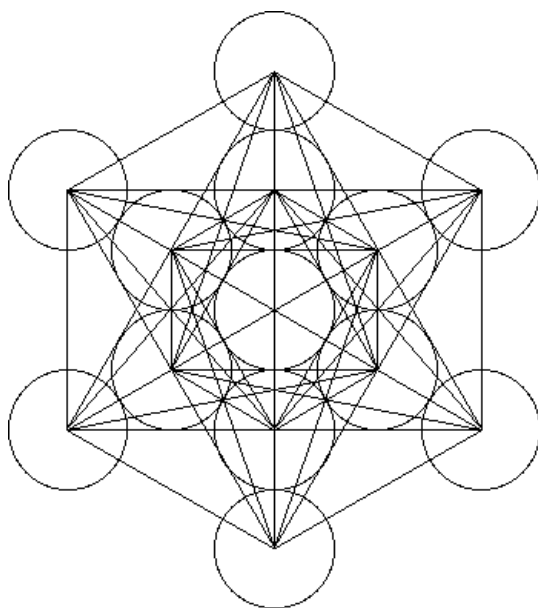


PORTUGUESE FOR DAIMISTAS

THE SPECIALIST FAST-TRACK GUIDE



INCLUDING SECTIONS ON PRONUNCIATION,
VOCABULARY, TERMINOLOGY, GRAMMAR,
USEFUL INFORMATION & PRAYERS

by Ollie Frame

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PRONUNCIATION TIPS

Here are some things to watch out for when it comes to the pronunciation of Brazilian Portuguese. On the whole, there are not many difficulties, although Brazilian pronunciation is notably quirkier than European Portuguese. Letters and letter combinations not listed below are generally pronounced as they would be in English.



ÃO	Like a nasalised version of the exclamation Ow! (Tip: block your nose with your fingers the first time you say it, then let go and replicate the sound)	Coração is pronounced ko-ra-SAOW
C	like [K] when followed by A, O or U, but like [S] when followed by E or I.	Casa (House) is pronounced KA-za Cego (blind) is pronounced SEH-guw
Ç	pronounced [S]	Peço (I ask) is pronounced PE-su
CH	pronounced like [SH] in Shame.	Chamar (to call) is pronounced sha-MAR
D	before a weak vowel (E or I), pronounced like the J in Jim.	dizer (to say) is pronounced jee-ZER de (of) is pronounced JEE.
G	like [G] in game when followed by a hard vowel (A, O, or U) and like [J] in Jem when followed by the soft vowels E or I.	Garrafa (bottle) is pronounced ga-HA-fa, but Gente (people) is pronounced JEN-chee
H	at the beginning of a word is silent	Hino (hymn) is pronounced EE-nu

L	at the end of a word is like [W].	Brasil is pronounced bra-ZIW
M	at the end of a word is like a soft [NG] sound.	Bem (good) is pronounced BEng
NH	pronounced [NY], like at the beginning of the English word nuisance.	Caminho (path) is pronounced ca-MI-nyu
O	at the end of a word, pronounced like the U in Sue.	Canto (I sing) is pronounced CAN-tuw
R	at the beginning of a word, after N or when doubled (RR) is pronounced exactly like an English [H].	Rainha (Queen) is pronounced hi-EEN-ya
S	At the beginning of a word as [S] but at the end of a word or between two vowels it is pronounced [Z]	Casa (House) is pronounced CA-za.
T	before a weak vowel (E or I) is pronounced like the CH in Cheese	importante is pronounced im-por-TAN-chi

WORDS WITH UNUSUAL PRONUNCIATIONS

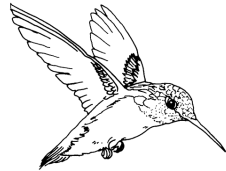
sob [SOB-ee] = under,
rainha [hi-EEN-ya] = queen
tem [teng] = he/she/it has
observar [obby-zer-VAR] = to observe
ignorancia [Iggy-no-RAN-seeya] = ignorance
advogada [a-jee-vo-GA-da] = advocate



