

Bösendorfer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Bösendorfer (L. Bösendorfer Klavierfabrik GmbH) is an Austrian piano manufacturer, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Yamaha.^[*citation needed*] Bösendorfer is unusual in that it produces 97- and 92-key models in addition to instruments with standard 88-key keyboards.

Contents

- 1 Characteristics
- 2 History
- 3 Models
 - 3.1 Standard Black Models^[7]
 - 3.2 Conservatory Series
 - 3.3 Special and Limited editions
 - 3.3.1 SE reproducing piano
 - 3.4 Designer Models
- 4 Noteworthy events
- 5 Bösendorfer Artists
 - 5.1 Recordings
 - 5.1.1 Classical
 - 5.1.2 Popular
- 6 References
- 7 Bibliography
- 8 External links

L. Bösendorfer Klavierfabrik GmbH

Bösendorfer

Type	private
Industry	Musical instruments
Founded	1828
Founder(s)	Ignaz Bösendorfer
Headquarters	Vienna, Austria
Products	Pianos
Parent	Yamaha Corporation
Website	www.boesendorfer.com (http://www.boesendorfer.com/)

Characteristics

Bösendorfer pioneered the extension of the typical 88-key keyboard, creating the Imperial Grand (Model 290), which has 97 keys (eight octaves). This innovation was originally ordered as a custom built piano for Ferruccio Busoni, who wanted to transcribe an organ piece that went to the C below the standard keyboard. This innovation worked so well, that this piano was added to regular product offerings and quickly became one of the world's most sought-after concert grands. Because of the 290's success, the extra strings were added to Bösendorfer's other line of instruments such as the 225 model, which has 92 keys. The extra keys, all at the bass end of the keyboard, were originally hidden beneath a hinged panel mounted between the piano's conventional low A and the



A Bösendorfer piano, model 214CS

left-hand end-cheek to prevent their being struck accidentally during normal playing; more recent models have omitted this device and simply have the upper surface of the extra natural keys finished in matte black instead of white to differentiate them from the standard 88.

The Bösendorfer sound is usually described as darker or richer than the purer but less full-bodied sound of other pianos, such as Steinway & Sons or Yamaha. On the Imperial Grand, this characteristic tonal quality in part derives from the inclusion of 9 additional bass notes below bottom A. These extra 9 keys were originally added so that pianists could play Busoni's transcriptions of J.S. Bach's organ works, which required the 32' bass pipes (usually played on the pedal organ).^[1] As very little other music makes direct use of the extra strings, they usually contribute to the piano's sonic character not through being played directly but by resonating, when other strings in the piano are struck, contributing additional body to the tone. Moreover, the bass notes of the Bösendorfer, including the extra bass keys, are very powerful, adding volume in demanding literature.

Music written to include rich harmonic colorations, such as bebop, often calls for the player to sound the upper parts of a musical chord's harmonic series (3rds, 6ths, 7ths, 9ths, 11ths, and 13ths, for example) without playing the fundamental pitch. In these cases, it is up to the listener's ear to "replace" the missing fundamental. When such music is played on a large Bösendorfer, however, the additional strings generate, albeit at low volume, the fundamental by vibrating sympathetically with the played notes, contributing further to the fullness of the sound. The extra strings' contribution to classical music typically is more subtle, as compositions in that literature typically do not omit the fundamental, at least for long.

The rim of a Bösendorfer grand piano is built quite differently from that of all other grands. Instead of veneers bent around a form, the rim is made in solid sections of spruce and jointed together. Spruce is better at transmitting sound than reflecting it. This is perhaps why Bösendorfers tend to have a more delicate treble and a bass that features the fundamental tone more than the higher harmonics.^[2] There are also two other features of Bösendorfers, that are shared with only a few other piano brands. One is a removable capo d'astro bar in the treble, which facilitates rebuilding of the instrument and, Bösendorfer says, provides greater acoustic separation from the plate, decreasing tonal absorption. The other is single-stringing, providing each string its own individual hitch pin on the plate instead of connecting it to a neighboring string. This design may slightly improve tuning stability and is an advantage in case of string breakage.^[3]

The latest development in the Bösendorfer range is the CEUS digital grand piano reproducing system, which incorporates a computer controlled mechanism that records a performance and plays it back. The requisite equipment can be fitted to most Bösendorfer pianos to allow the direct recording of pieces whilst capturing all the keyboard velocity data as a .boe file.^[4]

