

middle in the minors

Ramsay

In the same way, but inversely, and still under the [Law of Duality](#), the [middle of the subdominant minor](#) is lowered a [flat](#). F#67 1/2 in the [key of E minor](#) is F64 in the [key of A](#); B45 in the [key of A](#) is B?42 2/3 in the [key of D](#); E60 in the [key of D](#) is E?56 8/9 in the [key of G](#). This lowering by [flats](#) of the [subdominant](#) **middle in the minors**, responsive to the raising by [sharps](#) of the [dominant middle in the majors](#), goes on through all the [twelve minor keys](#).¹ [[Scientific Basis and Build of Music](#), page 62]

See Also

[minor key](#)