

*The ART of
Musical Modulation*

Rendered Easy and Familiar,

DIGESTED IN

T W E L V E T A B L E S ;

*Shewing the Shortest method of Modulating thro' all the Keys
in three and four Parts.*

To which is prefixed an Explanatory Preface.

By *T. F. R A K E.*

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P R E F A C E,

Containing INSTRUCTIONS for Using the TABLES.

MODULATION makes so material a part of the Science of Music, that it is to be regretted, the Mode of attaining it has not hitherto been pointed out in a plain and unambiguous manner; at least, the small degree of attention which seems at present to be paid to an object of such importance, may justify the observation. The Composer and Performer are equally interested in every endeavor to render this Subject more easy and intelligible, as without it all other attainments in the science must be inaccurate and imperfect, deprived of that pleasing effect which a thorough knowledge of Modulation never fails to produce.

The Author of the following sheets, with a view to remove a difficulty so generally complained of, has with care and attention, endeavored to lay down in an easy and clear method, such Rules for Modulation, as he flatters himself, will in a great measure answer the purpose for which they are intended. But as those Rules

may not in some cases be fully understood, it will be necessary to give a distinct and particular Explanation of them, that their practice may be rendered more easy and expeditious.

The Rules here laid down are comprised in Twelve Tables; six of which are to be considered as Principals, the other six are only Transpositions of those that precede them, viz.

THE SIX PRINCIPAL.

1st	in C
3d	D
5th	E
7	F sharp
9	A flat
11	B flat

THE SIX TRANSPOSED.

2d	in C sharp
4th	E flat
6	F
8	G
10	A
12	B

Each Table consists of four double lines, continued along both pages of the book.

The

The 1st modulates from a major key to a major.

2d - from major to minor.

3d - from minor to minor.

4th - from minor to major.

and in the same manner through all the Tables.

N. B. The spaces between the upright lines in the Tables are called Columns, within which each Modulation is separately made, and the flats and sharps marked at the beginning of every line, serve through all the columns in that line.

As there is a difference in beginning a resolution with the 3d, 5th, or 8th above; if each of these Modulations had been made separately through all the different keys in three and four parts, it would have increased this work to six times its present length; but this operation appeared unnecessary, as all the Modulations in the Tables may be performed, by attending to the Directions afterwards given. Two Tables are therefore adapted to each of the above methods,

which modulate through all the half notes in the scale.

The 1st Table is in 4 Parts. The 3d in 3 Parts. Both beginning with 8th above.

5th	_____	7th	_____	Ditto	_____	5th ditto
9th	_____	7th	_____	Ditto	_____	3d ditto

In order to transpose the above Tables, it is necessary to turn to that beginning with either the 3d, 5th, or 8th, and the particular Modulation meant to be transposed, will be found in the corresponding Column in all these Tables at the same place. For example; in the 9th Table, in the 9th Column on the 4th Line, the Modulation is made from A flat minor to B major; and if this is wanted to be transposed, the manner of doing it may be seen by turning to the 1st Plate, where it will be found transposed five different ways; and the places whence the Transpositions are taken, are marked thus *. There is also another Example, marked in the same manner, in the third Line, which is not inserted in the 1st Plate †.

† The three minor Keys, viz. D sharp, G sharp, and A sharp, should have been introduced in the Tables E flat, A flat, and B flat; but it was thought necessary to write these three Tables with one Character, for the following reasons. First, There not being sufficient space to write two different names on one Table. 2dly, To avoid the double Sharps, particularly in the Scale of A sharp minor. And 3dly, As the Notes in the major Keys are the same on the Harpsichord or Organ, it was thought easier for them who play on those instruments, to write them in the octave signs; and the Scale upon which this Work has been conducted, is added at the bottom of the first Plate. It must be observed, that the Flats and Sharps, marked after the Names of the Notes, are not to be understood as major Thirds, or minor Thirds, but only the Flats and Sharps belonging to the Notes, where they are marked, because the words Major and Minor are wrote particularly over the places to which they belong.

