The Pioneers of IRAK

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انتشارات تأثیر

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Author's Preface

Erak is not merely the name of a city but the name of a vast land stretching from Kermanshahan to Hamedan and Isfahan, and on one side to Tehran and on the other side to Azerbaijan. After the arrival of the Arabs, it was called "Jibal" for a long time and, from the Seljuk period, was referred to by its Arabized name, "Iraq" (Ajam). In 1977 (1356 SH), due to political decisions, its borders were confined to the current geographical limits of Markazi Province. This land has rightfully been the birthplace of cultured financial administrators, skilled scribes, adept secretaries, wise ministers, distinguished clerks, valiant champions, eloquent literati, enlightened mystics, artistic calligraphers, proficient physicians, brave warriors, generous benefactors, exceptional artists, and expert entrepreneurs. This book focuses on these prominent features of Markazi Province, which have earned it the reputation of being the cradle of eminent figures and celebrities. In other words, this land, more than its natural resources, has benefited from a more valuable asset: human resources. This is so significant that the World Bank annually publishes a report on countries' utilization of this asset, referred to as the "Human Capital Index."

This land is the birthplace of 17 prime ministers, the first Speaker of the National Assembly, the first martyr of the Constitutional Movement, the first modern school in Iran (Samsami), the first hospital in western Iran (Farahanchi of Dehno), the first modern seminary and the precursor to the Qom Seminary (Sepahdari), the industrial capital of Iran, with a habitation history of over 40,000 years, 2,000 historical sites, more than 1,000 nationally registered monuments, and 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites. With hundreds of beautiful natural and tourist attractions and nearly 100 outstanding titles (at national, regional, and global levels), this land remains largely unknown to tourists. Reading this book, as well as the book *From Irak to Erak*, will ignite curiosity among readers and foster a sense of belonging and patriotism among citizens.

In ancient times, this land was called "Erak" or "Arak," which is a diminutive of the word Iran. Over time and with the dominance of Arabic-speaking rulers, it was Arabized. According to the rules of Arabization, the letter "k" was replaced with "q(Gh)," leading to the name Iraq (Mohtat, 2014: 11). Some historical evidence supporting this claim includes:

1. Olmstead: Iraq referred to as a vast land. Professor Taha Baqir, quoting Olmstead (a Western historian), states that the word Iraq first appeared in a treaty dating back to the 12th century BCE. In that document, the name of this region was recorded as "Iriga," which later transformed into Iraq over subsequent periods. The original root of the word traces back to "Iriga" (Salum, 2005: 117).

This term was essentially the Arabized form of "Erak," with the prefix "er" also appearing in the word "Iran" (Eran). Richard Frye also believed that Iraq is the Arabized version of a Pahlavi word meaning "lowland," as the prefix "er" in the Pahlavi language signifies "low" (Salum, 2005: 230).

2. Istakhri: In *Nuzhat al-Qulub* by Hamdallah Mustawfi, quoting Istakhri, it is reported that Arak (the Persianized Iraq) was customarily referred to as the heart of Iran-shahr. In ancient times, Iraq was renowned as Iran-shahr. The Arabs, clothing it in Arab identity, renamed Iran-shahr of the Persians to Iraq.

3. Adam Olearius: The German mathematician, geographer, and librarian was the first to use the term "Arak" in his travelogue of Safavid-era Iran in 1637 (1016 SH). He writes: "The city of Qazvin was apparently called Arzatia in ancient times and, like Soltaniyeh and subsequent cities on our journey to Isfahan, lies in the region of Arak, previously known as Parthia" (Olearius, 1984: 153). This reference predates the renaming of Sultanabad to Arak by nearly 300 years.

4. Emanuel Bowen: Another document naming this region as Erak is a map drawn by Emmanuel Bowen in 1747 CE (1126 SH), about 190 years before Sultanabad was renamed Arak. The map marks this land with its correct name, "IRAK."

5. Mirza Agha Khan Kermani (1853–1896 CE, 1232–1275 SH): Before 1896 CE (1275 SH), the word "Arak" was used in his poem: *"Arus-e Jahan Ast Mulk-e Arak / Ke Sarasarash Moshk-Biz Ast Khak"* ("The bride of the world is the land of Arak / Whose soil everywhere spreads musk's fragrance.") This was approximately 45 years before Sultanabad was renamed Arak.

6. Zayn al-Abedin Nasir (1907–1994 CE, 1286–1373 SH): A writer, researcher, and pioneer in compiling educational textbooks, Nasir was the first to propose renaming Iraq to Erak officially. On September 25, 1935 (Mehr 3, 1314 SH), in an article in *Nameh-e Iraq*, he referenced Mirza Agha Khan Kermani's poem, writing:
"From the melody of this poem, the idea came to me. Some time ago, an issue of Nameh-e Iraq suggested renaming Iraq. I wish to say that it is clear to everyone that the original name of this region is Arak, which later wore the dress of Arabization and became Iraq. What harm is there in now freeing it from its Arabized form and having the Iranian Academy of Sciences agree to rename it back to Arak?"

"To adorn one's own ancient garment / Is better than asking for a borrowed one."

As Abadan(عبادان) is referred to as "Abadan(آبادان)," there is essentially no issue in apologizing to the word "Iraq" and respectfully directing it to the Mesopotamian region. There are numerous Arabicized words like this for which we have no need, nor do we have the space to accommodate them. (Letter of Iraq, Volume 2, Thursday, September 25, 1935, Issues 1, 2, 3).

7. Dehghan: Some believe that Iraq was originally "Aranshahr" and, in its Arabicized form, was transformed into "Iraq" (Dehghan, 1963: 275).

8. Mohtat: In the Sassanid era, Iran-Shahr was divided into two distinct parts: the flat plains were called "Arak," and the elevated lands were referred to as "Kuhestan" (Mohtat, 2003: 62). Furthermore, the word "Arak" is Persian and a shortened form of "Ayrak," where "Ayr" means Arya (Aryan) and "Rak" signifies a flat land at the foothills of mountains (Qasemi, 2003: 281).

9. Mir Jalaleddin Kazzazi: In a session on October 8, 2018, organized by the municipality, he stated that "Arak" is an adjective derived from the root "Er" (its plural forms are "Aran" or "Iran"). Additionally, in a video clip released on October 20, 2024, to celebrate Arak Day, he emphasized the ancient origin of the word "Arak," stating: "Without a doubt, Arak is a city that can proudly claim renowned figures in the history of Iran, individuals it has nurtured within its embrace. These individuals have excelled in history, thought, art, and other fields, achieving prominence. However, what I consider a significant point of pride for Arak is its name's close connection with the revered and sacred name of Iran. Arak, or in its more refined and ancient form, 'Erak,' consists of two parts: one being 'Er' or 'Ar,' the core of the name, and the other 'Ak,' a suffix in Iranian languages, particularly in Middle Persian, which in modern Persian has been reduced to 'A.' The importance of this name is rooted in the first part of the word, the same part seen in the name 'Iran.' 'Era' in Middle Persian and 'Ir' in ancient languages refer to a symbolic land called 'Airyanem Vaejah' in the Avesta, meaning the birthplace of the Aryan lineage. This name, in its Arabicized form, became 'Iraq,' and Iraq remains an Iranian name."

The word "Arak" also carries meanings such as province, capital, court, and orchard. In ancient times, it was the name of a vast region in western Iran. For a long time after the Arab conquest of Iran, it was referred to in this way. In 1938, to restore its ancient name, "Iraq" was changed to "Arak." This action, initiated by Reza Shah, coincided with the inauguration of the railway station in this city. The name "Arak" was first used as the station's name and later replaced "Sultanabad," allowing this ancient name to once again shine over this region of Iran. The name "Arak" was used from the Parthian period until the Arab invasion

and, as "Iraq-e Ajam," covered 40 cities spanning 200,000 square kilometers one-eighth of Iran's total area until the late 19th century. Today, the greater Arak region encompasses the present-day boundaries of Markazi Province and its affiliated towns: Ashtian, Arak, Tafresh, Khomein, Khondab, Delijan, Zarand, Saveh, Shazand, Farahan, Komijan, and Mahallat. This region has been the birthplace of many great and notable figures. Before it became known as "Iraq-e Ajam," it was referred to as "Arak" (Farmehimi Farahani, 2016: 114). Throughout this book, whenever "Arak" is mentioned, it refers to Markazi Province unless it is prefixed with the words "city" or "county," or appears alongside other counties in the province.

In the early Islamic era, Arabs referred to this region as "Jibal" (mountains) due to its mountainous terrain. During the Seljuk period, the original name "Arak" was Arabicized into "Iraq" and, to distinguish it from "Iraq al-Arab" (Iraq of the Arabs), it was named "Iraq al-Ajam" (Iraq of the Persians), which referred to the historical region of the ancient province of Arak. The word "Iraq" is essentially the Arabicized form of "Arak" (Mohtat, 2014: 10).

That our homeland is the birthplace of numerous notable and prominent figures of Iran is, of course, a matter of pride. However, this does not mean that other parts of Iran lack this distinction. The purpose of compiling this book is to create a reference database aimed at fostering a sense of national belonging and increasing interregional cohesion and unity.

During the preparation of this book, which was almost simultaneous with the author's first book, *From Erak to Arak,* individuals who themselves or whose ancestors were from one of the 12 counties of Markazi Province (Ashtian, Arak, Saveh, Tafresh, Khomein, Farahan, Mahallat, Zarandieh, Shazand, Delijan, Komijan, and Khondab) were considered. Additionally, those who had resided in the region for more than ten years or had made job-creating investments in the province were also included, provided they met at least one of the following specific criteria:

1. Possessing at least one notable feature (e.g., being recognized as a prominent figure, scientific pioneer, inventor, or innovator).

2. Being a philanthropist, entrepreneur, or distinguished and outstanding individual in the business sector.

3. Having their name mentioned in previous publications about the notables and prominent figures of the province.

4. Being associated with cinema, including actors, writers, directors, producers, or photographers.
5. Being a poet with at least one published poetry collection.
6. Being an author with at least one authored or translated book.
7. Being a national or international sports champion, a hero, or a mentor.

This book has been compiled based on individuals' origins, meaning that their connections to the region, regardless of generational distance, have been considered. For instance, if a grandchild or great-grandchild of an individual from Arak was born in the United States and is now regarded as a distinguished scientist, they are included among Arak's notable figures. (Of course, some friends disagree with this method, considering the place of birth as the primary criterion.) In cases where sufficient information to determine the origin was not available, the individual has been categorized based on their name and surname as belonging to one of the counties of the province. For example, the name "Karaj" or "Kareh" corresponds to "Karaj-e Abu-Dulaf," which some sources equate with Astaneh (Shazand) and others with Karehroud (Arak). Due to the similarity between the names Kareh and Karaj, individuals with the surname "Karaji" in this book are considered to have origins in Karehroud. It should also be noted that the distance between Karehroud and Astaneh Shazand is less than 30 kilometers, making the distinction irrelevant to the main subject.

The biographies of individuals included in this book are concise and serve as a reference database. For some, due to a lack of sources, less detailed descriptions are provided, which does not undermine their personality or status. Naturally, other notable figures were not identified during the preparation of this book, and this process is ongoing. These names will be added in subsequent editions.

Some explanations for effective use of the book:

- **(1300 SH):** Indicates the individual was born in 1300 (Solar Hijri) and is either alive or has no recorded date of death.
- **(1300-1400 SH):** Indicates the individual was born in 1300 and passed away in 1400 (Solar Hijri), for those whose birth and death dates are known.
- **(Deceased in 1400 SH):** Indicates the individual passed away in 1400, but their birth year is unknown.
- **(Living in 1300 SH):** Indicates the individual was alive in 1300, but no further information is available.

- **Century (13 SH):** Used to provide readers with an approximate period when neither the birth nor death dates of an individual are known, but their lifetime falls within the 13th century SH.
- **Century (...):** Used when no information about the individual's lifetime is available. This format is included to maintain the book's structure and invite readers to share any information they might have with the author.

Furthermore, in a paragraph containing one date with the suffix "SH" (Solar Hijri), any other dates in the paragraph are understood to be in the same calendar system unless otherwise specified. However, in cases where the period is indicated by "Century (...)," all other dates will explicitly include "SH."

In compiling this book, significant use has been made of the valuable works of scholars such as Ebrahim Dehghan, Hassan Seddiq, Mohammadreza Mohtat, Morteza Zabihi, Seyed Ataollah Majdi, Mohammad Madadi, Azizollah Samiei, Changiz Amini-Hajibashi, Ali Bakhshi, Mohammad Ali Cheraghi (Zarandi), Sadegh Hazrati-Ashtiani, Ali Heydari, Gholamali Valashgerdi-Farahani, Mohsen Zolfaghari, Asadollah Abdoli-Ashtiani, Mohammad Javad Moradinia, Mohsen Esmaeili-Anjedani, Davood Naeimi, and Hassan Azizabadi-Farahani. Their works are referenced at the end of the book. Many friends also assisted in the preparation of this book, and I can do no more than mention their names here: Behnam Mobaseri, Dr. Mojtaba Barzabadi-Farahani, Mohtasham Momeni (Saman), Mohammad Madadi, Dr. Hassan Mahdiniya, Mohammadreza Anjelasi, Engineer Rezvani (Saveh), Dr. Ahmad Rahimi (Khoreh of Mahallat), Youssef Nikfam (proofreading and providing photographs of some notable figures), Abolfazl Majidian, Hossein Asgari, Hadi Abedi, Davood Goudarzi-Farahani, Moslem Navazeni, Saeed Kamani, Hamidreza Zahedi (Delijan journalist), and ladies Zahra Gholami, Rezvan Mirmohammadi, and Lotfali (Director of Delijan Public Library), along with my dear friends Engineer Seyed Mahmoud Omidiani, Engineer Saeed Ghafari, and others whose names I may have forgotten—my apologies to them.

The credibility of this book, concerning deceased individuals, is based on the reliability of the referenced sources. Regarding living figures, the author has interacted with most of them through meetings, phone calls, or social media, and this group's status often surpasses that described in available books.

Efforts have been made to adhere to standard referencing practices (author's name, publication year: page number). While only one source may be cited, any additional information obtained has been included in the biographies, and the

most comprehensive data from various sources has been selected and synthesized.

In its second edition, 2,862 individuals have been introduced without any positive or negative judgment, organized alphabetically. An innovative index is included at the end of the book to facilitate searches based on 67 key thematic, gender, chronological, and regional criteria. By finding an individual's surname in these indices, readers are directed to their biography in the book. For example, by selecting a name alphabetically in the index, the corresponding individual is located within the book's pages. Each name is repeated at least three times in the index (thematic, historical, and geographical). If an individual has expertise in more than one area, their name appears in multiple related sections. For instance, the name "Sahab-Tafreshi, Abbas" is mentioned four times in the index (as a pioneering scholar, researcher, scientist, and first in a field), once among individuals born in the 13th century, and once in Tafresh County's index all of which direct readers to his biography on page 298.

Finally, I acknowledge that, despite the extensive efforts made to gather accurate and useful information and the use of Word, Excel, and Access software to ensure the accuracy and non-repetition of individuals, some shortcomings still exist. Additionally, errors regarding the origins of some individuals, especially filmmakers, may occur. I apologize for this and invite readers to inform me of any corrections so they can be addressed in subsequent editions, as was done in the second edition, which rectified many errors from the first.

Abolfazl Abbasibani

A

Abnousi, Nariman (1923–2006), born in Saveh and known as Sahak, was a skilled oud player, craftsman, and artisan. He began playing music at the age of eight and became a master in crafting the local instrument Choghur. In 1949, he built his first oud, which is the same as the ancient Iranian instrument "Barbat." Its excellent quality and melodious sound gained fame in the Gulf States, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt (Fakharyan, 2017: 1).

Abi, Ahmad (10th century), son of Hussein, born in Saveh and known as Abu al-Abbas, was a renowned Shia jurist and scholar of hadith in the 10th century CE. He is primarily known for being the teacher of Sheikh Saduq.

Abi, Abu Saad (century unknown), son of Dost Abi, born in Saveh, was a poet whose Arabic qasidas (odes) have survived (Fakharyan, 2017: 24).

Abi, Abu Abdullah (726–804), born in Saveh and known as Harir ibn Abdul-Muhammad ibn Qurt Dhibi Razi, was a pious jurist and scholar who had the authority to narrate hadiths in Kufa and Qom. He spent the final years of his life teaching at religious schools in Saveh, Qom, and Rey (Walashgerdi-Farahani, 2001: 10).

Abi, Ahmad (d. 1206), son of Muhammad and known as Abu al-Abbas, traveled to Yemen for trade. In Aden, he studied under Abu Bakr Saeedi and became knowledgeable in religious sciences. This scholar, poet, and qasida writer from Saveh later settled in Alexandria. He also authored a book on grammar (Fakharyan, 2017: 113).

Abi, Hassan (12th century), son of Muhammad, titled Khwaja Abi and known as Mowaffaq al-Din, was a prominent poet and scholar of hadith in the 12th century CE. He resided in Saveh, where he is also buried (Fakharyan, 2017: 311).

Abi, Hassan (century unknown), son of Ali Abu Muhammad Hariri Imami, was one of the prominent Shia scholars and jurists of Saveh (Fakharyan, 2017: 310).

Abi, Hassan (19th century), son of Ahmad Qasem, born in Saveh, was a Sharia court judge in Egypt. He authored a book titled *Ayn al-Bayan*, a commentary on the poetic work of Muhammad Bek Fahmi al-Rashidi, printed in Egypt in 1895 (Fakharyan, 2017: 2).

Abi, Sa'id (954–1037), son of Muhammad ibn Sa'id Baridi Abi, born in Saveh and titled Ashraf al-Din, was a religious scholar and expert in various fields. His works include *Ayn al-Haqayeq*, *Al-I'rab fi al-I'rab*, *Al-Hudud wa al-Haqayeq*, *Bayan al-Sharayeh*, and others (Fakharyan, 2017: 578).

Abi, Mansur (957–1037), known as Abu Sa'd Mansur, son of Hussein, was a poet, jurist, and prominent Shia statesman in the early 10th century CE. After living in Saveh, he moved to Rey for education, studying under masters such as Sheikh Saduq and Sheikh Tusi. He became one of the era's great scholars. As a distinguished author, minister to Majd al-Dawla of Tabaristan, and Shiite poet, his works include *Tarikh-e Rey*, *Al-Nazm al-Hasan*, and many more (Fakharyan, 2017: 27).

Akhani-Sanjani, Ehsan (b. 1982), son of Habibollah and Mrs. Azam, completed his education at Shahid Namjou Primary School, Allameh Majlesi Secondary School in Senjan, and Taleqani High School in Arak, where he obtained a diploma. He later earned an associate degree from Arak University and a bachelor's in plant protection from Azad University of Arak. Currently pursuing a master's in agricultural management at Mohaghegh Ardabili University, this environmental activist is nationally renowned. In 2018, he was named Iran's National Water Hero for his contributions to water conservation and civil society organizations. His accomplishments include reviving two endangered native seeds of Markazi Province (purple basil and yellow beetroot), founding the province's first modern vegetable seed production farm in collaboration with Arak University, winning the national entrepreneurship competition "Meidoun" (2022), and being recognized as the province's crisis management hero (2019). He has also served as a judge in the environmental startup event of the Arak Science and Technology Park (2023), a member of the provincial environmental think tank, a contributor to the National Civil Society Network on Water, and a member of the team drafting Iran's comprehensive water law (2020–2021), among other achievements.

Akhani-Sanjani, Hossein (1965), son of Habibollah and Banoo Azam, completed his education at Adab Elementary School and Sanjan Guidance School. He earned his high school diploma from Shariati High School in Arak. He later obtained a bachelor's degree in plant sciences from Shahid Beheshti University, a master's degree from the University of Tehran, and pursued his doctoral studies at the University of Munich in Germany. Currently, he is a full professor at the University of Tehran. Dr. Akhani, a distinguished Iranian botanist,

biologist, and ecologist, is a recipient of the National Environmental Award and a researcher for the Humboldt Foundation in Germany. He has collected over 30,000 plant specimens from across Iran, Germany, the United States, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, and many other countries. His contributions include the naming of 31 species, 5 genera, and one new plant tribe, as well as 117 new combinations in plant taxonomy. He has published 110 botanical articles in international research journals and authored four books on the flora of Golestan National Park and the Persian Gulf. In addition to his ongoing scientific research, Akhani is an environmental activist who engages with the public, simplifying specialized knowledge for wider understanding, thereby fulfilling his mission to enhance ecological awareness among Iranians. As a cyclist and advocate of a zero-waste lifestyle, he strives to minimize his carbon footprint to protect the environment.

Adobador, Azizollah (born 1577), a commander of the Bozcheloo tribe (Komijan) and one of the Qizilbash leaders during the reign of Shah Ismail I of the Safavid dynasty, played a decisive role in the battle against the Uzbeks. Due to his bravery and courage, Shaybani Khan Uzbek was killed, and his head was presented to the Shah by this military commander. He earned the title “Adobador” and was granted the Komijan region.

Azarpi, Abbas (1942–2019), son of Hamzeh and Banoo Fatemeh, completed his education at Davoudi Elementary School and Shokrayi and Samsami high schools in Arak. He worked in telecommunications. Among his works are "Mitraavad Mahtab" (Introducing modern poetry and Nima Youshij), two masnavis titled "Habs" and "Dard," "The Social History of Arak" (a story), and "The Humorists of Arak" (a story titled “The Glasses”). He also published numerous articles and poems in local publications and was the first radio announcer in Arak (Majdi, 2005: 169).

Azarpi, Katayoun (1969), daughter of Abbas and Banoo Effat, completed her education at Nowruz Elementary School, Fotrat Guidance School, and Tazkieh High School in Arak. She graduated in handicrafts from Alzahra University and began working at the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Adolescents. This writer, potter, and sculptor has authored 45 plays for children and teenagers, stories for children and adults, and won the Eighth Revolution Story Festival (Amir Hossein Fardi Award).

Azarhosh, Mohammad (1882–1937), a graduate of Dar ul-Funun in military sciences and French language, served as the head of Samsami Bayat School in

Arak from 1903 to 1916 and remained an army officer until his death (Sediq, 1993: 10).

Aram, Ahmadreza (1955), completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein and, after receiving a diploma in natural sciences and an associate degree in visual arts, was employed as a teacher by the Khomein Department of Education. This prominent artist and painter currently resides abroad, and his works, created in oil and in the surrealist style, have garnered recognition (Samiei, 2003: 8).

Arami, Azadeh (1978), daughter of Jafar and Banoo Azra, holds a bachelor's degree in accounting and a master's in business administration. She works as a financial expert at Shahid Chamran Hospital in Saveh. A poet and member of Saveh's literary association, she has published two works: "Feelings Are Involved" and "Poems That Were Not Free."

Arzoumendi, Hadi (1975), son of Gholamhossein and Banoo Khadijeh, attended school in Komijan villages until the age of 18. He studied English at Arak University and earned a master's degree in linguistics from Shahid Beheshti University. As a high school teacher, he began his career in 1995, teaching in Arak and Tehran high schools. From 2006 onward, prior to receiving his Ph.D., he started teaching at various universities in Arak. His achievements include managing the Arak Student Research Center, teaching at specialized schools in Arak, and publishing over 45 books in the fields of language education and linguistics, 23 of which have reached their eighth edition. He has been recognized as the top researcher in Markazi Province for several consecutive years.

Arfian-Astaneh, Abbas (died 1892), a native of Astaneh (Shazand) and known as "Yavar Abbas Khan," was a benefactor who lived during the first half of the 19th century. He governed the Kazaz and Iraq Ajam regions for about 50 years and was also the ruler of Kurdistan for some time (Sediq, 1993: 150).

Azad-Iraqi, Mohammad Hossein (died 1904), son of Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan, was a talented poet of the Qajar era in Arak (Sediq, 1993: 10).

Azarm-Mahalati, Seyed Kazem (1903), son of Seyed Hashem, was born in Mahallat. He completed his education in Tehran and joined the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone. He was a man of letters and composed fine poetry (Bakhshi, 2016: 726).

Astaneh, Mohammad (1944), a distinguished and renowned carpet designer, apprenticed under masters such as Meybodi, Eskandari, Shahidi, and Rafiee in the Arak bazaar and an Italian company. He later joined a carpet company and was invited to Italy to design carpets. He continues to work in the Arak bazaar (Valashgerdi-Farahani, 2001: 319).

Astaneh'i, Abutaleb (1835–1911), a native of Astaneh (Shazand) and son of Molla Ghafour, pursued preliminary studies before traveling to Najaf to further his education. There, he studied under Mirza Hassan Shirazi and supported him during the Tobacco Movement. A religious scholar and proponent of the Constitutional Revolution, he was also the head of the Municipal Association. Among his works is the three-volume "Najat al-Ebad" (Sediq, 1993: 228).

Astaneh'i, Babakhan (18th century), a native of Astaneh (Shazand) and son of Shokrollah Khan, lived during the late 18th century. He was a military commander and leader of the Kazaz regiment during the Qajar period (Sediq, 1993: 36).

Astaneh'i, Mohammad Ebrahim (died 1864), a native of Astaneh (Shazand) and son of Esmail, was a religious scholar during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He pursued his education in Isfahan and Qom (Sediq, 1993: 228).

Asarvani-Farahani, Taqi (1821), son of Mirza Jafar Khan, served as a minister during the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar. When Mirza Yusef Khan Gorji was constructing the city of Arak, he was the minister of Iraq Ajam. Much of the city's urban development during that time was under the supervision of this knowledgeable and astute man (Sediq, 1993: 11).

Asmani, Mehrdad (1967), an Arak-based artist known by his stage name Mehrdad, is a singer, composer, and arranger. During the Iran-Iraq War, he spent 27 months on the frontlines defending his homeland. Passionate about singing, he is now a prominent Iranian singer residing in the United States.

Ashti-Ashtiani, Abolqasem (1934), son of Mirza Nasrollah, was one of Iran's first filmmakers. He acted in "Abi va Rabi," Iran's first comedy film, and "Bolhavass," the country's third film. He also worked as the head inspector of the Tehran Grain and Bread Administration and composed satirical poetry (Hazrati, 2020: 388).

Ashtiani, Aqa Ali (1831–1895), son of Ali Akbar and titled Amin al-Hozour, moved to Tabriz with his family as a child. He studied various sciences before relocating to Tehran, where he became one of Naser al-Din Shah's officials. In

1860, he was tasked with overseeing Tehran's sanitation and, in 1862, became head of the royal gardens. He later governed Kashan and held numerous administrative positions, including chief of the Shahsevan tribe, despite occasional disfavor from the Shah due to his candid and independent nature (Hazrati, 2003: 243).

Ashtiani, Aqa Jan (1836), son of Mirza Mohammad Ashtiani, was a calligrapher who transcribed Ibn Yamin Feriyuni's Divan during the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar at the request of Mirza Fazlollah (Hazrati, 2003: 298).

Ashtiani, Aqa Si Beg (1797), son of Aqa Mohsen and brother of Hashem Khan and Mirza Kazem, held the title of Beg during Karim Khan Zand's reign. After the Zand dynasty, he lived in Ashtian for some time, adding to his father's fortress. He later joined the Qajar court and became a powerful official (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 526).

Ashtiani, Abdolvahab (1857–1932), eldest son of Mirza Mohammad Reza (Bayan al-Dowleh) and titled Bayan al-Molk, was a scholar of Arabic and Persian literature and a noted poet. He served as a financial administrator in Iraq Ajam and represented the fourth term of the Iranian National Assembly (Hazrati, 2003: 234).

Ashtiani, Ebrahim (1893), son of Morteza, was a prominent judge during the Pahlavi era. He served as a parliamentary representative for Khar, Varamin, and Eyvanaki during the 6th and 14th terms. He later held administrative positions at Sepahsalar School and the shrine of Imam Reza. His book, "Men Without Masks," and articles in Bahar newspaper are among his contributions.

Ashtiani, Ebrahim (1853), son of Mirza Mohammad Ali, was a skilled calligrapher specializing in Nastaliq script. He studied under his father and was well-versed in literature (Hazrati, 2003: 158).

Ashtiani, Abolabbas (1277 CE), son of Abi al-Hassan, was an 11th-century calligrapher and scholar. He transcribed "Shara'i al-Islam" in Arabic in Isfahan (Hazrati, 2003: 298).

Ashtiani, Abolfazl (1887), was a calligrapher who transcribed Abu al-Maali Nasrollah Monshi's "Kalila wa Dimna" in Nastaliq script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 526).

Ashtiani, Abolqasem (20th century), son of Mirza Mohammad Taghi (Fayeq), was a poet and calligrapher. His works include transcriptions of "Khernama,"

"Sayings of the Innocent Ones," "Hundred Words of Wisdom" by Jami, and "Nasikh al-Tawarikh" (Hazrati, 2003: 298).

Ashtiani, Ahmad (1877–1941), son of Molla Hossein, completed preliminary education in Ashtian before studying modern sciences in Tehran. He held various administrative roles and published poetry under the pseudonym "Kosar." His works reflect the sociopolitical conditions of the late Qajar and early Pahlavi periods (Hazrati, 2020: 390).

Ashtiani, Ahmad (1882–1975), the fourth son of Mirza Hassan Ashtiani, studied religious sciences in Najaf for ten years, earning the rank of Ijtihad. He taught in Tehran for 40 years and authored 33 works, including "Principles of Belief," "Ahmad's Articles," and "Memoirs of the Forgetful" (Valashgerdi-Farahani, 2001: 12).

Ashtiani, Ahmad (died 1879), son of Mirza Sadeq, was a renowned calligrapher of the Shekasteh style, skilled in Arabic and Persian literature, and adept in accounting (Hazrati, 2020: 392).

Ashtiani, Ahmad (1896), titled Qavam al-Dowleh and son of Abbas Khan, was a statesman during Naser al-Din Shah's reign (Sediq, 1993: 197).

Ashtiani, Ahmad (1906), was an officer during the Constitutional Era who later opposed the movement and received a promotion to brigadier general from Ayn al-Dowleh.

Ashtiani, Ahmad (19th century), son of Mohammad Hossein and ancestor of Ayatollah Danesh, was a religious scholar of the 19th century who taught and managed religious endowments during Mirza Hassan Mostofi al-Mamalek's tenure as prime minister (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1157).

Ashtiani, Akhtar (20th century), daughter of Aqa Mirza Ebrahim Ashtiani, was an artist and calligrapher. Her works include "Kharan wa Bahar," "Seraj al-Monir," and "Freedom" by Talebov, written in Nastaliq script. She was also a poet with refined sentiments (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 527).

Ashtiani, Es-haq (d. 1894), son of Molla Ali, titled Mo'tamad-al-Shari'a, studied jurisprudence, principles of Islamic law, and calligraphy with his father and Molla Rezaqoli. He became proficient in Persian and Arabic literature. He was a scholar of religious sciences, had expertise in traditional medicine, was a skilled calligrapher, and a master of accounting techniques. He owned a significant collection of books. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1161).

Ashtiani, Asadollah (19th century), son of Molla Hassan and brother of Mirza Ebrahim E'tesam-al-Molk, served as Mustawfi of Azerbaijan during the reign of Nasser-al-Din Shah. His eldest son, Fazlollah, was briefly married to Parvin E'tesami. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 501).

Ashtiani, Esma'il (1892–1970), son of Sheikh Morteza, was educated at the Islamiyeh School. Unlike his family tradition of pursuing religious studies, he chose art. He initially studied painting at Dar ul-Funun under the guidance of Mosavvar-al-Mamalek Zolfaghari, Naqqash-Bashi, and Sheikh al-Mashayekh. Later, at the recommendation of Mostowfi-al-Mamalek, he attended the School of Fine Arts and became a student of Kamal al-Molk. He eventually assumed the presidency of the School of Fine Arts. In 1931, he spent two years in Europe (Germany, France, and Italy) studying. After returning to Iran, he taught painting at Dar ul-Funun, the Faculty of Literature, Teacher Training College, and the Faculty of Engineering. In 1946, he received a doctorate from the Supreme Council of Culture and Arts. Some of his literary and poetic works under the pen name "Sho'leh" include *European Travelogue*, *Reflections of Love and Loyalty*, *Inspiration of Poetry*, *The Coffeehouse on the Way*, *Sweet Dream*, and *The Young Musician*. As an artist, he created numerous paintings, including *The Ascension*, *Flowers*, *Fruits*, *An Old Man Writing*, and various portraits. Many of these works are preserved in the Iranian Parliament and Negarestan Museum. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 435).

Ashtiani, Esma'il (19th century), titled E'mad al-Lashkar, was a poet and prominent figure during Nasser-al-Din Shah's era. Early in Nasser-al-Din's reign, he moved with his family from Ashtian to Tabriz. The poem *Tabrik-Nameh* is attributed to him. (Hazrati, 2003: 176).

Ashtiani, Emrallah (1580), son of Shams al-Din Mohammad, was a scholar and calligrapher of the 17th century. He transcribed the *Divan of Zahir al-Din Faryabi* in Nasta'liq script in 1580.

Ashtiani, Amina (17th century), lived in the latter half of the 17th century. Her collection of romantic poems, approximately 237 verses in the Ashtiani dialect, is known as the *Divan of the Nightingale*. She spent her final years residing in Najaf. (Sadiq, 1993: 32).

Ashtiani, Baha al-Din Ali (1646), son of Ebrahim, was an accomplished calligrapher who transcribed *Masalik al-Afham* by Zayn al-Din bin Ali bin Ahmad, known as Shahid Thani, in Nasta'liq script in 1646.

Ashtiani, Taghi (1951), son of Reza, titled Salar Mo'tamen, worked in the finance office of Tehran as a Mustawfi between 1943 and 1951.

Ashtiani, Jafar (d. 1906), son of Mirza Bozorg, known as Mirza Kuchak Ashtiani, was a scholar renowned for his expertise in literature and mathematics. He studied jurisprudence and Islamic principles under his uncle Mirza Hassan and acquired knowledge of medicine, astronomy, arithmetic, geometry, and mysticism from Aqa Ali Hakim Zonuzi and Mirza Abul-Hasan Jelve. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 103).

Ashtiani, Jalil (1832), as a calligrapher, transcribed *The Complete Works of Sa'di* in Nasta'liq script in 1832. (Hazrati, 2003: 294).

Ashtiani, Javad (1869–1939), son of Mirza Hossein Vazir Daftar, was Mustawfi of Gilan and later served as Mustawfi of Kermanshah and the Royal Treasury during Mozaffar al-Din Shah's reign. In 1891, he was awarded the title of Mo'aven-al-Saltaneh. In 1916, he retired from official duties and published the newspaper *Zaban-e Azad* in Tehran. (Sadiq, 1993: 221).

Ashtiani, Habibollah (1881), son of Mohammad Mehdi, was a skilled calligrapher who transcribed *Zad al-Ma'ad* in Naskh script in 1916 and *Manasek-e Hajj* by Mohammad Reza Afzal in 1921. (Pirhadi, 2013: 25).

Ashtiani, Habibollah (1672), son of Molla Abdullah, was a calligrapher of the 17th century. He authored and transcribed the *Zobdat al-Ahadith* in 1640 and beautifully transcribed *Al-Esharat wa Al-Tanbihat*, a book on mysticism, in 1672 by the order of Mirza Mohammad Ebrahim. (Hazrati, 2003: 299).

Ashtiani, Habibollah (1935), was a high-ranking officer during Reza Shah's reign and served as a trusted brigadier general in Khorasan. Known for his ethical and fair demeanor, he played a crucial role in the Gowharshad Mosque incident by declaring Solat-od-Dowleh innocent, leading to his release from prison. Without this intervention, an execution was inevitable. (Hazrati, 2003: 194).

Ashtiani, Javad (1896–1981), son of Mirza Hashem and Banu Golin-Agha, studied at the Islamiyeh School and later at Dar ul-Funun. In 1919, he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris and graduated in 1926. He was then appointed as the physician of the Iranian Embassy in Paris and represented Iran in international health and tropical disease congresses, including one held in Cairo. In 1933, he was appointed as the Head of Higher Education in the Ministry of Culture. Following the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tehran, he served as its dean from 1935 to 1939. In 1947, he became a Member

of Parliament for Tehran and also took on the role of Managing Director of the Imperial Social Services Organization, a position he held until 1972. Dr. Javad Ashtiani was the founder of a pharmaceutical factory and the Darou Bakhsh Charity Organization. He was awarded the First-Class Homayoun Medal and the French Legion of Honor. In 1960, he served as the Minister of Health in Sharif-Emami's cabinet and was appointed a senator in the fourth session of the Senate in 1963. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 339).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hasan (1780–1847), son of Mirza Kazem, titled the second Mo'tamad-al-Mamalek, was born in Tehran. He entered public service during the reign of Fath-Ali Shah. In 1835, he accompanied Mohammad Mirza (later Mohammad Shah Qajar) on his expedition to capture Herat, earning recognition for his contributions. During Mohammad Shah's reign, he replaced Abdullah Khan Amin al-Dowleh as Minister of Finance and in 1836 was appointed as the Head of the Shah's Correspondence Office. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 113).

Ashtiani, Hasan (1874–1933), son of Mirza Yusef, known as "Aqa," was one of the most renowned political figures of the 20th century and belonged to one of Iran's most distinguished and noble families. He received his education at home under private tutors. In 1884, he was granted the title of Mo'tamad-al-Mamalek by Nasser al-Din Shah. After his father's death, he inherited all of Mirza Yusef's responsibilities. In 1900, he traveled to Europe, staying in Paris for seven years and familiarizing himself with modern sciences, governance, and contemporary lifestyles. Upon returning to Iran during the Constitutional Revolution, he founded the Humanity Society and, with the support of Mirza Hedayatollah Vazir Daftar (his father's cousin), held the office of Prime Minister five times during the Qajar era and once under Reza Shah. His efforts contributed significantly to Iran's development during the early Pahlavi period. Hasan Ashtiani was one of the few Qajar statesmen who commanded respect from Reza Shah. He was among the first to take steps toward the nationalization of oil alongside Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh in 1913. During the Great Iranian Famine of 1918, he sold his properties to save the lives of 160,000 Iranians. The Ashtiani family held the title of *Mo'tamad-al-Mamalek* (Minister of Finance) for more than a century and is remembered as one of the most respected and historically significant families in Iran. Hasan Ashtiani, as a historical figure, continues to shine brightly in Iran's heritage. (Sadiq, 1993: 218).

Ashtiani, Hasan (b. 1843 CE)**,** son of Alireza, was a talented calligrapher who transcribed a sixty-section copy of the Holy Quran in beautiful Naskh script in

1843 CE in Dar al-Hokuma, Tehran. The waqf inscription on the first page, written by Moqarrab al-Khaqan Mirza Mohammad Hasan Mostowfi, notes that this copy was dedicated to the township of Ashtian. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 529).

Ashtiani, Hasan (13th century CE), served as deputy governor (*Naeb-al-Hokuma*) of Borujerd and later as an official in Kermanshah during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. (Hazrati, 2003: 196).

Ashtiani, Hasan (1857–1910 CE), son of Mirza Es'haq and titled *Hafez al-Sihha* (Guardian of Health), received his primary education in Ashtian before moving to Tehran. There, he studied under prominent physicians of his time, enhancing his medical knowledge. He became a certified physician specializing in internal medicine and surgery. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 420).

Ashtiani, Hossein (b. 1826 CE), son of Abdullah, transcribed several notable books, including *Tawil al-Ayat, al-Zahira fi Faza'il al-Etrah al-Tahira* by Estar Abadi, *Tinat al-Mo'men* by Khansari, and *al-Awzan wa al-Maqadir* by Mohammad Baqer Majlesi in 1852 CE.

Ashtiani, Hossein (b. 1855 CE), son of Mirza Kazem Mostowfi and grandson of Mirza Aqa Mohsen, was a literary figure of the 13th century CE. He was born in Shiraz and passed away in his youth in Qazvin, where he served as a minister and steward to Ali Naqi Mirza (Rokn al-Dowleh). (Zolfaghari, 2002: 124).

Ashtiani, Hossein (b. 1893 CE), son of Mirza Jafar Mojtahed, was titled *Montazam al-Mamalek* by Naser al-Din Shah. In 1893, he served as Mostowfi (chief financial officer) in Shahrud and later moved to Khorasan to oversee its affairs. (Hazrati, 2003: 202).

Ashtiani, Hossein Qoli (b. 1909 CE), son of Karbala'i Ali Qoli Beyk, was a calligrapher who transcribed the *Kalila wa Dimna* by Nasrallah Monshi in Nasta'liq script in 1909. (Hazrati, 2003: 201).

Ashtiani, Heydar (b. 1797 CE), son of Mirza Mohsen, rose through the ranks in the governmental apparatus during the Zand dynasty. His competence earned him the title of *Mostowfi al-Mamalek* under the Zand dynasty. After the fall of the Zand dynasty, he joined the Qajar court, where he served as counselor and chief financial officer for many years. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 270).

Ashtiani, Khalil (b. 1674 CE), son of Baha al-Din, transcribed *Marah al-Arwah* by Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Masoud in 1674 as a calligrapher. (Hazrati, 2003: 300).

Ashtiani, Khalil (b. 1839 CE), son of Mohammad, transcribed the *Kulliyat of Saadi* in Nasta'liq script in 1839. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 530).

Ashtiani, Darvish Ali (b. 1663 CE), son of Morad Aqashah, known by titles such as Beyk, Kalb, and Darvish, donated part of his estate in 1663. He was a calligrapher who transcribed *al-Qisas wal-Diyat* on Islamic jurisprudence in Persian, using the Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 427).

