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What's Your Angle, Pythagoras? Pythagoras Pythagoras Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras Pythagoras Pythagoras Selections Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans Pythagoras and the Ratios The Pennsylvania State University Studies The Cult of Pythagoras Homage to Pythagoras Iamblichus' Life of Pythagoras Pythagoras, the Immortal Sage Numerology, Or, What Pythagoras Wrought Psychological Thought from Pythagoras to Freud Pythagoras and the Early Pythagoreans Pythagoras Revived The Life of Pythagoras Pythagoras' Revenge Music and Mathematics How Plato and Pythagoras Can Save Your Life Pythagoras And His Theorem The Life of Pythagoras From Logos to Trinity The Pythagorean Sourcebook and Library Pythagoras Pythagoras Half a Century of Pythagoras Magazine Measuring Heaven The Life and Times of Pythagoras Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans Pythagoras and the Doctrine of Transmigration Pythagoras' ban of beans Brill's Companion to the Reception of Pythagoras and Pythagoreanism in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance The Dream of Pythagoras A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras and of Other Famous Men His Contemporaries, with an Epistle to Dr. Bentley about Porphyry's and Jamblichus's Lives of Pythagoras. By the Right Reverend Father in God William L.d B.p of Coventry and Lichfield Pythagoras the Mathemagician Divine Harmony The Golden Verses of Pythagoras and Other Pythagorean Fragments The Longest Struggle

No one who has ever lived has contributed more to the progress of mankind than Pythagoras. Without question the wisest man who ever lived, he was the first Greek to be called by the name of philosopher. Follows the work of animal rights pioneers Henry Spira, Alex Hershaft, and others that paved the way for the birth of the modern animal rights movement. University professor, psychotherapist and recovering former nightclub owner Dr. Nicholas Kardaras presents a mind blowing, reality rocking, and life changing approach to Greek philosophy. Having once owned celebrity-studded NY nightclubs where he had mingled with the likes of JFK, Jr., Uma Thurman and Tom Cruise, Kardaras would emerge from that glamorous-yet-self-destructive world to

discover the powerful and transformative teachings of his ancient ancestors. To his amazement, he learned that ancient Greek philosophy, contrary to popular misconceptions, was not a dry and academic pursuit, but a vibrant and holistic transformative practice. In How Plato and Pythagoras Can Save You're your Life, Dr. Kardaras breathes new life into those ancient teachings as he incorporates some of the most cutting edge advances in the fields of quantum mechanics and consciousness research to validate the insights and wisdom of the ancient Greek sages. As he guides readers through an array of contemplative practices designed to help them live a more meaningful life, Kardaras warns the reader to be prepared because they just might also "catch a glimpse of that trippy realm called "Ultimate Reality". This is the story of Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans, whose insights transformed the ancient world and still inspire the realms of science, mathematics, philosophy and the arts. Einstein said that the most incredible thing about our universe was that it was comprehensible at all. As Kitty Ferguson explains, Pythagoras had much the same idea - but 2,500 years earlier. Though known by many only for his famous Theorem, in fact the pillars of our scientific tradition - belief that the universe is rational, that there is unity to all things, and that numbers and mathematics are a powerful guide to truth about nature and the cosmos - hark back to the convictions of this legendary scholar. Kitty Ferguson brilliantly evokes Pythagoras' ancient world of, showing how ideas spread in antiquity, and chronicles the incredible influence he and his followers have had on so many extraordinary people in the history of Western thought and science. 'Pythagoras' influence on the ideas, and therefore on the destiny, of the human race was probably greater than that of any single man before or after him' - Arthur Koestler. Discover who the real Pythagoras was within the pages of this philosophical work of historical fiction. This controversial novel looks at the first philosopher from an unfamiliar perspective to most Western readers and scholars. El Koussa stands in the vanguard of a new generation of writers and thinkers who are bringing the rich and diverse history of the Phoenician culture to a new audience. "Here is a historical novel for the spirits in quest of awakening... Karim El-Koussa, or the literature in awakening." - Appeared in L'orient le Jour, Wednesday October 3, 2001. "Pythagoras is the quest of a Lebanon, its historical identity, and the spiritual identity of the Human Being.