This method may be followed from 4 Parts to 3, or from 3 to 4; as has been shewn in the 1st Plate, taking care to turn to the particular part of the Column and Line from which the note meant to be transposed, is taken.

The Tables of Transposition are inserted only to shew the learner more clearly what method he is to follow in making them from different keys; but as the greatest variety may be introduced in Modulation, the Author has, in some instances, deviated from the principal Tables, and where this has been done, it is always marked under the Bas thus —.

The Thorough Bas has been added to the six principal Tables, that they may be more serviceable to the learner, on account of the variety that occurs in figuring; but as doubtful passages may appear in the course of some Modulations in the Thorough Bas; it must be remarked, that the Accompaniment ought always to conform itself to the Bas Note, as in the Modulation from A flat minor into B major, &c. Hence it is hoped, that it will be thought unnecessary to have a Natural to the 6th to resolve the foregoing 5th E flat, as it is wrote out in the Explanatory Table, and to take E,

because the Bas Note G sharp produces already that Resolution, to which a smaller 6th could not be added than E, just as the following F sharp to A sharp; and if at last, the Bas Note G sharp should not be sufficient to change the key A flat minor, then the resolved 6th Natural would be F, as with the Resolution from A flat minor into F sharp minor.

Perhaps some judges may be induced to examine this Work with attention, and wish to find more divisions; For Example; at the second Crotchet in the 3d Table of the Thorough Bas from D minor into F sharp major,

instead of  to have  and so on.

This, however, has been done sometimes, as in the Modulation by the 7th from D major to E flat minor, and the same from A flat minor to B minor, &c. this last Example might as well have been divided in the first Bas Note of the 9th principal Table, page 18, as it is done in the 9th Table of the Thorough Bas: but that manner would not only require a great many more notes and figures, but would be much more difficult and troublesome for the beginner, and consequently not so useful; it was therefore thought proper to adopt the shortest method.

In

In the whole of this Work, the Author has only laid down a foundation upon which every one is to build according to his fancy; and whoever has a mind to confine himself to the Tables as they stand, without any variations, it will be proper to rest on such Chords as prepare and lead to the Modulation; and that as well in regular pieces of Music, as in playing extempore; For example; by the third Crotchet from C major to C sharp major, or from C minor into C sharp minor, &c. which places, with several others, by way of example, are marked with a Pause over the Notes intended to be rested on, because the past sound will be forgotten, the present will be predominant to the ear, and consequently the following much more agreeable; for, if the Modulations are played in the time prescribed, and without a rest on the Chord which prepares them, though entirely corresponding with the Rules of Composition, it would still appear

disagreeable, more especially according to the particular Key, and the Situation in which the parts may lie.

The Author has thought proper to add a *Capriccio*, in order to shew more clearly the Intention of the Work, and in which he has introduced two particular Examples, 1st. of resting on the Notes as abovementioned, and 2dly, the necessity of continuing the Melody in playing extempore, in case the Performer chuse, or is immediately obliged to come to a conclusion at any particular Note, though at a considerable distance from the Key in which he sets out; for instance, at the 4th Bar from the end of the *Capriccio*, if it were intended to go to the original Key, it cannot be done by adhering strictly to the Fundamental Bas of the *Capriccio*, or the exact manner given in the Tables; but the melody must be continued as before; and this manner the Author would recommend to be followed through the Whole of this Work.

AN EXAMPLE

Shewing the manner of Transposing the following Tables

The Resolution from
G² Mihor to E Major with
the 3^d above in four Parts
in the 9th Table



In three Parts with the 3^d above
Transposed in the same key
from the 11th Table

In four Parts with the 5th above
Transposed from the 5th Table



In three Parts with the 5th above
Transposed from the 7th Table

In four Parts with the 8th above
Transposed from the 1st Table



In three Parts with the 8th above
Transposed from the 3^d Table

SCALE



I (Principal) TABLE

IN

From C Major to C² Major

D Maj.

E^b Maj.

E Maj.

F Maj.



