THE DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS OF A NEO-MORMON

"Doctrine and Covenants of a Neo-Mormon"

Pre-Release Edition

© October 17th, 2024

Written by Evan Sharley

Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0)



This is a human-readable summary of (and not a substitute for) the license disclaimer:

**Share:** You are free to share, copy, and redistribute the material in any medium or format.

**Attribution:** You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.

**Non-Commercial:** You may <u>not</u> use the material for commercial purposes.

**No Derivatives:** If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you may not distribute the modified material.

**No additional restrictions:** You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.

The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms.

# Please visit

# **Doctrine-and-Covenants.com**

for updates on and future editions of this work.

This work will never be exchanged for money. A digital copy will always be available online.

# **Table of Contents**

#### **Preamble**

#### **Doctrine**

Section 1: Scripture and History

Section 2: Cosmology

Section 3: Our Potential for Exaltation

Section 4: Multiple Mortal Probations

Section 5: Divine Attributes for Exaltation

Section 6: Ordinances for our Exaltation

Section 7: Priesthood which facilitates the Ordinances

#### Covenants

<u>Prayer</u>

**Blessing** 

**Purification** 

Communion

**Endowment** 

Group

Solo

Sealing

Ordination

# Preamble

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

Mormonism is quite unique amongst the religions of the world. In the 1830s we tried to clearly articulate our beliefs by creating a new book of scripture which eventually came to be called "The Doctrine and Covenants." The first part was a series of theological lectures regarding our beliefs, and the second part dealt with how to regulate the church and its worship and was organized by topic.

However, our doctrines and theologies shifted in the original organization, and every organization since the succession crisis has also drifted theologically to some degree. In fact, many churches have entirely removed the first part and reordered the second part so that the Doctrine and Covenants is more of a documentary history of their sect of Mormonism. This book, which was intended to clarify Mormon beliefs and practices, now feels disjointed and confusing.

My Mormonism is quite unique, and so I felt like I should step into the tradition of our ancestors and openly articulate and share my beliefs in order to be understood by my fellow Mormons and my family and friends who don't share my Mormon identity.

The first part of this edition of The Doctrine and Covenants will touch on my core beliefs. The second part will touch on how to conduct the ordinances and covenants that are essential to me.

# Doctrine

# Section 1: Scripture and History

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

# 1. Scripture

- A. The value of scripture lies not in its historical accuracy or future predictions, but in its power as art and myth.
- B. Every culture has produced such art and myth which teach lessons they thought were valuable to pass on to future generations.
- C. In our day we have writings available to us from many cultures around the world, and it is wise to seek light and truth from all available sources.
- D. When reading, keep in mind that the writings in scripture reflect the humanity of their authors—the time, location, language, customs, and beliefs of their era—and must be interpreted accordingly.

# 2. History

- A. While scripture conveys spiritual truths through myth, history provides a different set of lessons drawn from real events.
- B. Studying religious history is vital to understanding the identity, mission, and faith of the Mormon community, grounding us in the lived experiences of those who came before.
- C. This exploration fosters dialogue, repentance, and transformation, helping us learn from the past and grow in our faith without being constrained by outdated interpretations.
- D. Though history teaches us where we have been and what we have believed, it does not prescribe our future, leaving room for growth and new understanding.

#### 3. Admonition

- A. From the earliest moments in the Sacred Grove to our present-day communities scattered across the world, we have always been a people with pioneering spirits who are called to explore beyond tradition and carve new paths for spiritual growth.
- B. The Restoration is not a fixed event but an ongoing, living process. Each generation holds the sacred privilege and responsibility to breathe new life into it, shaping it for their time.
- C. Therefore, do not be chained by the past! Do not let the weight of tradition cloud your vision or hinder your progress. We honor our predecessors not by replicating their lives, but by embracing our own unique journeys and filling them with meaning and purpose.

D. Therefore, be a peculiar, wild, and adventurous people who are full of joy, laughter, playfulness, imagination, hope, freedom, and song! Dare to dream of new possibilities and let your imaginations soar to the very heights of heaven.

E. As you take risks to explore these visions, create new scriptures that give voice to the deepest truths of your souls, and share them with others who can find meaning and inspiration through your insights.

F. Create history, knowing you will have successes and failures, so that you may be able to teach future generations through your actions.

#### 4. Conclusion

A. A grand fundamental principle of Mormonism is to receive truth, no matter its source, for we have the right to embrace all truth, wherever it may be found.

B. We are to gather all that is good and true in the world and hold it dear, for only then can we truly embody what it means to be a Mormon.

C. Indeed, Celestial glory is intelligence.

# Section 2: Cosmology

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

1

A. The cosmos consists of two fundamental worlds: the Material World and the Spiritual World.

- B. The Material World the Universe encompasses all physical matter—everything tangible and measurable, including our bodies, planets, stars, and galaxies. While valuable, studying the Universe is beyond our spiritual focus in this book.
- C. The Spiritual World the Great and Holy Spirit encompasses all spirit—a timeless, boundless, non-material essence that permeates and connects all the Universe with life and light. This shared consciousness sustains all creation, and our spirits return to it after mortal life.
- D. Every entity animate or inanimate, seen or unseen is made up of matter, spirit, or both. These two worlds subtly interact and influence each other.
- E. Matter and spirit are eternal; they can be organized and reorganized infinitely but cannot be created from nothing or destroyed into nothingness.

2

- A. The Great and Holy Spirit gathered intelligences scattered throughout the void and fashioned them into emanations. One such emanation is the Elohim, a divine family that is granted dominion over the Universe.
- B. Goddesses, gods, deities; humanity; and spirits all belong to this same spiritual family known as the Elohim.
- C. The distinctions among these beings are based on their levels of growth, maturity, and enlightenment.
- D. Through progression and learning, each can advance to higher stages of existence.

- A. The Elohim divided the Spiritual world into three realms: Telestial, Terrestrial, and Celestial.
- B. After a mortal probation, spirits ascend to one of these realms based on their spiritual development and choices made during their earthly existence.
- C. If a spirit chooses to return to mortality, they retain the maturity and growth that they gained in prior lifetimes.

- A. The first realm is the Telestial realm, which is commonly depicted by a star.
- B. Spirits here struggle with fundamental virtues like compassion, empathy, and respect. They often prioritize personal desires over the well-being of others, engaging in deception, exploitation, manipulation, and oppression. As a result, they isolate themselves from the broader community.
- C. This realm is marked by loneliness. Each spirit exists in a self-created world tailored to their desires, resulting in a lack of meaningful connections.
- D. The residents here return to Earth with the goal of developing a sense of appreciation for and understanding of the virtues of compassion, empathy, and respect.

5

- A. The second realm, known as the Terrestrial, is symbolized by the cool and luminous moon.
- B. The souls of this realm were people who strived to do right by themselves and others, but despite their best intentions they developed and retained harmful tendencies and inclinations during their times on Earth, and, whether unintentionally or not, caused harm to others. These conditionings have not yet been overcome.
- C. It is here that an atmosphere of camaraderie and goodwill prevails. Residents are committed to mastering the complexities of living in harmony with both the self, others, and the natural world.
- D. The residents here return to Earth with the goal of overcoming the negative habits which are deeply ingrained in their psyches.

- A. Lastly, the Celestial Realm, where the glorious and life-sustaining sun symbolizes its majesty.
- B. Those who reside here have perfected all teachings available in the mortal world, achieving flawless unity of heart and mind and forming profound bonds with all of creation.
- C. Inhabitants radiate unconditional love that binds all hearts together as one, living in a state of eternal harmony and enlightenment.
- D. These exalted beings have the power to reconstitute a material form and never set their body down again, or they may choose to remain without a permanent body and return to mortality on occasion to teach and assist others on their spiritual journeys.

## Section 3: Our Potential for Exaltation

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

1

A. Consider the humble caterpillar in a beautiful meadow. Within it stirred a sense of greater purpose, a yearning for more than its eyes could see.

- B. Drawn by a thirst for wisdom, the caterpillar wove for itself a chrysalis, a sacred veil that concealed it from the familiar.
- C. Within the chrysalis, the caterpillar faced trials unknown and grew in ways it had never known possible.
- D. When the moment came, the chrysalis opened, and from it emerged not a caterpillar, but a radiant butterfly.

2

- A. So it is with us. In our pre-mortal state, we, too, felt the stirring of divine potential, knowing we were destined for more than we could comprehend.
- B. Drawn by this thirst for wisdom, we chose to enter mortality, weaving the veil of forgetfulness over our minds and stepped into the world to learn and grow.
- C. In the crucible of mortal life, we encounter darkness, struggle, and change. In facing our trials, we grow in ways beyond imagination, our souls reshaped through divine refinement.
- D. And when we emerge from our mortal probations, we will rise not as we were, but transformed—exalted as goddesses, gods, and deities.

- A. Those exalted ones then guide humanity as Heavenly Parents.
- B. They gather us under their wings as a hen does with her chicks.
- C. They protect us as a bear does with her cubs.
- D. They prepare us as an eagle does with her nestlings.

# Section 4: Multiple Mortal Probations

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

1

A. Consider the potter, who takes a lump of clay and places it upon their wheel to form it into a vase.

- B. The clay is molded, turned, and fashioned into various forms, each movement bringing it closer to becoming a beautiful vase.
- C. However, if the clay resists taking on its destined form, it will be cut off the wheel and cast back into the mill to be ground over again.
- D. This cycle continues sometimes as many as 50 or 100 times until the clay is able to be formed.

2

- A. So it is with us. We are the clay, our Parents in Heaven are the potters, and mortality is the mill.
- B. We are molded, turned, and fashioned into various forms, each mortal probation bringing us closer to exaltation.
- C. However, if we resist our divine destiny, we too must return to mortality for further refinement.
- D. We are given time and again, probation after probation, to mold our spirits so we may take on every divine attribute.

