the upper strings. Measure 19 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs across all staves.

25

V1

V2

Va1

Va2

Vc

Cb

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 25 through 29. It features the same six staves as the previous block: Violin 1 (V1), Violin 2 (V2), Viola 1 (Va1), Viola 2 (Va2), Violoncello (Vc), and Contrabass (Cb). The key signature remains three flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The music continues with the eighth-note accompaniment in the lower strings and more active melodic lines in the upper strings. Measure 25 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs across all staves.

30

Score for measures 30-32. The score is for a string ensemble and consists of six staves: V1 (Violin I), V2 (Violin II), Va1 (Viola I), Va2 (Viola II), Vc (Violoncello), and Cb (Contrabasso). The key signature is three flats (B-flat major/D minor) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet patterns. Measure 32 ends with a fermata over a B-flat note.

33

Score for measures 33-35. The score continues with the same six staves as above. Measure 33 features a prominent triplet of sixteenth notes in the V1 and V2 parts. Measure 34 continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 35 includes glissando markings (gliss.) in the V1 and V2 parts, indicating a slide between notes. The piece concludes with a fermata over a B-flat note in the final measure.

36

Score for measures 36-38. The score is for a string ensemble with parts for Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Violin A (Va1), Violin B (Va2), Viola (Vc), and Cello (Cb). The key signature is two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and the time signature is 3/4. Measures 36-38 feature a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The strings play in a similar pattern, with the lower strings (Vc and Cb) providing a steady bass line. The score ends with a glissando in both V1 and V2.

39

Score for measures 39-42. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Measures 39-42 feature a more melodic and harmonic progression. The strings play in a similar pattern, with the lower strings (Vc and Cb) providing a steady bass line. The score ends with a ritardando (rit.) in both V1 and V2.

Violin 1 March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

Prologue (Vivo ♩ = 100)

The musical score is written for Violin 1 in a single system. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Vivo' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score consists of nine staves of music, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 30, 34, 37, and 41 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills (tr.) and glissandos (gliss.) marked in the score. The piece concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a fermata over the final note.

cresc.

Violin 2 March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Prologue (Vivo ♩ = 100)

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

mf

7

13

18 *tr*

24

29

33

36

39 *rit.*

cresc. - - - - -

Viola 1

March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Prologue (Vivo $\text{♩} = 100$)

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

2

mf

9

15

tr

21

27

32

36

40

cresc.

rit.

Viola 2

March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Prologue (Vivo ♩ = 100)

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

The image shows a musical score for Viola 2, arranged for a string ensemble. The score is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and tempo of Vivo (♩ = 100). It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a first ending bracket over the first two measures. The score is divided into systems of five staves each, with measure numbers 9, 14, 19, 26, 31, 35, and 39 indicated at the start of each system. The piece concludes with a *cresc.* marking and a *rit.* marking over the final measures, which end with a fermata.

Violoncello March from "The Love of Three Oranges" (Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

Prologue (Vivo $\text{♩} = 100$)

2
mf

8

14

17 *tr*

22

26

30

33

39 *rit.*
cresc.

March from "The Love of Three Oranges"

Contrabass

(Opus 33)

Serge Prokofiev, 1919

Interpretation for String Ensemble by Mike Magatagan 2017

Prologue (Vivo $\text{♩} = 100$)

The musical score is written for Contrabass in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Vivo' and a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 2, 7, 14, 18, 23, 27, 31, 34, and 40 indicated. The first measure (measure 2) starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 40. The score concludes with a *cresc.* marking and a fermata over the final note.