Ashtiani, Zoqi (11th century CE), was a skilled calligrapher who transcribed *Kholasat al-Manhaj* in Persian, a work of Quranic exegesis, in the 11th century using Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati, 2003: 300).

Ashtiani, Zolfa'li (b. 1791 CE), son of Mohammad Sadeq, was a calligrapher who completed a complete transcription of the Quran in 1812 and *Meshkat al-Anwar* in 1817. In 1835, he also transcribed *Sahifa Sajjadiya* in an embellished Naskh script. (Hazrati, 2003: 301).

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1885 CE), son of Mirza Mohammad Ali, was a painter and portrait artist of the Qajar period. His works include a carpet panel design depicting Napoleon Bonaparte on horseback and a portrait of Mirza Yousef Mostowfi al-Mamalek. Some of his notable pieces are preserved in the Golestan Palace Museum. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 430).

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1816 CE), was a 13th-century calligrapher who transcribed the *Divan of Nasir Khusraw* for Mirza Hossein Mostowfi al-Mamalek in 1835. (Hazrati, 2003: 301).

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1954 CE), is an actor, producer, and film executive. Holding an associate degree in civil engineering, he began his cinematic career after completing a one-year acting course at the University of Tehran's Faculty of Dramatic Arts. He debuted in the movie *Explosion* by Samuel Khachikian and gained prominence with *The Eagles,* continuing to act in numerous films and television series.

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1920 CE), also known as Rezakhan and titled *Dabir al-Vozara,* joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1939. He held various positions, including membership in the Tazkereh Office and deputy agency for Qazvin. (Hazrati, 2003: 204).

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1885 CE), son of Aqa Mirza Taher, served in the office of Mirza Yousef Mostowfi al-Mamalek. He managed estates and endowments in Ashtian and, due to his association with the prime minister, held significant power and wealth. (Hazrati, 2003: 204).

Ashtiani, Reza (b. 1896 CE), also known as *Mo'tasem al-Molk,* son of Taqi, resided in Ashtian and served as a government official during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah and afterward.

Ashtiani, Razi (13th century CE), was a talented calligrapher in the 13th century who transcribed *Jami' al-Tawarikh* by Khwaja Rashid al-Din Fazlullah Hamadani in Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 531).

Ashtiani, Reza Qoli (b. 1845 CE), son of Mohammad Sadeq, was a calligrapher who transcribed *Hadiqat al-Shi'ah* by Moqaddas Ardabili in Maragheh for Mirza Aqa Jani in 1845. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 531).

Ashtiani, Rokn al-Din (1913–1978 CE), son of Mirza Ebrahim and a descendant of Mirza Hasan Ashtiani, was born in Tehran. After completing his preliminary education, he earned a degree in political science from the University of Tehran. He served in various roles, including ambassador of Iran (to Palestine, Berlin, and Paris), secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Information Office, consul in Hamburg, and as minister plenipotentiary in countries like Jordan, Lebanon, Algeria, and Morocco. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 147).

Ashtiani, Zeyn al-Abedin (1843–1954 CE), son of Mohammad Rafi' Khan and titled *Mo'tamed al-Ayaleh,* served as deputy governor (*Naeb al-Hokuma*) of Ashtian, Farahan, Khaljistan, and Gerkan for a decade. Like his father and several other prominent figures of the era, such as Sardar Ajlal and Sa'id al-Dowleh, he received official commendations. (Hazrati, 2003: 208).

Ashtiani, Zeyn al-Abedin (b. 1823 CE), son of Noor Mohammad, was a calligrapher who transcribed *Anwar-e Sohaili* by Hossein Kashifi (1485 CE) in Persian using Nasta'liq script in 1823. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2021: 532).

Ashtiani, Soleyman (13th century CE), served as a civil servant and registrar during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. (Hazrati, 2003: 209).

Ashtiani, Seyyed Jalal al-Din (1943 CE), son of Mirza Mehdi, was an accomplished writer in comparative religion and a founding member of the God-Worshiping Socialist Movement. He was also an architect and contractor for governmental projects, including the Senate building. His written works include *The Ideal of Humanity and Materialism, Zoroaster, Management, Not Governance, Mazdaism and Governance,* and research on Judaism and Christianity.

Ashtiani, Seyed Hassan (d. 1854 CE), a religious scholar of the Qajar era, who, in his youth, moved from his birthplace to Hamadan and established a school in the city of Bahar. In addition to teaching, he also served as the imam of the Aq-Darvazeh Mosque (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 419).

Ashtiani, Shafi (d. 1855 CE), the son of Aqa-Asi-Beg, grandson of Aqa-Mohsen, and brother of Mirza Hadi Ashtiani, initially served in the Abbas Mirza, the Viceroy's court, and under Mohammad Ali Mail and Mirza Taqi Ashtiani (Qavam al-Dawlah), handling issues of drafting and financial management. Later, he moved to Tehran with Mohammad Shah Qajar, rising through the ranks and was appointed as the head of the budget office, also known as the "Mostofi Divan." He was an influential figure during the reigns of Mohammad Shah and Nasser al-Din Shah (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 526).

Ashtiani, Shafi (b. 1840 CE), the son of Mohammad Baqer, based on the catalog of the Dehgan library, wrote the margin notes of the *Ma'alem al-Usul* by Khalifeh Sultan (1033) in Nastaliq script in Esfand 1840 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 532).

Ashtiani, Shafi al-Sultan (b. 1864 CE), held local governmental deputy positions and hosted Nasser al-Din Shah and his companions for three days in Ashtian on their return from the holy cities in 1864 (Hazrati, 2003: 209).

Ashtiani, Shokr-Allah (13th century), the son of Baqer Khan, was a finance officer during the reigns of Mohammad Shah and Nasser al-Din Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 159).

Ashtiani, Sadegh (d. 1867 CE), also known as Sadegh-Beg, was a prominent official during the Zandieh era and held high regard during the Qajar period. He visited Mohammad Shah in Isfahan and Shiraz in 1838 and 1839, building a Hussainiya, a bridge, and a mill in the neighborhood that would later bear his name. Despite his contributions, he was tragically killed by constitutionalists due to his opposition to the Constitutional Revolution (Hazrati, 2003: 213).

Ashtiani, Sadegh (b. 1872 CE), a calligrapher from Ashtian in the 17th century, is known for his transcription of parts of Baba Afzal Kashani's works in Nastaliq script, which are preserved in the Iranian Parliament Library (Pirhadi, 2013: 26).

Ashtiani, Abbas (b. 1843 CE), the son of Mohammad Sadegh-Beg, transcribed the book *Muharreq al-Qulub* by Mehdi Ben Abu Dhar Naraghi, which contains accounts of the lives, martyrs, and eulogies of the Imams, in Nastaliq script in 1843 (Hazrati, 2003: 289).

Ashtiani, Abbas (b. 1893 CE), the son of Nanneh-Khanom, was an official in the late Nasser al-Din Shah's government, serving as the court scribe. In 1893, he began working as an army scribe. His brothers, Ahmad (assistant to the office) and Mahmood, managed his properties in Ashtian (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 456).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Javad (b. 1896 CE), was an administrative officer and clerk during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 233).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Rahim (b. 1834 CE), the son of Mohammad Hashem, was an artist who transcribed the *Divan of Amir Ma'zi Samarkandi* (505) in 1834 in Nastaliq script (Hazrati, 2003: 302).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Rasool (b. 1810 CE), transcribed the treatise *Suluk Abna al-Muluk* by Abdul Wahab bin Ali Qazvini in Nastaliq script in 1810 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 533).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Azim (b. 1850 CE), the son of Mulla Mohammad Ali, a prominent calligrapher of the 17th century, transcribed *Darah Naderah* by Mirza Mahdi Estarabadi in 1790 and *Divan Amir Ma'zi* in 1850 in Nastaliq script (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 476).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Ghaffar (b. 1821 CE), the son of Abdul-Majid, was a calligrapher from the early 19th century. He transcribed a copy of the Qur'an in Naskh script with a translation in Nastaliq in 1821. He also held a position as a government clerk and was a member of the royal court (Hazrati, 2003: 302).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Ghani (b. 1896 CE), a government official during the Qajar period, worked as a clerk and accountant in the royal office of Nasser al-Din Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 235).

Ashtiani, Abdul-Karim (b. 1881 CE), the son of Mirza Hassan, was a calligrapher known for transcribing the will of the Prophet Muhammad to Imam Ali in 1854, a book of dreams in 1861, and the *Khulasat al-Hisab* by Allama Majlisi in 1881 in Shakkasteh Naskh script (Hazrati, 2003: 303).

Ashtiani, Abdullah (b. 1833 CE), a calligrapher who transcribed *Al-Ma'jam fi Athar Mulk al-Ajam* in Persian in 1833 (Hazrati, 2003: 302).

Ashtiani, Abdullah (b. 1906 CE), known as Baha al-Sultaneh, during the reign of Muzaffar al-Din Shah Qajar, worked in the Ministry of Finance and later served as the financial officer for Azerbaijan (Tabriz) and was subsequently appointed Mostofi of the royal court (Hazrati, 2003: 233).

Ashtiani, Abdullah (13th century), the son of Ali-Aqa (Amin al-Huzur), known as Itidad al-Huzur, served as a court official in the time of Muzaffar al-Din Shah and was skilled in both calligraphy and accounting (Hazrati, 2003: 233).

Ashtiani, Azim (13th century), also known as Azim Mirza, the son of Mulla Abdul-Azim and the father of Nasrat-Allah Haji Azimi (head of Dar al-Fonun and director of the Tehran Department of Culture), was a notable figure of the late 17th century. He was a poet under the pen name "Danesh" and also wrote a poetic interpretation of the Hadith of Hudhayfah (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 498).

Ashtiani, Ali (1808-1865 CE), a free-spirited poet with the pen name Mikadeh, wrote *Chaharfasl Mikadeh* during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah and also authored a humorous book titled *Cherandnama*, consisting of ghazals and rubaiyats. He also served as a financial officer (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 276).

Ashtiani, Ali (1828-1889 CE), the son of Mirza Esmail Khan (Emad al-Shukr), known as Adib Khalevat, moved from Ashtian to Tabriz for his studies, where he was encouraged by Hassanali Khan Ghorasi (Amir Nezam), the chief of the crown prince's court in Azerbaijan. He later received the title of Khan from Muzaffar al-Din Shah and worked as a secretary in the royal archives. During the Tabriz Revolution of 1891, he went to Belgium and worked as a secretary in Eastern languages. This poet and author, using the pen name "Ashoob," authored works such as *Chahardah Band Az Adab*, *Tabriknama*, *Chahardah Band Fi Musibat Khamsat Ahl al-Abah*, *Wataniyat*, and edited a translation of *Nahj al-Balagha* originally translated by Saleh Barghani. He also held positions as the steward of state properties, the chief of the crown prince's household, and the director of the National Library and Foyouzat School (Hazrati, 2003: 237).

Ashtiani, Ali (b. 1794 CE), the son of Mohammad, was a calligrapher of the 18th century and transcribed a version of *Al-Qisas wal-Diyat* in Nastaliq script, with the date of completion noted as 9 Esfand 1794 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 534).

Ashtiani, Ali (b. 1900 CE), the son of Esmail (famous as Aqa-Jani Emad al-Kitab), was a calligrapher who transcribed *Riyaz al-Inshe'ah* by Khwaja Imad al-Din Mohammad Gilani in 1871 and two other works, *Hassan wa Dil* and *Ishq wa Ruh* by Reza al-Din Mohammad Shafi, in 1900 (Hazrati, 2003: 303).

Ashtiani, Ali-Asghar (b. 1892 CE), known as Naser al-Dawlah, was a finance officer during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah and served as the governor of Bandar Lengeh (Hazrati, 2003: 249).

Ashtiani, Ali Akbar (Born 1834 CE) Son of Mohammad Rabee, a poet and calligraphy artist who transcribed his divan of poetry in 1834 CE using the Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati, 2003: 304)

Ashtiani, Ali Akbar (Born 1873 CE) Son of Abdollah Ashtiani Hamadani, a calligraphy artist who penned the treatise *Defense of the Shaikhiyya* on theology in 1871 CE and also transcribed the treatise *Ikhtiyar* by Mohammad Baqir Fazel-Kuhi in 1873 CE in Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 534)

Ashtiani, Alireza (12th–13th century AH) Son of Abbas, a calligraphy artist from the 12th and 13th centuries AH. Among his works is the "Qanun Farsi," which was printed lithographically in a clay tablet format in 47 pages in Tehran in 1894 CE. Another of his works, the *Fursnama* by Abdollah Khansari, was printed in his beautiful handwriting in 1943 CE in Tehran. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 237)

Ashtiani, Ali Qoli (Born 1906 CE) Titled Nasir al-Divan, son of Agha Heydat, an administrator in the Ministry of Pensions during the Mozaffarid era. (Hazrati, 2003: 239)

Ashtiani, Ali Mohammad (Born 1832 CE) Son of Karbala'i Aqa Baba, a calligraphy artist who transcribed *Fawa'id al-Samadiyya Baha'i* (1527–1601 CE) on Arabic grammar in 1832 CE in Dar al-Saltanah, Qazvin. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 534)

Ashtiani, Gholamhossein (Born 1880 CE) Son of Mirza Abbas, a calligraphy artist who transcribed the fourth and sixth treatises on mysticism (in Persian) in 1880 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 305)

Ashtiani, Gholamhossein (Born 1925 CE) Titled Entekhab-e Lashkar, son of Shokrollah Khan, a senior official during the late Qajar and early Pahlavi eras. After completing military studies and mastering relevant techniques, he quickly advanced through the ranks and became one of the capable officers of that era. (Hazrati, 2003: 161)

Ashtiani, Fathali (Born 1918 CE) A calligraphy artist and secretary during the reign of Zill al-Sultan. He transcribed a selection of Masoudi's poems in Nasta'liq script under Zill al-Sultan's orders. (Hazrati, 2003: 305)

Ashtiani, Fazlollah (Born 1847 CE) Son of Mirza Kazem Mostofi al-Mamalek, a court official and confidant of the Qajar kings, especially Mohammad Shah Qajar. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 278)

Ashtiani, Fazlollah (Born 1887 CE) A religious scholar, a judge in the Supreme Court during the Pahlavi era, and a student of Aqa Mohammadreza Qomshe'i, Mirza Abolhasan Jalveh, and Aqa Ali Modarres Tehrani Zanuzi (1887 CE).

Ashtiani, Kazem (Died 1796 CE) Son of Mirza Mohsen and the grandfather of Mirza Yusef Mostofi al-Mamalek. During the reign of Karim Khan Zand, he attained the position of Chief Financial Officer. After the coronation of Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar, he became the Minister of Accounts and Chief Financial Officer of the court. In 1796 CE, while accompanying Agha Mohammad Khan in his campaign to conquer the Shusha Fortress in Karabakh, he was martyred. (Sadegh, 1993: 218)

Ashtiani, Kamal al-Din (10th century) Son of Shahsavar, a prominent figure and administrator in the late 10th century AH, and an official of the Safavid dynasty. (Hazrati, 2003: 261)

Ashtiani, Mohsen (Born 1851 CE) Son of Mirza Hadi Tabib Ashtiani, briefly served as the artillery supervisor and also worked as a calligrapher. He transcribed a handwritten manuscript titled *Jang* in Nasta'liq script in 1871 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 309)

Ashtiani, Mohsen (Born 1918 CE) Son of Mirza Esmaeil, a 20th-century calligraphy artist. A handwritten manuscript titled *Jang*, transcribed in the Broken Nasta'liq script in 1918 CE, is attributed to him. (Hazrati, 2003: 305)

Ashtiani, Mohsen (2023 CE) Son of Dr. Javad Khan and grandson of Mirza Hashem (known as Mirza-ye Bozorg), a professor and researcher in Islamic studies. He pursued Persian literature and history at the universities of St. Andrews, Oxford, Manchester, and California. Additionally, he completed advanced studies, including bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, as well as a specialized fellowship at Harvard and Princeton in Iranian studies. He joined the editorial board of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* and became a faculty member in Iranian studies at Columbia University. Following the passing of Ehsan Yarshater, and as per his will, he was appointed editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. He also supervised the editing of the English translation of the *Tarikh-e Beyhaqi* by a British Iranologist. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 456)

Ashtiani, Mohsen (12th century AH) A distinguished figure from a noble family known for his admirable character and referred to as Aqa. During the reign of Nader Shah, Karim Khan was hosted by him in Ashtian for several days. After ascending to power, Karim Khan sent an envoy to Ashtian and summoned Aqa Mohsen's sons

Kazem, Hashem, and Aghasi to the capital. They were bestowed the titles Mirza, Khan, and Beg, respectively, and each progressed in administration, politics, and academia. This marked the beginning of the rise of many individuals who later became renowned statesmen from Ashtian. (Hazrati, 2003: 139)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1850 CE) Son of Abdollah, a 13th-century calligraphy artist and accountant during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He transcribed several works between 1821 and 1836 CE in Nasta'liq script, including *The Divan of Amir Mo'ezzi*, *The Complete Works of Sa'di*, *Sahifah al-A'mal* by Haidar bin Ne'matullah Tabasi, *The Divan of Anvari*, and *Panj Ganj* by Nezami Ganjavi. These were dedicated to Fath Ali Shah. (Hazrati, 2003: 305)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1851 CE) A poet known by the pen name "Shamim," who lived in the early 13th century AH. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 486)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1797 CE) Son of Mohammad, a calligraphy artist of the 13th century AH. He authored *Lawayih al-Qamar* (Astronomy), *Ikhtiyarat Ayyam* (Astronomy), and several texts on astrological rulings in 1803 CE. Additionally, he composed *Tuhfah Nizamiyah*, *Chihil Fasl*, *Sharh-e Si Fasl*, and *Hey'at* in 1797 CE in Isfahan. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 370)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1817 CE) Son of Mohammad Hossein, an accomplished calligraphy artist. On May 22, 1817, he transcribed the manuscript *Abwab al-Janan*, a work on ethics written in Persian. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 538)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1838 CE) Son of Nourallah, a 13th-century scribe and calligraphy artist. He transcribed the *Divan* of Naser Khosrow Marwazi in Nasta'liq script in 1838 CE in Ashtian. (Hazrati, 2003: 307)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1846 CE) Son of Mohammad Ali, a calligraphy artist. He transcribed the manuscript *Sirah al-Nabi*, authored by Abu Mohammad Abdul-Malik bin Hisham Himyari (d. 828 CE), in exquisite Naskh script in 1846 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 307)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1870 CE) Son of Yusef, a skilled calligraphy artist. He transcribed *Mawahib al-Aliyyah*, a Persian work on Quranic exegesis by Kamal al-Din Hossein bin Ali Kashifi, in 1870 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 307)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1896 CE) Son of Abdollah, a scribe during the Naser al-Din Shah era. His works include handwritten manuscripts such as *Tohfat al-Naqib* in Broken Nasta'liq script, *The Divan of Amir Mo'ezzi*, *Sahifah al-A'mal* by Tabasi, and other pieces.

Ashtiani, Mohammad (Born 1914 CE) Son of Gholamhossein, a calligraphy artist who transcribed the book *Sarf* upon the instruction of Fazel Tooni in 1914 CE, employing Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati, 2003: 306)

Ashtiani, Mohammad (14th century AH) Known as Kharabi, he was a scribe and calligraphy artist of the 14th century AH. He transcribed the *Divan of Fouqi* by Fouq al-Din Ahmad Yazdi in Broken Nasta'liq script. Additionally, he possessed poetic talent. (Hazrati, 2003: 306)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Esmail (Born 1879 CE) A 13th-century scribe and calligraphy artist. He transcribed the book *Jame' al-Tamsil* authored by Mohammad Ali Habl Roudi in 1859 CE and later wrote *Sheikh o Vazir* in Broken Nasta'liq script in 1879 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 309)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (1905–1983 CE) Son of Allama Mirza Ahmad, Mohammad Baqer was a prominent scholar and a distinguished figure of the Ashtiani family. After completing his preliminary education, he migrated to Najaf in 1922 CE, where he studied under Mashkini, Agha Zia al-Din, Ayatollah Esfahani, and Naini. Upon his return to Tehran, he began teaching traditional Islamic sciences and philosophy at the Marvi School. His works include *Kitab al-Nikah* (The Book of Marriage), *Kitab al-Talaq* (The Book of Divorce), *Kitab al-Sawm* (The Book of Fasting), *Kitab al-Qadha* (The Book of Judicial Rulings), annotations on *Farā'id* (Thematic Topics), comments on *Hajj Jawahir* (The Jewels of Hajj), treatises on *Ihya al-Mawat* (Reviving Dead Lands), rulings on the categories of water, and dozens of other scholarly writings. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 233)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (Life span: 1785–1809 CE) Son of Mohammad Ali, he was a scribe and calligraphy artist of the 18th century. He transcribed two sections of Manuscript No. 109, housed at the National Library of Iran, from 1781 to 1785 CE. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 539)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (Life span: 1844 CE) Son of Karbala'i Hossein, he was an artist and calligrapher active in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1844 CE, he transcribed *Nisab al-Sibyan* by Abu Nasr Farahi, a book on linguistics, in Nasta'liq script in the city of Tabriz. (Hazrati, 2003: 310)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (Life span: 1854 CE) Son of Mohammad Jafar, he studied the preliminary sciences and literature under the scholars of his time. He further pursued Islamic jurisprudence, principles, and hadith under Mohammad Saleh Baraghani-Haeri, as well as philosophy, mysticism, and logic under Hakami Qazvini. Among his works is a manuscript of *Nathr al-Lali* (Scattered Pearls), containing sayings of Imam Ali, written in Nasta'liq script in 1854 CE.

His other writings include *Resalaat*, *Tawdhih al-Mantiq* (Explanation of Logic), *Hoduth al-Alam* (Creation of the World), and *'Irfaniyya* (Mystical Treatises). (Hazrati, 2003: 272)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (Life span: 1925 CE) Son of Mohammad Sadeq Khan (Sadeq al-Lashkar), during the reign of Ahmad Shah Qajar, he served in various military roles. (Hazrati, 2003: 272)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (13th Century AH/19th Century CE) Son of Mohammad Mahdi, he was a skilled calligraphy artist of the 19th century. A manuscript of *Eidah al-Mantiq* (Clarification of Logic) is among his notable works. (Hazrati, 2003: 310)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (Life span: 1877 CE) Son of Mohammad Hossein Shirazi Najafi-Ashtiani, he was an accomplished calligrapher who transcribed *Siraj al-Munir*, a Persian work on ethics by Kashif Shirazi, in 1877 CE using Broken Nasta'liq script in the town of Ashtian. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 539)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (1857 CE) Son of Mirza Mohammad Reza (Bayan al-Mulk), he was a poet and calligrapher of the Qajar era. He served as a secretary to Zel al-Sultan for a period. Initially, his poetic pseudonym was *Afsar*, but he later adopted *Bidel*. (Hazrati, 2003: 275)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (1878 CE) A poet and literary figure active during the late reign of Mohammad Shah and early reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He composed elegant and captivating odes and ghazals and was highly skilled in calligraphy. Among his works is a handwritten collection, *Munsha'at*, which includes friendly letters and satirical writings. He served in the Mozafar Regiment of Maragheh and was held captive by Turkmens for a year during the Marv War. His 4,000-verse divan (poetic collection), written under the pseudonym *Faeq*, was lost during this captivity. He was eventually freed in Bukhara by Shahrukh Khan, the son of Ebrahim Khan Qajar, and served under him. After Shahrukh Khan's assassination, Faeq joined the circle of Mohammad Shah, a minister of Bukhara, and spent eight years in his service, composing numerous poems and odes during that time. (Hazrati, 2003: 274)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (d. 1847 CE) Known as Qavam al-Dowleh, he was the son of Hashem and a member of one of the most prominent bureaucratic families in Iran. He was a grandson of Mirza Mohsen Ashtiani, a powerful landowner in Ashtian during the time of Karim Khan Zand, and a cousin of Mirza Mohammad Ali Ashtiani and Mirza Hassan Ashtiani, both of whom held the position of Chief Comptroller of the Realm (Mostowfi al-Mamalek) during the reign of Fath Ali Shah. Mohammad Taqi Khan began his service at the court of

Fath Ali Shah and, after Iran's victory over the Ottoman Empire in the war of 1821 CE, was sent to Erzurum to negotiate a peace treaty. He was later granted the title *Qavam al-Dowleh* and served as the governor of Kermanshah and Fars. Hasan Vosuq and Ahmad Qavam, prominent political figures of the Qajar and Pahlavi periods, were among his descendants. (Sediq, 1993: 197)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (1857 CE) Son of Mohammad Karim, he was a skilled calligrapher known by the pseudonym *Nazem*. In 1857 CE, he transcribed the Holy Quran in Naskh script. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 540)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (1878 CE) Son of Molla Abdolazim, he was a scribe and scholar of the 19th century. His notable works include the transcription of *Sarwar al-Mu'minin* by Mirza Hadi Sharif-Naeini, *Chahar Maqala* (Four Discourses) by Nizami Aruzi, the divans of Amir Mo'ezzi and Nasir Khusraw Qubadiani, the collected works of Qa'ani, and a marginal commentary on *Anwar al-Tanzil*. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 477)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Taqi (1886 CE) Son of Reza Qoli, he was a calligrapher who transcribed *Jawahir al-Uqul fi al-Munazara bayn al-Far wal-Sinnur* (The Jewels of Wisdom in the Debate Between the Mouse and the Cat) by Jamal al-Din Mohammad ibn Haji Mohammad Farahani, *Sualat Panj-ganeh* (The Five Questions of Shams al-Din Sahib Divan to Saadi), and *Nasihat al-Muluk* (Advice to Kings) in Nasta'liq script in 1886 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 310)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Jafar (1838 CE) Son of Mirza Mohammad Sadeq, he was a prominent calligrapher of the 19th century. Among his works are transcriptions of *Wafiyyat al-Usul* by Abd al-Razzaq Lahiji, *Qawanin al-Hikmah* by Abu al-Qa'im Gilani-Qomi, and *Lisan al-Dhakirin* by Mirza Abu al-Hasan Sharif, completed in 1838 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 311)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hassan (1832-1961 CE) Known as Mirza Hassan, son of Mirza Ja'far, he was one of the greatest scholars of his time. He completed his early education in Ashtian and then studied under Allama Asadollah Boroujerdi in Boroujerd, and later attended the lectures of Sheikh Ansari in Najaf Ashraf. This religious scholar, alongside Mirza Shirazi, played a significant role in the Tobacco Protest, mobilizing people against the Qajar dynasty. Among his 17 written works are his commentary on Sheikh Ansari's *Resail* (Epistles), *Fi al-Ijtihad al-Amr wa al-Nahi* (On the Jurisprudence of Command and Prohibition), *Bahr al-Fawa'id fi Sharh al-Far'aid* (Sea of Benefits in Explaining the Fundamentals), *Resaleh fi al-Jazaa* (Treatise on Rewards), *Kitab al-Qadha wa al-Shahada* (Book on Judicial and Testimonial Law), *Kitab al-Waqf* (Book on Endowment), *Kitab al-Ijara* (Book

on Lease), *Kitab al-Rahn* (Book on Pledge), *Ihya' al-Mawat* (Reviving the Dead), and *Kitab al-Khums* (Book on Khums). (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 235)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hassan (1838 CE) Son of Mohammad Kazem, he was a scribe and calligrapher of the 19th century. He transcribed *Hadiqat al-Shia* (The Garden of Shia) in 1838, using Nasta'liq script. He also transcribed *Qiblat al-Afaq* by Raziyy al-Din Qazvini and *Divan Amir Mo'ezzi* in 1838. (Hazrati, 2003: 312)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hassan (1845-1850 CE) Son of Ali-Hussein, he was a calligrapher and scholar of the 19th century, who spent a period of his life as a scribe and secretary in Qazvin and Isfahan. He had a long-lasting friendship with Mohammad-Yusuf Qazvini, a famous calligrapher. He transcribed *Zinat al-Salik* (The Adornment of the Wayfarer), *Nihayat al-Maram* (The End of the Desires), *Kitab Mir* in commentary on *Jami* (The Book of Mir, in the explanation of Jami), and *Qawa'id al-Mantiqiya* (Principles of Logic) between 1840 and 1850. (Hazrati, 2003: 313)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hassan (1891 CE) Son of Yusuf, he was a secretary in the court and a calligrapher of the Qajar era. He transcribed *Hayat Foblas* (The Life of Foblas) in 1891, in two volumes and in broken Nasta'liq script, for Zel al-Sultan. (Pirhadi, 2013: 35)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hassan (19th century) Son of Abu al-Qasim, known as *Mu'in al-Daftar*, he was a poet, writer, scribe, and calligrapher during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He wrote the book *Durar al-Fada'il* (The Pearls of Virtue) in praise of the Imams, dedicating it to Naser al-Din Shah and the Crown Prince. He also transcribed *Furqan al-Mazafiri* in Persian in a beautiful Nasta'liq script, in three volumes. (Hazrati, 2003: 278)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hussein (1863 CE) Son of Mohammad Momen, a calligrapher who transcribed *Kholasat al-Ta'if al-Kiram fi Ahkam al-A'wam* (Summary of the Noble Aspects of the Rules of the Masses) by Mohammad ibn al-Hasan (astronomer of the 9th century) in 1863 CE. He also transcribed *Ahkam al-A'wam* (The Rules of the Masses) by Ali Shah Bukhari and *Irshad al-Qari* (The Guidance of the Reciter) by Mustafa ibn Ibrahim Qari Tabrizi, using Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati, 2003: 165)

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hossein (1868 CE): The son of Mirza Heydarollah Vazir-e Daftar, he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Records in mid-1879 CE. After the death of Mirza Heydarollah Vazir-e Daftar in 1892 CE, he succeeded to the position of Minister of Records. Bamdad, in *Sahib-e Rijal*, writes, "Mirza Mohammad Hossein was quite different from his father. Although he was an

honest administrator, he lacked independence and was influenced by Amin al-Sultan Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, the Prime Minister" (Sedigh, 1993: 12).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hossein (1907-1952 CE): The son of Mirza Mostafa Khan (Akram al-Molk), he was born in Tabriz. After completing his education, he joined the Tabriz Department of Security. He was also a calligrapher, poet, and tar player (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 358).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Reza (1940 CE): The son of Abbas, he joined the seminary in Qom in 1959 CE after completing his basic education. He studied under Ayatollah Makarem Shirazi, Ali Panah Eshtehardi, and Mohammad Fazel Lankarani. In 1972 CE, he and a group of scholars, including Makarem Shirazi, formed a team dedicated to the interpretation and explanation of the Holy Quran, resulting in the publication of a 27-volume commentary known as *Tafsir Nemouneh*. Other works by this religious scholar include a translation and commentary on *Nahj al-Balagha*, *Thematic Interpretation of the Message of the Quran*, *How to Teach Beliefs*, and many others. He also served as the head of Payam Noor University and represented the people of Qom in Parliament for two terms (Hazrati, 2003: 278).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hossein (1805 CE): The son of Mohammad Mahdi, he translated *Nekbakhtiyeh* by Mahmoud ibn Mirza on the subject of prayers into Persian in 1805 CE and wrote it in Nasta'liq script as a calligrapher (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 543).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Reza (1844 CE): The son of Mollahabibollah, he was a skilled calligrapher who transcribed *Fawaed al-Samadieh fi Ilm al-Arabieh* on Arabic syntax and the treatise *Kubra* on logic in 1844 CE in both Naskh and Nasta'liq scripts (Hazrati, 2003: 278).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Reza (19th Century): Titled *Bayan al-Dawleh*, he studied in Azerbaijan and specialized in exegesis and hadith before moving to Tehran. In the capital, he served as a minister. A poet with the pen name *Danesh*, he was also a masterful calligrapher (Hazrati, 2003: 279).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Razi (1824 CE): The son of Mohammad Rahim, he was a calligrapher and scribe of the 18th century. He transcribed the *Divan of Anvari* in 1814 CE and, in 1824 CE, wrote *Tajziat al-Amsar wa Tajziat al-Asar*, authored by Shahab al-Din Yazdi, in Naskh and Nasta'liq scripts (Hazrati, 2003: 314).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Rafi (1875 CE): Titled *Mo'tamad al-Eyaleh*, he served as the deputy governor of Ashtian, Gorkan, Kholjestan, and Farahan from 1884 CE to 1915 CE. Initially an officer in the Fars Army, he later pursued a career in

accounting and administration. His meticulous governance earned him repeated commendations (Hazrati, 2003: 280).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Rafi (19th Century): The son of Mohammad, he was an early 19th-century calligrapher who, at the request of his uncle Mirza Mohammad, transcribed *Anis al-Ghafeleen* by Mir Ghari Gilani on ethics in Naskh script (Abdoli Ashtiani, 2020: 1168).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Saeed (1770 CE): The son of Mohammad Razi, he was a calligrapher and scribe of the 18th century. In 1770 CE, he transcribed a collection of elegies in both prose and verse, detailing the events and tribulations of Karbala, in Nasta'liq script (Hazrati, 2003: 314).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Sadegh (1796 CE): The son of Mohammad Mohsen Ashtiani Qomi Fatemi, he was a calligrapher who transcribed the *Divan of Hafez* (manuscript no. 856, Center for Revival) in Nasta'liq script in 1796 CE. This manuscript was once owned by Ebrahim ibn Mirza Ahmad Monshi Ashtiani (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 544).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Sadegh (1840 CE): The son of Mirza Jafar, he was a 19th-century calligrapher from Ashtian who transcribed *Sharh Divan-e Anvari* by Mirza (1009 CE) in Nasta'liq script in 1840 CE (Hazrati, 2003: 315).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Saleh (1841 CE): The son of Mohammad Esmaeil, he was a 19th-century calligrapher who wrote a complete copy of the Holy Quran in 1830 CE in Nasta'liq script (Hazrati, 2003: 316).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Saleh (1649 CE): The son of Heydar, he was an 11th-century calligrapher who transcribed *Panj Ganj* by Nezami in Nasta'liq script in 1649 CE (Hazrati, 2003: 316).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1881-1966 CE): A poet with the pen name *Parvin*, known as Parvin Mirza Ashtiani, was born in Tabriz. His house was destroyed during the exchange of fire between constitutionalists and royalists, resulting in the loss of his wife. Holding the position of Mostofi (accountant), he had an exceptional handwriting style. Proficient in Persian and Arabic literature, he also mastered philosophy, logic, and rhetoric, which he learned from the Ashtianis of Tabriz. He later became a capable journalist and writer. Parvin Mirza's only written work is the poem collection *Dor Khoshab*, a 21,000-verse narrative detailing the history of the Constitutional Revolution in Azerbaijan (Abdoli Ashtiani, 2020: 516).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1883-1936 CE): The son of Reza Kafash and Fatemeh Begum, he learned basic sciences and calligraphy rules in Qom. A master of Nasta'liq calligraphy, he worked as a scribe and teacher. In addition to his calligraphy work, he handled contracts, transactions, and legal documentation (Hazrati, 2003: 283).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1650 CE): A poet with the pen name *Bolbol* (Nightingale) and a member of the Safavid court, he was known for his knowledge in sciences, literature, and arts. Around 1587 CE, he served as the head of financial affairs in Isfahan during the reign of Shah Abbas I. His romantic epic *Sharifeh and Bolbol*, written in the local dialect and comprising about 2,000 verses, is one of his notable works (Hazrati, 2003: 284).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1831 CE): The son of Mirza Kazem and brother of Mirza Hassan Mostofi al-Mamalek II, he was the exclusive accountant for the Crown Prince. A poet under the pen name *Mayel*, he was tasked in 1822 CE with finalizing a peace treaty with the Ottoman Empire, known as the Treaty of Erzurum. Proficient in literature, mathematics, metrics, philosophy, and jurisprudence, he also served as the Minister of War under Abbas Mirza's government (Hazrati, 2003: 133).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1803 CE): Titled Mirza Koochak, he, along with Qa'em Maqam, moved from Ashtian to Azerbaijan. He served as the accountant in the court of Abbas Mirza, the Crown Prince, and participated in the 1803 CE wars during the reign of Fath Ali Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 282).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1825 CE): The son of Mohammad Hossein, he was a calligrapher who transcribed *Dorreh Naderi* by Mirza Mehdi Khan Esterabadi in 1825 CE (Hazrati, 2003: 318).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1893 CE): The son of Ahmad, he was a bookbinder and calligrapher who transcribed *Abwab al-Janan* in 1893 CE. He also completed the *Military Treatise* by Mirza Nasir Tabib Esfahani in Shikasteh Nasta'liq script in September 1911 CE (Hazrati, 2003: 317).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1904 CE): The son of Yousef, he was a calligrapher from Ashtian who transcribed *Masnavi Nargesdan* by Esmail Zabihi Yazdi (1126 CE) in Nasta'liq script in Tehran in 1904 CE (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 547).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (1918 CE): Known as Monshi Khalvat, he was a 20th-century calligrapher and scribe in Isfahan, serving under Zell-e Soltan. His works in Nasta'liq script include *History of Kashghar*, the poems of *Ramooz Hamzeh*, *History of the Kings of England*, and *Tales of Masoudi* (Hazrati, 2003: 317).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (Born in 1925 CE) Known as Eftekhar al-Lashkar, he was the son of Mirza Mahmoud Khan from the Ashtiani Mostowfi family who settled in Tabriz during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He served as a Mostowfi (chief accountant) and the steward of the First Special Regiment in the late Qajar era. (Hazrati, 2003: 282).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (19th century CE) He held the position of Mostowfi (chief accountant) in Isfahan during the Safavid court of the 17th century.

Ashtiani, Mohammad Kazem (Born in 1921 CE) He was a calligrapher and artist of the 19th and early 20th centuries. One of his notable works is the transcription of *Taj al-Tawarikh*, detailing the life of Abdul Rahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan. This book, translated by Gholam Morteza Khan Qandahari, was published in lithograph format in Mashhad in 1901 CE. (Zolfaqari, 2002: 324).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Mohsen (Born in 1823 CE) The son of Mohammad Sadeq, he was a calligrapher who transcribed *Tazkerat al-Sho'ara* (Memoirs of Poets) in Nasta'liq script in 1823 CE. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 547).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Morad (Died in 1719 CE) The son of Darvish bin Morad, he was a scholar and Quran interpreter. He learned reading and writing from his father and local Mirzas. After moving to Qom with his family, he traveled to Isfahan to advance his studies, gaining prominence in scholarly circles. His major works include *Tafsir-e Saghir* (The Small Quran Interpretation) written in 1715 CE and a Persian translation of the Quran, *Tafsir-e Kabir* (The Great Quran Commentary). (Hazrati, 2003: 289).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Mahdi (Born in 1824 CE) The son of Molla Habibollah, he was a calligrapher of the 19th century who transcribed *Jami al-Jami'* by Sheikh Abul Ali Tabarsi in a combination of Naskh and Nasta'liq scripts in 1824 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 318).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Hashem (Born in 1885 CE) The son of Mohammad Javad, he was a calligrapher who created a collection of Persian and Arabic prayers, writing them in Naskh and Nasta'liq scripts in 1885 CE. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 548).

Ashtiani, Mohammad Yousef (Born in 1843 CE) The son of Mohammad Ebrahim, he was a calligrapher who transcribed *Translation of Qutb Shahi* in Nasta'liq script in 1824 CE. He also wrote *Divan-e Nasir Khusraw* in 1835 CE in Ashtian and *Khamsa of Nezami* in Shikasteh Nasta'liq script in 1843 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 318).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (1854-1939 CE) Known as Etezad al-Lashkar, he was the son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Vazir-Dafater Ashtiani (Ayn al-Mamalek). He worked as an accountant in the Ministry of War and served in Azerbaijan, Damavand Regiment, and Sistan. Later, he moved to the financial office and became a prominent official in the Ministry of Finance. Matin-Daftari, the Prime Minister, was his son. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 293).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (1894-1941 CE) The son of Mirza Morteza, after completing his preliminary education, he went to Najaf, where he studied under Sheikh Naeini and Haeri Yazdi. In Tehran, he attended the classes of Mirza Hashem Ashkouri and Mirza Hassan Kermanshahi. His written works include the commentary on Ayatollah Haeri's discussions, the book *Salat* (Prayers) in three volumes, *Annotations on Dorar al-Fawaid* by Haeri, and *Kitab al-Ijara* (The Book of Lease). (Zolfaqari, 2002: 331).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (Born in 1858 CE) The son of Mirza Jafar, he was a scholar of the 19th century who transcribed the book *Qanun al-Elaj* (The Law of Treatment) in Nasta'liq script in 1858 CE. This manuscript is now preserved in Ayatollah Golpayegani Library in Qom.

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (Born in 1897 CE) Known as Zafar Ali Shah, he was a calligrapher who transcribed the *Vasl-nameh* (Marriage Letter) of Attar Nishabouri in Naskh script in 1897 CE for a person named Esmail. (Hazrati, 2003: 301).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (Born in 1347 CE) The son of Mohammad Ashtiani Esfahani, he was a calligrapher who transcribed three treatises in Naskh script in 1347 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 308).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (18th century CE) The son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein, he lived during the late 18th century and was one of the best calligraphers of his time. He excelled in Nasta'liq and Shikasteh Nasta'liq scripts, training numerous artists in this field. This calligrapher also taught calligraphy in Urmia for some time and had expertise in music. (Zolfaqari, 2002: 332).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud (19th century CE) The son of Mirza Mohammad Ali (Mirza Kuchak), he served as a Mostowfi during the reign of Fath Ali Shah and was also a poet. This poet was the grandfather of Radhi Azarakhshi (a contemporary poet) and the father of Mohammad Ali Eftekhar al-Lashkar. (Hazrati, 2003: 265).

