Pretty Polly

A Setting of an Olde English Murder Ballad for Solo Double Bass/Untrained Voice (Single Performer) and Live-Processed Video

by Jackson Volman

C 2008

Pretty Polly

(British/American/Traditional c. Britain 1750)

Oh Polly, pretty Polly, come go along with me Polly, pretty Polly, come go along with me Before we get married some pleasures to see.

I rode her over hills and valleys so deep I rode her over hills and valleys so deep Pretty Polly mistrusted and then began to weep.

Oh Willie, oh Willie, I'm afraid of your ways Willie, oh Willie, I'm afraid of your ways The way you've been acting, you'll lead me astray.

Oh Polly, pretty Polly, your guess is about right Polly, pretty Polly, your guess is about right I dug your grave the best part of last night.

She knelt down before me, pleading for her life She knelt down before me, pleading for her life Please let me be a single girl if I can't be your wife.

I stabbed her in the heart and her heart's blood did flow I stabbed her in the heart and her heart's blood did flow And into the grave Pretty Polly did go.

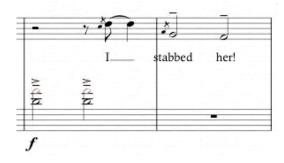
He went to the jailhouse and what did he say He went to the jailhouse and what did he say I killed pretty Polly, and tried to get away.

Oh gentlemen and ladies, I bid you farewell Gentlemen and ladies, I bid you farewell For killing pretty Polly my soul will go to hell.

Notes to performer for playing Pretty Polly

<u>Vocal Range:</u> Written for untrained female voice, though could be transposed an octave down for male voice. Folk-style, Broken Grace Notes in the Vocal Line

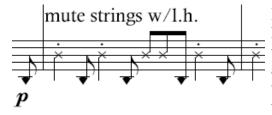
Example, mm. 204-205



Grace notes, which appear often throughout the piece, are to be sung *on* the beat of the primary note that follows. For instance, the A grace note in the second bar of the example is sung on the downbeat of the bar, not before. Grace notes should all be quickly articulated, with a slight accent, and slurred unto the following primary note. They are meant to mimic the broken grace note common in English, Irish and Bluegrass folk singing.

*Tap Expression, mm. 103-128

Example, m. 104



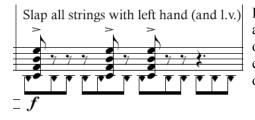
For this tapping effect, place your right hand horizontally, palm down, on a resonant part of the front wood of the bass, near the fingerboard and above the f-hole. The lower symbol with the wedge-shaped note head indicates a light bump with the fleshy, heel of the palm on the front of

the bass that causes resonant thump on the resonating box of the instrument. The higher, x-shaped note head indicates a sharp tap on the wood with the tips of the fingers. Alternating between the palm thump and the finger tap should create a comfortable wave-like motion in the hand.

 \rightarrow Either mute the strings with the left hand while tapping, or do not, as indicated on the score.

Tap/Slap Expression, mm. 124-128

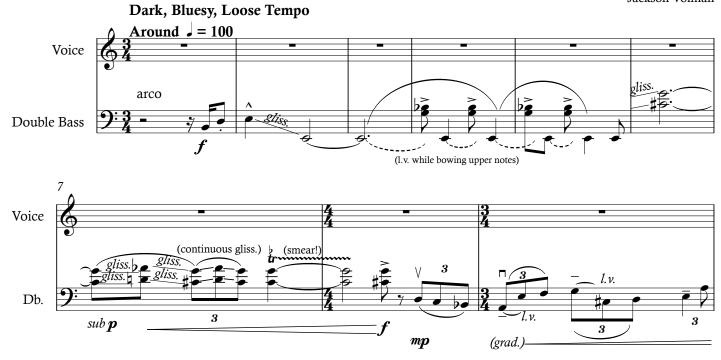
Example, m. 124



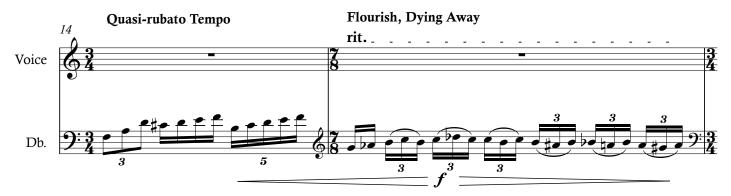
In this instance, bump bass with right palm as described above, and slap all open strings in a comfortable place on the end of the fingerboard, and let vibrate. (Slap chord is notated slightly to the right of the tap, but occurs on the same beat).

