

in search of the miraculous book

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Throughout history, humanity has been captivated by the pursuit of divine knowledge, esoteric wisdom, and sacred teachings. The quest for the "miraculous book" embodies this enduring human desire to connect with higher truths, uncover hidden knowledge, and access the mystical realms that lie beyond ordinary perception. From ancient manuscripts to modern spiritual texts, the search for such a book reflects a universal longing for enlightenment, transcendence, and understanding of the universe's deepest mysteries. This article explores the origins of the miraculous book concept, its significance across different cultures, the legends and myths surrounding it, and the ongoing human quest to discover or recreate such a divine manuscript.

Origins and Cultural Significance of the Miraculous Book

Ancient Roots of Sacred Texts

The idea of a miraculous or divine book is rooted in numerous religious and spiritual traditions. Many ancient civilizations believed in sacred scriptures inscribed by divine beings or revealed through visions and revelations.

- **The Torah and the Bible:** In Judaism and Christianity, sacred texts like the Torah and the Bible are considered divinely inspired, containing God's revelations to humanity.
- **The Quran:** Muslims believe the Quran was revealed directly by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad, serving as a miraculous guide for life and spirituality.
- **Vedic Literature:** In Hinduism, the Vedas are seen as eternal, divine knowledge transmitted through the seers or rishis.

These texts serve as foundational pillars for their respective religions, embodying the divine wisdom that guides human conduct, morality, and spiritual growth.

The Myth of the Lost or Hidden Sacred Book

Many cultures harbor legends about a lost or hidden miraculous book that holds the ultimate truth or divine power. These stories often serve as allegories for the human pursuit of divine knowledge or symbolize the idea that ultimate truth is concealed and must be sought through spiritual endeavor.

- **The Book of Thoth:** An ancient Egyptian myth speaks of a sacred scroll authored by the god Thoth, containing secrets of the universe and magic, lost or hidden to prevent misuse.
- **The Book of Secrets:** In alchemical traditions, there are references to a mystical "Book of Secrets" that reveals the laws of nature and the universe, often hidden from ordinary sight.
- **The Hidden Manuscript:** Many legends, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls or secret alchemical texts, hint at manuscripts containing profound wisdom concealed from the masses.

In these narratives, the miraculous book becomes a symbol of divine insight, hidden knowledge, or enlightenment that awaits discovery by the worthy.

The Search for the Miraculous Book in History and Myth

Historical Attempts and Discoveries

Throughout history, explorers, scholars, and mystics have embarked on quests to find sacred texts believed to contain divine or miraculous knowledge.

1. **Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls:** Discovered in the mid-20th century, these ancient manuscripts provided invaluable insights into Jewish history and religious beliefs, fueling speculation about more hidden texts.
2. **The Library of Alexandria:** Legendary for its vast collection of knowledge, the burning of Alexandria's library symbolizes the loss of a potential "miraculous" repository of divine wisdom.
3. **The Search for the Book of Thoth:** Egyptian scholars and magicians have long sought this legendary manuscript believed to hold the secrets of magic, immortality, and universe creation.

Many of these searches have led to discoveries of historical importance, while others remain shrouded in mystery, fueling ongoing speculation and fascination.

Mythical and Literary Depictions

Literature and myth have played a vital role in shaping the idea of the miraculous book. Writers and storytellers have imagined texts with extraordinary powers or divine origin.

- **The Holy Grail:** Often depicted as a divine or miraculous vessel, the Grail has been associated

with secret knowledge and spiritual enlightenment.

- **J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Book of Lost Tales":** A fictional example of a miraculous manuscript containing the history and lore of Middle-earth, symbolizing the quest for lost knowledge.
- **The Book of the Law:** In the occult tradition, Aleister Crowley's "The Book of the Law" is considered a divine revelation that guides spiritual practice.

These stories serve as allegories for the human desire to access divine or transcendent knowledge, often emphasizing that such truth is hidden, requiring effort, purity, or enlightenment to uncover.

The Significance of the Miraculous Book in Spiritual Traditions

Pathways to Enlightenment

In many spiritual paths, the search for the miraculous book signifies the journey toward enlightenment, wisdom, or divine union.