Ashtiani, Mahmoud Taqi (19th century CE) Known as Emad al-Dafater, he was the son of Mirza Ali Ashtiani Mostowfi. He was a calligrapher, painter, and inscription artist during the Naseri period. Additionally, he worked as a scribe for

the Khoy and Maragheh Regiments in Azerbaijan. Following the Herat war, he joined the Iranian regiment as a secretary in the Marv battle, during which he was captured by the Turkmens. He narrated his hardships in a captivating storytelling style in his book *Ebrat-Nameh* (The Book of Admonition), edited and published by his grandson, Professor Hossein Emadi-Ashtiani. This book is considered one of the first examples of Persian novel writing in Iran. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 407).

Ashtiani, Morad (Born in 1651 CE) The son of Aqa Shah, he was an 11th-century calligrapher who transcribed *Mojmoo-e Marashi* on beliefs and *Kholasat al-Fawaid* on history by Abdul Muttalib bin Yahya Talaqani in Nasta'liq script in 1651 CE. (Hazrati, 2003: 308).

Ashtiani, Morteza (1863-1947 CE) The son of Mirza Mohammad Hassan, after completing his primary education with his father, went on pilgrimage to Mecca and later moved to Najaf. There, he studied under Mirza Habibollah Rashti, Mirza Hassan, and Seyyed Akhund Khorasani, obtaining the rank of Ijtihad. In 1899 CE, he returned to Iran, taught at the Marvi School in Tehran, and later moved to Mashhad in 1921 CE. After 13 years, he resided in Rey and later returned to the holy cities to teach. His works include treatises on jurisprudence and principles such as *Kitab al-Ijara*. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 553).

Ashtiani, Masih (Born in 1907 CE) The son of Molla Mohammad Ali, he was a Quran memorizer and scholar of the 19th century. He taught at religious schools for some time and also managed schools and endowed properties. This religious scholar was proficient in Nasta'liq and Shikasteh scripts. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1163).

Ashtiani, Mostafa (1867-1918 CE) The son of Mirza Hassan, known as Eftekhar al-Olama, he was a constitutionalist who played a significant role in demolishing the Russian Bank and in the Nuz Belgian incident and sanctuary movement at Shah Abdol-Azim Shrine. This poet, known by the pen name "Sahba," was a prominent figure in Tehran due to his friendship with Ali Asghar Khan Atabak and his father's influence. He was assassinated at his home near the Shah Abdol-Azim Shrine on February 1, 1918. His notable poetic work is *Eftekharnameh Heydari*, an epic poem styled like the Shahnameh, praising the bravery of Imam Ali and consisting of approximately 18,000 verses. (Sadegh, 1993: 29).

Ashtiani, Mostafa (Born in 1906 CE) He served as the Mostowfi of Sabzevar province during the reigns of Naser al-Din Shah and Mozaffar al-Din Shah. (Hazrati, 2003: 272).

Ashtiani, Mostafa Qoli (Born in 1860 CE) A talented calligrapher, he transcribed the *Divan of Rudaki Samarqandi* (ca. 874–941 CE) in Shikasteh Nasta'liq script in 1860 CE. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 549).

Ashtiani, Maliheh (Born 1991 CE), daughter of Mirza Mohammad Baqer, holds a Bachelor's degree in French Language and Literature, a Master's degree in Social Sciences from the University of Tehran, and a D.E.A. and Ph.D. in Educational Sciences from the Sorbonne University in France. Since 1975, she has been a faculty member at Shahid Beheshti University, conducting extensive research. Notable among her works are: *"A Study of Juvenile Delinquency in Tehran's Juvenile Rehabilitation Center (1969–1973)," "An Examination of Social Issues Faced by Female Prisoners in Qasr Prison (1981),"* and *"The Educational Role of Iranian Folk Tales in Common and Scholarly Culture (1991)."* She is also the author of works such as *"Iranian Stories in French," "Content Analysis,"* and *"Gifted Children in School"* (Hazarati, 2020: 246).

Ashtiani, Manouchehr (1930–2020 CE), son of Mohammad Hossein (Azam-ol-Dowleh), was a sociologist, a distinguished university professor, and the nephew of Nima Yushij. He was a descendant of Mirza Hassan Ashtiani. He attended elementary school at Shapur School in Tajrish, secondary school at Alborz College, and later studied Literature, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences at Dar ul-Fonun. In 1950, he joined the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran, completing a thesis titled *"An Analysis of Students' Interests in Various Fields"* and another thesis titled *"Iranian Movements Against the Arabs."* He earned his doctorate in Sociology and Philosophy. As a sociologist, he was a student of Karl Löwith and Hans-Georg Gadamer and authored works such as *"Karl Marx and the Sociology of Knowledge," "The Sociology of Knowledge by Karl Mannheim," "Max Weber and the Sociology of Knowledge," "Sociology of Knowledge: Principles and Basics," "The Sociology of Knowledge by Max Scheler," "Essays on Social Relations Knowledge,"* and *"Introduction to the Crisis of Global Sociology"* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 341).

Ashtiani, Mehdi (1889–1953 CE), son of Mirza Jafar, began his preliminary education with his father and became a memorizer of the Qur'an by the age of five. He studied jurisprudence and principles under prominent scholars such as Sheikh Masih Taleqani, Abdolrasoul Mazandarani, and Abdolkarim Lahiji. He also learned

mathematics from Abdolhossein Sibuyeh and Mirza Ghafar Khan Najm-ol-Dowleh, Sadra's philosophy from Aqa Mir Shirazi, Aristotelian philosophy from Mirza Hassan Kermanshahi, and traditional medicine from Mirza Mohammad Hossein Hakim and Mirza Abolqassem Naeini. He furthered his studies in modern medicine with Ali Akbar Khan Nazem-ol-Ateba and Abolhassan Khan Rais-ol-Ateba. In 1909, he went to the seminaries of Karbala and Najaf and studied under Aqa Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Yazdi and Yazdi Tabatabai, receiving his ijtihad authorization. This eminent scholar produced over 70 works, with his most notable achievement being the training of distinguished students such as Ayatollah Ali Sistani, Seyyed Jalaleddin Ashtiani, Allameh Mohammad Taghi Jafari, Morteza Motahhari, Badi-oz-Zaman Forouzanfar, Ayati, Mohammad Reza Rabbani, and others (Sadeq, 1993: 11).

Ashtiani, Musa (died 1874 CE), son of Mirza Hadi, was a political figure during the Naseri era who showcased political acumen during the Bazari incident in Qazvin in 1850. Later, he was appointed by Amir Kabir as the Chief Revenue Officer of Khorasan. In 1874, he was appointed as the Minister of the Interior (Hazarati, 2003: 142).

Ashtiani, Mirza Baba (died 1839 CE), son of Mirza Kazem and brother of Mirza Hassan Mostofi-ol-Mamalek, was a statesman and calligrapher of the 13th Islamic century. During the reign of Fath Ali Shah, he held the position of Chief Steward and governed Kashan in 1817 while also managing the land assessments of Qom (Pirhadi, 2014: 215).

Ashtiani, Nasrollah (Life: 1866 AD), titled "Nasir-e Hozur Ahouyi," was the son of Ali Agha (Amin al-Hozur) and the brother of Noorollah. For a period, he served among the attendants of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah's court and was considered one of the accountants, scribes, and secretaries of the Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 290).

Ashtiani, Nasrollah (Life: 1957 AD), during the Qajar period, was a steward responsible for managing royal orchards and aqueducts. His duties included overseeing the orchards in Shemiranat, Sorkheh Hesar, Niavaran Palace, and Aghdasieh Palace. In 1928, he authored the manuscript *"Elixir of Existence"* in the Nasta'liq script, showcasing his calligraphy skills. Additionally, he scribed the divan of Zabihi in 1957 (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 518).

Ashtiani, Nematollah (Life: 1928 AD), was an official in the early 20th century. On November 10, 1928, he was appointed caretaker of the judiciary in Bushehr. He enjoyed significant respect and influence in southern Iran. He staunchly defended his homeland, particularly in the Bahrain crisis against British pressure

and threats. Unfortunately, some state officials who were on British payrolls did not support him, leading to his resignation from governmental work (Hazrati, 2003: 291).

Ashtiani, Noorollah (Life: 1866 AD), titled "E'tezad-e Khalvat," was the son of Ali Agha (Amin al-Hozur) and the brother of Nasrollah. He was a steward and an attendant in the court of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah. Noorollah was also distinguished in calligraphy and accounting (Hazrati, 2003: 292).

Ashtiani, Hadi (Life: 1978 AD), began his professional career in television and served as a producer in the 2015 program *"Zolal Sokhan."* Another notable work by this filmmaker was the program *"Exclusive Audience,"* which marked a significant experience for Hadi Ashtiani.

Ashtiani, Hadi (Life: 1797 AD), the son of Aghasi Beyk and grandson of Agha Mohsen, became a Mustawfi (financial officer) of Qazvin in the early reign of Fath Ali Shah. He was introduced to Ali Naqi Mirza Rokn-ud-Dawlah, the seventh son of Fath Ali Shah, and was considered one of the most proficient financial officers of his era (Hazrati, 2003: 143).

Ashtiani, Hashem (Life: 1871–1961 AD), the son of Mirza Hassan, spent his youth managing religious affairs in his father's domain. He was a representative of Tehran in the National Consultative Assembly during the third (1914–1915), fifth (1923–1925), and sixth (1926–1928) parliamentary terms. Together with Seyyed Hassan Modarres and other pro-freedom figures, he formed the nucleus of the reformist bloc in the parliament, fighting against the nation's adversaries. He was among the six signatories of the declaration of Iran's neutrality during World War I, addressed to Ahmad Shah on November 28, 1920. A staunch opponent of the 1921 coup d'état, he was arrested by Seyyed Zia'eddin's orders. His works include the two-volume *"Abwab al-Jinan"* on prayers and *"Kitab al-Qaza"* authored by his scholar father (Abdoli Ashtiani, 2020: 447).

Ashtiani, Hashem (Life: 1797 AD), the son of Mirza Mohsen and brother of Aghasi Beyk, received the title "Khan" from Karim Khan Zand. He rose through the ranks in the army of Karim Khan Zand and commanded local Mazandaran forces in battles against Georgia. During the reign of Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar, he joined the royal court as an official and served as a counselor to Fath Ali Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 144).

Ashtiani, Yaghoub (Deceased: 1939 AD), the son of Karbalaei Reza, served as an official in the finance departments of Tabriz and Ardabil during the late Qajar and early Pahlavi periods. In 1909, he transcribed the manuscript *"Al-Mo'jam"* in the Nasta'liq script. Additionally, in 1903, he authored the treatise *"Ethics"* in the same script (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 373).

Ashtiani, Yahya (Life: 1866 AD), the son of Mirza Abbas Ali, was a political activist and one of the freedom fighters of the Constitutional Revolution era (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 522).

Ashtiani, Yaghoub (Life: 1787 AD), the son of Abol-Hassan, was a calligrapher of the 19th century. He transcribed the book by Nasir Khusraw Qubadiani on April 18, 1787, and the manuscript *"Mashaariq al-Anwaar"* by Rajab Borsi in Nasta'liq script (Hazrati, 2003: 319).

Ashtiani, Yousef (1813–1885 AD), known as "Agha," was the son of Mirza Hassan Mostowfi. After his father's death in 1845, he was granted the title "Mostowfi al-Mamalek" by Mohammad Shah Qajar. In 1851, he was assigned the governance of Iraq (modern Arak), which was added to his responsibilities. As a trusted and capable administrator, he gained the special attention of Amir Kabir. Following Amir Kabir's assassination, Yousef retired to a life of seclusion. However, after Mirza Aqa Khan Nuri's dismissal, he returned to public service, holding positions such as Minister of Finance, member of the State Council, and later, as Prime Minister under Naser al-Din Shah. His era saw significant developments in Tehran's urban planning alongside Mirza Isa. Nevertheless, treaties like the Akhal Agreement with Russia and the Goldsmid Arbitration with Britain led to significant territorial losses, leaving a lasting impact on Iran’s history (Hazrati, 2003: 149).

Ashtiani, Yousef (Life: 1866 AD), the son of Haj Hossein, known as "Moqarrab al-Khaqan," served as the chief scribe and clerk in the military office during the Nasserite and Mozafarite periods. Renowned for his courage, he passed away in middle age (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 523).

Ashtiani, Younes (Life: 1903 AD), the son of Abdollah, was a calligrapher who wrote the eighth volume of the Mar'ashi collection in Nasta'liq script in 1903. He is also credited with transcribing *"Wafi"* by Feyz Kashani, listed in the library of Astan Quds (Hazrati, 2003: 319).

Ashtiani-Tabrizi, Esmail (19th Century), titled "Banan al-Saltaneh" and poetically known as "Saqeb," was one of the poets of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar's

reign. His works include a divan of poetry and a masnavi recounting his travelogue to Kerman.

Ashtiani-Zadeh, Mohammadreza (1906–1998 AD), the son of Mirza Hashem, joined the Tehran municipality after completing high school and rose to the position of deputy mayor. In 1946, he joined the Democratic Party of Ahmad Qavam. He represented the people of Ivanaki in the 15th and 16th sessions of the National Consultative Assembly. A founder and secretary of the "Rafiqan Society," he retired from politics after the coup of August 19, 1953 (Abdoli Ashtiani, 2020: 457).

Ashtiani-Nakhai, Abdolkarim (Life: 1818 AD), the son of Mohammad Hossein, was a calligrapher of the 19th century. He transcribed the book *"Khazain al-Ash'ar"* by Sharafuddin Mohammad ibn Mohammadreza Majzoob Tabrizi in 1809, *"Jala al-Oyoun"* by Allama Mohammad Baqir Majlesi in 1825, and *"Hadiqat al-Shi'a"* attributed to Moqaddas in 1818, all in Nasta'liq script (Hazrati, 2003: 161).

Ashtiani-Nakhai, Mohammad-Hossein (Life: 1844 AD), son of Mohammad-Baqer, was a skilled calligrapher and scribe of the 19th century. In 1844, he transcribed *"Nasab al-Sibyan"* by Farahi, a linguistic work in Persian and Arabic, in the city of Ashtian (Hazrati, 2003: 164).

Ashuri-Aqdashi, Esmail (1936 AD), son of Molla-Karbalaei Hossein, was a member of the prominent Shah-Mohammadlu tribe. Known by the title “Mothneb” (The Guilty), he hailed from the village of Aqdash, located in Nowbaran (Saveh). He was a devoted servant of Imam Hossein, possessing a remarkable talent for poetry and literature. His Persian and Turkish poems were published in a collection titled *"Fourteen Flowers"* (Fakharian, 2017: 860).

Aftabi-Saveji (19th century), a poet from Saveh, is known through limited historical accounts. One of his preserved verses reads: *"My ailment brought him to inquire / I grieve today for why I feel better."* (Fakharian, 2017: 4).

Aqa Mirza Aqa (Life: 1906 AD), son of Aqa Mohammad-Jafar, was a political activist and a supporter of the Constitutional Movement. He was a member of the Committee of Constitutional Advocates in Arak (Sadeq, 1993: 14).

Aqabozorgi, Azam (1961 AD), daughter of Gholam-Reza and Banu Marhamat, was born to a family of Mahallati origin in Tehran. After completing a nursing course, she served in Delijan. Upon retiring, she pursued oil painting and began

writing in 1994. She has authored five books, two of which—*"Eastern Nurse"* and *"Another Choice"*—have been published, while two await publication, and one remains in progress.

Aghajani, Mahmoud (Life: 1948 AD), son of Haji Ustad Ahangar, was from the village of Michik in Nowbaran (Saveh). Beginning his teaching career in 1948, he simultaneously completed courses in calligraphy, handwriting, and fine arts with distinction. Known by his pen name "Saber," he also worked for the radio and the Ministry of Culture. His Persian and Turkish poems are documented in the book *"The Elites of Saveh"* (Fakharian, 2017: 576).

Aghakhani, Sanaz (1986 AD), daughter of Alireza and Banu Farzaneh, completed her elementary and middle school education at the Nadaye Vahdat schools in Arak and graduated high school from Asr-e Danesh in the same city. She earned a master's degree in Clinical Psychology from the University of Science and Research, Tehran, and a doctorate in Health Psychology from the University of Tehran. Aghakhani has translated and published *"Dealing with Defiant Children and Adolescents"* and the workbook *"Sexual Addiction."*

Aghakhani, Siavash (1981 AD), son of Alireza and Banu Farzaneh, completed his education at the Imam Sajjad Educational Complex in Arak. He obtained a bachelor's degree in Natural Resources from Lorestan University and completed his master's and doctorate in Ecology at the University of Science and Research, Tehran. During his studies, he authored two books—*"Mighan Lagoon: The Jewel of Markazi Province"* and *"Introduction to Ecosystem Management"*—and contributed 13 approved research projects, 14 published ISI and academic articles, and 28 papers presented at national and international conferences. Starting his work in 1999 with non-governmental organizations, he co-founded the Kimia Sabz Markazi Institute with other volunteers. The institute earned notable accolades, including the "National Environmental Award," the "Wetland Hero of Iran Award," and the "Peace and Environment Award" by Taqi Ebtekar. His additional honors include "Distinguished Citizen of Iran" at the First National Distinguished Citizen Conference (2012) and representing NGOs in the National Council for Development and Support of Organizations (2019–2023). He founded the Society of Natural Resources and Environmental Supporters of Markazi Province and initiatives like the Patient Rights Observer and the National Center for Conservation and Development of Ecosystems (ZIPAK).

Aghakhani, Alireza (1951 AD), son of Mohammad-Sadeq and Asrat-Banu, completed his primary education in Arak and graduated from Samsami-Bayat High School. He pursued a degree in Business Management at the University of Tehran and later moved to the United States, where he graduated with honors with a master's degree from California International University. Upon returning to Iran, he worked as an economics teacher for 32 years in Arak high schools and universities across the province. He also served as an official expert for the Judiciary in economic and financial matters. Additionally, for 12 years, he was a member of the Board of Representatives and the executive secretary of the Arak Chamber of Commerce. Alireza Aghakhani's contributions include establishing the Sajad Educational Complex, involvement in charity boards, and participating in various social organizations. He authored numerous academic articles and four books titled *"Principles of Government Budgeting," "Principles of Budgeting and Control in Non-Governmental Organizations," "Public Budgeting,"* and *"Fundamentals of Public Finance and State Policies,"* all of which are taught in Iranian universities.

Agharezi-Darmani, Simin (1938–2009 AD) was a prominent qanun (zither) player born to parents from Darmani (Khondab) in Tehran. After finishing elementary school, she joined the National Music Conservatory, where she learned violin under Abolhasan Saba, piano from Javad Maroufi, qanun from Mehdi Moftah, vocals from Gholamhossein Banan, and tombak from Hossein Tehrani. She also became proficient in playing the rebab, oud, gheychak, and kamancheh. Simin collaborated with major orchestras such as the Tehran Symphony Orchestra and the Khaleghi Orchestra, led by Ruhollah Khaleghi. She worked alongside many celebrated artists, including Parviz Yahaghi, Ali Tajvidi, Habibollah Badiei, Homayoun Khorram, Hossein Tehrani, and Yousef Yousefzadeh. In the late 1960s, Simin was employed as a qanun soloist at the National Iranian Radio, participating in numerous orchestras. Through her remarkable talent and artistry, she revived the ancient and authentic Iranian qanun.

Aghamohammadi, Davood (1960 AD), son of Ne'matollah and Banu Roghieh-Soltan, was born in the village of Gurchan (Farahan). At age five, he moved with his family to Tehran. After completing his primary education and earning a high school diploma, he passed the medical entrance exam but chose to attend the Military Academy instead. Upon completing his bachelor's degree in military sciences, he specialized in armored units at the Shiraz training center and, in 1983, joined the 234th Battalion in Qazvin as an armored cavalry company commander in the

operational region of Fakka. This loyal serviceman spent 117 months actively serving in the operational zones of southern, western, and northwestern Iran during the Iran-Iraq War. In 1991, he returned to Shiraz for advanced armored training, started his master's degree in 1996, and completed his doctorate in Strategic Defense Sciences at the National Defense University in 2004, graduating with top honors. Major General Aghamohammadi authored 10 academic books in military management, including *"Strategic Military Management,"* which won top honors at the Imam Ali Army Festival. His distinguished roles include Commander of the 81st Armored Division in Kermanshah, Deputy Training Officer of the Army Ground Forces, and Deputy Chancellor of the National Defense University (Azizabadi, 2023: 15).

Aghaei-Hessari, Mohammad (1947 AD), born in Arak, completed his education in the same city. Drawn to music and particularly tombak (Persian drum) playing from childhood, he pursued this passion under the guidance of masters such as Mohammad-Reza Atabaki and Javad Tabibzadeh. In 1974, he joined the House of Culture and Art in Arak, where he studied tombak notation under Mohsen Maskouki and Mansour Ma'arfi. He has been teaching tombak since then, following the school of master Hossein Tehrani. His written work includes a three-volume instructional series on tombak.

Aqdashi-Saveji, Khodabakhsh (19th century) was a poet born in the village of Aqdash (Saveh). He was deeply skilled in literature and possessed a strong poetic talent (Fakharian, 2017: 348).

Aqa Vali, Fazlollah (Died: 1920 AD), from Khomein, known as Colonel Fazlollah Khan, was a distinguished military commander. He held advanced education and served as the commander of the 4th Gendarmerie Regiment, overseeing regions such as Qom, Arak, Nahavand, Malayer, Tuyserkan, Kamareh, and Khomein's neighboring areas (Samii, 2003: 14).

Akrim-Alamdar, Mohammad (1967 AD), son of Ali-Hossein and Banu Aqdas, completed his primary education at Mohseni School and his middle school at Kooshesh in Arak. A local guide, writer, and poet in the Araki dialect, he graduated in Auto Mechanics from Shahid Bahonar Technical School and worked as a senior expert and head of one of the quality control units at Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company. After retirement, he seriously pursued writing. Several of his works, including poetry and short stories, have won awards and certificates of appreciation at various festivals. His notable works include *"Afto Mahto"*, *"Cloudy Memories"*, *"Hillman"*, *"There Once Was a Castle and a Wall"*, *"Genealogy of the Akrim-*

Alamdar Family", and the valuable book *"Dictionary, Proverbs, and Common Expressions of Araki."*

Al-Taher, Abu al-Qasim (19th century AD), titled "Nazem al-Sharia," was a religious scholar from Khomein and a student of Ayatollah Najafi. He established a seminary in the Ghaikan area of Aligudarz to promote religion. He memorized the entire Quran and wrote several books in his own handwriting. (Samii, 2003: 15)

Al-Taher, Ahmad (1856–1954 AD), from Khomein, son of Abu al-Qasim (Nazem al-Sharia), was a student of Ayatollahs Naini and Yazdi and obtained permission for ijtihad (independent reasoning in Islamic law) from them. In 1922, he boycotted the Iraqi parliamentary elections due to negligence towards Shia Muslims. (Samii, 2003: 16)

Amare'i, Asadollah (19th century AD), a poet from Komijan, was the author of a three-volume poetic work titled *"Azā"* focused on the theme of Ta'zieh (religious mourning performances).

Amare'i, Mahmoud (1863–1928 AD), son of Molla Ali and born in the village of Amareh (Komijan), was a master of the Naskh script. Several of his works remain unpublished. (Samii, 2021: 414)

Amare'i-Bazchelouyi, Ahmad (1972 AD), son of Ghahreman and Banu Zoleikha, completed his primary education in Komijan and was admitted to Arak University with high marks. His poetic talent emerged during his school years and continued into his university days, eventually leading him to writing through short stories and earning top positions in several competitions and festivals. His works include *"Romantic Stories in Persian Literature"*, *"Literary Devices for Students in Experimental Sciences"*, along with several articles and literary pieces. As a writer and high school teacher in Komijan, his contributions extend to judging contests, organizing festivals, and teaching writing courses.

Antansian, Vartan (1948–1984 AD), born in Arak, pursued his education at the School of Television and Cinema and later majored in directing at the Dramatic Arts Faculty of Tehran University. A frequent collaborator with the Sports Department of Channel One and particularly the "Sports and People" program, he directed documentary films, taught at the Faculty of Radio and Television, and created works like *"World Champion Takhti"*, *"Professional Wrestling Organizers"*, and *"Lucho."*

Ahangarani, Pegah (1984 AD), an actress and documentary filmmaker, is the daughter of Jamshid Ahangarani and Manijeh Hekmat. Pegah first appeared in the film *"The Singing Cat"* (directed by Kambuzia Partovi) at the age of six. Her second artistic endeavor, *"The Girl in Sneakers"*, at fifteen, earned her recognition as an actress, winning Best Actress awards at various domestic and international festivals.

Ahangarani, Jamshid (1959 AD), from Arak, is a renowned Iranian cinema set designer and director. Holding a master's degree in urban planning from Tehran University and a bachelor's degree in architecture and urban planning from Iran University of Science and Technology, he began his artistic activities in 1975 by creating 8mm films in the Free Cinema of Arak. His first cinematic experience was assisting with the set design of the film *"The Lead"* directed by Masoud Kimiaei. Jamshid is the husband of Manijeh Hekmat (director and planner) and the father of Pegah Ahangarani (actress).

Ahangarani, Mohammad (21st century), from Farahan, is a director, planner, and actor in cinema and television. He has worked on projects such as *"Speeding"*, *"One for All"*, and *"Tochal."* Other works include *"The Wounded"*, *"The Scorpion"*, *"Without a Mark"*, *"Open Vote"*, *"Souvenir from Abroad"*, *"Yellow Rose"*, *"The Iranian Girl"*, *"Thirst"*, *"Friends"*, *"Strange"*, and *"The Young Man."* He is also recognized as a writer and project planner.

Ahangarani-Farahani, Mohammad (1936–2012 AD), born in the village of Ahangaran (Farahan), began learning Qahvehkhaneh painting (a traditional Iranian art style) as a teenager under the mentorship of Hossein Gollar-Aghasi, one of the most prominent Qahvehkhaneh painters, for ten years. Farahani initially worked on dervish-themed paintings and, over the course of thirty years, created religiously inspired works. Notable examples of his art include the *"Dervish Curtain"* in the Reza Abbasi Museum, the *"Rustam and Sohrab Curtain"* and *"Shirin and Farhad Curtain"* in the Central Museum of Iranian Studies, and glass-back paintings housed in the Museum of Glass-Back Painting. Two significant books about him, *"Qahvehkhaneh Painting: Selected Works by Ahmad Khalili and Mohammad Farahani"* and *"Souls of the Artists: Imaginative Painters of Common People"*, have been published.

Ahangarani-Moghadam, Saeed (1972 AD), from Arak, holds a bachelor's degree in acting and a master's degree in directing from the Faculty of Arts and Architecture in Tehran. His notable works include *"The Day of Ashura According*

to Ta'zieh", *"Narration and Curtain Reading in Tehran"*, and *"The Martyrdom of Imam Hussein Through Music."*

Ahoyi, Mohammad Jafar (18th century AD), from Ashtian, was a scribe and calligrapher during the 13th century AH. He transcribed the *"Ghazals"* of Mirza Mohammad Ali, known as Belbol, a poet from the Safavid era, in 1806 in the Shekasteh Nasta'liq script. (Hazrati, 2003: 311)

Avanesian (19th century AD), a Russian-born Armenian physician and one of the first modern doctors in Kamareh (Khomein), was popularly known as "Dr. Sirri" due to his belief in the healing properties of garlic. Colonel Avanesian lived in Khomein with his wife and children and was highly respected by the people. (Samii, 2003: 45)

Avaji, Taj al-Din (died 1311 AD), son of Majd al-Din Hossein and a native of Saveh, was one of the prominent Shia scholars and jurists during the Mongol Ilkhanate period. Educated in Najaf, he was an influential figure in the conversion of Öljaitü, a Mongol king, to Shia Islam. Taj al-Din was appointed as Naqib al-Nuqaba (chief of nobles) in Öljaitü's territory. In 1311, he and his two sons were killed under accusations of misconduct in the administration of Naqabat in Iraq, jealousy from courtiers, and anger from Jews over reclaiming the burial site of Prophet Ezekiel. (Fakhrian, 2017: 196)

Avaji, Razi al-Din (14th century AD), a mystic from Saveh, was one of the 34 individuals who received written and verbal authorization for guidance from Seyyed Ali Hamadani. He is buried near Baba Mird’s shrine in Tabriz. (Fakhrian, 2017: 378)

Avaji, Seyyed Sadr al-Din (14th century AD), a brilliant scholar and poet during the Ilkhanate period, resided in Syria during the reign of Hulagu Khan. He was executed under accusations of witchcraft. His poetic composition, *"Hosna"*, is a notable work on prosody and rhyme. (Fakhrian, 2017: 581)

Avaji, Azod al-Din (1316 AD), a Shia scholar during the reign of Öljaitü, participated in royal assemblies with jurists and scholars like Allama Hilli, Mowlana Nour al-Din Testari, and about a hundred seminary students. As an avid supporter of learning and education, Azod al-Din significantly contributed to the flourishing of arts and sciences during his time. Öljaitü himself often engaged in discussions and debates with him and other scholars. (Fakhrian, 2017: 669)

Avaji, Ala al-Din (14th century AD), a Shia scholar contemporary with Ibn Battuta of Morocco, embarked on travels after completing his religious education. He visited various Islamic countries, eventually settling in India, where he

promoted Shia Islam amidst the country's diverse sects and religions. (Fakhrian, 2017: 671)

Avaiji-Tafreshi, Ali Naqi (19th century AD), son of Qazi Hassan Hosseini, a native of Saveh, was a distinguished calligrapher of the 19th century AH. He transcribed the treatise *Hashiyat al-Tazhib* by Molla Abdullah Yazdi in the Shekasteh Nasta'liq script. (Pirhadi, 2013: 42)

Avaei, Ibn Yusuf (13th century AD), was a scholar known for his mystical states and miracles from Ava (Saveh), living in the 13th century.

Avaei-Jovayni, Mo'in al-Din (died 1334 AD), a mystic and author of the 14th century, was a student of Sa'd al-Din Hamuyeh Jovayni. He was the first writer to compose a book inspired by Sa'di's *Golestan*. This book, titled *Negarestan*, was completed in 1334. (Fakhrian, 2017: 921)

Avi-Ohadi, Mohammad (17th century AD), known as Taqi al-Din, was a renowned Shia scholar from Ava (Saveh) in the 17th century AH.

Avi-Hosseini, Hassan (14th century AD), son of Mohammad ibn Mohammad, known as Seyyed Kamal al-Din, was a prominent Shia scholar, religious figure, and hadith narrator in the 14th century Saveh. (Fakhrian, 2017: 310)

Avi, Abu al-Hassan Taher (11th century AD), son of Musa, was a distinguished Shia scholar from Saveh in the 11th century AH. Allama Karajaki was one of his notable students.

Avi, Abu Nasr (date unknown), according to Allama Dehkhoda, was a researcher and translator. (Fakhrian, 2017: 75)

Avi, Abu al-Qasim Hossein (died 926 AD), son of Ruh Nobakhti, was a native of Saveh and a member of the prominent Iranian Shia family. He was the third deputy among the Four Deputies (Nawwab Arba'a) of Imam Mahdi. From 926 AD onward, he served as the intermediary between Shias and the Hidden Imam, resolving critical matters for the Shia community. (Fakhrian, 2017: 1026)

Avi, Ahmad (died 1305 AD), son of Abu Abdullah Balku, a native of Saveh, was famously known as Jamal al-Din Abu al-Fotouh. A religious scholar and jurist, he received authorization to narrate hadith from Fakhr al-Muhaqqiqin, the son of Allama Hilli, in 1305 AD. (Fakhrian, 2017: 79)

Avi, Ahmad (date unknown), son of Hossein ibn Ubaydullah Abu al-Abbas Mehrani, a scholar and hadith narrator from Saveh, authored a book titled *Tarbiyat al-Adillah*. (Fakhrian, 2017: 79)

Avi, Jarir (died 724 AD), famously known as Abu Abdullah, son of Abdul Hamid, was a distinguished hadith narrator of the 2nd century AH. Born in Ava (Saveh), he migrated to the Shia-populated city of Rey, where he lived until his death. For this reason, he was titled "Muhaddith Razi." Renowned for his vast knowledge and reliability, scholars sought him out to hear hadiths, narrations, and to discern between authentic and fabricated traditions. (Fakhrian, 2017: 236)

Avi, Hossein (died 1329 AD), son of Mohammad ibn Abi al-Reza, a native of Ava (Saveh), translated the book *Mohasen Isfahan* by Mofazzal ibn Sa'd ibn Hassan ibn Mafrokhi into Persian in 1329 AD. This book, divided into eight chapters, covers historical and geographical topics and events from the late 13th century to the early 14th century, focusing on Iran and especially Isfahan. Edward Browne translated it into English in 1901. (Fakhrian, 2017: 2)

Avi, Sa'ad al-Molk (died 1107 AD), son of Mohammad, known as Abu al-Mohasen, was a prominent figure from Saveh and the Shia prime minister of Sultan Mohammad of the Seljuk dynasty. He served as vizier for nearly three years, from September 1105 to June 1107. Before Sultan Mohammad's reign, he held roles such as advisor, deputy, secretary, and foreign affairs official. Sa'ad al-Molk was considered a prudent and capable statesman, fostering scientific and economic advancements during his tenure. Eventually, accused of heresy, he was imprisoned and executed due to public unrest and rumors of apostasy. (Fakhrian, 2017: 411)

Avi, Shams al-Din Mohammad (died 1384 AD), son of Hilal ibn Abi Talib, was a native of Saveh and a close associate of Sultan Ali ibn Mu'ayyad, the ruler of Khorasan and its surroundings. Shahid Awwal (1315–1384 AD) composed the book *Lum'a* at his request. Shams al-Din kept the original manuscript, but he was unable to make a copy of it. A student, however, managed to create a copy during travel but could not compare it with Shahid Awwal's original. This scholar also held authorization to narrate hadiths. (Fakhrian, 2017: 560)

Avi, Sadr al-Din Mohammad (14th century AD), a native of Saveh, was a Shia scholar of the 14th century. His most notable work is *Sharh al-Qasidah al-Banaiyah*.

Avi, Ali (13th century AD), known as Khwaja Rashid al-Din, son of Mohammad ibn Rashid, was a native of Saveh and a student of Allama Hilli. He was among the distinguished intellectuals of the Mongol era in Iran and Iraq. This scholar also held authorization to narrate hadiths from Allama Hilli. (Fakhrian, 2017: 377)

Avi, Musa (died 984 AD), son of Abu Abdullah, descended from Abu Talib Mohsen ibn Ibrahim Asgari and was a native of Saveh. Adud al-Dawla (936–984 AD) appointed him as *naqib al-talibiyyin* (leader of Talibiyyin) in his administration, earning him the title *naqib al-nuqaba* (chief of chiefs). (Fakhrian, 2017: 960)

Avi, Najib Abu al-Hijja (12th century AD), was a prominent figure and leader of Ava (Saveh) during the era of the Ilkhanate Mongols or the Seljuk dynasty.

Avi, Nizam al-Din Ahmad (13th century AD), son of Mohammad ibn Abdul Ghani, famously known as Ibn al-Zubeib, was a Shia scholar and a notable intellectual of Saveh. (Fakhrian, 2017: 1012)

Avi, Nizam al-Din Hossein (14th century AD), son of Taj al-Din, was a Shia scholar and prominent figure from Saveh in the 14th century. Appointed as *naqib al-ashraf* (chief of the descendants of the Prophet) of Najaf by the government, he managed the religious and political affairs of Shias with great wisdom. (Fakhrian, 2017: 1013)

Avi-Gharavi, Naqib Mohammad (13th century AD), son of Mohammad ibn Zaid, was a religious scholar from Saveh and a pious figure of the 13th century. (Fakhrian, 2017: 1026)

Abazari, Abbas (born 1968 AD), son of Jalil and Ms. Heshmat, completed his primary and middle school education in the village of Shahveh (Arak) and graduated high school from Majidi High School. He pursued his passion for music, earning an associate degree in playing the kamancheh. His artistic credentials include being a composer and orchestra leader of Ghaem-Maghami Orchestra, winning first place at the Fasan Music Festival in Hamedan with the Fasan Group, teaching music at various institutes, heading the provincial Music Association, working as a music expert in the provincial Department of Culture, contributing to the production of Arak's anthem, serving as a board member of the provincial Music Association, and participating in radio programs as an expert and host.

Abazari, Masoud (born 1972 AD), a native of Arak, is a santur and tonbak player, writer, and active figure in music. He trained at the Iranian Center for the Preservation and Propagation of Music and graduated from the Faculty of Music at the University of Arts. He studied under prominent masters such as Reza Shafian, Siamak Banaei, Majid Kiani, Saeed Sabet, Pashang Kamkar, and Bahman Behram. His achievements include founding a music institute, publishing the book and CD

Ghasadak (a collection of children's pieces for santur), and the book *Mashgh-e Santur* (Santur Exercises) accompanied by an audio CD.

Ebrahimi, Sima (born 1982 AD), daughter of Masoud and Ms. Zeenat, completed her studies at Shohada-e Ohod Elementary School and Haj Minai Middle School in Arak, earning her high school diploma from Haj Taghavi High School. She pursued higher education at Sooreh University, earning a master's degree in dramatic literature. Her accomplishments include working as a filmmaker and television program producer, a researcher and university lecturer, winning the top award for the best short documentary (*Forbidden Plain*), receiving an honorary diploma from the 43rd Roshd Festival, winning the best documentary research award (*Zolfabad: The Silent Land*), and participating in the Rovereto Archaeological Film Festival in Italy. She also directed the documentary *I Am Not an Artist*.

Ebrahimi, Azizollah (born 1921 AD, deceased), son of Aliqoli Beig, completed his primary education in Khomein before moving to Tehran, where he worked for a manufacturing company and attended Alborz Night School. After receiving his high school diploma, he continued his studies at the Officer's University, retiring with the rank of colonel. From 1978, he began writing poetry under the pen name "Aziz." His works include *History of Khomein County*, *History of Iran-England Relations*, and *Sorush-e Khomein* (Samiei, 2003: 723).

Ebrahimi, Ezzatollah (1932–2024 AD), son of Mohammad Kazem, was a distinguished artist from Arak specializing in carpet design and painting. He began his artistic journey as a child, apprenticing with Seyed Amin Bagheri and later training for seven years under Haj Agha Sari. He mastered all aspects of design and painting and received a diploma in design from the Artistic Creations Institute. Known by the pen name "Naqqash" (Painter), he also wrote poetry. Over his 65-year artistic career in the Kashani Hall (Arak Bazaar), he trained more than 200 artists.

Ebrahimi, Mostafa (born 1973 AD), son of Mohammad and Ms. Sediqeh, completed his primary education at Hadaf Elementary School and his middle school studies at Hashemi Sanjani School. He earned his high school diploma from Imam Ali High School in Arak. He then pursued higher education at Azad University of Arak, obtaining a degree in agricultural engineering and subsequently earning master's degrees in social sciences (anthropology) and family counseling from the same

university. Blessed with a fine voice, he worked at the Central Province Radio and Television and served for nearly three decades as a broadcaster, presenter, and producer. Even after retirement, he continues to host the live, challenging, and dialogue-driven program *Face to Face*, which for over ten years has courageously addressed public concerns and sought answers from officials. He has also hosted major live events with senior national and provincial officials and has won numerous awards for his broadcasting and production work, including an honorary diploma from the 15th Provincial Centers Festival in 2006. He founded the first voiceover and dubbing training school in the province and has been the only official instructor in the fields of voiceover and oration for over a decade under the Ministry of Culture and Guidance. He has trained more than 1,000 students in these fields. Additionally, he serves as a board member of the Tabassom Association for Cancer Patients, a trustee of Khansari Hospital, and a member of the Iranian Organization of Psychology and Counseling, holding a license to practice as a family counselor.

Ebrahimi-Shirkouhi, Ahmad (born 1947 AD), son of Reza and Ms. Gol, was born in the village of Kalashter, part of Rudbar Zeytoon. He first learned the Quran in a traditional school and completed up to sixth grade at the local elementary school. For his secondary education, he attended a high school that required him to walk a three-kilometer route daily and cross the Sefidrud River by boat. He later graduated from Mohammad Reza Shah High School and underwent a six-month military and health training course at Abbasabad Barracks as part of the Health Corps initiative. He then joined the Ministry of Health, earning a bachelor's degree in disease studies while working. His first book, *A Journey Through Saveh*, is a result of his visits and studies of many of Saveh's villages. He has additional books under preparation, soon to be published.

Ebrahimi-Tabar, Ghorban (deceased 1944 AD), son of Mohammad Baqer, hailed from the prominent Shahnaazi family and was a skilled musician who played the kamancheh, tar, and setar. Tragically, he was killed in Arak during World War II by Indian soldiers. Highly respected by the local community, he received a tar as a gift from the renowned Darvish Khan (Valaashgerdi Farahani, 2001: 338).

