

The Masnavi I Manavi Of Rumi Complete 6 Books

This classic comes to life in this professionally published, edited, and reprinted version of the complete six volumes of the famous Rumi's works. Students, children, and adults have enjoyed this Sufi Mystic that lived hundreds of years ago and is well known around the world for producing some of the best poetry on life, living, religion, etc. the world has ever known. This is not a blurred, misspelled facsimile of this book. It is a professional edition of the book and is clear and easy to read just as Rumi would have written it yesterday. (C) B. Bey All Rights Reserved.

The Masnavi, written by Mawlana Jalal Al-Din Muhammad Rumi at age 54 in 1258 until his death in 1273, is one of the most famous and best-loved Sufi texts ever written. Comprised of six books and over 25,000 verses, The Masnavi is a collection of poems and stories that teaches Sufis how to reach their Union with God. Rumi described the book as "the roots of the roots of the roots of the Faith." Filled to the brim with stories, anecdotes, lessons, and beautiful poetry, this version of The Masnavi contains the six books abridged, and was translated by E.H. Whinfield in 1898. JALAL AD-DIN MUHAMMAD RUMI (1207-1273) was a Persian Muslim theologian, poet, jurist, and Sufi mystic who taught peace between all religions, promoting tolerance and harmony. Born in the village of Wakhsh in greater Balkh (now Tajikistan), Rumi lived out most of his life in the Anatolian city of Konya. After his father's death, Rumi became the head of a madrasa, or religious school, and continued to learn and preach his father's mystical doctrines. Rumi taught that man had been separated from God, but his greatest desire was to reach God once more through music, dance, poetry and art, all of which is reflected in his many writings. His most famous work is the Matanwiye Manawi, or Spiritual Couplets, regarded by many as the Persian Qu'ran. Rumi's grave is still a place of pilgrimage in present-day Turkey.

2007 is the "Year of Rumi," and who better than Coleman Barks, Rumi's unlikely, supremely passionate ambassador, to mark the milestone of this great poet's 800th birthday? Barks, who was recently awarded an honorary doctorate in Persian language and literature by the University of Tehran for his thirty years of translating Rumi, has collected and translated ninety new poems, most of them never published before in any form. The result is this beautiful edition titled Rumi: Bridge to the Soul. The "bridge" in the title is a reference to the Khajou Bridge in Isphahan, Iran, which Barks visited with Robert Bly in May of 2006—a trip that in many ways prompted this book. The "soul bridge" also suggests Rumi himself, who crosses cultures and religions and brings us all together to listen to his words, regardless of origin or creed. Open this book and let Rumi's poetry carry you into the interior silence and joy of the spirit, the place that unites conscious knowing with a deeper, more soulful understanding.

Rowdy, ecstatic, and sometimes stern, these teaching stories and fables reveal new and very human properties in

Rumi's vision. Included here are the notorious "Latin parts" that Reynold Nicholson felt were too unseemly to appear in English in his 1920s translation. For Rumi, anything that human beings do#8212however compulsive#8212affords a glimpse into the inner life. Here are more than 40 fables or teaching stories that deal with love, laughter, death, betrayal, and the soul. The stories are exuberant, earthy, and bursting with vitality#8212much like a painting by Hieronymus Bosch or Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. The characters are guilty, lecherous, tricky, ribald, and finally possessors of opened souls. Barks writes: "These teaching stories are a kind of scrimshaw#8212intricately carved, busy figures, confused and threatening, and weirdly funny. This is an entertaining collection from one of the greatest spiritual poets of all time, rendered by his most popular translator. "The minute I heard my first love story, I started looking for you, not knowing how blind that was. Lovers don't finally meet somewhere. They're in each other all along."#8212Rumi

Jelaluddin Rumi was a 13th-century philosopher, mystic, scholar and founder of the Whirling Dervishes. He was also an inspirational poet, and this collection of his work shows the themes that underpin his verses - tolerance, goodness, the experience of God and awareness through love.

The Masnavi I Ma'navi of Rumi is one of the most influential works of Sufism, commonly called "the Quran in Persian". It has been viewed by many commentators as the greatest mystical poem in world literature. Its diversity, complexity and profoundness, the timeless themes of power, God, love and fidelity, together make the MASNAVI one of the most compelling and memorable spiritual works of world literature. Its author, the Persian poet and Sufi mystic, Maulana Jalalu-'d-din Muhammad Rumi (1207-1273), found his own religious order, the Whirling Dervishes. To many modern Westerners, this series of six books of poetry, translated by E. H. Whinfield, is one of the best introductions to the philosophy and practice of Sufism. These poems are plenty of very profound thought, and you will not leave this fantastic work without spiritual growth. Large print edition, easy to read layout, complete footnotes.