☆TOP 50 DAIME WORDS☆

Start with these! Here are some of the most commonly used words in the Daime hymns. If you can learn or at least recognise these, you are already half way there! (note: the stressed syllable is in capitals)

agradecer [a-gra-deh-SER] to thank/ be grateful to
alcançar [al-kan-SAR] to reach/ attain (your goal)
alegria [a-leh-GREE-a] joy
amar / amor [a-MAR/a-MOR] to love/love
amigo (m) amiga (f) [a-MI-go] friend (m) friend (f)
balançar [bal-an-SAR] to shake (also used metaphorically)
beija flor [BAY-ja FLOOR] humming bird (lit. kiss flower)
beira mar [BAY-ra MAR] the seaside
bonita [bo-NEE-ta] beautiful
caminho [ca-MIN-yu] path
cantar [can-TAR] to sing
casa [CA-za] house
céu [SAY-oo] sky / heaven
chamar [sha-MAR] to call
coração [co-ra-SAOW] heart
cruz [CROOZ] cross
cura [COO-ra] healing
Deus [DAY-oos] god
doente / doença [doh-EN-chee / doh-EN-sa] sick (adj) / sickness
ensinar / ensino [en-si-NAR / en-SI-nu] to teach / teaching
escuridão [es-kur-i-DAOW] darkness
esquecer [ess-ke-SER] to forget
estrela [ess-TRE-la] star
feliz [feh-LIZ] happy
firmeza [fir-MEH-za] firmness, perseverance (key daime concept)
flores [FLO-rez] flowers
floresta [floh-RESS-ta] forest
força [FOR-sa] power / strength / force
hino [EE-nu] hymn / song
ilusão [ee-loo-ZOW] illusion



irmão (m) irma (f) [eer-MAOW / eer-MA] brother / sister (also, fellow daimista)
lição [li-SAOW] lesson
limpar [lim-PAR] To clean / purify
louvar [Low-VAR] to praise
lua [LOO-a] moon
luz [LOOZ] light
(Virgem) Mãe [VIR-jeng MA-ee] (virgin) mother
mar [MAR] sea
mata [MA-ta] Forest
merecer [meh-reh-SER] to deserve
Mestre [MESS-tree] master (almost always refers to Mestre Irineu)
perdoar [per-doh-AR] to forgive
poder [po-DER] power
rainha [hi-YEEN-ya] queen
rezar [heh-ZAR] to pray
saude [sa-OO-jee] health
sol [SO-uw] sun
trabalhar [tra-bal-YAR] to work
união [oo-nee-AOW] union
verdade [ver-DA-jee] the truth



☆ **ADDITIONAL 50 USEFUL WORDS** ☆

Here are 50 more important words to learn that are less specifically related to the world of the Daime.

