

Pictures Information

1- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the parliament in Majles (The National Consultative Assembly), Tehran, Photographer: ?, Date: ?

2- Detail of Picture no.1, Sayyed Hasan Modares in Majles (The National Consultative Assembly), Tehran, Photographer: ?, Date: ?, Modares is marked with number 6

3- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the Third Parliament who created Interim Governmental Council of Ministers (also known as The Cabinet of Immigrant Ministers or National Defense Committee). This Committee was created in 1914, during the WWI, since Iran's declaration of neutrality was ignored by both sides. From right to left: Ezzat-al-Mamaalek Amaan-al-Allah Ardalaan, Mohammad Ali Khaan Cloub (Farzeen), Adeeb-al-Saltaneh Samii, Nezaam-al-Saltaneh Maafi, Sayyed Hasan Modares, Mohammad Ali Khaan Maafi, Mirza Ghaasem Khaan Tabrizi (Sour Esraafeel), Photographer: ?, Date: 1914

4- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the third period of the Parliament who created Interim Governmental Council of Ministers (also known as The Cabinet of Immigrant Ministers or National Defense Committee) in 1914, during the WWI. Iran's declaration of neutrality was ignored by both sides. From right to left: Ezzat-al-Mamaalek Amaan-al-Allah Ardalaan, Mohammad Ali Khaan Cloub (Farzeen), Adeeb-al-Saltaneh Samii, Nezaam-al-Saltaneh Maafi, Sayyed Hasan Modares, Mirza Ghaasem Khaan Tabrizi (Sour Esraafeel), Mohammad Ali Khaan Maafi, Photographer: ?, Date: 1914

5- Members of the parliament in Majles (The National Consultative Assembly), Chairman: Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk) (1875-1957), Tehran, Photographer: ?, Date: ?

6- Sayyed Hasan Modares and Bakhtiyari Constitutionalist Combatants during The Minor Autocracy and the closing of the Majles by Mohammad Ali Shah, Isfahan. The Person standing on the left side of Modares is Ebrahim Zarghaam-al-Saltaneh Bakhtiyari (1845-1919), the leader of Bakhtiyari Constitutionalist Combatants. The one standing on the right side of Modares is Aboul Ghaasem Khan Bakhtiyari (Zarghaam-al-Saltaneh's son). Photographer: ?, Date: 1909.

7- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the third period of the Parliament who created Interim Governmental Council of Ministers (also known as The Cabinet of Immigrant Ministers or National Defense Committee) during WWI, since Iran's declaration of neutrality was ignored by both sides. At first, forty men agreed to join the Interim Governmental Council of Ministers and they all moved toward Qom. Some of them changed their mind in Qom and returned to Tehran out of fear, or regret, or separation from their families. Malak al-Shoa'ra Bahaar broke his leg and was admitted to a hospital in Qom. He went back to Tehran a few days later. See images 3 and 4. Photographer: ?, Date: 1914

8- Sayyed Hasan Modares and other members of the fourth period of the Parliament inside the Parliament building, Chairman: Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk) (1875-1957), Tehran, Photographer: Probably Antion Sevruguin (1830-1933), Date: probably 1921. First row from right to left: 1- ?, 2-Sayyed Habib-al-Allah Amin-al-Tojjar, 3- Naazem-al-Olema Malaayeri, 4-Afsar, 5-Movaasaat, 6-Sayyed Hasan Modares, 7- Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk), 8-Mirza Haashem Aushtiyani, 9-Haaj Mirzaa Mortezaa, 10-Sayyed Hasan Kaashaani, 11-Haaj Mirzaa Abd-al-Vahaab. Second row from right to left: 12-Sayyed Mohammad Taghi Tabrizi, 13-Shaikh Ali Sadr-al-Islam Khamseh, 14-Shaikh Mohammad Hossein Sa'adat, 15-Sayyed Hasan Blouch, 16-Zolghadr, 17-Saikh-al-Islam Malaayeri, 18-Shaikh Mohammad Hasan Garousi, 19-Mirza Mohammad Sadegh Tabaa Tabbaii, 20-Anvaar, 21-Sayed Kazem Yazdi, 22-Reza Mahdavi Rais-al-Tojaar, 23-Sayyed Aboul-Hasan Haerizadeh, 24-Malek-al-Shoa'raa Bahaar, 25-Sayyed Faazel, 26-Mirza Shahaab, 27-Nejaat, 28-Mirza Ali Kazerouni.