Ebrahimi-Fakhar, Amjad (born 1967 AD), son of Ahmad and Ms. Sarvar, completed his primary and middle school education at Davoudi Elementary School and Hekmat Middle School in Arak. He studied experimental sciences in his first year at Samsami High School and mathematics and physics from the second to fourth years

at Imam Ali High School. Despite being accepted into electrical and electronics engineering programs at the Noshahr University of Marine Sciences and the Islamic Azad University of Tehran, he abandoned both to pursue his passion for music. A skilled player of daf, tas, and percussion instruments, he began learning music in his art-loving family as a child. Initially self-taught, he started serious study of the daf in 1989. Amjad Ebrahimi-Fakhar has collaborated with various music groups, including Hafez, Vasl-e Yar (Union of Sufis), Masiha, Shahoo, Delnavaz, Daf Daf, Kaviyan, Saqi, and theater music ensembles.

Ebrahimi-Fakhar, Hamed (born 1978 AD), son of Ahmad and Ms. Sarvar, completed his primary and middle school education at Davoudi Elementary School and Hekmat Middle School in Arak. He earned his high school diploma from Komeil High School in Tehran. Later, he pursued a degree in computer engineering (hardware) at the Islamic Azad University of Tehran-Central Branch. Like his brother, Hamed began learning music in 1988 under the tutelage of masters such as Mohammad Baharloo, Homayoun Khorram, Ardshir Kamkar, Nasser Shafiee, Parisa Baharloo, Nazari, and Ilia Baharloo. He went on to earn a master's degree in Persian music performance from the University of Tehran's Faculty of Arts. Hamed Ebrahimi-Fakhar has been an active member of music ensembles such as Vasl-e Yar, Shahou (The Grand Ensemble of Iranian Instruments), Baharloo, Delnavaz, and Hezardastan. His performance credits include appearances at significant venues and events such as the Colosseum in Rome, UNESCO in Paris, Montepulciano, the Harmony of Peace and Religions Festival in New Delhi, the Sufism and Mysticism Festival in Tlemcen, Algeria, and the Iranian Rose Festival in Udine, Italy. He has also performed in concerts at Vahdat Hall in Tehran.

Ebrahimi-Fakhar, Sediqeh (born 1937 AD), daughter of Mohammad and Ms. Robabeh, completed her elementary and high school education in Arak. She graduated in 1963 with a degree in English from the University of Tehran. She served as a teacher and principal at girls' high schools in Arak before relocating to Tehran, where she continued her career in the same roles. She also managed and supervised language classes at the Simin Language Institute in Tehran. According to Morteza Zabihi in the *Social History of Arak*, she is considered likely to be the first female translator from Arak. Her translated works include numerous notable titles such as *One Minute for Yourself*, *The One Minute Manager*, *The One Minute Teacher*, and *The Monkeys*.

Ebrahimi-Fakhar, Farzaneh (born 1953 AD), daughter of Mohammad Sadeq and Ms. Sediqeh, completed her elementary and secondary education in Arak before traveling to Europe for further studies. She earned a Ph.D. in nuclear physics from the University of Marburg in Germany. Upon returning to Iran, she worked as a researcher and physics instructor at the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran. She has published numerous scientific articles in English and Persian, focusing on radioactive materials and nuclear physics in health, the environment, and medicine. She has also taught at universities in Iran, Germany, and the United States. Additionally, Farzaneh has been involved in music and has participated as a performer in various concerts in Iran and abroad.

Abtahi, Ahmad (13th Century Solar Calendar) Son of Mirza Mohammad Khan and Ms. Malek Ara (daughter of Jafar Khan Dalayi), Ahmad Ahmadi was born in Khomein. He was an entrepreneur and artist skilled in crafting firearms and woodturning. He owned half of the village of Estalak, one and a half shares of Qorchi Bashi, the lands of Hossein, and parts of the village of Deh Sefid (Samiei, 2003, p. 45).

Abtahi, Asadollah (1894–1973 AD) Son of Seyyed Mahmoud Farahani and the elder brother of Zabihollah, Asadollah studied for two years under Kamal-ol-Molk, the renowned Persian painter. A prominent carpet design artist, he revived the Shah Safi and Shah Abbasi patterns. Known for his outstanding character and artistic talents, his workshop in the Nowzari Bazaar (Arak) is still remembered (Valashjerdi-Farahani, 2001, p. 322).

Abtahi, Khalil (1906–1992 AD) Son of Seyyed Mohammad, Khalil completed his education at the Taraqqi School in Arak and later delved into mysticism. He joined the government service, working in the Grain and Bread Department and later the Revenue Office. A poet admired for his good looks and photographic memory of numerous poems, he also composed his own works, which were published in the *Sandan* weekly and the *Army* monthly. His poetry was also featured in radio broadcasts (Valashjerdi-Farahani, 2001, p. 213).

Abtahi, Zabihollah (1898–1972 AD) Son of Seyyed Mahmoud Farahani and the younger brother of Asadollah, Zabihollah was a student of Sadegh Bagheri. In a 1931 carpet design competition in Tehran, he won second place alongside Isa Khan Bahadori. Known for his expertise in intricate Islamic and Shah Abbasi motifs, he also studied briefly under Kamal-ol-Molk. Like his brother, Zabihollah was a highly esteemed artist and a person of great character, respected by the merchants and people of Arak (Valashjerdi-Farahani, 2001, p. 323).

Abtahi, Seyyed Hossein (1971 AD) A native of Saveh, Seyyed Hossein is a tar player who studied under Masters Mobaseri and Houshang Zarif. He is currently teaching music.

Ebn-e Jalal, Mohammad (1893–1970 AD) Son of Jalaluddin, Mohammad Ebn-e Jalal was born in Mahallat. He completed his education at the Majd al-Atiba Charity School, learning some French as well, before moving to Arak. There, he worked as a painter and carpet designer, establishing a design studio in Arak's Bazaar with Aqa Zabihollah. Mohammad also managed the Arak Carpet Company and, after retirement, settled in Tehran (Valashjerdi-Farahani, 2001, p. 325).

Abul-Qasemi, Seyyed Abbas (1960 AD) Son of Seyyed Reza and Seyyedeh Zahra, known by the pen name "Mir-Masoum," he was born in Imamzadeh Youjan (Khomein). He developed a passion for poetry, especially ghazals, from a young age. He has produced 17 written works, some of which include "Standing in the Wind," "Memories and Ghazals of a Corporal," and "The Collected Poems of Mir-Masoum." A retired police colonel, he has also served as the head of the 157th police station in Tehran, a member of the Khomein Dispute Resolution Council, the CEO of the Khomein Truckers Cooperative, and the manager of the mechanical repairs division at the Mahallat Stone Mine. He was also a journalist for the *Agricultural Magazine* (published by the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture) and is recognized for his involvement in the cultural and literary fields.

Abul-Hasani, Abbas (deceased 2015 AD) Born in Astaneh (Shazand), he began learning the santur under the late Nasser Shahpasand in 1994. He started teaching in 1999 and became a notable figure in Arak's musical community. In 2001, he participated in the provincial music festival and earned first place in santur performance. He has held many performances with his father, a prominent singer, both in Arak and neighboring cities, such as Kashan. In 2015, he began professionally composing music under the guidance of Master Fathi and continues to do so.

Abu-Talebi Araki, Yahya (deceased 1911 AD) Son of Sheikh Mohammad-Saleh and grandson of Ayatollah Al-Uzma Abu-Taleb Iraqi, Yahya was a distinguished religious scholar and a student of Sheikh Ansari, Seyyed Hossein Kooh-Kamereei, and Mirza Shirazi. This Islamic scholar wrote marginal notes on *Risaleh* and *Makasib* by his mentors and authored several books, some of which are mentioned by Ayatollah Najafi Marashi in his works (Mohtat, 1993, p. 15).

Ethna-‘Ashari, Jamshid (1962 AD) Having completed his education until the diploma level in Arak, Jamshid Ethna-‘Ashari's experience as a soldier in an Iraqi prisoner of war camp inspired him to write his first book, *Prison Camp Notes of a Soldier*. He began his journalism career in 1984 in Tehran, later continuing his academic studies in business management (Bachelor's), financial management (Master's), and economics (Doctorate). In parallel with his work in the Planning and Budget Organization eventually reaching the rank of senior advisor he was involved in various media and cultural activities, including working as an advisor to the President's media office, serving on the editorial boards of numerous publications, and founding the *Peyam-e Tohid* newspaper. His contributions include writing books such as *Green Mondays*, *Wet Writings*, *Rain of Love*, *On the Shores of Affection*, and *Women in the Sacred Defense* among others. He is a founding member of several professional journalism associations in Iran.

Ethna-‘Ashari, Mohammad-Aqa (deceased 1952 AD) A renowned wrestler from Arak, Mohammad-Aqa Ethna-‘Ashari, son of Hajj Mohammad-Ebrahim, initially worked as a cloth seller before transitioning to carpet sales. He was highly respected among Iranian wrestlers, including famous figures such as Asid Hassan Razaaz and Hajj Mohammad-Sadegh Bolourforosh (Mohtat, 1993, p. 301).

Ijtahadi, Abul-Qasem (14th Century Solar Calendar) Son of Abul-Hassan, born in the village of Aznojān (Khomein), Abul-Qasem Ijtahadi held a Doctorate in Theology from Tehran University and authored the book *The Financial Status of Muslims in the Islamic World*. He also worked with the Islamic Encyclopedia Center for some time (Samiei, 2003, p. 48).

Ijtahadi-Araki, Mohammad-Ali (1930–1994 AD) Son of Mirza Abul-Hassan Ijtahadi, Mohammad-Ali studied at the *Sepahdari* and *Haj Mohammad-Ebrahim* schools in Arak after completing his elementary education. He later moved to Qom's seminary for further studies. His writings include works on Islamic jurisprudence, including commentaries on *Kitab al-Qada*, *Risalah Fi Ahkam al-Sulah*, *Qada’ al-Ahkam Fi Sharh Qada Fi Shara’i al-Islam*, *Kashkul*, and *Nihayah al-Maqul Fi Sharh Kafayah al-Usul* (in several volumes).

Ehteshamzadeh, Majid (1944 AD) Dr. Ehteshamzadeh is a philanthropist from Arak who donated a 162-hectare research farm of the Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources to Arak University in 1999.

Ehtesham-Shaidi, Ahmad (1923 AD) A representative of the 23rd National Consultative Assembly from Saveh and Zarandieh, he served as the spokesperson for the Board of Directors of the Commission of Urban Development and Housing, as well as a member of the Transportation Commission. He also held positions as Director General of Housing and Urban Development in Mazandaran, Director General of Secondary Roads in the country, Director General of Housing and Urban Development in East Azerbaijan, and Director General of Rural Renovation and Reconstruction.

Ahrar, Ahmad (1934–2023 AD) Ahrar, a journalist from Saveh, began his career in 1953 as a parliamentary correspondent for the *Information* newspaper, occasionally drawing caricatures of representatives and officials. In the years prior to the 1979 revolution, he wrote political editorials for *Information* and contributed to other newspapers on economic and historical issues. Ahrar is considered one of the key figures in shaping modern Iranian journalism, from the establishment of the Higher Journalism School to working with various state, private, and security institutions. His historical and fictional books, such as *Green Devil*, *Man from the Forest*, *Abu al-Fazl's Rosary*, and *Storm in Iran*, were published in wide circulation, initially as serialized stories in *Information* and later in book format. His writings remain among the most-read publications before and after the revolution.

Ahmadlou, Shahed (Born 1974 AD) Son of Mohammadvali, originally from Shazand, Shahed Ahmadlou holds a degree in graphic design and a bachelor's in painting from the Faculty of Art and Architecture. His introduction to the cinema world was influenced by his father's involvement in the industry. He made his acting debut in Masoud Kimiaei's film *Lead* and subsequently appeared in two other major works by Kimiaei. That same year, Ahmadlou was recognized as the top actor by critics and pursued acting professionally. He quickly rose to prominence as a brilliant talent, earning the title of the youngest film director in Iranian cinema. Ahmadlou has directed numerous short films, several of which have won awards at prestigious domestic and international festivals.

Ahmadlou, Mohammadvali (Born 1948 AD) A native of Aghbolagh Sadat (Shazand), Mohammadvali Ahmadlou first appeared on screen in 1972 in the film *Candy Cane* directed by Eman Manteghi. His cinematic career continued with a role in Masoud Kimiaei's *The Blade and Silk*. Throughout his career, he collaborated with renowned artists such as Manouchehr Vosough, Noori Kasraei, Jamshid Mashayekhi, and Zhaleh

Olov. Among his most notable works are his performances in the television series *Imam Ali* and the movie *The Snowman*.

Ahmadi, Amir Mansour (Born 1965 AD) Son of Mehdi and Masoumeh, Amir Mansour Ahmadi has over four decades of experience in traditional arts, merging art with industry. His expertise includes wood carving, chiseling, engraving on wood, stone, and colored metals, and blending modern and traditional styles in tiles and pottery. He is also skilled in creating statues, sculptures, and carving tools. His innovative method, "Samā-e Qalam" (Dance of the Pen), for crafting high-relief calligraphy and decorative panels was registered as an intangible heritage in the branch of woodcarving. In 1995, his high-relief calligraphy works featuring poetry, literary themes, and depictions from Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh*, such as "Kaveh the Blacksmith's Uprising" and "The Battle of Rostam and Sohrab," were acquired for Iran's first Handicrafts Organization Museum. Some of his pieces are displayed in cultural heritage collections and museums, including Valenjak, Niavaran, Sa'dabad Palace, and the Museum of Traditional Arts in Arak. Ahmadi founded the Tandoos Art Studio in 1986 and established the first accredited woodworking training center in the province alongside his wife, Mahin Badi'i. Over time, the center expanded to offer 28 professional courses. Additionally, he has participated in exhibitions domestically and internationally, served as a judge in Olympiads, acted as an artistic consultant for Tehran Metro, and is a member of both the Sculptors' and Visual Arts Associations. Ahmadi has been recognized as a master woodcarver by the Iranian Academy of Arts and Farshchian University.

Ahmadi, Ali (Born 1970 AD) Son of Ebrahim and Zahra, originally from Qasemabad (Arak), Ali Ahmadi began studying calligraphy in 1989. He achieved exceptional expertise in the contemporary Nastaliq and Shekasteh Nastaliq styles and was awarded the rank of master in contemporary Shekasteh Nastaliq in 2021. Since 1995, Ahmadi has been a teacher at the Arak Calligraphy Association, mentoring approximately 150 students, 10 of whom have achieved the highest rank. Among his works is the calligraphy of Omar Khayyam's quatrains in Shekasteh Nastaliq, showcasing his dual talents as a calligrapher and poet.

Ahmadi, Morteza (1924–2015 AD) Son of Mirza Asadollah Haj Seyyed Ahmad Tefreshi and Zahra, Morteza Ahmadi began his education at Maktabkhaneh (a traditional Iranian school), followed by Manouchehri Elementary School and later Sharaf and Roshan High Schools. In his youth, he participated in traditional Iranian

sports and played football, continuing as a player and coach for the Rah Ahan (Railway) team until 1946. With friends, he established the "Moon Theater" and performed for the first time in fall 1943 at the Culture Theater in Tehran. Ahmadi was a multi-talented artist in cinema, television, radio, and theater, excelling in each medium with his unique style. As a voice actor, he was a prominent figure in dubbing, and as a writer, he penned insightful and elegant works that reflected years of dedication to his passions. His books are a testament to his talent and hard work. A native of Tefresh, Ahmadi was also among the few artists to master the Bayat Tehran singing style, a subset of Iranian traditional music.

Ahmadi, Hormoz (Born 1965 AD) Son of Ali and Khanom-Goleh, Hormoz Ahmadi completed his elementary education at Dr. Houshyar Primary School and middle school at Pishro. He graduated from Dr. Shariati and Ghods High Schools in Shazand. Ahmadi earned a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature and began working as a teacher in the Shazand Department of Education. A poet with the pen name "Parvâ," he predominantly writes in the Masnavi form but also explores Ruba'i (quatrains), Do-beyti (couplets), Ghazal (lyric poetry), and Chahar-pareh (four-line poems). Beyond poetry, this athletic artist served as the head of the Shazand Volleyball Federation, a member of the Education Council, and the head of the Benevolent School-Builders Assembly. Among his written works are *Listen to Me* and the poetry collection *Land of Astaneh*. His artistic contribution, the anthem "Shah Zand," was composed by Ahmad Zakeri.

Ahmadi Danesh Ashtiani, Fakhruddin (Born 1954 AD) Fakhruddin Ahmadi Danesh Ashtiani is a reformist politician, former Minister of Education, and professor specializing in earthquake engineering at K. N. Toosi University of Technology. His professional background includes roles such as Head of the Earthquake Group at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, a member of the Educational Research and Planning Organization Council, head of the Mofid Educational Complex, and Deputy for Development and Planning at the Ministry of Science.

Ahmadi Hazaweh, Iraj (Born 1967 AD) Son of Asghar and Sadigheh, Iraj Ahmadi Hazaweh completed his primary and middle school education in Hazaweh (Arak) and graduated from Sahm-ol-Molk Bayat High School in 1985. A management graduate from the University of Tehran, Ahmadi worked with the Ministries of Defense and Interior before earning his master's degree in anthropology from Azad University of Arak in 2007. He later took up teaching at universities.

Since 1996, he has engaged in poetry and writing. Among his works are *Sparrow's Fast*, *The Hazaweh Bus*, *That Cold Winter*, *The Reservoir Bathhouse*, and *Hazaweh: The Birthplace of Princes*. Ahmadi Hazaweh, also a humorist, served as a board member of the Arakology Foundation and is currently a trustee of the historical Amir Kabir House.

Akhavas, Mostafa (Born 1952 AD) Son of Gholamali and a native of Arak, Mostafa Akhavas is a distinguished artist in calligraphy, miniature painting, illumination, traditional design, pyrography, enamel work, ceramic painting, and epigraphy. He works in the Traditional Arts Research Institute of the Cultural Heritage Organization. This award-winning artist, who holds the first-grade artistic degree (equivalent to a doctorate) and is a university lecturer, has achieved notable recognition, including first place in miniature art at the 11th International Quran Exhibition. His accomplishments include illustrating the *Divan of Baba Taher* and *Divan of Shams*, creating the innovative "Nail Painting" miniature technique, and producing the masterpiece collection *The Bird of Bismillah*. Akhavas has also illuminated parts of Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* through calligraphy and miniature painting.

Akhavan Hazaweh, Hamid (Born 1986 AD) Son of Farhang and Farah, Hamid Akhavan Hazaweh completed his primary and middle school education at Din-o-Danesh and Sadra Schools in Arak and graduated from Ibn Sina High School. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree in civil engineering from Azad University and worked professionally in the field, including as a member of the Building Engineering Organization. Later, motivated by his interest in humanities and to strengthen his legal knowledge, he began studying law at Payame Noor University and pursued a master's degree in public law at the University of Tehran, eventually becoming a notary public. Since 2010, Akhavan Hazaweh has been an active member of the Sabz Andishan Arak Institute, a voluntary civic organization. As the organization's director, he has spearheaded numerous initiatives, including public education and awareness, combating polluting and destructive industries through technical, legal, and social approaches, advocating for environmental protection policies, and working to improve the organizational and network structures of civic institutions for more effective activism.

Adabjou, Nejat Ali (Life: 2011 AD) A writer from Komijan, Nejat Ali Adabjou authored the book *The Dictionary of Vafs Dialect and Words* and has published collections of poetry as well.

Adabi Tafreshi, Abdolhamid (Born: 1926 AD) Son of Seyed Kazem and a descendant of the Seyeds of Tafresh, Abdolhamid Adabi Tafreshi hailed from a family renowned for poetry, literature, and calligraphy. He completed his elementary education at Khaghan School and his secondary education at Sharaf High School in Tehran. Adabi Tafreshi attended a specialized course at the Ministry of Finance and subsequently served in the same ministry, retiring in 1956. Known by the pen name "Hamid," his poems were published in magazines such as *Sobh-e Emrouz*, *Taraqqi*, and *Ferdowsi* (Zolfaghari, 2002: 194).

Adrissabadi, Abbas (Life: 1921 AD) A native of Adrissabad (Shazand), Abbas Adrissabadi, known as Agha Abbas Araki, was the son of Shir Ali and a student of Mirza Jahangir Khan Qashqayi and Akhund Sheikh Mohammad Kashi. He was a prominent scholar and jurist of the early 20th century, serving as a teacher at the Aqa Zia'eddin School in Arak. Imam Khomeini was among his students.

Adrissi, Bahram (Born: 1944 AD) Brought up in Arak, Bahram Adrissi pursued primary education in his hometown. He earned a diploma in literature, followed by a bachelor's degree in chemistry, and became a chemistry teacher. According to Adrissi, he discovered his poetic talents on February 7, 1980, and has since written a new poem weekly. Most of his works have been published in local newspapers. A satirical poet, Adrissi is also an instructor of traditional instruments such as the santur, tonbak, and daf, and he is a member of the Ghaem Magham Farahani Cultural Association.

Adib, Ali Akbar (Life: 1903 AD) Ali Akbar Adib, son of Abdolvahhab and a notable figure of 20th-century Ashtian, began his education by learning the Quran in a traditional maktab. After completing primary studies, he moved to Tehran to continue his education. With his refined poetic sensibility, he eloquently expressed contemporary issues through verse and was particularly skilled in improvisational poetry (Hazrati, 2003: 248).

Adib Sadraei (1903-1980 AD) The son of Mirza Ebrahim and grandson of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Nayeb Al-Sadr of Saveh, Adib Sadraei completed his education in Babol and later attended Firouz Bahram High School and Dar al-Fonoon School. He worked as a teacher and was appointed an official, orator, and spokesperson at the Ministry of Culture due to his competence. Sadraei also delivered speeches at literary associations (Fakhariyan, 2017: 115).

Adib Ghiathi, Mahmoud (1861-1971 AD) Born in the village of Ghiathabad (Farahan) to Mohammad Baqer, Mahmoud Adib Ghiathi worked in the administrative offices of Naser al-Din Shah and

Mozaffar al-Din Shah. He also served in the Ministry of Finance for a period. A skilled calligrapher, he excelled in the Nasta'liq and Shekasteh scripts, producing works such as aphorisms of Imam Ali written in Nasta'liq (Mohtat, 1993: 28).

Eradat, Mobarakollah (Died: 1804 AD) Son of Es'haq and known as Eradat Khan, Mobarakollah was a poet of the 18th and 19th centuries with the pen name "Vazeh-Saveji." His grandfather, Mir Mohammad Baqer, was a prominent figure in Saveh and a governor of Deccan, Bengal, Kashmir, and Allahabad (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1037).

Araki, Taqi Khan (19th Century) The son of Amin Khan, Taqi Khan Araki was a distinguished figure during the reigns of Mohammad Shah and Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He is credited with the construction of the renowned Haj Taqi Khan Mosque in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 62).

Araki, Habibollah (Died: 1979 AD) Habibollah Araki benefited from the teachings of prominent religious scholars such as Ayatollahs Haeri, Ghoroafi Esfahani, Aqa Zia'eddin, and Mohammad Kazem Shirazi. He enjoyed years of companionship with Seyyed Abdolhadi Shirazi and was profoundly influenced in ethics and mysticism by Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Aqa Qazi.

Araki, Alaeddin Farid (Born: 1902 AD) The son of Seyyed Ahmad Hojjati Emami and Lady Hamdam, Alaeddin Farid Araki was a notable figure from Arak. He served as a parliamentary representative during the 18th session of parliament, elected from Boroujerd (Sadiq, 1993: 185).

Araki, Mohammad Amin (Life: 1923 AD) A prominent scholar of the late 19th century in Arak, Mohammad Amin Araki was not only an expert in Islamic jurisprudence and principles but also had a deep understanding of rhetoric, logic, theology, and natural philosophy. Aqa Nour al-Din Araki was one of his distinguished students (Sadiq, 1993: 65).

Araki, Mohammad (1441–1500 AD) The son of Seyyed Ebrahim and a mother from the Seyyeds of Qazvin, Mohammad Araki was renowned as Mir Shams al-Din. Born in a village near Arak, he pursued religious education and later served as an envoy for Sultan Hossein Bayqara (reigned 1471–1506), the Timurid ruler of Khorasan, to Kashmir. Spending eight years in Kashmir, he returned to Khorasan before being invited back to Kashmir in 1494 by Shah Qasem Noorbakhsh. Araki actively promoted Shia Islam in Kashmir, reportedly converting 24,000 Hindu families and several Buddhist inhabitants of Ladakh in Baltistan to Shia Islam while destroying around 4,000 temples, earning him the title of idol breaker. Today, many residents of Kargil speak fluent Persian, and the

language is still taught in local schools. His burial site, a revered Sufi shrine in Zadibal near Srinagar, Kashmir, is a popular destination for locals and tourists.

Arjomand Haghighi Ashtiani, Abolghasem (1913–1961 AD) Son of Mirza Es'adollah Sarreshtehdar, Abolghasem Arjomand Haghighi Ashtiani began his education at a teacher training music school, where he earned a diploma in piano. He later returned to Ashtian to care for his mother and worked as a music teacher for the Department of Education. He is credited with establishing the first violin class in Ashtian, earning him the title of the father of modern music in Ashtian (Abdali Ashtiani, 2020: 431).

Arjmand-Savoji, Abolhassan (Born: 1927 AD) Abolhassan Arjmand-Savoji was a French language teacher in Tehran's high schools and the author of works such as *General History*, *History of the Middle Ages*, *Scientific and Practical Arithmetic*, and *Algebra* (Fakharian, 2017: 22).

Arjmandi, Ahmad (Born: 1906 AD) Ahmad Arjmandi was a political activist and a member of the Constitutional Committee in Arak (Sadeq, 1993: 28).

Arjmandi, Mohammad (Born: 1906 AD) Mohammad Arjmandi was a political activist and a well-known advocate for freedom and constitutionalism in Arak (Sadeq, 1993: 25).

Arzi, Zabihollah (1891–1981 AD) Zabihollah Arzi, the son of Sheikh Abutaleb, attained the rank of jurisprudence after studying introductory lessons under Abdulkarim and Aqa Nour-ol-Din Iraqi. He taught Islamic jurisprudence and principles for many years at the Arak seminary. This religious scholar held permissions to narrate traditions from prominent figures such as Ayatollah Haeri, Aqa Reza Japelqi, and Mostafa Mohseni, enjoying special attention from grand religious authorities (Mohtat, 1993: 57).

Arfa-Qavami, Asadollah (1895 AD) Asadollah Arfa-Qavami, the son of Mostafa (Azim-od-Dowleh), was a prominent figure from Ashtian. During Naser al-Din Shah's reign and the tenure of Mashir-al-Dowleh as the Minister of War, he joined the army. After the 1921 coup, he became a trusted officer of Reza Khan. He accompanied Reza Shah to Turkey during the latter's meeting with Ataturk. In 1941, he was appointed as the Chief of Staff of the Army and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. He also received numerous honors, including first and second-class Merit Medals, first, second, and third-class Azerbaijan Honor Medals, as well as first-class Resurgence and August 19th Medals (Zolfaghari, 2002: 68).

Armenian, Avanes (14th Century AH) Avanes was a renowned Armenian from the village of Asadabad Kamareh (Khomain), known for his expertise in constructing water mills. This craftsman and entrepreneur resided in the village of Mishijan Sofla before moving with his family and brothers to Asadabad, where they established gardens and orchards. During Reza Shah's reign, he and his family emigrated to Armenia (Samiei, 2003: 146).

Oroojlou, Abdolhossein (14th Century AH) Abdolhossein Oroojlou was a musician and a prayer reciter from Tafresh. He earned titles in religious festivals and was named the top performer at the Iranian Song Festival three times.

Este'lami, Mohammad (Born: 1936 AD) A student of Forouzanfar and Mo'in, Mohammad Este'lami attended school in Arak until the age of 18. In 1955, he enrolled at the University of Tehran. He earned a PhD in Persian Language and Literature, edited and critiqued several masterpieces of Iranian literature, and published numerous books and articles. By 1976, he had achieved the rank of professor. From 1986 to 2001, he held a chair in Persian Language and Literature at McGill University. During this time, he was also a visiting professor at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies for two years and the University of California for two years. Among his notable works are over 25 books, dozens of articles, and the critical edition, critique, and commentary on Attar's *Tazkirat al-Awliya*, which served as his doctoral dissertation under the supervision of Badi'al-Zaman Forouzanfar and has been reprinted 28 times (Valashgerdi-Farahani, 2001: 140).

Asadi, Davoud (1969–2008 AD) Davoud Asadi, a native of the village of Aghdash (Khondab), began his artistic career with the television programs *Nowruz 72* and *Happy Hour*. His other acting credits include the television series *Narges* and the feature film *My Mother Giso*. He also appeared in the films *The Line Breaker*, *The Mobile Phone* television series, and the movie *Borderline*. Unfortunately, he passed away at a young age.

Asadian, Mohammad (Born: 1983 AD) The son of Mostafa and Masoumeh, Mohammad Asadian completed his primary education at Azadi Elementary School and Shahid Chamran Middle School in Saveh, graduating from Andisheh High School. He studied English translation at Qom University and earned his master's degree with honors (19.30 GPA) at Saveh University. Pursuing a career in business, he held positions such as Commercial Manager, Administrative Manager, Translator, and Consultant for domestic industries. Representing various international industries, he traveled extensively to countries

like the UAE, Iraq, Syria, Thailand, China, Qatar, Georgia, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. He has authored two academic articles and the book *Entrepreneurial Marketing with the Mediating Role of Employees in Small and Medium Businesses*. He is also active in traditional Iranian sports, particularly Zurkhaneh sports, and skilled in playing the flute.

Esrari, Aboukhazar (Born: 1376 AD) Aboukhazar Esrari, son of Jamal-od-Din Salman Savoji, was a poet and author of *Shabestan-e-Khiyal* (The Chamber of Imagination). Known by the pen name "Esrari," he hailed from Saveh (Fakharian, 2017: 120).

Israel Khan (12th Century AH) Israel Khan was a prominent figure from Arak during the reign of Karim Khan Zand. He served as the custodian of Deh Kohneh Fortress, one of the ancient strongholds before Arak was constructed. The inhabitants of the fortress later settled in the Hesar neighborhood of Sultanabad (present-day Arak). Israel Khan had a son named Sadeq Khan, who cultivated lands on both sides of the river between Bagh-e Khalaj and Salim Fortress. Sadeq Khan's son, Haj Ali Naqi, became renowned, and one of the four city gates was named after him. Although the gates were demolished in 1913, the intersection of Qaem Maqam and Mowlavi Streets is still referred to as “Darvazeh Haj Ali Naqi.”

Asadi-Savoji (Born: 1929 AD) Asadi-Savoji, the son of Seyyed Jafar, completed his primary and seminary education in Saveh. In 1949, he moved to Tehran, where he joined the Ministry of Justice while continuing his education. As one of Mirza Mehdi Ashtiani's students, he specialized in theology and Islamic studies, eventually earning a doctorate. He translated the book *A Philosophical Research on Proving the Existence of God*, which is one of his notable works (Fakharian, 2017: 121).

Esfini, Hossein (Born: 1968 AD) Hossein Esfini was born in the village of Esfin, Farahan. After completing high school and military service, he began working at an oil and gas contracting company in Tehran. Thanks to his diligence and hard work, he was soon promoted to workshop supervisor, steadily advancing in his career. From 1995 to 2001, he served as a project manager for dam and refinery projects under one of the subsidiaries of the Industrial Development and Renovation Organization of Iran, gaining valuable experience. Later, he founded a private company specializing in designing, constructing, installing, and commissioning hydromechanical dam equipment and irrigation networks. His entrepreneurial efforts have created jobs for about 800 people, most of whom are from Farahan and Arak (Azizabadi, 2023: 25).

Eskandari, Fatemeh (Born: 1966 AD) Fatemeh Eskandari, from Saveh, is the daughter of Abolghasem and Tooba. In 1986, she studied primary education at Zeynab Kobra Teachers' Training College in Arak. She taught and managed schools in the Kharqan district and Saveh for several years, earning the title of exemplary teacher multiple times. In 2016, she earned a bachelor's degree in Educational Sciences. Her publications include *The Blossoms of Tooba's Branch* and *The Silent Cries of Godly People*. She has also authored a children's book about environmental protection titled *Sogol and the Magical Broom*.

Eslami Houshang (Born: 1936 AD) Houshang Eslami, originally from Pishkouh, Khomein, was the son of Bahá. He completed primary school under the guidance of his uncle, who was studying religious sciences in Arak. Eslami then returned to Khomein, where he completed the first four years of secondary education. He later moved back to Arak to finish high school, earning his diploma before joining the Ministry of Education. In 1959, he enrolled at Daneshsara-ye Ali (Tehran's Teacher Training College), where he earned a bachelor's degree in Chemistry. He taught in Tehran high schools for a while before receiving a scholarship to pursue a Ph.D. in Thermodynamics at the University of Provence in France. Upon returning to Iran, he taught at universities in Tehran, Zahedan, and Kashan. Among his notable achievements are founding a scientific chemistry journal, implementing a project to produce sodium sulfate from the wastewater of Pakhsan detergent factories, and establishing the Garmsar Chemical Unit. These accomplishments highlight his entrepreneurial spirit and contributions to the field (Samiei, 2003: 58).

Eslami-Jasbi Ghavvam (1901–1986 AD) Ghavvam Eslami-Jasbi was born in Bijegan, a village near Jasb (Delijan). He was the son of Mollahossein and became a scholar and writer within the Qom Seminary. In his youth, he traveled to Qom, where he studied Arabic literature under Sheikh Mohammad Ali Adib Tehrani and pursued intermediate Islamic studies with Akhund Molla Ali Hamedani. He attended advanced lessons (Dars-e Kharij) with prominent scholars such as Sheikh Abolqassem Kabir Qomi, Sheikh Abdulkarim Haeri, and Seyyed Shahabuddin Marashi. His published works include *Sirat al-Mo'minin*, *Sirat al-Mostaqim* (an interpretation and translation of Imam Sajjad's Treatise on Rights), *The Miracles of Hazrat Masoumeh*, and *Bashara al-Mo'minin* (a history of Qom and its people).

Eslami-Zadeh Hossein Ali (Born: 1952 AD) Hossein Ali Eslami-Zadeh, the son of Habibollah, was born in Arak. He holds a master's degree in Executive Management. Since the establishment of Geegian Bolt and Nut Manufacturing Company in 1982, he has served as its CEO. This prominent entrepreneur's company, with 45 employees, specializes in producing various industrial bolts and nuts. He is also a co-founder and board member of the Entrepreneurs' Association and a founding member of the Pioneers of Industry Association in Markazi Province.

Eslami-Saveji Noor al-Din (Born: 1941 AD) Noor al-Din Eslami-Saveji, the son of Zeyn al-Abedin, completed primary education up to fifth grade in the village of Alvir (Zarandieh). He finished sixth grade at Parvaresh Elementary School and attended Darolfonoun High School in Tehran for secondary education. He studied Arabic and literary sciences under his uncle, Mohammad Reza Eslami. As a writer, he authored the book *Gardomindehaye Alvir* and conducted comparative studies on the Alviri dialect by examining the closely related Orami Kurdish dialect of Kurdistan. His research resolved numerous ambiguities in the Alviri language (Fakharian, 2017: 123).

Esmaeili Ali Asghar (Born: 1963 AD) Ali Asghar Esmaeili, from Delijan, is a vocalist trained by Master Helli. He has produced numerous works in both the Delijani dialect and Persian. Esmaeili was the first singer from the province to have his works recorded and broadcast by the local media (Aftab Network). He continues to mentor students and organized three Iranian Voice Festivals from 2016 to 2018. His achievements include producing works such as *Bahar*.

Esmaeili-Anjedani Mohsen (Born: 1986 AD) Mohsen Esmaeili-Anjedani, the son of Mohammad and Asieh, is a cultural heritage researcher and author. His notable works include the article *Revisiting the Epitaphs of Ismaili Leaders' Tombs in Anjedan (Arak)*, published in the *Manuscripts Journal* of Tehran University. He co-authored a four-volume series, *Yearbooks of the Ma'arif of Iraq (Ajami)*, with Asadollah Abdoli-Ashtiani. Additionally, his article *Education in Ashtian Schools* was published in the book *History and Culture of Ashtian*. Esmaeili-Anjedani has also authored two books, *The Tombstone Inscriptions of Anjedan up to the 14th Century Hijri* and *The Scribes of Anjedan*.

Eshteri Ahmad (Deceased: 1954 AD) Ahmad Eshteri, the son of Mirza Mehdi Ashtiani, was a significant figure in administrative and political positions. He was also a poet, painter, calligrapher, carpet weaver, and served as Acting Minister of Justice in Gilan Province. For a period, he held the position of Mayor of Tehran

and was also a counselor at the Supreme Court of Accounts. Ahmad, known by the pen name "Yekta," composed poetry (Hazrati, 2003: 169).

Eshteri Bijan (Born: 1963 AD) Bijan Eshteri, a writer and translator from Arak, studied Microbiology at the University of Tehran. He began his journalistic career in the early 1980s and became a prolific translator. His translated works include *The Aquariums of Pyongyang*, *Gaddafi's Harem*, *Rasputin: Devil or Saint*, *Lenin: A Revolutionary Life*, *Comrade: The Life and Death of Che Guevara*, *Pol Pot: The Red Nightmare*, and more. Eshteri is reputed for dedicating 17 hours a day to reading or translating, and his deep interest in contemporary history has established him as one of the most reliable translators of modern Iran.

Eshteri Hamid (Born: 1955 AD) Hamid Eshteri, the son of Nosratollah, was born in Arak. He graduated with a diploma in Mathematics and Physics. His artistic journey began in 1982 with the crafting of traditional musical instructments, particularly the Setar. Over his 40 years of activity in music and instrument-making, he was honored with UNESCO's World Seal of Excellence in 2012.

Ashjari Mohammad (Born: 1980 AD) Mohammad Ashjari, the son of Mostafa and Ghodsi, completed his primary education at Ma'ad and Kazem Misami elementary schools, his middle school education at Shahid Dastgheib, and graduated from Imam Baqer High School in Arak. He pursued pre-university studies in the humanities at Imam Ali High School, eventually earning a bachelor's and master's degree in Sociology from the Islamic Azad University of Ashtian. As a writer and researcher specializing in Arak studies, Ashjari began teaching at universities in the province in 2007. To date, he has published numerous national and international articles. His book *Arak: The First City in Iran* is his eighth literary endeavor. Ashjari attributes his success in writing and research to years of working in journalism, especially with the *Vaqaye' Markazi Province* newspaper.

Ashrafi Hadi (Born: 1948 AD) Hadi Ashrafi, born in Shazand, began his artistic journey during high school when he joined the *Tofiq* newspaper and became familiar with professional design and caricature. He later graduated in Playwriting and Screenwriting from the Faculty of Dramatic Arts. Ashrafi worked as a designer and graphic artist at Niavaran Cultural Center and as an art expert. His works have been featured in various newspapers and magazines over the past five decades. In 1986, Ashrafi moved to Belgium to further his studies in design at the Academy

of Fine Arts in Brussels. His artworks have been showcased in 15 solo exhibitions and over 20 group exhibitions in Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada.

Asghari Saeed (Born: 1977 AD) Saeed Asghari, the son of Abdullah and Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Dr. Moftah Elementary School and attended middle schools such as Raazi in Mahallat and Salman Farsi in Delijan. He graduated from Allameh Tabatabaei High School and earned a master's degree in History from the Islamic Azad University of Mahallat. Asghari works for the Education Department in Delijan and serves on the editorial board of the *Golden Age Monthly* in Delijan. He has authored three books: *Al-Durr wal-Marjan fi Tafsir al-Iman* (Introduction and Effort), *The Bahriyar Qanat of Delijan*, and *The Inscriptions of Varan Village*.

E'tesamzadeh-Ashtiani Abolqassem (20th Century) Abolqassem E'tesamzadeh-Ashtiani, the son of Yousef (E'tesam al-Molk), was the editor of the *Setareh-e Jahan* magazine and a writer and translator during the Pahlavi era. Among his translated works is *Kashmir or the Garden of Delight*, authored by René Denan.

E'tesami Abolhasan (1903–1978 AD) Abolhasan E'tesami, the son of Mirza Ebrahim (E'tesam al-Molk Ashtiani) and the uncle of renowned poet Parvin E'tesami, was a painter, architect, calligrapher, and writer. He studied at Aghdassiyeh School, the American School, and Kamal-ol-Molk School before spending two years in Isfahan mastering architecture and tile-making techniques. In 1958, at the request of the head of the National Arts Organization, a collection of his architectural and decorative works was sent to the Brussels International Exhibition, earning him a gold medal for his solo contributions. This collection was later purchased by the National Museum of Iran and became part of the permanent Islamic Arts collection. Among his notable paintings are *Ruins in Dowlatabad*, *A Village House in Niavaran*, and *Pasteur Pleading with Napoleon*. As a writer, his works include *The Villain*, *Mohil al-Dowleh*, and *The Lone Man* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 503).

Etesami-Ashtiani, Rakhshandeh (1906-1941), daughter of Yusef and Banu Akhtar, widely known as Parvin Etesami, was taught Persian literature, English, and Arabic by her father. From childhood, under his guidance and with mentors like Dehkhoda and Malek-ol-Shoara Bahar, she began composing poetry, eventually becoming renowned as "the most prominent female poet of Iran." In 1936, the Ministry of Education awarded her the third-class Scientific Medal, to which she paid little

attention. That same year, she worked as a librarian at the Daneshsara Library in Tehran. Her sole published work, the Divan of Parvin Etesami, contains 606 poems, including mathnawi, ghazals, and qasidas, and is particularly famous for employing the dialogue style of poetry (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 509).