The Friendship Poems of Rumi is an elegantly illustrated gift book of the famous Rumi's poems, translated by Nader Khalili, that center on the meaning of friendship and its many beautiful meanings.

Jalaloddin Rumi's Masnavi-ye Ma'navi, or 'Spiritual Couplets', composed in the 13th Century, is a monumental work of poetry in the Sufi tradition of Islamic mysticism. For centuries before his love poetry became a literary phenomenon in the West, Rumi's Masnavi had been revered in the Islamic world as its greatest mystical text. Drawing upon a vast array of characters, stories and fables, and deeply versed in spiritual teaching, it takes us on a profound and playful journey of discovery along the path of divine love, toward its ultimate goal of union with the source of all Truth. In Book Two of the Masnavi, the second of six volumes, we travel with Rumi toward an understanding of the deeper truth and reality, beyond the limits of the self. Alan Williams's authoritative new translation is rendered in highly readable blank verse and includes

the original Persian text for reference. True to the spirit of Rumi's poem, this new translation establishes the Masnavi as one of the world's great literary achievements for a global readership. Translated with an introduction, notes and analysis by Alan Williams and including the Persian text edited by Mohammad Este'lami.

Reveals the sophisticated design of Rumi's Mathnawī, showing that this seemingly unstructured work both describes and functions as spiritual training.

Begun in 1262 AD, Masnavi-ye Ma navi, or spiritual couplets', is thought to be the longest single-authored mystical poem ever written. As the spiritual masterpiece of the Persian Sufi tradition, it teaches how to progress to the ultimate goal of the Sufi path - union with God. Jalaluddin Rumi was a poet and a mystic, but he was first a teacher; in these verses he draws the reader into the complexities of human love and separation and explains the path to divine love through the elimination of self-regard and worldly desires. Drawing on diverse sources from bawdy tales and fables to stories of the prophet Mohammed, these verses are brief in expression yet copious in meaning.

Jelalludin Rumi (1207-1273) led the quiet life of an Islamic teacher in the central Anatolia (modern Turkey) until the age of thirty-seven, when he met a wandering dervish named Shams Tabriz—through whom he encountered the Divine Presence in a way that utterly transformed him. The result of this epiphany was the greatest body of mystical poetry the world has ever seen, and the establishment of a spiritual movement that would eventually stretch from Africa to China, enduring to our own day. This collection of versions of Rumi by Andrew Harvey contains some of the master's most luminous verse, along with selections from his lesser-read prose works, with the aim of presenting a balanced view of his teaching that includes both the high-flying love of God and the rigorous path of discipline essential for those who seek it.

The Spiritual Poems of Rumi is a beautiful and elegantly illustrated gift book of Rumi's spiritual poems translated by Nader Khalili, geared for readers searching for a stronger spiritual core.

The Masnavi, Book Three OUP Oxford

From bestselling poet Daniel Ladinsky, a rich collection that brings the great Sufi poet Hafiz to Western readers To Persians, the poems of Hafiz are not “classical literature” from a remote past but cherished wisdom from a dear and intimate friend that continues to be quoted in daily life. With uncanny insight, Hafiz captures the many forms and stages of love. His poetry outlines the stages of the mystic's “path of love”—a journey in which love dissolves personal boundaries and limitations to join larger processes of growth and transformation. With this stunning collection, Ladinsky has succeeded brilliantly in capturing the essence of one of Islam's greatest poetic and spiritual voices. “If you haven't yet had the delight of dining with Daniel Ladinsky's sweet, playful renderings of the musings of the great saints, I Heard God Laughing is a perfect appetizer. . . . This newly released edition of his first playful foray into Hafiz's divinely inspired poetry is essential reading. . . . Ladinsky is a master who will be remembered for finally bringing Hafiz alive in the West.” —Alexandra Marks, The Christian Science Monitor

First Published in 2000. This text is a compilation of spiritual couplets and teachings of Maulana Jalalu-'D-Din Muhammad Rumi.

