

Documents Information-English

1-Modares's Biography written by him in the introduction of his book *Osoul* (Principles) in Arabic

2-Modares's Biography published in *Eatela'at* Newspaper, Number 246, 1927 (1306 SH, 1346 AH)

3-A letter from Olema in Najaf to the Parliament (Majles) about introducing Modares as one of the five chosen Olema to join the second period of Majles. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

4-A letter from Olema in Najaf to the Parliament (Majles) about introducing five chosen Olema to join the second period of Majles. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

5-A page from Modares's book *Mabaahes-e Estes-haab* (A Discussion on Doubt and Certainty) written in Arabic. Modares wrote five book, including *Mabbahes-e Estes-haab*, as his final thesis for religious school to become a mujtahid. In this book, he offers strategies to make religious duties and responsibilities less complicated for Muslims. This book was stolen by a student, named ? Shakouri, in the City of Qom. He made a copy of all pages, yet, he was identified and had to return the book to Ali Modares. This copy still exists in the Religious School in Qom (February 2021), but it is not translated into Persian and is not taught to students

6-Another page from Modares's book *Mabaahes-e Estes-haab* (A Discussion on Doubt and Certainty) written in Arabic. Modares wrote five book, including *Mabbahes-e Estes-haab*, as his final thesis for religious school to become a mujtahid. In this book, he offers strategies to make religious duties and responsibilities less complicated for Muslims. This book was stolen by a student, named ? Shakouri, in the City of Qom. He made a copy of all pages, yet, he was identified and had to return the book to Ali Modares. This copy still exists in the Religious School in Qom (February 2021), but it is not translated into Persian and is not taught to students

7-A few sentences and a Quatrain written by Modares. Modares mentioned the name of four poet friends of him in this Quatrain

8-Sayyed Abd al-Baghi Modares's date of birth written on the first page of a Quran by Modares

9-A page from Modares's book *Neveshtan-e Ghabaaleh-kjat dar Fegh-he Islami* (Writing Deeds in Islamic Jurisprudence) written in Persian and Arabic

10- Another page from Modares's book *Neveshtan-e Ghabaaleh-kjat dar Fegh-he Islami* (Writing Deeds in Islamic Jurisprudence) written in Persian and Arabic

11-A letter from Modares to Hossein Modares, his nephew and student

12-A letter from Modares to Hossein Modares, his nephew and student

13-A page from Modares's book *Imam and Ma'moum* (Religious Leader and Religious Follower) written in Arabic

14-Modares's Handwriting on an envelope sent to Hossein Modares, his nephew and student

15-An instruction on *Tafsir* (exegesis of the Quran) written by Modares during his administration of Sepah-Saalaar School. Modares chose the father of Ayatolaah Taaleghaani to lead and manage this project

16- Fatemeh Baygom Modares's date of birth written on the first page of a Quran by Modares. He added: In the Name of God, The Compassionate and The Merciful; My dearest Fatemeh Baygom; the God be with you; I have three advice for you; First-never forget the daily prayers and reading Quran; Second-Keep your father and mother in your prayers; Third-lead a frugal existence in your life

17-Modares's will written to Haydar Ali, the husband of his sister

18-A letter from Modares to his son, Sayyed Abd al-Baghi, written during his exile in *Khaaf Prison* near Kaashmar, Khorasan, Page one

19-A letter from Modares to his son, Sayyed Abd al-Baghi, written during his exile in *Khaaf Prison* near Kaashmar, Khorasan, Page two

20-A letter from *Jameeyat-e Nehzat-e Eghtesaad* (Economic Movement Society) supporting Modares's suggestion in the Parliament for: 1-the prohibition of importing luxury goods, 2-the facilitation of the mercantile affairs, 3-the fortification of domestic manufacturing

21-A telegraph from *Jameeyat-e Nehzat-e Eghtesaad* (Economic Movement Society) supporting Modares's suggestion in the Parliament for: 1-the prohibition of importing luxury goods, 2-the facilitation of the mercantile affairs, 3-the fortification of domestic manufacturing

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26-A telegraph from people to Sayyed Hasan Modares and Mohammad Mosadegh to complaint about military commanders' interference in election for the Representatives in Majles (The Parliament). The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