This novel is an essay of religion, philosophy and science, brought together into the human consciousness." - "Appeared in the Magazine, issue of November 2, 2001: "On the 19th of December 2001, at the Lebanese Press Syndicate, the poet and thinker Saiid Akl, gave his 90th award to the young Lebanese author, Karim El-Koussa. He said: I'm very happy that I'm giving my prize to Karim... I'm indeed very proud of that work on the Great Pythagoras." - Appeared in As-Safir, December 19, and Ad-Diyar, December 21, 2001. In an interview with Said Akl in the magazine Al-Afkar, issued January 21, 2002, the notorious Lebanese poet stated: "In 2001, there appeared three books that brightened the year... the third book was Pythagoras by Karim El-Koussa, which speaks deeply about Pythagoras, of Lebanese origin, son of Saydoun (Sidon), and one of the world's giants who has greatly influenced the sciences and religions." In October 2005, the book received two official citations for achievement in Literature in the USA; one was bestowed by the Mayor of the city of Waterbury and the other by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut. Numerology is the delusion that numbers have power over events. It is a descendent of number mysticism, the belief the contemplation of numbers can give mystical and non-rational insights into life, the universe and everything. 2500 years ago, Pythagoras originated number mysticism, crediting certain numbers with characteristics, through numerology, is a more recent invention that allots numbers, hence characteristics, to individuals. Underwood Dudley outlines here the history of number mysticism and numerology and gives many examples, including biorhythyms, Bible-numberists, pyramidologists and a plethora of others. His message is that numbers do indeed have power, but over minds not events. This is the only book that exposes this particular human folly, and requires no mathematical background beyond knowledge of numbers. Since wise people are in the habit of invoking the divinities at the beginning of any philosophic consideration, this is all the more necessary on studying that one which is justly named after the divine Pythagoras. Inasmuch as it emanated from the divinities it could not be apprehended without their inspiration and assistance. Besides, its beauty and majesty so surpasses human capacity, that it cannot be comprehended in one glance. Gradually only can some details of it be mastered when, under divine guidance we approach the subject with a quiet

mind. Having therefore invoked the divine guidance, and adapted ourselves and our style to the divine circumstances, we shall acquiesce in all the suggestions that come to us. Therefore we shall not begin with any excuses for the long neglect of this sect, nor by any explanations about its having been concealed by foreign disciplines, or mystic symbols, nor insist that it has been obscured by false and spurious writings, nor make apologies for any special hindrances to its progress. For us it is sufficient that this is the will of the Gods, which all enable us to undertake tasks even more arduous than these. Having thus acknowledged our primary submission to the divinities, our secondary devotion shall be to the prince and father of this philosophy as a leader. We shall, however have to begin by a study of his descent and nationality. An introduction to the life of the mathematician and philosopher, Pythagoras Half a Century of Pythagoras Magazine is a selection of the best and most inspiring articles from this Dutch magazine for recreational mathematics. Founded in 1961 and still thriving today, Pythagoras has given generations of high school students in the Netherlands a perspective on the many branches of mathematics that are not taught in schools. The book contains a mix of easy, yet original puzzles, more challenging - and at least as original – problems, as well as playful introductions to a plethora of subjects in algebra, geometry, topology, number theory and more. Concepts like the sudoku and the magic square are given a whole new dimension. One of the first editors was a personal friend of world famous Dutch graphic artist Maurits Escher, whose 'impossible objects' have been a recurring subject over the years. Articles about his work are part of a special section on 'Mathematics and Art'. While many books on recreational mathematics rely heavily on 'folklore', a reservoir of ancient riddles and games that are being recycled over and over again, most of the puzzles and problems in Half a Century of Pythagoras Magazine are original, invented for this magazine by Pythagoras' many editors and authors over the years. Some are no more than cute little brainteasers which can be solved in a minute, others touch on profound mathematics and can keep the reader entranced indefinitely. Smart high school students and anyone else with a sharp and inquisitive mind will find in this book a treasure trove which is rich enough to keep his or her mind engaged for many weeks and months. This anthology, the largest collection of