Download File PDF The Masnavi I Manavi Of Rumi Complete 6 Books

The Masnavi is a summary of the religious sentiments and doctrine of Islam as interpreted and modified by Muhammadan Mystics or Sufis. Includes 6 books, from works in 1898.

The Masnavi I Ma'navi of Rumi is one of the most influential works of Sufism, commonly called "the Quran in Persian". It has been viewed by many commentators as the greatest mystical poem in world literature. Its diversity, complexity and profoundness, the timeless themes of power, God, love and fidelity, together make the MASNAVI one of the most compelling and memorable spiritual works of world literature. Its author, the Persian poet and Sufi mystic, Maulana Jalalu-'d-din Muhammad Rumi (1207-1273), found his own religious order, the Whirling Dervishes. To many modern Westerners, this series of six books of poetry, translated by E. H. Whinfield, is one of the best introductions to the philosophy and practice of Sufism. These poems are plenty of very profound thought, and you will not leave this fantastic work without spiritual growth. Large print edition, easy to read layout, complete footnotes.

Mawlana Jalal al-Din Rumi's great poem, the Mathnawi, is one of the best known and most influential works of Muslim mysticism. Nicholson's critical edition is based on the oldest known manuscripts, including the earliest, dated 1278 and preserved in the Mevlana Museum at Konya. It remains the standard text and is provided with diacritical marks to assist the student. The prose translation, similarly, is intended to be an exact and faithful guide to the Persian. The three volumes of English translation can either be bought as a set, or individually; together they comprise a complete translation. Volume 2 comprises a translation of Books I and II.

Rumi the Persian poet is widely acknowledged as being the greatest Sufi mystic of his age. He was the founder of the brotherhood of the Whirling Dervishes. This is a collection of his poetry.

'Your soul each moment struggles hard with death - Think of your faith as though it's your last breath. Your life is like a purse, and night and day Are counters of gold coins you've put away' Rumi is the greatest mystic poet to have written in Persian, and the Masnavi is his masterpiece. Divided into six books and consisting of some 26,000 verses, the poem was designed to convey a message of divine love and unity to the disciples of Rumi's Sufi order, known today as the Whirling Dervishes. Like the earlier books, Book Three interweaves amusing stories with homilies to instruct pupils in mystical knowledge. It has a special focus on epistemology, illustrated with narratives that involve the consumption of food. This is the first ever verse translation of Book Three of the Masnavi. It follows the original by presenting Rumi's most mature mystical teachings in simple and attractive rhyming couplets.

Rumi's message is universal and his call is for the whole of humanity. Today, in our world which turned into a global village, problems such as epidemic coronavirus, conflicts, clashes and transboundary crimes also became global and they had more serious and quick effects at both national and international levels. Rumi's timeless wisdom can guide us

in individual, social and global contexts. We should not forget that as the family of humanity we are organs of one single body and passengers on the same vessel. When an organ of the body is hurt or a part of the vessel is damaged, the results will affect all of us. Therefore we can provide efficient service both to humanity and to the society in which we grew up by pursuing and internalizing the wisdom of Rumi, which will be the cement of unity among differences. If you are also in search of something, you will certainly find what you are looking for, as announced by that great guide. So, how about turning a page of his work on love, right now? Welcome all, to the eternal world of the pearls of wisdom. Rumi has become one of the best-selling poets in North America. Practically every biography highlights his encounter with Shams-i Tabrizi, the wandering mystic who became his beloved companion. Rumi had been a sober scholar, teaching law and theology to a small circle of students, but Shams turned him into a devotee of music, dance, and poetry. Then, after three years, he vanished, never to be seen again. It was Rumi's longing for the lost Shams that made him one of the world's greatest poets, celebrating him as the embodiment of the divine beloved. This book makes available for the first time in any European language first-hand accounts of Shams that have never been studied by Western scholars. When Rumi and Shams talked, members of the circle took notes, which were preserved and sometimes copied by later generations, ending up in various libraries scattered around Turkey; this book arranges them in a manner that clarifies their meaning and context, with notes and a glossary.--From publisher description.

