

Nicht immer sieht man's am Gesicht (T. Lotz)

H.D. (1094A)

1.-3. Refrain

Chords: C, E⁷, F

Chords: G, G⁷, C, E⁷, A^m, F

Chords: C, G⁷, C, C, F⁷, C, A^m, E⁴⁻³

1. fine

1. 1.-3. Str.

fine

Nicht immer sieht man's

(1094 B

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The bass staff contains the following chord progression: A^m F A^m | A^m G^7 | C A^m C E^7 | A^m G^7 . The melody is written in the first treble staff, and the accompaniment is spread across the other four staves.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The bass staff contains the following chord progression: C C^{\sharp} C E^7 | A^m G^7 | C C^{\sharp} C C^7 | F . The melody continues in the first treble staff, and the accompaniment is spread across the other four staves.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The bass staff contains the following chord progression: C C^{\sharp} | C G^7 | C $d.c$. The melody concludes in the first treble staff with a fermata. The accompaniment in the other four staves also concludes with a fermata. The text "d.c" is written multiple times on the right side of the system, indicating a double bar line.

Nicht immer sieht man's am Gesicht (T.L.) B-Stimme (1094A)

Refrain

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B-Stimme

1094 B

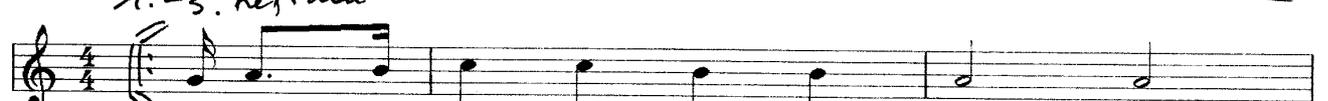
The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and features a variety of rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves, continuing the piece from the first system. It maintains the same five-staff structure and key signature of two sharps. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the upper staves, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves, concluding the piece. It features a final cadence with a double bar line. The notation includes a fermata over a note in the second staff. Handwritten annotations are present: "d.c" in the top right corner and "d.c al fine" in the bottom right corner. The key signature remains two sharps.

Nicht immer sieht man's am Gesicht (Thomas Lotz)
(1094)

1.-3. Refrain



Nicht immer sieht man's am Ge - sicht, wer



Freund ist und wer Bö - se wickelt. Ver - laß dich da - rauf nicht, es

finell

Strophe



steht nicht im Ge - sicht.

1. Der Vo - gel den je - der Knackkek nennt, ist so
2. Die Spin - ne ein kleines Krabbel - tier, vie - le
3. Wir Mäuse tun nie - mandem weh; sieht uns der



schlau, daß er sei - nen Na - men kennt; ist so schlau, doch weiß er es bis
Menschen fürchten sich vor ihr, sie ist flink, ihr Netz ein großes
Mensch dann ruft er gleich: O jeh! wir sind nett und se - hen auch ganz



heute nicht, wie man Nes - ter baut, er kennt nicht sei - ne Pflicht, legt sein
Wunder - werk, daran webt sie un - er - müdlich und ich merk', kein
mied - lich aus. Warum dür - fen die gro - ßen Tiere in das Haus? Das



Ei uns frem - de Nest und hört nicht mal Pro - test! d.C.
Mensch, der da - ran denkt, daß sie die Fliegen fängt.
ist schon ein Pro - blem! Ver - traue, doch schon, auf wen!