Etesami-Ashtiani, Zibandeh (1894-1997), daughter of Mirza Ebrahim (Etesam-ol-Molk) and Banu Gohar, titled Eshrat-ol-Molouk, was Parvin Etesami's aunt. A distinguished woman fluent in Arabic and French, she played a pivotal role alongside Parvin in founding Iran's first women's society (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 509).

Etesami-Ashtiani, Yusef (1879-1937), also known as Etesam-ol-Molk, son of Mirza Ebrahim Mostofi and father of Parvin Etesami, studied Arabic, jurisprudence, logic, theology, ancient philosophy, and Turkish and French in Tabriz. At the age of 20, he wrote *Qala'ed al-Adab fi Sharh Atwaq al-Dhahab*, a commentary on Zamakhshari's *Atwaq al-Dhahab*, in Arabic, which became a university textbook. Among his various roles as an author, translator, calligrapher, and journalist, he served as a representative in the second term of the National Consultative Assembly and as the head of the Parliament Library. He published *Bahar* magazine in two periods, 1911 and 1952, and translated or authored books such as *Deception and Love*, *The Diver's Ship*, *The Life of Tolstoy*, *Henri IV*, *The Private History of Napoleon*, *The Education of Women*, *The History of Rome*, and *The Travelogue of Pythagoras*. Additionally, he established a printing press in Tabriz and, along with Taqizadeh, published *Ganjineh-ye Fannun* magazine (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 504).

E'tezad-ol-Saltaneh, Ebrahim (b. 1896), son of Prince Abdollah Mirza (Heshmat-od-Dowleh) from Khomein, succeeded his father as the governor of Borujerd, Lorestan, and Kamareh in late 1896. As a distinguished military figure, he was titled E'tezad-ol-Saltaneh in the same year (Samiei, 2003: 70).

E'temadiyeh, Ebrahim (1897-1953), son of Mohammad-Agha Kompani and Banu Esmat-ol-Hajieh, was a prominent philanthropist and innovator who significantly contributed to the development of Arak. His efforts included introducing the first telephone line, the first automobile (a Hudson Phaeton), building the first football field, organizing major cultural events featuring national artists, collecting valuable artifacts, and donating properties for public welfare. His legacy reflects a short but impactful life dedicated to progress.

Eftekhari, Mohammad-Taqi (b. 1953), son of Javad and Banu Marzieh, born in Arak, is an accomplished writer whose three-volume work *The Encyclopedia of Eftekhari* stands as his literary hallmark. Eftekhari began composing poetry in 1969 and joined the Adib-ol-Mamalek Literary Society. Later, he actively participated in the Qa'em-Maqam Literary Society and, in 2004, joined the Noor Literary Society as a senior member. In 2022, he published *Eastern Sun*, a collection of selected poems, and prepared *Golestan-e Ahl-e Beyt*, a compilation of religious poetry, for publication. Known for his expertise in composing poetry in the Araki dialect, Eftekhari frequently recites his work at literary gatherings across Arak and neighboring cities. Additionally, he compiled *Social Sorrows*, a collection addressing societal issues (interview with Moslem Navazani).

Eftekhar-ol-Olama, Mahmoud (b. 1904), was a religious scholar and one of the prominent educators of Khomein. In 1904, he taught elementary-level lessons to notable figures such as Ayatollah Khomeini, Pasandideh, Aqa Noor-od-Din Hindi, and others (Samiei, 2003: 75).

Eftekhar-Daftar, Gholam-Ali (b. 1906), was a political activist, a supporter of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution, and a freedom advocate in Arak. His family donated the land for the Sharafat Girls' School, one of the well-regarded public schools in the Naseri Aqueduct neighborhood of Arak (Sadegh, 1993: 28).

Eftekhari-Araki, Hassan (d. 1964), a disciple of Aqa Sultan and Farid Mohseni, studied preaching and rhetoric at the Faculty of Theology. A renowned and respected religious speaker in Arak, he was highly regarded for his eloquence and scholarly contributions (Sadegh, 1993: 29).

Eftekhari-Saveji, Mohammad (1922), son of Ali Akbar, completed his education up to the sixth elementary grade and became a teacher. Having developed a passion for Persian and Arabic literature and poetry from childhood, he decided to compose a poetic rendition of Imam Ali’s concise sayings. His work includes a poetic collection of 660 hadiths, the sermons of Imam Sajjad, and the sermon of Lady Zainab, all presented in verse form (Fakharyan, 2017: 128).

Afrasiabi, Mohammad (1930), son of Gholam-Hossein, was born in the village of Garkan in Ashtian. In 1954, upon the recommendation of Senator Ali-Qoli Khan Hedayat, he joined the Senate as a hall manager. In 1971, he retired with the title of Palace Administrator (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 330).

Afseri, Reza (1968), son of Mirza Mohammad, completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein. In 1987, he received the distinguished and, in 1993, the highest degree of mastery in calligraphy. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in painting from the University of Tehran's Faculty of Art in 1996 and earned a master's degree in art in 2001. Specializing in Persian miniature painting (Tabriz school) and the works of Sultan Mohammad the Painter from the Safavid era, he has conducted extensive research and showcased his artistic creations in solo and group exhibitions both domestically and internationally. Afseri is currently a member of the Iranian Painters Association and the White Wall Art Group (Samiei, 2003: 75).

Aftasi, Hassan (14th century), son of Mohammad, was a prominent Shiite scholar from Tafresh during the 14th century. His family members, including his ancestors and cousins, were all esteemed scholars and jurists.

Aftasi, Razi-od-Din Mohammad (12th century), son of Zayd Ibn Da'i Ibn Zayd Hosseini, was a jurist from the 12th century. Born in Aveh (near Saveh), he completed his foundational Islamic studies in his hometown and later attended religious schools in Qom and Rey, gaining expertise in Shiite jurisprudence and principles.

Aftasi-Avi, Abu Mohammad (12th century), a jurist and chief of the city during the Ilkhanate period, was a student of Khwaja Nasir-od-Din Tusi. He played a significant role in reviving Aveh (Saveh) after it was destroyed by the Mongols, serving as the chief representative of Aveh and Farahan.

Afshar, Mohammad (1915), son of Valiollah Khan Yavar, was a native of Khomein who initiated valuable agricultural and infrastructural projects on his inherited lands. These included providing farmers with land and free saplings, building schools in Dalai and Mishi Jan villages, and constructing a public bathhouse. Afshar also served as the mayor of Golpayegan for three years (Samiei, 2003: 84).

Afshar, Mohammad-Hossein (1745 CE), lived during the 12th century AH and held a military rank in the early Qajar period as a commander with the title of *Mirpanj*. Besides his military career, he was a man of literature and wrote poetry under the pen name *Moslehi*. He founded the current village of Mosleh-Abad (located in Arak) and constructed an underground aqueduct (*qanat*). His descendants are now known by the family names Moslehi, Sahba, and Ohadi (Sadigh, 1993: 29).

Afzali, Ali-Akbar (1894–1971 CE), the son of Jafar and Bibi Khanom, was born in Tafresh. After completing his basic education, he moved to Tehran. Owning substantial lands in Rey and Tafresh, he became renowned for his charitable contributions, job creation, and efforts to develop agriculture and horticulture in these areas. His legacy includes building water reservoirs, bathhouses, and the Afzaliyeh Mosque in the Hoseinabad neighborhood of Rey, designed by the master architect Lorzadeh. His children followed in his philanthropic footsteps, donating several hectares of land to Tafresh University and providing financial assistance to the Vali-Asr Tafresh Hospital and other causes (Heidari, 2020: 22).

Afzali, Mohammad-Ebrahim (1922–2012 CE), the son of Mirza Hossein and Banoo Monavar, was born in Tarkhoran (Tafresh). He completed his basic education at the traditional *Maktabkhaneh* of Mirza Ahmad Bina, followed by studies at Saadi Primary School and the Hakim Nizami School in Qom. Drawing upon the medical knowledge inherited from his grandfather, Mirza Alinaqi Tabib Shafaiyan (Hafiz-ol-Sihha), he established a pharmacy in Tarkhoran. Later, he joined the Tafresh Department of Education, serving as the principal of Kafi Primary School for 20 years and heading the personnel department for another decade. For his contributions, he received the Grade 2 Educational Service Medal and the Merit Medal from the Ministry of Culture. He also founded the Tafresh branch of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society (now the Red Crescent), where he initiated numerous projects, including the establishment of the Children's Garden, Park-e Shadi, and efforts for the construction of administrative buildings, the current Agriculture Ministry office, and a 150-bed hospital known as Valfajr. His book *Nasim-e Tafresh* explores the geography, history, customs, and notable figures of Tafresh and was published posthumously with the efforts of his daughter, Fatemeh Afzali. He also had a talent for poetry, leaving behind a collection of verses (Heidari, 2020: 24).

Afzalipour, Seyyed Alireza (1909–1993 CE), the son of Mirza Hossein Khan, was born in Tafresh. After completing his primary education, he graduated from Dar-ol-Moallemin High School in Tehran with a degree in chemistry and later pursued a specialization in agricultural chemistry in France. With a personal donation of 600 million rials (a substantial amount at the time), he and his wife, Fakherah Saba, founded the University of Kerman, which officially opened on September 15, 1985. He also contributed significantly to the establishment of Kerman University of Medical Sciences, with its medical faculty named after him.

Additionally, a 462-bed educational and therapeutic hospital in Kerman bears the name of this philanthropist and chemist (Heidari, 2020: 23).

Eqbal-Ashtiani, Abbas (1896–1955 CE), the son of Mohammad-Ali, moved to Tehran with his family at the age of 14. While working to support his family, he continued his education and later attended *Dar-ol-Fonoun* through the recommendation of prominent figures such as Abolhassan Foroughi and Mortaza Najm-Abadi. After completing his studies, he became a teacher at *Dar-ol-Fonoun*, the Central Teacher Training College, and the School of Political Science, as well as the Military Academy. During this time, he also served as the deputy librarian of the Dar-ol-Fonoun Library and published scholarly articles in collaboration with luminaries such as Malek-ol-Shoara Bahar, Rashid Yasemi, Saeed Nafisi, and Abdolazim Gharib. This distinguished historian, translator, and literary figure authored, edited, and translated numerous works. He also served as the Iranian Military Mission secretary in Paris, where he furthered his studies at the Sorbonne University. Upon his return, he became a professor at the University of Tehran upon its founding in 1934. In 1939, he was appointed a member of the Iranian Academy of Language and Literature and published the magazine *Yadgar* from 1944 to 1949. As the founder of the "Society for the Publication of Iranian Works," he later became a cultural counselor in Ankara and Rome, passing away in the Italian capital while serving in his role (Hazrati, 2003: 215).

Eqbaliyoun, Abolfazl (1961 CE), the son of Mohammad-Taqi and Parvin-Dokht, completed his primary education at Shahpour Primary School and his middle school education at Mamouniyeh (Zarandieh). He graduated from Dr. Mehran High School in the same city with a diploma in experimental sciences. Due to the cultural revolution, he was unable to continue his university education and instead turned to industry and production. In 1981, he established a mechanized gypsum production unit and has since been a prominent entrepreneur and major shareholder in the construction materials, food production, and petrochemical industries. With over 200 employees, he has made significant contributions to the national economy. This accomplished entrepreneur also serves as a major shareholder and board member of these industrial groups and holds memberships in various influential organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Managers Association of Saveh, the Iran Mining House, the ECO Chamber, and the School-Building Benefactors Association, among others.

Akbari, Behzad (1952 CE), the son of Ali-Akbar and Banoo Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Hedayat Primary School in Arak and graduated from Mohammadreza Shah High School. He developed a passion for painting during his youth and never abandoned the art form. In 1969, he opened a small art gallery in Arak, and 44 years later, he remains an active artist. This painter has devoted 30 years to teaching painting and has participated in numerous solo and group exhibitions.

Akbari, Asgar (1970 CE), the son of Mohammad-Karim, was born in Khomein and holds a PhD in Information Science and Knowledge Studies with a focus on information management. He is a faculty member at the Islamic Azad University of Arak. His published works include *Children and Adolescent Literature* (co-authored with Shahrokh Hekmat), *Cultural Research Journal of Islamic Azad University*, *Boundless Ascension* (biographies of student martyrs at the Islamic Azad University of Arak), *Bibliography of Markazi Province* (co-authored with Masoumeh Ahmadlou), and *Concepts of Computer Applications in Humanities* (co-authored with Rezita Ailani), along with numerous general and research articles.

Akbari, Mostafa (1975 CE), born in Karkan village, Khondab, developed a strong interest in painting as a child. This passion led him to study at an art school, where he earned a diploma in graphic design. Since 2001, he has pursued painting professionally under the mentorship of Master Abbas Katoozian, while simultaneously teaching the art in Arak and Tehran. This distinguished artist has held several domestic and international exhibitions during his career.

Akbari, Maliheh (1980 CE), the daughter of Habibollah and Banoo Azam, completed her primary education at Mostafa Khomeini School and her middle school education at Qods. She graduated from Haj Taghavi High School in Arak and later earned a degree in psychology from Payame Noor University in Shazand. A gifted poet, she began composing poetry in her teenage years. Her works include three independent collections titled *I Wanted to Be a Poet, but My Food Burned*, *Intrusive Lovers*, and *Wet Hair*, as well as contributions to two joint works: *The Window of Women's Poetry in Iran* and *Shaourna*, a compilation of Persian poetic masterpieces from the past to the present.

Akbari-Saveji, Mohammad-Hossein (1963 CE), completed his education up to the high school level in Saveh and pursued Islamic studies under scholars such as Mohammad-Hossein Shariatmadar Saveji, Abolghasem Fakhariyan, and Mohammad Arbabi. Since 1989, he has specialized in editing and annotating manuscripts. To date, he has worked on and published several literary and scholarly works, particularly by Saveji authors and scholars. Some of his edited publications include *Tohfeh-al-Morad*, *Resaleh Dehdar Shirazi*, *Resaleh al-Tayr*, *Ab Hayat*, *Famous Saveji Figures*, *Sharh Khutbah al-Bayan*, and *Politics of Cities*.

Akrami-Chaqasiyahi, Mousa (1953 CE), completed his primary education in Svarabad and Chaqasiyah, villages near Shazand, and obtained his high school diploma in Arak. He pursued his studies in physics in Isfahan and Shiraz and completed his studies in philosophy in Tehran. After years of teaching at universities and indirect collaboration with Ahmad Birashk in translating entries related to the scientific biographies of scholars, Akrami began direct cooperation with Ahmad Birashk in 1995 at the Foundation for the Great Persian Encyclopedia (Iranian Encyclopedics Foundation) as an author, translator, editor, and research deputy. He resumed teaching in 2003 and, from August 2004 to August 2015, headed the Philosophy of Science Department at the Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran. Akrami, the founder of the Ph.D. program in the philosophy of science in Iran, has authored approximately 44 books and published over 470 articles.

Alborji, Mahnaz (1972 CE), daughter of Ebrahim and Banoo Batool, completed her primary education at Davoodi Elementary School and her middle school at Fetrat School. She earned her high school diploma from Tarbiya High School in Arak. Alborji holds a master's degree in teaching English as a second language and works as a teacher in exemplary and gifted schools, as well as at Teacher Training University. She also serves as the provincial head of English language instruction in Markazi Province. Her works include *English 4 High School*, a set of preparatory tests for entrance exams, and a children's storybook titled *Who Is My Good Friend?*

Alborz, Reza (19th Century CE), son of Mirza Zein-al-Abedin Ashtiani, served as the treasurer for Naser al-Din Shah and was at one time a member of the royal court council (Hazrati, 2003: 205).

Alborz, Hossein-Ali (1922 CE), grandson of Mirza Zein-al-Abedin Mostofi Ashtiani, served in the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior. In 1963, he founded the Alborz Cultural Foundation with the goal of providing ongoing scholarships to underprivileged and talented students. Among his charitable works were the construction of cultural and religious centers, as well as the building of public baths, high schools, and wells in Ashtian (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 420).

Alvandi, Parisa (1974 CE), born in Arak, was admitted to a computer engineering program at the age of 18, specializing in software. She later obtained a master's degree in e-commerce, focusing on electronic marketing and managing large environments. An unexpected event sparked her interest in aviation, and after a recreational flight, she quickly enrolled in a flight training school, earning her PPL (Private Pilot License). She subsequently achieved navigation ratings and a CPL (Commercial Pilot License) and became a certified flight instructor. Since then, she has worked as a flight instructor for ultralight aircraft. Alvandi successfully completed the longest ultralight flight route in Iran, covering the distance from Tehran to Tabriz.

Aliverdi-Savji (19th Century CE), known as Asheq-Aliverdi, was a native of the village of Harighan, a rural district in Nobaran (Saveh). He was a renowned musician specializing in local traditional music (Fakharian, 2017: 136).

Al-Hossein, Sayyed Razi (1893 CE), a calligrapher from Vafs (Komijan), pursued his education at the seminary in Hamadan. He later returned to his hometown, Vafs, where for many years, his skillful penmanship graced marriage contracts and other official documents of the time (Sami'i, 2021: 399).

Al-Hosseini, Sayyed Mohammad (1979 CE), son of Ali and Banoo Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Ghaemieh Elementary School and his middle school at Azadegan Middle School in Arak. He earned his high school diploma from Shokraei High School. He then pursued a bachelor's degree in social sciences at Isfahan University, followed by a master's degree at Islamic Azad University of Arak and a Ph.D. from the Science and Research Branch of Islamic Azad University in Tehran in the same field. He has served as the Director of Research at the Farhangian University in Markazi Province. An esteemed scholar, he was awarded first place in his Ph.D. program with a nationally recognized dissertation titled *Social Imagination in Shahnameh*. Al-Hosseini is a notable author and researcher, with five authored and translated works, 15 scientific-research articles, 12 nationally

and internationally presented papers, and more than 20 years of teaching experience.

Al-Hosseini-Delijani, Rafi'-al-Din Hossein (Century Unknown), the father of Allameh Abdulhadi, was an author whose two handwritten manuscripts, *Al-Matlabeen* and *Murshid-al-Musalleen*, are preserved in the Marashi Najafi Library in Qom.

Al-Hosseini, Sayyed Morteza (1933 CE), born in the village of Koodzar (Farahan), studied foundational religious education under Akhund Mohammad-Taqi Masoumi. Simultaneously, he engaged in calligraphy, poetry, and literature. Some of his poetry is included in the book *Zindegan-e Eshq* (The Living of Love) by Mohammad Eshtehardi (Pirhadi, 2013: 50).

Elhiyari, Mohsen (1967 CE), son of Hossein-Ali and Banoo Nasrin, completed his primary education at Hafez Elementary School and his middle school at Dehkhoda Middle School in Arak. He earned his high school diploma in mathematics from Shahid Beheshti High School. He later studied mechanical engineering with a focus on solid design at Isfahan University of Technology and attended training in heat exchanger and air cooler design in Belgium. He began his professional career as a design engineer at the Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company, advancing through the ranks to become the workshop head for crane production and project manager for Mobarakeh Steel Plant equipment. His technical achievements include designing and manufacturing gearboxes for Manjil wind power stations, heavy-duty mining gearboxes for the central iron ore mines of Iran (Choghart and Sechahoon), and oil and gas drilling rig gearboxes for southern oilfields—the first of their kind produced domestically. Elhiyari is the CEO and Chairman of Disk Arak Company, a founder of a holding company, and Chairman of Frapetrosazan Energy, a designer and contractor for national oil, gas, and energy projects with over 2,000 personnel. He has also served as vice-chairman and chairman of the Oil, Gas, and Energy Contractors Association of Markazi Province, a board member of the Chamber of Commerce, and vice-chair of the Business Associations Commission of the province.

Elahi, Aziz (2011 CE), son of Noorollah, was a medical doctor from the University of Tehran and a renowned, compassionate physician in Arak. He was among the last generation of Jewish Iranians in Arak who converted to Islam. In his private clinic, he provided free treatment to underprivileged patients and even paid for some of their medications.

Elahi, Noorollah (1901–1993 CE), a physician known for integrating traditional medicine with modern medical practices, had expertise in ethics, mysticism, philosophy, and mathematics. Remembered fondly by the people of Arak for his humanitarian qualities, his modest clinic, a 30-square-meter room on Hisar Street, welcomed countless patients. He personally administered injections and provided free treatments to those in need, even covering their medication costs (Valashgerdi-Farahani, 2001: 145).

Emami, Sayyed Ali (1873–1961 CE), son of Sayyed Mohammad Imam-Jomeh Tefreshi, belonged to the Fakhrayi lineage and was a descendant of Aga Mohammad Mo'men Da'i Tefreshi. He completed his foundational education in Tafresh and advanced studies in Najaf. He served as the Imam Jomeh (Friday Prayer Leader) in Tafresh for many years, dedicating his life to teaching, promoting, and propagating religious traditions. He conducted Friday prayers at Sheshnav Mosque, and he was also a skilled poet, writer, and calligrapher. Some of his calligraphic works are preserved in his writings and handwritten Qur'anic booklets in Tafresh mosques. He used the pen name "Fani" (Transient) in his poetry. His notable works include *Hejabiyyeh*, *Nahj al-Falah*, *Irshad al-Muttaqin*, *Hadiqat al-Razawiyyeh*, and a treatise on arithmetic (Heydari, 2020: 19).

Emami, Seyyed Mohammad (1832–1910 CE), the son of Mirza Seyyed Zeyn al-Abedin Tafreshi and a descendant of Aqa Mohammad Momen Da'i Tafreshi, completed his preliminary education in Tafresh before advancing his studies in Najaf. There, he attained the rank of Ijtihad (Islamic jurisprudence expertise). For years, he taught Islamic sciences and promoted religious rituals in Tafresh. As the Friday prayer leader in the central mosque of Sheshnau, he regularly led prayers. A poet known by the pseudonym "Seyyed," he composed a notable collection of poetry in praise of the Imams, which was later edited and published by Dr. Ghasemali Mahboubali (Heydari, 2020: 20).

Emami, Gholamreza (1946 CE), a writer, translator, researcher, and editor from Arak, has authored over 70 published works. Due to his father's job as a railway doctor, he pursued his education in various cities, including Qom, Mashhad, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, and Tehran. At the age of sixteen, he published his first book, *The Value of Preaching*, which received praise from Master Morteza Motahhari. While in Khorramshahr, he hosted Jalal Al-e Ahmad and collaborated with him as an assistant on the book *In the Service and Betrayal of Intellectuals*. In 1969, he

began editing for the cultural department of Hosseiniyeh Ershad and later managed three publishing houses: Ba'th, Moj, and Pendaar. A close friend of Ayatollah Taleghani and Jalal Al-e Ahmad since his youth, in 1971, he became an editor at the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults. Soon after, and until 1980, he served as the head of the publishing department. In December 1980, after receiving the Leipzig International Fair Award, he traveled to Germany and has since been residing in Italy.

Emami, Mohammad (1892–1979 CE), the son of Mohammad-Ali Gharavi, led one of the most vibrant congregations in Arak at the Akbar Mosque, where he conducted Quranic exegesis after evening prayers. This scholar and Quranic interpreter authored several works, including *The Treatise on Ta'adol and Tarjeeh* (Balance and Preference), *Annotations on Urwat al-Wuthqa* (The Firmest Bond), *Annotations on Najat al-Ebad* (Salvation of Worshippers), *Short Words*, *Reasons for the Discrepancies in Hadith*, *Philosophy and Secrets of Hajj*, and several other titles (Sadegh, 1993: 30).

Amjadi, Saeed (1978 CE), the son of Gholamali, completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein and developed an interest in cycling. He advanced significantly in this field, becoming a national team member and winning first and second places in several international competitions (Sami'i, 2003: 116).

Omidevar, Habibollah (1948–2016 CE), the son of Azizollah, was born in Arak and trained under Fathali Vasheghani. In 1979, he earned an advanced degree in calligraphy and, starting in 1984, began offering calligraphy classes in Khomein, establishing a strong foundation for the art in the region. Under the guidance of Amirkhani, he achieved the "superior advanced" level in calligraphy in 1986 (Sami'i, 2003: 116).

Omidi, Bahman (1944 CE), the son of Allahkaram and Tal'at, began his education at the Khajeh Nasir Elementary School in the village of Farnaq (Khomein) and later moved with his family to Tehran. He completed his elementary schooling at Saber School in Tehran and his secondary education at Namjou High School in Aligudarz and Abu Reyhan High School in Tehran, where he obtained his diploma. In 1961, he joined the Tehran Municipality, serving first as the head of the Article 100 Commission and later as the public relations manager. After retiring from the Tehran Parks and Green Space Organization in 1983, he worked for two years in the Ministry of Education and for five years as the personnel manager of the Housing and Urban Development Department in the Martyrs Foundation. From a young age, Omidi

displayed a strong interest in poetry and literature, writing compelling essays. Starting in 1964, he began composing poetry seriously and became a member of the Saeb Literary Association. As a poet from Khomein, he published two collections of poetry titled *Omidi's Poetry Collection* and *Omidi's Poetry Notebook*. Additionally, his works appeared in national magazines and literary collections. His biography and samples of his poems are included in Volume 7 of *Famous Contemporary Iranian Poets* by Mohammad-Baqer Barqai and *The Anthology of Contemporary Iranian Poets* by Najmuddin Siyahkali.

Omidi, Abbas (1935 CE), the son of Mohammad-Taqi and Zivar, described his early education as being spent "in an icy environment under the harsh treatment of a stepmother in Khomein." At the age of 17, he moved to Tehran and worked as an apprentice for a renowned fabric merchant named Cleopatra. Although he did not pursue formal education further, he gained profound knowledge by seriously studying the works of Iranian and international poets and authors. As a poet from Khomein, using the pseudonym "Khanbashi," he composed poetry extensively (Sami'i, 2003: 116).

Omidi, Morteza (1984 CE), the son of Alireza, is a player of tar and setar (traditional Persian musical instruments). A student of Master Mobsari in Saveh, he has earned various first-to-third place awards in festivals and serves as a music instructor.

Omidiyani, Seyyed Hossein (1952 CE), the son of Seyyed Aqashams and Aqdas, completed his primary and secondary education at Azarhoosh Elementary School and Pahlavi High School in Arak. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree in physics from Arak School of Sciences and the University of Tehran, respectively. He also obtained a doctorate under the supervision of Professor Iraj Bayat through the University of Hawaii's representative office in Iran. A student of Professors Hesabi and Abu al-Qasim Qalam-Siah, Omidiyani served as the head of the Faculty of Quranic Sciences and as a senior manager in Iran's Endowment Organization. As an author, he has published multiple articles, four books, and eight manuscripts awaiting publication on nuclear physics, radioactive materials, environmental science, and cosmology from the perspective of the Quran and science. He has participated in hundreds of radio and television programs as an expert in astronomy and Quranic cosmology and is a member of the Physics Society of Iran, the Astronomy Society of Iran, and a founding member of the Iranian Biomimicry Society. Additionally, he serves as a consultant for the Institute of Philosophy and Fundamental Sciences.

Amir Bakhtiar, Yadollah (19th century CE), the son of Lotfali Khan (Amir Mofakhkham), traveled to Kermanshah with a regiment from Khomein to confront occupying forces. During World War I, while Iran was under occupation by Russian, British, and Ottoman forces, he fought alongside his father, Amir Mofakhkham, against the invaders (Sami'i, 2003: 120).

Amir Touman, Zaki (d. 1904 CE), known as "Amir Sebiloo," was a renowned champion from Arak who died during a cholera outbreak. Dehghan wrote that this famous champion, forced into a duel in Russia, intimidated his opponent so thoroughly that the adversary personally placed the victory medal around Amir's neck (Mohtat, 1993: 301).

Amir Hosseini, Elias (1972 CE), the son of Eskandar, completed his primary education in his hometown, Razqan (Zarandieh), before moving to the Shahid Beheshti boarding school in Dozh, where he continued his studies. He then attended a teacher training college and joined the Ministry of Education in 1990. Elias later earned his bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Kharazmi University and continued his literary pursuits by composing poetry and creating stories. After teaching in the Kharaqan region and participating in cultural activities, he moved to Tehran and taught in schools in District 18 of Tehran. After his retirement in 2017, he obtained a master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Bu-Ali Sina University in Hamadan. Among his published works are several articles in the *El-Bilimi* journal and a poetry collection titled *The Echo of the Rain*.

Amir Hosseini, Khosrow (1958 CE), the son of Khalilollah, born in the village of Band Amir Kharaqan (Zarandieh), holds a PhD in Educational Sciences from Tajikistan. He is a university professor, writer, poet, and researcher with 27 books in the fields of educational sciences, curriculum planning, and 5 national research projects. He has published 3 poetry collections in both Persian and Turkish and more than 50 articles. Some of his notable works include *Savah Throughout History*, *The Art of Speaking*, *The Kharaqan Encyclopedia*, *Life Skills*, *Creativity and Innovation*, *Critical Thinking*, *Aveh*, *Kharaqan*, and *Nobaran* (Chiraghi, 2016: 591).

Amir Hosseini-Khalaj, Khosrow (1945 CE), the son of Ruhollah, born in the village of Vider Kharaqan (Zarandieh), holds a degree in Public Relations and Advertising from Allameh Tabataba'i University. He is the author of several books, including *Taziyeh in Kharaqan*, *Principles of Sufism*, *Kosseghari*, and others (Chiraghi, 2016: 591).

Amir Mahallati, Mohammad Jafar (1952 CE), the son of Majd al-Din and grandson of Baha al-Din Mahallati, holds a bachelor's degree in Economics from the National University of Iran, a master's in Political Economics from the University of Oregon, and an engineering degree from the University of Kansas. In 1999, he obtained a PhD in Islamic Studies from McGill University and has taught at Columbia, Princeton, Yale, and Georgetown universities. In 2004, he held an Iranian Studies fellowship at Harvard University. He is currently a professor of Theology and Middle Eastern Studies at Oberlin College, USA. During the Iran-Iraq War, he represented Iran at the United Nations and played a significant role in the termination of the war. His notable works include *War and Peace in Iran and Shiite Islam* (English), *Excuse and Forgiveness*, and *Friendship as a Worldview*.

Amir Mofakham, Lotfali (1938 CE), from Khomein, initially held the title of Zafar Sultan and in 1908 became the Ilkhani of Bakhtiari. Amir Mofakham supported Mohammad Ali Shah in opposing the Constitutionalists and fought against Constitutionalists such as Ali Qoli Khan Bakhtiari, known as Sardar As'ad. In 1910, he became the governor of Khuzestan, Lorestan, and Bojnurd, and in 1911, he was appointed the governor of Kerman. In 1914, he was named the governor of Kermanshah. In 1918, he became Minister of War in the government headed by Najafali Khan Samsam al-Saltaneh Bakhtiari (Sami'i, 2003: 123).

Amiriri, Asadollah (13th century CE), a writer from Saveh, authored *The Memoir of Hakim Tilim Khan*.

Amiri, Seyed Javad (1927-1979 CE), the son of Seyed Mohammad Baqer, was a prominent scholar and jurist born in Astaneh (Shazand). He authored numerous religious works, some of which include *How to Think*, *Getting to Know Shiite Scholars*, *The Philosophy of Prayer*, *Living the Love*, *The Secret to Happiness in Two Words*, *The Sins That Have Become Common*, and several others (Sediq, 1993: 34).

Amiri, Seyed Alireza (1977 CE), the son of Mustafa and Banoo Tahereh, completed his education in Mahallat until the age of eighteen, then earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Tehran in Mining Engineering with honors. He later became a faculty member at the Azad University of Mahallat. He was the head of the Mining, Mechanics, and Basic Sciences department, served two terms as vice president for academic and student affairs, and has authored six

books and dozens of articles that have been presented at conferences or published in journals.

Amiri, Erfan (1989 CE), the son of Aladdin and Banoo Zahra, was born in the village of Khoreh (Mahallat). He attended primary school at Shahid Rajaei School (District 2), middle school at Fayzieh School, and graduated from Shahid School in Tehran. He spent his spring and summer vacations in his hometown of Khoreh, where, influenced by his grandfather and uncle, he developed an interest in traditional religious art, particularly Ta'zieh (Shiite ritual theater). He began by reading for the performances and later took on the role of Shimmer, the antagonist, a role he became well-known for. His performances attracted audiences from various towns and villages, and he was appointed the head of the Ta'zieh group by local elders, the council, and the village administration. Over the years, he elevated the standard of Ta'zieh performances in Khoreh, and he continues to perform in places like Tehran, Damavand, Karaj, Qom, and more, being recognized as a leading figure in the Ta'zieh art scene in the province.

Amiri, Alireza (1978 CE), the son of Saeed and Banoo Monijeh, hails from the village of Khoreh (Mahallat). He is a researcher and expert at the National Mapping Organization of Iran. He completed his secondary education in the field of Mathematics and Physics at Imam Sadiq High School and then pursued his undergraduate and master's degrees in Civil Engineering - Surveying from Isfahan University and Tehran University, respectively. He worked for two years at the Ministry of Roads and Transportation as a supervising engineer for road construction projects and another two years at a consulting engineering firm specializing in railway projects. He continued his service at the National Mapping Organization, where he worked as the head and expert in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). He holds a first-class engineering license in Building Engineering and a third-class license in Mining Engineering. He has authored 16 specialized articles on GIS and SDI, participated in scientific conferences both inside and outside the country, and lectured on GIS and SDI to individuals and organizations. He has also written and translated two specialized books in the field of Surveying Engineering, titled *Comprehensive Guide to Apartment Partitioning* and *GPS: The First Satellite Navigation System in the World*.

Amiri, Gholamali (1953 CE), completed his elementary and middle school education in his hometown of Khoreh (Mahallat) and graduated from Jelveh High School in Tehran. In 1975, he graduated

as a Second Lieutenant from the Officer Training University. During the Iran-Iraq War, he continuously served in the military and in 1986, after completing a nine-month study program, attended an advanced infantry course at the Shiraz Infantry Center. He gained experience in command and planning at various army units during the war. In 1990, he enrolled in the Army Command and Staff College for a master's degree, and from 1990 to 2006, served as a faculty member, head of the Operations and Tactics Committee, head of the training department, deputy of the education office, and research director at the college. Among his many written works are *Mobile Airborne Operations*, *Division Offensive*, *Regulations for Battalion Command Post Exercises*, *Aggressor Doctrine*, and dozens of others. Brigadier General Amiri was also the editor-in-chief of the *Dafos Journal*, a scientific and research publication. He earned a PhD in Strategic Defense Studies from the National Defense University and has served as a research fellow at the Defense Strategy Studies Office, as well as holding the position of head of the National Defense Faculty with the rank of Major General.

Amiri-Savji, Bazli (10th century CE), son of Molana Amiri Savji, was a poet and calligrapher from the 10th century known for his mastery of Nasta'liq script (Fakhariyan, 2017: 150).

Amiri-Qayem-Maghami, Abdolmajid (1918 CE), from a distinguished family in Hazaveh (Arak), completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran before attending the Officer Training University and later studying law. In 1948, he graduated first in his class with a Bachelor's degree in Law from the University of Tehran. He went on to earn a doctoral degree in law from the University of Geneva, and then studied in the United States. He earned a doctoral degree in Administrative Sciences from the University of Southern California after submitting a dissertation titled *The Application of the American Method of Industry and Commerce Administration in Iran*. In the mid-1950s, he returned to Iran and began teaching at the University of Tehran. He has published works in the fields of Administrative Law and Civil Law, and his book *International Law: Judicial Procedures* is one of his key contributions.

Amin, Parviz (1917-1972 CE), the son of Mirza Abdullah (Amin al-Tajjar), completed his elementary education in Mahallat and his secondary education in Hamedan. In 1939, he entered the Officer Training University and, in 1964, was transferred to the General Gendarmerie, achieving the rank of Major General. During his military career, he served as the commander of the 105th Khorasan Division, the chief of the General Staff's second branch, and the commander of the artillery in the Fourth Western Army. He was also a university professor at the War

University. After his retirement, he worked as an advisor to the Minister of the Interior and was elected to the Municipality of Qom. Among his services were the construction of the western entrance boulevard, the Qom River flood control, planting one million trees, and establishing Qom's first cinema (Bakhshi, 2016: 795).

Amini, Sohrab (1920-1997 CE), son of Mirza Abdullah (Amin al-Tajjar), completed his primary education in Mahallat and established the first modern bookstore in the city. He also took on the roles of correspondent and representative for *Information Newspaper* and many other publications. His entrepreneurial endeavors include founding the first electric photography studio, a mosaic factory, a flour mill, a wood factory, and establishing a modern pharmacy (Bakhshi, 2016: 796).

Amini, Abdullah (1881-1956 CE), son of Mirza Baba (Haj Akhund), was born in Mahallat. Initially, he studied religious subjects in a traditional school and then under the guidance of his father, eventually entering the clergy. After some time, he left the clergy to focus on business and social services. He was the first president of Mahallat's municipality and the first father to send his daughters to modern schools, despite opposition from the religious figures of the time. This political activist and constitutionalist, who had to flee Mahallat due to threats and intimidation from the ruling authorities, sought refuge in the holy cities of Iraq. After the fall of the Qajar dynasty, he returned to Iran and, in recognition of his services to the people and his opposition to despotism, was honored with the title of Amin al-Tajjar by the regent (Bakhshi, 2016: 792).

Amini, Ali-Asghar (1941-2001 CE), son of Mirza Abdullah Mahallati, completed his primary education in Mahallat and studied Arabic grammar and Persian literature under Sheikh Kabir and Sheikh Abd al-Samad. He then studied jurisprudence and principles of law from his uncle, Mirza Hossein Sharif. His career included work in the Civil Registry, serving as the head of independent courts in Toiserkan, Aligudarz, Bandar Anzali, and Zanjan. He also worked as a judge in Khorasan and the head of the Gilan Judiciary. During Mossadegh's era, he was appointed as the prosecutor of Khuzestan to focus on nationalizing the oil industry and curbing the influence of the British. He also served as Deputy Minister of Justice, head of the Supreme Court, and president of the Disciplinary Court for Judges (Bakhshi, 2016: 793).

Amin al-Mulk, Mustafa (13th century CE), son of Mirza Mohammad-Taqi Qavam al-Dawlah Isfahani, was a government official during the reigns of

Mohammad Shah and Nasir al-Din Shah. He served as a financial officer and later advanced to more important positions (Hazrati, 2003: 139).

Amin Tafrishi, Babak (1978 CE), from Tafrish, is an Iranian astronomer, member of the Board of Trustees of Astronomers Without Borders, and manager of the *The World at Night (TWAN)* photography project. In 2009, he won the Lenart Nilsson Award for Scientific Photography. He also served as an editor and member of the editorial board for *Astronomy Monthly*, contributing scientific and educational articles on astronomy and space sciences from 1996 to the early 2000s. After Mansour Vassali, he became the editor-in-chief of the magazine. In 2015, he received the Iran Science Promotion Award for his innovative efforts in popularizing astronomical knowledge. The asteroid *LV62 2002* was named after him and, since 2022, is known as *276163 TAFRESHI*.

Amini, Ibrahim (1868 CE), famously known as Mirza Ibrahim Khan, son of Mirza Rahim Khan, was the Deputy Director of Culture and Public Affairs and the founder of the first women's educational institution in Arak. He offered his personal property in the Qaleh Bāru neighborhood to establish a school for women, which became the first girls' school in the area, named "Nonahalān." Initially, it had only three students, and the teacher came from Tehran. Due to his contributions to women's education, he was honored with the title *Dabir-e-Homayun* by Ahmad Shah Qajar and was known for his charitable works.

Amini, Ahmad (1890-1963 CE), son of Esmail Khan, was a calligraphy artist in the city of Arak. For 30 years, he served as a leading figure in calligraphy education, mentoring aspiring calligraphers in the art (Sadiq, 1993: 32).

Amini, Parviz (1936 CE), son of Hashem and Banu Kabira, completed his primary education in Arak and received his diploma from the prestigious *Alborz Boarding School* in Tehran, led by Dr. Mojtahedi. He initially studied fine arts at Tehran University and later earned a Master's degree in History from the same institution, where he continued working until he became the Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Cooperation. His primary research and activities focused on agriculture and water resources in Iran. Several of his publications have been printed both in Iran and the United States, including the notable book *The Role of Zoroastrian Priests in the Fall of the Sassanian Empire*. As a landowner in the village of Ban, he established the first school in the Qara-Kahriz region, following the cultural/social initiatives of the Sepah-e-Danesh, and is considered one of the first rural schools in Iran.

Amini, Rababeh (1915 CE), daughter of Mirza Ibrahim Khan and Banu Hajer Khanum, completed her education up to the sixth grade at the *Nonahalān* school. She later taught at various schools in Arak, including *Mehr*, *Badr*, and *Shapur* schools. She was one of the first female teachers in Arak and briefly served as the principal of *Mehr* school. Alongside her teaching and school management, she was dedicated to helping underprivileged children and was well-known as a philanthropist.

