The Art of Piano Performance: Pedaling

By Professor Peter Coraggio

Illustrated by Jon J. Murakami

FEATURING...



MAESTRO PROFONDO

Musician extraordinaire



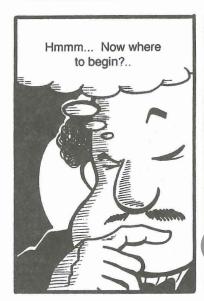
MUSABELLA

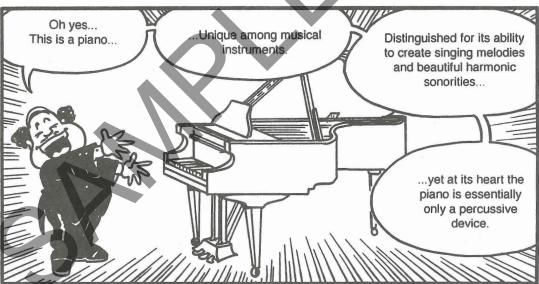
Profondo's lovely teaching assisstant



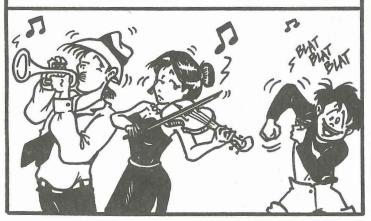
AGITATO

Neophyte student





Most musical instruments are held when played and act as extensions of your body and voice. Musical tones are most often made by blowing or bowing.

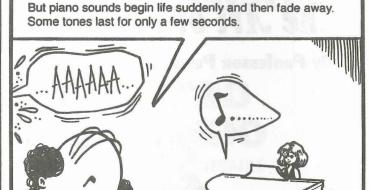


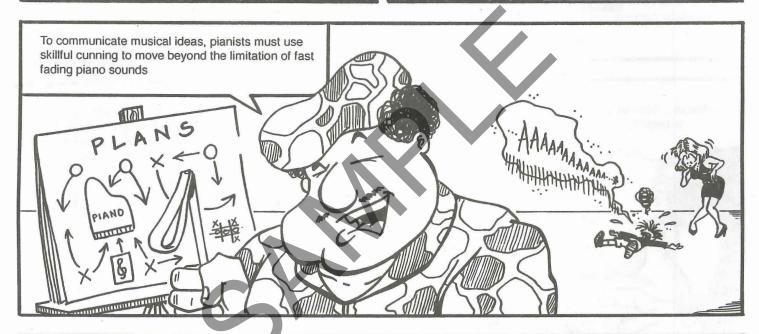
The piano is not held when played, The pianist, flipping down levers (keys) with fingers, tosses hammers at strings, forcing them to vibrate and make tones.

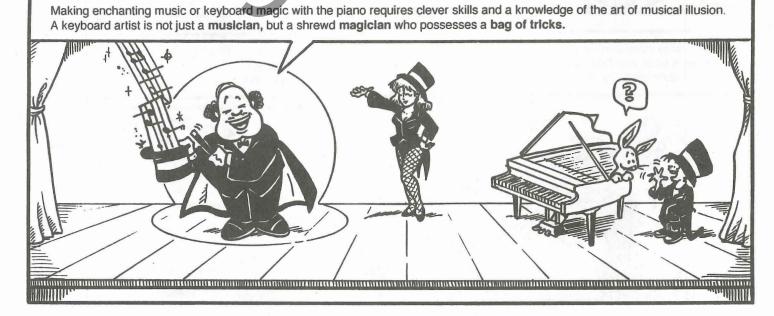


The voice and most musical instruments can make tones which get louder, remain at one level, or change expressively while being held.



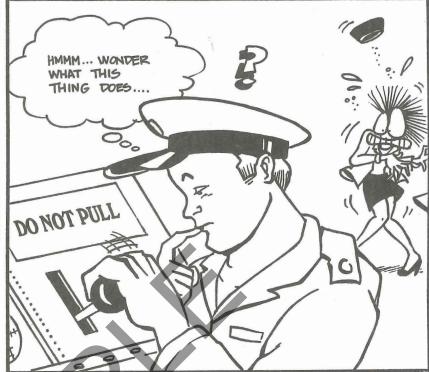








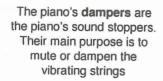
An airplane pilot may not know how to repair an airplane's engine, but must know what all the control levers and switches do, or the passengers are in for a big surprise!

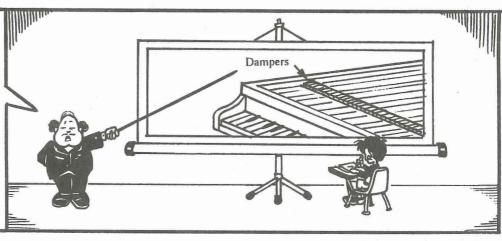


A pianist may not be able to repair or tune a piano, but must clearly understand what all the levers can do to skillfully and gracefully "fly" the piano, or there may be a "crash" in public performance.

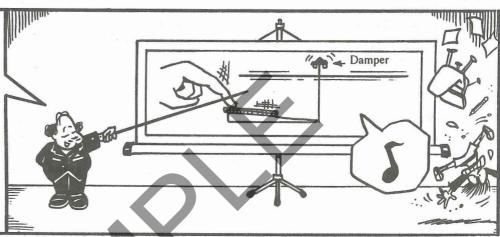
Although the first levers piano students learn to use to make sounds are the piano's keys, the most misunderstood levers are the ones controlled by the feet - **THE PEDALS!**



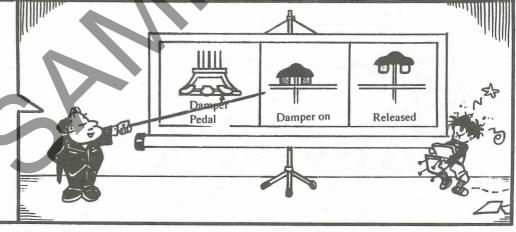




Each key has its own damper which lifts away from the strings when the key is played. This allows the tone to be heard as long as the key is held down.



The damper pedal, controlled by the right foot, releases all the dampers from the strings at the same time, allowing the strings to vibrate freely or in a more controlled manner.



The damper pedal is not a "loud" pedal. The damper pedal enriches the sound by letting all the other strings vibrate with those being played, a sort of echo making device.