acreditar [*a-creh-jee-TAR*] to believe

agora [*a-GOR-a*] now

agua [*AG-wa*] water

alturas [*al-TUR-az*] heights

aprender [*a-pren-DER*] to learn

aqui [*a-KEE*] here

até [*a-TAY*] until

cada [*KA-da*] each / every

chegar [*sheh-GAR*] to arrive

compreender [*com-prey-en-DER*] to understand

conhecer [*con-yeh-SER*] to know

depois [*deh-POYZ*] after

dever [*de-VER*] to have to / must

dia [*JEE-ah*] day

dizer [*jee-ZER*] to say / tell

encontrar [*en-con-TRAR*] to find / meet

fazer [*fa-ZER*] to do

fé [*FEY*] faith

filho / filha [*FIL-yuw / FIL-ya*] son / daughter

gente [*JEN-chee*] people

jardim [*Jar-DING*] garden

levantar [*leh-van-TAR*] to stand up

lugar [*loo-GAR*] place

mandar [*man-DAR*] to send

mostrar [*moss-TRAR*] to show

muito [*MOOI-tuw*] very

noite [*NOY-chee*] night

olhar [*ol-YAR*] to look

ouro [*OR-ruw*] gold

paz [*PAZ*] peace

pedir [*peh-JIR*] to ask

pensar / pensamento [*pen-SAR / pen-sa-MEN-tuw*] to think / a thought



primor [*pree-MOR*] perfection, beauty

procurar [*pro-cu-RAR*] to seek

quando [*KWAN-duw*] when

querer [*keh-RER*] to want; to love

receber [*heh-se-BER*] to receive

redentor [*heh-den-TOR*] redeemer

rei [*HEY*] king

reino [*HEY-nuw*] kingdom

saber [*sa-BER*] to know

santo/santa [*SAN-tuw / SAN-ta*] holy

seguir [*seh-GEER*] to follow

sempre [*SEM-pree*] always

subir [*soo-BEER*] to ascend / go up

terra [*TER-ha*] earth

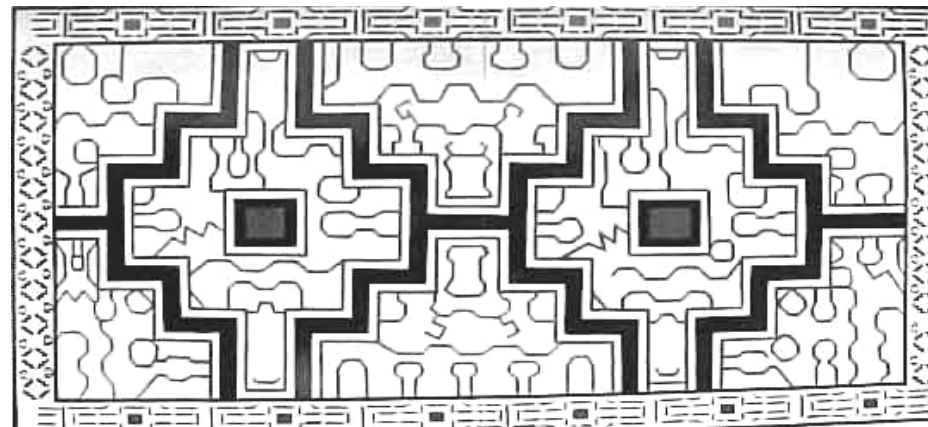
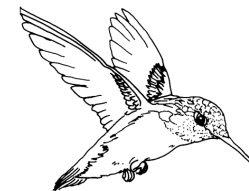
todo mundo [*TO-duw MOON-duw*] everyone

trazer [*tra-ZER*] to bring

vencer [*ven-SER*] to defeat

viajar/ uma viagem [*via-JAR*] to journey / a journey

viver [*vi-VER*] to live



FALSE FRIENDS – EASY TO CONFUSE

e means “and” whereas **é** (with an accent) means “is”

espada = sword (not spade)

eventualmente = occasionally (not eventually)

exito = success (not exit)

entender = understand (not intend)

licença = permission (not a licence)

no = “in the” (contraction of **en** + **o**)

não = “not/no” (not now)

procurar = to look for (not procure)

pular = to jump (not pull)

puxar [poo-SHAR] = to pull (not push!)

recordar = to remember (not record)

realizar = to accomplish, to carry out (not realize)



SPECIALIST DAIME CONCEPTS

Daime: Literally, it means “give me” and is a shortened form of “dai-me força, dai-me amor, dai-me luz!” (Give me strength, give me love, give me light!), said when drinking the tea.

Passagem: lit. “passage” – a challenging stage in a work or on the spiritual path that is (ultimately) a necessary and beneficial part of the transformation process.

Trabalho – lit. “a work” – a Santo Daime ceremony.

Miração – visions experienced under the effects of the sacrament. Used in preference to the word for hallucination.

Firmeza – lit. “firmness” – meaning to persevere through adversity/difficulty; to hold your place.

Balançar – lit. “shaking” – when everything gets very intense and reality seems to wobble on its foundations

Corrente – lit. “current” – the energy and momentum generated by the ceremony and the singing of the *hinos*. Also, each Daime group is its own particular current.

Hino – “hymn”. The sacred hymns received within the Daime tradition. Used in preference to **Canção** (“song”)

Hinário: a collection of hymns. The hymns appear in chronological order if they are by the same person or appear in a sequence if they are a compilation of different *hinos* for a specific purpose, e.g. Cura (healing) or concentração (concentration).

Chamado: lit. a “call”. A *hino* that invokes the presence of a particular deity, archangel, caboclo or spirit entity.

