

JAMAIS VU

for solo cello

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General information

Jamais Vu is an algorithmic work generated by a computer program. Because this program makes use of random procedures, a different version of this composition is output at each execution of the program. It is recommended that the performer generates a new version of this work for each new performance (more on how to generate new versions below), though this is not a strict requirement.

Durata: averagely 4–5 minutes.

General performance notes

- all tremolos should be played non-misurato.
- all grace notes should be played on the beat and as fast as possible.

Generating a unique version

In order to generate a unique version of this work, it is necessary to have the following programs installed on a Linux computer:

- The program `jamaisVu.out` and the subfolder `title page`, both of which can be freely obtained by sending a request to gilberto.agostinho.f@gmail.com
- LilyPond, which can be downloaded from www.lilypond.org
- pdfunite, which is freely available for most Linux distributions

To generate a score, simply execute the file `jamaisVu.out` and wait until a score in PDF format named `Jamais Vu.pdf` is automatically generated in that same directory. To generate a new score, simply run the executable file once again. The program will also a MIDI file and a LilyPond format file.

If you do not have access to a Linux machine and would like to receive a couple of versions as PDF files to choose from, please contact me on the same e-mail address mentioned above.

IMPORTANT NOTE: after generating a score, another execution of `jamaisVu.out` will result in the loss of all previously generated files (they will all be overwritten)! If you wish to keep a particular version of this composition, please copy all its files to a safe location. Also, please notice that this program has been tested with LilyPond version 2.19.53 and pdfunite version 0.24.5, and there is no guarantee it will work with different versions of either of these programs.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation includes various dynamics, fingering, and articulation marks.

Staff 1: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 2: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *p*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 3: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, and *mf*. It features a 5-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 4: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 5: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 6: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 7: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *mp* and *pp*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 8: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

Staff 9: Starts with a 5-finger fingering. Dynamics include *mf*, *ff*, and *mf*. It features a 6-finger fingering in the middle.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as sixteenth notes, eighth notes, and chords, often grouped with slurs and fingering numbers (5 and 6). Dynamics are indicated by *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Staff 1: *mp* 6, *mf*

Staff 2: *mp*, *ff*

Staff 3: *mp* 6, *f*, *mf*

Staff 4: *f*

Staff 5: *mf*, *f*

Staff 6: *mf*

Staff 7: *f*

Staff 8: *f*

Staff 9: *mp*, *f*