- **Esoteric Knowledge:** Mystics and initiates seek hidden texts or teachings that reveal the secrets of the universe and the human soul.
- **Revelation and Awakening:** The miraculous book often appears during moments of spiritual awakening or divine revelation, serving as a catalyst for transformation.
- **Inner Scriptures:** Some traditions emphasize that the miraculous book exists within each individual's consciousness, accessible through meditation, contemplation, or spiritual practice.

The Role of Rituals and Initiations

The journey to discovering or understanding the miraculous book often involves rites of passage, initiations, and sacred rituals designed to purify the seeker and open spiritual channels.

- **Initiation Ceremonies:** Secret rites that purportedly grant access to divine knowledge contained within the miraculous book.
- **Alchemy and Transformation:** Symbolic processes aimed at turning base material (ignorance) into spiritual gold (wisdom) to access hidden truths.

These practices underscore the idea that access to divine knowledge requires dedication, purity, and divine favor.

The Contemporary Search and Its Modern Manifestations

Lost Manuscripts and Archeological Discoveries

Modern archaeology and research continue to seek ancient texts and artifacts believed to hold miraculous knowledge.

- **The Voynich Manuscript:** An undeciphered medieval manuscript filled with strange illustrations and unknown script, often associated with mystical or secret knowledge.
- **The Nag Hammadi Library:** A collection of early Christian Gnostic texts that shed light on secret teachings and spiritual philosophies.
- **The Dead Sea Scrolls:** Contain some of the earliest known biblical texts, hinting at even older, hidden scriptures.

These discoveries fuel ongoing debates about hidden knowledge and the possibility of unearthing the miraculous book.

Modern Spiritual Movements and the Search for Inner Truth

Today, the search for the miraculous book often manifests as a quest for inner wisdom and personal enlightenment.

- **New Age and Esoteric Movements:** Emphasize personal spiritual experiences, channeling, and the pursuit of hidden knowledge accessible within oneself or through mystical texts.
- **Digital Manuscripts and Virtual Libraries:** The internet has become a modern repository for spiritual teachings, sacred texts, and esoteric knowledge, making the search more accessible than ever.
- **Self-Discovery and Inner Revelation:** Many individuals seek to uncover their own "miraculous book" — the inner storehouse of divine truth and wisdom.

This contemporary approach reflects the shift from external searches for sacred texts to internal journeys of enlightenment.

Conclusion: The Ever-Present Human Desire for the Miraculous

The search for the miraculous book remains a profound aspect of human spirituality. Whether as a literal quest for ancient manuscripts or as an allegory for inner awakening, this pursuit embodies our collective longing for divine truth, transcendence, and understanding of the cosmos. While the physical miraculous book may be elusive or even mythical, its symbolism continues to inspire seekers across cultures and eras. It reminds us that the ultimate knowledge may reside within ourselves, waiting to be uncovered through dedication, purity of heart, and spiritual discipline. As humanity advances technologically and spiritually, the quest persists — an eternal voyage toward the divine, the hidden, and the miraculous.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'In Search of the Miraculous'?

The book explores esoteric philosophy, particularly the teachings of G.I. Gurdjieff, focusing on self-awareness, spiritual development, and the pursuit of higher consciousness.

Who is the author of 'In Search of the Miraculous'?

The book was written by P.D. Ouspensky, a Russian philosopher and student of G.I. Gurdjieff.

Why is 'In Search of the Miraculous' considered a foundational text in spiritual literature?

It provides an accessible introduction to Gurdjieff's teachings and the Fourth Way, blending philosophical insights with practical approaches to inner development.

When was 'In Search of the Miraculous' first published?

The book was first published in 1949, though it was written based on Ouspensky's lectures and notes from the 1920s and 1930s.

How does 'In Search of the Miraculous' differ from other spiritual books?

It combines rigorous psychological analysis with esoteric teachings, emphasizing the importance of self-observation and conscious effort in spiritual growth.

Is 'In Search of the Miraculous' suitable for beginners interested in spirituality?

Yes, the book is accessible to newcomers, offering clear explanations of complex concepts, though some familiarity with esoteric ideas can enhance understanding.

What are some key concepts introduced in 'In Search of the Miraculous'?

Key concepts include the idea of the 'Self,' the importance of self-remembering, the three centers of human activity (intellectual, emotional, and physical), and the notion of 'conscious effort.'

Has 'In Search of the Miraculous' influenced modern spiritual movements?

Yes, it has significantly impacted contemporary esoteric and self-development circles, inspiring numerous teachers and spiritual thinkers.