Caboclo – a guiding spirit from the forest. (In popular speech, also refers to a person of mixed race).

Puxadora – the girls/young women who sing loudly and lead the other voices (**puxar** means to pull).

Zelador/Zeladora – the person who has been appointed to “look after” a *hinário* (book of hymns), i.e. remember all the correct melodies, repeats, timing and word stress.

TYPES OF SANTO DAIME WORK

Bailado – Dancing work.

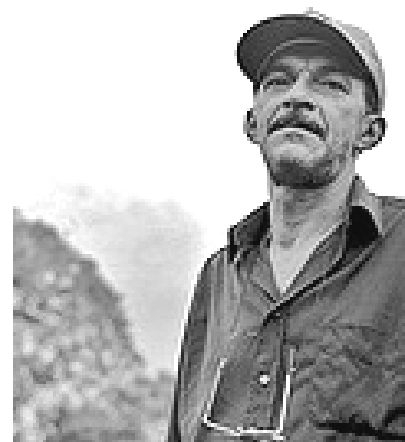
Cura – Healing work

Concentração – Concentration work. Usually done on the 15th and 30th of every month.

Mesa Branca – “White Table”. A session in which participants develop mediumship, contact guiding spirits and help troubled spirits.

Santa Missa – “Mass”. For the deceased.

Feitio – the ceremony in the forest in which the Daime is made



WORDS USED WITHIN THE SESSION

rosario – rosary. A long series of prayers counted on a rosary of beads.

preces – prayers. At the beginning and end of the ceremony.

defumacao – burning of herbs to cleanse the space

pausa – break.

encerramento – closing of the work.

fiscal – the person/people helping to hold the space, look after people and keep the ceremony running smoothly.

vomitar - to purge/vomit

WHAT DO ALL THE LITTLE WORDS MEAN?!

o		ou	or
a	the	sou	I am
os		só	only
as		se	if
e	and (pronounced [ee])	se	himself, herself, itself, themselves
é	is (pronounced [eh])	eu	I
no		ao	
na	in the	à	to the
nos		aos	
nas		às	



CONVERSATION

Here are some basic phrases for chatting to people in Portuguese

Hello	Ola/Oi
Welcome	Bem vindo or Bem vindos (to more than one person)
Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening	Bom dia/boa tarde/boa noite
Good night	Boa noite
How are you?	Como está
Fine thanks. How are you?	Bem, obrigado. E você/o senhor/a senhora?
I am... happy/tired/hungry	Estou feliz/cansado/com fome
Do you need any help?	Precisa de ajuda?
What is your name	Qual é o seu nome?
My name is...	O meu nome é...
Pleased to meet you	Muito prazer
Where are you staying?	Onde está hospedado
Excuse Me / sorry (to squeeze past someone)	Com licença
Sorry (apologising)	Desculpe
Thank you	Obrigado (when said by men) Obrigada (when said by women)
Is this your first time in the UK?	E a sua primeira volta no Reino Unido?
Sleep/Rest well	Durma bem
Enjoy your meal	Bom apetite
Have a good work	Bom Trabalho!
How was the work for you	Como foi o trabalho para você/o senhor (formal)
The work was... excellent/difficult/strong/great	O trabalho foi ... Ótimo/difícil/forte/legal
See you later /tomorrow / next time	Até logo/ amanhã/ a proxima volta/



YOU MAY HEAR...

Beleza!	Beautiful / Wonderful
Valeu/Falou	Nice one / thank you
Tudo Bem?	Everything cool?
Entendeu?	Do/Did you understand
Que Legal!	How great/cool!
Cara	Mate
Tá (bom)	Okay / It's alright

NUMBERS

0	zero	11	onze	30	trinta
1	um / uma	12	doze	40	quarenta
2	dois / duas	13	treze	50	cinquenta
3	três	14	catorze	60	sessenta
4	quatro	15	quinze	70	setenta
5	cinco	16	dezaséis	80	oitenta
6	seis	17	dezassete	90	noventa
7	sete	18	dezoito	100	cem
8	oito	19	dezanove	200	doiscentos
9	nove	20	Vinte	1000	mil
10	dez	21	Vinte-e-um	million	milhão



SIMPLIFIED PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR

Plurals

Most commonly, plurals are simply formed by adding –s:

Casa/casas house/houses

Hino/hinos hymn/hymns

For words ending in **-ção**, replace by **-ções** [SOH-eez]:

Coração/corações heart/hearts

lição/lições lesson/lessons



Negatives

Insert the word **não** (=not) before the verb:

Eu tenho I have

Eu não tenho I do not have

Articles – “the”, “a” and “some”.