Pythagorean writings ever to appear in English, contains the four ancient biographies of Pythagoras and over 25 Pythagorean and Neopythagorean writings from the Classical and Hellenistic periods. The material of this book is indispensable for anyone who wishes to understand the real spiritual roots of Western civilization. Martínez discusses various popular myths from the history of mathematics. Some stories are partly true, others are entirely false, but all show the power of invention in history. Martínez inspects a wealth of primary sources, in several languages, over a span of many centuries. By exploring disagreements and ambiguities in the history of the elements of mathematics, The Cult of Pythagoras dispels myths that obscure the actual origins of mathematical concepts. Chosen as a major selection by Scientific American Book Club (Library of Science(R)) The celebrated mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras left no writings. But what if he had and the manuscript had never been found? Where would it be located? Two mathematicians, one American, one British, set out, unbeknownst to each other, to find the missing manuscript. Pythagoric life accompanied by fragments of the ethical writings of certain Pythagoreans in the Doric dialect and a collection of Pythagoric sentences from Stobaeus and others. In ancient tradition, Pythagoras emerges as a wise teacher, an outstanding mathematician, an influential politician, and as a religious and ethical reformer. This volume offers a comprehensive study of Pythagoras, Pythagoreanism, and the early Pythagoreans through an analysis of the many representations of the individual and his followers. An ancient Greek boy, Pythagoras, helps his cousins produce pleasant music when he adjusts the mathematical ratios between the part of their pipes and lyres, knowledge he would later use to become a famous philosopher. Divine Harmony describes Pythagorass wanderings in ancient Phoenicia, Egypt, Babylon, and Greece, and explores key Pythagorean ideas as taught at his scholarly community in southern Italy. This fascinating study of the sixth-century Greek scientist and mystic includes illustrations, a map, a new introduction, and an updated bibliography. Drawing on the writings of Pythagorass disciples, the authors present a lively portrait of a man whose ideas continue to resonate. The Pythagorean idea that number is the key to understanding reality inspired Neoplatonist philosophers in the fourth and fifth centuries to develop theories

in physics and metaphysics based on mathematical models. The theories produced by this revived interest in Pythagoreanism were to becomeinfluential in medieval and early modern philosophy, and this book makes use of some newly-discovered evidence to examine for the first time the development of those theories. The mythical narrative of transmigration tells the story of myriad wandering souls, each migrating from body to body along a path of recurrence amid the becoming of the All. In this highly original study, James Luchte explores the ways in which the concept of transmigration is a central motif in Pythagoras' philosophy, representing its fundamental meaning. Luchte argues that the many strands of the tale of transmigration come together in the Pythagorean philosophical movement, revealing a unity in which, for Pythagoreans, existence and eschatology are separated only by forgetfulness. Such an interpretation that seeks to retrieve the unity of Pythagorean thought goes against the grain of a long-standing tradition of interpretation that projects upon Pythagoras the segregation of 'mysticism' and 'science'. Luchte lays out an alternative interpretation of Pythagorean philosophy as magical in the sense that it orchestrates a holistic harmonization of theoria and praxis and through this reading discloses the radical character of Pythagorean philosophy. For the first time, the reader can have a synoptic view of the reception of Pythagoras and Pythagoreanism in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, East and West, in a multicultural perspective. All the major themes of Pythagoreanism are addressed, from mathematics, number philosophy and metaphysics to ethics and religious thought. In ancient Greece, young Pythagoras discovers a special number pattern (the Pythagorean theorem) and uses it to solve problems involving right triangles. Pythagoras made influential contributions to philosophy and religion in the late 6th century BC. He is often revered as a great mathematician and scientist and is best known for the Pythagorean Theorem which bears his name. However; because legend and obfuscation cloud his work even more than that of the other pre-Socratic philosophers; one can give only a tentative account of his teachings; and some have questioned whether he contributed much to mathematics or natural philosophy. Many of the accomplishments credited to Pythagoras may actually have been accomplishments of his colleagues and successors. Some accounts mention that the philosophy associated with

