

## **Tertium Organum Pyotr Uspensky**

A New Model of the Universe  
Mayakovsky's Cubo-futurist Vision  
The Symbolism of the Tarot  
Matta and the Fourth Dimension  
Tertium Organum: The Fourth Dimension as the Esoteric Nature of Reality  
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A New Model of the Universe

### **A New Model of the Universe**

### **Mayakovsky's Cubo-futurist Vision**

P. D. Ouspensky's classic work *In Search of the Miraculous* was the first to disseminate the ideas of G. I. Gurdjieff, the mysterious master of esoteric thought in the early twentieth century who still commands a following today. Gurdjieff's mystique has long eclipsed Ouspensky, once described by Gurdjieff as "nice to drink vodka with, but a weak man." Yet Ouspensky was a brilliant, accomplished philosopher in his own right, and some consider his meeting with the charismatic "Mr. G." the catastrophe of his life. Indeed, in subsequent years Ouspensky tried hard, with limited success, to break away. This book moves Ouspensky's own story center stage, against the backdrop of the Russian Revolution, the dervishes of Constantinople, and a cosmopolitan Europe entre deux guerres. The archetypal encounter it describes echoes that of Don Juan and Castaneda, or perhaps Mephistopheles and Faust. One of the great mystical adventures of our time, it will fascinate everyone interested in the farthest reaches of what it means to be human. The paperback edition includes a new chapter on Gary Lachman's own former work in Gurdjieff's psychology.

### **The Symbolism of the Tarot**

## **Matta and the Fourth Dimension**

### **Tertium Organum: The Fourth Dimension as the Esoteric Nature of Reality**

2013 Reprint of 1931 Edition. Exact facsimile of the original edition, not reproduced with Optical Recognition Software. In this classic work, Ouspensky analyzes certain of the older schools of thought from the East and the West, connecting them with modern ideas and explaining them in light of the most recent discoveries and speculations in newer schools of philosophy and religion. In the course of his research he integrates the theories of relativity, the fourth dimension and current psychological theories. The book closes with a consideration of the sex problem from the perspective of sex in relation to the evolution of man toward superman.

## **Beelzebub's Tales to His Grandson**

Human beings have long imagined their subjectivity, ethics, and ancestry with and through animals, yet not until the mid-twentieth century did contemporary thought reflect critically on animals' significance in human self-conception. Thinkers such as French philosopher Jacques Derrida, South African novelist J. M. Coetzee, and American theorist Donna Haraway have initiated rigorous inquiries into the question of the animal, now blossoming in a number of directions. It is no longer strange to say that if animals did not exist, we would have to invent them. This interdisciplinary and cross-cultural collection reflects the growth of animal studies as an independent field and the rise of "animality" as a critical lens through which to analyze society and culture, on a par with race and gender. Essays consider the role of animals in the human imagination and the imagination of the human; the worldviews of indigenous peoples; animal-human mythology in early modern China; and political uses of the animal in postcolonial India. They engage with the theoretical underpinnings of the animal protection movement, representations of animals in children's literature, depictions of animals in contemporary art, and the philosophical positioning of the animal from Aristotle to Derrida. The strength of this companion lies in its timeliness and contextual diversity, which makes it essential reading for students and researchers while further developing the parameters of the discipline.

## **In Search of P. D. Ouspensky**

Western Sufism is sometimes dismissed as a relatively recent "new age" phenomenon, but in this book Mark Sedgwick argues that it has deep roots, both in the Muslim world and in the West. In fact, although the first significant Western Sufi organization was not established until 1915, the first Western discussion of Sufism was printed in 1480, and Western

interest in Sufi thought goes back to the thirteenth century. Sedgwick starts with the earliest origins of Western Sufism in late antique Neoplatonism and early Arab philosophy, and traces later origins in repeated intercultural transfers from the Muslim world to the West, in the thought of the European Renaissance and Enlightenment, and in the intellectual and religious ferment of the nineteenth century. He then follows the development of organized Sufism in the West from 1915 until 1968, the year in which the first Western Sufi order based on purely Islamic models was founded. Western Sufism shows the influence of these origins, of thought both familiar and less familiar: Neoplatonic emanationism, perennialism, pantheism, universalism, and esotericism. Western Sufism is the product not of the new age but of Islam, the ancient world, and centuries of Western religious and intellectual history. Using sources from antiquity to the internet, Sedgwick demonstrates that the phenomenon of Western Sufism draws on centuries of intercultural transfers and is part of a long-established relationship between Western thought and Islam.