The pen would smoothly write the things it knew But when it came to love it split in two, A donkey stuck in mud is logic's fate - Love's nature only love can demonstrate.' Rumi's Masnavi is widely recognized as the greatest Sufi poem ever written, and has been called 'the Koran in Persian

Philip Pullman, author of 'His Dark Materials' trilogy, has remarked that "after nourishment, shelter, and companionship, stories are the thing we need most in the world." This new collection of Rumi stories fills that need. This fresh prose translation of 105 short teaching stories by Rumi, which form the core of the six-volume Masnavi, explores the hidden spiritual aspects of everyday experience. Rumi transforms the seemingly mundane events of daily life into profound Sufi teaching moments. These prose gems open the mystical portal to the world of the ancient mystic. These stories include well-known and popular tales such as "Angel of Death," "The Sufi and His Cheating Wife," "Moses and the Shepherd," "Chickpeas," and "The Greek and Chinese Painters" as well as the less commonly quoted parables: "The Basket Weaver," "The Mud Eater," and "A Sackful of Pebbles." Rumi's voice alternates between playful and authoritative, whether he is telling stories of ordinary lives or inviting the discerning reader to higher levels of introspection and attainment of transcendent values. Mafi's translations delicately reflect the nuances of Rumi's poetry while retaining the positive tone of all of Rumi's writings, as well as the sense of suspense and drama that mark the essence of the Masnavi.

Rumi's great book of wisdom-infused poetry contain myriad lessons on the importance of faith, with the culture and lessons of spiritual, Biblical and Islamic teachings featuring strongly. In authoring his masterwork, Rumi quoted the Qu'ran, the Bible and several spiritual forebears. Wishing to align his poetry in order to tell tales of man and man's place in the world, Rumi drew upon a variety of religious and spiritual sources to create a poetic compendium of supreme profundity and depth. The Masnavi was praised as one of the finest works of mystical literature ever seen. It is in the Masnavi that Persia's place between the spiritual cultures of Asia and the Middle East is evidenced. Rumi himself, while undoubtedly an Islamic scholar of great ability, did not feel confined to the faith; he saw spiritual value in a range of disciplines, and asserted that the light of Mohammed's prophecy does not leave faithful Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians or other denominations behind.

The Masnavi may be called the Divina Commedia or the Paradise Lost of Islam – a summary of religious thought, a “Théodicée,” justifying the way of Allah to man, and a standard of religious feeling... E. H. Whinfield From the Introduction

All These Things Added James Allen - All These Things Added is a seminal work and an essential read by one the great new thought leaders British philosophical writer James Allen. Every soul-according to James Allen, one of the most popular writers in the fields of inspiration at the turn of the 20th century-hungers for righteousness. But only by eliminating the selfishness and darkness in our soul can we truly enter this Kingdom of God. How to achieve this? Through a process of self-analysis and self-examination. In order to eradicate selfishness, Allen contends, it must first be recognized. From the author of the bestselling As a Man Thinketh comes this enlightening guide to finding your better self.

HEARKEN to the reed-flute, how it complains, Lamenting its banishment from its home: "Ever since they tore me from my osier bed, My plaintive notes have moved men and women to tears. I burst my breast, striving to give vent to sighs, And to express the pangs of my yearning for my home. He who abides far away from his home Is ever longing for the day he shall return. My wailing is heard in every throng, In concert with them that rejoice and them that weep. Each interprets my notes in harmony with his own feelings, But not one fathoms the secrets of my heart. My secrets are not alien from my plaintive notes, Yet they are not manifest to the sensual eye and ear. Body is not veiled from soul, neither soul from body, Yet no man hath ever seen a soul." This plaint of the flute is fire, not mere air. Let him who lacks this fire be accounted dead! 'Tis the fire of love that inspires the flute, 'Tis the ferment of love that possesses the wine. The flute is the confidant of all unhappy lovers; Yea, its strains lay bare my inmost secrets. Who hath seen a poison and an antidote like the flute? Who hath seen a sympathetic consoler like the flute? The flute tells the tale of love's bloodstained path, It recounts the story of Majnun's love toils. None is privy to these feelings save one distracted, As ear inclines to the whispers of the tongue. Through grief my days are as labor and sorrow, My days move on, hand in hand with anguish. Yet, though my days vanish thus, 'tis no matter, Do thou abide, O Incomparable Pure One! But all who are not fishes are soon tired of water; And they who lack daily bread find the day very long; So the "Raw" comprehend not the state of the "Ripe;" Therefore it behoves me to shorten my discourse. Arise, O son! burst thy bonds and be free! How long wilt thou be captive to silver and gold? Though thou pour the ocean into thy pitcher, It can hold no more than one day's store. The pitcher of the desire of the covetous never fills, The oyster-shell fills not with pearls till it is content; Only he whose garment is rent by the violence of love Is wholly pure