History

Bösendorfer, one of the oldest piano manufacturers,^[5] was established in 1828 by Ignaz Bösendorfer. It has a history of producing highly respected instruments; in 1830, it was granted the status of official piano maker to the Emperor of Austria. Ignaz's son **Ludwig Bösendorfer** (15 April 1835 – 9 May 1919) took over in 1859, operating from new premises from 1860. Between 1872 and its closure in 1913, the associated Bösendorfer-Saal was one of the premier concert halls of Vienna. In 1909, the company was sold to Carl Hutterstrasser, who was succeeded by his sons Alexander and Wolfgang in 1931. In 1966 Bösendorfer was taken over by the Jasper

Corporation (later renamed Kimball International), parent company of Kimball Pianos, where it remained before returning to Austrian hands, when it was purchased by BAWAG PSK Gruppe in 2002.^[6] BAWAG signed an agreement to sell all stock in Bösendorfer to Yamaha on 20 December 2007.

Models

Bösendorfer makes seven models of grand piano (from 5'8" to 9'6") and two vertical pianos (48" and 52" upright). The 9'6" Imperial Grand is one of the world's largest pianos.

Standard Black Models^[7]

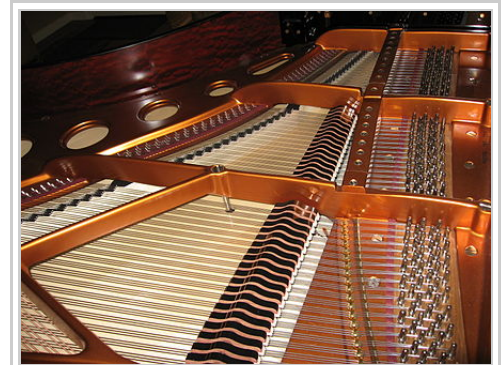
Each numerical Bösendorfer model directly corresponds to its length in centimeters. For example, a Model 170 is 170 centimeters long (approximately 5'7"). The following table describes the current Bösendorfer models:

Model	Length	Keys
120CL	Upright	88
130CL	Upright	88
155	5' 1"	88
170	5' 8"	88
185	6' 1"	88
200	6' 7"	88
214	7'	88
225	7' 4"	92
280	9' 2"	88
290 "Imperial"	9' 6"	97

Conservatory Series

In order to appeal to a wider market, Bösendorfer designed the Conservatory Series for colleges and universities, which could not afford Bösendorfer's standard black-model pianos. The production of the two CS Series pianos spends less time in "non-critical areas", cutting down costs of production and purchase, making them more affordable than standard models. The cases and frames are of satin finish, rather than polished, and initially, the pianos were loop-strung^[8] rather than single-strung, but that difference has since been abandoned.^[9]

Special and Limited editions



The removable capo d'astro bar is located across the upper two (treble) sections of the cast-iron plate.

Bösendorfer has produced a number of specially designed pianos named after famous composers such as Franz Schubert, Frédéric Chopin and Franz Liszt, as well as pianos designed for special occasions, such as Bösendorfer's 170th and 175th anniversaries.^[10]

SE reproducing piano

A small number of 290SE automatic reproducing pianos were built and sold, when Bösendorfer was under the ownership of Kimball.^[3] (http://books.google.ca/books?id=wJikoOk9Kd0C&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=B%C3%B6sendorfer+290+annual+production&source=bl&ots=-FjZ07I-H4&sig=yYeV3zds6stz0hvgTJhfvtoYh3c&hl=en&sa=X&ei=EGE_UeTWA-LH0QGEiYDgCg&ved=0CGIQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=B%C3%B6sendorfer%20290%20annual%20product ion&f=false) 'SE' stands for Stahnke Engineering, for Wayne Stahnke, the inventor of this mechanism. The 290 was fitted with electronics and mechanics to record to magnetic tape and playback through electro-mechanical actuation of the piano. Later the 290SE was able to be attached to a PC computer running the then-current Microsoft Windows v3.1 operating system for recording, editing, and playback. The 290SE system was the first commercially available computer controlled "player piano" capable of accurately reproducing both the notes and intensity of a performer's playing. Unfortunately this system was not further developed or patented due to its high cost, and other companies soon introduced patented reproducing piano technologies such as the Yamaha Disklavier.^[citation needed]