Are there any recommended supplementary readings to better understand 'In Search of the Miraculous'?

Yes, reading Gurdjieff's own writings, as well as works by P.D. Ouspensky like 'Tertium Organum,' can deepen understanding of the concepts presented.

Where can I find a reliable edition of 'In Search of the Miraculous'?

The most widely recommended edition is the translation by R. F. C. Hull, available through various booksellers, including online platforms and specialized spiritual bookstores.

Additional Resources

In Search of the Miraculous Book: Unlocking the Secrets of P.D. Ouspensky's Classic

In search of the miraculous book—a phrase that encapsulates both a journey and a quest—many seekers, scholars, and spiritual enthusiasts have turned their attention to the seminal work authored by P.D. Ouspensky. Published in 1949, *In Search of the Miraculous: Fragments of an Unknown Teaching* is more than a mere book; it is a window into the esoteric teachings of G.I. Gurdjieff, a mystic and spiritual teacher whose influence continues to ripple through modern spiritual thought. This article aims to explore the origins, core teachings, significance, and contemporary relevance of *In Search of the Miraculous*, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of this profound text.

Origins and Context: The Birth of a Spiritual Classic

The Life of P.D. Ouspensky and the Path to Gurdjieff

P.D. Ouspensky (1878–1947) was a Russian philosopher, mathematician, and mystic whose intellectual pursuits led him into the depths of esoteric knowledge. Initially engaged with the philosophical and scientific currents of his time, Ouspensky's curiosity eventually turned to spirituality after encounters with G.I. Gurdjieff, a charismatic teacher who claimed to transmit an ancient, universal wisdom.

Ouspensky's journey began in earnest when he encountered Gurdjieff in 1915. Over the subsequent years, he became deeply involved in Gurdjieff's teachings, which aimed at awakening human consciousness and achieving spiritual development. After Gurdjieff's death in 1949, Ouspensky dedicated himself to disseminating the teachings he had absorbed, culminating in the publication of *In Search of the Miraculous*.

Composition and Publication

The book is a compilation of Ouspensky's lectures, notes, and reflections on Gurdjieff's teachings, structured to serve as an accessible yet profound introduction to the complex doctrines. It was written during Ouspensky's exile in the West, primarily in England and the United States, where he sought to reach a broader audience beyond the Russian émigré community.

In Search of the Miraculous was initially published in 1949, shortly after Ouspensky's death, and has since become a cornerstone of esoteric literature. Its publication marked a pivotal moment in the dissemination of Gurdjieff's teachings and greatly influenced subsequent spiritual movements.

Core Teachings of *In Search of the Miraculous*

The Fourth Way: A Synthesis of Spiritual Paths

At the heart of *In Search of the Miraculous* lies the concept of the Fourth Way, a spiritual approach that differs from the traditional three paths—those of the fakir, the monk, and the yogi. Gurdjieff's Fourth Way aims to integrate the best aspects of each, allowing individuals to pursue spiritual development while simultaneously engaging with everyday life.

Key principles include:

- Self-Observation and Self-Remembering: Cultivating awareness of one's thoughts, feelings, and actions to attain a higher state of consciousness.
- The Inner Work: A disciplined process of inner development involving exercises, psychological work, and moral effort.
- The Law of Three and the Law of Seven: Cosmological principles explaining the functioning of the universe and human processes.
- The Need for a Teacher or Guide: Recognizing that awakening requires external guidance and structured effort.

The Concept of "Mechanical Humanity"

One of Gurdjieff's revolutionary ideas presented in the book is the notion that most humans are "mechanical," operating on conditioned reflexes and automatic responses. According to Gurdjieff, true

awakening involves breaking free from this mechanical existence through conscious effort.

This concept underscores the importance of conscious effort and intentional work on oneself, rather than passive spiritual pursuit. Ouspensky describes how most individuals live in a state of sleepwalking, unaware of their true potential.

The Enneagram: A Symbol of Cosmic and Human Laws

In Search of the Miraculous introduces the Enneagram, a nine-pointed geometric figure that Gurdjieff regarded as a universal symbol illustrating cosmic laws and psychological patterns. The Enneagram serves as a tool for understanding both the universe and human consciousness, mapping the process of spiritual development.