Pythagoras was related to mathematics and that numbers were important. It was said that he was the first man to call himself a philosopher; or lover of wisdom; and Pythagorean ideas exercised a marked influence on Plato; and through him; all of Western philosophy. Surviving fragments of information about Pythagoras (born ca. 570 BCE) gave rise to a growing set of legends about this famous sage and his followers, whose reputations throughout Antiquity and the Middle Ages have never before been studied systematically. This book is the first to examine the unified concepts of harmony, proportion, form, and order that were attributed to Pythagoras in the millennium after his death and the important developments to which they led in art, architecture, mathematics, astronomy, music, medicine, morals, religion, law, alchemy, and the occult sciences. In this profusely illustrated book, Christiane L. Joost-Gaugier sets out the panorama of Pythagoras's influence and that of Christian and Jewish thinkers who followed his ideas in the Greek, Roman, early Christian, and medieval worlds. In illuminating this tradition of thought, Joost-Gaugier shows how the influence of Pythagoreanism was far broader than is usually realized, and that it affected the development of ancient and medieval art and architecture from Greek and Roman temples to Gothic cathedrals.Joost-Gaugier demonstrates that Pythagoreanism--centered on the dim memory of a single person that endured for centuries and grew ever-greater--inspired a new language for artists and architects, enabling them to be "modern." A critical evaluation of the doctrine of the Trinity, tracing its development and investigating its intellectual, philosophical and theological background. A fascinating portrait of the Pythagorean tradition, including a substantial account of the Neo-Pythagorean revival, and ending with Johannes Kepler on the threshold of modernism. The timeless brilliance of this exhaustive survey of the best classical writers of antiquity on Pythagoras was first published in 1687 in Thomas Stanley’s massive tome, The History of Philosophy. It remains as contemporary today as it was over three hundred years ago. The text of the 1687 book has been reset and modernized to make it more accessible to the modern reader. Spelling has been regularized, obsolete words not found in a modern dictionary have been replaced, and contemporary conventions of punctuation have been used. Biographical sketches of Thomas Stanley and Pythagoras by Manly Palmer Hall, founder of the Philosophical

Research Society, have been included, along with a profound overview of Pythagorean philosophy by Platonic scholar Dr. Henry L. Drake. The extensive Greek language references throughout the text have been corrected and contextualized, and reset in a modern Greek font. Each quotation has been verified with the source document in Greek. An extensive annotated appendix of these classical sources is included. A complete bibliography details all the reference works utilized, and a small Glossary defines a number of terms, especially those from musical theory, which may be unfamiliar to the non-technical reader. This classic book contains a collection of sayings attributed to the great Greek philsopher and mathematician Pythagoras and his followers, amd will prove an interesting read for all. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork. Though known today primarily for the mathematical theorem that bears his name, Pythagoras was a mystically-minded philosopher with a particular interest in music, astronomy, cosmology, numerology, and the soul. This book paints a vivid picture of the world in which Pythagoras lived—and since the philosopher was so widely travelled that includes Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian civilization in the sixth century BCE. Along with chapters discussing Pythagoras's life and beliefs, as well as the lifestyle he advocated, there is a timeline listing important events from his life. Expanding on his 1993 monograph appearing in Italian translation, Hahn (philosophy, U. of Pennsylvania) surveys Pythagorean tradition from the sixth century BC to its influence on early modern math, music, and astronomy as well as its ideas on the occult, reincarnation, and vegetarianism--although Pythagoras left no written record. Indexed by ancient and early modern name, and by modern name. c. Book News Inc. Homage to Pythagoras collects essential documents by people at the leading edge of the sacred sciences today. These articles--both scholarly and sympathetic to the Pythagorean perspective--are proof of the contemporary interest in Pythagoras' philosophy as a living reality and provide a major addition to the field of Pythagorean studies and traditional mathematics. Contents: Introduction by Christopher Bamford "Ancient Temple Architecture" by Robert Lawlor "The Platonic Tradition on

