# Earthly Astonishment and Heavenly Certainty

# The Role of Political Istikharah<sup>1</sup> in Iran and Middle East

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#### **Statement of the Problem:**

The rulers of Islamic lands in the pre-modern era have used the common methods of politics in their time and relied on their own political wisdom and their limited circle of advisers to manage their territory. This practice has been common in the politics of Islamic countries for centuries, and only the coming and going of governments and the rise to power of certain individuals with special spirits and attitudes caused minor changes in the course of political affairs. With the advent of modern times, however, a new age arrived. Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1213 AH / 1798 AD, ground breaking events such as the defeats of Iranians against the Russians (1218-1228 AH / 1804-1813 AD and 1241-1243 AH / 1826-1828 AD), and successive military defeats of the Ottomans and the great Mongols of India from the Europeans who entered the new era and were aware of its requirements, taught the Muslim rulers, that the logic of power and the exercise of political and military authority in the world have changed, and they have to associate with new governments, equipped with new European tools, and accept the realities the political world of that time. These rulers, who realized they did not have sufficient military and technological capabilities to face the European governments, were inevitably forced to establish relations with the Europeans through diplomacy. At the same time, a group of Muslim reformers, especially some statesmen, sought to identify their own weaknesses along with Europeans strengths to establish scientific, industrial, and military institutions, send young students to Europe, or attract European professors, craftsmen and military advisers, and increase the technological and military power of their lands to survive in the modern world. But this other world required institutions, tools, and most importantly, its own ideas. Gradually, various new European ideas and achievements were promoted among the Muslims of that time, and the modernist Muslim youth sought to modernize their societies by learning European languages, studying and translating Western literary works, and becoming acquainted with the cultural and civilizational manifestations of the West.

In the meantime, however, Muslim politicians and intellects themselves were divided into different groups. The modernists tried to solve the issues of their societies by adapting to the scientific and technological achievements of the West. On the other hand, another group were ignoring the modern times by denying Europe and its achievements, and counting the West and its civilization as an enemy. Some of them, like Naser al-Din Shah (1247-1313 AH /

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Istikharah is a prayer recited by Muslims when in need of guidance of God on an issue in their life.

1848-1896 AD) or Sultan Abdul-Majid I of the Ottoman Empire (1238-1278 AH / 1823-1861 AD) were trying to reach new Western achievements, while they still wanted to rule their nations with the same traditions that were common in pre-modern times. Apart from these groups, the governing bodies of Islamic countries were at a special time and in the midst of different events; those who did not have a sufficient and accurate knowledge of the conditions and relations of the new world, \_such as Fath Ali Shah Qajar (1212-1250 AH / 1779-1834 AD) who called himself *qibla* of the world, and advised Mirza Abolhassan Khan Ilchi, his first ambassador to the United Kingdom, to investigate whether London was a country and England was its capital, or vice versa?!\_ did not have the scientific ability or experts to use them to make correct decisions in the midst of global events. For instance, most of the kings of Islamic countries considered all efforts to realize the rights of the people and establish a new relationship between the ruler and former peasants (today's people) in the form of establishing a parliament or constitutionalizing monarchies to be attempts to overthrow them, and considered the legalization of the monarchy's procedures an attempt to weaken its basis. That is the reason why, they suppressed people's uprisings and movements in the worst possible way, and oppressed them in any way and by any means possible. Due to the individual nature of their government, these rulers did not completely trust anyone or anything, and in order to overcome their doubts or even public persuasion, they resorted to tools and methods outside the political process.

The National Consultative Assembly of Iran, which was established with the great efforts of the Iranians in passing the constitutional law during the reign of Muzaffar al-Din Shah (1313-1324 AH / 1896-1907 AD), was not tolerated by Mohammad Ali Shah (1324- 1326 AH / 1907-1909 AD), the tyrannical king who came to power after Muzaffar al-Din Shah, and bombarded the parliament (1287 AH / 1908 AD). According to the documents, Mohammad Ali Shah was worried about the order to bombard the parliament and asked a court cleric named Mirza Aboutaleb Zanjani (d. 1329 AH) to use Istikharah, the Islamic religious method, to see whether this was the right decision for him. Apparently, this was not the only case of resorting to Istikharah in order to be guided by the will of God. There are numerous reports of making important political decisions using Istikharah in the history of Islam and Iran, where many Muslim kings, caliphs and rulers, from the beginning of Islam to the present day, have made important decisions by resorting to Istikharah. Thus, they have not constructed the old and new Middle East by using political tactics, consultation and planning, but with Istikharah. Abbas Mirza (d. 1249 AH) constantly resorted to Istikharah in the middle of the battle with the Russians, and Muzaffar al-Din Shah, made all his decisions based on Istikharahs of a court cleric named Sayyid Ali Akbar Bahraini; all the dismissals and appointments of the country were in fact carried out by his Istikharah, who was himself the agent of the Prime Minister. A cleric named Ismail Behbahani took Istikharah for Naser al-Din Shah. There are also Istikharahs from Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. Many Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim kings and rulers have used this method before this time and continue to do so even today. Therefore, identifying this neglected aspect in the politics of Islamic countries can be considered as a new chapter in understanding the Middle East, which has not been much analyzed by scholars of politics, governments and their evolution, etc.

In addition to Istikharah, one can even mention other overt and covert issues and aspects such as political dreams, which have been the criterion for many decisions, or the reliance on

soothing religious superstitions. These are all examples that can be examined and evaluated in a more general plan.