9- Sayyed Hassan Modares in his house in Tehran while reading people's letters and petitions. Photographer: Mirza Vali Allah Jalili, date of photography: probably 1926. Poem by: Hossein Modares (Sayyed Hassan's nephew and student), date: 1927. Calligrapher: Banaan-al-Molk Shiraazi, date: July 1928. Banaan-al-Molk used matchwood and lampblack to write the poem on paper. Jalili placed the photograph on that paper and took another picture. He made several copies and he gave four copies to Modares's four children.

10- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the fourth period of the Parliament inside the Parliament building (1921-1923), Chairman: Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk) (1875-1957). This group formed the board members of the fourth period, Tehran, Photographer: ?, Date: 1923. From right to left: 1-Adl-al-Saltaneh, 2-Montaser-al-Molk, 3-Arbaab Kaykhosro, 4- Sayyed Aboul-Hasan Haerizadeh, 5- Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk), 6-Sayyed Hasan Modares, 7-Amir Naaser Khalajk, 8-Mirza Mohammad Daanesh Bozorgnia, 9-Emad-al-Molk Basiri Naazem. Photogpher: ?, Date:?

11- The Assassination of Sayyed Hasan Modares at *Sepahsaalaar School* in Tehran, Photograph taken in *Ahmadi Hospital* located in *Sepah Street*, Photographer: ?, Date of Assassination: October 30th, 1926.

12- Bullet holes, aimed at Sayyed Hasan Modares at *Jadeh Bozorg School* in Isfahan. The wall and the bullet holes were kept since the assassination, at the time that this photograph was taken. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: 1951.

13- A mill repaired by Sayyed Hasan Modares. The mill was an endowment of *Chaahaar Bagh School* in Isfahan. Modares hired some construction workers to help him with repairing the mill. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: 1951.

14- A shelter near *Khayr-Aubaad Village*, Isfahan, one of the leaders of *Bakhtiyari* Tribe (name: ?) offered a part of his land to Sayyed Hassan Modares as a gift. Modares refused to use the land as his own property. He hired some construction workers to help him with building a shelter for the farmers of the area to rest in. The farmers helped Modares and the construction workers with building the shelter known as *Ghaleh-ye Khay-Aubaad*. After Modares was

exiled, this property was owned and managed by Modares's two sons and it was used by the farmers until it was abandoned. After the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79, *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) announced *Ghaleh-ye Khay-Aubaad* a historical national landmark and a tourism site. It has been owned and managed by the Cultural Heritage Organization until present.

15- Haaj Eid-Khaani, one of Modares's prison guards. He eventually became Modares's devotee and continued working as his guard until Modares was killed. Ali Modares interviewed Haaj Eid-Khaani in 1941. He gave Ali Modares valuable information about Modares's life in prison. Khaaf, Near Kaashmar, Khorasaan Razavi. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

16-Mohammad Hasan Khan Lack Eghtedaari (Known as Eghtedaar Nezaam) (1884-1937), Reza Shah commanded him to murder Sayyed Hasan Modares. Eghtedaar Nezaam refused and resigned from his position as the chief of police in Kaashmar City. He and his family leaved Kaashmar for Hamedaan City. He got sick in Hamedaan, was prescribed the wrong medicine, and passed away. It is said that Reza Shah had ordered his assassination and the wrong medicine was given to him on purpose. His wife, Eshrat Eghtedaari, wrote her recollections about this incident a few years later. Photographer: ?, Date: ?

17- *Khaaf Prison* near Kaashmar, Khorasaan Razavi. Sayyed Hasan Modares was imprisoned in this place for nearly ten years until he was killed. Ismaeel and Abdol Baghi Modares, his sons, and Hossein Modares, his nephew, visited Mostofi al-Mamalek and asked him to try to free Modares. Mostofi had told them that Reza Shah was not powerful enough yet and he was still afraid of Modares, and although Modares's health condition in the prison was extremely dire, Reza Shah would not agree to free him. From the memoires of Abdol Baghi Modares. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

18- *Khaaf Prison* near Kaashmar, Khorasaan Razavi. While in prison, Modares wrote as much as he could on papers given to him by guards, taught some lessons to the prison guards, and planted some vegetables. See image no. 17 for more information. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

19- A mill built by Sayyed Hasan Modares and with his income for the people of Esfeh, Isfahaan. Date: ?, Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of Photography: 1951.