Nouns in Portuguese are either masculine or feminine. Accordingly, the definite article (equivalent to “the” in English) is either **o** or **a**, and the indefinite article (equivalent to “a/an” in English) is **um** or **uma**. There are also plural forms:

	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	o	the	os	the (pl)
Feminine	a	the	as	the (pl)
Masculine	um	a	uns	some
Feminine	uma	a	umas	some

Personal Pronouns

There are several ways to say “you” in Brazilian Portuguese. **Você** is the most common form for everyday use, but in order to be very polite (e.g. when addressing a visiting Padrino or Madrinda), the form **O Senhor** (m) or **A Senhora** (f) should be used. In the Daime hymns, the more familiar form **tu** (and its associated grammatical forms) is often used when the Divine is speaking to us or the receiver of the hymn directly, as in

Sebastiao's hymn "Eu te dei uma casa" (I gave you a house"), whereas **Vós** is often used when the receiver of the hymn is addressing the Divine, e.g. "Eu sou filho de Vós" (I am your son).

Eu	I	Nós	We
Tu	You (familiar)	Vós	You
Você	You (semi familiar)	Vocês	You (plural)
O Senhor / A Senhora	You (polite/formal)	Os Senhores / As Senhoras	You (plural)
Ele/Ela	He/She (and it, depending on gender of the noun)	Eles/Elas	They



VERBS MADE EASY

In Portuguese, the verb is given different endings (or in the case of irregular verbs, different forms) to convey who is carrying out the action of the verb. For example, Cantar (to sing): canto = I sing; canta = he/she sings. Different verb endings/forms are also used to convey whether the action of the verb is in the past or the future. For example: cantei = I sang; cantou = he/she sang).



Unlike English, the personal pronoun is often omitted in Portuguese, e.g. Eu sou Feliz (I am happy) can be shortened to Sou feliz (am happy). For this reason, in order to understand the hymns it is useful to recognise the most commonly used forms of verbs, otherwise you will have no idea who is doing what!

REGULAR VERBS

There are three types of regular verb in Portuguese, grouped according to whether their infinitives end in –AR, –ER or –IR. The various endings that are added to the base form of the verb (to denote I, you, he... etc) are different for each group. Fortunately, since the endings are the same for many of the different subject categories, it is not as complicated as it sounds and you can soon learn to recognise and use the correct form.

The most useful regular verb endings are:

	Falar (to speak)	Receber (to receive)	Subir (to ascend)
Present Tense			
Eu	Falo	Recebo	Subo
Ele/Ela/ Você	Fala	recebe	Sube
Nós	Falamos	recebemos	Subimos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	Falam	Recebem	Subem
Past Tense			
Eu	Falei	Recebi	subi
Ele/Ela/ Você	Falou	recebeu	subiu
Nós	Falamos	recebemos	subimos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	Falaram	receberam	subiram
Future Tense			
Eu	Falarei	receberei	subirei
Ele/Ela/ Você	Falará	receberá	subirá
Nós	Falaremos	receberemos	subiremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	Falarão	receberão	subirão



IRREGULAR VERB TABLES

Although irregular verbs have a different stem (the part onto which the ending is added), they do usually have recognisable endings. Here are some of the most useful ones to learn, or at least to become familiar with:

Ir – to go

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	vou	fui	irei
Ele/Ela/ Você	vai	foi	irá
Nós	vamos	fomos	iremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	vão	foram	irão

Fazer – to do

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	faço	fiz	farei
Ele/Ela/ Você	faz	fez	fará
Nós	fazemos	fizemos	faremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	fazem	fizeram	farão

