



Datamatrix_NP001/22

on 2 colors - the script

Note Painting / Code Picture

Note painting is an artistic picture coded on the staff. Geometrical shape of the picture is hidden in the system of symbols (musical notes) which enables reading and placing a painterly composition on the staff. (Most often it is connected with its rendition.) If the picture isn't performed it will be saved only in the form of a painterly composition.

So as to place the picture on the staff one uses the notation similar to musical notes including staff, clefs, area dividing symbols, line drawing symbols, numbers and the letters of the alphabet. The language of the code is still developing and evolving. The rules of using these elements and their meaning are rigidly defined and described in the 'Code dictionary'

While using this system one can code geometrical shapes. It is possible to transfer the code into the picture in optional form (e.g. square, rectangular, trapezium or other quadrangular shape) – then the picture will get adjusted to the format and will accept its shape. The primary principles of note composition are intact, yet the visual effect will differ depending on the chosen format. While transferring the picture, one can also change the colours, the way of covering as well as the texture.

The relation between a painterly composition and a particular picture bears resemblance to the relation between the score and the piece of music being performed. The principle of performing the picture is analogical to playing a piece of music from the score. Just like in music; either the creator and the performer are important. They are connected by the work of art coded in the form of notation. The creator and the performer are not limited by time or distance.

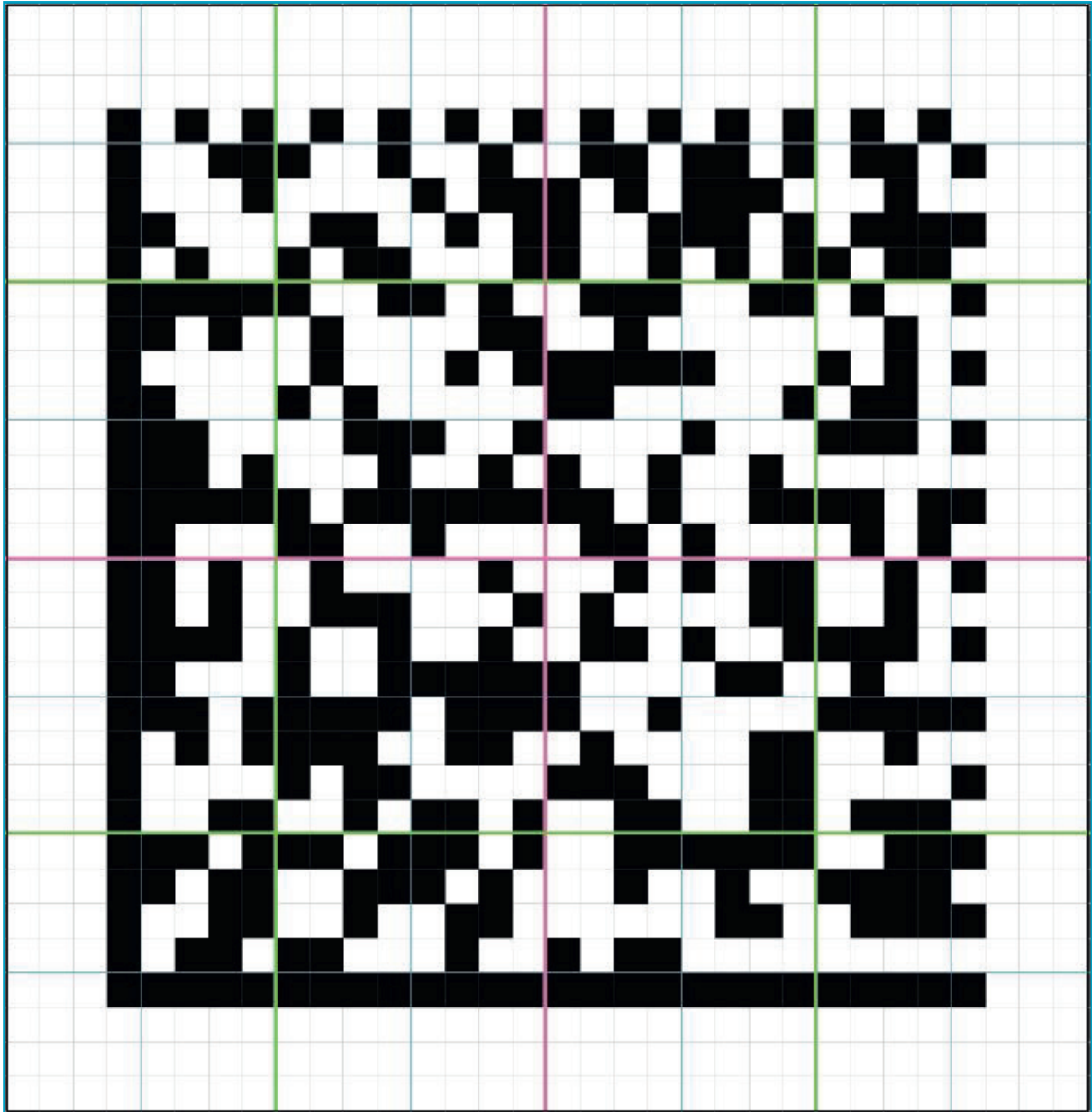
Part systems of Note Painting I called Code Picture who is for transforming foto pictures.