- A. This molding is essential, for without it, we cannot hope to stand in the Celestial presence of our goddesses, gods and deities as equals.
- B. Once this exaltation is reached, we may pick up a mortal frame in Celestial glory.

## Section 5: Divine Attributes for Exaltation

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

1

A. We have got to learn how to make ourselves goddesses, gods, and deities, the same as all those in the heavens have done.

- B. When you climb a ladder, you must begin at the bottom rung. You have got to go from a small capacity to a great capacity, from a small degree to another, from grace to grace, from exaltation to exaltation till you are able to sit in everlasting power and glory.
- C. Therefore, an acquaintance with the attributes of these goddesses, gods, and deities is essential in order to emulate them, grow, and be exalted to their stature.

2

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are diverse and inclusive.
- B. For, without these, exclusivity and division reign.

3

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are just and equitable.
- B. For, without these, injustice and inequality prevail.

4

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are stewards and sustainers.
- B. For, without these, neglect and exploitation dominate.

5

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are compassionate and empathetic.
- B. For, without these, coldness and indifference harden hearts.

6

A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are peaceful and nonviolent.

B. For, without these, conflict and aggression spread.

7

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are free agents and accountable for their actions.
- B. For, without these, irresponsibility and passivity take hold.

8

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are curious and wise.
- B. For, without these, ignorance and folly cloud the mind.

9

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are self-expressive and ever-growing.
- B. For, without these, complacency and suppression dim the divine light within.

10

- A. The goddesses, gods, and deities are courageous and innovative.
- B. For, without these, fear and stagnation build barriers to the unknown.

- A. By cultivating these divine attributes within ourselves, we ascend the ladder toward exaltation.
- B. Let us strive to embody these virtues daily, transforming not only our own lives but also the world around us.
- C. In doing so, we prepare ourselves to join the divine assembly, enthroned in everlasting power and glory.

### Section 6: Ordinances for our Exaltation

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

1

A. There are sacred ordinances – promises that we make with deities and each other – which help us progress from one degree of glory to another.

B. Some of these ordinances always include an entheogen, others only sometimes include entheogens, and there are some that never include entheogens. All of these are crucial to a well-rounded religious practice.

### 2. Prayer

- A. The Prayer Ordinance is speaking to a deity through the Great and Holy Spirit, and has two purposes.
- B. Prayer calms and centers the mind and soul and fosters a state of clarity that allows for self-reflection.
- C. In this place of peace, one can more easily connect with a goddess, god, or deity to express gratitude, desire, and devotion.

# 3. Blessings

- A. The Blessing Ordinance marks significant moments in life and are expressed in three forms.
- B. Blessing children is a way for the community to affirm and reaffirm their commitment to the child. This is done near birth and at ages 8, 12, 14, and 16.
- C. When adults are at crossroads in their lives they may seek guidance from respected leaders in their community to offer them wisdom.
- D. A blessing for health may be sought at any time to help promote spiritual, physical, and mental well-being. This is performed by applying a drop of oil to the head and the laying on of hands.

### 4. Purification

A. The Purification Ordinance cleanses and sanctifies individuals, items, and spaces for spiritual purposes, and is expressed in three forms.

- B. Washing the body can help purify both body and mind, and can be done by immersion in water, perfuming with cinnamon-infused whiskey, or washing feet.
- C. Banishment expels malicious or harmful entities and is often performed by dusting off one's feet.
- D. Consecration sets apart a place, item, or article of clothing for spiritual use by holding or touching it and saying a few words to dedicate it to this purpose.

#### 5. Communion

- A. Communion is an ordinance which was instituted by a deity to help followers remember them.
- B. This is often done by blessing and then drinking, eating, or inhaling a substance.
- C. Communion may take many forms such as incense, bread and wine, or many various entheogens.

#### 6. Endowment

- A. The Endowment is designed to facilitate deep introspection, spiritual transformation, and connection with divine entities.
- B. Prior to the Endowment, participants undergo a period of mental, physical, and spiritual preparation, including dietary customs, meditation, and fasting. This preparation is essential for aligning the participants' minds and bodies with the sacred nature of the ritual.
- C. Upon arrival at the sacred space where the Endowment will be held, participants are greeted and welcomed with a ritual greeting by the presiding priesthood holder, who also dedicates the space for the session. This dedication sanctifies the environment, making it conducive to spiritual work.
- D. The Endowment session begins with a first anointing, which includes a ceremonial washing, perfuming with a cinnamon-infused whiskey, and anointing with a luminescent consecrated oil. Participants then change into sacred clothing, receive blessings, and are given a New Name, symbolizing their readiness for the spiritual journey ahead.
- E. A sacrament, tailored to the participants' needs, is consumed, catalyzing a spiritual transformation known as "Transfiguration." This act is central to connecting with divine entities during the session.
- F. Participants engage in meditation and covenant-making, rehearsing sacred symbols, tokens, and oaths. The ritual includes a reading of a creation story and culminates in receiving tokens of the holy priesthood, each symbolizing different spiritual commitments.

- G. Participants symbolically pass through a Veil, engaging in a dialogue with a Veil worker that involves giving and receiving sacred tokens and names. This represents the transition from one state of being to another.
- H. Transfiguration is the peak of the ritual, where participants experience profound spiritual insights, emotional depth, and a sense of unity with the cosmos. This process may involve physical reactions and is supported by the priesthood to ensure the well-being of all involved.
- I. The session concludes with a second anointing, which includes a ceremonial washing, perfuming with a cinnamon-infused whiskey, and anointing with a luminescent consecrated oil. Participants then change back into their mundane clothing and then receive blessings.
- J. After the session, participants are encouraged to rest and later reflect on their experiences, sharing insights with others. This reflection helps integrate the spiritual teachings into daily life, often accompanied by a communal meal.

### 7. Sealing

- A. The Sealing Ordinance celebrates and reaffirms relationships and vows, and is expressed in four forms.
- B. A partnership ceremony is a way for the community to celebrate the connection between those in the partnership.
- C. A marriage commitment mirrors a partnership ceremony, but carries with it legal implications and privileges.
- D. A vow renewal ceremony revisits and strengthens the partnerships' devotion to and love for one another.
- E. An adoption ceremony expresses the connection that one has to another as a parent or a sibling.

#### 8. Ordination

- A. Everyone already has the priesthood, but the Ordination Ordinance is a ritual to formally recognize that one has studied and serves their community.
- B. A potential ordinand may seek ordination from a priesthood holder. If the priesthood holder affirms they are ready for ordination, the priesthood lays their hands upon the ordinand's head and ordains them to their new office.

### Section 7: Priesthood which facilitates the Ordinances

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

1

A. The concept of priesthood is one that humanity has developed to convey who acts on behalf of them for the goddesses, gods, and deities.

B. Within our tradition, there are two priesthoods: Aaronic, named after the brother of the prophet Moses, and Melchizedek, named after the King of Salem who was the Prince of Peace.

2

A. Priesthood callings may come through prophecy, lineage, foreordination, faith and good works, and the gifts that they have.

B. Priesthood has been imparted through the ordination or having partaken in an Endowment session.

3

A. No power or influence can or ought to be maintained simply because one has been ordained.

- B. Though one may be ordained to the priesthood, if they try to cover their sins, satisfy their pride or ambition, or use it to control or force others in any unrighteous way, then their authority is lost.
- C. We have learned by sad experience that it is the nature and disposition of almost all people that as soon as they get a little authority they will immediately begin to exercise unrighteous dominion.

4

A. In practice, priesthood authority is those that have an effective ministry. This effective ministry is illustrated through three means: moral authority, spiritual authority, and competency or educational authority.

B. Those who have moral authority go beyond just adhering to traditions, social pressures, and theoretical ideas – they show compassion to others, support marginalized communities, seek to make peace with those who have wronged them, and live lives filled with love, forgiveness, and justice. They act as peacemakers, bridges of understanding, and sources of comfort and strength. Through their actions, they aim to uplift, heal, and inspire others. They bring us closer

together, showing that true authority is about serving and sacrificing for others. Through their example, we are inspired to be more virtuous and kind.

- C. Those who have a spiritual authority help those around them find divinity. These leaders don't just offer clichés or superficial gestures, make empty promises, and then ask for donations. Instead, those spiritual leaders seek to achieve harmony, balance, and equality among creation by nurturing communities which encourage self-expression—whether through the mediums of music, fashion, art, dance, the written word, or simply acceptance of the self. In doing this, they help us transcend the boundaries of the finite self so we may see that they are but a piece of grander wholes such as our families, communities, planet, and Universe.
- D. Those who have educational or competency authority go beyond mere opinions, rumors, or superficial knowledge. Those with this authority are well-versed in a range of disciplines including ethics, music, history, as well as practical skills such as being an emotional confidant. They are dedicated to lifelong learning and personal growth, ensuring they are well-equipped to serve their communities. Through their expertise and wisdom, they empower and enlighten others. They bring clarity, insight, and guidance, showing that true authority comes from a commitment to knowledge and understanding. Through their example, we are inspired to value education and seek continual self-improvement.
- E. There are many who exhibit priesthood power having never participated in the ordinance of ordination. These are they who have a calling from the Elohim, and their priesthood is evident.

5

- A. Within the Aaronic priesthood there are three divisions: Deacon, Teacher, Priest.
- B. Deacons are focused upon providing temporal needs, especially for the poor. They are also charged with helping prepare sacred spaces.
- C. Teachers are focused upon fostering reconciliation, promoting peace, and facilitating healing with individuals one-on-one.
- D. Priests are focused upon promoting love and offering guidance to families and communities in their spiritual journeys.

- A. Within the Melchizedek priesthood there are two divisions: Elder and High Priest, with the latter having subsets which serve special purposes.
- B. Elders are focused upon building and sustaining healthy communities and leading them through their example.
- C. High Priests are focused on mentoring those who wish to be ordained into the Melchizedek priesthood. They have several subsets: Seventy, Bishop, Matriarch/Patriarch/Evangelist, and Apostle.

