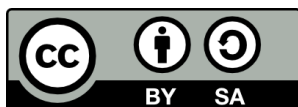


# Aurélio Cavalcanti (1874-1916)

Olhos negros  
Polca

piano  
(*piano*)

3 p.



MUSICA BRASILIS

# OLHOS NEGROS.

*Ao amigo*

POLKA

D. JOSE LIMA DE SOUZA

AURELIO CAVALCANTI.

PIANO

The image displays a piano accompaniment score for the piece "Olhos Negros". The score is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It is organized into four systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system includes a repeat sign at the beginning. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings, specifically accents (v), are placed above several notes throughout the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the fourth system.

The image displays a musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of two staves each. The music is written in a minor key, indicated by two flats in the key signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (v) and hairpins, throughout the piece. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a brace on the left. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes and rests. There are several 'V' markings above the notes, likely indicating accents or specific articulation. The system ends with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features similar rhythmic complexity and 'V' markings. The bass line has a prominent eighth-note pattern. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the musical themes. The treble staff has a series of beamed eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the intricate rhythmic and melodic lines. The system ends with a double bar line.

The fifth system of musical notation includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the section. The system ends with a double bar line.

D.C.al 