Amini, Sudabeh (1962 CE), daughter of Mirza Ali-Asghar and Banu Khadijeh, from Arak, is a poet, writer, researcher, and author of 14 books on adult and children's poetry. She has written two educational books for teachers and educators on fostering creative writing and poetry for children and young adults. From 2001 to 2004, she worked as a program expert for the *Alachiq-e-Shar* poetry program on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Radio. In addition to her professional activities for children and adolescents, she also critiques children's literature in the press. Holding a Bachelor's degree in Clinical Psychology and a Master's degree in Comparative Literature, she has also received an artistic degree in poetry from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Some of Sudabeh Amini’s works have been translated into Arabic by Musa Bidj and Farzad Asadi, into English by Sharareh Naderi-Maqam, into Kurdish by Shaler Amrah-Nejad, into French by Asiyeh Heydari, and into German by Azam Jafarabadi.

Amini, Ali (1933-1978 CE), son of Ataollah and grandson of Aqa-Noor al-Din Iraqi, after completing his primary and secondary education in Arak, went to Germany where he earned a doctorate in general surgery from Manis University. Upon returning to Arak, he became a well-respected doctor who helped establish the city's maternity hospital. He is remembered as a beloved and active public figure, often treating the needy free of charge (Mohtat, 1993: 30).

Amini, Ali-Akbar (1880 CE), as a child, accompanied his father, who was a landowner from Tafrish, to Tehran. Their home in Tehran became a hub for prominent individuals, especially well-known musicians. In the book *Men of Music*, it is mentioned that while the landowners and chiefs would visit their homes in Tafrish, in Tehran, their guests included musicians such as Hossein Khan Ismailzadeh, Abolhasan Saba, Morteza Khan Mahjoubi, Reza Mahjoubi, Ghamar ol-Molouk Vaziri, Malook Zarabi, and poets like Iraj Mirza, Malek al-Sho'ara Bahar, and Mirzadeh Eshghi. While his father studied violin under Ismailzadeh, Ali-Akbar, at the age of six, spent four years studying violin with Reza Mahjoubi and another three years with Abolhasan Saba, learning traditional Persian music and its modes.

Despite composing only twelve songs, he crafted over 15 kamancheh (spiked fiddle), 412 violins, and 43 tar (long-necked lute) instruments. In 1946, he began collaborating with the radio station as a violinist and became one of the best musicians in the orchestra of the late Mehdi Khaledi, a renowned composer (Zolfaghari, 2002: 224).

Amini, Alireza (1969 CE), screenwriter, editor, producer, and actor with a Master's degree in directing, began his professional career in cinema as an assistant director for the film *A Time for Drunken Horses*, directed by Bahman Ghobadi. This filmmaker from Arak won the Crystal Simorgh for Best Screenplay for *Wind* as a director and editor at the 21st Fajr Film Festival and earned a Diploma of Honor for Best Direction for *Seven Minutes to Autumn* at the 28th Fajr Film Festival. Other accolades include Best Film for *Small Grains* at the Yousan Film Festival in South Korea, the Young Jury Environmental Award at the Locarno Film Festival, and the Best Artistic Achievement Award at the Thessaloniki International Film Festival in Greece.

Amini, Gholamhossein (1891-1975 CE), son of Abolqasem, was born in Borujerd and moved with his family to Khomein. After completing his education, he worked as an employee at the Khomein Taxation Office and began composing poetry. In 1951, he wrote nationalistic and patriotic poetry in support of Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh and the national oil movement (Sami'i, 2003: 137).

Amini, Farajollah (13th century CE), son of Rahmatollah-beg, from the prominent Haj Abdul-Hagh family, was a pioneer of traditional Persian sports in Arak. His sons, Mohammad-Taqi and Haji Mehdi Amini, were also well-known in the Zourkhaneh (traditional Persian gymnasium). He was renowned as the *Pahlevan Farajollah* (Champion Farajollah) (Mohtat, 1993: 302).

Amini, Mehran (1952 CE), son of Hashem and Banu Kabira, spent his early childhood up to the fourth grade in Razi School in Arak before migrating with his family to Tehran. He continued his education at Mehr Iran High School and obtained his Bachelor's degree in Banking from the University of Tehran. He first worked at the University of Tehran, then joined the Navy, and ultimately worked as a teacher in statistics and economics at the Ministry of Education. His first work, *Step-by-Step with the Shahnameh*, was written in seven volumes, and *Step-by-Step with the History of Beyhaqi* is his second work written in the same format.

Amini, Nasrollah (1915-2009 CE), attended elementary and secondary school at Samasami School in Arak and then Darolfonoon. After completing his military service, he studied Persian literature and French, later obtaining a Master's degree in law. A graduate of Badie al-Zaman Forouzanfar's school of thought, he worked at the Ministry of Justice Library while studying at university and became the youngest judge in the country before the age of 30. He also became politically active during the Nationalization of Oil Movement, serving as the Chief Inspector of Dr. Mossadegh's office and briefly as Mayor of Tehran. As the first head of the Social Security Organization after the revolution, he was appointed as the governor of Fars during the government of Mehdi Bazargan. His most significant action in this role was his firm stance and support for the people of Marvdasht in resisting Sadegh Khalkhali's demolition of Persepolis, an act that immortalized his name as a historical figure.

Amini-Haji-Bashi, Laleh (1979 CE), known as Alaleh Amini, daughter of Kikovous and Banu Lili, completed her elementary education at Ghods School and her middle school at Fetrat School in Arak. She earned her graphic design diploma from the Poushineh-Baf Art School. At the age of 13, she began learning painting under the guidance of the artists Soltani and Akbari (Behzad) and later pursued academic studies in graphic design and painting at Tehran's Faculty of Art and Architecture. After completing her university education, she began her professional career, collaborating with galleries in the United States, Europe, and South Africa. During her travels to desert cities in Iran, she focused on photography and painting the architecture and buildings endangered by climate change and urban development. Her work with traditional carpet dyeing workshops in Arak's bazaar led her to explore the declining craft of hand-woven carpets, leading her to merge abstract works with the practical use of carpets and incorporate Iranian architectural forms into her designs.

Amini-Haji-Bashi, Asadollah (born 1951 CE), from the renowned Amini family of Arak, donated a significant portion of his family's large house at the end of Haj-Bashi Street to the Arak Cultural Department (currently the Ministry of Education) in the mid-1950s to be converted into a school. This school was named *Ali Nokhostin* after one of the pioneers of Arak's cultural history.

Amini-Haji-Bashi, Chengiz (1938-2025 CE), son of Nematollah-khan (Motamed-al-Sultan), graduated from Samasami School in Arak and in 1959 traveled to Italy and later Germany to study

engineering. While studying, he also attended a guerilla training course in Cairo alongside Parviz Amini, Bahram Rastin, Dr. Mostafa Chamran, and Ibrahim Yazdi. He became the first guerrilla-trained student to return to Iran to teach this course. He is the founder of the Araki Association of Tehran Residents and the author of the two-volume book *Yaad Niyakaan* (The Thousand-Year Lineage of the Abdulhaqq, Abdol-Qarib, and Abdol-Raouf families, descendants of Abdol-Khalagh bin Khawaja Abdol-Ahad....), with the third volume of this work currently in preparation.

Amini-Haji-Bashi, Naserkhan (1921-2007 CE), son of Agha Hossein-khan and Banu Sediqeh (Banan-al-Doleh), co-founded the Arak Electric Company in 1941 with Haj Mohammad Khan Rastin and Ezatollah Khan Biyat. He served as a shareholder and CEO of the company. Later, through a contract with Siemens Germany, he contributed to the enhancement of the power generation and distribution systems. In 1959, he also established Arak's first private gas station. His other significant contributions include founding the first ice factory and building the first hotel in Arak, named "Lak-Lak," which earned him a respected reputation among the people of Arak.

Entezam-Vaziri, Seyed Abdollah (1895-1983 CE), son of Seyed Mohammad Khan (Entezam al-Saltanah) and grandson of Seyed Abdollah Khan Tehrani, received his primary education at Aqdasiyeh School and secondary education at Iran and Germany High School. Fluent in French, English, and German, he continued his studies in the United States at La Salle University, studying political science, and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With a background in Persian poetry and literature, he translated the book *Fate of Man* and published articles on Sufism and mysticism in the *Vahid* magazine. In his youth, he published a magazine titled *Ahd-e-Teraki* (Era of Progress). He served in various high-ranking positions, including Assistant Minister, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the cabinets of Hassan Ala and Fazlollah Zahedi, Minister of Health, Iranian Minister Plenipotentiary in Poland, Stuttgart, and The Hague, Chairman and CEO of the Iranian Oil Company, Ambassador to Germany, Ambassador to Switzerland, Deputy Ambassador in the United States, and Chargé d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Switzerland and Consul in Prague (Heydari, 2020: 25).

Anari, Abdolreza (born in 1921 CE), alongside Assef al-Saltaneh Bahadori, established the Arak Medical Institute (Dar al-Atibba) at the location of the

current Qods Hospital, which was later replaced by the existing hospital (Interview with Asadollah Amini).

Entezam-Vaziri, Seyed Mohammad (1867–1930 CE), son of Seyed Abdollah Khan Tafreshi (Chief of Police during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah) and grandson of Mirza Mousa Wazir Tafreshi (Minister of Tehran), received his primary education in a traditional school and from his father. He continued his studies at Dar ul-Fonoon School, where he also learned French and military sciences. He later joined the Ministry of Interior. After his father's death, he was granted the title Entezam al-Saltaneh and was appointed Chief of Police during the tenure of Zahir al-Dowleh. Being a Sufi, he was elected Vice President of the Akhovat Association, received the title Binish-Ali Shah, and after Zahir al-Dowleh's death, became the head of the association. He also served as the custodian of the Imam Reza Shrine for some time. As one of the landlords of Tehran, he built a large five-hectare garden in the Amiriyeh district (Heydari, 2020: 27).

Entezam-Vaziri, Seyed Nasrollah (1899–1980 CE), son of Seyed Mohammad Khan (Entezam al-Saltaneh) and grandson of Mirza Seyed Abdollah Khan Tafreshi, completed his primary education at the German School in Tehran and his secondary education at the School of Law and Political Science. He was fluent in English, French, and German and pursued higher education in France, eventually joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He held numerous important positions, including First Secretary of the Iranian Embassy in the United Kingdom and Switzerland, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, Head of the Third Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Health in Ahmad Qavam's cabinet, Minister of Roads, and Minister of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone in Soheili's cabinet. He also served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Morteza Qoli Bayat's cabinet, President of the United Nations General Assembly (1949), Ambassador to the United States, Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations, and Special Arbitrator for Iran in border disputes with India in Pakistan (Heydari, 2020: 26).

Anjedani, Ebrahim (born in 1811 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), scribed *Sharh Resalat al-Shamsiyyah* (Commentary on the Shamsiyyah Treatise) on logic in Arabic in the city of Mahallat in 1811. (Esmaili, 2023: 76).

Anjedani, Abolhasan Ali (1764–1815 CE), a native of Anjedan (Arak), known as Shah Abolhasan Ali, was an Ismaili Imam who resided alternately in Kehak

and the fortified castle of Nourabad Anjedan. From 1730 to 1791 CE, he led the Ismaili sect (Sadeq, 1993: 103).

Anjedani, Abutorab Beyg (died in 1617 CE), son of Khwaja Zeyn al-Din Ali Beyg, a native of Arak, known by the pen name "Forqati," was an Iranian poet and court official under Shah Abbas I of the Safavid dynasty. Initially writing under the pen name "Kami," he later adopted "Forqati," as suggested by the royal librarian Sadeqi Afshar. He was also renowned for his calligraphy, especially in Shikasta Nasta'liq script, as well as his skills in prose, accounting, and numerical methods (Mohtat, 1993: 39).

Anjedani, Abutaleb (born 1856 CE), son of Mohammad Ebrahim, a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed *Kafayah Mujahidiyah* (*Kafayah*) and *Tibb Mansuri* as a calligrapher on Saturday, May 24, 1856 (Esmaili, 2023: 108).

Anjedani, Ahmad (born 1821 CE), son of Hassan, a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed the book *Sharaye al-Islam fi Masa'il al-Halal wa al-Haram* (Islamic Jurisprudence) in Arabic as a calligrapher on April 6, 1821 (Esmaili, 2023: 85).

Anjedani, Asadollah (born 1831 CE), son of Abdollah, a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed *Tahrir al-Qawa'id al-Mantiqiyah fi Sharh Resalat al-Shamsiyyah* (*Sharh Shamsiyyah Qutbi*), a work on logic in Arabic, as a calligrapher on November 5, 1831 (Esmaili, 2023: 99).

Anjedani, Asadollah (born 1866 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed two certificates: one by Mohammad Ebrahim al-Anjedani from Mohammad Baqer ibn Mohammad Jafar Fesharaki on November 21, 1866, and another by Mohammad Hashem ibn Zain al-Abedin on Saturday, October 26, 1867, both in Arabic (Esmaili, 2023: 119).

Anjedani, Jafar (13th century AH), a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), was a calligrapher and illuminator in the early 13th century AH. He transcribed a beautifully written and illuminated Quran at the request of Soleyman Mashk-Abadi Anjiraki (Sadeghi, 1993: 35).

Anjedani, Hassan (born 1846 CE), son of Haji Mohammad Baqer, a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed *Zakhireh al-Ma'ad fi Sharh Irshad* on Islamic jurisprudence in Arabic in 1846 and a treatise on medicine in Persian on December 25, 1844 (Esmaili, 2023: 105).

Anjedani, Hassan Ali (born 1815 CE), son of Mohammad Hossein, a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), transcribed a treatise on Tajweed (Quranic recitation rules) in Persian in 1815. He also transcribed *al-Rawdah al-Bahiyyah fi Sharh al-Lam'ah al-Dimashqiyyah* on jurisprudence in Arabic, *al-Hassaniyah fi Usul al-Din wa al-Furoo al-Ibadiah* on theology and beliefs in Persian, and two Persian treatises on supplication (Esmaili, 2023: 80).

Anjedani, Hassan Ali (1183-1881 CE), known as Hassan Ali Shah and famously referred to as Agha Khan I, son of Shah Khalilullah III (the 45th Imam of the Ismailis) and Bibi Sarkarah, was born in Kahak, Delijan. He was one of the Nizari Ismaili Imams and, for a time, the governor of Kerman. He wielded influence over Fath-Ali Shah and was bestowed the title "Agha Khan" by him. In 1838, after being deposed, he rebelled and fled to Afghanistan, where he supported the British in their unsuccessful campaign against the Afghans to seize Herat. Later, he began a new life in India, dedicating himself to Ismaili affairs by traveling across Indian cities. As a son-in-law of Fath-Ali Shah and brother-in-law to Mirza Hossein Khan Sepahsalar, the Prime Minister of Naser al-Din Shah, he spent his final years in Mumbai, frequently visiting Pune. Known for his presence at the Mumbai racecourse, he became a notable figure in the city (Sadeghi, 1993: 104).

Anjedani, Khalaf Beyg (born 1737 CE), during the era of Azad Khan Afghan, served as a commander and governor in Anjedan near Arak. He was assassinated during prayer by gunshot and subsequently stabbed with a sword (Mohtat, 1993: 55).

Anjedani, Khalil (born 1818 CE), a cousin of Shah Abul Hasan Ali and titled Shah Khalil II, succeeded him as the Ismaili Imam. From 1791 to 1818, he led the Ismailis and governed Kerman and Yazd before being assassinated in Yazd (Sadeghi, 1993: 104).

Anjedani, Khalil (born 1585 CE), son of Noor al-Din, titled Shah Khalilullah I, served as the Ismaili Imam in Anjedan from 1550 to 1585, holding the position for over 35 years. His leadership led to a decree from the Safavid king exempting Anjedan from taxation (Sadeghi, 1993: 107).

Anjedani, Zolfaghar Ali (born 1516 CE), son of Morad Mirza, known as Shah Zolfaghar Ali, was one of the Ismaili Imams in Anjedan. Thousands of Indians traveled to Anjedan to visit him, and he led the Ismailis between 1514 and 1516 (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 38).

Anjedani, Reza (12th century AH), son of Haji Nasir and a native of Anjedan near Arak, was a talented calligrapher of the 12th century AH. He moved to

Isfahan to teach calligraphy to the Safavid royal family's children (Sadeghi, 1993: 232).

Anjedani, Reza (19th century CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Reza authored the following works in Arabic: *Thalathun Mas'ala fi Ma'rifat Allah* (*Thirty Questions on the Knowledge of God*), on theology and beliefs; *Al-Risala Al-Sultaniya* (*Answers to the Questions of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar*), on theology and beliefs; *Afzaliyat Ba'z al-A'imma 'ala Ba'z* (*The Superiority of Certain Imams over Others*), also on theology and beliefs; and *Al-Farq Bayn al-'Aql wa al-Nafs wa al-Ruh* (*The Difference Between Intellect, Soul, and Spirit*). Additionally, he transcribed *Ajwibat Masā'il al-Shaykh Ahmad bin al-Shaykh Salih bin Tawq al-Qatifī*. (Ismaili, 2023: 130).

Anjedani, Zain al-Abidin (b. 1812 CE) The son of Mulla Muhammad Ismail and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Zain al-Abidin transcribed works on Islamic jurisprudence, including *Al-Wasā'il ilā al-Najāh* (*The Means to Salvation*), *Al-Wasā'il al-Ha'iriya* (*The Principles' Means*), and *Al-Wasā'il ilā Ma'rifat al-Usūl* (*The Means to Knowing Principles*), all written in Arabic. He completed these works in 1812. (Ismaili, 2023: 79).

Anjedani, Sa'id (13th century CE) The son of Muhammad and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Sa'id was a scholar of hadith and a prominent religious figure of the 13th century AH, known by the title Ibn Athir. (Mohtat, 1993: 61).

Anjedani, Salman (18th century CE) The son of Haji Yusuf Khalaf and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Salman lived in the late 18th century. He served as the governor of Farahan and was assassinated by opponents during a banquet. (Sadiq, 1993: 100).

Anjedani, Sayyed Ali (1585–1629 CE) Known as Shah Sayyed Ali, he succeeded Shah Nizar as the religious leader of the Ismailis from 1628 to 1660. By order of Shah Abbas II, he was appointed governor of Kerman and moved from Kahak to Kerman, where he passed away. (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 38).

Anjedani, Sayyed Muhammad Taher (b. 1885 CE) The son of Sayyed Ali and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), he was one of the scholars of the early 20th century. As a calligrapher, he completed writing *Al-Khasa'is al-Husayniyya* (*The Characteristics of Husayn and the Virtues of the Oppressed*) on November 23, 1885. (Ismaili, 2023: 136).

Anjedani, Taher (d. 1549 CE) Known as Shah Taher, the son of Razi al-Din, he was a scholar and theologian of the 16th century. Taher migrated from Anjedan

to India and authored numerous works, including *Ahwal Ma'ad* (*The States of the Afterlife*), a commentary on *Tahdhib al-Usul* (*The Refinement of Principles*), a marginalia on *Ilahiyat-e-Shifa* (*Theology of Healing*), and a commentary on *Tafsir-e-Qadi*. He was also a poet of great talent, and some of his verses are included in the book *Namdaran-e-Arak* (*The Notable Figures of Arak*). (Sadiq, 1993: 104).

Anjedani, Tayfur (16th century CE) A contemporary of Shah Tahmasp and Shah Abbas I, Tayfur was the brother of Da'i Anjedani (Arak). According to Azar Bigdeli, he was a student of Abdul Alal and Mowlana Fathullah. Initially adopting the pen name "Kasra," he later became known as Tayfur Anjedani. This poet moved from his homeland to Qazvin and eventually settled in Kashan. (Sadiq, 1993: 146).

Anjedani, Abbas (d. 1497 CE) Known as Shah Gharib, the son of Abd al-Salam, Abbas served as the Imam of the Ismailis from 1494 to 1497. During his tenure, followers from India would travel to Anjedan (near Arak) to meet him. (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 37).

Anjedani, Abd al-Hamid (d. 1941 CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Abd al-Hamid was a prominent religious scholar and a renowned instructor at the Aqaziya' al-Din School. He was considered one of the intellectuals, scholars, and jurists of his time. Ibrahim Dehghan, a notable figure, was one of his students. (Mohtat, 1993: 7).

Anjedani, Abd al-Salam (b. 1490 CE) The son of Mustansir Billah II and known as Shah Abd al-Salam, he led the Ismaili sect as Imam from 1480 to 1490. During his leadership, followers of the Anjedan center donated one-tenth of their income. Devotees from India frequently traveled to Anjedan (near Arak) during his tenure. (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 37).

Anjedani, Abd al-Azim (b. 1829 CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Abd al-Azim authored *Isharat al-Fiqh* (*The Symbols of Obligatory Acts of Prayer and Fasting*), *Risala Ilmiya* (*A Treatise on the Rules of Prayer and Fasting*), and *Risala Shakh Nabāt* (*The Foundation of Principles*). He also completed *Wasl al-Fusul* (*Connecting the Chapters*), focusing on theology and beliefs, in 1829. (Ismaili, 2023: 94).

Anjedani, Abd al-Ali (b. 1851 CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Abd al-Ali authored *Qawa'im al-'Arudh* (*The Principles of Prosody and Rhyme*) in Persian, completing the manuscript in October 1851. (Ismaili, 2023: 110).

Anjedani, Abd al-Muttalib (b. 1816 CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Abd al-Muttalib authored *Ma'in al-Khawas* (*The Helper of the Elite*) on Islamic jurisprudence in Arabic, completing it as a calligrapher in 1816. (Ismaili, 2023: 83).

Anjedani, Abdullah (b. 1807 CE) A native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Abdullah transcribed *Tamheedat* (*The Essence of Realities in Discovering Delicacies*), focused on mysticism and Sufism, in Persian in 1807. (Ismaili, 2023: 90).

Anjedani, Ala al-Din (b. 1722 CE) The son of Mirza Abu Talib and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Ala al-Din lived in the late 17th century and served as a minister of the Safavid dynasty. (Sadiq, 1993: 157).

Anjedani, Alam al-Huda (b. 1720 CE) The son of Da'i and a native of the village of Anjedan (near Arak), Alam al-Huda authored *Tadhkirat al-A'imma* (*The History of the Imams*) in Persian, which he signed on June 27, 1720. He also wrote *Risala Naqd al-Rijal* (*The Critique of Men*), focusing on the study of prominent figures (*rijal*), and *Risalat al-Amali* (*The Treatise of Gatherings*), on hadith, in Arabic. Additionally, he authored *Risalat al-Tawhid* (*The Treatise of Divine Unity*) and *Risalat al-Tawhid wa Nafi al-Tashbih wa al-Jabr* (*The Treatise of Divine Unity and the Denial of Anthropomorphism and Predestination*), both in Arabic, focusing on theology, beliefs, and hadith. (Ismaili, 2023: 38).

Anjedani, Ali (lived in 1836 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), authored *Kunuz al-Jawahir wa Ma'adin al-Zawahir*, a multidisciplinary book in Persian, dated May 21, 1836. He also wrote *Najm al-Hidayah*, a book on jurisprudence in Persian. (Ismaeili, 2023: 101).

Anjedani, Ali (lived in 1841 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak) and the son of Mohammad Hossein, transcribed the book *Ma'alem al-Osool* (*Ma'alem al-Din wa Maladh al-Mojtahedin*) on jurisprudence and principles of Islamic law in Arabic, which he signed in November 1841. (Ismaeili, 2023: 102).

Anjedani, Ali (lived in 1866 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak) and the son of Abdolghaffar, transcribed *Layla wa Majnun* (a work of literature) and *Yusuf wa Zuleikha* (in poetic form), both in Persian, in the year 1866. (Ismaeili, 2023: 115).

Anjedani, Ali (lived in 1896 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak) and the son of Yaqoub, authored a Persian poetry book *Al-Bala Sar Al-Bala* between the years 1893–1896 and also worked as a calligrapher for the selected portions of *Bihar al-Anwar*. (Ismaeili, 2023: 143).

Anjedani, Ali Mohammad (lived in 1842 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed the *Diwan* of Farrokhi Sistani as a calligrapher in Persian, which he signed in 1842. (Ismaeili, 2023: 47).

Anjedani, Farajollah (lived in 1539 CE), the son of Abdollah and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed the book *Hashiya-ye Tahdhib al-Mantiq* (*The Commentary on Mulla Abdollah's Logic*) in Arabic as a calligrapher on December 4, 1830. (Ismaeili, 2023: 97).

Anjedani, Qasem Ali (died in 1730 CE), the son of Hassan Ali Shah, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), succeeded his father as the leader of the Ismaili Imamate and held this position from 1694 to 1730. (Sadigh, 1993: 103).

Anjedani, Mohsen (12th century CE), the son of Mohammad Sharif and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), was a poet of the late 13th century who composed the book *Qasas al-Anbiya* (*The Stories of the Prophets*) under the title *Ahsan al-Qasas* with the assistance of his brother Mirza Mohammad Ebrahim. (Mohtat, 1993: 31).

Anjedani, Mohammad Ebrahim (1763–1792 CE), the son of Mirza Mohammad Sharif and the father of Yaqoub Khan Khadem Anjedani (the author of *History*), was a poet and writer. Alongside his brother Mirza Mohsen, he composed *Qasas al-Anbiya* under the title *Ahsan al-Qasas* and exhibited a refined talent for poetry. (Mohtat, 1993: 31).

Anjedani, Mohammad Ebrahim (lived in 1897 CE), the son of Mohammad Reza and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), authored the book *Misbah al-Sa'adah fi al-Ghina* in 1897. He also transcribed the treatise *Misbah al-Qulub Muttahara an al-Danas wa al-Dhunub* (on ethics) and *Misbah al-Karama fi al-Radha'* (on jurisprudence). (Ismaeili, 2023: 148).

Anjedani, Mohammad Ebrahim (13th century CE), the son of Ali and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), authored the treatise *Dalil al-Mutahayirin* (on theology and beliefs), the treatise *Seyr wa Solouk*, a commentary on *Dua al-Hajat*, a commentary on *Dua al-Misbah*, and the treatise *Mashaariq al-Anwar* (*Mashaariq Anwar al-Yaqin fi Haqaiq Asrar Amir al-Mu'minin*). He also wrote a commentary on a Hadith, all in Arabic. (Ismaeili, 2023: 120).

Anjedani, Mohammad Amin (lived in 1684 CE), the son of Mirza Mohammad and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), as a calligrapher, completed the transcription of *Al-Safi* (*Tafsir al-Safi*) in Arabic in June 1684. He also transcribed the treatise *Al-Sahifa al-Kamila al-Sajjadiyya* (*Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya*). (Ismaeili, 2023: 33).

Anjedani, Mohammad Taqi (lived in 1662 CE), the son of Molla Ahmad Farash and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), authored the book *Tahdhib al-Ahkam fi Ma'rifah al-Halal wa al-Haram* on jurisprudence and Hadith in Arabic, which he completed on August 3, 1662. (Ismaeili, 2023: 30).

Anjedani, Mohammad Jafar (lived in 1825 CE), the son of Ali Madad and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed the book *Ma'alem al-Osool* (*Ma'alem al-Din wa Maladh al-Mojtahedin*) on jurisprudence and principles of Islamic law in Arabic in January 1825. (Ismaeili, 2023: 93).

Anjedani, Mohammad Hossein (lived in 1716 CE), the son of Shamseddin Mohammad and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), known as Aqa Gol Anjedani, transcribed *Haqq al-Yaqin fi Osool al-Din* on theology and beliefs in Persian on July 13, 1716. (Ismaeili, 2023: 42).

Anjedani, Mohammad Reza (lived in 1869 CE), the son of Mohammad Qoli and a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), was among the scholars of the mid-19th century. He held teaching sessions in Anjedan. Dehghan, speaking of this religious scholar, states: "He was one of the distinguished clerics of the Farahan plain and the most prominent figure in the Dorakhor region (Moshkabad)." (Mohtat, 1993: 8).

Anjedani, Mohammad Rafi (lived in 1788 CE), the son of Mohammad Karim, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed the book *Ghorar al-Hikam wa Durar al-Kalam* (*Kashaf al-Oqoul wa al-Adyan*) on Hadith in Arabic, which was completed on March 4, 1788. He also wrote the treatise *Lughat al-Qur'an* in both Arabic and Persian and the *Miscellaneous Treatise* in Persian as an author. (Ismaeili, 2023: 45).

Anjedani, Mohammad Sami (lived in 1716 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), grandson of Abdul Razayi Anjedani, transcribed the treatise *Hall al-Taqweem* on astronomy and another treatise on medicine, both in Persian, in the year 1716. (Ismaeili, 2023: 43).

Anjedani, Mohammad Sharif (12th century CE), the son of Mirza Mohammad Reza, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), a religious scholar and teacher, and one of the literary figures of the late 12th century, who had a teaching session. (Siddiq, 1993: 114).

Anjedani, Mohammad Qoli (12th century CE), the son of Mohammad Sharif, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), a religious scholar in the early 12th century CE, who was teaching in the religious school of Anjedan. (Siddiq, 1993: 36).

Anjedani, Mohammad Mohsen (lived in 1840 CE), the son of Rouhollah, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), as a calligrapher, completed the transcription of the treatise *Hashiyeh Farayd al-Osool* on jurisprudence in Arabic, which was completed on March 24, 1840, in Najaf Ashraf. (Ismaeili, 2023: 126).

Anjedani, Morad Mirza (died in 1514 CE), known as Shah Morad, the son of Abuzar Ali, titled Amir al-Omara, was the religious leader of the Ismailis in Anjedan (Arak) from 1510 to 1514. His followers from the cities of Multan, Punjab, and Gujarat in India would come to visit him, bringing many gifts. (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 38).

Anjedani, Mustansirbala (died in 1453 CE), the son of Shah Mohammad, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), whose shrine still stands in Anjedan. (Siddiq, 1993: 214).

Anjedani, Mirza Baba (lived in 1821 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), completed the transcription of *Bajhatal Anwar min Haqiqat al-Asrar* (Arabic-Persian commentary) in 1821. (Ismaeili, 2023: 87).

Anjedani, Najafali (13th century CE), the son of Mohammad Kazem, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed the treatise *Ad'iyah* (Arabic-Persian), *Usul al-Din 'Alaa Fiqh al-Madhhab* (Theology and Beliefs in Arabic), *Asrar Ibtala al-Awliya* (History of the Infallibles in Persian), and a total of 28 books. (Ismaeili, 2023: 48).

Anjedani, Noor al-Din Ali (died in 1550 CE), titled Noor al-Din Ali Shah, the son of Zulfiqar Ali, was the Imam of the Ismailis in Anjedan (Arak) from 1550 to 1575. He was killed in 1550 by someone named Abdul Rahman. (Siddiq, 1993: 241).

Anjedani, Hadi (lived in 1843 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), as a calligrapher, completed the transcription of the treatise *Ahadith* in Arabic on August 5, 1843. (Ismaeili, 2023: 104).

Anjedani-Jasbi, As'ad (lived in 1464 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), son of Ahmad bin As'ad Anjedani-Jasbi, transcribed *Al-Lum'a al-Dimashqiya fi Fiqh al-Imamiyah* on jurisprudence in Arabic in 1464 in Qazvin. (Ismaeili, 2023: 29).

Anjedani-Dakani, Tahir (lived in 1543 CE), a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), transcribed *Diwan Ash'ar Shah Tahir* in Persian and *Sharh Dua al-Samat*

in Arabic, both as a poet and writer, completed on December 24, 1543. (Ismaeili, 2023: 34).

Anjedani-Khazaazi, Hassan (lived in 1809 CE), the son of Mohammad, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), as a calligrapher, completed the transcription of *Zad al-Ma'ad fi A'mal al-Sunnah* in Arabic and Persian, on supplication, which was completed on August 22, 1809. (Ismaeili, 2023: 75).

Ansari, Hormoz (1935–2020 CE), the son of Mohammad Baqir and Banu Fatima, after completing his elementary education and beginning high school in Arak, graduated from Alborz High School in Tehran. He, who had been writing poetry since his elementary school years, founded an independent educational institution in 1957 that offered courses in all subjects. He later received the rights to operate the Simin Language Institute and played a pivotal role in ensuring the success of nearly all the participants in the entrance exams in Tehran and Arak. In the fall of 1966, he was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting a census of one-quarter of Arak's population, and the analysis of the results led him to conclude that Arak needed a university. This insight prompted him to write the first article titled "This City Needs a University, and There is No Doubt About It" published in *Nameh-ye Arak* journal, marking the beginning of the establishment of Arak University, which was finalized in 1971. During these years, Hormoz Ansari delivered at least 4,000 lectures and, as a writer and researcher, published around 50 books in the fields of lifestyle, culture, and thought.

Ansari Mahallati, Hassan (1906–1996 CE), son of Abdolhossein, completed his elementary education in Mahallat, where he learned the Naskh, Nastaliq, and Thuluth scripts from Ahmad Sadr al-Ghorawi and Mirza Mahmoud Khan Mojadad-Nazem Mahallati. He then studied in Qom under scholars such as Abdulkarim Haeri, Najafi-Marashi, Mohammad-Taqi Khonsari, Hojjat Kooh-Kamrei, and Borojoridi. Fourteen of his theological treatises have survived, including *Fi-Libas al-Musalli*, *Fi-Awqat al-Salah*, *Fi-Khalal al-Salah*, *Fi-Asalah al-Sihhah*, and *Fi-Salat al-Jumu'ah* (Bakhshi, 2016: 615).

Ansari, Jamal (1948 CE), son of Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Ansari Araki and Banu Narjes, holds a PhD in Archaeology and Art History. With 45 years of university teaching experience, he has authored nearly 100 research articles and books on Iranian art and architecture. His works include *Aesthetics and World Architecture Art*, *Archaeology of Iran and the World*, *Ethnology, Folk Culture, and Iranian Peoples*, *History of Iranian Culture from the Beginning to the End of the Pahlavi*

Era, *History of Plasterwork Art in the Sassanid Era and Its Influence on Islamic Arts*, and more. He has collaborated with the Iranian National Radio and Television in producing documentary programs on historical monuments and architecture, edited several journals, founded the *Museums Journal*, and also launched the *Cultural Heritage Journal*.

Ansari, Mohammad Reza (1943 CE), son of Mohammad Baqir and Banu Fatima, born in Arak, is an entrepreneur and leading engineer, named the best engineer of the country by the Iranian Parliament in 2013. He is the chairman of the board of Kayson Company (established in 1975), one of the largest construction companies in Iran and the world. The company was selected as the top technical and engineering services exporter in Iran from 2000 to 2010 and has ranked among the top 100 contractors globally since 2015. In 2009, he was recognized as a distinguished engineer by the Academy of Sciences. He has represented Iran in private sector conferences in Berlin, London, and Lausanne, has worked in 12 countries, received numerous international awards, presented over 100 scientific papers in domestic and foreign journals, ranked 7th in the world in housing mass construction in 2013, and 99th in international contracting in 2014.

Ansari, Mohammad Sadegh (1920 CE), son of Mohammad Baqir and Banu Fatima, spent his childhood and adolescence in Arak and completed his university studies at the College of Agriculture in Karaj. In September 1941, he met Ehsan Tabari, who had been exiled to Arak, and joined the newly formed Tudeh Party in the fall of the same year. While working in the public sector, he became familiar with the "lord-serf" system and conducted research on it. In August 1947, he was elected to the "Tehran Provincial Committee" of the Tudeh Party at its third state conference and was chosen as one of the advisors to the Central Committee in May 1948. He expanded his work in the "Central Peasant Branch of Iran" and was arrested in the fall of 1956. During his imprisonment, he wrote and translated a series of educational and promotional lectures for the organizers of the peasant movement in the country, contributed to publishing the weekly *Enteqad* for the peasants of Iran, and translated a number of research-historical books. After being released from prison, despite a five-year social rights deprivation, he continued his work and translated books such as *Medieval History* and *Ancient World History*, based on academic sources from the Soviet Union. His published weekly *Jaras* and monthly *Peasants of Iran* magazine were also notable achievements, as well as his efforts in preparing and publishing plans for "land reforms" and "cooperative agricultural production companies" (Mata). After the revolution, he was forced into a painful migration, during which he wrote a political research

book titled *Forty-Five Years of Struggle in the Organization and Liberation of Iranian Peasants* and translated books like *The Fate of Capitalism in the East* and *Socialism: From Dream to Reality*.

Ansari Araki, Hassan (living 1961 CE), son of Mirza Mahdi and grandson of Mullah Mohammad Reza Ansari Kahrudi (Arak), had a school in Kahrud, where among his students was Aqa Ali Mirihiyahi Araki. In 1947, he moved to Tehran, where he completed his studies at Mervi School under Haj Mirza Baqer Ashtiani, Haj Sheikh Zeyn al-Abedin Sarokhai, and Sheikh Mohammad Taqi Ameli. He then attended advanced religious studies in the lectures of Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Reza Tankabani and Ayatollah Seyed Abutaleb Modarresi Yazdi, and in 1961, he migrated to Qom. This religious scholar has authored numerous works, including *Red Death* on the martyrdom of the leader of the martyrs, *Abridged*, *History of Shia in Several Volumes*, and *Transcripts* of his teachers' lessons.

Ansarian, Saeideh (1987 AD): Daughter of Mahmoud and Banu Zahra-Sadat, she completed her elementary and secondary education in Tehran and later moved with her family to Arak. She continued her studies until the end of high school at Farzanegan School in Arak. In 2006, she earned her Bachelor's degree in Water Resources Engineering from Arak University, followed by her Master's degree. Among her works are the short story collections *Zaman-e-Roshani* (Light Time), *Dar-Aghush-e-Khoda* (In the Arms of God), *Gol-e-Nilufar* (Lotus Flower), and the first volume of the novel *Man Dar Donyaye Nilufar* (I in the World of Lotus), along with the specialized books *Amuzesh-e-Sadeh va Karbordi Narm- Afzar GIS* (Simple and Practical GIS Software Training) and *Amuzesh GIS Dar Hidrology* (GIS Training in Hydrology).

Ansari-Mahallati, Mohammad-Baqer (1943 AD): Son of Mirza Hassan, he completed his elementary education in the home of Mirza Ali-Akbar Ashouri and his religious studies from 1958 under the guidance of Hujjat al-Islam Fasharaki, Fadhil Lankarani, Mustafa Ittimadi, Golpaygani, and Hashem Ameli. He began his political activities in 1966 with speeches and writing articles. A scholar fluent in English, Arabic, German, and Russian, he became a member of a three-person research group under the supervision of Martyr Beheshti in 1971 and founded the International Islamic Communications Office in Qom in 1972. He also managed the English-language magazine *Echo of Islam*, was editor-in-chief of *Tawhid* magazine, editor of *Tehran Times*, and managed the Islamic Center of Hamburg (Bakhshi, 2016: 618).

Ansari-Mahallati, Mohammad-Reza (1948-2022 AD): After completing his elementary education, he studied religious sciences under Hujjat al-Islam Fasharaki, Fadhil Lankarani, Wahid Khorasani, and Golpaygani. From 1971, he focused on writing and translating from Arabic to Persian. He was an author, researcher, translator, and a member of the editorial board of the *Tarjumān-e-Wahy* magazine. His notable works include *Kefar-e-Gonahan dar Dadgah-e-Islam* (The Punishment of Sins in the Islamic Court), *Islam and Western Criticism*, *The Brilliant Face of Imam Sadiq*, and *The Memory of the Fall of Andalusia*. He also worked at the Quran Translation Center into foreign languages from 1997 until his passing (Bakhshi, 2016: 622).

Anvar-Mahallati, Isaac (d. 1943 AD): A member of the Nimatullahi Sufi order, he was initiated into the practice of Dhikr and meditation under the guidance of Mostali Shah (Bakhshi, 2016: 740).

Anoushi, Ghader (1952 AD): Born in Maragheh, he moved with his family to Khomain at a young age. Continuing his education, he became involved in the ancient sport of Iran, wrestling. He earned the first position in Iran's Youth National Championship in 1971 and 1973, and as a member of the national wrestling team, he participated in the 1973 World Wrestling Championships in Miami, USA. He also holds a top referee and coaching certification from the Iranian Wrestling Federation (Samiei, 2003: 144).

Ibik-Abadi, Fatemeh (living 2023 AD): From the village of Ibik-Abad (Farahan), she completed her elementary, secondary, high school, and undergraduate education in Arak. She then moved with her family to Tajikistan for further education, where she studied linguistics at the Tajik Academy of Sciences for three years and spent another four years at the University of Razi in Kermanshah, pursuing a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature. Dr. Ibik-Abadi has been conducting research on lullabies for over 12 years and has published more than 25 ISI articles. Her books include *Barresi-ye-Sakhtar-e-Vazhani va Mohtavayi-ye-Lalayihaye Iran va Aleh-haye Tajikistan* (Study of Lexical and Content Structure of Lullabies in Iran and Musical Forms of Tajikistan) published in Tajikistan in Cyrillic and *Tasir-e-Jadu'i-ye-Lalayihaye-Nawazishi-va-Qesseh-ha bar Tarbiyat-e-Koodak* (The Magical Effect of Lullabies, Gentle Songs, and Stories on Child Education) published in Iran (Azizabadi, 2023: 27).

Ibigi, Mahsa (1984 AD): Daughter of Abbas and Banu Mahbubeh, she completed her elementary and secondary education at Qods School (a public school) and the private Asr-e-Danesh High School in Arak. Always an outstanding student, she initially studied microbiology, then pursued a Master's degree and Ph.D. in psychology. Dr. Ibigi, who was also an exceptional student at the university, now works as a "couples therapist and specialized psychological therapist." She has authored several specialized books, including *Personality Disorder: Anti-Social*, *Borderline Personality Disorder*, *Narcissistic Personality Disorder*, and *Histrionic Personality Disorder*, as well as novels such as *Passing Fate*, *For Which Sin*, *Remember That Look*, and *Beyond the Mirror*. In addition to her work as a professor, she is the editor-in-chief of *Taban-o-Tabesheh* publishing.