From C Major to C Min.

C² Min.

D Min.

E^b Min.

E Min.

F Min.

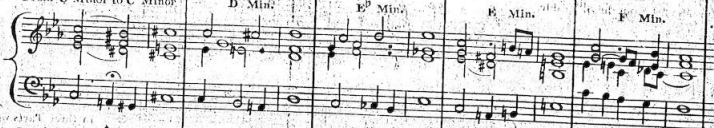
From C Minor to C² Minor

D Min.

E^b Min.

E Min.

F Min.



From C Minor to C Maj.

C² Maj.

D Maj.

E^b Maj.

E Maj.

F Maj.



C

beginning with the 8th above in four Parts

3

F# Maj G Maj A Maj A Maj B^b Maj B Maj
 F# Min G Min A^b Min A Min B^b Min B Min
 F# Min G Min A^b Min A Min B^b Min B Min
 F# Maj G Maj A^b Maj A Maj B^b Maj B Maj

II TABLE (being a Transposition of the First)

IN

From C [♯] Major, to D Major	E [♭] Maj.	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [♯] Maj.	
From C [♯] Major to C [♯] Minor	D Min.	E [♭] Min.	E Min.	F Min.	F [♯] Min.
From C [♯] Minor to D Minor	E [♭] Min.	E Min.	F Min.	F [♯] Min.	
From C [♯] Minor to C [♯] Major	D Maj.	E [♭] Maj.	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [♯] Maj.

C#

beginning with the 2th above in four Parts

5

G Maj. A^b Maj. A Maj. B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj.
 G Min. A^b Min. A Min. B^b Min. B Min. C Min.
 G Min. A^b Min. A Min. B^b Min. B Min. C Min.
 G Maj. A^b Maj. A Maj. B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj.

III (Principal) TABLE IN

From D Major to E^b Major

From D Major to D Minor

E^b Min.

E Min.

F Min.

F# Min.

G Min.

From D Minor to E^b Minor

E Min.

F Min.

F# Min.

G Min.



From D Minor to D Major

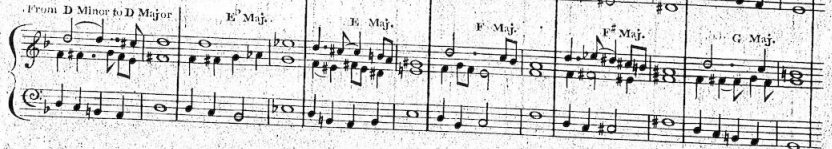
E^b Maj.

E Maj.

F Maj.

F# Maj.

G Maj.



D

beginning with the 8th above in three Parts

A[♭] Maj. A Maj. B[♭] Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[♯] Maj.
 A[♭] Min. A Min. B[♭] Min. B Min. C Min. C[♯] Min.
 A[♭] Min. A Min. B[♭] Min. B Min. C Min. C[♯] Min.
 A[♭] Maj. A Maj. B[♭] Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[♯] Maj. *

*

IV TABLE (being a Transposition of the Third)

IN

From E ^b Major to E Major	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.	A ^b Maj.
From E ^b Major to E ^b Min.	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.	A ^b Min.
From E ^b Minor to E Minor	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.	A ^b Min.
From E ^b Minor to E ^b Major	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.	A ^b Maj.

E^bbeginning with the 8th above in three Parts

9

A Maj. B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj.

A Min. B^b Min. B Min. C Min. D[#] Min. D Min.

A Min. B^b Min. B Min. C Min. C[#] Min. D Min.

A Maj. B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj.

V (Principal) T A B L E

IN

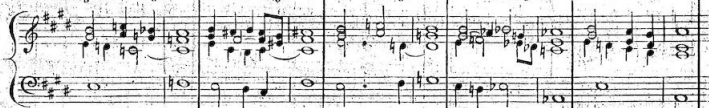
From E Major to F Major

F[♯] Maj.

G Maj.

A^b Maj.

A Maj.



From E Major to E Minor

F Min.

F[♯] Min.