#### **Theoretical Framework:**

The present study cannot be placed among the common and well-known research frameworks in terms of theoretical framework. Therefore, we have to design a specific theoretical framework based on historical data that occurred during the history of Islam and Iran.

Since the Qur'an was collected among Muslims and became a sacred book, early Muslims and then the latter Muslims considered this sacred text, as Paul Ricoeur<sup>2</sup> depicted it an entanglement of speech and writing, as Kalām-u-llāh (the direct word of God), which has no precedent in the Hermeneutic tradition of the People of the Book since ancient times. The Islamic tradition of considering this holy book, the Qur'an, as the word of God, caused to create an aura of pure sanctity to be woven around this it, so much so that Muslims, by the command of the Qur'an, lā yamsahu ilā al-mutaharūn, have considered themselves as the direct addressee of God's word in all periods and times. Especially since from an Islamic perspective, the Our'an has been and is a book that is a guide for all ages and periods, and nothing is needed by human beings, unless it is mentioned in the Qur'an. Hence, Muslim scholars gradually became as those who had a direct connection with the revelation in the form of a book, and were translators and interpreters of the meanings and references of the Our'an among Muslims, and Muslims would come to them to make sure that their words and behavior were approved and pleased by God. On the other hand, various political events and influential economic, social and cultural events of different periods had put Muslims in various dilemmas, and they did not know, for example, whether wars against the companions of the Prophet Muhammed or murdering them were right. They were confused as to whether the transformation of the Prophet's rule into a caliphate and the types of worldly rule, as Abbas Ahmadvand<sup>3</sup> has shown in his various studies, have anything to do with Islam. Hence, they resorted to the tradition of Istikharah with Qur'an with the intention of gaining peace. It is not known whether this method is based on the way in which the followers of previous religions, such as Jews or Christians, treated their holy books and applied a particular form of Istikharah. After all, in most of the six Sunni hadith books and the four Shiite hadith books, there are various narrations about the existence of the tradition of Istikharah among Muslims. Gradually, a group of scholars, under the leadership of Sayyid ibn Tawus (589-664 AH), began to compile and compose guidebooks of Istikhara with various titles. Although the author's studies in codicology show that the oldest available book in this field dates back to the middle of the sixth century, the emergence of two prominent Shiite and Sunni scholars, Mohammad Taqi Majlisi (1003-1070 AH) and Jalaluddin Suyuti (911-849 AH) made the writing of Istikharah, taking an Istikharah, and the influence of this custom so institutionalized among Muslims that the general Muslim public considered the practice of Istikharah an its special ceremony to be an important and inseparable part of their religious.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Paul Ricoeur: An den Grenzen der Hermeneutik: Philosophische Reflexionen über die Religion, Freiburg im Breisgau, 2008, S.95.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A. Ahmadvand: *Nahād-e Velāyat-e Ahdī dar Ḥelāfat-e Omavī va Asr-e Aval-e Abbāsī*, Qom 2011; Taḥavolāt-e Mafhūmī va Mesdāqī-e Estelāh-e Soltān, *Pažūheš-nāme Tāriḥ-e Tamadon-e Eslāmī*, Nr.2, 2012; Delālat-hāye Šāh va Šāhī dar Sarzamin-hāye Šarqi-e Ğahān-e Eslām, *Irannamag*, Toronto University, year 5, Nr.2, Summer 2020; The Origins of the Crown Prince System in Muslim History, in *the International Journal of Shi'i Studies*, Vol.3, 2005.

In addition, the historical connection between religion and politics among Muslims has led Muslim rulers to insist on using all the right religious aspects for their own inner peace or justification and to have as much influence as possible over the general public. In the meantime, Istikharah, as an important part of popular religiosity that is claimed to have deep roots in the original Islamic culture and provides the word and message of God when needed and according to the requirements of the day, is an important tool in legitimizing and perpetuating governments and political decisions of the rulers that leave no room for protests and, because it is the word of God, it gives peace and strength of heart to political decisionmakers to decide and act without any worries. When a Muslim ruler, by any name, caliph or king or sultan, commands, orders murder, dismisses or installs, and bases his decision on the will of God, there is no doubt for religious subjects or pretenders to be religious if the decision is right or wrong. However, most of the research conducted in the comparison between the two institutions of religion and politics among Sunnis or Shiites has tried to consider the center of gravity of the legitimacy of governments or rulers as the idea of the caliphate or the proxy of the Infallible Imam, unaware that the two basis of the caliphate or representation of the Imam is the starting point for legitimizing governments and rulers, and when they come to power with these pretexts, they will automatically find a spiritual position; to the extent that they can receive the word and message of God as directly as possible, depending on the circumstances and events, and act accordingly. This practice is still prevalent in many Islamic countries and in fact shapes the new form of those countries and governments.