- D. Seventies have an emphasis on teaching and helping prepare individuals to partake in ordinances.
- E. Bishops have an emphasis on promoting economic justice and mentoring Aaronic priesthood
- F. Matriarchs/Patriarchs/Evangelists have an emphasis on offering special blessings of guidance and counsel
- G. Apostles have an emphasis on going throughout the world without purse or script to lead people unto exaltation.

7

Should one betray the trust of their community, their priesthood shall be stripped and those who laid their hands upon them shall be notified, ensuring the sanctity of the priesthood.

# Covenants

# Prayer

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

Prayer calms and centers the mind and soul, fostering a state of clarity for self-reflection. It allows individuals to connect with a goddess, god, or deity to express gratitude, desire, and devotion.

This ordinance may be performed individually or in a group setting. In a quiet, peaceful space, individuals bow their heads and focus on connecting with an exalted being.

Personal prayers are encouraged and may follow any structure that brings peace and clarity. However, Jesus gave an outline in the form of "The Lord's Prayer," found in multiple places within Mormon scripture, such as 3rd Nephi, Matthew 6:9-13 (IV/JST), and Luke 11:2-44 (IV/JST).

Here is a synthesized version of the various versions of the Lord's Prayer:

"Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven.

Give us this day, our daily bread.

And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.

And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.

And suffer us not to be led into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

# Blessing

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

Blessing people in your family and community is an import part of growing with one another. It indicates support and concern for one another. There are three forms which Mormonism recognizes: Blessing of Children, Matriarch/Evangelist/Patriarch, and Health.

# Blessing of Children

This blessing is typically performed in a public space or at home and among the child's family and community. The blessing is ideally given by 2 people: one holding the child (if the child is quite young) and the other giving the actual blessing. Hands are placed on the child, preferably on the head if possible.

Begin the blessing by stating the child's name. While there is no formal structure for this prayer, it is appropriate to ask for a goddess's, god's, or dietiy's presence and guidance for the child, parents, and community. However, it is not appropriate to counsel the parents, family, or make promises for the child during the blessing. This blessing should be relatively brief, as children are prone to restlessness.

Some sects of Mormonism have practiced ordination as a sort of right of passage when one turns 12, 14, 16, and 18. However, it is more appropriate to give a child's blessing at these milestones instead of forcing a call upon someone.

# Matriarch/Evangelist/Patriarch

This blessing gives support and guidance to those who are in need while they are going through a pivotal point in their life. This blessing is to give confidence to move forward in life while deepening relationships with both the goddesses, gods, and deities and those the blesee cares for.

The person giving the blessing is someone who has had experiences which give them wisdom and spiritual sensitivity that is needed to articulate the support and guidance that is being sought. This person giving the blessing becomes a mentor of sorts as they forge a friendship, and the preparatory period can be anywhere from a couple weeks to several months.

It should be noted that no one is under the obligation to extend or receive this blessing. There can be factors such as timing, readiness, appropriateness, or even personality conflicts which can make either people uncomfortable. A recommendation for another person to give the blessing might be the best course of action.

Once both people feel the time is right, the blessing may be given. It is usually given in a private area with only a few close friends or family. The person giving the blessing lays their hands on

the head of the person being blessed. The blessing contains words of awareness, thanksgiving, acceptance, affirmation, counsel, life direction, blessing, and love.

The blessing is written ahead of time so it can be well thought out, well articulated, and pertinent to the person's circumstances. The person giving the blessing then reads it out loud to the person it is being given to while their hands are on their head. After the blessing is given, a transcript of the blessing is sent to the person and another transcript is kept by the Matriarch/Evangelist/Patriarch.

#### Health

The purpose of this blessing is to provide comfort from trusted members of the community. The comfort needed is different in every circumstance. Sometimes people need comfort through physical ills, emotional or mental trials, or spiritually turbulent times. The comfort of this blessing should be given freely to all who request it.

This blessing is performed in a private area, such as a home or hospital room. It is performed in 2 parts, preferably with a separate person performing each part.

The first part is anointing with consecrated oil. To begin, put a drop of oil on the person's head and lay hands upon it. Address the person by their full name, state that they are being anointed with oil that was consecrated for blessing the sick and afflicted, and then close in the name of a goddess, god, or deity.

The second part is sealing the anointing. To begin, address the person by their full name, and then give a blessing as the spirit directs, and then close in the name of a goddess, god, or deity.

It is very important to understand that this blessing is not a substitute for medical attention or medication. Additionally, promising that the person will be healed is also inappropriate.

### Purification

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

Purification rituals cleanse the body, mind, and spirit, allowing individuals to cast off negative influences and realign themselves with their spiritual goals.

These sacred practices encourage clarity and renewal, offer a path to greater moral and spiritual elevation. Through the three forms, cleansing, banishment, and consecration, participants indicate a desire to live a more moral life, are willing to bear one another's burdens in order to make them lighter, to mourn with those that mourn, and are willing to comfort those who need comfort.

What is presented here is the updated traditional script, but it may be adapted as individuals see fit.

### Washing

There are two forms of washing: Baptism and Maudry.

#### Baptism

With Baptism the baptizer and the baptizee both go into the water at about waist depth in safe water. The baptizer then recites the following:

"(Full Name), having been commissioned by (goddess/god/deity), I baptize you in the name of (goddess/god/deity). Amen."

#### Maudry

With Maudry, participants are seated in an upright posture with their feet placed on the ground. The presiding priesthood holder shall tenderly uplift one foot, placing it above a basin filled with clean water. With a cloth immersed in the waters of the vessel, the presiding priesthood holder washes the foot, which is then dried with a separate dry cloth. This process is then repeated for the other foot. As this happens, they recite the following:

"(Full Name), in the name of (name of goddess/god/deity), the (their title), I wash your feet in the pattern of my ancestors.

I see you striving for liberation from all the negative expectations, assumptions, and habits our society pushes on you, and I see the purity in your soul.

I seal upon you every blessing, gift, and right pertaining to this liberation, and I do it in the name of (name of goddess/god/deity). Amen."

#### Banishment

With Banishment, the shoe is removed from the foot and is dusted off while the following is recited:

"Oh (goddess/god/deity), the (their title), I shake the dust from my feet as a testimony against (name of person/place/organization). May this dust stand as a witness of their iniquity before the heavens. Amen."

### Consecration

With Consecration, one kneels and if it is an item or clothing being consecrated it is held in the hand while the following is recited:

"Oh (goddess/god/deity), the (their title), I consecrate this (place/item/clothing) and set it apart for (purpose), which I do in your holy name. Amen."

### Communion

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

Communion is a sacred ordinance meant to remember deities and renew commitments to embody their teachings. It allows participants to reflect on their spiritual journey and pledge themselves to live according to divine principles.

Communion may be taken individually or in a group setting. It typically involves the blessing of bread, wine, incense, or entheogens, which are consumed and shared among participants.

The substance is blessed with everyone on their knees. The following is the updated traditional script for this blessing.

## Group

"Oh (name of goddess/god/deity), the (their title), I ask you to bless this Sacrament and set it apart as sacred to all those who receive it.

May we partake of it as a way of remembering you, and may this act serve as a testament to you, that we are willing to embrace, remember, and embody your teachings.

May we always have you with us. Amen."

#### Solo

"Oh (name of goddess/god/deity), the (their title), I ask you to bless this Sacrament and set it apart as sacred as I receive it.

I partake of it as a way of remembering you, and may this act serve as a testament to you, that I am willing to embrace, remember, and embody your teachings.

May I always have you with me. Amen."

### **Endowment**

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

#### Introduction

Early Mormonism was full of remarkable and miraculous events, such as seeing the afterlife, speaking directly with the Divine, feeling indescribable joy, and other ecstatic experiences. Some contemporaries, such as the medically-trained J.J. Moss, suspected Mormons of spiking their sacrament in order to facilitate these experiences.

These people saw Mormons as wild, and I believe that it is because they had little experience with entheogens and did not understand the importance of dosage, mindset, setting, and integration.

It was reported that at the June 1830 Conference some people were so overcome with their visions that they had to be laid on beds, where they would remain for hours or even days. This suggests that the altered states of consciousness they experienced were so intense that they became a danger to themselves, requiring the "trip sitters" to intervene to better ensure their safety.

Concerns about safety escalated in Kirtland during the winter of 1830-1831, when there were few measures in place to protect participants during worship services. In some cases, people fled from the group, climbed onto objects, and nearly fell from high ledges. In response, Joseph Smith Jr. quickly issued a revelation to regulate the sacramental wine, likely because this is how the entheogens were likely consumed.

As the community continued to use entheogens, leaders began to recognize the importance of mindset. For instance, at the June 1831 Conference, Harvey Whitlock believed he would see the power of the Devil—and he did. Others expected to see God, and Lyman Wight reported such an experience.

The emphasis on cultivating the right mindset was further developed in the School of the Prophets by including rituals such as anointings, foot washing, and a formalized welcome upon entering the ritual space. The dedication of the Kirtland Temple was the culmination of these efforts to create a proper mindset. For years, Joseph Smith taught people that they needed to be "endowed with power from on high," which would occur in the Temple. The community's efforts to build the Temple became central to their identity, and it is no surprise that at its dedication, people had remarkable visionary experiences after partaking in as much sacramental wine as they wanted.

While the rituals in the Kirtland Temple and the School of the Prophets were highly effective, Joseph Smith had little time to elaborate on them further. Just a few years later, he fled Kirtland after the collapse of the Kirtland Safety Society and then faced numerous challenges in

Missouri. These emotionally and mentally taxing trials were not conducive to a positive mindset, leading to a temporary pause in the community's visionary experiences.