G Min.

A^b Min.

A Min.



From E Minor to F Minor

F[♯] Min.

G Min.

A^b Min.

A Min.



From E Minor to E Major

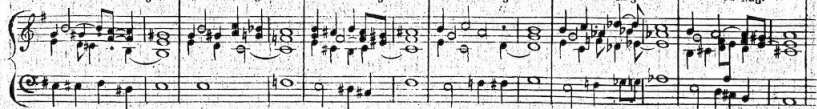
F Maj.

F[♯] Maj.

G Maj.

A^b Maj.

A Maj.



E

beginning with the 5.th above in four Parts

11

B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj. E^b Maj.
 B^b Min. B Min. C Min. C[#] Min. D Min. E^b Min.
 B^b Min. B Min. C Min. C[#] Min. D Min. E^b Min.
 B^b Maj. B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj. E^b Maj.

VI TABLE

(being a Transposition of the Fifth)

IN

From F Major to F[♯] Major

G Maj.

A[♭] Maj.

A Maj.

B[♭] Maj.

From F Major to F Minor

F[♯] Min.

G Min.

A[♭] Min.

A Min.

B[♭] Min.From F Minor to F[♯] Minor

G Min.

A[♭] Min.

A Min.

B[♭] Min.

From F Minor to F Major

F[♯] Maj.

G Maj.

A[♭] Maj.

A Maj.

B[♭] Maj.

F

beginning with the 5th above in four Parts

13

B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj. E^b Maj. E Maj.

B Min. C Min. C[#] Min. D Min. E^b Min. E Min.

B Min. C Min. C[#] Min. D Min. E^b Min. E Min.

B Maj. C Maj. C[#] Maj. D Maj. E^b Maj. E Maj.

VII (Principal) T A B L E

IN

From F[♯] Major to G MajorA^b Maj.

A Maj.

B^b Maj.

B Maj.

From F[♯] Major to F[♯] Minor

G Min.

A^b Min.

A Min.

B^b Min.

B Min.

From F[♯] Minor to G MinorA^b Min.

A Min.

B^b Min.

B Min.

From F[♯] Minor to F[♯] Major

G Maj.

A^b Maj.

A Maj.

B^b Maj.

B Maj.

F#

beginning with the 5th above in three Parts

15

C Maj. C# Maj. D Maj. Eb Maj. E Maj. F Maj.

C Min. C# Min. D Min. Eb Min. E Min. F Min.

C Min. C# Min. D Min. Eb Min. E Min. F Min.

C Maj. C# Maj. D Maj. Eb Maj. E Maj. F Maj.

*

VIII. TABLE. (being a Transposition of the 7th)

IN

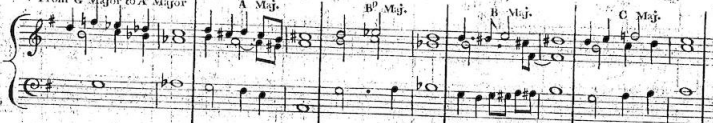
From G Major to A[♭] Major

A Maj.

B[♭] Maj.

B Maj.

C Maj.



From G Major to G Minor

A[♭] Min.

A Min.

B[♭] Min.

B Min.

C Min.

From G Minor to A[♭] Minor

A Min.

B[♭] Min.

B Min.

C Min.



From G Minor to G Major

A[♭] Maj.

A Maj.

B[♭] Maj.

B Maj.

C Maj.



G

beginning with the 5th above in three Parts

17

Music notation for three parts, beginning with the 5th above in three Parts. The score is organized into four systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled 'beginning with the 5th above in three Parts'. The second system is labeled 'C# Min.', 'D Min.', 'E^b Min.', 'E Min.', 'F Min.', 'F# Min.'. The third system is labeled 'C# Min.', 'D Min.', 'E^b Min.', 'E Min.', 'F Min.', 'F# Min.'. The fourth system is labeled 'C# Maj.', 'D Maj.', 'E^b Maj.', 'E Maj.', 'F Maj.', 'F# Maj.'.