Psychologically, the fact that a ruler was forced to resort to Istikharah in his decisions or to achieve his goals and those of his political colleagues by quoting dreams or miracles from religious leaders has various dimensions. On the one hand, the ruler or other political figures introduced themselves as devout Muslims, whose recourse to Istikharah was interpreted as a symbol of religiosity. On the other hand, by promoting such issues, it would provide a strong connection with the religious figures that were very influential in the society, as well as a way to silence the public who questioned each decision or political action. However, a new approach that has recently flourished in the field of cultural history studies, called the history of feelings and emotions, and one of its most interesting and important aspects is the study of the relationship between emotions and religion, shows that the rulers as individuals, with unlimited power, insecure to everyone and everything and considering anyone but themselves as enemies, were in fact individuals who due to various events and happenings had to first maintain their lives, their peace of mind, and their power, and also believe in the rightness of their decisions, so that they could then, through various means of propaganda and the use of gold, force, and sword, make alliances. Some reports and historical documents show us that, for example, Mohammad Shah Qajar (1250-1266 AH / 1834-1848 AD), truly found peace of mind by resorting to Haji Mirza Aghasi, and Muzaffar al-Din Shah, believed so much in the miracles of Sayyid Bahraini that during his travels to Europe, his son, Sayyid Hussein, was in charge of carrying his father's cloak so that the king would be safe under it from the lightning. New researches on emotions and excitements shows that today, unlike in the past, these emotions are a fundamental category of behavior or its infrastructure. These studies suggest that all human behaviors have bases such as fear, anger, rage, and jealousy. If in the past it was said that emotions and feelings occur within humans and have no external

manifestations, today's research<sup>4</sup> has made them measurable and recognizable; they even analyze the emotional implications of the behaviors of past human beings using various historical evidence, including personal writings, images, films, paintings, inscriptions, etc., and show their role and contribution in the occurrence of various historical events. If in the past it was thought that the differences between two scientists had only a scientific basis or that the military conflicts between two political leaders was based on national interests, now a historical approach to feelings and excitements has set a new spectacle to the eyes of the modern historian, with the help of which he/she can represent jealousy, stubbornness and malice of two people as the main cause of a scientific difference or a political or military conflict.

#### **Research Method:**

Based on the principles and theories of power and governance, we can indentify two ways of governing in the face of difficulties and high risk made decisions. In the first way, in the modern era, governments and politicians deal with crises and manage them based on the principles of wise politics in the modern world and relying on collective wisdom. In other hand, in the pre-modern era, certain traditional methods such as the ruling decision were used after consulting with learned and of course trusted advisors. Anyway, focusing on the cases and scope of the present study and its strong link with the popular attitude to the religion (here Islam) and especially the use of Istikhara as an important part of popular religion in Islamic societies, shows us that there is a third method or model in Iran and other Islamic countries in the Middle East in facing of crises of high risk decisions. In latter, the ruler, in order to satisfy himself, justify his important and fateful decisions and also to involve the courtiers and governmental officials, by attributing his decisions to God(through Istikharah), actually confronts crises in a way, neither traditional, nor modern. This method which we can call it decision making in the transition periods, forms a part of the decisionmaking of the past rulers-modern politicians of Iran and other Islamic countries in the Middle East. The present study, by identifying the most important high-risk decisions, will examine and analyze the process of their adoption in relation to popular religiosity.

Meanwhile, in the present study, our approach will be the history of feelings and emotions and the formation of specific mentalities of individuals from a psychological perspective. However, the necessity of extensive use of documents, reports and historical monuments will lead us to use historical analysis in our research, especially historical context analysis. At the same time, due to the nature and political implications of all issues, we will also use specific political science methodologies.

#### **Research background:**

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For e.g.: Lucien **Febvre**, La sensibilite et l, histoire: comment reconstituer la vie af affective d, autrefois?, *Annales d, histoire sociale*(1939- 1941), T.3, No.1/2, Jan-Jun.,1941, pp.5-20; Rob **Boddice**, The History of Emotions: Past, Present, Future, *Revista de Estudios Sociales*, 62:10-15, 2017; The History of Emotions: An Interview with William Reddy, Barbara Rosenwein and Peter Stearns, *History and Theory*, Vol.49, no.2, May 2010, pp.237- 265; Bettina **Hitzer**, Emotionsgeschichte- ein Anfang mit Folgen, in *H-Soz-Kult* 23.11.2011.

Most of the researches on Istikharah have been from the purely religious perspective, explaining the relationship between man and his God, and examining its accuracy or various types. For example, one can mention the entry "Istikharah" in the Encyclopedia of Islam, published by Leiden<sup>5</sup>, or the entry "Istikharah" in the great Islamic encyclopedia<sup>6</sup>.

However, there have not been many researches done from the perspective of the relationship between Istikharah and politics, or in other words, political Istikharah. Some few researches have sporadically mentioned certain individuals and specific political Istikharah, examples of which are presented below:

- Historical documents of the Qajar period: Istikharah and Mohammad Ali Shah Qajar, *Irannameh*, No. 7, spring 1984, pp. 502-516.
- Ahmad Tavakoli, "Some Istikharahs of Mohammad Ali Shah with their Answers", *Yadegar*, year 5, No. 8 and 9, March and April 1949.
- Javad Shaykh al-Islami, Spirits, "Characteristics and End of Mohammad Ali Shah", Political and Economic Information, August-November 2006, No. 227-230, pp. 216-233.
- Shahram **Sahraei**, "Mirza Aboutaleb Zanjani", Encyclopedia of the Islamic World, under the supervision of Gholam Ali Haddad Adel, Islamic Encyclopedia Foundation, Tehran, 1983 to date.
- Baqer **Aqeli**, "Seyyed Ali Akbar Bahraini", Encyclopedia of the Islamic World, under the supervision of Gholam Ali Haddad Adel, Islamic Encyclopedia Foundation, Tehran, 1983 to date.
- Saifullah **Vahidnia**, "In the Angles of History; Mohammad Ali Shah Istikharah", *Journal of the Faculty of Literature and Humanities*, University of Isfahan, Summer and Autumn 1966, No. 2 and 3, pp. 49-110.
- Shireen **Mahdavi**, "Shahs, Doctors, Diplomats and Missionaries in 19th Century Iran", *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol.32, Nov.,2005, pp.169-191.