Thirty seven SE models were produced between 1984 and 1986, including the 225SE, the 275SE, and the 290SE Imperial model pianos. In the 290 range, this included some 290 to 290SE conversions, while one third of the production were 290SEs that sold for \$90,000.^[citation needed]

The research that went into the 290SE later laid the foundation for the CEUS computerized reproducing piano system.^[citation needed]

Designer Models

Bösendorfer produces a limited number of Artisan Models annually, each available for order only during the calendar year in which it was developed. An example of a designer model is the Bösendorfer Swarovski Crystal Grand piano. Three of these special pianos were produced in 2003 in honor of Bösendorfer's 175th anniversary. Each piano's case is encrusted with 8000 crystals and layers of gold.^{[11][12]}

Three notable architects who have designed Bösendorfer piano models are Theophil Freiherr von Hansen (1866), Josef Hoffmann (1909) and Hans Hollein (1990). There were only two Hans Hollein 225 models produced in 1990; one can be found in the lounge of the Grand Bohemian Hotel in Orlando, Florida.^[13]

Noteworthy events

- On 10 April 2007, a second-hand Bösendorfer Model 275 concert grand worth £45,000, but insured for half that amount, was damaged when it was dropped 2.5 meters from a delivery truck. The piano was to feature at the "Two Moors Festival" in Devon. Bösendorfer replaced the piano with one valued at £85,000, and delivered it personally.^{[14][15]}

- In 2006, a Model 214 was built as a gift in memory of Ward Virts to The College of Southern Maryland for its future Fine Arts department.^[16] Ward Virts was a talented concert pianist and hailed from Southern Maryland. The piano, now on campus in a humidity and temperature controlled room, is valued at over \$85,000.^[17]
- In 2008, a YouTube video went viral showing an elderly couple playing the Bösendorfer given as a gift in the atrium of Gonda building at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.^[18] Fran and Marlo Cowan had been married 62 years in 2008 when the video was taken.^[19]

Bösendorfer Artists

Among the earliest artists to be associated with Bösendorfer was Franz Liszt who at least once opined that Bösendorfer and Bechstein pianos were the only instruments capable of withstanding his tremendously powerful playing. The renowned twentieth-century American composer-conductor Leonard Bernstein has also performed on a Bösendorfer. Another great pianist who championed Bösendorfer pianos was Wilhelm Backhaus.

In his memoirs, Arthur Rubinstein recounts having insisted on a Bechstein instead of the hall's Bösendorfer before a recital in Austria. After the performance, the then-head of the Bösendorfer company came backstage to meet this young artist who refused to play a piano highly cherished by his Russian namesake, Anton Rubinstein; Rubinstein claims he thereafter always sought out Bösendorfers when in Austria.

In the late 1970s, following a concert performed in Vienna, jazz pianist Oscar Peterson turned to his impresario, Norman Granz, with the words: "Dammit, Norman, where does this box go? I also gotta have such a thing!" Such was his reaction to playing a Bösendorfer 290.^[20] Musician/comedian Victor Borge also played Bösendorfer pianos.^[21]

More recent examples of notable artists who have played the Bösendorfer include Russian pianist Sviatoslav Richter (who in later years chose to promote Yamaha claiming it had a preferable pianissimo sound and control, according to his own interview);^[22] Hungarian pianist Andras Schiff; American pianists Cecil Taylor^[23] and American singer-songwriter Tori Amos;^[24] German pianist Wolfgang Rübsam; Austrian pianist Friedrich Gulda, Walter Klien and Paul Badura-Skoda;^[23] British pianists Leon McCawley and Mark Gasser^[citation needed] as well as the Irish pianist John O'Connor. Ukrainian pianist Valentina Lisitsa has recorded DVDs of Chopin and Schubert-Liszt on a 1925 model Bösendorfer, and has released a new video set of a recital using the 97-key Bösendorfer Imperial.

Minimalist composer Charlemagne Palestine chose a nine-foot Bösendorfer as the vehicle on which to perform his 1974 composition *Strumming Music*. Released as his first compact disc in 1991, it features in excess of 45 minutes of Palestine forcefully playing two notes in rapid alternation, slowly expanding into clusters, with the



Alfred Brendel - Salzburg
2009

sustain pedal depressed throughout.^[25] As the music swells (and the piano gradually detunes), the harmonics build and the listener can hear a variety of timbres rarely produced by the piano.