from covetousness and sin. Hail to thee, then, O LOVE, sweet madness! Thou who healest all our infirmities! Who art the physician of our pride and self-conceit! Who art our Plato and our Galen! Love exalts our earthly bodies to heaven, And makes the very hills to dance with joy! O lover, 'twas love that gave life to Mount Sinai, When "it quaked, and Moses fell down in a swoon." Did my Beloved only touch me with his lips, I too, like the flute, would burst out in melody. But he who is parted from them that speak his tongue, Though he possess a hundred voices, is perforce dumb. When the rose has faded and the garden is withered, The song of the nightingale is no longer to be heard.

Rumi (1207-1273) was a Persian jurist and theologian best known for being perhaps the finest of all Sufi poets. His writings have been widely translated and remain especially popular in Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan. Though written from a Sufi perspective, Rumi's poems on spiritual growth—here collected and edited by F. Hadland Davis and first published in 1907—cross all cultural and religious bounds, and can still be heard today in many secular and religious settings. The Persian Mystics: Jalalu'd-din Rumi includes selections from some of Rumi's most famous works, the "Divani Shamsi Tabriz" and the "Masnavi," as well as passages on his life and work, and the origin and nature of Sufism. FREDERICK HADLAND DAVIS is also the author of The Persian Mystics: Jami (1908) and Myths and Legends of Japan (1912), both available from Cosimo.

The king of Khur?s?n, 'Al?'u-'d-D?n Muhammed, Khurrem-Sh?h, uncle of Jel?lu-'d-D?n Muhammed Kh?'rezm-Sh?h, and the proudest, as he was the most handsome man of his time, gave his daughter, Melika'i-Jih?n (Queen of the World), as to the only man worthy of her, to Jel?lu-'d-D?n Huseyn, el Khat?b?, of the race of Ab?-Bekr. An ancestor of his was one of the original Muslim conquerors of Khur?s?n. He was himself very virtuous and learned, surrounded with numerous disciples. He had not married until then; which gave him many an anxious and self-accusing thought. He himself, the king, the king's daughter, and the king's Vaz?r were all four warned in a dream by the Prince of the Apostles of God (Muhammed) that he should wed the princess; which was done. He was then thirty years old. In due course, nine months afterwards, a son was born to him, and was named Bah?'u-'d-D?n Muhammed. He is commonly mentioned as Bah?'u-'d-D?n Veled. When adolescent, this latter was so extremely learned that the family of his mother wished to raise him to the throne as king; but this he utterly rejected. By the divine command, as conveyed in the selfsame night, and in an identical dream, to three hundred of the most learned men of the city of Balkh, the capital of the kingdom, where he dwelt, those sage doctors unanimously conferred upon him the honorific title of Sult?nu-'l-'Ulem?, and they all became his disciples. Such are the names and titles by which he is more commonly mentioned; but he is also styled Mevl?n?yi Buzurg (the Greater or Elder Master). Many miracles and prodigies were attributed to him; and some men were found who conceived a jealousy at his growing reputation and influence.

This book is a study of the major works of Sufi historiography, which takes the form of collections of biographies. It provides a literary context in which one can appreciate fully the theological significance and historical value of Sufi biographies.

Jalaluddin Rumi's Masnavi-ye Ma'navi, or 'Spiritual Couplets', composed in the 13th Century, is a monumental work of poetry in the Sufi tradition of Islamic mysticism. For centuries before his love poetry became a literary phenomenon in the West, Rumi's Masnavi had been revered in the Islamic world as its greatest mystical text. Drawing upon a vast array of characters, stories and fables, and deeply versed in spiritual teaching, it takes us on a profound and playful journey of discovery along the path of divine love, toward its ultimate goal of union with the source of all Truth. In Book 1 of the Masnavi, the first of six volumes, Rumi opens the spiritual path towards higher spiritual understanding. Alan Williams's authoritative new translation is rendered in highly readable blank verse and includes the original Persian text for reference, and with explanatory notes along the way. True to the spirit of Rumi's poem, this new translation establishes the Masnavi as

one of the world's great literary achievements for a global readership. Translated with an introduction, notes and analysis by Alan Williams and including the Persian text edited by Mohammad Este'lami.