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33-A letter from Sayyed Morteza Haashemi on behalf of *Sadr School* in Isfahan to Modares requesting Modares's biography

34-A telegraph from Olema, during their protest in the City of Qom, to Sayyed Hasan Modares and Mohammad Mosadegh to complaint about military commanders' interference in election for the Representatives in Majles (The Parliament). One of the leaders of the protest was Mirza Haashem Aushtiyani. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

35-A letter from Mostofi al-Mamaalek, Prime minister, to Moa'azed al-Saltaneh, assistant director of the ministry of foreign affairs, regarding his meeting with the Bolsheviks Government to ask for the evacuation of Russian army from northern region of Iran. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

36- Another letter from Mostofi al-Mamaalek, Prime minister, to Moa'azed al-Saltaneh, assistant director of the ministry of foreign affairs, regarding his meeting with the Bolsheviks Government to discuss Iran's share of the Caspian Sea and its resources. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

37-A letter from Modares to the speaker of the Parliament during the 6th period requesting explanation about people who were arrested, the number of political detainees, and the reason for their arrest. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

- 38-A letter from Aukhound-e Khorasani, Abd-allah Maazandarani, and Naeeni regarding the legitimacy of the Constitutional Movement and its lawfulness based on Sahri's law. This documents belongs to Javaad Haj-Zavaar's family, kept in Tehran
- 39-A letter from Modares to Moshaar al-Saltaneh regarding assisting an unprivileged man, named Gholaam Ali from the City of Sanglaj, with financial aid. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran
- 40-A letter from Mr. Sharghi, *Paars Newspaper* editor-in-chief, to Ali Modares regarding publishing Sayyed Hasan Modares's biography in *Paars*
- 41-Another letter from Mr. Sharghi, *Paars Newspaper* editor-in-chief, to Ali Modares regarding publishing Sayyed Hasan Modares's biography in *Paars*
- 42-A five-dollar receipts paid by Majles (The Parliament) to Sayyed Mehdi Auzarbyjani. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran
- 43-A short letter from Modares to Mo'tamed al-Molk, one of the Representatives of Tehran
- 44-Mostofi al-Mamaalek Impeachment by Modares, The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran
- 45-A letter from Iran's Political and Geographical Representative in *Bayn al-Nahrain* (Iraq) to Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding Modares's arrest by Reza Shah's officers. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran
- 46-A letter from Iran's Political and Geographical Representative in *Bayn al-Nahrain* (Iraq) to Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding imprisoning Modares and home arresting some other Reza Shah's opponents by his officers. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran
- 47-A letter from Modares to Nasir al-Douleh, Minister of Education, to introduce a physician to him
- 48-Modares's Credentials as the Representative of Tehran, signed by the members of the election supervision committee, Date: November 1923, Curtesy of Ali Taataari, presented in 110th Anniversary of the Constitutional Revolution Conference in 2017. Document provided by Mohammad Reza Mozafari
- 49-The inscription on Modares's grave written in November 1938 in Kaashmar, Khorasaan
- 50-Two pages of *Safarnameh-ye Khaaf* (Khaaf Traveler's book) by Hossein Modares, Sayyed Hasan Modares's nephew and student, after visiting him in *Khaaf Prison*, Kaashmar
- 51-The two last pages of *Safarnameh-ye Khaaf* (Khaaf Traveler's book) by Hossein Modares, Sayyed Hasan Modares's nephew and student, after visiting him in *Khaaf Prison*, Kaashmar
- 52-First page of *Safarnameh-ye Khaaf* (Khaaf Traveler's book) by Hossein Modares, Sayyed Hasan Modares's nephew and student, after visiting him in *Khaaf Prison*, Kaashmar
- 53-A letter from Sayyed Hasan Modares to his son, Abd al-Baghi, during Modares's exile in *Khaaf Prison*, Kaashmar

54-Reza Khan's impeachment by the Minority Group

55-A poem by Mohammad Jafar Deh-kordi written when Modares and his two sons visited Shahr-e Kord, Ghomsheh, and Esfeh

56-A letter from Hossein Macki, the speaker of the prime minister Mohammad Mosadegh, to Ali Modares, Modares's grandchild, about publishing four chapters of Ketab-e Zard (The Yellow Treatise) written by Sayyed Hasan Modares, second page