In Nauvoo, Joseph Smith found some stability and felt comfortable revisiting practices from earlier years; it was during this period that the Book of Abraham was completed, and William Law was instructed to begin publishing the Joseph Smith Translation. It is believed that Joseph also began revisiting the possible use of entheogens and showed a particular interest in expanding upon the rituals developed in Kirtland. David John Buerger noted that in Nauvoo, "anointed saints were advised that their Kirtland ordinances were forerunners to ordinances which would be revealed in a Nauvoo temple." The Kirtland rituals became known as "the initiatory" or "first anointing" in the Nauvoo Endowment. This Nauvoo Endowment ritual was an interactive drama where participants acted as Adam and Eve, made covenants, and used Masonic grips, now called "Tokens." The specifics of the Endowment were kept secret from those who had not participated.

I believe that if Joseph Smith had lived longer, he would have included an entheogenic element in the Nauvoo Endowment, potentially initiating a second visionary period in Mormonism. Unfortunately, this vision did not materialize, and entheogenic practices in Mormonism were put on indefinite hiatus.

After Joseph Smith Jr.'s death, several branches of Mormonism continued the Endowment ritual. However, each branch adapted the ritual to align with its theological perspective: the LDS Church emphasizes obedience, fundamentalist Brighamites focus on polygamy, the Strangites prioritized devotion to Strang, and the Reform Mormons emphasize love and wisdom. Some branches made significant changes to the ceremony, including adding or removing entire sections.

Despite these variations, the Endowment remains an important ritual across many of the different branches of Mormonism. Some branches even claim that participation in the Endowment is necessary to achieve exaltation—to become a goddess, god, or deity. Newsweek once compared its significance to that of a Jewish Bar Mitzvah or a Catholic Confirmation. This is a particularly interesting comparison in the mainstream Brighamite church, as the Endowment could be seen as a ceremony celebrating reaching adulthood, as it is first performed just prior to going on a proslytizing mission or to marriage.

While I am not affiliated with any institutional church and do not believe this ritual is necessary for exaltation, I am a Mormon and desire a ritual that reflects my theological beliefs and meets my spiritual needs. I believe the Endowment was originally intended to include an entheogenic component, but I do not think any current version would facilitate a positive entheogenic experience. As a result, I have created my own version, drawing from various iterations of the Endowment to modernize it and make it more accessible for contemporary participants.

I do not believe in keeping rituals secret, so I have made this version publicly available. However, in keeping with some of the secrecy tradition, the publicly posted version is written in the Deseret Alphabet. Those who truly want to know the details of this Endowment must engage with the Mormon tradition in a more active way. Those planning to participate in an Endowment with me will receive a standard English version for easier preparation.

My hope is that this revised Endowment will help individuals grow spiritually, connect them to their predecessors, and foster a deeper relationship with the goddesses, gods, and deities of the heavens.

#### Caution

1

A. The person who conducts the ceremony is known as the presiding priesthood holder. They should be morally upright, spiritually mature, and fully educated in the Endowment and the Sacrament that is taken.

- B. The presiding priesthood holder provides a plain English copy of the Endowment to everyone prior to participating.
- C. Participants are fully informed about the substances that are to be consumed as the sacrament and obtain their explicit consent beforehand by filling out the waiver found in the appendix. Participation in the Endowment is not necessary for Salvation or Exaltation, and is purely a personal journey, embarked upon at one's own discretion and risk.

2

Entheogenic experiences, while profound, may not be conducive to the well-being of all, especially those with pre-existing/mental health conditions.

3

- A. The presiding priesthood holder provides physical and spiritual support throughout the process of Transfiguration.
- B. However, to safeguard participants against abuse in a vulnerable state, all sexual activity during the ceremony is strictly forbidden during the Endowment Session. This rule is particularly critical for the presiding priesthood holder to uphold.
- B. Beyond protection from sexual abuse, all participants are to be free from physical and psychological abuse before, during, and after the ceremony. The presiding priesthood holder must talk to the participants regarding what level of touch is acceptable and what the mental state of the participant is.

4

A. Though the gift of Endowment is a divine right for every soul, not all are called to participate in every Endowment session.

B. Consideration must be given to the harmony that must prevail among all participants, because the presence of some may not be conducive to this harmony.

### Preparation

1

A. The Endowment is only performed after the participants reach age 19.

B. There is no minimum waiting period between participating in Endowment sessions, but a season for contemplation and integration of the sacred insights must be observed. In Kirtland this was intended to be a period of one year.

2

A. A minimum of two rooms is required for an Endowment session, and a white veil should separate them.

- B. Upon the veil are to be the four marks of the holy priesthood, which serve as reminders of their meanings, which should be kept in mind night and day.
- C. The symbol on the right is known as 'The Square Mark,' which serves as a reminder to act with exactness, honor, integrity, loyalty, trustworthiness, justice, and fairness.
- D. The symbol on the left is known as 'The Compass Mark,' which serves as a reminder to chart an undeviating course to exaltation.
- E. The symbol in the middle is known as 'The Navel Mark,' which serves as a reminder that you need to be nourished physically and spiritually to have strength.
- F. The symbol on the bottom is known as 'The Knee Mark,' which serves as a reminder to have reverence for those who are sources of guidance and inspiration.
- G. A mallet and a chime, bell, or singing bowl will also be required. Set this aside before the veil.
- H. Beyond the veil, there shall be comfortable places, beautiful works of art, pleasant music, and all things which are conducive to the Endowment Session.

- A. A period to prepare your body, mind, and spirit prior to the Endowment is necessary.
- B. An extended preparation, though not mandatory, may include observing a dietary custom that includes abstaining from strong liquors and hot beverages, as well as tobacco, consuming meat sparingly, and favoring all in-season fruits, herbs, grains, and corn.
- C. Retire early on the eve of the Endowment session to ensure the mind is unclouded and the spirit is refreshed.

D. The day of the Endowment session shall be devoted to fasting and meditation, embracing thoughts of love, forgiveness, and generosity, while abstaining from criticism of the self and others. Ponder the insights and understanding desired from the Endowment session, setting forth clear intentions for this time. Such continuous meditation readies the mind, body, and soul.

4

- A. A New Name is given/chosen during the Endowment session.
- B. This is traditionally a scriptural name, but any name may be given.
- C. The name should be thoughtful and pertinent to the person's needs and situation.

5

- A. The Endowment session spans from dusk to dawn, thus reflecting the natural cycle of renewal.
- B. Upon arrival at the designated place, none shall depart until the ceremony's conclusion to safeguard physical well-being.
- C. Therefore, prepare for the night accordingly, considering all needs to maintain comfort and attentiveness throughout the night's proceedings.

6

- A. Arrive to the Endowment Session in usual attire.
- B. However, each shall also bring clothing that is clean, comfortable, and devoid of text or logos. Traditionally this clothing is white, but it may be any clothing which is special to the wearer.
- C. At a certain point these clothes will be put on, and this changing of attire symbolizes the transition from the mundane to the sacred.

- A. The perfuming portion of the Endowment session will include the use of a cinnamon-infused whiskey.
- B. While common and widespread cinnamon whiskies may seem convenient, they should be avoided. These often contain sugar and leave a sticky residue that would hinder the holy experience.
- C. Instead, the presiding priesthood holder shall prepare their own infusion. Select a whiskey that is free of sugar and rich in grains, and place several cinnamon sticks therein. Let the mixture infuse with one another over several months before the Endowment session, shaking the bottle several times per week.
- D. This perfume will not only delight the senses with its aroma but also not impede the body with a stickiness, thereby enhancing the experience of the Endowment session.

E. However, caution should eb taken to prevent the staining of clothes.

- A. The anointing portion of the Endowment session will include the use of a consecrated oil.
- B. This oil shall be composed of an unscented oil of choice and a luminescent pigment.
- C. This oil must be consecrated before beginning the Endowment session.

### Group

#### 1. ฟาเอเลา มาล สาสาอยอนา

1

C. "ተף  $\forall$ 0 ወቀ  $\epsilon$  ( $\epsilon$ 0 ( $\epsilon$ 1) ይቀተም ( $\epsilon$ 1) ይቀተም የወደር ነው የነጻ ነው

BYL 418T401 BYEB 46 3051Y 3C 6M BYL 441C31B 6B 3C 9 LIX 04 90A1Y9 BAYE 46 NIB10ALJ OL LICJO 9

D. እነቶ ወቀ91 און אורברשטר שווא און מראבר שוון שוון אורברשטר מון מראבר שוון שוון אורברשטר שווא און מראבר שוון שוון אורברשטר שוון אורברשטר שווא שווא און מראבר שווא אווא אוו

2

A.  $J_{\alpha}$  የ  $J_{\alpha}$  የ

B. " $\Box$  or on alterday for the solution, and the solution and the

C. 410&1 E 406141 DO1 16 TEPPOPOTE BY OF 806 14 LUTHELP MIC 16

D. "פסן ארן! ארנססף! פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף פרוּפּטף!"

E. Ohla xoa tahibatan barakatan ayaka tahara katan ayaka barakatan ayaka baraka baraka

#### 2. Рรจชา โรดยราชน

1

B. እነፁ ነወገ ዓተጋፀгርዛፀ፥ፅ ወንፁን፥በ ወስ ቀንፁም ነተር ወደነው ነቀር ነገነነው ነት ነገብ ነው ነገነነው ነት ነገብ ነው ነገነነው ነት ነገብ ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነገነነው ነት ነገነነው ነገነነው

2

B. Y \$ שום רוב א פון ראר א פון א

3

B. እነቶ ነወነ ዓተጋፀር የ שבח אורוד און אורוד אורישנים און אוריד אורישנים אוריד אורישנים אוריד אורישנים אוריד איריד אוריד אוריד אוריד אירד איריד אוריד איריד איריד

4

B. "(ትደጋ гв төቀባተቈተገታነገ),  $\phi$  тоф ያተቈ ዋоႱอ шөчቈгшфደባተα ዕይႱ ተገፅጓ ሦሳቅ ዋታα ነዛα ተካዕደነገ ሦዕ ገባታገናቀናገዕቀፅ ነው ተመርጠ ይህ የአመር አን (አውመት አን የመቀሳት አለ የመቀሳት አለት አለ የመቀሳት አለ የመቀሳት አለ የመቀሳት

С. ЭЕ ₩9Ф ЭЬЬЯ ВО ФЬОФ ЛЬЯ ВОФТ;

JOPT 87 3BPTW 8 469 346 4P¥ 3C

3€ Y194 C199 J096 P978+19 36 PPY 3C

DE ₩9₱ 406 ₩886 ₽141₩;

שלם פור שפרא אוט פור פרון אף ש של:

; LA BILA EB BIA 464 3C

CONTALA SIM BITH OB OTB ALA 3C

;81J 81 J18L8 3 6B C469 4P¥ 3C

DE Y94 LJ06 J48 P37 W00 J48 497 PE47, 474 J48 497 83 W348."

