

A Guide – How to enter data into the Metronome Mark Database

Link to register to the database: <https://mmdb-git-form-actions-buttons-julien-lemaitres-projects.vercel.app/register>

Glossary of terms:

- a. **Metronome Mark:** A Metronome Mark (MM) is a combination of note value and corresponding frequency per minute, measured in beats per minute (BPM).
- b. **Metronome Mark Source:** A MM Source is any document that provides a metronome mark for a given piece. In most cases, it will be editions of scores, but it can also be a letter or dairy in which the metronome mark is mentioned.
- c. **Metronome Mark Source Contribution:** A MM Source Contribution is any person or organization involved in the MM Source. One of the following roles needs to be selected: MM provider, arranger, editor, publisher, transcriber, translator. The most important role is the MM provider, who is the person that gave the MM to the piece in question.
- d. **Piece Version:** A Piece Version is the structure of a piece, which consists of one or more movements (e.g., movements of a sonata or symphony). Each movement, in turn, is made up of one or more sections (e.g., the introduction of a movement and the main part).
- e. **Section:** A Section is defined by the following three characteristics: time signature, tempo indication and metronome mark. If any of the three characteristics above change, a new section must be entered. For each section created, the maximum number of notes per bar for each structural, staccato, repeated and ornamental notes is entered. If the tempo indication changes within a sonata movement, but no new metronome mark is given, the section in question should be entered without a metronome mark.
- f. **Collection:** A collection consists of multiple pieces with the same opus number, e.g., Beethoven's Op.10 or Schumann's Kinderszenen. The pieces in a collection are either separated by numbering (e.g., Op.10 No.1, Op.10 No.2, etc.) or by other means such as names.

Data Entering Rules:

We try to be as neutral as possible, we don't "try" to skew the data in favor of any direction (neither single beat nor whole beat).

1. Fastest Structural Notes:
 - a. They are supposed to be played for a significant part of the bar / piece
 - b. If in doubt whether a certain passage is structural or ornamental make it ornamental and add a remark in the comment field (the reviewer will verify)
2. Fastest Repeated Notes: if a note is repeated at least once afterwards → enter
3. Fastest Staccato Notes: at least three consecutive notes all of them with a staccato mark → enter
4. Fastest Ornamental Notes:
 - a. Only enter if they are faster than the structural notes
 - b. if written out → enter like its written out (check footnotes and introductory notes)
 - c. otherwise use minimal notes to fulfill the ornamental requirement

The example used in the following guide is this score:

https://ks15.imslp.org/files/imglnks/usimg/8/82/IMSLP120744-PMLP01722-haydn_42_moscheles_sibley.1802.3067.pdf

It can be found using the following link on IMSLP:

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Keyboard_Sonata_in_D_major%2C_Hob.XVI:42_\(Haydn%2C_Joseph\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Keyboard_Sonata_in_D_major%2C_Hob.XVI:42_(Haydn%2C_Joseph))

The fields marked in green only appear when no existing data has been found in the database.

| Interface | Data Field | Value | Comments |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 2 – MM Source Description | Source type | Edition | |
| | Year of publication | 1850 | |
| | Title | Hallberger's Prachtausgabe der Klassiker | Title of the source |
| | Link to the online score | Link | Link to the score directly is used here |
| | Reference | Plate number H. XIII. | |
| | Comment | <i>empty</i> | In case additional remarks are necessary |

| Interface | Data Field | Value | Comments |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 3 – MM Source Contributors | Person or Organization | Eduard Hallberger [person] | Start typing or click field to see already existing data |
| | Role | Publisher | |
| | Person / Organization | Person | Click switch to move to Organization |
| | First Name | Eduard | |
| | Last Name | Hallberger | |
| | Birth Year | 1822 | |
| | Death Year | 1880 | |
| | Person or Organization | Ignaz Moscheles [person] | |
| | Role | Metronome mark provider | |

Add a single piece:

| Interface | Data Field | Value | Comments |
|--------------------------------|------------|--|---|
| 04 – Pieces and Versions | Composer | Joseph Haydn | Start typing or click field to see already existing data |
| | First Name | Joseph | |
| | Last Name | Haydn | |
| | Birth Year | 1732 | |
| | Death Year | 1809 | |
| | Piece | Keyboard Sonata in D major, Hob.XVI:42 | Use title in English as listed on IMSLP. If the source has more than one piece add in the interface. Pieces of the same opus number will be added as a collection |
| | Title | Keyboard Sonata in D major, Hob.XVI:42 | |
| | Nickname | <i>empty</i> | e.g. "Hammerklavier" |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Year of composition | 1784 | |
| | Piece Version | (Details see below) | |
| | Category | Keyboard | |
| | Movement 1 | | |
| | Key | D major | Key Signature of the movement |
| | Section 1 | <i>If either time signature, tempo indication or metronome mark changes within the movement add a new section.</i> | Take care: Just a key change without one of the three points on the right does not require a new section |
| | Metre | 3 / 4 | Time Signature, for common time or cut time click on the icons or boxes |
| | Tempo indication | Andante con espressione | Start typing or click field to see already existing data. If no indication exists select "--None--". |
| | Fastest structural notes per bar | 24 | Take care: calculate the number of notes for the complete bar |
| | Is bel canto | <i>Not selected</i> | Think Chopin Nocturnes |
| | Fastest staccato notes per bar | 12 | |
| | Fastest repeated notes per bar | 24 | |
| | Fastest ornamental notes per bar | 48 | |
| | Comment | <i>Empty</i> | In case additional remarks are necessary |
| | Movement 2 | | |
| | Key | D major | |
| | Section 1 | | |
| | Metre | 2 / 4 | |
| | Tempo indication | Vivace assai | |
| | Fastest structural notes per bar | 8 | |
| | Is bel canto | <i>Not selected</i> | |
| | Fastest staccato notes per bar | 4 | |
| | Fastest repeated notes per bar | 4 | |
| | Fastest ornamental notes per bar | 12 | |
| | Comment | <i>Empty</i> | In case additional remarks are necessary |
| | Comment for review | <i>Empty</i> | This comment will only be shown for the reviewer of the data entered not publicly. |

Entering a Collection of pieces (i.e. multiple pieces with the same opus number and the same composer e.g. The School of Velocity, Op.299 by Carl Czerny)

| Interface | Data Field | Value | Comments |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 04 – Pieces and Versions | Composer | Carl Czerny | |
| | Collection title | The School of Velocity, Op.299 | Use title in English as listed on IMSLP. |

Adding metronome marks for all the sections entered for the piece(s):

| Interface | Data Field | Value | Comments |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 05 – Enter metronome marks | Movement 1 Section 1: Beat unit | Eighth | Select the note value of the metronome equation |
| | BPM | 104 | |
| | Comment | <i>Empty</i> | In case additional remarks are necessary |
| | Movement 2 Section 1: Beat unit | Quarter | |
| | BPM | 160 | |
| | Comment | <i>Empty</i> | In case additional remarks are necessary |
| | No Metronome Marks | <i>Not selected</i> | Select if the section of the piece has no separate metronome mark. Don't use the metronome mark of the previous section. |

The summary interface shows the data that has been entered including the calculation of notes per second for the pieces.