Ter - to have

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	tenho	tinha	terei
Ele/Ela/ Você	tem	tinha	terá
Nós	temos	tínhamos	teremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	têm	tinham	terão

Dizer – to say

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	digo	disse	direi
Ele/Ela/ Você	diz	disse	dirá
Nós	dizemos	dissemos	diremos
Vocês /Eles/Elas	dizem	disseram	dirão

Poder – to be able to/can

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	posso	pude	poderei
Ele/Ela/ Você	pode	pôde	poderá
Nós	podemos	pudemos	podemos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	podem	puderam	podirão

Pedir – to ask

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	peço	pedi	pedirei
Ele/Ela/ Você	pede	pediu	pedirá
Nós	pedimos	pedimos	pediremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	pedem	pediram	pedirão

To be or not to be: ser and estar

Portuguese has two words for “to be”:

ser is used for permanent states whereas

estar is used for temporary states of being.



Estar – to be#1

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	estou	estive	estarei
Ele/Ela/ Você	está	estivemos	estará
Nós	estamos	estive	estaremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	estão	estiverem	estarão

Ser – to be#2

	Present	Past	Future
Eu	sou	fui	serei
Ele/Ela/ Você	é	foi	será
Nós	somos	fomos	seremos
Vocês/Eles/Elas	são	foram	serão

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS – MY, YOUR, HIS ETC

Unlike English, where the possessive pronoun changes according to the owner (e.g. **his** ball, **her** dress), in Portuguese it changes according to the gender and number of the object that is owned:

A minha Mãe	my (f) Mother
O meu Pai	my (m) Father
As suas flores	his/her/your/their flowers



Because the forms *voce* and *O Senhor/A Senhora*, the semi-polite and very polite ways of saying You, use the same grammar (verb endings etc) as the third person singular (=he/she/it), **o seu** (f) or **a sua** (f) can mean either his, her, their, or your, depending on the context. Similarly, in very formal English, one might say “Would sir like **his** tea now?”, even when addressing someone directly. Note **o** and **a** are often (but not always) used before possessive pronouns, as if to say “the my friend”.

Pronoun	Masculine	Feminine	Example
my	o meu	a minha	o meu amigo (my friend) a minha mãe (my mother)
my (plural)	os meus	as minhas	os meus irmãos (my brothers and sisters)
your/his/her/their	o seu	a sua	o seu filho (your/his/her/their son)
your/his/her/their (plural)	os seus	as suas	os seus inimigos (your/his/her/their enemies)
our	o nosso	a nossa	a nossa casa (our house)
our (plural)	os nossos	as nossas	os nossos pensamentos (our thoughts)



COMMON PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that indicate direction or location etc. Here are the most common:

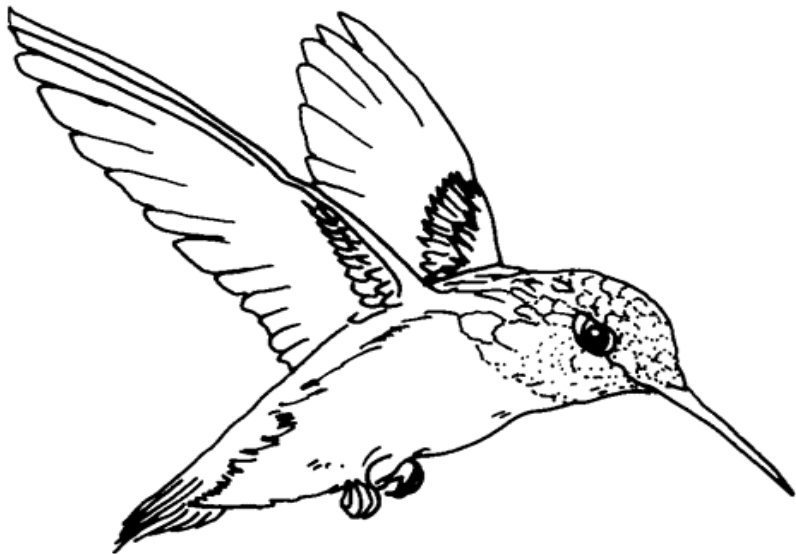
em	in	até	until
a	to	desde	since
por	by/for	através de	through/across
de	of/from	sob [sob-ee]	under
antes de	before	sobre	over
após	after	por cima de	over/above
depois de	after	ao lado de	next



CONTRACTIONS

In Portuguese, when a preposition (to, from, of, by... etc) is followed by an article (=“the” or “a”), the two words are combined and contracted to form a new word that is not always easy to recognise. For example, “em” (in) followed by “o” (the) gives “no” (in the).

