

**Introducing the manuscript of Sheikh Mohammad Bagher
Birjandi's treatise Nosah al-Esteghaseh men Malai'n Salasa**

“نصح الاستغائه من ملاعين ثلاثة”

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Abstract

Manuscripts are abundant with issues related to Islamic and Iranian culture. Manuscripts are in fact evidences of great scholars' works and they also represent our identity. Mohammad Bagher Birjandi was a great Shiite scholar who lived in early 20th century. He has produced several works in the realm of theology and each of his works represents Islamic culture. Some of his works have been published but some of them are available in manuscripts in libraries and document centers. One of his works that is available in manuscript is “نصح الاستغائه من ملاعين ثلاثة”. In this article we try to analyze different themes in the content of that treatise. Due to social and cultural importance of the above mentioned work, besides introducing his treatise, we try to analyze Mohammad Bagher Birjandi's ideas. The research method used in this article is descriptive-analytical. The findings of this research show that the author by referring to Quran and Hadiths and also previous scholars' fatwas has proved that ملاعين ثلاثة (three sins) “opium, shaving beard and wine” are forbidden. And his ideas in proving the unlawfulness of using opium has affected Ezz al-Din Shirazi's treatise on addiction and tobacco.

Key words: Mohammad Bagher Birjandi, Nosah al-Esteghaseh, manuscripts, Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence)

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