A. Јየነгቀ  $\chi$  ብርታው የነ የተመቀገየባ የባርብርት ተገወቀገቱ  $\epsilon$  ሳወ ትርጋ ባዕ ዕር ገፁቀባት የተገታነጎ ተነ ወቀብናቀ የ3 ይና ጻፊ ርዩትህ የታላፀ ዕት  $\chi$ ታ የታብፀ ንዛ ዓህት የታብ ታብፀ ንዛብ ትርት የተመታረት የተመ

#### 3. ซาอคเวาา

1

B. እነፁ ይገወቀרን 14 היות און פישור פישור און פישור פישור און פישור פישור און פישור און פישור פישור פישור פישור און פישור פישור פישור פישור פישור און פישור פישור

C.  $\phi$  wil 48 opt4  $\epsilon$  74.40 obt4  $\gamma$   $\phi$ 00472.41 74& 10 11 8310 at 18028.

2

25 M9 OF B14 93M10 PM 3C W4C3 ...

E. א פרספר א נפשפר א נפשפר א פרספרי א פרספרים א פרספרים

3

B. "ነጻ, ጋል የቀ괴ኣፀ6, ሠፅ ሠተሀ ୫ፅ ୫୮ጋ ፅ<del>ነ</del>ѕ୮ነ6"

4

**૪ ገቀծ6ሐ៨፥Ͷ ገቀծ୫ኅዋዓወ ዋዕርወՐቀ ፥ሴ୫ገሬዩ፥6,** "Ј6 ፥ነ୫ሐኅ୫ ወቀ፥୫ኅ፥៤ሐ6, **∀**ወ છቀ Jኑ۵۲ቀ፥۶ወ ገወ ΓαJኑ ገՐቀዖዕቀጋ ሄ ዋዕ6ነ፥Γ <u>ኮ</u>୭ግ J6 **∀**ወ ዮ∂ኒ ወዕርወ."

B. Of sa 170lated up 4190 last 176 dia 27 de 27

- A. ¥ רפאב אורשב אורשב
- B.  $\chi$  ይገተቀተገ የ ተነቦርወገተው መነጻርቀርብ ውዕላገርቀርብ ተነገግርተንግተውን ወነን ነተብ መቀነይገገል  $\chi$  ገርዐልዕን  $\chi$  የ ነገርፀር ነ
- D. Qa ptaythe stc 16 Jaall, Sopat, 148 Strobt theoder 161068 ב 1614 pop y 2041tl state 36 yul y Llopa) 25 a40. Paibth, Lostite so yts 16 b4 atthoughta no aet tate ofte y Llopa), 148 so the 166 of 1611. Yts 618 no e war ty floti.
- E. L'11771119, 246081 ML6 C0611 16 & &EBAL4, 1140 LOB1114 A16 1810146 ML4 0181 91. LOB1114 89057 401 19 85111, & 186148149 40 MJ8 10471119.
- F. ע שהשבטני גם נהן הוארו אינור אינ
- G. ዋәлегф, агчъгфч6 гфоб овгф  $\gamma$  36 гв сър +4 данч, тфертини  $\varphi$ 00 го тольчи  $\gamma$ 1 град гв чьну гв  $\varphi$ 9 гв данч град данч гр
- H. BOPAT 149 JADAC WYP COEH 10 BB Y PROPERT TO BOP 1490S HE DECENTED BOP THE JACK HE DECENTED BAS A LIFE COMP.

- K. Toge, yo be imamme image to arbitith to ritiola sto to 16 th 916 bit iabileted to yo.
- M. JP1r4 Str. & 14964 Gtn 14981418 GO.

N.  $\phi$  49 at 90 y prost 100th re y rothed thest in the set of the standard of the standard remarks.

 $O. \ Y$  የሰነገርነል። የተቀቀነ በወሰነት የፀ Y የተቀቀነበ በቀብተል የተመሰነት የፀ Y የተመሰነት የፀ ነርነ የነገርነል።

3

- A. Y 1436 C149 BILLOW THE C184 BOLD ALE THE C149 BILLOW THE GENT BOD BELLOW THE GOLD ALE THE GOL
- B. שניזים און פוש פו של שפש פו שלינים, רובכון און פוש פון פון שלינים של
- C. Jat 148 дв, фарман, фарман 266 дня вноод 94 дня вноо
- D. Y Warshi Le Wolob Britcolis stil Jakarshos, to the southing mad be hon 16 Joles britches and 186.
- E. JP174 שוגאלוף אוגאלוף אוגאלויי אואלויי אואילויי אוגאלויי אוגאלויי אוגאלויי אוגאלויי אוגאלויי אוגא
- G. Nose,  $\forall$ 0 by Lawis 14arg 10 arbitith 10 rthold att 10 16 th 416 bit 1046 it 105  $\forall$ 0."
- 4. JPTP SIR, & JA96PAIN JA98JAIA LOIBLA &70' RTIMO A0' 81J MIF 80'
- K.  $\forall$  rattithen hed to be alaste loaff to  $\forall$  Labella labella for the  $\forall$  and hed in the continuous properties."

- A. Y אור מפטן אור מואר אור מישר אור מ
- B. Y Water Les Wolob abytcolig ett. 80810, 40 tt 2061/1149 mad b9 101 16 2526, 10 84641 Jals 1149 98.

- D. לפרט אום אם שר פרישים א פרישים ארשים והשים מיש אום שלם מושים אום מישים מישים אום מישים מיש
- E. 1098, 40 94 LADWA6 14019 10 OTBITTIN 10 TIPOLE STO 16 11 PI6 814 LOSTLETTE 10 VO.
- G. JP174 818, 8 14969814 14981698 AOCE 876, "Tand Ao; 811 Mft 80.

- A. X 14964 by 1919 perform and the child be defined and one of the physical and the child be defined and the children and the child be defined and the child be defined and the child be defined and the children and the child be defined and the
- B. Form yie chieft with 0eh,  $\epsilon$  thirt is  $\gamma$  were, in Earl,  $\epsilon$  woith is dot.
- C. Earl'6 % Arthata Arthata
- D. ชะาห, คาดเชาสุดห ดะห 6 มาตาค, เ่าค่อดา คงว มาต คนากค่าย คงว, หดชาบอะกาน ดะห 6 สหากคหช สม อากาคน
- E. ωεί, 400 ο 10 סוום בור א סרום אברות שרברים מר שרכרבה של מרו של שרום אברים מורם בורים של מרו. שונש פור בורים של מרו של של
- F. Pajera, wit altertite by 2440er, Depot were alaba to e lar re labal the 8 fitefility to alaba.
- G. Y Watsh it wolor 871 Dilite Wat 1907 Dilite Wat 1907 Dilite Wat 1907 Dilite Bolor 1907 Dilite Bolor Watsh Dilite Watsh

- J. Toge, 40 by Lawas 18ard to arbitith to ethold at to 16 to 16 to 18 alt labolete to 40.
- L. JPTP 818, 8 TOOGHOUT HOBSTOND POLOTO 816, "LIND YO; 817 WIL GO.

#### 5. ได้อยางารมา & ผู้ระ

1

- A. ¥ 1436B 0¥ 3L NOJ 3L POY 1311BLC B1L COP 818 11 318 3C 0♥, 3L8 P1DJOP B1P186PT N1B436PT ¥ .A
- C. Y BEL Wraara wal 180, 'Wri 16 worner?'
- E. Y GEL שלים השלים שלני פושלים האליש משל שלוי אונ פס שליויזום. אונ פס שליויזום. אונ פס שליויזום. אונ פס שליויזום.

2

- A. ४ Bel שרים שינ און רסים צוף ישרים, שינט צורים, שינט צורים, שינט און רפיט ליפטינים ליפטים ליפטים ל
- C. ሄደ ພዛሀ ነፁወ, 'ዋነ6 ተነ ε ዛደጋ?'
- E. YE 180, 'WHL 40 OHS 11 10 20?'
- F. Yo +187819, 'b wil L40 y BEL (494 40 183).'

3

- A. Y BEL WIYOUTY XIT BIEG Y BLAITHE POOLY TO Y TYPHITA THOUSEN JUB JEAS, 'WITH 16 XIT?'
- B. Yo ++87818 ยม 8814, 'th 16 x 810518 กิดปร เล x โคยรเฉ โคยรายาย.'
- C. ሄε ພ፥ኒ ነ୫۵, 'ዋነ6 ፥ጎ ε ነεጋ?'
- D. ४० ቀነ୫ገፀነፀ ፀ<sup>4</sup> ୫٤፥и, 'ተነ ዋነ6.'
- E. 85 180', Mtr A0 048 to 10 095.
- F. YO ++87849, 'A WIL LOO & BEL (YOU Prost 4E2).'