Preposition + article	Contracted form	English translation
em + o/a/os/as	no/na/nos/nas	“in the” or “on the”
por + o/a/os/as	pelo/pela/pelos/pelas	“by the” or “for the”
a+ o/a/os/as	ao/à/aos/às	“to the” or “at the”
de + o/a/os/as	do/da/dos/das	“of the” or “from the”
de + um/uma	dum/duma/	“of a” or “from a”
de + uns/umas	duns/dumas	“of some” or “from some”
em + um/uma	num/numa	“in a” or “on a”
em + uns/umas	nuns/numas	“in some” or “on some”



VIVAS AND PRAYERS

VIVAS

The Standard Viva sequence

Viva O Divino Pai Eterno!

Viva A Rainha da Floresta!

Viva Jesus Cristo Redentor!

Viva O Patriarca Sao José!

Viva Todos Os Seres Divinos!

Viva Nosso Chefe Imperio!

Viva Toda Irmandade!

Viva O Santo Cruzeiro!

Long live...The Divine Father

...The Queen of the Forest

...Jesus Christ the Redeemer

...The Patriarch St Joseph

...All Divine Beings

...Our Imperial Master

...The brother- and sisterhood

...The Holy Cross

Other Vivas

Viva O Dono do Hinario!

Viva todas as igrejas!

Viva a Nossa União!

Viva as visitantes!

Viva Todos Nós!

Viva as Crianças!

...The *owner* of the hinario

...All the Daime churches/groups

...Our union

...The visitors

...All of us

...The children



PRAYERS

Santo Daime works begin and end with the Portuguese versions of the Lord’s Prayer and Hail Mary. Mestre Irineu made one alteration, however, changing **Venha a nós o vosso reino** (Thy Kingdom come) to **Vamos nos ao Vosso Reino** (Let us go into thy kingdom) to emphasise that it is by our efforts that we enter the kingdom of God. The Daime version also ends with Amém, Jesus, Maria e José (Amen, Jesus, Mary and Joseph) instead of simply Amen.

Pai Nosso

Pai nosso que estais no Céu,
Santificado seja Vosso nome
Vamos nós ao Vosso Reino
Seja feita a Vossa vontade
Assim na Terra como no Céu
O pão nosso de cada dia
Nos dai hoje, Senhor
Perdoai as nossas dívidas,
Assim como nós perdoamos
os nossos devedores
E não nos deixe, Senhor,
Cair em tentação
Mas livrai-me e defendei-me,
Senhor, de todo mal
Amém, Jesus, Maria e José

Ave Maria

Ave Maria, cheia de graça!
O Senhor é convosco
Bendita sois Vós
Entre as mulheres
Bendito é o fruto do Vosso
ventre, Jesus
Santa Maria, Mãe de Deus
Rogai a Deus por nós
pecadores
Agora e na hora de nossa
morte
Amém, Jesus, Maria, José.

The Lord's prayer

*Our Father
Who art in heaven
Hallowed be thy name
Let us go into thy Kingdom
Thy will be done
On earth as it is in heaven
Give us this day
Our daily bread
Forgive us our trespasses
As we forgive those who trespass
against us
Lead us not into temptation
But deliver us, Lord
From all evil
Amen, Jesus, Mary, Joseph*

Hail Mary

*Hail Mary, full of grace
The Lord is with Thee
Blessed art Thou
Amongst all women!
And blessed is the fruit of thy
womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary, Mother of God,
Pray to God for
us sinners
Now and at the hour of our
death.
Amen, Jesus, Mary and Joseph*

Chave de Harmonia

Desejo Harmonia, Amor, Verdade e Justiça a todos os meus irmãos.
Com as forças reunidas das silenciosas vibrações dos nossos
pensamentos, somos fortes, sadios e felizes, formando assim um elo de
fraternidade universal.
Estou satisfeito e em paz com o universo inteiro e desejo que todos os
seres realizem as suas aspirações mais íntimas.
Dou graças ao Pai invisível por ter estabelecido a Harmonia, o Amor, a
Verdade e a Justiça entre todos os seus filhos.
Assim seja.
Amem.