The jazz pianist Keith Jarrett performed solo improvisations (his Köln Concert) at the Cologne Opera House in Cologne on 24 January 1975 on a Bösendorfer.

The jazz singers/pianists Nina Simone and Shirley Horn performed on Bösendorfers many times throughout their careers.

In a recent interview for Broadway.com, Academy Award winning composer Stephen Schwartz stated that he purchased a Bösendorfer after the initial success of his musical *Wicked*.

Recordings

Bösendorfer pianos have appeared on numerous records. Some examples are:

Classical

- Aldo Ciccolini recorded his second traversal of the piano music of Eric Satie on a Bösendorfer; his first traversal was on a Steinway. Both are included in French EMI set 50999685824 2 5, offering record listeners an unusual opportunity for direct comparison of the two instruments.
- Peter Hill recorded Havergal Brian's complete piano music on a Bösendorfer Imperial^[26] at the Northern College of Music for Cameo Classics. John Ogdon highly praised the recordings in his review for *Tempo*.^[27]
- Gerhard Oppitz in 1989 recorded a complete traversal of the solo piano music of Johannes Brahms on an Imperial Grand.^[28]
- Awadagin Pratt more recently recorded Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*, his own transcription of Bach's *Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, BWV 582*, and Brahms's *Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel* on an Imperial Grand.^[29]
- Sviatoslav Richter recorded Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier* on a Bösendorfer at Salzburg in two settings of 1972 and 1973. Richter, Sviatoslav (1972). *J. S. Bach – The Well-Tempered Clavier* (CD). RCA Victor Gold Seal. GD 60949.
- Carol Rosenberger recorded music of Liszt, Griffes, Ravel, and Debussy^[30] and Beethoven's *Appassionata* and op. 111^[31] sonatas on an Imperial Concert Grand.
- Moritz Rosenthal played a Bösendorfer for his celebrated series of recordings for HMV.^[32]
- Terry Riley's 1986 minimalist piano piece written in Just intonation, *The Harp of New Albion*, was recorded on a Bösendorfer Imperial grand piano, specially tuned for Riley himself.^[citation needed]
- Robert Silverman committed a complete Beethoven sonata cycle to computer hard drive on a Bösendorfer 290SE reproducing piano. John Atkinson of *Stereophile* magazine then recorded a similar piano at the Maestro Foundation recital hall in Santa Monica, California replaying the files;^[33] the resulting CDs were issued as a 10-disc set.^[34]
- Robert Ekelund – Two albums of piano pieces performed by economist and pianist Robert Ekelund, performed on the Murray N. and JoAnn B. Rothbard Bösendorfer Imperial Concert Grand Piano in the Mises Institute's Conservatory. Ekelund also performed (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qdxzGay4Vrk>) Brahms *Rhapsody Op. 79, No. 2*; J.S. Bach, *Gigue, French Suite No. 5 (G-major)*.

- Valentina Lisitsa Chopin's 24 Études D.V.D. track. Op. 10 and Op. 25 Études.
- Igor Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps*, *The Firebird* and *Petrushka* played by Dag Achatz and Roland Pöntinen on BIS Records was played on a Bösendorfer Model 275
- Kimiko Douglass-Ishizaka has recorded J.S. Bach's Goldberg Variations for public domain release on the Internet by the Open Goldberg Variations project, an initiative sponsored in part by Bösendorfer. She played a C290 Imperial fitted with the CEUS system.^[35] Accompanying the recording—offered in MP3, FLAC, and 24 bit 44 K WAV formats—is a freshly made copy of the full score.^[36]