IX (Principal) TABLE

IN

From A^b Major to A MajorB^b Maj.

B Maj.

C Maj.

C[#] Maj.From A^b Major to A^b Minor

A Min.

B^b Min.

B Min.

C Min.

C[#] Min.From A^b Minor to A MinorB^b Min.

B Min.

C Min.

C[#] Min.From A^b Minor to A^b Major

A Maj.

B^b Maj.

B Maj.

C Maj.

C[#] Maj.

A^bbeginning with the 3^d above in four Parts

19

D Maj.	E ^b Maj.	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.
D Min.	E ^b Min.	E Min.	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.
D Min.	E ^b Min.	E Min.	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.
D Maj.	E ^b Maj.	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.

X TABLE (being a Transposition of the 9th)

IN

From A Major to B [♭] Major	B Maj.	C Maj.	C [♯] Maj.	D Maj.
From A Major to A Minor	B [♭] Min.	B Min.	C Min.	C [♯] Min.
From A Minor to B [♭] Minor	B Min.	C Min.	C [♯] Min.	D Min.
From A Minor to A Major	B [♭] Maj.	B Maj.	C Maj.	C [♯] Maj.
				D Maj.

A

beginning with the 3.^d above in four Parts

21

E^b Maj. E Maj. F Maj. F[#] Maj. G Maj. A^b Maj.
 E^b Min. E Min. F Min. F[#] Min. G Min. A^b Min.
 E^b Min. E Min. F Min. F[#] Min. G Min. A^b Min.
 E^b Maj. E Maj. F Maj. F[#] Maj. G Maj. A^b Maj.

XI (Principal) TABLE

IN

From B^b Major to B Major

C Maj.

C[#] Maj.

D Maj.

E^b Maj.From B^b Major to B^b Minor

B Min.

C Min.

C[#] Min.

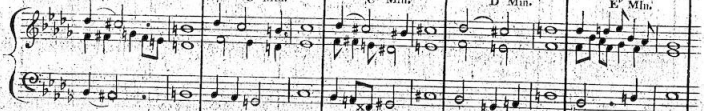
D Min.

E^b Min.From B^b Minor to B Minor

C Min.

C[#] Min.

D Min.

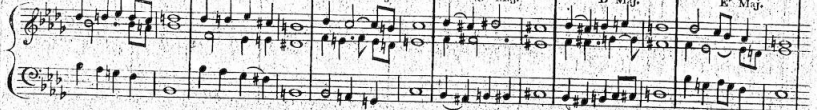
E^b Min.From B^b Minor to B^b Major

B Maj.

C Maj.

C[#] Maj.

D Maj.

E^b Maj.

B^bbeginning with the 3^d above in three Parts.

23

The musical score is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The first staff of each system contains six measures with triads labeled above them. The second staff contains the corresponding musical notation. The key signatures change from E major to A major across the systems.

System	Staff 1 Measure 1	Staff 1 Measure 2	Staff 1 Measure 3	Staff 1 Measure 4	Staff 1 Measure 5	Staff 1 Measure 6
1	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.	A ^b Maj.	A Maj.
2	E Min.	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.	A ^b Min.	A Min.
3	E Min.	F Min.	F [#] Min.	G Min.	A ^b Min.	A Min.
4	E Maj.	F Maj.	F [#] Maj.	G Maj.	A ^b Maj.	A Maj.

Asterisks are placed under the first measure of the third system and the fifth measure of the fourth system.

XII TABLE (being a Transposition of the 11th)

IN

From B Major to C Major

C[#] Maj.

D Maj.

E^b Maj.F[#] Maj.

From B Major to B Minor

C Min.

C[#] Min.

D Min.

E^b Min.

E Min.



From B Minor to C Minor

C[#] Min.

D Min.

E^b Min.

E Min.



From B Minor to B Major

C Maj.

C[#] Maj.

D Maj.

E^b Maj.

E Maj.