57-A letter from Hossein Macki, the speaker of the prime minister Mohammad Mosadegh, to Ali Modares, Modares's grandchild, about publishing four chapters of Ketab-e Zard (The Yellow Treatise) written by Sayyed Hasan Modares, third page

58-A letter from Modares to the Minister of Education regarding an orphan boy, named Sayyed Aboul-Ghaasem, asking for financial assistance and offering the boy a monthly wage for his expenses and education, Date August 5th, 1922. This document is kept in the National Documents Center in Tehran, Document provided by Fatemeh Ghazihaa

59-Mostofi al-Mamaalek's resignation from his position, the speaker of the Parliament, in the fifth period. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

60-Request for a confidential meeting signed by Modares and several other representative, written to the speaker of the Parliament. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

61-A letter from Modares to Ezz al-Mamaalek, Fars Finances Administrator, regarding a mother's difficulties with taking care of her children

62-A letter from Modares to Nasir al-Douleh, the Minister of Education, regarding a man named Ahamd Sotoudeh. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

63-Modares's letter introducing trustworthy candidates for the 6th period of Majles (The Parliament). This letter was published in Etela'at Newspaper during the election. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

64-Request for an investigation for beating Modares, Haeri-zadeh, Malek al-Shoa'ra Bahaar, and Kazerouni by Reza Khan's officers after his impeachment. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

65-A letter from the Ministry of the Interior about beating Modares, Haeri-zadeh, Malek al-Shoa'ra Bahaar, and Kazerouni by Reza Khan's officers after his impeachment. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

66-A letter from Modares regarding attending a meeting to discuss some issues with Reza Khan, the Prime Minister, in Majles (the Parliament)

67-A poem by Hossein Modares, Modares's nephew and sister, when he visited Ghomsheh (Shahrezaa), Isfahan

68-A poem by Mohammad Ali Ghomsheeh, known as Mahroum, when he visited Ghomsheh (Shahrezaa), Isfahan

69- A poem by Taaraaj Ghomsheeh, when Sayyed Hasan Modares visited Ghomsheh (Shahrezaa), Isfahan

70- A poem by Mohammad Ali Esfehee, when Sayyed Hasan Modares visited Esfeh, Isfahan

71-A poem in form of *Ghasideh* (Qasida) by Daavar-zani, commissioned by Mohammad Kaazem Haaj-Zavaar, to commemorate Modares after he was killed

72-A plan provided by Jameeyat Eslaahaat-e Asaasi (The Advocators of Fundamental Reform Society) to: persuade keeping Iran independent, prevent foreign governments from interfering with Iran's interior affairs, revising election laws, create regulations and punishments for the authorities who break the law or act without the Parliament's approval, sending students abroad to study, opening elementary and middle schools, and more. Date: August 31, 1921.

Sayyed Hasan Modares signed the third page of this paper: In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, I agree with the eighteen matters mentioned in this plan. 26th Dhu I-Hijja 1339 (Shahrivar 9th, 1300; August 31st, 1921), Modares

73-Majles (the Parliament) periods, 1st to 20th periods from 1906 to 1961

74-A letter from Britain's Minister for Persia to Moshir al-Douleh, requesting him to seize the initiative by blocking Sayyed Hasan Modares and several other individuals' activities against Britain and act upon their astringency toward laws and regulations about Britain. The Minister asks Moshir al-Douleh to include Reza khan in this plan. Date: October 25, 1920 (4 Aubaan 1299 SH, 12 Safar 1339 H)

75-A letter signed by seven representatives regarding 1919 treaty, three members of the Cabinet (Vosough al-Douleh, Nosrat al-Douleh Firouz, and Saarem al-Douleh) taking bribe from Britain, and their intention to hand full control of the Iranian army and finance to Britain. Sayyed Hasan Modares is well-known for his speech about 1919 treaty in which he officially announces unlawfulness of this treaty and the opposition of himself, most Representatives, and the people of Iran

76-A telegraph from Majles (the Parliament) to Sayyed Hasan Modares during his stay in Isfahaan, to invite him to Majles

77-*Osoul-e Tashkeelaat-e Adliyah* (The Principles of the Judicial System) written by Modares, Moshir al-Douleh, and Imam Jome'h Khoei, as a part of Iran's first constitution. The original document is kept in Islamic Consultative Assembly Library, Museum, and Documentation Center, Tehran

