

Cohen, Jules (1835-1901). [Le rossignol]Le rossignol : étude mélodique pour piano. [1870].

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*Hommage à Madame Pleyel*

LE

ROSSIGNOL

*ÉTUDE MÉLODIQUE*

POUR PIANO PAR

JULES COHEN

*Prix: 7<sup>fr</sup>.50.*

A. P.

*France et Étranger*  
Paris, LEON ESCUDIER, Éditeur,  
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BnF  
MUS







The first system of music consists of two measures. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a trill (tr) on the first note of each measure, followed by a series of eighth notes and a descending scale. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A dashed line above the staff indicates a continuation of the melodic line.

The second system continues the piece with two more measures. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure, followed by a descending scale. The left hand continues with its accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present at the end of the second measure.

The third system contains two measures. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. The left hand features a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.

The fourth system consists of two measures. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. The music continues with intricate textures and slurs.

The fifth system contains two measures. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the first note of the second measure. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present at the end of the second measure.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The treble staff begins with a trill (tr) over a note. The bass staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The system concludes with a fermata over a note in the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation is similar to the first, featuring two staves. It includes a trill in the treble staff and a dense, rhythmic bass line. The system ends with a fermata in the bass staff.

The third system of musical notation shows a change in texture. The treble staff has a melodic line with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line. The bass staff has a more active line. The system ends with a fermata and the dynamic marking *mf*.

The fourth system of musical notation is highly rhythmic and complex, with many beamed notes in both staves. It features a variety of note values and rests, creating a dense and intricate texture.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the complex rhythmic patterns. It features a mix of melodic and rhythmic elements in both staves, with some notes marked with accents.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with complex rhythmic patterns and trills.

Second system of musical notation, including a *Ped.* (pedal) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation, showing intricate melodic lines and trills.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a *vivo.* tempo marking and a large, sweeping melodic line.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the page with complex rhythmic and melodic passages.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a melodic line with trills (tr) and a 7th fingering. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes trills and a 7th fingering in the treble staff, with a corresponding accompaniment in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking and a 7th fingering in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing an 8th fingering in the treble staff and a 17th fingering in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, showing an 8th fingering in the treble staff and a 9th fingering in the bass staff.

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The first system of music consists of two measures. The right-hand part (treble clef) features a trill (tr) on the first note, followed by a series of sixteenth notes ascending to a dotted eighth note. The left-hand part (bass clef) provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece with two measures. Similar to the first system, it features a trill (tr) and a sixteenth-note run in the right hand, with a consistent accompaniment in the left hand.

The third system contains two measures. The right-hand part shows a trill (tr) and a sixteenth-note run, with the left hand continuing its accompaniment.

The fourth system consists of two measures. The right-hand part has a trill (tr) and a sixteenth-note run. The left-hand part includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first measure and *cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the second measure.

The fifth system contains two measures. The right-hand part features a trill (tr) and a sixteenth-note run. The left-hand part concludes the piece with a final chord and a fermata.

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