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22- The house in which Sayyed Hasan Modares was born. Saraabeh Village, Ardestaan. Modares's mother lived in this house until she passed away. When Modares's father decided to move to Esfeh, his wife refused to leave her hometown. Sayyed Hasan Modares and his father visited his mother several times a year. After the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79, *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) announced this house a historical national landmark and a tourism site. It has been owned and managed by the Cultural Heritage Organization until present. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

23-Sayyed Hasan Modares, probably in *Jadeh-ye Kouchak School*, Isfahaan. Photographer: ?, Date: ?

24- Sayyed Hasan Modares, Photographer: ?, Date: ?

25- Sayyed Hasan Modares, Photographer: ?, Date: ?

26- Sayyed Hasan Modares probably during the fourth period of the Parliament inside Majles (The National Consultative Assembly), Tehran, Photographer: probably Antoin Suvregoin (born in Tehran, 1851-1933), Date: 1921

27- Sayyed Hasan Modares, photograph in Ali Modares and Ozra Mehrpasand's house in Tehran, picture taken on February 11, 2021.

28-The minority party in the Parliament, Malek al-Shoa'ra Bahar is standing in the first row (second person from right), Modares is seen in the middle of the first row, and Nosrat al-Douleh is standing in the first row (second person from left). Photographer: ?, Date: ?

29- The house in which Sayyed Hasan Modares was born. Masoumeh, Modares's mother, lived in this house until she passed away. When Modares was 6-years-old, his father decided to move to Ghomsheh City (Shahreza) to send Modares to a school named *Abdol Hamid*. Masoumeh refused to leave her hometown and her family. Sayyed Hasan Modares and his father visited Masoumeh several times a year. After the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79, *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) announced this house a historical national landmark and a tourism site. It has been owned and managed by the Cultural Heritage Organization until present. Saraabeh Village, Ardestaan. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

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Organization until present. Saraabeh Village, Ardestaan. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1941.

31-The Door of the house in which Sayyed Hasan Modares lived in Isfahan. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1951.

32- The house of Modares's grandparents. The house in which Sayyed Hasan Modares and his father stayed in during their visits to Esfeh Village in Isfahan. After the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79, *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) announced this house a historical national landmark and a tourism site. It has been owned and managed by the Cultural Heritage Organization until present. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1951.

33-From right: Ali Asghar (worked in the cemetery), Ali Asghar's son, and some ladies and gentlemen from Kaashmar, after Modares's grave was renovated by the people of Kaashmar. Khoraasaan Razavi, Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1948

34-From Right: Jafar Ghiasian (a friend of Ali Modares), a gentleman from Kaashmar (name: ?), Asal-allah Shakour (a friend of Ali Modares) standing behind Sayyed Hasan Modares's grave in Kaashmar, Khoraasaan Razavi, Photographer: Ali Modares, Date: 1948

35- The first renovation of Sayyed Hasan Modares's grave by the people of Kaashmar. Khorasan Razavi, Date: ?, Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: 1945

36-The first room built on Sayyed Hasan Modares's grave by the people of Kaashmar and the city, Kaashmar, Khoraasaan Razavi, Architect: ?, Date: about 1951, Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: 1951

37-Interoir, the first room built on Sayyed Hasan Modares's grave by the people of Kaashmar and the city. Architect: ?, This room was renovated once. Kaashmar, Khoraasaan Razavi, Date: about 1951, Photographer: ?, Date of photography: ?

