Chart: "The Eight Church Modes" • https://ccwatershed.org/

Initially, the modes were classified by their beginning note, not their ending note. As time went on, it became more common to use the ending note (sometimes called "finalis"). Strictly speaking, it's a mistake to confuse the ancient Greek modes—sometimes called the Oktōēchos—with the "church modes," which came much later. The church modes were "applied" or "forcibly superimposed" onto music which had already existed for many centuries, and this caused problems ... e.g. see the Circuibo Communion chant. It is also wrong to teach the modal ambitus ("melodic range") by means of diatonic scales, as if Carmen Gregorianum were modern music.

Chart • The following are names commonly used to reference each mode. Remember that modal songs—*just like any other song*—can be transposed to higher or lower keys.

```
maneria "Protus" = Ending on <u>D-Natural</u>
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mode 1 ("dorian" a.k.a. "protus authenticus") Recit. Tone = A-Natural mode 2 ("hypodorian" a.k.a. "protus plagalis") Recit. Tone = F-Natural
```

maneria "**Deuterus**" = Ending on E-Natural

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mode 3 ("phrygian" a.k.a. "deuterus authenticus") Recit. Tone = C (ancient = B)

mode 4 ("hypophrygian" a.k.a. "deuterus plagalis") Recit. Tone = A-Natural
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maneria "Tritus" = Ending on F-Natural

```
mode 5 ("lydian" a.k.a. "tritus authenticus") Recit. Tone = C-Natural mode 6 ("hypolydian" a.k.a. "tritus plagalis") Recit. Tone = A-Natural
```

maneria "**Tetrardus**" = Ending on <u>G-Natural</u>

```
mode 7 ("mixolydian" a.k.a. "tetrardus authenticus") Recit. Tone = D-Natural mode 8 ("hypomixolydian" a.k.a. "tetrardus plagalis") Recit. Tone = C-Natural
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