Significance and Impact of the Book

A Bridge Between Esoteric Traditions and Modern Thought

In Search of the Miraculous stands out as a detailed, accessible overview of Gurdjieff's teachings, which were previously transmitted through oral tradition and secretive circles. Ouspensky's systematic approach and lucid explanations helped demystify complex esoteric concepts, making them available to a broader audience.

Its influence extends beyond spiritual circles, touching fields like psychology, philosophy, and even systems theory. The book's emphasis on self-awareness, inner work, and the integration of spiritual principles into daily life resonates with contemporary seekers.

Critiques and Controversies

Despite its significance, the book has faced criticism from various quarters. Some argue that Gurdjieff's teachings are overly complex or inaccessible without direct instruction. Others question the scientific validity of certain cosmological claims, viewing them as symbolic rather than literal.

Nevertheless, In Search of the Miraculous remains a highly regarded text among esoteric scholars, spiritual practitioners, and those seeking a deeper understanding of human potential.

The Book's Structure and Key Chapters

The book is organized into several chapters, each focusing on different aspects of Gurdjieff's teachings:

1. The Origin of the Teaching – An overview of the mystical traditions Gurdjieff drew from.
2. The Cosmological Foundations – Concepts like the law of three and the law of seven.
3. The Nature of Man – The mechanical nature of human beings and the potential for awakening.
4. The Inner Work – Practical methods for self-observation and self-development.
5. The Enneagram – Its symbolism and application.
6. The Path to Inner Freedom – The importance of conscious effort and the role of a teacher.

Each chapter blends philosophical discourse with practical guidance, illustrating how the abstract theories can be applied in daily life.

Modern Relevance and Continuing Legacy

Relevance in Contemporary Spirituality

In an era marked by rapid technological change and increasing mental fragmentation, the teachings in *In Search of the Miraculous* offer a timeless message: the importance of inner work and conscious awareness. Many modern spiritual movements, including mindfulness, psychological self-awareness, and holistic development, echo Gurdjieff's principles.

Influence on Personal Development and Psychology

Some psychologists and self-help authors have drawn inspiration from the book's emphasis on self-observation and breaking mechanical habit patterns. The idea that human behavior is often automatic aligns with current cognitive-behavioral approaches, highlighting the book's enduring relevance.

The Continuing Search

The phrase "in search of the miraculous" encapsulates a universal human quest—to transcend ordinary consciousness and attain a higher state of being. The book remains a guiding beacon for those committed to self-discovery, spiritual awakening, and understanding the deeper workings of existence.

Conclusion: An Ongoing Journey

In Search of the Miraculous by P.D. Ouspensky is more than a historical document; it is a living guide for anyone interested in exploring the depths of human consciousness and spiritual potential. Its teachings challenge readers to observe themselves honestly, work diligently, and remain open to the possibility of transformation. Whether approached as a philosophical text, a spiritual manual, or a psychological map, the book invites us into a profound journey—one that continues to inspire explorers in search of the miraculous within themselves.

As the quest for higher understanding persists across generations, *In Search of the Miraculous* endures as a testament to the enduring human desire to transcend the ordinary and embrace the extraordinary.

[In Search Of The Miraculous Book](#)

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of the Miraculous: Fragments of an Unknown Teaching Peter Demianovich Ouspensky, 1957-01-01 I RETURNED to Russia in November, 1914, that is, at the beginning of the first world war, after a rather long journey through Egypt, Ceylon, and India. The war had found me in Colombo and from there I went back through

England. When leaving Petersburg at the start of my journey I had said that I was going to seek the miraculous. The miraculous is very difficult to define. But for me this word had a quite definite meaning. I had come to the conclusion a long time ago that there was no escape from the labyrinth of contradictions in which we live except by an entirely new road, unlike anything hitherto known or used by us. But where this new or forgotten road began I was unable to say. I already knew then as an undoubted fact that beyond the thin film of false reality there existed another reality from which, for some reason, something separated us. The miraculous was a penetration into this unknown reality. And it seemed to me that the way to the unknown could be found in the East. Why in the East? It was difficult to answer this. In this idea there was, perhaps, something of romance, but it may have been the absolutely real conviction that, in any case, nothing could be found in Europe. On the return journey, and during the several weeks I spent in London, everything I had thought about the results of my search was thrown into confusion by the wild absurdity of the war and by all the emotions which filled the air, conversation, and newspapers, and which, against my will, often affected me. But when I returned to Russia, and again experienced all those thoughts with which I had gone away, I felt that my search, and everything connected with it, was more important than anything that was happening or could happen in a world of obvious absurdities.¹ I said to myself