## **A Buddhist Bible**

Facsimile of 1951 Edition. In this book the author gives a clear and simple account of Gurdjieff's teaching on Man and his nature. Anyone who wishes to think for himself and is not afraid to face the truth about his own nature can find his starting point in this book. These lectures by Ouspensky were originally given from 1921 to 1947 and revised for publication by the author himself before his death in 1947. The lectures are indispensable to every serious student of normal and paranormal psychology. Furthermore, they can be studied by any person without scientific training or any prior knowledge of psychology. The lectures enable anyone to find for themselves the basis for self-study and self-development according to the ideas of Gurdjieff.

## **In Search of Being**

The Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature, originally published in 2005, is a landmark work in the burgeoning field of religion and nature. It covers a vast and interdisciplinary range of material, from thinkers to religious traditions and beyond, with clarity and style. Widely praised by reviewers and the recipient of two reference work awards since its publication (see [www.religionandnature.com/ern](http://www.religionandnature.com/ern)), this new, more affordable version is a must-have book for anyone interested in the manifold and fascinating links between religion and nature, in all their many senses.

## **The Haunted Man**

The author combines advanced science and math with Eastern mysticism, symbols, art and Western spiritual traditions to create one of the most unique and interesting books one is likely to encounter. Ouspensky points the reader toward higher

dimensional realities -- the fourth dimension and above -- while revealing how we can, in a sense, overcome our limited human perceptions that block our access to these higher worlds or planes of existence. An original and brilliant work that waits patiently to be discovered by modern and intelligent thinkers.

## **Letters From Russia 1919**

A new edition of the groundbreaking spiritual treasure, with a foreword by bestselling author Marianne Williamson . Since its original publication in 1949, *In Search of the Miraculous* has been hailed as the most valuable and reliable documentation of G. I. Gurdjieff's thoughts and universal view. This historic and influential work is considered by many to be a primer of mystical thought as expressed through the Work, a combination of Eastern philosophies that had for centuries been passed on orally from teacher to student. Gurdjieff's goal, to introduce the Work to the West, attracted many students, among them Ouspensky, an established mathematician, journalist, and, with the publication of *In Search of the Miraculous*, an eloquent and persuasive proselyte. Ouspensky describes Gurdjieff's teachings in fascinating and accessible detail, providing what has proven to be a stellar introduction to the universal view of both student and teacher. It goes without saying that *In Search of the Miraculous* has inspired great thinkers and writers of ensuing spiritual movements, including Marianne Williamson, the highly acclaimed author of *A Return to Love and Illuminata*. In a new and never-before-published foreword, Williamson shares the influence of Ouspensky's book and Gurdjieff's teachings on the New Thought movement and her own life, providing a contemporary look at an already timeless classic.

## **The Struggle of the Magicians**

## **The Psychology of Man's Possible Evolution**

## **Animals and the Human Imagination**

The Russian-born Peter D. Ouspensky (1878-1947) popularized interest in the occult in the early 20th century with his own ideas - as in *Tertium Organum* in 1912 - and the ideas of G. I. Gurdjieff in the posthumous 1949 book *In Search of the Miraculous*. Early in his career Ouspensky penned a short work on the images of the tarot, using the recently issued Waite-Smith pictorial deck as his basis. Here is that work.

## **The Symbolism of the Tarot**

## **Tertium Organum**

## **Tertium Organum**

P.D. Ouspensky was a leading and influential figure in occult and mystical thought and philosophy, most famous for his seminal work, Tertium Organum. Here he delves into the mystical symbolism of the Major Arcana of the tarot; this book reads more like poetry than a 'how to' book, and will illuminate your imagination with visions that will add depth and meaning to your readings and understanding of the mystery of tarot.

## **The Fourth Way**

## **Tertum Organum**

Are we able to say that life is governed by a group of conscious people? Where are they? Who are they? We see exactly the opposite: that life is governed by those who are the least conscious, by those who are most asleep. Provocative ideas such as these have attracted generations of thoughtful people to the methods of self-study and inner work devised by Gurdjieff, one of the most radical spiritual teachers of modern times. According to Gurdjieff, the wars raging at this very moment are nothing more than millions of sleeping people trying to annihilate millions of other sleeping people. Contrary to popular belief, there is no such as thing as progress and evolution as long as humanity remains asleep. Two hundred conscious people could change the whole of life on the earth, Gurdjieff says. If we want to become those conscious people, we must learn how to change ourselves. With the help of self-knowledge and an understanding of our relation to the universe, we can awaken to a higher level of being—if we wish to change ourselves. All of Gurdjieff's fundamental principles and methods of transforming the intellect, emotions, and body, in the system known as the Fourth Way, are presented in this book in his own clear, precise words preserved by his closest pupils. Arranged in an orderly sequence of passages drawn from two primary source books—P. D. Ouspensky's *In Search of the Miraculous*, and *Views from the Real World*, edited by Mme. Jeanne de Salzmann—this material is an indispensable introduction for those determined to undertake the efforts and practices necessary for awakening consciousness. All the basic concepts and methods are covered, including: • man is "asleep" • we have no unified "I" • the need for self-knowledge • functions of the human "machine" • states of consciousness • levels of being • three centers: moving, emotional, and thinking • personality and essence • the possibility of self-development • self-observation • remembering oneself • conscious evolution • the law of three forces • the ray of

creation • the law of octaves • the Enneagram, a universal symbol • the variety of spiritual ways • esoteric Christianity • working in groups • the necessity of schools