Key of Harmony

*I wish Harmony Love, Truth and Justice to all my brothers and sisters.
With the reunited powers of the silent vibrations of our thoughts, we are
strong, healthy and happy, thus forming a link of universal fraternity.
I am satisfied and in peace with the whole universe, and I wish that all
beings achieve their most intimate aspirations.
I give thanks to my invisible Father for having established Harmony, Love,
Truth and Justice among all his children.
So be it
Amen.*

Salve Rainha

Deus Vos salve, oh Rainha !
Mãe de misericórdia, vida, doçura, esperança nossa, salve.
A Vós bradamos os degredados filhos de Eva e a Vós suspiramos,
gemendo e chorando neste vale de lágrimas.
Eia, pois advogada nossa esses Vossos olhos misericordiosos a nós
volveis e depois deste desterro mostrai-nos Jesus.
Bendito fruto do Vosso ventre.
Oh ! Clemente, Oh ! Piedosa, Oh ! Doce sempre Virgem Maria.
Rogai a Deus por nós Santíssima Mãe de Deus para que sejamos dignos
de alcançar as promessas de Nosso Senhor Jesus Cristo, Senhor nosso.
Amém, Jesus, Maria, José.

Hail Holy Queen

*Hail Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy,
Our life, our sweetness and our hope.
To you do we cry, poor banished children of Eve
To You do we send up our sighs
Mourning and weeping in this valley of tears.
Turn then, O most gracious Advocate, your eyes of
Mercy toward us and after this, our exile, show unto
Us the blessed fruit of they womb, Jesus.
O Clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary,
Pray for us O Holy Mother of God,
That we may be worthy of the promises
Of our Lord Jesus Christ, our Lord forever
Amen, Jesus, Mary and Joseph.*

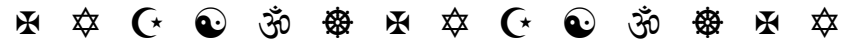


ENCERRAMENTO – CLOSING THE WORK

To close the session, the person leading the work says, “Louvado seja Deus nas alturas”, to which all respond “**Para que sempre seja louvada a nossa Mãe Maria Santíssima, sobre toda a humanidade. Amém**” . Then, the sign of the cross is made four times, first on the forehead, then over the lips, then over the head and throat and finally over the head, shoulders and chest area together. The four crosses protect and bless our thoughts, speech, feelings and our whole being, and are said in time with each line of the following prayer.

Pelo sinal da Santa Cruz
Livrai-nos Deus, nosso Senhor
dos nossos inimigos.
Em nome do Pai, do Filho e do Espírito Santo.
Amém.

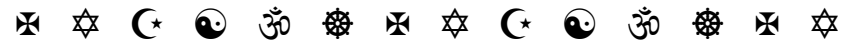
*By the sign of the Holy Cross
Deliver us God, our Lord
From our enemies
In the name of the Father,
The Son, and the Holy Spirit, Amen.*



This book is dedicated...

To peace, and all those working for it in the world
To our beautiful Earth, and all those dedicated to protecting her
To all the children, and to the inner child within us all.
To all the great spiritual teachers of all faiths and traditions
And to all their humble and sincere followers
To all those committed to facing the darkness in themselves
and in the world, without succumbing to hatred or despair
To all those willing to forgive, even those that persecute them
To the noble spirit within every human being
To all Divine Beings of all the Celestial Courts
To the Supreme Being beyond all names and forms
To the adventure of existence, and all those who sail within her

Viva Paz!
Viva Amor!
Viva Harmonia!
Viva a Nossa União!
Viva Todas as Igrejas!
Viva a Liberdade do Santo Daime!



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