¹That refers to a little book I had as a child. The book was called *Obvious Absurdities*, it belonged to Stupin's Little Library and consisted of such pictures as, for instance, a man carrying a house on his back, a carriage with square wheels, and similar things. This book impressed me very much at that time, because there were many pictures in it about which I could not understand what was absurd in them. They looked exactly like ordinary things in life. And later I began to think that the book really gave pictures of real life, because when I continued to grow I became more and more convinced that all life consisted of obvious absurdities. Later experiences only strengthened this conviction. Then that the war must be looked upon as one of those generally catastrophic conditions of life in the midst of which we have to live and work, and seek answers to our questions and doubts. The war, the great European war, in the possibility of which I had not wanted to believe and the reality of which I did not for a long time wish to acknowledge, had become a fact. We were in it and I saw that it must be taken as a great memento mori showing that hurry was necessary and that it was impossible to believe in life which led nowhere. The war could not touch me personally, at any rate not until the final catastrophe which seemed to me inevitable for Russia, and perhaps for the whole of Europe, but not yet imminent. Though then, of course, the approaching catastrophe looked only temporary and no one had as yet conceived all the disintegration and destruction, both inner and outer, in which we should have to live in the future. Summing up the total of my impressions of the East and particularly of India, I had to admit that, on my return, my problem seemed even more difficult and complicated than on my departure. India and the East had not only not lost their glamour of the miraculous; on the contrary, this glamour had acquired new shades that were absent from it before. I saw clearly that something could be found there which had long since ceased to exist in Europe and I considered that the direction I had taken was the right one. But, at the same time, I was convinced that the secret was better and more deeply hidden than I could previously have supposed. When I went away I already knew I was going to look for a school or schools. I had arrived at this long ago. I realized that personal, individual efforts were insufficient and that it was necessary to come into touch with the real and living thought which must be in existence somewhere but with which we had lost contact. This I understood; but the idea of schools itself changed very much during my travels and in one way became simpler and more concrete and in another way became more cold and distant. I want to say that schools lost much of their fairy-tale character. On my departure I still admitted much that was fantastic in relation to schools. Admitted is perhaps too strong a word. I should say better that I dreamed about the possibility of a non-physical contact with schools, a contact, so to speak, on another plane. I could not explain it clearly, but it seemed to me that even the beginning of contact with a school may have a miraculous nature. I imagined, for example, the possibility of making contact with schools of the distant past, with schools of Pythagoras, with schools of Egypt, with the schools of those who built Notre-Dame, and so on. It

seemed to me that the barriers of time and space should disappear on making such contact. The idea of schools in itself was fantastic and nothing seemed to me too fantastic in relation to this idea. And I saw no contradiction between these ideas and my attempts to find schools in India. It seemed to me that it was precisely in India that it would be possible to establish some kind of contact which would afterwards become permanent and independent of any outside interferences. On the return voyage, after a whole series of meetings and impressions, the idea of schools became much more real and tangible and lost its fantastic character. This probably took place chiefly because, as I then realized, school required not only a search but selection, or choice—I mean on our side. That schools existed I did not doubt. But at the same time I became convinced that the schools I heard about and with which I could have come into contact were not for me. They were schools of either a frankly religious nature or of a half-religious character, but definitely devotional in tone.

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of the Miraculous: The Definitive Exploration of G. I. Gurdjieff's Mystical Thought and Universal View (Revised). P. D. Ouspensky, 2001