38-Third building that was built on Sayyed Hasan Modares's grave and is kept until now. Architect: ?, Kaashmar, Khoraasaan Razavi, Date: ?, Photographer: Amir Haghghat, Date of photography: 2003

39-The yard of *Jadeh-ye Kouchak School*, located in the main Bazaar in Isfahan. Sayyed Hasan Modares taught at this school when he was living in Isfahan. This school was built by Delaaraam Khanoum, the wife of Shah Abbas I. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: about 1951

40- The yard of *Jadeh-ye Kouchak School*, located in the main Bazaar in Isfahaan. Sayyed Hasan Modares taught at this school when he was living in Isfahan. This school was built by Delaaraam Khanoum, the wife of Shah Abbas I. Photographer: Ali Modares, Date of photography: about 1951

41- Sayyed Hasan Modares probably during the fourth period of the Parliament inside Majles (The National Consultative Assembly), Tehran, Photographer: probably Antoin Suvregoin (born in Tehran, 1851-1933), Date: 1921

42- Sayyed Hasan Modares at *Sadr School*, located in Golshan Bazaar in Isfahaan. He is sitting next to Sayyed al-Araaghayn. *Sadr School* was built by Mohammad Hossein Sadr Isfahaani. The building was finished in 1804. This school became one of the most important religious schools during the Qajar period. Architect: ?, Photographer: ?, Date:?

43- Sayyed Hasan Modares at *Sadr School*, located in Golshan Bazaar in Isfahaan. He is sitting next to Sayyed al-Araaghayn. Some other students and teachers (?) are seen in the picture. *Sadr School* was built by Mohammad Hossein Sadr Isfahaani. The building was finished in 1804. This school became one of the most important religious schools during the Qajar period. Architect: ?, Photographer: ?, Date:?

44- Sayyed Hasan Modares after surviving an assassination in *Ahmadi Hospital*, Sepah Street in Tehran. Photographer: ?, Date of assassination: October 30, 1926. Date of photography: October 1926.

45- Morteza Gholi Sani al-Douleh, the first chairman of the first period of the Parliament. Date of the first session: October 7, 1906. Sani al-Douleh resigned in August 1907.

46- Ismaeel Momtaz al-Douleh (passed away in 1932), the last chairman of the first period of the Parliament in 1907. He was present in the Parliament when Colonel Veladimir Liakhov, the commander of the Cossack Brigade, bombarded the parliament in 1908. Momtaz al-Douleh was one of the supporters of Sayyed Hasan Modares when he opposed 1919 Treaty, and later Reza Khan and Sayyed Zia Taba Taba-ee coup. Photographer:?, Date: ?, Photograph sent by Rouzbeh Ghahremaan.

47- Constitutionalist Combatants in Gilaan, northern Iran, during opening of the second period of the Parliament. Later, Mostofi al-Mamaalek and Sayyed Hasan Modares attempted to contact Gilaan constitutionalists and Mirza Kouchak Khaan directly; they did not succeed. When Modares was asked about Mirza Kouchak Khan, he answered: I have not seen any deed against Islam from Mirza Khouchak Khan. Photographer: Hossein Kasmaee, Date: October 1909.

48- The members of the first period of the Parliament. Calendar designed for Pars Co. in Berlin. Date: ?, Photographer and designer: ?, Photograph sent by Rouzbeh Ghahremaan.

49- A page of New York Tribune, date January 7, 1906. Date of photography: ?, Photographer and designer: ?, Photograph sent by Rouzbeh Ghahremaan.

50- Sayyed Hasan Modares and some other members of the third period of the Parliament who created Interim Governmental Council of Ministers (also known as The Cabinet of Immigrant Ministers or National Defense Committee) during WWI, since Iran's declaration of neutrality was ignored by both sides. At first, forty men agreed to join the Interim Governmental Council of Ministers and they all moved toward Qom. Some of them changed their mind in Qom and

returned to Tehran out of fear, or regret, or separation from their families. Malak al-Shoa'ra Bahaar broke his leg and was admitted to a hospital in Qom. He went back to Tehran a few days later. See images 3 and 4. Photographer: ?, Date: 1914

51- Young religious students, probably in *Sapah Saalaar School*, Photographer:?, Date: ?

52- Sayyed Hasan Modares, Hossein Khan Pirnia (Mo'tamen-al-Molk), and Mirza Haashem Aushtiyani,, Photographer:?, Date: ?

53- Sayyed Hasan Modares, Photographer:?, Date: ?

54- Sayyed Hasan Modares, Photographer:?, Date: ?

55- Sayyed Hasan Modares's house in *Olaad jan*, Tehran. Modares and his four children moved to Tehran when Modares was invited to join the second period of the Parliament. He rented this house near the Parliament building to be able to walk. The house was old and the rent low. In 2014, Ali Akbar Ansaari, one of Tehran's affluent individuals, purchased, renovated, and turned the house into *Modares House-Museum*. The house should had been renovated reasonably instead of a complete redo to demonstrate Modares's simple life style and his belief in minimalism. Photographer: Amin Shahed, Date: 2018.