### Literature:

Tu addition

In addition to the archival documents of the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Iran's Parliament; Turkish National Library; Qatar National Library; Libraries and Archives of London, St. Petersburg, Paris and Berlin; Travelogues and reports of tourists, businessmen and European political representatives to Islamic lands and Iran.

- Fereydoun **Adamit**, Ideology of the Iranian Constitutional Movement, *Political and Economic Information*, August-November 2006, No. 227-230, pp. 58-71.
- Mohammad Mohsen **Aghabzorg Tehrani**, *Al-Dari'ah al-Tasanif al-Shi'a*, published by Ali Naqi Munzavi and Ahmad Munzavi, Beirut, 1403 AH / 1983 AD.
- Muhammad ibn Idris **Hilli**, Al-Sarair, Qom, 1410.

<sup>5</sup> s.v, in the Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2nd Edition, E.J.Brill, Leiden, 1960-2002.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> By Abdul-Amir Salim, *The Great Islamic Encyclopedia*, under supervision of Kazim Musavi Bojnurdi, Tehran, since 1991.

- Muḥammad ibn **Babawayh**, *Man La Yahduruhu al-Faqih*, by the efforts of Ali Akbar Ghaffari, Jama'at al-Mudarresin, Qom, n.d.
- Muhammad bin **Hajj**, al-Madkhal, Cairo, 1401/1981.
- Ahmad **Ibn** Hajar **al-'Asqalani**, *Fath al-Bari*, Bulaq, 1301.
- Ahmad **Ibn Hanbal**, *Musnad*, Cairo, 1313 AH.
- Muhammad **Ibn Sa'd**, *Kitab al-Tabaqat al-Kabir*, by the efforts of Zakhaw and others, Leiden, 1321 AH.
- **Ibn Tawus**, *Fath al-Abwab*, by Hamed Khafaf, Qom, 1409.
- Muhammad **Ibn Abedin**, *Rad al-Mukhtar*, Bulaq, 1272 AH.
- Muhammad Ibn Majah, Sunan, by Muhammad Fawad Abdul Baqi, Cairo, 1952-1953.
- Abulfaraj **Isfahani**, *Al-Aghani*, Bulaq, 1285 AH.
- Mohammad Hassan ibn Ali **Etemad Al-Saltanah**, *Al-Maathir wa Al-Athar*, in forty years of Iranian history, published by Iraj Afshar, Tehran, 1984.
- Mehdi **Bamdad**, *Biography of Iranian Men in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries*, Tehran, 1978.
- Mohammad **Bukhari**, *Sahih*, Istanbul, 1315 AH.
- Ahmad **Barqi**, *Al-Mahasin*, by the efforts of Jalaluddin Mohaddes Armavi, Tehran, 1328
- Mohammad **Tirmidhi**, *Sunan*, by the efforts of Ahmad Mohammad Shakir and others, Cairo, 1977.
- Mohammad **Al-Hurr al-Amili**, *Wasa'il al-Shia*, Beirut, 1391 AH.
- Abdullah **Himyari**, *Qurb al-isnad*, Tehran, 1369 AH.
- Rasoul **Jafarian**, Administrative Jobs of Ulama in the Safavid Government, *Noor-e Elm*, November 1990, No. 37, pp. 120-145.
- Al-'Allama **al-Hilli**, *Mukhtalaf al-Shi'a*, Tehran, 1323. Lubab al-Albab, by Edward Brown, Leiden, 1906.
- Jafar **Hilli (Muhaghigh)**, *al-Mu'tabar*, lithography, 1318 AH.
- Yahya **Dolatabadi**, *Hayat-i Yahya*, published by Mojtaba Borzabadi Farahani, Tehran, 2008.
- Ahmad **Kazemi Mousavi**, the Status of Ulama in the Qajar Government, *Irannameh*, spring 1997, No. 58, pp. 199-228.
- Ahmad **Kasravi**, *Constitutional History of Iran*, Tehran 1319-1322.
- Ebrahim **Kafa,mi**, *Al-Misbah*, Tehran, 1349.
- Mohammad **Kulayni**, *Kafi*, by Ali Akbar Ghaffari, Tehran, 2012.
- Mohammad Baqir **Majlisi**, *Bihar Al-Anwar*, Beirut, 1403 AH / 1983 AD.
- Mohammad Ali **Moallem Habibabadi**, *Makarem Al-Athar*, Isfahan, 1976.
- Dost Ali **Moayer Al-Mamalik**, *Rijal*, Tehran, 1982.
- Muhammad **Mufid**, *Al-Muqna'a*, Qom, 1410 AH.
- Mehdi Malekzadeh, History of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution, Tehran, 1984.
- Yahya **Novi**, *Tahdhib al-Asma 'wa al-Laghat*, Cairo, 1927.