the Nature of Proportion" by Keith Critchlow "What is Sacred Architecture? by Keith Critchlow "Twelve Criteria for Sacred Architecture" by Keith Critchlow "Pythagorean Number as Form, Color, and Light" by Robert Lawlor "The Two Lights" by Arthur Zajonc "Apollo: The Pythagorean Definition of God" by Anne Macaulay "Blake, Yeats, and Pythagoras" by Kathleen Raine About the Authors ROBERT LAWLOR is the author of Sacred Geometry; Earth Honoring; and Voices of the First Day. After training as a painter and a sculptor, he became a yoga student of Sri Aurobindo and lived for many years in Pondicherry, India, where he was a founding member of Auroville. In India, he discovered the works of the French Egyptologist and esotericist, R. A. Schwaller de Lubicz, which led him to explore the principles and practices of ancient sacred science. KEITH CRITCHLOW is the author of Order in Space; and Time Stands Still. A painter, Critchlow discovered geometry intuitively. A period of intensive geometric practice and work with Buckminster Fuller led him to recognize that the universal principles of geometry are revealed and confirmed both by the area of design where art and mathematics meet and in the study of nature and ancient and medieval sacred cosmological architecture of temples, cathedrals, and mosques. He has been a senior lecturer at the Architectural Association in London and taught Islamic Art at the Royal College of Art. He has also participated as geometer in various sacred architectural projects, and is a cofounder of Temenos, a journal devoted to the arts and imagination, and Kairos, a society that investigates, studies, and promotes traditional values of art and science. ARTHUR ZAJONC is Professor of Physics at Amherst College, where his research has concerned the nature of light and the experimental foundations of quantum mechanics. He has also taught and written extensively on interdisciplinary aspects of science, the history of science, culture, and spirituality, especially the works of Goethe and Rudolf Steiner. He is the author Catching the Light and The New Physics and Cosmology, featuring dialogues with the Dalai Lama. He has been a visiting scientist at many laboratories and was a Fulbright professor. ANNE MACAULAY lives in Scotland where she has, for many years, studied the origins of the alphabet, the history of the guitar, the figure of Apollo, and other mysteries surrounding Pythagorean thought. She has lectured at Research into Lost Knowledge Organization (RILKO) and was

a trustee of the Salisbury Center in Edinburgh. KATHLEEN RAINE was a British poet with an international reputation as a scholar of the imagination. A renowned student of William Blake, a penetrating critic, and a profound autobiographer, she wrote numerous books and articles. Kathleen Raine was a cofounder and the editor of Temenos. From Ancient Greek times, music has been seen as a mathematical art, and the relationship between mathematics and music has fascinated generations. This collection of wide ranging, comprehensive and fully-illustrated papers, authorized by leading scholars, presents the link between these two subjects in a lucid manner that is suitable for students of both subjects, as well as the general reader with an interest in music. Physical, theoretical, physiological, acoustic, compositional and analytical relationships between mathematics and music are unfolded and explored with focus on tuning and temperament, the mathematics of sound, bell-ringing and modern compositional techniques. One of the most important mathematical theorems is named after Pythagoras of Samos, but this semi-mythical Greek sage has more to offer than formulas. He is said to have discovered the numerical nature of the basic consonances and transposed the musical proportions to the cosmos, postulating a "harmony of the spheres." He may have coined the words "cosmos" and "philosophy." He is also believed to have taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls and therefore to have advised a vegetarian diet. Ancient legends have Pythagoras conversing with dogs, bears, and bulls. A distinctly Pythagorean way of life, including detailed ritual regulations, was observed by his disciples, who were organized as a secret society. Later, Pythagorean and Platonic teachings became fused. In this Platonized form, Pythagoreanism has remained influential through medieval Christianity and the Renaissance down to the present. Christoph Riedweg's book is an engaging introduction to the fundamental contributions of Pythagoras to the establishment of European culture. To penetrate the intricate maze of lore and ascertain what history can tell us about the philosopher, Riedweg not only examines the written record but also considers Pythagoras within the cultural, intellectual, and spiritual context of his times. The result is a vivid overview of the life and teachings of a crucial Greek thinker and his most important followers. At a moment of great discovery, one Big Idea can change the world... Pythagoras was arguably the first 'genius' of Western