## **In Search of P.D. Ouspensky**

### **Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature**

Little has been known about P. D. Ouspensky, other than that he was a follower of the early twentieth-century esoteric master G. I. Gurdjieff, and that he first disseminated Gurdjieff's unsettling psychology in the classic *In Search of the Miraculous*. This biography moves Ouspensky center stage. Against a backdrop of the Russian Revolution, the First World War, and a cosmopolitan Europe entre deux guerres, here is the story of his dramatic spiritual struggle with the man who changed his life and from whom he was never able, finally, to separate. Like that of Castaneda and Don Juan - or Faust and Mephistopheles - it is a tale fraught with insight, humility, courage, and mystery. What happened to turn Ouspensky, the earnest seeker of spiritual wisdom, against his enigmatic teacher? Did he sabotage himself, or did his powerful master derail him?

### **Strange Life of Ivan Osokin**

Pyotr Demianovich Ouspenskii (known in English as Peter D. Ouspensky, 5 March 1878 - 2 October 1947), was a Russian mathematician and esotericist known for his expositions of the early work of the Greek-Armenian teacher of esoteric doctrine George Gurdjieff, whom he met in Moscow in 1915. He was associated with the ideas and practices originating with Gurdjieff from then on. He shared the (Gurdjieff) "system" for 25 years in England and the United States, having separated from Gurdjieff in 1924 personally, for reasons he explains in the last chapter of his book *In Search of the Miraculous*. All in all, Ouspensky studied the Gurdjieff system directly under Gurdjieff's own supervision for a period of ten years, from 1915 to 1924. His book *In Search of the Miraculous* is a recounting of what he learned from Gurdjieff during those years. While lecturing in London in 1924, he announced that he would continue independently the way he had begun in 1921. Some, including his close pupil Rodney Collin, say that he finally gave up the system in 1947, just before his death, but his own recorded words on the subject ("A Record of Meetings", published posthumously) do not clearly endorse this judgement, nor does Ouspensky's emphasis on "you must make a new beginning" after confessing "I've left the system".

### **The Symbolism of the Tarot**

While there is a layered complexity to world-renowned chef Peter Gilmore's ethereal - yet grounded - cuisine, his philosophy of cooking is relatively simple. Just four elements are required to create perfect unison in a dish: nature, texture, intensity and purity. In his new book, Peter invites the reader to share in his private obsession with nature - when not in the kitchen at Sydney's Quay restaurant, he is working in his experimental garden where he grows a huge array of edible plant species. Each component of a plant, from sweet, earthy roots to bitter fronds and fragrant blossoms, is potentially destined for inclusion in one of the 40 exquisite dishes featured here. Peter also introduces us to the many influences on his cooking, and to the people who grow, catch and source key ingredients. Images include intensely beautiful food and ingredient shots, as well as producers and produce photographed on location.

## **In Search of the Miraculous**

The works of Roberto Matta (1911-2002) on the occasion of the first exhibition in Russia devoted to one of the last Surrealist masters. Published on the occasion of the first exhibition in Russia, the volume features over 60 works showing Roberto Matta's unique understanding of space and the evolution of the artist who was able to find his own vision of the world through the fourth dimension and project it on canvas. Roberto Antonio Sebastian Matta Echaurren was born in 1911 in Santiago, Chile. A cosmopolitan artist (mixed Spanish, Basque and French origin), Matta lived and worked in South America, France, Mexico, the US, Italy, Spain and England. Urged by his parents who did not believe painting could be a serious enough occupation, Matta received a degree in Architecture at Catholic University in Santiago. While in the employ of Le Corbusier in Paris in the 1930s, he met the Surrealists and worked on his drawing. Courage, thirst for knowledge, being open to new trends in art, deep psychological insight and keen interest in technical progress made Roberto Matta an outstanding figure in the world of art. Rejecting the formal boundaries of style, he always checked his art with reality, trying to learn the depths of a human nature. Affected by the ideas of non-Euclidian geometry, Matta tried to give shape to the structures built in his mind, to create space beyond the visible, conventional perspective. After taking part in the International Surrealist Exhibition of 1938, largely thanks to his friendship with the English painter Gordon Onslow Ford, Matta started researching what he called "psychological morphologies." Ford introduced him to the works of Peter D. Ouspensky, a Russian philosopher and a theorist of the "fourth dimension." Matta shared Ouspensky's idea that the fourth dimension adds to the third dimension the feeling of space, of motion and of time that is essential for one to realize the constant and irreversible process of change in the world, where every new moment is different from the previous one.