Ayt, Mohammad-Ali (1964 AD): From the village of Khogan (Khomain), he completed his elementary education in his hometown and his secondary education in the village of Khoravand before moving to Arak for further studies. He graduated from Mustafa Khomeini High School in 1982. During the Iran-Iraq War, he volunteered for the front and was injured. He later graduated with a Bachelor's degree in History from the University of Tabriz and a Master's degree in History from the University of Isfahan. For writing his book *Tarikh-e-Siyasi-Sociali-ye-Khomein* (Political-Social History of Khomain), he was recognized as a distinguished researcher by the central governorate.

Irani, Zahra (1970 AD): Daughter of Mohammad and Banu Zahra, born in Arak, she graduated with the first provincial rank in 1987. She was also accepted to study medicine at the University of Tehran with the 12th national ranking. In 1995, she joined the specialty program in ophthalmology at the University of Tehran, where she graduated as one of the top 3% of her class. In 1999, she earned a specialty certificate in ophthalmic surgery, and in 2000, she passed the fellowship exam in cornea surgery at Tehran University (Farabi Hospital). She became the first woman from Markazi Province and the fifth Iranian woman to hold a fellowship in cornea surgery.

Irji, Ofogh (1982 AD): Son of Mohsen and Banu Fatemeh, he completed his elementary education at Imam Hussein School and his secondary education at Razmandegan-e-Islam School. He graduated from Shahid Avini Vocational School in Arak. He then pursued his Bachelor's degree in Arts at Azad University in Arak and moved to Bushehr in 2007 to continue his Master's degree. While teaching in art schools, he registered the *Koocha* theater group in 2014. This artist has participated

actively in five Fajr Theater Festivals as a writer, director, and actor in plays like *Macbeth: The People's Version*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Antigone*, and *Memories of a Clown*. He also participated in international festivals such as *Hifest* in Armenia, *Mimefest* in Bangladesh, and *Bharat Rang* in India. Since 2022, he has continued part of his work in Tehran while being active in music and design.

Irji, Kazem (1928–1976 AD): Son of Yahya and nephew of Baqer Khan Faryabi, originally from Arak, he dropped out of high school and devoted his time entirely to music. He learned traditional music from his uncle and when he and his uncle met the great master Ali Akbar Shahnazi, Shahnazi tested him with a few questions and then told Faryabi that Kazem needed no further master. Irji, with his natural talent and remarkable skill, played the tar, setar, and violin with admirable proficiency. His playing was known for its smoothness and warm, pleasant tone. He was the first in Arak to establish a music class. Irji, who also had a flair for painting, left behind several oil paintings as mementos (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 328).

Irji, Mohsen (1950 AD): Son of Yahya, he completed his second year of elementary school in his hometown of Arak before moving to Tehran with his family. He completed his studies in Persian Language and Literature at the University of Tehran. In 1979, he participated in the Central Province Teacher Employment Examination and ranked fifth, earning a prestigious position as a teacher. He began teaching in Mahalat and later moved to Shahzand, where he remained until the end of his career. A member of a family deeply involved in poetry and music, he was also active in writing, with many of his articles published in *Laleh Sorkh* newspaper. He collaborated with his son (Ofogh), a notable figure in directing and playwriting in the province. In the 33rd Fajr Theater Festival, he won first place in the province's writing competition. Some of his poems have been published in the book *Naqsh-e-Khial* by the Ministry of Education, under the efforts of Mr. Kamali-Nahad. His poetry and works on santur and violin have also been featured in the German magazine *Kaveh*.

Izadi, Behzad (1981 AD): Son of Abdulrahman and Banu Ashraf, he holds a degree in solid mechanics and a Master's in public management. Since 2007, he began his professional career in industry before transitioning into the insurance sector. At the same time, due to his love for his homeland and heritage, he has dedicated himself to researching the history and culture of Iran and continues to share his insights on social media. His published books include *Natural Gas* and *Golden Management in the Insurance Industry*. He is also working on a book titled *Rulers of Iran from*

the Kayanids to the Present. He is a member of the board of directors of the Arak Archaeological Foundation.

Imani-Rad, Mohammad-Javad (1952 AD): Son of Jafar and Banu Sultan, born in Arak, he completed his elementary education at the Oil Company School in Ozna and his secondary education at Samsami High School in Arak. He graduated from Arak University with a degree in Metallurgical Engineering. One year after the 1979 Revolution, he founded the first aluminum plating workshop in Arak. Five years later, he expanded his work by establishing a company that produced aluminum profiles. He later entered the field of aluminum alloy production. In the last decade, his company, *Aluminat*, has become the most technically advanced producer of longitudinal products in the country. Under his leadership, more than 600 new products have been produced for the first time in the country, and the company now employs over 260 people.

Imani-Mashk-Abadi, Fakhralhajieh (1904–1947 AD): Daughter of Toqan, originally from Arak, she was a philanthropist and wife of Aqaziya Bagheri. The *Fakhralhajieh Bathhouse* in the Arg Square is one of her legacies. Her son, Fakhraddin Talouei, a famous poet, is also well-known (Sediq, 1993: 169).

Abed, Somayeh (Born 1980), a native of Saveh, holds a degree in English translation and has also studied storytelling, screenplay writing, and editing. She has published several works, including *The Principles of Storytelling*, *Metamorphosis*, the short story collection *I Am Still Waiting*, *At My Own Grave*, *What Is a Story?*, and *Pieces of the Puzzle of Upbringing*. Among her honors are second place in the Yusef Literary Festival at the Tehran provincial level, third place in the Yusef Literary Festival of Alborz province, an honorary mention for children's fiction at the *Perfect Human* Festival, and recognition as an outstanding contributor in the *Perfect Human* Festival's youth novel project.

Abed-Ashtiani, Yousef (Born 1937), son of Ali, began learning the *Tar* in 1956 at the Tabriz Music Conservatory under the supervision of masters such as Mohammad-Hassan Azari. Other mentors of his included Javad-Agha Ordubadi and Fakhim Farabi. He was a member of the Tabriz Radio and Television Orchestra in 1966 and founded the first independent art school, *Farabi*, in 1983.

Abedi, Hadi (Born 1986), son of Abedin and Mrs. Masoumeh, completed his elementary education at Fazel Naraghi School and his middle school years at Haj Mashaallah Esfahani in Naragh (Delijan). He earned his diploma from Shaheed Hasheminejad High School and

later pursued a degree in Business Administration at Islamic Azad University of Delijan. He is one of the authors of the book *The Epic of Brave Men*.

Abedin, Ali-Asghar (Born 2023), a writer from Saveh, has authored works including *The Holy Shrine of Imamzadeh Esmaeil*, *Saveh, The Sacred Land*, *Rosebuds of Poetry and Literature*, *Medicine and Pharmacy*, *Sacred Words of the Ahl al-Bayt*, *The Celestial Shrine of Imamzadeh Seyyed Ali-Asghar*, *The Pilgrimage Book of Imamzadeh Seyyed Es-haq*, *The Paradise of Saveh's Martyrs*, as well as *The Spiritual and Masnavi of Abedin*.

Adelkhani, Hassan (Born 1972), son of Mohammad-Ali, was born in the village of Amareh (Komijan). After completing his primary education in Ashtian, he obtained a bachelor's degree from the University of Gilan and a master's degree in literature from Allameh Tabataba'i University. He has taught in high schools and at the Islamic Azad University of Ashtian. In poetry, he is known by the pen name *Barg* (Leaf). His written works include *The Amareh Dictionary* and *Dialect and Grammar of Ashtian* (Hazrati, 2003: 196).

Arezi-Anjedani (17th Century), from the village of Anjedan (Arak), was a gifted poet and an accomplished calligrapher of his time (Sediq, 1993: 149).

Aref-Yalabadi, Abdolhamid (Died 1905), son of Mohammad-Ali, was a lesser-known researcher, poet, and writer from Saveh. He authored a manuscript titled *Morshed al-Ebad* in 1866, which is now housed in the Iranian Parliament Library. Another of his works, *Divan-e-Aref*, presents the principles of Babism (Bahá'í faith) in poetic form and is preserved in the Central Library of the University of Tehran. He also authored other works (Fakhariyan, 2017: 654).

Ashegh-Saveji, Reza-Ali (17th Century), son of Gholam-Ali, was a poet from the village of Sangak, a part of Nowbaran (Saveh). He composed poetry in Turkish, including *Ashiq Reza's Poems*, *Mountains*, *When It's Desert Time*, *The Festival of Flowers*, and *Your Absence Was a Loss*. Reza-Ali was illiterate, and his poems were collected and recorded by his brother, Noor-Ali (Fakhariyan, 2017: 652).

Ashouri, Ali-Akbar (1901–1993), son of Hossein-Aqa and Mrs. Zahra, was born in Mahallat. He received his early education at the traditional school of Mirza Hossein Majd and later established his own school in the city. Among his students were Hojjat al-Islam Aqa-Ta, the Friday Prayer Imam of Mahallat, Shaheed Mahallati, Khalil Soroush, Seyyed Mohammad-Ali Shahidi, a representative of Mahallat and Delijan in the Iranian Parliament, and Hadi-Zadeh, another representative of the same constituency (Bakhshi, 2016: 721).

Asim al-Saltaneh, Ebrahim (18th Century), son of Mohammad-Taqi Mirpanj, was the head of the Bozcheloo tribe (Komijan) in the contemporary era and a descendant of Adobador. Under his and his father's rule, Komijan was a *Beygneshin* and *Biglarbeigi* region, responsible for providing troops for deployment to southern and western Iran. His wife, Mrs. Ghods al-Saltaneh, was the donor of the land for Qods Hospital in Arak.

Alikhani, Ali-Naqi (1928–2019), was a renowned minister of the economy in Iran, credited with the golden era of the country's industrialization and the establishment of numerous manufacturing enterprises, particularly by the private sector, in the 1960s. Originally from Arak, he belonged to one of the branches of the Alikhani family in the region. He designated Arak as a hub for Iran's modern industry, making it the birthplace of the country's first and largest aluminum and machinery manufacturing plants. A highly capable entrepreneur, he was awarded the *First-Class Medal of Development and Progress*. From 1969 to 1971, he also served as the President of the University of Tehran. As one of the first politicians in Iran to hold a PhD in economics from Paris, he played a key role in the establishment of Iran's Ministry of Economy by merging the ministries of commerce, industry, and mining in 1962. At a time of severe economic stagnation in Iran, he led the ministry and achieved an unprecedented 11.5% economic growth rate with an inflation rate of just 2.6%, reducing the exchange rate from 80 rials per dollar to 70 rials. This marked a golden age for Iran's economy. During that time, even in many developed nations, having an economist as a high-ranking government official was rare, making his appointment as an economist minister highly noteworthy.

Ebadi, Ahmad (1906–1992), son of Mirza Abdollah Farahani and grandson of Ali-Akbar Farahani, was a prominent Iranian musician and a renowned player of the *Setar* and *Tar*. He began learning music in childhood and performed in concerts by the age of 18. He is recognized as a leading master of Iranian music and the innovator of a new tuning and playing technique for the *Setar*. He collaborated with vocalists such as Gholam-Hossein Banan, and Mohammad-Reza Shajarian referred to him as one of the greatest masters of Iranian music (Sediq, 1993: 151).

Abbasi, Jalal (born 1968), son of Valiollah and Zahra, completed his elementary education in his hometown, the village of Kamallu (Saveh), and his middle and high school studies at Qilichkhani School in Joshaqan. He then obtained a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Guilan, a master's degree from

the Science and Research Unit, and a PhD in the same field from Bu-Ali Sina University in Hamedan. "The Lexicon of Shamlu's Poetry" and "The Lexicon of Contemporary Poetry" are two published works of this university lecturer, who has other works in progress.

Abbasi, Samira (born 1983), daughter of Ayatollah and Efat-Sadat, completed her elementary education at the Ebrahimi-Fakhar Public School, her middle school at Shahed School in Mashhad, and received her high school diploma from Shahed Fatemeh al-Zahra and the boarding school Zohay in Arak. She initially pursued studies in philosophy, law, and business management but left them unfinished, and is currently studying cinema with a specialization in screenwriting at the University of Applied Science and Technology. Her published works include *"Imam Hussein and Ashura"*, *"A Glance at the Life of Lady Fatemeh"*, *"Umm al-Banin: The Second Fatemeh"*, *"Samira's Art of Cooking"*, and *"Samira's Art of Pastry Making"*. Additionally, her screenplays include *"Intellectual Contradiction"*, *"No Criminal Record"*, *"Taxidermy"*, *"Atreyas"*, and the television series *"Burnt Butterflies"*.

Abbasi, Kambiz (born 1972), son of Morteza and Akram, completed his primary education at Esteghlal School and middle school at Shahid Madani School in Arak, obtaining his high school diploma from Samsami High School. He then studied political science at Islamic Azad University, Ashtian, and music at the University of Applied Science and Technology, Arak. A musician active since 1997, he has studied under renowned instructors such as Morteza Sayyad (music theory and piano), Saeed Azari (solfège and voice training in the Italian method), Mahmoudreza Karimi (rhythm perception and sight-reading, piano), Hossein Jafari and Mashaallah Haj-Vahedi (vocal performance), and Amirhossein Samiei (solfège and classical/pop classical singing). His professional achievements include performing with the "Tak" ensemble (2012), performing pop-classical pieces at the closing ceremony of educational classes in Munich, Germany (2013), founding the choral group of the Markazi Province Music Association (2014), publishing various research articles on music, and teaching music.

Abbasi, Mohammad Kazem (born 1955), son of Haji Aqa, was born in the village of Zavargan (Khomein). His father was a small landowner and relatively affluent in the region. After receiving his high school diploma from Dar ul-Funun School in Tehran in 1985, he began teaching in schools in Khomein while obtaining a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature. His notable writings include

"Symbolism in the Shahnameh", *"A Historical Study on the Mission of the Press"*, *"A Commentary on the Life of Farrokhi Yazdi"*, *"An Analysis of Zahhak's Story in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh"*, and *"Mystical Love Poems"*, which contains two thousand quatrains, couplets, and ghazals (Sami'i, 2003: 712).

Abbasi-Bani, Abolfazl (born 1971), son of Mohammad Ali and Sorour, completed his primary education in the village of Ban (Arak), middle school in Aghilabad, and received his high school diploma from Shahid Beheshti High School. A graduate in industrial management, he has worked at Iran Combine Manufacturing Company since 1995. Having learned Quran recitation and Ta'zieh (religious theatrical performance) from his father before primary school, he actively engaged in social activities during his high school years. His professional experiences, alongside industrial benchmarking in various Iranian cities, led him to conclude that Iran's contemporary challenges are not solely economic or production-related but stem from public ignorance and cultural neglect. This realization drove him to research. His books *"From Irak to Arak"* and *"The Pioneers of Irak"*, along with his extensive civic activities and numerous socio-cultural articles in local journals, highlight his contributions. He also serves as the CEO of the Arak Studies Foundation and initiator of monthly cultural sessions. His executive roles include co-founder and vice president of the Workers' Support Association of the province, founder and CEO of the Benevolent Association of Taleghani Hospital, CEO of the Telecommunications Cooperative, chairman of the board and director of the Texa Industrial Production Company, as well as an advisor to several industrial firms in Arak.

Abbasi-Taheri, Mohammad Hossein (born 2000), son of Hassan, from Delijan, holds a bachelor's degree in directing from the IRIB College and a master's degree in the same field from Soore University. He is currently employed at the Soura Cinema Organization. He is the writer and director of the short film *"The Ring"*, and his other films include *"Too Late"*, *"Fellow Being"*, *"Recess"*, *"Final Station"*, *"Princess"*, *"The Medal"*, *"Kiosk"*, and *"Twenty"*.

Abdolhosseini, Majid (born 1972), son of Ahmad and Tahereh, from Khurheh (Mahallat), began his education at Nohom Aban School and continued until earning a master's degree in physical education. His athletic achievements include being a national, Asian, and world champion; fifteen years as a member of Iran's national karate team; captain of the Iranian national karate team; multiple national, Asian, and world championship titles; and fifteen years of coaching and head coaching Iran's national teams in youth, junior, U-23, and senior categories, as well as serving as the head coach of the national teams of Kuwait and China.

Abdolhamidi, Saeed (born 1959), son of Mohammad Baqer and Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Sina School and middle school at Qazi Nouri School in Abadan, obtaining a high school diploma in mathematics from Ibn Sina High School in the same city. He then graduated in 1986 from the Islamic Center for Film Education in Tehran and later moved to Arak. As the founder and director of the Youth Cinema Association of Markazi Province for 32 years, he has been involved in screenwriting, directing, editing, cinematography, and the production of numerous short films. He is also a film and photography instructor and has organized several photography exhibitions, marking his contributions as a filmmaker and photographer residing in Arak.

Abdolrezaei, Ahmad (Born 1959) Born in Arak, Ahmad Abdolrezaei pursued his education in chemistry after obtaining his diploma and earned a bachelor's degree from Arak University. Simultaneously with his studies, he practiced calligraphy and, while benefiting from the teachings of masters such as Hassan Ahangaran, Hosseini-Movahed, Faradi, and Amirkhani, he also took on the task of teaching calligraphy to students at the Calligraphers' Association in Arak, Kashan, Qom, and Tehran. Alongside his teaching, he mastered various styles of calligraphy, including Nasta'liq, Thuluth, Iranian and Arabic Naskh, and more. His accomplishments include transcribing the Holy Quran, the complete manuscript of *Ta'ziyeh Miranjam*, the inscription of the Mohammad Rasoolallah Mosque in Dubai, the shrine of Imam Reza, and many other locations. He has received numerous accolades, including participation in national and international exhibitions and repeatedly winning top awards. (Pirhadi, 2013: 143)

Abdolkarimi, Ghasem (1923–2008) The son of Mirza Hassan (a poet), Ghasem Abdolkarimi received his primary education from his father as well as at the traditional school of Molla Abbas Mohabali and later at Zia'ieh Elementary School in Tafresh. With extensive studies in Iranian history and literature, he was employed by the Tafresh Department of Education before being transferred to the Saveh Department of Education, where he eventually retired as a teacher. A poet and writer known by the pen name *Sadeq*, he left behind a collection of poetry that is currently in the process of publication, along with several prose works. (Heidari, 2020: 121)

Abdollahi, Hamidreza (Born 1968) The son of Khalilollah, Hamidreza Abdollahi was born in the village of Zamanjan (Arak). After receiving his diploma, he was employed by the railway company. Renowned for his

exceptional handwriting during his school years, he completed an advanced course in calligraphy under the mentorship of Master Davoud Karimi in 1993. He later benefited from the teachings of masters such as Vashqani-Farahani, Ali Ahmadi, and Sadat-Kiani at different times. In 2011, he attended classes taught by Master Pourhadi, and a year later, he attained the rank of excellence. (Pirhadi, 2013: 147)

Abdoli, Somayeh (Born 1983) The daughter of Abolfazl and Mrs. Fariba, Somayeh Abdoli completed her primary education at Hashemi-Sanjani Elementary School and Parvin E'tesami Middle School. She obtained her diploma from Haj Hossein Karimi Sanjan High School (Arak) and pursued a bachelor's degree in geography at the University of Isfahan, followed by a master's degree at the University of Zanjan. As a writer and researcher specializing in Arak studies, she began teaching at universities in the province in 2012 while engaging in research activities. To date, she has published dozens of national and international articles. Her first experience as an author was the book *A Glimpse into History and a View on the Geography of the Metropolis of Arak*, co-authored with Sohrab Asgari, a faculty member of Payam Noor University. Additionally, she has published the book *From Iraq to Arak* in collaboration with Mr. Abolfazl Abbasi-Bani.

Abdoli, Mehdi (Born 1986) The son of Shabaanali and Mrs. Zahra, Mehdi Abdoli completed his primary education at Ba'th Elementary School, his middle school at Hekmat, and his high school at Samsami Bayat (Arak). He studied agricultural engineering at the Islamic Azad University of Arak. Having inherited a talent for a pleasant voice from his maternal family, he gradually immersed himself in Quran recitation. Along this path, he collaborated with many artists, which was reflected in various radio and television programs as well as cultural gatherings. Later, he pursued a bachelor's degree in Iranian music composition at the Applied Science University of Arak. In parallel with his studies, he benefited from the teachings of masters such as Akbar Golpayegani, Hamidreza Nourbakhsh, Fariba Davoudi, and Amirhossein Zandian in Tehran, as well as Reza Rabiei, Karim Khosh-Ahghan, and Kamran Anari in Arak. Due to his personal interest, his vocal artistry is mostly evident in traditional Persian vocal performances and fusion music. His achievements include winning first place in two consecutive provincial music festivals, securing a top rank in the *Ashura Melodies Festival* in 2013, and releasing two albums: *Mah-e Gharib* (2004) and *Asr-e Rooz-e Dahom* (2013).

Abdoli-Ashtiani, Asadollah (Born 1967) The son of Taghi and Mrs. Zarin-Khanom, Asadollah Abdoli-Ashtiani completed his high school education in Ashtian before moving to Tehran, where he engaged in extensive studies in document research, text analysis, and the *Siyagh* script (a historical Persian accounting script). His persistent efforts in these fields not only led to the training of numerous document researchers and Siyagh script readers but also resulted in the publication of the significant book *Siyagh (History, Education, Bureaucracy, and Accounting Mathematics)*, which was printed in two volumes. Beyond his expertise in Siyagh, he possesses exceptional skills in deciphering ancient scripts, handwritten manuscripts, and local historical documents, particularly those related to Ashtian. His latest work, *Self-Teaching Siyagh Accounting – Level One*, is structured in four stages and plays a crucial role in expanding the culture of Siyagh reading and official document studies from the Qajar era. His academic and research achievements include the publication of over 30 books, 45 specialized journal articles, and numerous scholarly lectures, all of which underscore his vast knowledge and expertise in Siyagh script, document analysis, and Ashtian studies.

Abdi, Maryam (Born 1983) The daughter of Ne'mat and Mrs. Aghdas, originally from Tureh (Shazand), Maryam Abdi holds an associate degree in accounting and a bachelor's degree in physical education teaching. She is active in poetry and storytelling. She won first place in the provincial children's poetry competition on the theme of the Sacred Defense in 2010 and has received multiple county-level awards. Since 2011, she has been involved in the radio program *Tales of My Land*, narrating stories in the local dialect. She has published seven books, including *I Am a Messenger*, *Not Everything Is Waste*, *Atal-Matal, A Story*, *Heavenly Teacher*, *Perhaps This Song Too*, *The Captain Is Mother*, and *The Air of Our City*.

Abdi, Noorollah (Born 1976) Born in the village of Gol-e Zard Abdi (Shazand), Noorollah Abdi completed his primary education in his hometown before moving with his family to Arak, where he earned a high school diploma in experimental sciences. He pursued higher education in natural resource engineering, obtaining his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Mazandaran University, the University of Tehran, and the Science and Research Branch of Islamic Azad University, Tehran, respectively. Since 2001, he has been a faculty member of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment at the Islamic Azad University of Arak, engaged in teaching and research. His contributions include over 30 national and provincial research projects, dozens of articles in domestic and international scientific journals and conferences, and repeated recognition as a distinguished

researcher. He has authored five books on natural resource management and wetland conservation, including *Comprehensive Management Plan for Meyqan Wetland*, *Practical Principles of Playa Study Methods*, and *Comprehensive Management Plan for Agh-Gol Wetland*. His professional experience includes research at the Forests and Rangelands Research Institute, managing the Natural Resources and Environment Department, overseeing research at the Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and serving as the president of the Islamic Azad University of Mohajeran.

Abidi-Ashtiani, Keyhan (Born 1961) After completing high school, Keyhan Abidi-Ashtiani pursued higher education in the United States, earning a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from the University of Houston, Texas, in 1984, a master's degree in computer and electronics engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1991, and a doctorate from the same university in 1994. A prominent scientist, he holds 14 registered patents in the U.S. and has published over 30 technical articles in American scientific journals. He currently serves as the vice president of Novellus Systems and as the CEO of one of its largest divisions.

Abidi-Ashtiani, Keyvan (Born 1956) The son of Es'haq and Mrs. Nasrin, Keyvan Abidi-Ashtiani holds a bachelor's degree in business management from Allameh Tabatabai University. Alongside 25 years of experience in his field of study, he has been actively involved in book introductions, cultural magazines, and the Children's Book Council, playing a significant role in evaluating translated works. He has translated over 30 books, primarily in young adult literature, though some of his works also cover children's and adult literature. Several of his translations, such as *The Giver*, *Gathering Blue*, *Pernian and the Little Boy*, and *Walk in Other People's Shoes*, have received national and international acclaim.

Atighi, Khalilollah (1924–1991) The son of Mirza Alijan and Mrs. Azra, Khalilollah Atighi was a poet and calligrapher from Tafresh. He learned to read and write from his father before formally studying calligraphy, eventually mastering the *Nastaliq* script. Known as "Katib" in poetry, he inherited his literary talent from his poet father. After completing a nursing assistant course, he joined the Tafresh health department and retired in 1987. His major poetic works include *Yusuf and Zuleikha* and *The Fate of Yazid*, written at the age of 30. Additionally, he authored *The Book of Mokhtar*, *The Biography of the Prophet and the Imams*, *The Bloody Karbala and the Leader of Martyrs*, *The Revenge of Imam Hussein's Blood*, *The Birth of Prophet Muhammad*, *The Characteristics of the People of Tafresh*, *The*

Poetic Geography of Tafresh, *The Life of the Prophet*, and rewrote various *Ta'ziyeh* (religious passion plays).

Atighi, Aghileh (Born 1971) The daughter of Khalilollah Atighi, Aghileh Atighi holds a master's degree in educational management from the State Management Center of Arak and works as a teacher in Tehran's education system. She has compiled and authored books preserving her father Khalilollah's literary legacy, including *Description Anthology*, *The Songs of Ashura*, and *Yusuf and Zuleikha*. Additionally, she has compiled *The Hidden Pearl*, a work by her grandfather Alijan, keeping their memory alive through these publications.

Atighi, Alijan (1888–1978) The son of Mohammad and Mrs. Khorshid, Alijan Atighi studied at Mirza Hassan Tarkhorani's traditional school in Tafresh and later attended the lectures of prominent scholars. He mastered Persian and Arabic literature and engaged in both calligraphy and trade. Known by the pen name "Moshtaq," his exceptional handwriting earned him a position as the first art and calligraphy instructor in the Tafresh cultural department, where he taught calligraphy, art, history, and geography. Later, he studied under Arif Ali Shah Tarkhorani in the Ne'matollahi Sufi order, earning the title *Moshtaq-Ali Shah*. He wrote poetry praising the Imams and addressing contemporary social issues. He was also fond of *partou-navesi* (inscribing calligraphy on wooden ceilings), with samples of his work still visible in many old houses.

Ajami, Hedayatollah (1914–1985) The son of Mohammad-Kazem, Hedayatollah Ajami was born in the village of Varabad (Khomein). After completing his secondary education, he moved to Tehran and, in 1941, was employed at the Department of Culture, where he worked until his retirement in 1976. A gifted poet, he used the pen name "Moallem" (Teacher) in his poetry and compiled a divan of poems. Following the revolution, he began teaching at the Police University (Samiei, 2003: 717).

Adl, Seyed Abolfazl (Born 1972) The son of Seyed Hassan and Mrs. Fatemeh, Seyed Abolfazl Adl received his early education at Hadaf, Shohada, and Samsami High School (Arak). He began his artistic career in 1987 and, through innovative ideas, became an influential figure in cinema, television, and music. A graduate in cinema and law, he has been active at the Arak Broadcasting Center and as a collaborator with Channel Three of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). As a producer, director, photographer, and cinematographer, he has produced numerous television and cinematic programs, earning dozens of awards and

honorary diplomas from various national and international festivals. In addition to his audiovisual work, he has authored *The Amazing Secrets of Studio Photography* and is currently working on a book related to law.

Adl, Seyed Ehsan (Born 1969) The son of Seyed Hassan and Mrs. Fatemeh, Seyed Ehsan Adl completed his early education at Hadaf, Salehin, and Samsami High School (Arak). He earned a master's degree in strategic management and a doctorate in economics from the University of Tehran. A prominent manager in the field of human resources, he serves as a board member and secretary of the Tehran Human Resources Managers Association. In addition to teaching at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Tehran, he currently holds the position of CEO's representative and Director of Human Resources and Administration at the Securities and Exchange Organization of Iran. Like his brother Seyed Abolfazl, he has a passion for the arts and is involved in singing, voice acting, and photography.

Adl, Seyed Mohsen (Born 1962) The son of Seyed Hassan and Mrs. Fatemeh, Seyed Mohsen Adl was born in Arak and holds a doctorate in strategic management. He was among the first individuals to be awarded the rank of brigadier general and served as the first president of the Administrative and Staff Sciences College of the IRGC. After the Iran-Iraq War, he established the first economic planning and organizational team for Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters. He has held several key positions, including Senior Advisor to the Commander of the Law Enforcement Forces, Deputy of the NAJA Cooperation Foundation, CEO of the Continental Shelf Mineral Industries Company, and Senior Advisor at Tidewater Middle East Co. As an author, he wrote *The Think Tank*, a book intended for military personnel, for which he has been recognized as a researcher and writer. Brigadier General Adl also played a pioneering role in establishing aerial sports in Tehran and is considered one of the first paragliding pilots in Iran.

Adli, Zohreh-Zahra (Born 1960) The daughter of Ahmad and Mrs. Tahereh, Zohreh-Zahra Adli was born in Arak. After completing elementary and high school, she began working as a teacher in 1978. She earned an associate degree in Arabic in 1988 and, in 1994, graduated with a bachelor's degree in Persian language and literature from the University of Arak, ranking first in her class. She was then admitted to the University of Tehran without an entrance exam, where she completed her master's degree in the same field. Under the guidance of Dr. Mazaher Mosaffa, she chose to research the lives and works of poets for her thesis, ultimately

documenting the biographies of over 200 poets from her province. In 1996, she founded the Farhang High School, where she introduced a novel approach to humanities education, enabling her students to achieve top ranks in national literary Olympiads.

Araqi, Abolfazl-Abd al-Rahim (1299–1357) The son of Hossein, known as Zeyn al-Din, Abolfazl-Abd al-Rahim Araqi was a native of Arak. He extracted the hadiths of *Ihya' Ulum al-Din* by Imam Mohammad al-Ghazali and, in 1348, wrote a multi-volume book examining their transmission and authenticity. Since he found some hadiths questionable, he later compiled *Al-Mughni 'An Haml al-Asfar* in 1357, a work discussing the authenticity of *Ihya' Ulum al-Din*'s hadiths (Sediq, 1993: 86).

Araqi, Ahmad (1942–2013) The son of Ali Akbar, Ahmad Araqi was born in Arak and earned a degree in metallurgical engineering from Oregon State University (USA). As an entrepreneur, he founded the Aluminum Phase Company in 1981, which specializes in the production of aluminum die-cast auto parts in the Hajiabad industrial area of Arak.

Araqi, Ahmad (19th Century) A native of Arak, Ahmad Araqi was a distinguished student of Ayatollah Hojjat Kouh-Kamarei. He spent several years studying jurisprudence and principles under him and transcribed his teacher's lectures (Mohtat, 1993: 93).

Iraqi, Baba Ali Shah (d. 930 AH), also known as Abdal Iraqi (Arak), a renowned mystic of the 9th century who lived in Herat, associated with Mawlawi and Jami, and composed beautiful mystical poetry (Sadiq, 1993: 154).

Iraqi, Javad (Century...), son of Jalal al-Din, from Arak, an eloquent speaker and researcher who, in addition to giving sermons and admonitions, also engaged in Arabic and Persian literature. His religious work includes "Safina Iraqi," and he owned a manuscript of "Usul al-Kafi" written by the scholar and literati of the 11th century, Sayyid Ali Boroujerdi, and highly praised the author of the manuscript.

Iraqi, Sayyid Ismail (1262–1318 AH), son of Haj Agha Mohsen Araki and student of Muhammad Khurasani and Abdul Karim Haeri Yazdi, a religious scholar and representative of the people of Arak in the National Assembly for five terms. He was imprisoned during the 11th term of the Assembly based on a file fabricated by the police, and after approximately 14 months, he was released. Shortly thereafter, in 1318 AH, he passed away due to the torture, difficult conditions of imprisonment, and

potential poisoning. Before his death, he had played a role in the overthrow of the Qajar dynasty in favor of Reza Shah (Mohtat, 1993: 41).

Iraqi, Sayyid Muhammad Baqir (1187-1268 AH), son of Sayyid Muhammad, a jurist and Imam of the congregation during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah, who studied in Najaf and managed the religious seminary in Arak as a religious scholar (Sadiq, 1993: 155).

Iraqi, Sayyid Noor al-Din (1241–1302 AH), known as Aqa Noor al-Din, son of Sayyid Shafi from the Sayyids of Karahrood (Arak), received his primary education at the Sepahdari School and in 1264 AH, traveled to Najaf with several famous constitutionalist scholars from Arak, such as Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan and Aqa Taghi Sanjani. He studied under prominent scholars such as Mirza Habibullah Rashi, Muhammad Kazim Khurasani, Mirza Hossein, and Mirza Jalil. This distinguished religious scholar returned to Arak after seven years and took charge of the religious, social, and political affairs of the people. Following the issuance of the Constitutional Decree, he also became the head of the Arak Provincial Assembly. During World War I and the attacks on Islamic lands (Ottoman Empire and Iran), in addition to issuing a fatwa for jihad, he led the Iraq Ajam forces at the age of 54, securing funds for the army, and traveled from Kermanshah to Iraq and Istanbul. After 39 months of jihad travel, he returned to Arak in early February 1919, amidst a grand welcome from the people. He was one of the influential mujtahids and a prominent religious figure in the Iraq province. Between 1282 and his death in 1302 AH, he was the religious authority for most of the people in Iraq. Today, his tomb in Arak is a pilgrimage site and has been registered as a national heritage site of Iran under number 3477. His works include "Taharat," "Salawah," "Makasib," a complete commentary on the Quran, "Risalah Hooquq al-Mar'ah fi Shari'at al-Islam," "Risalah in Theology," "Risalah Nur al-Iman" (against Bahaism), "Risalah in Principles of Beliefs," and a commentary on the "Du'a al-Sabah" prayer (Sadiq, 1993: 237).

Iraqi, Sharaf (7th century), from Karahrood (Arak), known as Abu Ali and titled Qalandar, a mystic and a seeker of truth who was contemporary with Shams Tabrizi and Mawlawi Balkhi, and spent many years with him, renowned for his spiritual excellence. He was also a poet, and one of his famous lines is: "The path of salvation has slopes and ascents / You have no desire to hasten to the friend’s street" (Sadiq, 1993: 152).

Iraqi, Shihab al-Din (14th century), a mystic and scholar of the early modern period, originally from Iraq (Arak).

Iraqi, Sadr al-Din (8th century), from Iraq (Arak), a mystic and scholar of the 8th century AH who composed this quatrain following the blinding of Amir Muhammad Muzafar: "If fate's hand leads your eyes astray / In your noble essence no defect will stay" (Sadiq, 1993: 124).

Iraqi, Safar Ali (1264–1339 AH), born in Fijan (Arak), began his studies in a local elementary school, then proceeded to the Sepahdari School for higher studies. In 1288 AH, he traveled to Najaf to continue his education and attended the classes of Akhund Khurasani. He studied under notable scholars such as Mirza Na'ini, Aqa Ziya al-Din, Sayyid Abu al-Hassan Isfahani, and Sayyid Muhammad Kazim Tabatabai Yazdi. He authored an independent treatise on justice, as well as annotations on the "Makasib Muharramah" by Ansari, the "Biya' Makasib," the "Khiyarat Makasib," discussions on "Alfaz al-Usul," and "Mishkat al-Faqih" (annotations on "Sharai' al-Islam").

Iraqi, Ziya al-Din (1240–1321 AH), known as Aqa Ziya al-Din, son of Mulla Muhammad Kabir Iraqi (Akhund Kabir), completed his preliminary religious studies under his father and several scholars of Arak, then traveled to Isfahan and Najaf, where he studied under teachers such as Sayyid Muhammad Fasharaki, Akhund Khurasani, Mirza Jahangir Khan Qashqai, and Sayyid Muhammad Kazim Yazdi. This religious scholar, famous for his contributions to the revival of the science of Usul al-Fiqh, taught in Najaf for about 60 years, holding high-level classes where many of Akhund Khurasani's students attended. During this period, Aqa Ziya became a marja' (religious authority), although he distanced himself from this responsibility and preferred to focus on science and research. Among his students were Sayyid Muhammad Taqi Khansari, Sayyid Abu al-Qasim Khoei, Sayyid Mohsen Hakim, Muhammad Taqi Behjat, and Mirza Hashim Ameli. His written works include "Istishab al-Adam al-Azali," "Ahkam al-Rida'a," "Al-Bi'a," "Ta'aqub al-Aydi," and "Ta'liqat Fawa'id al-Usul" (Walashjardi Farahani, 2001: 42).

Iraqi, Abdulazim (1884–1957 CE), son of Mirza Mahmoud, a political activist and one of the constitutionalists of Arak, and the founder of the fourth boys' school in Arak, named "Azimi," which was opened in 1915 (Sadiq, 1993: 152).

Iraqi, Ali (14th century), son of Mohammad Rahim, from Arak, a contemporary religious scholar and author of works such as "Tabserat al-Sarf" and "Takmila al-Sarf."

Iraqi, Ali (1850–1927 CE), son of Hussein, a supporter of the constitutional movement and a member of the first provincial assembly of Arak. His ancestors

had held the position of Imam of the Hesar Mosque in Arak since its establishment (Sadiq, 1993: 60).

Iraqi, Fakhr al-Din (1214–1280 CE), son of Abd al-Ghaffar Kamijani, a mystic and writer of the 7th century, and a renowned poet from Kamijan. He became a Hafiz and a renowned reciter of the Quran in his childhood. After his initial education, he went to Hamadan to further his studies, then traveled to India with a group of dervishes, where he served Sheikh Baha al-Din Zakariya and later married his daughter. He then traveled to Arabia and eventually to Konya, where he met and became a companion of Rumi. His works include Diwan of poetry, the Masnavi "Ishaq Nama," and the book "Lama'at" (Sadiq, 1993: 165).

Iraqi, Ali Akbar (1952 CE), son of Azizollah and Banu Kabri, completed his primary education at Azarhoosh School in Arak, then received his diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah High School. In 1975, he began working at the Ministry of Culture and Art. He is the first and oldest librarian in the province of Markazi (Central Iran), having studied library sciences under notable professors such as Dr. Pourandokht Soltani, Dr. Mazaheri (Library Science and Reading Rate), Dr. Mohammad Amin Riayi-Khoyee (Library Science and the Library of Congress, Melville Dewey, and ancient texts), Dr. Rakhshandeh Homayoun Farkh (Paleography and Iranian writing inventions), and Seyed Abdollah Anvari (Manuscript Studies). He also completed advanced courses at the National Library of Iran, the University of Tehran, and the Park Shahr Public Library in Tehran. His writings have been published since 1974 in various periodicals, including the weekly "Ferdosi," the daily "Information," the daily "Kayhan," the "San'at Behtar" magazine, "Shahab Markazi," "Name Arak," "Khabar Khomain Weekly," and more. He has also served as the editor-in-chief of "Soroush Markazi Weekly," "Vaghaye Weekly," as well as a member of the editorial boards of "Laleh Sorkh Weekly" and "Shahab Markazi." His achievements include being named National Librarian of the Year in 1976, winning the best book review award for "Three Drops of Blood" by Sadegh Hedayat, and receiving a gold plaque at the Avicenna Youth Festival. This distinguished cultural figure also has a history of editorial work and is a retired employee of the Iran Combine Factory.

Iraqi, Mujtaba (1914–2000 CE), son of Mohammad and grandson of Akhund Kabir, born in Karherud (Arak), went to Kangevar (Kermanshah) at the age of 14, where he studied elementary education under his father. He returned to Arak in 1932 and studied under Ayatollah Mohammad Hossein Weekei and Sheikh Mohammad (Sultan al-‘Ulama). In 1936, he went to Qom, and after five years,

due to the death of his father, he returned to Kangevar for eight years as his successor. Later, he settled in Qom, where he managed the Feyziyeh Library and the Mahdavi Quli Khan Seminary (Ayatollah Boroujerdi's institution), and contributed to research and writing. His edited and researched book "Awali al-Laili al-Aziziyyah fi al-Ahadeeth al-Diniyyah" was selected as the Book of the Year in 1983 (Mohtat, 1993: 40).

Iraqi, Mohammad Ali (1903 CE), son of Hajj Mirza Agha Farahani, one of the oldest companions and students of Ayatollah Haeri. He completed his initial education in Arak until 1921, then went to Qom with Hajj Sheikh Abdul Karim. He stayed with him until the latter's passing and received the teachings of scholars in both the Arak and Qom seminaries, studying various subjects, including jurisprudence and principles of Islamic law. This scholar gained attention from the general public, especially from the scholars of the seminary, and his Friday prayers in Qom were particularly significant (Mohtat, 1993: 91).