Popular

- Victor Borge was known for using Bösendorfer pianos during many of his shows.
- Oscar Peterson used Bösendorfer almost exclusively from 1977 until 2006.
- Brian May and Freddie Mercury of the band Queen employed the Bösendorfer in the song *Flash*.
- Elvis Costello in his album *Punch the Clock*.
- Peter Gabriel in his album *Up*.
- Roger Waters chose a Bösendorfer grand piano "9-foot-six, please" as his luxury item on *Desert Island Discs*, though only after he was denied a satellite link to watch Arsenal Football Club matches.
- Richard Wright played a Bösendorfer grand piano on "Shine On You Crazy Diamond (Part 8)" from the Pink Floyd album, *Wish You Were Here*.
- Rick Astley playing a Bösendorfer grand piano in Cry For Help videoclip.
- Bradley Joseph in his album *Rapture*.^[37]
- Giovanni Allevi in his album *13 Dita*.
- According to composer Jim Steinman, Roy Bittan played a Bösendorfer on the Meat Loaf album *Bat out of Hell* in 1977, which was a deviation from Steinman's preference for Yamaha pianos.^[38]
- Dr Evil plays a Bösendorfer in the *Austin Powers* movies ('böse' means evil in German).^[39]
- The Greek composer Vangelis used a Bösendorfer grand piano on his albums *Heaven and Hell* (1975) and *China* (1979).
- Singer/songwriter Tori Amos has recorded and toured exclusively with Bösendorfers since 1993.^[40]
- Keith Jarrett in the Köln Concert.^[41]
- Matthew Bellamy of the rock band Muse has recently started using a Bösendorfer.^[42]
- The electronic dance music band Above & Beyond (band) used Paavo Siljamäki's Bösendorfer grand piano on their song "Small Moments" (2012).^[43]

References

- ↑ "Model 290 Imperial" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=8>), *Bösendorfer Official Web Site*, 2007. Accessed 14 January 2008.
- ↑ Fine, Larry (2007). *2007–2008 Annual Supplement to The Piano Book*. Brookside Press. p. 31. ISBN 1-929145-21-7.
- ↑ Fine, Larry (2001). *The Piano Book*. Brookside Press. p. 103. ISBN 1-929145-01-2.
- ↑ <http://www.boesendorfer.com/en/ceus-reproducing-system.htm>
- ↑ [1] (http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/consumer_goods/article2943387.ece) "Yamaha calls the tune in fight for pianos," (London) Times Online, 26 November 2007. Accessed 18 January 2009.
- ↑ "History" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=120>), *Bösendorfer Official Website*, 2007. Accessed 14 January 2008.