- A. Y GEL שרשמדש און מאפה א Proby 1001 ויאר און מאפה און שרשמדש און מאפה און אר און?'
- C. ሄε ພተι ነ୫۵, 'ዋነ6 th ε 4εጋ?'

- E. 85 180', Mtr 40 048 to 10 295!
- F. YO 4187019, 'A WIL LOO & GEL '8 A1 TO & 1EL' OO 'Y 8 T1."

- A. Y BEL שרישריש און אפשר שלום אין און אפשר שלום אין און אפשר שלום אין אין אפשר שלום אין אין אפשר שלום אין אין
- B. ४० ++๑าอาย อม ๑๛๚, 'tา +6 x ๑ฦ๛๚๛ ๑๐๛๚ го x ๑ฦ๛ฦ๛๚๛ ๅ๛๛๚๛๛.'
- C. ሄε ພተレ ነ୫۵, 'ዋነ6 th ε 4εጋ?'
- E. 85 180', Mtr 40 048 to 10 295!
- F. ❤o ቀተቈገፅዓብ, "∂β14516+%1'6 ጨቀተז,' 'D۹ቀ ֍ሐነ r8 ያ ነει,' 149 r4ryrቀ шተር ል do ነፅባ ₦1 ነо ar1 шr6 ቀተፀጋቱ ባ o a o ነባ ያ βει.'
- G.  $\forall$  Gel шгфагф \$16, ' $\forall$ 0 DIL фаба th гтон у Раб Тоентв го Рілоріт, гфо у Gel.  $\forall$ 16 aft ba tiesth у 145 го  $\forall$ 26.  $\forall$ 36 at 16 у 1412 го  $\forall$ 46 го  $\forall$ 47 го  $\forall$ 48 го  $\forall$ 48
- H. Υ Θευ ωγορή γιη θης, 'λ 1914, 1916, 'λ 1916,

- A. Y cao 46 ሂ14 ገባገ L40 ገልጋ6 ሠና48 ጋ04, 148 Y BEL ሠናቀወናቀ ሂ14 1808, 'Wr1 46 ሠፀ4148?'
- B. Yo 4187949, 'Pighu atherash lad & Bel, & 48 93644 to 718 lad & Bel.'

- В. В онеогеро в эт гистра в эт вергим об серество в об серество об серество в об серество в об серество в об серество в об сер
- D. ገፌጋ ጋደ JE ሀገባር የተ የተያርጋ6, JE ይገር ይተቆያናው ወና ርፁ 3C ይተቆያናው ይተለ ነገው ያውሃት ነገው ያውሃት ነገው ያውሃት ነገው ያውሃት ይገር ይተለ ይገሩ ይተለ ይገሩ ይተለ ይገር ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይገር ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይገር ይታለ ይገር ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይታለ ይታ

- G. ४ רפון און שריפון פסך פראר פריאום אפר פריאום אפר פריאום און פריפון שלים אין פריאון שריפון פריאון הפריאון פריאון פריא

- C. Фәрфеч РФГЭ ФГДН  $\chi$  ԿነገДГФГТ  $\delta$  СЧӨ ТЧРОС СИСНЧЯНИ ЭОЭНЧЯН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОН
- E. לפ א ביחסף הפ לויש ארש פיחסף מפרים שפיחסף מפרים ארשפטרי מפרים ארשפטרי מפרים ארשפטרים ארשפ

#### 7. ชิวดางศ โงอะงางน

1

2

A. ไอคาเซามเวาช อค ซอาเส เน อน เาคมา าอซะเกค พเช ชุมค คอา าแะซา อน ช ๛คอนส. ४ าคอธมสเท าคอซาคาส ขอเสเค เมเ ามนสเคเอ เาแเคา พเน ควา, าแะซะเท เา เสเซ ย สะซะเน คนาเส พเช ดแอน พอาเค.

B. Why e alou typhan th y monthe by by bhefor y hard before y by bhosh y by by bhosh y by bhosh y

3

A. E 744 46 OPT4TA 16 % 61 DA MODJ. 848 JATA 4986 16:

B. "(לבכ דפ פארואפר), לי א אבכ דפ (נפר הפאפרש מפשל אויר), או א אבכ דפ (נפר הפאפרש מפשל אויר), אוירען אוירען, ל ששם ערש אירירען, ל ששם ערש איריען אוירען אוייען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוירען אוייען אוירען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען איייען אוייען אוייען איייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אייען איייען אוייען איייען איייען איייען איייען איייען איייען איייען איייען איי

ቀው ቀስቀልፀነዋ ወቀ የተፀበም ከተለ የቀር ነው የተነወደ የተነወደ የተነወደ የተነወደ የተነውር የ ቀን መደር የተነወደ የተነውር የ ቀን መደር የተነወደ የ ቀን መደር የተነውር የ ቀን መደር የ ቀን መ

E214."

4

A. ЈየገՐቀ ያነ୫ שፀውነи, ас ገፀቀባነ୫ሮጊነነገ, ነነ ወቀወՐቀ የፅ ደ୨, DJL ገՐቀየሦዕጋ ያገጋቈታሀዕፅ የቀፅነል ያ ነነል ጋነብ ፀቀጋ6 ሠነያ ያ \$ ቄነነናጋናነ-ነነዮሃዕል መነቈወብ ገቀናይዘፀብ ይል ያ ገቀስይዘፀባ በነቀዕ୫ባየባ የዐርወՐቀ.

B.  $\chi$  ቆመን የቀይወቀነተው የв  $\chi$  ፅተነናጋгነ ነባልናቀ6  $\chi$  ፅወር ነው  $\chi$  ይወይያ, шሔር  $\chi$  ወወር ነላ ወደታለት የዩ  $\chi$  መተቀወጋት የፀረበት የዩ  $\chi$  መተቀበረበት የዩ  $\chi$ 

5

A. Ресони ұне түрүроти, ас төрүнегтіні, ні өрөгр ге ер, dul фальр 10 е тривет сезагр по сену від ніло ұнр эгнеен шсоұни.

B. እነቶ ነወገ ቆተጋፀደርሐ6፥6 ዋነፀ፥и ገድወ፥ነ ១፥ እ ቆድወቀ፥ፀ ፀደገ መዐ፥и ፀነወ ይነ ፥ነባው እ ጠኒቀቦፀ. ጠኒቶៃ ፀቀነቶነ የወን፡፡ ይቀሳ፥ቶዩ ጋድ ቀዕ፥ዕይ፥ እ ይኒቀቶት ቀውጋ፡

С. ЭЕ ₩٩Ф ЭЖЧӨ ӨӨ ФГӨФ ЛЧӨ ВӨФТ;

JOPT 87 3BPTW 8 469 346 4P¥ 3C

JE ₩94 &6 @1849 140L P479 3C

DE ₩9₱ 406 ₩886 ₽141₩;

; LP BULP 6B BLP PP 3C

JE YOULPIS SHU BIJH 6B QIB PPY 3C

;87J 87 J78L8 3 6B C469 4P¥ 3C

36+100N14 4164L 4F8 C46341L BH P176 PB 9116B 46A 3C

DE 494 1706 176 691 MOD 176 791 651, 4L7 176 791 89 M949.

#### 8. คอยปลดา มนุต คมูฐา

-

A. 16 ያ የተቀ୫ነ เมา re got ወቀደ୫፥6 ያ ୫ወ୩, ፥ዮ พากะ มะควะ หา እነፈፀይጋገ፣ አገር ይገር፣ ወደተወበፀፅ, ነተል ውር ይቀ

2

A. ተነ ተፅ መቀደገር ወደተቀንና ቀርያ ተነገር ወደ ተነገር መደንተነ ተር ወደ ተነ ወደተቀፅና ወደ ተነገር ወደተነገ ቀርያ ተነገር ወደተነገ ተነገር ወደተነገር መደተነገር ወደተነገር ወደተነገር ወደተነገር ወደተነገር መደተነገር ወደተነገር ወደተ

C. לאו ע פוּשם פא פורם פארור פון פוּשם פאר פור פון פוּאר פון פוּאר פון פוּאר פון פארט אין שור פוּאר אין פוּאר פוּ

#### Solo

#### 1. ฝมละดะอาน

1

A. J6 א ראס אפריה או מואר איזם אורפארים או רישטים איזר איזם אורפארים אורבארים:

B. "ል פומוסכט אוף שובש פסף כא לוםסכאון אום און ווא ספ פון הא ספר און פון פון אוף שובש הוא הוסטסטע פון אוף שונע הואר און און און פון און און פון און און פון א

ወቀተመ በተርገቀ 3 ዜይ 3ሠገ ውይቀቦል ይይ ወነተር ውይት በተፅዋ ዜር በዚህ መነገ ውይት የተመለተርት የተርውዎይ ሂተመ የወቅ 3C ል የነጻ 3ቀር ወቅ የነገ ል 1 የወቅም ነር ወቅም ነር

C. 41081 E 406141 DB1 46 1146404214 BY 00 806 44 117148148, WHC 46

D. "פסטידר! (הפסטידר! אססטידר! אססטידר! (אבט רפ מאמוא-מאסט (אבט רפ מאמוא-מאסט (אבט רפטידר!)!

#### 2. Prøsi [10001140]

1

A. Orola א און נפט און פון א גרכעפא א און א און

2

.60æተሠ BĐው $\Psi$ ባተነ-ተገርገተተው ሂ ሂተሠ Đርቀፅ BԻԼ ወLተ ሂ Bተፅቀን ባJLæቀቦ $\Psi$  ርው $\Psi$ ባቀንΓ , Ntggw æተሂ ቀንՐባኒ