78-A letter from several Representatives to the Speaker of the Parliament. The letter emphasizes on the necessity of Representatives living in the states from which they were elected and to give a chance to the people to know their Representative better. Exact date is not written, 4th period of Majles (the Parliament)

79-Translation of a telegraph from Persian to English by the Britain Embassy to be presented to the Ambassador. In this telegraph Kaazem Khoraasaani and Sayyed Kaazem Yazdi write to Imam Jome'h Khoei and Sayyed Hasan Modares to confirm their support for the Constitutional Movement. They underline that a constitutional government protects people while autarchy is the enemy of the nation and the faith. Date: February 23, 1911

80-A letter from Reza Khan, Prime Minister, to the Speaker of the Parliament during the 5th period of Majles regarding going after Sayyed Hasan Modares for creating commotion and provoking people. The exact date is not mentioned

81-A letter from Ibrahim, the financial officer in Ghazveen, to the Ministry of Finance regarding the costs of keeping the political detainees in prison during the 1921 Coup d'Etat. The captives were Nasir al-Saltaneh, Sayyed Hasan Modares, and Shaykh Hossein Yazdi. Date: April 7th, 1921

82-A letter from Mohammad Nezaami, the Head of the Army, regarding the imprisonment of Modares's assassins in 1924

83-A letter signed by Malek al-Shoa'ra Bahaar, Sayyed Hasan Modares, Hae'ri-Zadeh, Firouz Aubaadi, Mohammad Mosadegh, Haydar Gholi Heshmat, Mohammad Ibrahim Ahari, Mir Momtaaz, Sadegh Khajeh Nouri, Mohammad Moa'zami, Hasan Malek, Mohammad Taghi Taahaa, and Mo'tamed al-Toliyeh to the Speaker of the Parliament, regarding their motion of confidence for Hasan Mostoufi al-Mamaalek. September 1st, 1926. Fifth Period

84-A telegraph from Shaykh Nour-Allah Nakhaee Dae Fesharaki Ahghar, Hossein Modares, Sadr al-Olema Hashemi, and Aboul Hasan Brojerdi to some Representatives of the 6th period of Majles (the Parliament): Mohammad Mosadegh, Modares, Aushtiyani, and Firouz Aubaadi, Date: October 22nd, 1927. Nour Allah Nakhaee wrote a letter to Modares prior to sending this telegraph suggesting that Olema get together in Qom to discuss the current political issues. Modares answered that if you are seeking aid from the Olema in Tehran and the Parliament, you should come to Tehran. The gathering will be more fruitful if you talk to the Representatives in Tehran. Nour-Allah Nakhaee traveled to Tehran, but he got very sick and passed away in Tehran. The meeting never took place in Tehran or Qom after this incident

85-A telegraph from Hossein Mo'tamen al-Molk, The Speaker of the Parliament, during the period between the 3rd and 4th parliament. When the Russian army marched toward Tehran, many Representatives moved to Qom. In this telegraph, Mo'tamen al-Molk asks the Representatives to return to Tehran and perform their duties as the Representatives of the people.

86-A letter from Modares regarding legal action against the authorities and officials who accept bribes and perform illegal and unconstitutional engagements. He also mentions that he has no objection to Nayeab al-Saltaneh and his deeds. Date: November 12, 1913 (Aubaaan 12, 1292 SH; Dhu I-Hijja 1331 H)

87-A letter from some members of Majles (the Parliament) including Sayyed Hassan Modares, Mohammad Karim Vakil al-Ro'ayaa, and Moa'azed al-Molk suggesting the formation of the Senate. They explain that a Senate could create balance between legislative and executive branches and aid Majles to avoid immoderation when authorities decide on affairs related to the administration of the nation. Second Period of Majles 1909-1911 (1288-1290 SH, 1327-1329 H)

88-A letter from Abd-Allah Maazandaraani and Mohammd Kaazem Khoraasaani to Majles (the Parliament) regarding the Olema who were elected to attend Majles sessions. This election took place in May 1910 (Ordibehesht 1289, Jumada I-Ula 1328)

89-The summary of Modares's education, his mentors, his books, and more written by Ayat-Allah Shahaab al-Din Mara'shi Najafi. Date: ?, First page

90-The summary of Modares's education, his mentors, his books, and more written by Ayat-Allah Shahaab al-Din Mara'shi Najafi. Date: ?, Second page

91-Modares's family tree written by Ayat-Allah Shahaab al-Din Mara'shi Najafi. Date: ?, The third page of the same manuscript seen in number 89 and 90 slides.