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of the Miraculous P. D. Ouspensky, 2021-11-06T15:19:00Z This book recounts P. D. Ouspensky's first meeting and subsequent association with George Gurdjieff. It is widely regarded as perhaps the most comprehensive account of Gurdjieff's system of thought available. Many followers regard it as a fundamental textbook of Gurdjieff's teachings and it is often used as a means of introducing new students to Gurdjieff's system of self-development.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* Milton Glaser, 2012-03-14 The iconic graphic designer presents “a self-analysis of his creative process . . . [in] arguably his proudest accomplishment” (The Atlantic). Milton Glaser is perhaps the most celebrated graphic designer in the world. As a young man, he read a phrase that stayed with him through his life: “In Search of the Miraculous.” One could say that all human experience is a miracle—memory, color, taste, Vermeer, stars, watermelon, etc. For those like Glaser, the act of making things that move the mind is perhaps the deepest aspiration to the miraculous. In this volume, he has chosen work, largely created by him over the last five years, to demonstrate how one concept leads to another. Through fascinating juxtapositions, readers will gain insights into Glaser’s oeuvre, journeying with him as he discovers that seemingly new designs frequently come out of provocative ideas taken from the distant past. “Elegant . . . The text and the picture positively embrace and dance together.” —The New York Times “To younger graphic designers, Glaser has the stature of Marlon Brando in Hollywood . . . He appears to have thought more deeply about what he makes than many lionized by the contemporary art world and its market.” —San Francisco Chronicle “In Search of the Miraculous aptly captures the tension involved in reconciling the artist’s aspirations to do great work and the client’s objectives. This book eloquently, articulately, and with great panache, and provocation, illuminates the extraordinary outcomes that emerge when the artistic process miraculously works.” —New York Journal of Books

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* Peter D. Ouspensky, 1957

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of the Miraculous , 1940

in search of the miraculous book: In Search Of The Miraculous (Harvest Book) P. D. Ouspensky, 2022-12-27 In Search of the Miraculous has been acclaimed as the most valuable and credible documentation of G. I. Gurdjieff's thoughts and universal outlook since its first publication in 1949. Many believe this important and famous work to be a primer of mystical philosophy as represented via the Work, a synthesis of Eastern concepts that had been passed down orally from teacher to pupil for generations. Many pupils were drawn to Gurdjieff's purpose of introducing the Work to the West, including Ouspensky, a well-known mathematician, journalist, and, with the publishing of In Search of the Miraculous, an articulate and convincing proselyte.

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of the Miraculous G.I. Gurdjieff, P. D. Ouspensky, 2017-04-16 In Search of the Miraculous is a book by Russian philosopher P. D. Ouspensky which recounts his meeting and subsequent association with G.I. Gurdjieff. It is widely regarded as the most comprehensive account of Gurdjieff's system of thought ever published. It is

regarded as fundamental textbook by many modern followers of Gurdjieff's teachings, who often use it as a means of introducing new students to Gurdjieff's system of self-development known as the Fourth Way.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* P. D. Ouspensky, 2020-03-27 Facsimile of 1949 Edition. The book recounts P. D. Ouspensky's first meeting and subsequent association with George Gurdjieff. It is widely regarded as perhaps the most comprehensive account of Gurdjieff's system of thought available. Many followers regard it as a fundamental textbook of Gurdjieff's teachings and it is often used as a means of introducing new students to Gurdjieff's system of self-development. The book is basically the author's recollection of his first meeting with Gurdjieff and the teaching that Gurdjieff imparted to him; a teaching which still exists today in various forms and which Ouspensky would himself teach to various groups from 1921-1947. Throughout the book, Ouspensky never refers to Gurdjieff directly, only using the single initial G., but it is common knowledge that this G. was Gurdjieff, who taught Ouspensky an ancient esoteric system of self-development commonly known as the Fourth Way.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* Osho,

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of Being* G. I. Gurdjieff, 2021-07-20 Over one hundred years ago in Russia, G. I. Gurdjieff introduced a spiritual teaching of conscious evolution—a way of gnosis or “knowledge of being” passed on from remote antiquity. Gurdjieff's early talks in Europe were published in the form of chronological fragments preserved by his close followers P. D. Ouspensky and Jeanne de Salzmann. Now these teachings are presented as a comprehensive whole, covering a variety of subjects including states of consciousness, methods of self-study, spiritual work in groups, laws of the cosmos, and the universal symbol known as the Enneagram. Gurdjieff respected traditional religious practices, which he regarded as falling into three general categories or “ways”: the Way of the Fakir, related to mastery of the physical body; the Way of the Monk, based on faith and feeling; and the Way of the Yogi, which focuses on development of the mind. He presented his teaching as a “Fourth Way” that integrates these three aspects into a single path of self-knowledge. The principles are laid out as a way of knowing and experiencing an awakened level of being that must be verified for oneself.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Rain Forest* Candace Slater, 2004-03-22 Collection of essays offers a multi-layered understanding of the social complexities of rainforest practice and representation,.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of P. D. Ouspensky* Gary Lachman, 2014-03-17 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.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of Destiny* ,