B.  $\chi$  ቆጠዓገ የቀደወቀነተፁ የፀ  $\chi$  ቆተነተጋናት ነለወናቀ6  $\chi$  ቆባር 10  $\chi$  6ይፀይ  $\chi$  መሰነው ይለት ይህት የፀነበት የፀነበት የፀነበት የፀነበት የፀነበት የፀነበት የፀነበት የሀገር ፅውሞት ይህት የወነበት የሀገር ፅውሞት ይህት የወነበት የሀገር ፅውሞት ይህት የወነበት የሀገር ፅውሞት ይህት የህት የሀገር ፅውሞት ይህት የሀገር ፅውሞት

3

A. Polotu att type  $\theta$  ith postu, the continuous is a part of ceresting the  $\theta$  in the  $\theta$  in the  $\theta$  is a part of the  $\theta$  in the

4

В. " $\phi$  тор вне рого форманс (1908) за инстабв бс от брогон, они, оргоно не вне рего жент (2008) за инстабв бс от брогон жент (2008) за инстабв бс от брогон жент и деятности жент убразования и деятности жент и деятности жент

C. DE 24 2448 89 0194 148 D841;

3C 3C 46P 40P & ML48C 9C

ጋε ጋዜ 406 ୫ደፀፐቀ ሀሐየ'୫ ጋ괴ዛፅ ୫괴ዛባ୫;

שש פור שפוש אופר שרון אכ של;

**. ТАН ВЛГН ВВ ВГН РС 3С** 

CANTALA AFM BANFA EB OLB PC 3C

(อาม อา มา&เอ 3 6B เคยค นc 3C

3617GON14 41L84L 4FX C46141L BFF 671F 6B 97L8B PC 3C

שלואבן הערוואר שו אוראים שום אוראים מר אוראים בא פראס אר שלו אוראים בא פראס אר אוראים בא פראס אר אוראים בא בא

Je ja lige 148 691, mod 148 491 6841, alt 148 491 89 mode."

5

. אורשיף שר פאורו ווע וורוע אורו אור אס כשו הוסף של אפרף הור שוור ווען וורע וורוע אורו אור שוור שליף של אורף של

#### 3. ซาอคเวาา

1

A. חס חיסנס ביזעה שונע ב שפווים, שפת, סי פוויס פחיום פחיונע אומרא, דומגל אומריא, דומליו שונע ב שפורים ביזער שונע ביזער שונער ביזער שונע ביזער שונע ביזער ביזער שונע ביזער שונע ביזער שונע ביזער ביזער ביזער שונע ביזער ביזער שונע ביזער ביזער שונע ביזער ביז

B. እነቶ ይገወተርጋተህ 146 און 18 און 19 א

 $C.\ A$  ገቀມቀ  $^{+6}$  оргего овге  $^{-8}$   $^{-8}$  лофгольн гер  $^{-1}$  от  $^{-1}$  овго овге  $^{-1}$  овго  $^{-1}$  гер  $^{-1}$  овго  $^{-$ 

2

3

A. Jeth transpara  $\lambda$  by martaly, early  $\lambda$ 

B. "48 & WIL 88 872 BIST16"

4

A.  $\forall$  4.10ቄባ ገዕቀውቦነ የፅ  $\forall$   $\exists$  14៨७, 141 ዓብወነት ተነወርቀፅፅ ቀፅፀነи  $\forall$  ୫.60ቀነፀ ወቀፅይሆነ ୫.10ቀፅ, ጋደውነи ወՐፅՐԿՐԿԴ୫,  $\exists$  174, 174 ቀፅዋቦቀቄትи ወፅሠቦቀፅ6.

B. Ol 34 14074158 10 8130 1831 148 DJ4 836 10 OL 14 OL 1LE86.

- B. % און פורס און פורס און פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס אין פורס איי
- C.  $\Theta$ ተውገልባ ያለቅ መተፀሐት ገወናቀ6, ያ ለርዕዋዕን ሦናቀትናዊ የወቀ ውቀዕለ አዛብ አለርአንነትነን, ውዕ ያዩ ዕቀውተዛሐፅፎ ε ውፅዓቱት ለነገ ውዕርወደ, שוא ተነ שרם פוּפּאַר און פוּפּאַר שוא פוּפּאָר און פוּפּאָר שוא און פוּפּאָר פּאַר פֿאַר פוּפּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פּאַר פוּפּאַר פוּאַר פּאַר פוּאַר פוּאַר פוּא
- D. Qa phaythe sec 16 Jaall, Bopat, 149 Strobt theory 2 Jlord, 150 at 31 was 25 and. Palber, Lostper so 31s 16 by bithought a 10 asy the object of the county. Yes light by the 16 by 1615.
- E. L'11771119, 246081 ML6 C0611 16 & &EBAL4, 1140 LOB1114 A16 1810146 ML4 0181 91. LOB1114 89057 401 19 85111, & 186148149 40 MJ8 10471119.
- F. ע שהשבטני ג נובאר הוא נה בארופה שום שי שי אריחים שו שי אריחים של אולים של אריחים של אולים של אריחים של אריחים של אריחים של אולים של
- G. ዋәлегф, агчъгфч6 гфоб овгф  $\gamma$  36 гв сър +4 данч, тфертини  $\varphi$ 00 го тольчи  $\gamma$ 1 град гв чьну гв  $\varphi$ 9 гв данч град данч гр
- H. BOPAT 149 JADAC WYP COEH 10 BB Y PROPERT TO BOP 1490S HE DECENTED BOP THE JACK HE DECENTED BAS A LIFE COMP.
- שלי ארים שלי פרע בוא פר כוא פר בוא פרש פר בוא פרש בוא הואפטם שלא בוא פרש בוא בוא פרש שלי הארש בוא פרש שלי הואפט שלא בוא פרש שלי הארש פרש שלי הואפט שלא פרש א לס דו מרשטוריו, שלכ לפר פרש של אין אויש שלי הואפא פרש א לס במוש שלי הואפא פרש שלי הואפא פרש שלי ביאפא פרש שלי ביאפא פרש ביאפר שלי שלי ביאפא פרש ביאפר שלי ביאפא פרש ביאפר שלי ביאפא פרש ביאפר שלי ביאפא פרש ביאפר ביאפא פרש ביאפא פרש ביאפר ביאפא ביאפר ביאפא פרש ביאפא ביא ביאפא ביאפא ביאפא ביא ביאפא בי
- L. **797 449 441 918 91 918 914 918 919**
- M. ภาม พิศา สอ.

N.  $\phi$  אם ארספס א פרספס א פרספט אינע פרספט א פרסט א פרסטט א פרסטטט א פרסטט א פרסטט

О. У רמרסורים או פר או פרשים ומסוי או בא לפטיום וויפים או לפטיור או מסוי או בא לפטיור ס. או לפטיור וויפים או לפטיור אינייי אייי איניי איני אייי איניי אי

3

- D. Y Warehi Le Wolob Britcolia 8711 Jahlang, 40 17 Jahlang Ba 101 19 Jalla 96.
- ד. לפרט אום פר שרי און פרידמים אל פרידמי און פרידמי אין פרידמי אין פרידמי און פרידמי אין פרידמי אי
- G. Doae, א עז נגששאפ איש און פוסףדי מר און פוסףדי מר שואר וואר מר מר שיש און פוסףדי מו און פוסףדי מר און פוסףדי
- H. **791 494 461 914 916 9 4 461 914 916 9 4 916 9 4 916 9 4 916 9 4 9 4 9 1 9**
- I. An mar ao.
- J. ל אם ארבים א אובראם א פארה בא באספאר א ארבים ארבים ארבים בארפים ארבים בארבים בארבים
- K.  $\chi$  የመተጋገናነል ነር ያ  $\chi$  ይገገርነል  $\chi$  ይገ የተፀቀት  $\chi$  ይገት ይቦምት በተደርገልን  $\chi$  ይገ ርዓት ይቦምት በተደርገል  $\chi$

- B. Y QB18tl re Q0108 367100119 8711 80810, 40 tt 20411113 M18 89 101 19 2526, 10 8tell 1812 118 98.
- C. Jenta fight each harm als seath or card abard or seath or starts and also arm also and arm of the part of seath or se

- G. YIN WIL GO.
- א פאריף פרוע א רוים א פרפאר מופר פאריפאר מופר פאריפאר מופר פאריפאר מופר פאריפאר מופר פאריפאר א פרפאר א פרפאר א פרפאר פאריפאר א פרפאר פאריפאר א פרפאר א פראר א פרפאר א פראר א פראר
- 1. Y רמביזרכים א פרישים א פרישים פרישים א פרישים א

- A. Pag & Lact table of thebit 10 & Water Le Wolde 90 bluch 19 olde 10 bluch 87 bluch 18 olde 10 bluch 87 bluch 18 olde 10 bluch 87 bluch 18 olde 10 bluch 87 bluch 87
- B. Form yie chiesh with 0eh,  $\epsilon$  thirt is y wesher, ihe Earl,  $\epsilon$  wother is dot.
- C. Earl'6 % Arther Best 6 го 416 Brs 1 гово мго Arther Best 1 гово мго Arther Best 2 гово Arther Best 2 гово Arther Best 3 гово Arther Best 3 гово Arther Best 4 гово Arther Best
- E. ωεί, φοό ιο τες ωντό το γεσιτα το θετιτίδο οιτίσου από το εταιτά είντι από το είντι από είν
- F. ዋይJ874, שבו מדינים אל מדינים של מדינים של מדינים של מדינים של מדינים של מדינים אל מדינים של מדינים של
- G. Y Watst Le wold by 145 Go. A water by 165 By 165

- J. Joge, 4 13 If all the set 1 to 31 of the set 1 to 31 to 41 to 4
- K. **191 494 41 4149 10 & 40414, 19 494 419.** 1149 48, "A 481, 174 415", "A 481, "A 481,
- L. Xาว เกษา ยอ.