B

beginning with the 3^d above in three Parts

25

F Maj. F# Maj. G Maj. A^b Maj. A Maj. B^b Maj.

F Min. F# Min. G Min. A^b Min. A Min. B^b Min.

F Min. F# Min. G Min. A^b Min. A Min. B^b Min.

F Maj. F# Maj. G Maj. A^b Maj. A Maj. B^b Maj.

I PRINCIPAL TABLE

IN

From C major to C[♯] major.

D maj.

E[♭] maj.

F maj.

G maj.



From C major to C minor

From C minor to C[♯] minor

From C minor to C major



III Principal Table

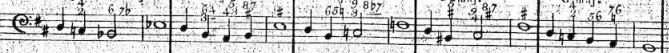
From D major to E[♭] major

F maj.

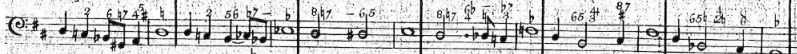
F[♯] maj.G[♯] maj.

A maj.

IN



From D major to D minor

From D minor to E[♭] minor

From D minor to D major



C. Beginning with the Eighth above in four Parts.

Handwritten musical score for four parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in C major. The score is divided into six measures, each with a key signature change indicated above the staff: F# maj., G maj., Ab maj., A maj., Bb maj., and B maj. The notation includes notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The page number 27 is visible in the top right corner.

D. Beginning with the Eighth above in three Parts.

Handwritten musical score for three parts (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in C major. The score is divided into six measures, each with a key signature change indicated above the staff: Ab maj., A maj., Bb maj., B maj., C maj., and C# maj. The notation includes notes, rests, and various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The page number 28 is visible in the top right corner.

V PRINCIPAL TABLE

IN

From E major to E major	F# maj.	G maj.	A♭ maj.	A maj.
5 4 7 6 4 5b	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5
5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5
5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5
5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5

VII Principal Table

IN

From F# major to G major	G maj.	A maj.	B♭ maj.	B maj.
5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5
5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5	5 4 7 6 4 5
5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5
5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5	5 6 7 6 5

E Beginning with the fifth above in four Parts

29

Four-part setting of the hymn "E Beginning with the fifth above in four Parts". The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is common time (C). The parts are arranged in four staves, each with a different key signature: Bb maj., B maj., C maj., and C# maj. The music is written in a four-part setting, with the first staff being the highest and the fourth staff being the lowest. The notes are written in a four-part setting, with the first staff being the highest and the fourth staff being the lowest. The notes are written in a four-part setting, with the first staff being the highest and the fourth staff being the lowest.

F# Beginning with the fifth above in three Parts

Three-part setting of the hymn "F# Beginning with the fifth above in three Parts". The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The parts are arranged in three staves, each with a different key signature: C maj., C# maj., and D maj. The music is written in a three-part setting, with the first staff being the highest and the third staff being the lowest. The notes are written in a three-part setting, with the first staff being the highest and the third staff being the lowest.

IX PRINCIPAL TABLE

IN

From A^b major to A majorFrom A^b Major to A^b MinorFrom A^b Minor to A MinorFrom A^b Minor to A^b Major

XI Principal Table

IN

From B^b major to B majorFrom B^b Major to B^b MinorFrom B^b Minor to B MinorFrom B^b Minor to B^b Major

A. Beginning with third above in four Parts.

31

D maj. Eb maj. E maj. F maj. F# maj. G maj.

B. Beginning with the third above in three Parts.

E maj. F maj. F# maj. G maj. Ab maj. A maj.

CAPRICCIO

A musical score for a piece titled "CAPRICCIO". The score is written for piano and consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score is printed on aged, slightly discolored paper.

System 1: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with whole notes and rests. Fingering: 7, 2, 7.

System 2: Treble staff has a more complex melodic line with sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with whole notes and rests. Fingering: 9, 8, 7, 4, 7, 7, 8.

System 3: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with whole notes and rests. Fingering: b7, 5, b.

System 4: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with whole notes and rests. Fingering: 7, 6, b7, 9, 8, 6, 6, b.