56- Sayyed Hasan Modares's house in *Olaad jan*, Tehran. Modares and his four children moved to Tehran when Modares was invited to join the second period of the Parliament. He rented this house near the Parliament building to be able to walk. The house was old and the rent low. In 2014, Ali Akbar Ansaari, one of Tehran's affluent individuals, purchased, renovated, and turned the house into *Modares House-Museum*. The inscription on the entrance, plants, curtains, and the furniture inside the rooms are new and they did not exist when Modares and his children lived there. The house should had been renovated reasonably instead of a complete redo to demonstrate Modares's simple life style and his belief in minimalism. Photographer: Amin Shahed, Date: 2018.

57-The Entrance of Sayyed Hasan Modares's house in *Olaad jan*, Tehran. In 2014, Ali Akbar Ansaari, one of Tehran's affluent individuals, purchased, renovated, and turned the house into *Modares House-Museum*. The Ansaari family invited some historians including Mohammad Torkamaan and Ali Modares to help with adding a library and a research center to the house-museum. In 2016, *Modares House-Museum* became a historical national landmark, managed and owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and its research center was dissolved. Ansaari Family and the historians opposed this decision. The inscription *Markaz-e Modares Shenasi* is still on the wall. Photographer: Amin Shahed, Date: 2018.

58- Wax Sculpture of Sayyed Hasan Modares, Artist: ?, Date: ?, Sayyed Hasan Modares's house in *Olaad jan*, Tehran. In 2014, Ali Akbar Ansaari, one of Tehran's affluent individuals, purchased, renovated, and turned the house into *Modares House-Museum*. The Ansaari family invited some historians including Mohammad Torkamaan and Ali Modares to help with adding a library and a research center to the house-museum. In 2016, *Modares House-Museum* became a

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59- A poster of Sayyed Hasan Modares, Artist: ?, Date: ?, Sayyed Hasan Modares's house in *Olaad jan*, Tehran. In 2014, Ali Akbar Ansaari, one of Tehran's affluent individuals, purchased, renovated, and turned the house into *Modares House-Museum*. The Ansaari family invited some historians including Mohammad Torkamaan and Ali Modares to help with adding a library and a research center to the house-museum. In 2016, *Modares House-Museum* became a historical national landmark, managed and owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and its research center was dissolved. Ansaari Family and the historians opposed this decision. The inscription *Markaz-e Modares Shenasi* is still on the wall. Photographer: Amin Shahed, Date: 2018.

60- Esfeh Village, Isfahan. Sayyed Hasan Modares and his family lived in this village for a while. Modares's first wife was from Esfeh village. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

61- Esfeh Village, Isfahan. Sayyed Hasan Modares and his family lived in this village for a while. Modares's first wife was from Esfeh village. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

62- One of the rooms in which Modares, his wife, and children lived, Esfeh Village, Isfahan. This house was announced a historical national landmark, and has been owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and managed with the aid of Esfeh residents. Some parts of the house are renovated several times. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

63- The house of Modares's grandparents. The house in which Sayyed Hasan Modares and his father stayed in during their visits to Esfeh Village in Isfahan. After the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79, *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) announced this house a historical national landmark and a tourism site. It has been owned and managed by the Cultural Heritage Organization until present. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

64- Exterior of the house in which Modares, his wife, and children lived, Esfeh Village, Isfahan. This house was announced a historical national landmark, and has been owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and managed with the aid of Esfeh residents. Some parts of the house are renovated several times. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

65- One of the rooms in which Modares, his wife, and children lived, Esfeh Village, Isfahan. The objects seen in the picture does not belong to Modares's period. This house was announced a historical national landmark, and has been owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and managed with the aid of Esfeh residents. Some parts of the house are renovated several times. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

66- The house in which Modares, his wife, and children lived, Esfeh Village, Isfahan. This house was announced a historical national landmark, and has been owned by *Saazmaaan-e Mirass-e Farhangi* (Iran's Cultural Heritage Organization) and managed with the aid of Esfeh residents. Some parts of the house are renovated several times. Photographer: Shiva Kaazemi, Date: 2015.

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