N. % የሰርነ ነገነል የነገሩ የተመደር የ ነገነል የ ነገ

### 5. ไชอ6มรายกรร มา ชู ผยเ

- A. Yo 36 No. 31 No. 31 Pop 1314BLC BIL COP 18439 44 318 3C 0Y .A
- B. MLት Aው ውቀ ቀገወ១ 10 ወኒተወቦው፤ አቶት ጋቸባኒይነትይ ነርቀው ነት 2 ነተርቁውነት 11 እ ጋነቦት ነር እ ነተው ውቀ ቀገወ እ ኒዩኒት ድሃፀ ነዋ ይነገው እ ኒዩኒት ድሃ ነዋ ይነገው እ ኒዩኒት ድሃፀ ነዋ ይነገው እ ኒዩኒት ድሃፀ ነዋ ይነገው እ ኒዩኒት ድሃፀ
- С. Гъвъъ, "Ривти агьвгъът сто у Вес, ф ть вобът то тит сто у Вес."

#### 6. าคงฯ๛ษฅ๛ษฅ๛ษา

1

- В. Изфесте в зс фосово у втерентеры из верети изфестеры в зс фосово у втерень в за множет в за

- F. לפאטש אומרו אואפווינה אינו פארטפאים דפ א לאינורנה אינו אינור איינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור אינור
- G. ४ רפון און שריפון פסך פראר פריאום אפר פריאום אפר פריאום און פריפון שלים אין פריאון שריפון פריאון הפריאון פריאון פריא

- C. Фәрфеч РФГЭ ФГДН  $\chi$  ԿነገДГФГТ  $\delta$  СЧӨ ТЧРОС СИСНЧЯНИ ЭОЭНЧЯН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОПНЧНЯ ОН  $\delta$  ВНО ОН

#### 7. ชิวดารศ โรงอยารับ

1

A. Je  $\chi$  Jiebalia bi net be a tidew  $\chi$  Jiebalia be and be a companial by b. A. Je as a companial b

2

A. חואפרס דונוף שדי ףף, דונטאוו ויו דפרט ב שבטאו דונים שוני סנסי שסידי.

B. שלא פ שרסר אוא א הסטר הסר א נאנה האט א האטר האט א האט מפאר האט א האט הארט האיז האיז האיז האיז האיז האיז שלא שויסרר אלא איז שלא פיסר ארא א האטר אלא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז איז שלא מוסר. אלא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז איז שלא מוסר אלא איז שלא פיסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא מוסר ארא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מוסר איז שלא איז שלא איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מיי איז שלא מוסר איז שלא מיי שלא מיי ש

3

£5,14."

4

B.  $\chi$  ששפו פספון פספו

5

A. POLOTIN XT THE THE THE ALOXIN. A. POLOTIN XT THE THE THE ALOXIN.

6

A. Шгь шола, гьоент уррание инд у совь выстаней и польно в вос в вос в в гоен в ура чла. Уль, шьу гоет в гоен в г

- C. JE 34 3448 89 0194 148 D841;
- ጋε ጋፊ ፅቀ6 ቀ6ቀ ያ ሠተቀፀ6 ተፀ ገቀወL;
- ጋε ጋፊ ፊ6 <del>ፀተ</del><del></del> የቀተ ባቀወ የቀተጋ ብቀናቀ;
- ጋደ ጋሐ 406 ୫ደፀ۲ቀ ሀሐቦ'용 ጋ괴ዛፅ ୫괴ዛገ용;
- שלם פון שנו שנו שלום שלו;
- THE BILTH GB BLTH AC 3C
- ושחגשרא עוש פושור פו שונ אכ של
- SETAGONTS PTIBOL PLY CADADL BAL PTIBOL PE STABS PC 3C
- Je ja luga 148 pai mao 148 pai 641, alt 148 pai 89 mada.

#### 8. คอยปลดา มนุต คมูฐา

.

2

A. ተነ ተ6 ወቀደገር ወደተነገ ቀርያ በተርፈፀ የወቀ ያርፅ ወደ በተቀርገ ወቀን ነገተን ቀርዓ ነገር ወደ ነገር የተርፈፀር ነገር ወደ ነገር መደር ወደ ነገር ወደ ነገ

שנש פא פורפה פורפה

D. ተላ ሁልባ ተፅ ያ የላውን ያለባ ገቀተውፅፀተፅ, ተነ'6 የተባተи ነው ተቀደትና  $\epsilon$  የዕውን ፀባቀተи ያተው ገልጋ, የዕቀ ያ ፀፀፀፅ ጋዮውን ፀፅ ትናቀተውን ተኒዕињልፅ ያ ውዕኒ.

## Sealing

#### Back to Tabe of Contents

Sealing is a ceremonial act that celebrates and reaffirms relationships, and express a way in how the people participating intend to continue the relationship indefinitely. It is used in partnerships, marriages, adoptions, and a way to celebrate a connection you may have with someone who is like a sibling.

What is presented here is the updated traditional script, but it may be adapted as the families see fit.

### Partnership/Marriage Ceremony

The people being sealed kneel at an altar and grasp each other's right hand in the Evangelist's Grip. If three or more people are being sealed together, they may all hold each other's right hand.

The priesth	ood asks the first in the relationship:
righ eter and god	ster/Sibling/Brother), do you take (Sister/Sibling/Brother) by the t hand and receive (her/them/him) to be your (wife/spouse/husband), for time and all rnity, with a covenant and promise that you will observe and keep all the laws, rites, ordinances pertaining to this holy union; and this you do before the goddesses, s, and deities, these witnesses, and all the angels of heaven of your own free will choice?"
They then a	answer:
"I do	o"
The priesth	ood then asks the other(s) in the relationship the same.
After this th	ne priesthood then announces:
and	virtue of the holy priesthood and the authority vested in me, I pronounce you, and, (wife/spouse/husband) and (wife/spouse/husband) for time all eternity. May the goddesses, gods, and deities add their blessings and keep you ulfill your covenants from henceforth and forever. Amen."

## Adoption (Children)

The parents shit on a chair or stool before an altar, and before the priesthood, with the child on their knees and holding them in their arms, they declare, "I love this child as my own."

The priesthood then says the following as they sprinkle water on the child and their parents:

) for time and all e	
• .	•
the siblings:	
	s name), to your s) for time and all e ties, these witness ar and grasp each "I love this one as the siblings: and sses, gods, and de

## Ordination

#### **Back to Tabe of Contents**

The exact verbiage used in ordination is spoken from the heart, but it is most wise to think about what will be said prior to the ordinance being conducted. It may be appropriate to write it out and read it as it is performed. Here is an example:

"(Full name); in the name of the goddesses, gods, and deities, I ordain you to be a (Priesthood Office), to help lead others unto exaltation through this capacity. Amen."

Additionally, the Ordination Ordinance is typically concluded with a blessing.

# **Appendix: Liability Waiver**

I have been informed of and understand the following:

mental, and spiritual side effects, up to and including death.

(Please initial each item below.) 1. I have been provided with the latest transcript of the Endowment, including in plain english, and have read it in its entirety before partaking in this ceremony. 2. \_\_I am aware that this ceremony will include taking \_\_\_\_\_ which is an entheogenic/psychedelic substance, as a Sacrament,. 3. I am aware that taking the Sacrament does not constitute therapy or medical treatment, but is instead a spiritual practice. 4. I understand that taking the Sacrament is completely voluntary and I may decide not to receive it at any time. 5. I either sincerely hold the beliefs which are expressed in this spiritual practice or am exploring them and want to determine if I sincerely hold these beliefs. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ I know what this spiritual practice entails and am voluntarily choosing to participate in it. 7. I understand that while existing research has shown promising results, the risks, benefits, and drug interactions with most entheogenic/psychedelic substances are not fully understood, and individual results may vary. 8. I understand that some people find that taking of entheogens/psychedelics is challenging and uncomfortable. Common potential side effects include mild and transient headache, fatigue, nausea, anxiety, confusion, increased blood pressure, elevated heart rate, paranoia, perceptual changes, altered thought patterns, reduced inhibitions, unmasking of repressed memories and traumas, and altered perception of time and one's surroundings. If they occur, these side effects are usually mild and temporary. I understand that less common, and potentially more serious side effects may include dizziness, fainting, and changes in heart rhythm (arrythmia) such as QT prolongation. However, because the potential risks and benefits of entheogens/psychedelics are not fully understood, there may be unanticipated side physical,

9 I understand that people diagnosed with certain mental health conditions, such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, may be at increased risk for serious side effects during and following the consumption of the Sacrament.
10 I understand that if I am taking prescription medications or have a chronic medical condition including, but not limited to, heart disease, kidney disease, or liver disease, I should check with my doctor before consuming the Sacrament.
11 I understand that some people are allergic to the Sacrament consumed in this ceremony, and I have no known allergy to these substances.
12 I understand that the effects of the Sacrament during pregnancy and breastfeeding are unknown and may harm pregnant people and their child or fetus.
13 I understand and have been informed of the potential benefits, risks, and complications of the Sacrament with the presiding priesthood holder to the extent that they are known.
14 I understand that if I disclose instances of child or sexual abuse to my presiding priesthood holder, or information that may put me or another person at risk of imminent harm, the presiding priesthood holder may be required by law to report my statements to police and other authorities.
15 I agree not to drive, operate heavy machinery, or engage in any activities that require alertness or quick responses for at least 24 hours after partaking of the Sacrament.
16 I understand that for my own safety, leaving the ceremony after having taken the Sacrament is not recommended, and doing so could expose me to safety and legal risks.
17 I understand that I should not disclose who I participated in this ceremony with and what they experienced.
18 I have had the opportunity to ask questions regarding anything I may not understand or that I believe should be clarified.
19 I understand that Evan Sharley, the author of "Doctrine and Covenants of a Neo-Mormon" and "A Neo-Mormon Endowment", does not sponsor this gathering and bears no responsibility or liability for misconduct or injury during the Endowment.

20 I, as well as my estate, release the presiding priesthood holder of this ceremony,, from any and all liability.	
Name (Print)	
Signature	
Date:	