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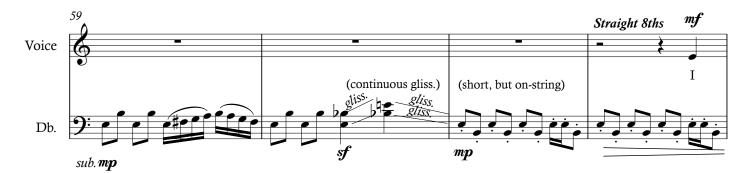


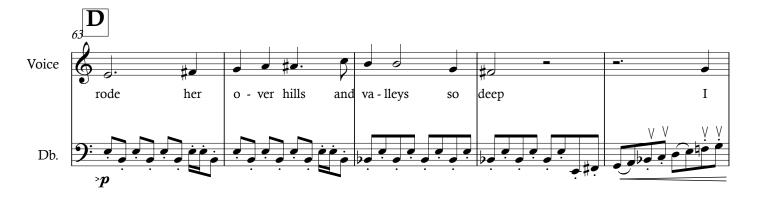


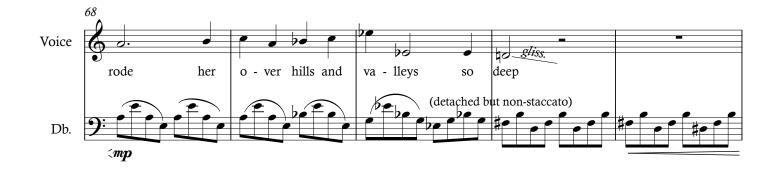




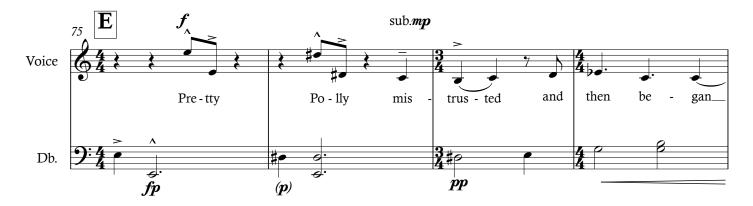


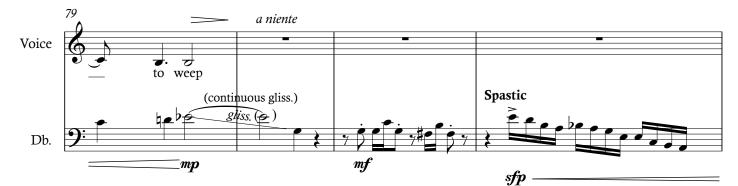


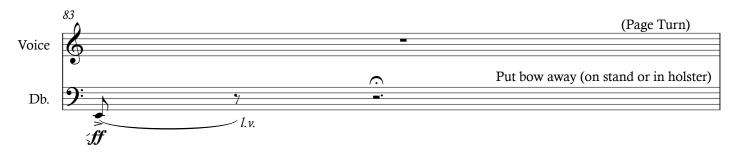






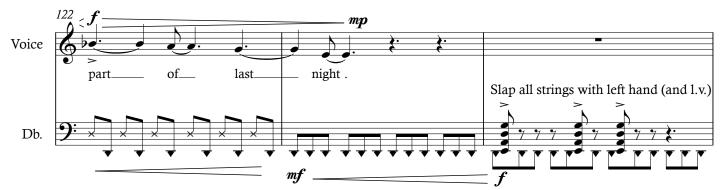


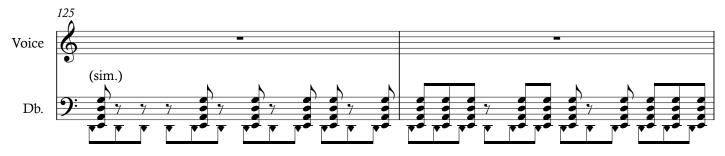


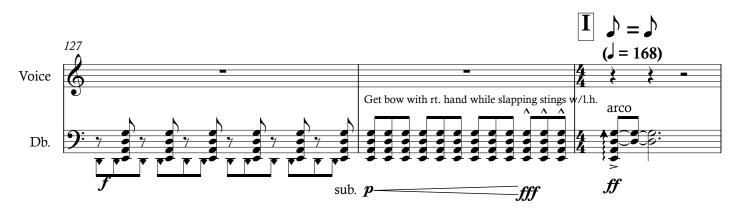






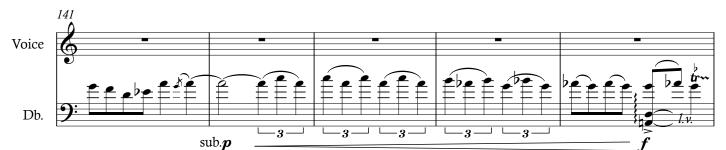








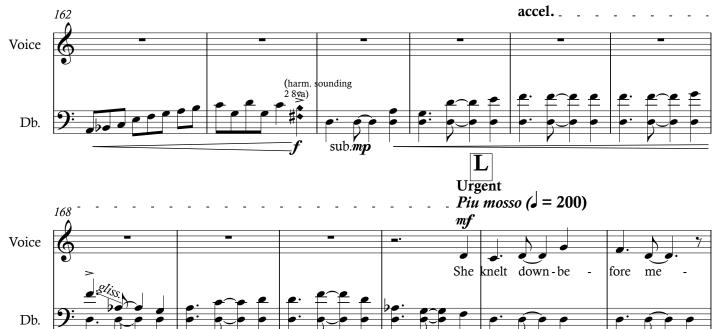












sub.p