culture, establishing a blend of high intellect and high lunacy, both of which have become recurrent features of this scholarly heritage.Most memorably, he created the Pythagorean Theorem, and established the concept of proofs in mathematics. Less well known was the religion he founded which forbade his disciples from eating beans or stepping over fallen poles! Pythagoras & His Theorem tells the remarkable story of the life of this poorly understood genius and the transformation his work brought about in mathematics. Pythagoras' Big Idea is presented in an accessible and enthralling way, providing an explanation of the meaning of his work, its historical and scientific context, and significance for the world in which we live. The Big Idea series is a fascinating look at the greatest advances in our scientific history, and at the men and women who made these fundamental breakthroughs. Pythagoras lured, flattered, and controlled animals by the power of his voice, even a bean-eating ox! For he enjoyed the same dominion over nature as Orpheus, possessor of the phorminx, symbol of the sevenfold mystery of initiation. He persuaded an ox to renounce eating beans by merely whispering in the animal's ear, and a she-bear to give up eating human flesh. He also forced a white eagle to descend from the clouds, and subdued him by stroking him gently with the hand, and by talking to him. The Samian Philosopher exhorted his disciples to abstain from beans on account of several different reasons. The rationale for this proscription is explained from eight different perspectives: 1. A physiological explanation: Fava beans produce flatulence, which is disturbing to those who seek mental calm, particularly before sleep. 2. A pathological explanation: Beans may cause acute haemolytic anaemia in genetically predisposed individuals. 3. A political explanation: The ban of beans was meant to curb the itch for power and profit associated with public office. 4. An unclean explanation: As beans were slang for testicles, Empedocles perpetuated their prohibition to temper sexual pursuits. 5. A mystical explanation: Aristotle believed that the reason for the ban is because beans bind souls to earth. 6. A biochemical explanation: The high nitrogen contents of beans makes their protein border on the animal kingdom. 7. An esoteric explanation: Their magnetism dulls the inner man and stifles the psychic man, says Blavatsky. 8. An etymological explanation: The name of the bean itself gives away the true reason for its notable ban by the Samian

Master. Truth is wiser than the wise. The antipathy that sometimes exists even among kindred substances is clearly demonstrated in the case of the Mexican pomegranate. Milo of Croton holds the pomegranate or matter tightly in one hand, while extending the other in prayer to the goddess of matter. The difference between the bells of the heathen worshippers, and the bells and pomegranates of the Jewish worship is also explained. The old Athenians loved beans so much that they even worshipped a Bean-Man. But those initiated to the Eleusinian Mysteries were ordered to abstain from domestic birds, fishes, beans, pomegranates, and apples, says Porphyry. Claims that Pythagoras was not a strict vegetarian are counterbalanced by Apollonius Tyanaeus: Counterpoise 1. The story of the fishermen as retold by Porphyry suggests that Pythagoras absolutely abstained from fish. Counterpoise 2. Eudoxus maintains that Pythagoras not only abstained from animal flesh, he also kept clear of butchers and hunters. Counterpoise 3. Apollonius of Tyana, more Pythagorean than Pythagoras himself, has always maintained his purity by shunning animal flesh as well as animal clothing. Counterpoise 4. Following Pythagoras' example, Apollonius sacrificed a bull made out of frankincense. Counterpoise 5. Noting that men and beans arose out of putrefaction, Pythagoras forbid the consumption of beans as well as of human flesh. Counterpoise 6. Five centuries later, the Cappadocian Adept sternly rebuked the gladiatorial barbarities of the Athenians that were taking place in the Theatre of Dionysus Eleuthereus on the southern slope of their Acropolis. Counterpoise 7. He provided evidence of the utter futility of human sacrifices and of cocks, pigs, and bulls being unworthy vehicles of divination. The ban of beans is far older than Pythagoras, as evidenced by the Orphic Hymn to Earth, where the sacrificer is ordered to fumigate from every kind of seed, except beans and aromatics.