92- A letter from Ayat-Allah Shahaab al-Din Mara'shi Najafi to Ali Modares, grandchild and author of *Mard-e Rouzegaaraan* (The Man of All Ages), regarding Sayyed Hasan Modares's family tree. Date:?

93-A manuscript by Ali Modares, grandchild and author of *Mard-e Rouzegaaraan* (The Man of All Ages), about *Doulat-e Movaghat* (Provisional Government), including Sayyed Hasan Modares, in Kermaan-Shah during WWI, and, Modares's role in fighting against intruders, Page 1, Date: Summer 2015 (1394 SH, 1436 H)

94-A manuscript by Ali Modares, grandchild and author of *Mard-e Rouzegaaraan* (The Man of All Ages), about *Doulat-e Movaghat* (Provisional Government), including Sayyed Hasan Modares, in Kermaan-Shah during WWI, and, Modares's role in fighting against intruders, Page 2, Date: Summer 2015 (1394 SH, 1436 H)

95-A manuscript by Ali Modares, grandchild and author of *Mard-e Rouzegaaraan* (The Man of All Ages), about *Doulat-e Movaghat* (Provisional Government), including Sayyed Hasan Modares, in Kermaan-Shah during WWI, and, Modares's role in fighting against intruders, Page 3, Date: Summer 2015 (1394 SH, 1436 H)

96-A manuscript by Ali Modares, grandchild and author of *Mard-e Rouzegaaraan* (The Man of All Ages), about *Doulat-e Movaghat* (Provisional Government), including Sayyed Hasan Modares, in Kermaan-Shah during WWI, and, Modares's role in fighting against intruders, Page 4, Date: Summer 2015 (1394 SH, 1436 H)

97-A telegraph from Reza Shah to Hasan Mostofi al-Mamaalek, the prime minister, regarding Sayyed Hassan Modares's assassination, asking to visit him and investigate the shooting. Date: October 31, 1926 (8 Aubaan 1305 SH, 23 Rabi'ath-Thani 1345 H) The original document is kept in National Documentation Center, Tehran. Copy of the document send by Fatemeh Ghaziha

98-A telegraph from Moshir al-Douleh, the prime minister, to the governors of all States regarding the closing of Majles (the Parliament) for three month by Mohammad Ali Shah. Some organizations breaking the law and their influence on some of the Representatives is declared as the main reason. Date: June 24, 1908 (3 Tir 1287 SH, 24 Jumada I-Ula 1326 H). The original document is kept in National Documentation Center, Tehran. Copy of the document send by Rouzbeh Ghahramaan

99-A letter from Sayyed Hasan Modares probably to a family member, Date:?, The original document is kept in Shahrdaari (the City) Museum of Gifts and Manuscripts in Milaad Tower, Tehran

100-A telegraph from Sayyed Hasan Modares to Prince Abd al-Baghi Mirza, reminding him about employees who may be sycophants. Modares asks Abd al-Baghi Mirza not to hire such individuals. Date: October 24, 1926 (1 Aubaan 1305 SH, 16 Rabi'ath-Thani 1345 H) The original document is kept in National Documentation Center, Tehran. Copy of the document send by Fatemeh Ghaziha

101-A proclamation from Sayyed Zia al-Din Tabaa Tabaa-ee, the Prime Minister, regarding a treaty between Iran and the Britain without explaining the content of the treaty. Date: March 27, 1921 (7 Farvardin 1300 SH, 17 Rajab 1339 H)

102-A letter from Modares to Mr. Amin regarding paying attention to two women and their ten children's financial situation after the death of their father. Dated: 4 Dhu I-Hijja 1342 H. (Tir 16 1303 SH, July 7

1924), Signed: Modares. The original document is kept in *Modares House-Museum*, Tehran. Copy of the document photographed from 1397 SH (2018, 1439 H) Calendar published by *Modares House-Museum*