

The Banshee

Explanation of Symbols

"The Banshee" is played on the open strings of the piano, the player standing at the crook. Another person must sit at the keyboard and hold down the damper pedal throughout the composition. The whole work should be played an octave lower than written.

R. H. stands for "right hand." L. H. stands for "left hand." Different ways of playing the strings are indicated by a letter over each tone, as follows:

- (A) indicates a sweep with the flesh of the finger from the lowest string up to the note given.
- (B) sweep lengthwise along the string of the note given with flesh of finger.
- (C) sweep up and back from lowest A to highest B-flat given in this composition.
- (D) pluck string with flesh of finger, where written, instead of octave lower.
- (E) sweep along three notes together, in the same manner as (B).
- (F) sweep in the manner of (B) but with the back of finger-nail instead of flesh.
- (G) when the finger is half way along the string in the manner of (F), start a sweep along the same string with the flesh of the other finger, thus partly damping the sound.
- (H) sweep back and forth in the manner of (C), but start at the same time from both above and below, crossing the sweep in the middle.
- (I) sweep along five notes, in the manner of (B).
- (J) same as (I) but with back of finger-nails instead of flesh of finger.
- (K) sweep along in manner of (J) with nails of both hands together, taking in all notes between the two outer limits given.
- (L) sweep in manner of (C) with flat of hand instead of single finger.

3. The Banshee

Henry Cowell
(1925)

Tempo Rubato

The musical score for "The Banshee" is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The piece is characterized by its use of whole-tone scales and chromaticism, with many notes circled and labeled with letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L) to indicate fingerings. The score is divided into several sections with different tempo markings:

- Tempo Rubato:** The first section, marked *pp* (pianissimo), features a series of whole-tone scales. The tempo is marked *rit.* (ritardando) at the end.
- a tempo:** The second section, marked *p* (piano), begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. It includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) section with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- Faster:** The third section, marked *ff* (fortissimo), features a *pizz.* section with a *mf* dynamic.
- Presto:** The fourth section, marked *ff*, is a fast, rhythmic passage.
- Slow:** The fifth section, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano), features a *pizz.* section with a *mf* dynamic.
- rit. molto:** The sixth section, marked *p* (piano), features a *pizz.* section with a *mf* dynamic.
- ppp:** The final section, marked *ppp* (pianississimo), features a *pizz.* section with a *mf* dynamic.

The score includes various musical notations such as *rit.* (ritardando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *ppp* (pianississimo). It also includes fingerings (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L) and articulations (pizz., nail).

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