- Naser al-Din Shah's second travelogue to Europe, edited by Fatemeh Ghaziha, Publications of the National Archives of Iran, 1992
- Hidayet **Aydar**, Istikhara and Dreams: Learning about the Future through Dreaming, in *Dreaming in Christianity and Islam: Culture, Conflict, and Creativity*, Edited By. Kelly Bulkely, Kate Adams and Patricia M. Davis, Rutgers University Press, 2009.
- *The Dreams and Human Societies*, Edited By.G.E. von Grunebaum and Roger Caillois, University of California Press, 1966.
- Edmond **Doutte**, *Magie et religion dans l'Afrique du Nord*, Paris, 2007.
- Iain **Edgar** and David **Henig**, Istikhara: The Guidance and Practice of Islamic Dream Incubation through Ethnographic Comparison, *History and Anthropology*, Vol.21, No.3, 2010, pp.251- 262.
- T.Fahd, La Divination La divination arabe; Etudes religieuses, sociologiques et folkloriques sur le milieu natif de l'Islam, Paris, 1972.
- Amira **Mittermaier**, *Dreams That Matter: Egyptian Landscapes of the Imagination*, University of California Press, 2010.
- F.Sezgin, Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums, Frankfurt,1974- 1996.

# **Appendix: Some Istikharah Manuscripts**

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    استخاره نامه/؟ (عربی و فارسی) فهرست وزیری یزد (ج 4 ص 1273) نیل ش 2385
    فتح الابواب فی الاستخارة/ سید بن طاوس، فهرست آستان قدس ج1 ص63 (ش اخبار 190)
    الاسفار عن أصل الاستخارة/ محمدبن عبدالرسول برزنجی (تألیف 1089ق) فهرست ملی ایران ج10، ص63 نسخه ش1947
    رساله در استخاره، نسخه در کتابخانه آیت الله ... در کاشان (راجع نشریه نسخه های خطی 39/7)
    استخارات/ مجلسی، فهرست وزیری (ج3 ص 945) ش 1387
    هدایه المسترشدین (الذریعه 192/25)
    هدایة المسترشدین /؟ فهرست کتابخانه گلپایگانی (عرب زاده، ص 760 ش 160/20)
    مفاتیح الغیب/ مجلسی، فهرست گلپایگانی ص 682 ش 6601
    استخاره/؟ فهرست گلپایگانی ص 249 ش 166/6
    استخاره/؟ فهرست گلپایگانی ص 34
    امفاتیح الغیب/ مجلسی، فهرست آستانه ج 2 ص 196 ش 564/4
    طریقه استخاره منقول از شهید، مجله نور علم ش 4 ص 117 نسخه کتابخانه غفاری ـ خوانسار؟ ش 125/5
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13. مشورت با كلام الله = استخاره، فهرست أستانه ج 1 ص 373 – 374 نسخه ش 397/1
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نجف (تراثنا ش 73-74 ص 167 ش 14. كتاب الاستخارات، سيد بن طاوس در مكتبه امير المومنين عليه السلام -

15. مفاتيح الغيب/مجلسي، نسخه مكتبه مدرسه باقريه مشهد (تراثنا ش 24 ص 115)

16. رساله في أداب الاستخارة/ على بن يوسف العاملي، نسخه در مدرسه باقريه مشهد ش 322/2 (تراثنا ش 25 ص 116) 17. رسالة البلابل في الاستخارة، عنايت الله بن رمضان قيصري متوفاي قرن 10ق؛ نسخه در كتابخانه المالي Elmali در تركيه به ش 2756/2 معجم تاريخ التراث الاسلامي ج 3 ص 2322

18. مجموعه استخارات حضرت قطب عالم غوث اعظم شيخ عبدالقادر جيلاني، خزينه المخطوطات ج 1 ص 337

19. الاستخاره/ سید علی بن محمد علی میبدی یزدی ش 5/3 فهرست کتابخانه میبدی (بخش نسخ مشهد)، ج1، ص 133 و ش 14/3 همانجا ج1، ص 41

20. استخاره / مجلسی، ش 324 فهرست كتابخانه ميبدی (بخش نسخ مشهد)، ج2، ص48

21. الاستخاره/ سيد على بن محمد على ميبدى يزدى ش18، فهرست كتابخانه خاندان ميبدى (كرمانشاه) ص22

1298 انواع 22. مصباح المستخير / محمود بن محمد علوى فاطمى حسيني حافظ تبريزي معروف به سلطان القراء سال استخاره .... نسخه كاخ گلستان ش 960 (فهرست كتب ديني كاخ گلستان ص 932-933)

23. الاستخاره/ میبدی، عکسی 2300 و (فهرست عکسیهای مرکز احیا ج 6 ص 346) برگرفته از کتابخانه میبدی در كرمانشاه ش 18

24. مفتاح الغيب/مجلسى، فهرست مدرسه امام صادق عليه السلام – اردكان ص 28

25. مشكاه الاستشاره في احوال الاستخاره / عبدالبر بن عبدالقادر مص رى فيومي متوفاى 1071ق، معجم تاريخ التراث الاسلامي ج 2 ص 1524 (تصوير از جامعة الكويت 644/6)

26. استخاره نامه های منظوم/؟ فهرست افشین عاطفی ـ کاشان ص55 ذیل ش61

27. استخاره هاى منظوم قرآني/؟ فهرست افشين عاطفي ـ كاشان ص60 ذيل ش69/2

28. النجوم الزواخرة في استخارة المسافرة؟؟ /سيوطي، نسخه احمد ثالث ـ استانبول ش 597/26 – معجم التاريخ التراث الاسلامي - ج 3 ص 1604

2929/8، معجم تاريخ التراث 29. رساله في صلاه الاستخاره / عبدالقادر بن موسى جيلاني، نسخه در مكتبه خدابخش الاسلامي ج3 ص 1835

30. مصابيح المستخير/ سلطان بن محمود بن محمد علوى فاطمى تبريزى، فهرست ملى ملك ج 1 ص 682

