

scale of E minor

The two [notes](#) required for the [scale](#) of

E minor are the [F#](#) of G, and the D of [C major](#);

for [B minor](#), the [C#](#) of D, and the A of [G major](#);

for [F# minor](#), the [G#](#) of A, and the E of [D major](#);

for [C# minor](#), the [D#](#) of E, and the B of [A major](#);

for [G# minor](#), the [A#](#) of B, and the [F#](#) of [E major](#);

for [D# minor](#), the [E#](#) of [F#](#), and the [C#](#) of [B major](#). [[Scientific Basis and Build of Music](#), page 90]

[sexual note](#) in the [scales](#) of [G major](#) and **E minor** are the two A's; in [D major](#) and [B minor](#), the two E's; in [A major](#) and [F# minor](#), the two B's; in [E major](#) and [C# minor](#), the two F's; in [B major](#) and [G# minor](#), the two C's; and in [F# major](#) and [D# minor](#), the two G's. These two last [scales](#) being the beginning of a second [cycle of twelve scales](#) when the [scales](#) are written half in [flats](#) and half in [sharps](#), as we have done them in this case. Turning to the other half of our [circle](#), those which we have, and which usually in [music](#) books are, written in [flats](#), in [F major](#) and [D minor](#) the [sexual notes](#) are the two G's; in [B?](#) and G, the two C's, in [E?](#) and C, the two F's; in [A?](#) and F, the two B's; in [D?](#) and [B?](#), the two E's; and in [G?](#) and [E?](#), the two A's. [[Scientific Basis and Build of Music](#), page 91]