Painterly notation and digital record of a picture

While talking about painterly notation, another method of picture recording inevitably comes to our mind - the digital method. Therefore let's follow this scent. In order to record images by technical devices, the smallest homogenous element of a picture called pixel was separated. It is the smallest indivisible unit of digital image which presents specific colour shown on the screen. The coordinates of a pixel are not a picture but they are recorded in a digital form. Only projecting them on the screen gives them the status of a picture. Digital record is a code consisting of millions of pixels which keeps the information about the picture. Introduction of a pixel gave us unlimited possibilities of free transformations of the whole picture by changing its digital record. That is how television and computer pictures function.

Note Painting refers to this idea **as Code Picture** (although it is based on a system quite different from a binary numeral system). The record of a picture in a form of "notes" – taking into consideration some of its aspects – can be compared to recording of a digital image. Each picture can be noted on the staff which stores specific "pixels". The precision of reflecting the picture depends on the amount of the recorded code. It consists of a number of lines in the code and a number of colours used in the picture. Therefore the amount of information about the picture influences its "resolution" (the quality and the extend of realistic reflection), just like the amount of information about an image in digital devices corresponds with the quality of the picture.

"The Gioconda's smile" (*illustration on cover and 01*) is an example of this analogy. Low resolution has been used here: a square of 64 units per side and 31 colours. Changing the colour palette results in transformation of the picture.



01 "Datamatrix_NP001-22" - web

white A
black B

white

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Note Painting" by Tom Lietzau. The score is presented on 12 staves, each containing musical notation. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as slurs and repeat signs. A distinctive feature of the score is the presence of blue letter 'B' annotations placed above or below specific notes on several staves. These annotations appear to be part of a "note painting" exercise, where the letter 'B' is used to highlight or mark particular notes within the musical context. The staves are arranged vertically, and the overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a musical manuscript or scorebook page.

The image displays a musical score for piano, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various note values, slurs, and repeat signs. A prominent feature is the use of blue 'B' characters placed above specific notes, likely indicating a specific fingering or articulation. The score is organized into several measures across the staves, with some measures containing multiple notes. The overall structure suggests a piece of music with a focus on specific note painting techniques.

The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of 12 staves arranged in four systems of three staves each. The notation includes chords, melodic lines, and blue 'B' annotations. The score is organized into four systems of three staves each. The first system has a long slur across the top two staves. The second system has a long slur across the bottom two staves. The third system has a long slur across the top two staves. The fourth system has a long slur across the bottom two staves. Blue 'B' annotations are placed above or below notes in various staves, indicating specific notes or techniques.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, arranged in six pairs. Each pair represents a different voice or part. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. Blue 'B' annotations are placed above or below specific notes, indicating a particular technique or fingering. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the final staff.



Tom Lietzau is a multidisciplinary artist with a Master's Degree in Fine Arts. His work covers a wide range of artistic forms, including paintings, drawings, film and conceptual art, as well as art theory, and has been shown in numerous solo and group exhibitions.

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