## **The Psychology of Man's Possible Evolution**

### **A Further Record**

With Beelzebub's Tales to His Grandson, G. I. Gurdjieff intended to "destroy, mercilessly . . . the beliefs and views about everything existing in the world." This novel beautifully brings to life the visions of humanity for which Gurdjieff has become esteemed. Beelzebub, a man of worldly (and other-worldly) wisdom, shares with his grandson the anecdotes, personal philosophies, and lessons learned from his own life. The reader is given a detailed discussion of all matters physical, natural, and spiritual, from the creation of the cosmos to man's teleological purpose in the universe. This edition of Beelzebub's Tales to His Grandson--the first single-volume paperback to appear in English--restores the original, authoritative translation.

## **Explodity**

P.D. Ouspensky is a leading and influential figure in occult and mystical thought and philosophy, most famous for his seminal work, Tertium Organum. Here Ouspensky delves into the mystical symbolism of the Major Arcana of the tarot; this book reads more like poetry than a how to book, and will illuminate your imagination with visions that will add depth and meaning to your readings and understanding of the mystery of tarot.

## **The Models of Space, Time and Vision in V. Nabokov's Fiction**

## **Gurdjieff Unveiled**

## **Western Sufism**

## **Against the Day**

A New York Times Notable Book of the Year, a Washington Post Best Book of the Year Spanning the era between the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 and the years just after World War I, and constantly moving between locations across the globe (and to a few places not strictly speaking on the map at all), Against the Day unfolds with a phantasmagoria of characters that includes anarchists, balloonists, gamblers, drug enthusiasts, mathematicians, mad scientists, shamans, spies, and hired guns. As an era of uncertainty comes crashing down around their ears and an unpredictable future commences, these folks are mostly just trying to pursue their lives. Sometimes they manage to catch up; sometimes it's

their lives that pursue them.

## **Talks With a Devil**

Because of his rejection of socio-political engagement, Vladimir Nabokov is often regarded as a virtuoso artist of the ivory-tower variety, aloof from the contemporary march of the minds. Marina Grishakova's book, however, points to the relationship between his narrative techniques and some of the scientific, metaphysical, and ethical ideas on the inner agenda of the twentieth century. It connects Nabokov's handling of time, space, and perspective in his fiction with the philosophical models constructed by his contemporaries, also showing in what ways he may have been ahead of his time.

## **A Record of Meetings**

The artists' books made in Russia between 1910 and 1915 are like no others. Unique in their fusion of the verbal, visual, and sonic, these books are meant to be read, looked at, and listened to. Painters and poets—including Natalia Goncharova, Velimir Khlebnikov, Mikhail Larionov, Kazimir Malevich, and Vladimir Mayakovsky— collaborated to fabricate hand-lithographed books, for which they invented a new language called zaum (a neologism meaning “beyond the mind”), which was distinctive in its emphasis on “sound as such” and its rejection of definite logical meaning. At the heart of this volume are close analyses of two of the most significant and experimental futurist books: Mirskontsa (Worldbackwards) and Vzorval' (Explodity). In addition, Nancy Perloff examines the profound differences between the Russian avant-garde and Western art movements, including futurism, and she uncovers a wide-ranging legacy in the midcentury global movement of sound and concrete poetry (the Brazilian Noigandres group, Ian Hamilton Finlay, and Henri Chopin), contemporary Western conceptual art, and the artist's book. Sound recordings of zaum poems featured in the book are available at [www.getty.edu](http://www.getty.edu).

## **Organum**

## **Tertium Organum**

"A brilliant fantasy." -- Manchester Guardian. The occultist author expands upon his concept of eternal recurrence, telling of a man who travels back in time to correct the mistakes of his youth, including his romantic misadventures.

## **Remembering Pyotr Demianovich Ouspensky**

Foremost occultist of early 20th century offers stimulating, thought-provoking discussions of relativity, the fourth dimension, Christian symbolism, the tarot, yoga, dreams and more. Introduction. /div

## **Four-dimensional Vistas**

Presents an overview and introduction to Gurdjieff's teaching. This title helps students to integrate theoretical knowledge with practical experience and gain a taste of what it means to work on oneself by following Ginsburg's six lessons.

## **Psychological Commentaries on the Teaching of G. I. Gurdjieff and P. D. Ouspensky**

## **The Symbolism of the Tarot**

## **A New Model of the Universe**

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