From Madonna to Deepak Chopra, celebrities have been recording and embracing Rumi's poetry for the past two decades, creating a resurgence of interest in this 14th century Sufi mystic. Rumi's Little Book of Life is a beautiful collection of 196 poems by Rumi, previously unavailable in English. Translated by native Persian speakers, Maryam Mafi and Azima Melita Kolin, this collection will appeal to Rumi lovers everywhere. This collection of mystical poetry focuses on one of life's core issues: coming to grips with the inner life. During the course of life, each of us is engaged on an inner journey. Rumi's Little Book of Life is a guidebook for that journey. The poetry is a companion for those who consciously enter the inner world to explore the gardens within--out of the everyday "world of dust"--through an ascending hierarchy that restores one's soul to the heart; the heart of the spirit; and in finding spirit, transcending all.

Rumi's great book of wisdom-infused poetry contain myriad lessons on the importance of faith, with the culture and lessons of spiritual, Biblical and Islamic teachings featuring strongly. In authoring his masterwork, Rumi quoted the Qu'ran, the Bible and several spiritual forebears. Wishing to align his poetry in order to tell tales of man and man's place in the world, Rumi drew upon a variety of religious and spiritual sources to create a poetic compendium of supreme profundity and depth. The Masnavi was praised as one of the finest works of mystical literature ever seen, and it is today emblematic of the Islamic Golden Age. It is in the Masnavi that Persia's place between the spiritual cultures of Asia and the Middle East is evidenced. Rumi himself, while undoubtedly an Islamic scholar of great ability, did not feel confined to the faith; he saw spiritual value in a range of disciplines, and asserted that the light of Mohammed's prophecy does not leave faithful Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians or other denominations behind. The six books contain lines of poetry interspersed with short tales. Many are Biblical, alluding to figures such as Moses or Pharaoh, while others concern Arabic or Sufi culture. Many of the stories contain a spiritual moral, or profess Rumi's central belief of tawhid (unity with God as Beloved) - a common characteristic is Rumi's unique reflections, and his eloquence at reworking existing folk tales. Maulana Jalalu'd-din Muhammad Rumi was born in the early 13th century in what is today Iran. Demonstrating a gift for words and language from his early years, his childhood was marked by the disruption of the Mongol invasion of Iran. This process which led Rumi and many others to relocate to Baghdad for their own safety. The sudden arrival of Persian scholars to Islam precipitated a blending of culture that would result in great accomplishments of art and philosophy. Today, both Rumi and the Masnavi are celebrated in Iran and the wider world. His teachings are present in many schools across Asia, with many children taught to memorize his most valuable and poignant verses. As his writings are not confined along sectarian grounds, Rumi's works are widely read all around the world, receiving praise for their wholehearted spiritual message. This edition contains the English translation by E. H. Whinfield, a scholar of Persian literature distinguished in his field.

The Masnavi of Jalal al-Din Rumi (1207-1273), a massive poem of some 25,000 rhyming couplets, by common consent ranks among the world's greatest masterpieces of religious literature. The material which makes up the Masnavi is divisible into two different categories: theoretical discussion of the principal themes of Sufi mystical life and doctrine, and stories of fables intended to illustrate those themes as they arise. This selection of tales is the most accessible introduction to this giant epic for the non-perisan reader.

The Persian poet and Sufi mystic Jeláleddín Rumi (1207-1273) found his own religious order, the Whirling Dervishes. His Sufi poems are amongst the most compelling and memorable spiritual works of world literature. Their diversity and profoundness had entertained generations of readers and profoundly shaped culture and literature. To many modern Westerners, Rumi's poems are one of the best introductions to the philosophy and practice of Sufism. Rumi's teachings are considered to transcend religious, national and ethnic borders. With these translations, other cultures and people in the world are now also approaching and understanding Rumi more deeply. His poetry touches the seeking and sense of wonder present in every human being. TWO TEXTS: 1/ The Masnavi I Ma'navi of Rumi (Complete 6 Books) translated and annotated by E. H. Whinfield. 2/ The Festival of Spring from The Díván of Jeláleddín translated and annotated by William Hastie. Easy to read layout, complete dynamic footnotes.

A collection of many lessons and discourses from Shams of Tabriz, the Sufi mystic and spiritual master who was the catalyst for Rumi's awakening. Rumi's son wrote, "After meeting Shams, my father danced all day and sang all night. He had been a scholar he became a poet. He had been an ascetic he became drunk with Love."

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