31. استخاره نامه/ .. مكتبه مرعشى فهرست ج 35 ص؟ ش 13847/3

32. استخاره/ ميبدى راجع الى فهرست عكسى مركز احياج 6ص 170

33. مفاتيح الغيب در استخاره/ ...فهرست مسجد اعظم قم ص 610

34. البشاره في الاستخاره و چند رساله در استخاره، فهرست مسجد اعظم ص112

35. فتح الابواب في الاستخارات/ احمد بن طاوس، نسخه عكسى در مكتبه مر عشيه (راجع الى مجله ميراث شهاب ش 43-44 ص 252 )

36. رساله في الاستشاره بالقرآن/؟ فهرس مكتبه الشيخ على حيدر مويد ـ قم (نسخ آن رفته به آستان قدس) ش 186/4

37. رساله في الاستخارات و الاحراز /احمد بن سالم بن عيسى البحراني نسخه در المكتبه الشبريه في النجف، مجله الموسم س 1 ش 1 – 1981 م ص 210

38. استخاره مقرعه بروایات از امام صادق (ع) نسخه در کتابخانه دانشکده علوم قرآنی تهران نشریه نسخه های خطی 254/3 مجموعه ش 277/14

39. استخاره با قرآن، راجع فهرست مرعشى ج 33 ص 673

40. فتح الابواب في الاستخارات/ سيد بن طاوس، راجع مجله ميراث شهاب س 43-44 ص 252

41. راه نجات از سردرگمی ها – سید محمد حسین سجاد – انتشار ات سیب سبز – چاپ اول 1382 – 34 ص

42. استخاره/ سید علی بن محمد بن میبدی بزدی متوفای 1313ق، فهرست اشکوری (کدامیک؟؟) ش 18 و ش 15/9 و ش 14/3 (احتمالا مركز احيا باشد الله اعلم)

43. المنارات ... الاستخارات الماثوره عن العثره الطاهره / شيخ سليمان بن عبدالله ماحوزي بحراني (راجع فهرست اشكورى 194/6 كداميك؟ احتمالا مركز احيا)

44. النفحة العنبريه في الاستخاره ..../شيخ سليمان بن عبدالله ماحوزي بحراني (فهرست السكوري ش 194/7

45. رساله طریق استخاره / (راجع کتابخانه های پاکستان ج 1 ص 283)

46. مفاتيح الغيب/ مجلسي، نسخه شماره 122 ص 145 (نسخه در كتاب خانه ممتاز العلما ـ لكهنو)

47. استخاره/ سید علی بن محمد علی میبدی یزدی، فهرست میبدی – ص 132

48. رساله در استخاره، نسخه در كتابخانه ليدن هلند؟ به زبان فارسى نشريه نسخه هاى خطى 39/7

49. المنارات الطاهره في الاستخارات/ شيخ سليمان بن عبدالله ماحوزي بحراني (الذريعه 244/22)

50. عنوان الصواب في أقسام الاستخاره من الائمة الاطياب/ كرماني، نسخه مكتبه مرعشي ش4899