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* Petr Dem'ianovich Uspenskiĭ, 1977 This book recounts P. D. Ouspensky's first meeting and subsequent association with George Gurdjieff. It is widely regarded as perhaps the most comprehensive account of Gurdjieff's system of thought available. Many followers regard it as a fundamental textbook of Gurdjieff's teachings and it is often used as a means of introducing new students to Gurdjieff's system of self-development.

in search of the miraculous book: Gurdjieff Jacob Needleman, George Baker, 1998-01-01 This 449-page collection of essays on the life of the famous (or infamous?) George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff could serve as the definitive tome on the eccentric and enigmatic teacher.

in search of the miraculous book: Rethinking Religion in the Theatre of Grotowski Catharine Christof, 2017-03-27 This book opens a new interdisciplinary frontier between religion and theatre studies to illuminate what has been seen as the religious, or spiritual, nature of Polish theatre director Jerzy Grotowski's work. It corrects the lacunae in both theatre studies and religious studies by examining the interaction between the two fields in his artistic output. The central argument of the text is that through an embodied and materialist approach to religion, developed in the work of Michel Foucault and religious studies scholar Manuel Vasquez, as well as a critical reading of the concepts of the New Age, a new understanding of Grotowski and religion can be developed. It is possible to show how Grotowski's work articulated spiritual experience within the body; achieving a removal of spirituality from ecclesial authorities and relocating spiritual experience within the body of the performer. This is a unique analysis of one of the 20th Century's most famous theatrical figures. As such, it is a vital reference for academics in both Religion and Theatre Studies that have an interest in the spiritual aspects of Grotowski's work.

in search of the miraculous book: *Bas Jan Ader* Alexander Dumbadze, 2013-05-27 On July 9, 1975, Dutch-born artist Bas Jan Ader set sail from Chatham, Massachusetts, on a thirteen-foot sailboat. He was bound for Falmouth, England, on the second leg of a three-part piece titled *In Search of the Miraculous*. The damaged boat was found south of the western tip of Ireland nearly a year later. Ader was never seen again. Since his untimely death, Ader has achieved mythic status in the art world as a figure literally willing to die for his art. Considering the artist's legacy and concise oeuvre beyond the romantic and tragic associations that accompany his peculiar end, Alexander Dumbadze resituates Ader's art and life within the conceptual art world of Los Angeles in the early 1970s and offers a nuanced argument about artistic subjectivity that explains Ader's tremendous relevance to contemporary art. Bas Jan Ader blends biography, theoretical reflection, and archival research to draw a detailed picture of the world in which Ader's work was rooted: a vibrant international art scene populated with peers such as Ger van Elk, William Leavitt, and Allen Ruppersberg. Dumbadze looks closely at Ader's engagement with questions of free will and his ultimate success in creating art untainted by mediation. The first in-depth study of this enigmatic conceptual artist, *Bas Jan Ader* is a thoughtful reflection on the necessity of the creative act and its inescapable relation to death.

in search of the miraculous book: *In Search of the Miraculous* , 1975

in search of the miraculous book: In Search of Sai Divine Satya Pal Ruhela, 2015-11-06 This very important research based, comprehensive and most enlightening book is the revised and updated book combining my two most important books on Sri Sathya Sai Incarnation: Section I presents the second Sai Baba Incarnation - Sri Sathya Sai Babas life (1926-2011), His Identity and Role, Teachings and His Contributions to humanity. It is the revised and updated version of the authors first book *Sai Baba Sai and His Message* (1975) which was very much appreciated by Sri Sathya Sai Baba saying: very good book, Yes, very good book. Its 13 editions were published from 1975 to 2002.. Section II presents a sample of Sri Sathya Sai Babas thrilling miracles for which He has been universally known as Man of miracles. His miracles are still happening throughout the world even after His leaving His mortal body on 24th April, 2011 at the age of 85.. In Section III is presented the authors own self-inspired life-long research review of the important writings of Sai devotees and scholars from various fields on this great incarnation of this age and His unique contributions to the moral and spiritual development and social welfare of millions of people throughout the world. It is a unique study as no one else has as yet done such a research review. This publication is being published on the happy occasion of His 90th Birth Anniversary on 23rd November 2015 as the tribute of the 80 year old author who has been privileged to be His ardent devotee for the last 40 years as His devotee since 1971 and studying His spiritual and social movement as a quasi observer retaining his Identity as an independent sociologist.

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