7. ^ "Bösendorfer's Standard Models" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=1>), *Bösendorfer Official Website*, 2007. Accessed 1 June 2007.
8. ^ Fine, Larry; Keith Jarrett, Douglas R. Gilbert (2000). *The Piano Book: Buying & Owning a New Or Used Piano*. Brookside Press. pp. 102–103. ISBN 978-1-929145-01-0.
9. ^ Fine, Larry (2010). *Acoustic and Digital Piano Buyer*. Brookside Press. p. 82. ISBN 1-929145-35-7.
10. ^ "Special Edition" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=30&lang=en>), *Bösendorfer Official Website*, 2008. Accessed January 2008.
11. ^ "Designer Models" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=53&lang=en>), *Bösendorfer Official Website*, 2008. Accessed January 2008.
12. ^ **12** (5). Star Bulletin. 5 January 2007 <http://starbulletin.com/2007/01/05/news/photofinish.html>. Retrieved 14 January 2008. Missing or empty |title= (help)
13. ^ Kunz, Johannes (2002). *Bösendorfer — A Living Legend*. Molden Publishing Co. p. 213. ISBN 3-85485-080-8.
14. ^ "Pride of man who dropped £26,000 grand piano wounded" (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/04/12/npiano12.xml>), *Telegraph*, 12 April 2007. Accessed 15 September 2007
15. ^ Maev Kennedy (26 September 2007). "Festival's next piano will be handled with care" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2007/sep/27/classicalmusic.music>). The Guardian. Retrieved 27 September 2007.
16. ^ "Ward Virts Piano Project" (<http://www.csmd.edu/FineArts/Ward%20Virts/>), *The Ward Virts Piano Project Inc. Website*, 2008. Accessed January 2008.
17. ^ "Acoustic and Digital Piano Buyer, Spring 2010" (<http://www.pianobuyer.com/publication.html>) page 223
18. ^ "Mayo Clinic atrium piano, charming older couple" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RI-l0tK8Ok0>). Accessed 2 January 2013.
19. ^ "This Will Brighten Your Day" (<http://accurmudgeon.blogspot.com/2009/05/this-will-brighten-your-day.html>) Accessed 2 January 2013.
20. ^ "Bösendorfer pays tribute to Oscar Peterson" (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?menu=89&dsp=100&act=det&id=1453&lang=en>) 2007. Accessed 10 February 2008.
21. ^ <http://www.company7.com/bosendorfer/victorborge.html>
22. ^ http://dvd.ciao.co.uk/Productinformation/Richter_The_Enigma_DVD__5911109
23. ^ *a b* <http://www.boesendorfer.com/en/boesendorfer-owners.html>
24. ^ A wonderful piano evening in Farmingdale (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/index.php?m=104&lang=en&page=3110>)
25. ^ Interview with Charlemagne Palestine (<http://media.hyperreal.org/zines/est/intervs/palestin.html>)
26. ^ Cameo Classics catalogue entry for CC9016CD – *Havergal Brian: The Complete Piano Music* (http://cameo-classics.com/product_info.php?cPath=21&products_id=63)
27. ^ Peter Hill faculty biography at University of Sheffield (<http://www.shef.ac.uk/music/staff/ph/hillbio.html>)
28. ^ Oppitz, Gerhard (1989). *Johannes Brahms: Das Gesamtwerk für Klavier* (CD). BMG Eurodisc. RD 69245, 5 discs.
29. ^ Pratt, Awadagin (1999). *Pratt: Transformations* (CD). EMI Classics. 72435 56836.
30. ^ Rosenberger, Carol (1992). *"Water Music" of the Impressionists* (CD). Delos. D/CD 3006.
31. ^ Rosenberger, Carol (1992). *Beethoven Piano Sonatas op. 57 Appassionata op. 111 The Last Great Piano Sonata* (CD). Delos. DE 3009.
32. ^ "Remarks on Moritz Rosenthal's Recordings" (<http://home.earthlink.net/~marnest/remarkrosen.html>). EarthLink. Retrieved 5 March 2008.
33. ^ [2] (<http://www.stereophile.com/musicrecordings/298/>) John Atkinson: "Ludwig van Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas," *Stereophile*, January 2001
34. ^ Silverman, Robert (2000). *Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas* (CD). OrpheumMasters. KSP 830.
35. ^ Official Web site, "Piano" section, accessed September 9, 2012 (<http://www.opengoldbergvariations.org/node/157>).
36. ^ Official Web site, front page, accessed September 9, 2012. (<http://www.opengoldbergvariations.org/>)
37. ^ Wheeler, Fred (2002). "Interview with Bradley Joseph" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20041101084648/http://www.indiejournal.com/indiejournal/interviews/bradleyjoseph.htm>). Indie Journal (archived version of indiejournal.com). Archived from the original (<http://www.indiejournal.com/indiejournal/interviews/bradleyjoseph.htm>) on 1 November 2004. Retrieved 21 December 2006.

38. ^ Words by Jim Steinman (<http://jimsteinman.blogspot.com/2006/07/940pm-july-1906.html>), *Jim Steinman's official blog*, 19 July 2006. Accessed 8 September 2008
39. ^ Notorious Owners of the Bösendorfer Imperial: Dr. Evil & Mini-Me (<http://www.bosendorferimperial.com/drevil.html>)
40. ^ <http://www.yessaid.com/bosendorfer.html>
41. ^ Keith Jarrett – Der amerikanische Jazzpianist im Porträt. 2007, 30 Min., written and directed by Frank Zervos and Ekkehard Wetzel, ZDFdokukanal
42. ^ Matt Bellamy decided on Boesendorfer (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/en/archived-news.html?page=8051>)
43. ^ Small Moments (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsWCFgV4SgY>)

Bibliography

- Fine, Larry (2007). *2007–2008 Annual Supplement to The Piano Book* : Brookside Press ISBN 1-929145-21-7 or ISBN 1-929145-22-5 (electronic edition)
- Fine, Larry (2001). *The Piano Book* : Brookside Press ISBN 1-929145-01-2
- Kunz, Johannes (2002). *Bösendorfer – A Living Legend* : Molden Publishing Co. ISBN 3-85485-080-8

External links

- L. Bösendorfer Klavierfabrik GmbH (<http://www.boesendorfer.com/>)
- BosendorferImperial.com (<http://www.bosendorferimperial.com/>) – site about the Imperial pianos, the CEUS system, with complete audio files of songs, images, etc.

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bösendorfer&oldid=588922325>"

Categories: Companies based in Vienna | Manufacturing companies of Austria

| Piano manufacturing companies | Companies established in 1828

-
- This page was last modified on 3 January 2014 at 04:33.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.