51. استخاره/ سيد هاشم قزويني، فهرست مجلس ج 23/2 ص 589

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52. الاستخاره/ محمد بن مسعود العياشي الفهرست شيخ طوسي ص 397
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                                 54. رسالة في الاستخارة/ عبدالله شبر آقاى رضا استادى تصحيح و چاپ كرده است
                     55. طریق استخاره معتبره/؟ راجع نشریه نسخه های خطی 164/5 در کتابخانه مجلس 2382/15
                                    56. دو طریقه برای استخاره، فهرست مجلس ج 13 ص 284 ذیل نسخه 4848
                                                           57. استخاره، فهرست گو هرشاد مشهد ج5، ص382
                                     58. طريقه استخاره، به فارسى فهرست گنج بخش ج1، ص 382، ذيل ش999
                             59. استخاره/ سيد هاشم قزويني، فهرست مكتبه مجلس ج 23/2 ص 589 ذيل ش 1131
  60. رساله الاستخارات/ سليمان بن عبدالله بن على ماحوزى بحراني متوفاى 👚 1121ق راجع فهرست آل بابويه و علما
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62. عنوان الصواب في اقسام الاستخاره من الائمه الاطياب (ع)/ حاج كريم خان كرماني، فهرست مرعشي ج 13 ص 274
                                      63. استخاره به عربی با ترجمه فارسی، فهرستگان حدیث شیعه ج8، ص596
                                                         64. استخاره .... فهرستگان حدیث شیعه ج8، ص603
                                                            65. رساله در استخاره، مكتبه مرعشیه ش13021
                                   66. استخاره از ابن طاوس/ كتابخانه مجلس ج 23/1 ص 168 ذيل نسخه 9/879
                                            67. استخاره با قرآن/ملااحمد نراقى، فهرست مرعشى ج 33 ص 673.
                                                 68. استخاره/؟ راجع نسخه مرعشيه ش12677/17 و 4/13393
                            69. رساله در استخاره/ ابن عربي (راجع معجم التاريخ التراث الاسلامي ج 4 ص 2924)
     70. الاستخارات من بحار الانوار، در ضمن جنگى به شماره 803 فهرست مدرسه صدر بازار اصفهان ج 3 ص 600
71. البشاره للطلاب الاستخاره/احمد بن صالح الدرازى البحراني متوفاي 1124ق (راجع كتاب الاعلام الشيعه / تأليف
                                                                                   مهاجر ج 1 ص 310)
                        72. صورت استخاره با مصحف از سيد ابن طاوس (راجع فهرست آستانه دانش پژوه ص 27)
                                  73. آياتي از قرآن جهت استخاره، فهرست وزيري يزد ج 5 ص 1721 ش 366/1
                                        74. مفاتيح الغيب/ مجلسي فهرست وزيري يزد ج5، ص1589 ش3256/2
                      75. الاستخاره/ ابن عربي، مكتبة اوقاف بغداد (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، ص119)
                 76. الاستخاره/ ابن طاوس، نسخه تركة محمد السماوي (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، 119)
                 77. الاستخاره/ مجلسي مكتبة كاشف الغطاء _ نجف (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، ص119)
                       78. الاستخاره/؟ مكتبة آل المرعشى ـ كربلا (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، ص119)
 79. استخارة صاحب الامر (عج)، مكتبة امير المومنين ع العامة - نجف (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، ص120)
 80. استخارة في حروف القرآن/عبدالقادر بن عبدالفتاح ... العتبة العلوية (راجع معجم المخطوطات العراقية، ج2، ص120)
                                       81. آداب استخاره به طريف حروف/؟ فهرست گلپايگاني ص34 ش156/19
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                                       83. مفاتيح الغيب/مجلسي، فهرست كتابخانه ميبدي ج 1 ص 177 ش 226/3
                                                    84. رساله در استخاره/ فهرست الهيات تهران ج 1 ص 233
                       85. استخاره/ دو نسخه در فهرست مختصر دستنوشته درایتی ص 8 آمده است (کتابخانه مجلس)
                 86. شيوه ياسخ به استخارات/؟ فهرست مختصر دشتنوشته درايتي كتابخانه مجلس ص 117 ش 16159
87. نفحات الغيوب لارباب القلوب/ على بن حسين كربلايي (در موضوع استخاره) راجع فهرست الهيات تهران ج 1 ص
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                                            92. كيفيت استخاره/ فهرست گو هرشاد ج 5 ص 413-414 ذيل 2031
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                            95. طريق استخاره/ فهرست مختصر كتابخانه مجلس (تأليف منصور طباطبايي) ص 544
                                           96. فتح الابواب/ .. راجع فهرست مختصر مجلس (طباطبایی) ص 578
97. یادم باشد برای مقدمه این "کتاب شناسی استخاره" این اشعار مناسب است ... تذکره شعرای معاصر اصفهان (چاپ
                                                                                1334 ش) ص 1334-285
                              98. چند استخاره ... راجع فهرست مختصر كتابخانه مجلس (طباطبایی) ص 405-405
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101. خيرة الطير في الاستخاره/ بحراني (راجع فهرست مشار عربي ص 342)

102. رساله في الاستخاره/عبدالله بن محمدرضا شبر كاظمى، فهرست الهيات تهران ج 1 ص 748 نسخه 224/1 مجموعه حكمت آل آقا

103. ارشاد المستبصر (راجع معجم التاريخ 1424/2)

104. مفتاح الخزائن فهرست گوهر شاد ج 5 ص 333

105. ارشاد المستبصر في الاستخارات/ شبر، فهرست مدرسه حجتيه ص 135

106. روایح الغیب فی رفع التردید والریب / شیخ عبدالنبی بن عبدالرزاق زنده 1268ق (فهرست مشار ج 2 ص 2660) چاپ سنگی آن در کتابخانه محدث ارموی در قم است (چاپ تهران 1367ق)

107. الاستخاره .. (راجع الذريعه ج 25 ص 192)

108. تشريع الخيرة والقرعة ... راجع فهرست آستان قدس – رهبري ج 3 فقه 1 ص 149

109. نماز استخاره ... راجع فهرست آستان قدس – رهبری ج3 فقه 1 ص 171

110. استخاره و اقسام آن چاپ سنگی ش 2183 كتابخانه محدث ارموی (وابسته به كتابخانه تاريخ قم) ص216-237 كه ترجمه مختصر فرحة الغری است

111. یک نسخه استخاره از ملااحمد نراقی که نزد یونسی در قم بوده (حاضر نشد برای نشر به کنگره نراقیین بدهد) ولی لابد پول لازم بوده که عجبا راضی شده اخیرا به کتابخانه مرعشیه بفروشد یادم میآید سال 75 گویا میگفت خط مولف است و منحصر والله اعلم و علی رفیعی آن را در مجله میراث شهاب در 10 ص (شماره؟) معرفی کرده است.

112. منهاج المستجير؟ در استخاره/ .. فهرست دانشگاه تهران ج12، ص775

113. منهاج المستخيل/ سيد محمد حسين بن كاظم حسيني تبريزي ق 14 نسخه مر عشيه ش4775

114. خيرة الطير/ شيخ احمد بن سالم بحراني نسخه مر عشيه ش4781/4

115. مفاتيح الغيب/ مجلسي در فهرست جديد مسجد اعظم ج 2 ص 711

110. كان استخاره/ فهرست گوهر شاد ج 5 ص 423 ش 2045/5

117. استخاره نامه حضرت دانيال/ ...فهرست ابراهيم دهقان اراك ج 1 ص 48

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118. مفاتيح الغيب/مجلسي، فهرست ابراهيم دهگان اراک ج 1 ص 193

119. رسالة الاستخاره/ ابن عربي (راجع معجم التاريخ 2924/4)

120. در استخاره، راجع به فصل هشتم كتاب غرايب الاغتراب و نزهه الالباب ص 34.

121. در بیان استخاره و رقاع به روایت شیخ طوسی (راجع فهرست مختصر مجلس ـ طباطبایی ص 344)

122. مفاتيح الغيب/ مولى محمد باقر مجلسي ش 122 فهرست ممتاز العلما لكهنو ص 145

123. مفاتيح الغيب/ مولى محمد باقر مجلسى ش 85/6 فهرست ممتاز العلما لكهنو ص 163

124. مفتاح الغيب/ مجلسي فهرست ممتاز العلما لكهنو ص 200 ش111/1

125. رسالة في الاستخارة/؟ كشف الظنون ج1، ص843

126. فالنامه قرآني در استخاره ش 111/2 فهرست ممتاز العلما لكهنو ص 200 -201

127. رسالة في الاستخاره/ سيوطى،فهرست مكتبه الزينيه ببوجيهه - مالى ج 1 ص 315، ش 357

128. الاستخارات/ مير محمد حسين شهرستاني (راجع ريحانه الادب 273/3)

129. الاستشاره و الاستخاره از زبير بن احمد زبيرى شافعي بصرى (راجع ريحانه الادب 365/2)

130. طرق الاستخاره بالقرآن، راجع كتاب مرآة الشرق، خوئي، ص 228

131. مفتاح الغيب في بيان طرق الاستخاره؟ تبريزي ص، راجع مرأة الشرق، 1138

132. النفحه العنبريه في الاستخاره بالقرعه الشرعيه/ سليمان بن عبدالله ماحوزي بحراني، فهرست مركز احيا ج1 ص275 ش 1947

133. المنارات الظاهره عن الاستخارات الماثوره عن العتره الطاهره / سليمان بن عبدالله ماحوزى بحراني، فهرست مركز احيا ج1ص 274 ش 194/6

134. طریق استخاره با تسبیح بعد حمد و سوره و صلوات و .. یک قبضه میگیری از یک طرف هشت هشت طرح میکنی اگر 1. یک دانه بیاید خیر است فی الجمله یا مساوی و میانه است 4. اگر 1. یک دانه بیاید خیر است فی الجمله یا مساوی و میانه است 4. اگر چهار آید خیلی بد 5. اگر پنج آید خیر است ولی خالی از زحمت و ملامت نیست 6. خیلی خوب عجله کند 7. میانه است 8. شر تمام یعنی چهار قبضه بد است!!

135. مفتاح الغیب علامه مجلسی، رساله هفتم مجموعه ای به خط مرحوم ملا زین العابدین گلپایگانی در کتابخانه منزل وی در گلپایگان (راجع استادی، شرح حال دانشمندان گلپایگان ج 3 ص 180)

136. در كتاب معجم الموضوعات المطرقه /حبشى ج 1 اول ص 88 مجموعه اى از آثار در استخاره معرفى ش ده است (ملاحظه شود موارد ذيل):

137. الاستخارة- على بن احمد الطنطاوى- طبع بمصر، سنة: 1987.

138. الاشارة في مسائل الاستخارة- قوام الدين مرعشي- كحالة ج8، ص 124.

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139. حديث صلاة الاستخارة رواية و دراية- عاصم بن عبدالله القريوتي؟؟- طبع في المدينة المنوّرة، سنة: 1407ق،83ص.
                                     140. الهشارة في الاستخارة- احمد البحراني- چاپ: قم، كحالة، ج1، ص 251.
                                             141. عنوان العرب في الاستخارة في الامة - چاپ مرعشي در قم؟؟
                                                            142. الاشارة فيما ورد في الاستخارة- اين طولون؟
                                   143. تعجيل البشارة للعامل بالاستخارة- احمد بن ؟ الكتاني- زركلي، ج1: 368.
                                          144. الاشارة في صلاة الاستخارة – محمّد فتي السيه- طبع، سنة 1995.
                                  145. الاشارة في شرح حديث الاستخارة- شعر اني- المناقب الكبرى، ص 69. س
                                                              146. الاسفار عن الاستخارة ؟ الليل و النهار، ؟؟
                                                                      147. رسالة في الاستخارة- احمد فايي-
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 161. مشكاة الاستخارة في معنى حديث الاستخارة (الاعلام، ج3، 273) نسخة خطّي در پطرزبورغ اجازتِ پريسنتون و
                                                                                               مرکز ...
                       162. مفتاح الفرج في الاستخارة، سيّد مير محمّد حسيني خاتوني، تكملة امل الأمال، ج5، 374
                                      163. استخاره ...فهرستِ دائرة المعارف، ج3، ص 79. شماره 24/ 1500
                                                  164. ساعاتِ استخاره، فهرستِ مجلس، ج 44، ص 191-192
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                                                         166. لسان الغيب /؟؟ فهرست مجلس ج44، ص 201
                                                      167. استخاره ...فهرستگان حدیث شیعه، ج3، ص 395
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                       171. استخاره به عربي، با ترجمة فارسى، فهرستگان حديث شيعه، ج8، ص 596+ ص 603
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                                                           173. استخاره ... فهرستگان فهرست، ج8، ص 91
                        174. طريقة استخاره، ساعاتِ استخاره؟؟؟، نسخه سال 594 ق، ؟؟؟؟؟ (مربوط به كجاست؟؟)
              175. يك صفحه درباره استخاره با خطّ علمه محمّد باقر مجلسي، فهرستِ دار الحديث قم، ج1، ص 198
                         176. النَّافع و ، كتاب دهم از المحاسن برق است، فهرستِ اهداي رهبري، ج 2/2، ص 647
                                                   177. استخاره ...فهرست اهدایی رهبری، ج 2/2، ص 528
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