Iraqi, Mahmoud (19th century), son of Sheikh Ja'far, from Arak, was one of the prominent scholars of the late 13th century, and he served as the imam of the Aqa Behram Mosque in Tehran. He was a jurist, an expert in hadith, and a scholar of the science of narrators. After completing his preliminary studies, he continued his education in Isfahan under Hajj Seyed Asadollah Shafii Isfahani and Hajj Seyed Mohammad Shafi Japlaqi, and eventually went to Najaf to study under Sheikh Ansari. He reached the level of a master and became an influential religious figure. His writings include volumes of "Qawami" in jurisprudence, "Lawami" in fiqh, and "Khazain" as an explanation of the famous principles. He also wrote "Dar al-Salam" on the Imam of the Time and "Mishkat" on the eulogies of the Ahl al-Bayt (Mohtat, 1993: 92).

Iraqi, Mollah Mohammad Ashraf (16th century), lived in the 10th century and was a distinguished figure in Iraq (Arak), known for his calligraphy and poetic works. This verse is attributed to him: "The pain of your absence burns me with fire / The cry of the day and the sigh of the night consume me" (Walashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 275).

Iraqiān, Leylā (1983 CE), was born into a family from Arak in Tehran. After completing her primary education, she received a diploma in mathematics. She was interested in painting, and when she realized that architecture combined mathematics and painting, she became passionate about it. She began studying architecture at Shahid Beheshti University and later earned a master's degree in the same field from the University of British Columbia. This female architect, in 2005 CE, founded the Diba Textile Structures Company along with her colleague, Alireza Behzadi.

After executing fabric structures at the Water and Fire Park in Tehran, the company's proposal was selected in the design competition for the Nature Bridge. This successful architect began designing the bridge at the age of 25. The Nature Bridge, with three columns (over three levels) and a unique and visually appealing design, is the first pedestrian-only bridge in Iran, connecting the Water and Fire Park to the Taleghani Forest Park. The 270-meter-long bridge, weighing 2,000 tons, has received both domestic awards and the international Architizer A+ award. Leylā also contributed as a technical assistant in the reconstruction of the fabric covering of the roof and façade of the BC Place Stadium in Vancouver, Canada, which was carried out by the German company Hitec Textile Structures. In 2011 CE, she won second place in the sports facilities design competition at the second conference on structures and architecture. She also placed second in the Global Pavilion competition along with Babak Rostamiyan and Alireza Berahani. This architect has lectured at the University of Tehran, the University of Science and Technology, the American University of Dubai, and Anhalt University in Germany, focusing on the history of textile structures in Iran, introducing the Diba Company, and presenting the Nature Bridge project.

Iraqizadeh, Jamal al-Din (1918–1941 CE), son of Esma'il, completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran. In 1940 CE, he entered the Officers' College and began his service in Tehran with the rank of Third Lieutenant. He was the first novelist from Arak and a talented writer who authored a novel titled *Nahid*, which was initially published as a serial in *Nameh-ye Aragh* and later released as an independent book (Sediq, 1993: 155).

Iraqikazazi, Abu Taleb (1834–1910 CE), son of Molla Ghofour, was born in Astaneh (Shazand). He studied in Najaf under Mirza Hassan Shirazi and Sheikh Ansari. After the passing of Mirza Shirazi, he, along with a group of scholars and students, moved from Najaf to Samarra, where he studied under great figures such as Habibollah Rashti. In 1887 CE, he returned to Arak and took up a position as a judge and teacher at the Sepahdari School. Among the works of this scholar, who was a supporter of the Constitutional Movement, are a commentary on *Faraed al-Makasib al-Osoul* and a three-volume *Exegesis on Nejāt al-Ebād* (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 69).

Arabanjedani, Hossein (13th century CE), was a student of Agha Nour al-Din Iraqi and one of his companions during his migration during World War I. There is no record of this religious scholar returning to his homeland (Arak), and it is likely that he was martyred.

Arabgol, Tayebeh (1964 CE), daughter of Mosayeb and Banu Tavous, was born in the village of Baharestan (Ashtian). She completed her primary education at Farrokhi and Parvin E'tesami schools in Ashtian and obtained her diploma from Mahboubeh Danesh High School in Ashtian. She then began working as a teacher in the village of Siavashan. In 1987 CE, she moved to Tehran, where she engaged in writing short plays, composing poetry, and crafting elegant prose. In 1989 CE, she was recognized as the top teacher of the year in essay writing. Arabgol is a prose writer and poet who primarily composes ghazals and modern poetry. She won third place in the Persian White Poetry Festival for educators and served as a judge in provincial poetry festivals. Additionally, she compiled and edited the *Khalaji-Persian Dictionary* by Mosayeb Arabgol and contributed to the documentary on the Khalaj ethnic group, specifically in the sections *The History of the Khalaj People* and *The Biography of Master Mosayeb Arabgol*, produced by the Central Province Broadcasting Network (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 393).

Arabgol, Fariba (1966 CE), daughter of Mosayeb and Banu Tavous, was born in the village of Baharestan (Ashtian). She completed her primary education at Farrokhi and Parvin E'tesami schools in Ashtian and obtained her diploma from Mahboubeh Danesh High School. She later pursued studies in general medicine and psychiatry, eventually becoming a faculty member at Shahid Babaei University in Qazvin. In 2001 CE, Dr. Arabgol earned second place in the national ranking and obtained a psychiatry subspecialty from Shahid Beheshti University. In 2015 CE, she joined the Maryland Institute of Mental Health. She has published valuable works in the field of psychiatry in various journals. Some of her authored works include *Practical Guide to Implementing Behavioral and Care Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in the Country's Health and Treatment Centers*, *Grief and Mourning in Children*, and *Parenting* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 396).

Arabgol, Mosayeb (1931–2002 CE), son of Ali and Banu Mohtaram, was born in the village of Baharestan, Ashtian. After completing his primary education, he was employed as a mounted officer at the Ministry of the Interior in 1943 CE. In 1970 CE, he traveled to Germany at the invitation of the University of Göttingen, where he worked as an associate researcher under *Professor Hinz* in the field of Oriental Studies and *Professor Doerfer* in Turkology, conducting research on the Khalaji language. Following this research, Professor Hinz authored the book *Material Khalaj*, focusing on the history and language of the Khalaj people. Mosayeb Arabgol also composed poetry in various forms, including qasida, ghazal, and rubaiyat, amounting to approximately 300 verses in the Khalaji language, along

with satirical and humorous works. He earned the honorary title *Father of Khalaji Literature and Poetry* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 393).

Ezati, Seyyed Mohammad (Deceased 1961 CE), son of Seyyed Ezzatollah, was a native of Khomein. He pursued preliminary religious studies under his father and later continued his education in Najaf under Aqa Zia'eddin, achieving the rank of ijtihad. This religious scholar actively supported Dr. Mohammad Mosaddegh in the movement for the nationalization of the oil industry (Samiei, 2003: 721).

Azizabadi Farahani, Mousa (1949–2001 CE), was born in Azizabad (Farahan). He joined the army during his military service and continued his education while serving. After earning his diploma, he attended a one-year training course in England. In 1975 CE, he entered the Officers' College and, upon graduation, returned to Shiraz to teach. After the Iranian Revolution, he took command of the Qazvin Armored Regiment, but following his brother's martyrdom, he was appointed as the interim commander of the Revolutionary Guard in Arak by the Provincial Security Council. The unrest in Kurdistan led him to engage in counterinsurgency operations, and during the Iran-Iraq War, he participated as a skilled commander in several key operations, including the defense of Ahvaz, the capture of Shayakhouh, Operation Fath-ol-Mobin, and the liberation of Khorramshahr. During the operation in Shayakhouh, he sustained injuries to his head and legs. In 1984 CE, he assumed command of the Mahabad Gendarmerie and moved with his family to Kurdistan. Later, he was appointed as the head of the Semnan and Qom Gendarmerie forces, enduring critical events such as the dismissal of Ayatollah Montazeri, the passing of Imam Khomeini, and the deaths of Grand Ayatollahs Golpayegani and Marashi Najafi. Due to shrapnel injuries and prolonged medication use, he was frequently hospitalized. His final position was as the commander of the Law Enforcement Forces of Golestan Province, but in January 1995 CE, he was forced to retire due to his injuries and seek treatment abroad.

Azizabadi, Abbas (1969 CE), son of Azim, was born in the village of Azizabad (Farahan). He completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown and earned a diploma from the Ghiathabad Technical School. He was wounded and became a veteran during Operation Valfajr 10. In 1990 CE, he joined the Technology Unit of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee and spent four years gaining experience in telecommunications in Kurdistan. Simultaneously, he pursued studies in Crime Prevention at the Police University. His passion for

technical matters led him to innovate in combat and firearms simulation, developing various simulators to meet organizational needs. He currently holds 13 industrial patents, all of which have reached mass production. His inventions have won first to third place in various competitions, including the Order and Security Festival, the Salman Farsi Festival, and international exhibitions organized by the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

Azizabadi Farahani, Fatemeh (1969 CE), daughter of Mohammad Baqer, holds a bachelor's degree in Social Science Research from the University of Tehran, a master's degree in Cultural Affairs, and a Ph.D. in Cultural Management and Planning from the Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch. She is an associate professor and faculty member at Islamic Azad University. Additionally, she collaborated with the National Library and Archives Organization of Iran in compiling the *Contemporary Cultural Encyclopedia*. She has authored over ten books on culture and media and published more than fifty scientific and research articles in reputable academic and research journals (Azizabadi, 2023: 82).

Azizi, Mostafa (1962 CE), is a screenwriter, producer, and television program creator. At the age of two, he moved with his family from Arak to Tehran. A veteran of the Iran-Iraq War, he was admitted to the University of Tehran in 1986 CE to study Theoretical Economics while simultaneously working as a writer for scientific and cultural programs on the radio. In 1990 CE, he proposed an animation project to television, leading to his appointment as the director of computer animation and head of the software engineering group at the IRIB. He was a member of ASIFA International for four years and served as the CEO of ASIFA Iran. He was the creator and producer of the popular competition program *Talash* (1997–2000) and also produced advertising films. During his two years in prison, he wrote the screenplay *Cheshm-band* (*Blindfold*). Among his television productions are *Danesh va Housh* (*Knowledge and Intelligence*, Channel 3), *Gozineha* (*Options*, Tehran Channel), *Talash* (*Effort*, Channel 1), *Vaght Tala Ast* (*Time is Gold*, hosted by Nazanin Azari on ITC Toronto), as well as the TV series *Mosafer* (*The Traveler*), *Rah Bipayan* (*Endless Road*), and several telefilms. His written works include *I Am Raymond Carver*, *Sweet Days*, *Countable Love Stories*, and *The Platinum Ankle*.

Azimi, Davoud (1959 CE), was born in the village of Farfahan (Khomein) and completed his primary education in his hometown. In 1981 CE, he earned an associate degree from the Teacher Training Center of Arak and later graduated in Social Sciences from the University of Tehran. A high school teacher in Khomein,

he began composing poetry during his student years, primarily writing in the Nimaic and traditional styles, with a focus on ghazals and social themes. He was a member of the Khomein Poetry Society and served as a spokesperson for its central council. Passionate about composing poetry in the local Khomeini dialect, he is particularly known for the poem *Ataghi* (*Ataghi*). (Samiei, 2003: 726).

Asgari, Asadollah (1919 – 1999), born in Majdabad Kohneh (Farahan), completed his primary education in Farahan and continued up to the ninth grade at Samsami High School in Arak. In 1939, encouraged by Hossein Khan Dabiri, he went to Abadan, where he studied at the Technical School and the Language Training Center of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and was subsequently employed by the company. Upon returning to Arak in 1943, he took on the role of secretary and writer for the official Allied distribution offices, managing the distribution of goods such as flour, sugar, and tea, using this opportunity to assist his fellow countrymen. After the war, in early November 1945, he joined the Ministry of Justice while simultaneously engaging in private business. His philanthropic contributions include the establishment of the Majdabad Kohneh School, the repair and restoration of the shrine of Imamzadeh Ahmad ibn Ali in 1977, the construction of its dome in 1993, the completion of the 15 Khordad Guidance School in Farahan in 1994, membership in the founding board of Islamic Azad University in 1996, and a donation of 250 million Rials in the same year to help establish the university. He also participated in the construction of Payame Noor University of Farahan in 1999. (Azizabadi et al., 2023: 87).

Asgari, Hossein (1975), a native of Majdian (Khomein), son of Ali Akbar, completed his primary education in his hometown and continued his secondary studies at Mostafa Khomeini High School in Khomein. Passionate about cycling from a young age, he pursued the sport and eventually became an Asian champion. His achievements include first place in the individual category of the Khuzestan Tour, first place in the National Championship in the time trial category, second place in the International Caspian Cup Tour, third place in the mountain category of the Sixth International Mazandaran Competition, first place in the individual category of the Fourteenth Azerbaijan Tour, second place in the individual category of the Sixteenth International Azerbaijan Tour, first place in the International Saudi Arabia Tour in 1999, first place in the International Saudi Arabia Tour in 2001, and qualification for the Sydney Olympics in 2000. He holds seventy medals, including two Asian gold medals, and has been a member of cycling clubs in Malaysia, Turkey, China, Syria, Belgium, Uruguay, and the Demo Belgium team. (Sami'i, 2003: 728).

Asgari, Zabihollah (1942), son of Ebrahim, completed his primary education at Khayyam School and his secondary studies at Dehkhoda and Mohammad Reza Shah High Schools in Arak. In 1962, he joined the Navy in Khorramshahr and was sent to England and Italy for diving training. He later worked at Cot-Cat, a company producing surgical threads. A poet who used the pen name "Joya," he mainly composed romantic ghazals. (Majdi, 2005: 108).

Asgari, Ebad (1990), a national karate champion in the 2013 Shiraz competition, was born in Arak and is currently the youngest Asian referee in Iran. He has won numerous national and international titles in karate, with his most recent achievement being the first-place finish in the national karate championship.

Asgari, Abdollah (1939), born in Atashkuh (Mahallat), received a diploma in mathematics and earned a mechanical engineering degree from Tehran Polytechnic University. He later joined the Water Organization and was sent to France, where he obtained a PhD in fluid mechanics. As an innovative engineer, he developed a method for purifying water in rural areas without electricity, which he patented. In retirement, he established Bazab Engineering Consulting Company, specializing in water and wastewater management and environmental sciences. Through this firm, he has overseen the completion of over 30 water and wastewater projects and 27 environmental projects across the country. He remains an active member of the Iranian Society of Consulting Engineers, the National Association of Researchers, and the Research Association of the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Trade. (Bakhshi, 2016: 808).

Asgari, Ali Asghar (1934), born in Atashkuh (Mahallat), completed his secondary education before traveling to Germany, where he obtained a master's degree in metallurgy from Clausthal Technical University. He later joined Sharif University of Technology as a faculty member. In 1969, he conducted research on copper alloys at the Technical University of Berlin and earned his PhD. Upon returning to Iran in 1972, he became head of research and engineering at the Central Laboratory of Esfahan Steel Company. From 1977 to 1979, he served as president of Babol University. After the Iranian Revolution, he became CEO and board member of the Pipe and Machinery Manufacturing Company. As an author, he has published several works on engineering materials, casting, and non-ferrous metals for students and professionals in the field. (Bakhshi, 2016: 806).

Asgari, Ali (Deceased 1996), son of Mohammad and grandson of Sheikh Jafar Asgari-Shahrabi (Tafresh), joined the Air Force after completing his preliminary education. He was a poet who primarily wrote in the ghazal and satirical genres. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 461).

Asgari-Saveji, Seyyed Morteza (1914 – 2007), son of Seyyed Mohammad (Sheikh al-Islam), became known as "Asgari" due to his birth in Samarra. A researcher of Islamic history and hadith, he completed his early education in Samarra before continuing advanced studies in Qom, where he attended the lectures of Ayatollahs Shariatmadar Saveji, Najafi Mar'ashi, Mirza Khalil Kamarah'i, and Imam Khomeini. He later returned to Samarra. He established the Montada al-Nashr School in Kadhimayn, several boys' and girls' schools named after Imam Jawad, and the Usul al-Din College in Iraq. His scholarly contributions include numerous books, with three of his most important works "Abdollah ibn Saba," "The Hadiths of Umm al-Mu'minin Aisha," and "Kitab Khamsun" widely studied, translated into multiple languages, and reprinted several times. He also founded the Islamic Scientific Assembly in Iran. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 664).

Asgari-Farahani, Hatam (1933), familiar with music from childhood due to his father's involvement in Ta'zieh (a traditional Iranian passion play), moved with his family to Tehran in 1940. One of his first teachers in Iranian vocal music was Hossein Ali Khan Nakisa, followed by three consecutive training courses with Mirza Taher (Zia al-Zakereen). He also learned rhythmic pieces from Karbala'i Ali Agha Farahani and benefited from twenty years of instruction under Soleiman Amirghasemi. In 1976, he began teaching singing, initially at the Organization of Culture and Art and later for two years in Qazvin. From 1983, he dedicated himself to collecting Persian vocal Radifs (modal systems) and taught Radif music at the Faculty of Fine Arts as an assistant professor until 2006. Hatam Asgari holds the First-Class Art Badge from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and a doctoral degree from the Ministry of Science. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 112).

Asgari-Mahalati, Zabihollah (1892 – 1985), completed his primary education in Mahallat before continuing his studies in Najaf under the tutelage of prominent scholars such as Aqa Mirza Ebrahim Estahbanati, Firoozabadi, and Abdolhossein Rashti. He further benefited from the teachings of grand scholars including Mirza Hossein Na'ini, Seyyed Abolhassan Esfahani, Aqa Ziauddin Iraqi, and Mohammad Javad Balaghi. His reputation as a religious scholar is largely due to

his extensive writings, with over sixty books to his name. Among his notable works are *Riyahin al-Shari'a*, *Kashf al-Ghoroor*, *Ma'ather al-Kobra fi Tarikh Samarra*, *Forsan al-Hija*, *Kashf al-Hadiya*, *Lata'ef al-Hekayat*, and *Akhtaran Tabnak* (Bright Stars). (Bakhshi, 2016: 674).

Eshqi-Saveji (century unknown), a poet from Gharghabad (Saveh), engaged in poetic exchanges with "Sanei Saveji" from Arjarood. Their biographical details can be found in Turkish-language journals such as *Varligh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 669).

Eshqi-Golbaz, Seyyed Aqa (1900 – 1981), born in Arak, was the son of a carpet painter and apprenticed under a painter named Karbala'i Hashem. His penwork and carpet designs were exceptionally delicate and precise, gaining widespread admiration in Kashan and Golpayegan. Around 1944, along with his brother Yadollah Eshqi, he joined the Carpet Company and retired in 1968, during which time he created approximately fifteen thousand designs and trained around fifty apprentices. (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 361).

Assar, Mansour (1954), son of Reza and Fakhr, was born in Golpayegan. In 1980, he earned a master's degree in electrical and electronics engineering from Pahlavi University of Shiraz. From 1981 to 1986, he was active in technical and engineering services, power supply, refrigeration, and dairy cold storage operations. Between 1987 and 1990, he served as Head of Technical Services and Maintenance at Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company. In 1990, together with Kiumars Barandegan and Asadollah Mirzaei, he founded the *Kara Welding & Cutting Industries Company*, focusing on the design and production of welding, cutting, and CNC machinery. The company currently employs over 300 people. Mansour Assar is presently the managing director of this company and a board member of *FrapetroSazan Energy Company*.

Ozai, Salman (1989), born in Tehran to parents from Naraq (Delijan), developed an interest in motorsports at the age of eleven when he owned a 70cc motorcycle. He started professional racing in 2011 and secured podium finishes at the Azadi Circuit in Tehran for several years. In addition to consistently winning national motorcycle racing titles in Iran, he has been the champion in the 600cc class for multiple years. Salman has trained and competed at circuits in Qatar, Malaysia, India, and Thailand.

Ozai, Hossein (1980), son of Esmail, a native of Naraq (Delijan), holds a bachelor's degree and is a researcher in the field of local history and culture of Naraq. He is the author of *Nameless Melodies* (a collection of poems by Ali Rezaei-Naraqi), *The Role of Naraqis in the Iranian Revolution with Images*, *From Naraq to Iraq* (the memoirs of war prisoner Ahmad Abolhasani in Mosul), *The Trailblazer* (on Mohammad Ali Qajari, the first martyr after the Islamic Revolution in Markazi Province), and *The Epic of Brave Men*.

Ozai, Mohammad (1962), son of Ebrahim and Marhamat, a native of Naraq (Delijan), is a bachelor's degree holder and a researcher in the local history and culture of Naraq. His works include *Nameless Melodies* (a collection of poems by Ali Rezaei-Naraqi), *The Role of Naraqis in the Iranian Revolution with Images*, *From Naraq to Iraq* (the memoirs of war prisoner Ahmad Abolhasani in Mosul), *The Trailblazer* (on Mohammad Ali Qajari, the first martyr after the Islamic Revolution in Markazi Province), and *The Epic of Brave Men*.

Azad, Abolfazl (1881), known as *Azadal-Soltan*, was the son of Mozaffar al-Din Shah, a patriotic and educated man fluent in French. He was the father-in-law of Khakbaz Mohseni and twice served as the governor of Sultanabad (Arak) in 1901 and 1912. Due to his family ties, he remained in the city, during which time two schools—Aqa Zia'eddin School and Haj Mohammad Ebrahim School—were established. (Sami'i, 2003: 730).

Attari, Ahmad (1953–1992), son of Ali-Akbar, completed his elementary and high school education in his hometown of Arak and studied Statistics at the University of Tehran. After obtaining his bachelor's degree, he first went to India and then to England for further studies, where he obtained a master's degree. As one of the passionate and influential young figures of the revolution, he was elected as a representative of the people in the first post-revolutionary parliament. In 1984, he was appointed as the first Ambassador and Extraordinary Representative of the Islamic Republic to Australia and New Zealand. In the late 1980s, he held the position of Research Deputy and Press Advisor at the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Over the years, he also served as the Secretary-General of the Union of the Inter-Parliamentary Union of Islamic Countries and as the Vice President of the World Inter-Parliamentary Union. Additionally, he was the founder, supervisor, first CEO, and overseer of foreign-language publications at the Islamic Thought Foundation. This ghazal poet resigned from his position in the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance to complete his studies and went to England, where in 1992, he received a PhD in Statistics. Unfortunately, that same

year, before reaching 40 years of age, he wrote his final ghazal of life (Mohtat, 1993: 109).

Atta'i (13th century), one of the first Muslim doctors sent to Khomein during the reign of Reza Shah and a resident of Qaleh Khaneen, had interactions and friendships with E'temad Pirashan, Hossein-Ali Khan, and Ayatollah Pasandideh (Sami'i, 2003: 731).

Attai-Ashteyani, Abdullah (1881–1945), son of Karbalayi Akbar, was a well-known merchant and the founder of the traditional market in Ashtian in 1909. He was a literate, skilled calligrapher, a traditionalist, and one of the large landowners of the region. His great-grandfather (Ata'ollah) was also one of the wealthy and prosperous men of his time, residing in the capital of Tabriz (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 404).

Azma'i, Hossein (born 1933), known as Hossein-Khan, originally from Garkan (Ashtian), was a public servant who, in 1933, was transferred from the judiciary of Isfahan to the property registration office.

Azim-Aqrib, Shokouh (1906–1994), from Ashtian, after receiving a bachelor's degree in French from the University of Tehran, went to Switzerland and taught Persian language and literature at the University of Geneva. One of her valuable works is "A Window into the History of Iran," which provides a comprehensive report on European travelers and explorers who visited Iran from the 12th to the 17th centuries (Hazrati-Ashteyani, 2020: 316).

Azimi, Ali (1958), son of Ramadan and Banu Gohar, spent his childhood and adolescence in his hometown of Naraq (Delijan) until he received a bachelor's degree in philosophy, then joined the Air Force in 1974. After his retirement, he began researching the history of his ancestors and the place he grew up in Naraq. His work culminated in two volumes of "History of Naraq."

Azimi-Farhani, Gholam-Ali (1909), born in the village of Majdabad-e-No (Farahan), son of Gholamhossein, lost his father in his childhood and moved to Arak to study and work. He continued his education while working in the office of the late Va'ez-Zadeh. After receiving his middle school diploma, he joined the military and simultaneously continued his studies in the second cycle at night school. He was later accepted into the military academy and promoted to an officer, eventually working for the police force. After a while, he transferred to Arak, where he became a captain and, in the late 1950s, served as the deputy commander of the Arak police department. Colonel Azimi, who was close to the world of mysticism

and spirituality, became a symbol of honor during his military and administrative service. Some of his unique contributions in political/security matters during his time at the police station are still remembered by some local residents.

Azimi-Moqaddam, Mohammad-Hossein (1954), donated a piece of land next to Amir-Kabir Park, which was sold by the university to build the Central Laboratory building, and its equipment was purchased by the research and technology department of the University of Arak, thanks to his and his wife, Banu Heshmat Shari's efforts.

Alayi, Mohammad-Ebrahim (1923), completed his early education in Arak and then entered the religious seminary of Arak. He studied jurisprudence and the principles of Islamic law under the guidance of Ayatollah Golpaygani, Hajj Hassan Fereid, and other prominent scholars. He also learned several foreign languages and, due to his extensive studies in various sciences, was invited to teach in Arak's schools. However, this enlightened scholar preferred preaching and public speaking and continued his work in the field of enlightenment and ethical teachings. In 1970, he moved to Tehran to further his efforts in spreading knowledge.

Alayi-Ashteyani (born 1617), a scholar and poet, was well-versed in many sciences of his time and served for a while in the royal court of some Turkoman sultans. He was a judge in the early 17th century and is mentioned in the Azar Bigdeli's Tazkira, as well as in other works such as "Tuhfat al-Sami," "Rooz-e-Roshan," and "Haft-Aqlim," where he is referred to as Karhroodi (Hazrati, 2003: 251).

Alami, Mohammad (1897–1952), son of Sheikh Hossein, completed his preliminary education in Arak before traveling to the holy cities of Iraq to further his studies in jurisprudence, principles, and philosophy. This religious scholar and student of Kazim Khurasani returned to Arak after earning the degree of ijtihad and worked with Abdul Karim Haeri in the seminary of this city (Sadeghi, 1993: 159).

Alami, Mahmood (1905–1988), one of the prominent and trustworthy scholars of Arak, completed his early studies in the city and later joined the Qom Seminary. He studied under Agha Mirza Mohammad Sabati Hamadani, Akhund Mullah Ali Hamadani, and Ayatollah Sadr, and benefited from the teachings of Ayatollah Haeri. For several years, he also attended lectures by Ayatollahs Hujjat Kohkamareh, Khansari, and Bujrudi, and later began teaching. He was also

appointed by Ayatollah Bujrudi to supervise the Dar al-Shifa and Fayzieh schools (Mohtat, 1993: 93).

Alavi-Hosseini-Abi, Baba (Century unknown), son of Mohammad, a prominent figure in Hadith from Saveh, was praised by Muntakhab al-Din as a pious and religious scholar (Fakharyan, 2017: 149).

Alavi-Hosseini-Awi, Abul-Fadl-Morteza (8th century), son of Ali bin Sharaf al-Din, from the city of Ava (Saveh), known as Jalal al-Islam, was one of the leaders and governors of Hilla (Fakharyan, 2017: 868).

Alavi-Hosseini-Awi, Ali (8th century), son of Morteza, a religious scholar and one of the scholars at the end of the 8th century and a prominent Shia figure from Saveh (Fakharyan, 2017: 682).

Alavi-Karaji, Ahmad (1239–1281), known as Mohib al-Din, son of Yusuf, was a scholar, historian, and intellectual from the 7th century from Karahroud (Arak). His book "Takhlees Majma al-Adab" mentions that he was an extremely trusted scholar and had vast knowledge of Arabic vocabulary. This historian and religious scholar worked as a professor at the Dar al-Quran Bashirieh in Baghdad and authored a book on history arranged by years and a yearbook (Walashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 185).

Ali-Aqa'i-Naraqi, Morteza (1954), son of Ali-Akbar, completed his primary and secondary education in Naraq (Delijan), then studied at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Tehran starting in 1984. He focused on beekeeping and research, retiring in 2018. He has authored four books, with his most notable work being the translation of "Beekeeping for All," published by Aij Publishing in 2011. He is also known as a historian and researcher of Naraq's history and culture, with numerous articles to his name.

Ali-Madad, Habib-Allah (Life unknown), from Farahan, authored the book *Riyadh al-Hikayat* in 1934, which consists of 21 chapters on travels, news, and stories. His goal was not merely to convey stories but to help preachers select appropriate tales to keep their audiences engaged (Walashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 278).

Alimardani, Mohammadreza (1976), born into a family from Delijan, Tehran, holds a degree in theater, acting, and performance. He has worked as a voice actor in numerous animated films. Despite his family's opposition to his entry into the arts, he secretly worked in theater for about four years. In 1991, when his vocal issues had

somewhat been resolved, he joined acting classes at the Kanoon Farhangi-Tarbiyati Har in Tehran and studied under Seyed Javad Hashemi. His well-known work *Deyrin-Deyrin* is a popular animated series that addresses social and economic issues, directed by Ali Derakhshi. It was first released during Nowruz (Persian New Year) of 2015. He also hosts and produces the television show *Chehel-Tikheh*, which airs on Iranian television (Deliijan News Agency).

Alimirzaei, Ali (1912–2007), son of Mirza Mohammad and Lady Fatima, completed his primary education in Tafresh and secondary education in Arak, and then received a pharmacy doctorate from the University of Tehran. He later joined the Ministry of Agriculture and served as the head of the Alfa Pharmacy in Tehran's Vank Square. This veteran figure in Iran's pharmaceutical industry was a prominent member of the Iranian Pharmacists Association. He was also a philanthropist and, in 2006, founded and equipped the Electronic Research Center at the Tafresh University (Heidari, 2020: 126).

Emad, Mohammad-Hossein (1957), a pioneer of contemporary Iranian conceptual art, completed his education at the Hedayat School in Arak. His interest in painting began at the age of 12–13, when he self-taught himself by copying photographs and paintings. His sister, who lived in France, sent him a book of works by Salvador Dali and Maurice Escher, which greatly influenced him. In 1981, he began working with the Kanoon Parvaresh Fekri Koodakan va Nojavan in Arak and moved to Tehran in 1992. In 2008, he traveled to France for a year to gain more experience and, influenced by the artistic atmosphere of Paris, created 22 sculptures that were publicly exhibited. He is a sculptor with an honorary doctorate from the Ministry of Culture and a member of the Iranian Sculptors Association. Emad has held numerous solo and group exhibitions in Iran, France, Kuwait, UAE, and India. He won the fourth Biennale Sculpture Prize in 2005 and received the diploma of honor at the fifth Biennale Sculpture Exhibition in 2007 (Interview with Emad Mirowabi).

Emadi-Araki (Century...), a poet from Arak, is mentioned by Professor Mohtat in Volume 4 of the book *Simaye Arak*, citing poems from *Golzar-e-Adab* (collected in 1940). One of his poems begins with the following verse: *"With the army of your lashes, I cannot fight, Better to leave the heart and religion, and flee."* (Mohtat, 1993: 111).

Emadi-Ashteyani, Hossein (1957), son of Masoud, from Ashteyan, a graduate of the Teachers' Training College, a scholar, editor of the book *Ibrat-nama* of Mirza Mahmoud Taqi (Emad-Defter Ashteyani), and the head of the Marlik Library near Karaj (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 410).

Omarani, Gholamabbas (1933), completed his education at the Hedayat and Khayyam schools in Arak and graduated from Shokarai and Pahlavi high schools. He then joined the education system as a teacher and retired in 1989. This poet specialized in writing short moral and social stories in verse (Majdi, 2005: 112).

Ahdi-Savji, Mohammad-Rahim (10th century), the older brother of Maqsudi, was a talented poet from Saveh. He is known for his *Masnavi Adam-o-Pari*, written in the style of *Layli o Majnun* (Fakharyan, 2017: 692).

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Baba Fazlali (deceased 991 AH), a scholar and mystic from the village of Farfahan (Khomein), is buried in a place with the same name. A small shrine has been constructed above his grave, and he is regarded by some as a true elder with a special following.

Babajani, Ali (1973 CE), born in the village of Vafs (Khomejan), is a writer, rewriter, poet, researcher, educator, and literary critic. He completed his primary education until the second grade in his village, then moved with his family to Qom in 1981. Babajani started his career in writing and composing poetry for children by working in the editorial departments of magazines such as "Salaam Bacha-ha", "Popak", and "Sanajakak". He continued his studies in Persian literature up to the master's level. He has served as the editor-in-chief of the magazine "Sanajakak", a literary expert for "Roozhaye Zendegi Bacha-ha", and has been a member of the "Poetry Council for New Learners" while collaborating with children's and youth publications. He has published over 120 books, most of which are in the field of children's and young adult literature. Some of his most important works include: *Atel-Metel Ye Baba*, *Sib-o-Bastani*, *When is Spring Coming?*, *Two Pieces of Moon*, *Hananeh*, *Someone Loves You*, *Minus One*, *The Lives of the Pure Ones*, *Dear Mirror*, *The World Wants a Gift*, *I Call You*, *The Great Celebration of the Pond*, *Snowman with Glass Eyes*, *With All the Poets' Permission*, etc.

Babakhani, Mohammad Mehdi (1974 CE), son of Gholamali, started his calligraphy training in the Calligraphy Association of Arak under the supervision of Master Mohammad Reza Afshar in 1992. By 1994, he had reached an excellent level. This artist is a calligrapher, traditional design artist, pen craftsman, and metal carver. He is the founder of the first private museum in the country and has received the first-grade artistic badge in the field of pen carving. In 2003, he became a model entrepreneur of the province, having trained and employed over 600 students in pen carving on metal. He has also been an expert and official member of the Cultural Heritage Organization’s evaluation team for traditional artists in the fields of metal and jewelry, and a judge for the Fajr Traditional Arts Festival in 2017 and 2018 (Tehran) (Pirhadi, 2013: 53).

Babakhanyan, Arakel (1940-1932 CE), from Arak, joined the Dianaphilm studio in his youth and, due to his technical knowledge, worked as the head of the electrical department. His name first appeared in the credits of the first Dianaphilm production *The Return* (1953), directed by Samuel Khachikian, as a member of the cinematography team. After that, he contributed to films such as *A Girl from Shiraz*, *Crossroads of Incidents*, *Blood and Honor*, etc. He also worked in the fields of printing and laboratory and was involved in the production of films such as *As-o-Pas* and *Uncle Nowruz* (both from 1961, directed by Siamak Yasemi).

Baba Shah-Ashtiani, Baqer (1922-2015 CE), son of Alireza, was a senior judge during the Pahlavi era and served as the public prosecutor for Zanjan and Karaj. By his father's will, he established the first clinic and the first public shower in Ashtian. His collection of poems, published under the pen name "Bahi," was titled *Kashkool Baba* (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 342).

Bajagloo, Ismail (born 1827 CE), from Tafresh, is the founder of the Blue Mosque in Armenia, currently administered by the cultural attaché of the Islamic Republic of Iran and serves as a gathering place for Iranians. Mirza Ismail Khan, the last ruler of Iran before the separation of Armenia due to the Treaty of Turkmenchay, had his wealth confiscated after the First Iran-Russia War and returned to Tafresh (Rajabi, 2011: 68).

Badran, Beita (1975 CE), daughter of Toqan and Mrs. Sayyida Fatemeh, began her acting training in 1992 at the Art Organization of Arak under the auspices of the Islamic Propaganda Organization. She also participated in an independent acting workshop under Amin Tarakh in 2000. Her cinematic career began with her role in the film *The Glass Agency* (directed by Ebrahim Hatami-Kia) in 1997. She became famous for her performance in this film and in *Del-Shakasteh* (The Broken Heart).

Badran, Mohammad (1986 CE), son of Toqan and Mrs. Sayyida Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Abu Rayhan Biruni School and his secondary education at Imam Ali Guidance School in Arak. In 2006, he began his theatrical activities with the Kimia and Afra theater groups in Tehran, and worked on the play *Three Rings of the Clove* with Mr. Asghar Hemat. He has acted in several films, including *Del-Shakasteh*, *Zahra*, *Mohammad the Messenger of God*, *Abu Zaynab*, *Selma*, *Sanad Arbaabi*, and *Suleiman the Persian*.

Badkoube'i-Hazaveh, Hossein (1926-2014 CE), son of Ali Mohammad and Mrs. Fatemeh, studied under notable figures such as Ayatollahs Fereid Mohseni, Khansari, and Golpaygani. This religious scholar, during nearly 60 years of cultural and religious activities, was the founder of the Arak Cemetery. As a poet, writer, and translator, he translated the *Tafseer al-Quran wal-Aql* by Agha Nuruddin Iraqi and composed the life story of the Prophet Muhammad. Additionally, he translated Du'a Komail, Samat, and Abu Hamza Thumali into poetry.

Badkoube'i-Hazaveh, Mostafa (1949 CE), son of Hossein and Mrs. Azra, attended Dehghan Primary School and completed his secondary education at Samasami and Mohammad Reza Shah High Schools in Arak. A journalist, writer, and poet, he obtained his Bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Ferdowsi University and worked simultaneously at the *Khorasan* newspaper and the Astan Quds Razavi. During the lead-up to the 1979 revolution, he was dismissed from all his responsibilities and imprisoned. After the revolution, he continued both his seminary and university education, obtaining a doctorate from Rushville University in 2005. Some of his works include: *Divan of Hafez* (Aytat Nour in Safina Ghazal), *The Reasons for the Defeat of the Sassanids by the Arabs*, *Social Customs and Traditions of Iran*, biographies of figures such as Khayyam, Khawja Nasir al-Din Tusi, Nasir Khosrow Qubadiani, Attar Neyshaburi, Hafez, Parvin E'tesami, and Malek o-Sho'ara Bahar, as well as editing and diacritizing *Mafatih al-Jinan*, and translating the Arabic hadiths of Molana in his *Mathnavi Sharif*, *On the Waves of the Nile* (the life of Moses according to the Quran and Torah), and more.

Barsaqi, Sarpuhi (1939 CE), daughter of Garnik and Mrs. Heriknaz, completed her primary education at Sharaf School in Arak, graduated from Irandokht High School, and joined the Ministry of Education in October 1960. This prominent lady worked as a teacher for 14 years, served as deputy for 4 years, and was the principal of Sharaf School for Armenians for 15 years, retiring in 1994. After retirement, she took on the responsibility of internal supervision, management, and teaching Armenian language courses at the Council of the Armenian Caliphate. This wise lady, in addition to teaching Armenian, also translated some Armenian texts into Persian (Zabihi, 2006: 311).

Bastani-Rad, Ali (1978 CE), born in Arak, completed his education at Sa'adat Primary School, Salehin Guidance School, and Shakraei High School. He later studied mechanical engineering at Arak Azad University. He holds two patents in

the field of data transmission for alerts and a calorimeter testing device for cooling and heating systems. He has received multiple awards from national invention and innovation festivals. He also served as the vice president of the Central Province Elite Society for three years and held managerial positions, including production manager at Al-Hadid Industrial Group and CEO and primary shareholder of Nargan-Sazeh-Rastak Company, which operates in the oil and gas industry.

Bagheri, Asadollah (1908-1968 CE), son of Jafarqoli, from Harankaleh in the Dalaei district (Khomein), was a painter who designed images of the Ahl al-Bayt (the Prophet's family) and events of Karbala, as well as the martyrdom of Imam Reza, on glass and in color. He also designed carpet patterns and performed the mercury gilding on mirrors. Some of his works can be found in the shrine of the village of Tahigh and in Mashhad-e Ardehal (Samii, 2003: 152).

Bagheri, Soghra (1937 CE), daughter of Fazlollah, born in Arak, completed her education in Arak and Tehran. By 1957, she had composed over three thousand verses of poetry and used the pen name "Azordeh." One example of her poetry is: "No one learned of my heart's pain / No one became acquainted with the secrets of my lament." (Mohtat, 1993: 9).

Bagheri, Fatemeh (1991 CE), daughter of Mahmoud and Mrs. Shamsi, born in Delijan, completed her primary education at Horiat School in Isfahan, followed by guidance and high school in Bandar Abbas, and graduated with a diploma in humanities. During her time in guidance school, she joined the school's literary group, and although she studied accounting at university, she presented research articles in the field of humanities. She participated in various domestic and international humanities conferences, one of the most prominent being in psychology of colors at a conference in Rostock University, Germany. She concurrently wrote and conducted workshops on article writing for children and adolescents. Her work was widely published in local newspapers such as *Vaghaye-ye Ostan*, *Mahnameh-e Mahalat Che Khabar?*, and *Asr-e Taleghi-ye Delijan*. In teaching, she was recognized as a model teacher in Delijan in third-grade elementary and as one of the top educators in educational and cultural activities. She has authored two books: *Safar-haye Shapari va Parpari* and *Safar be Sarzamin-e Roya* and has a master's degree in auditing from Shahab Danesh University in Qom. She is also a member of the Islamic Council of Dodehk Village (Delijan).

Bagheri, Kobra (1891-1976 CE), daughter of Abdulhossein Mirza and Mrs. Khadijeh, was born in Arak and attended the Maktabkhaneh (traditional school), where she became acquainted with the Quran,

Persian, and mathematics. In 1922, when the first girls' school was established in Arak, the Department of Education officially invited her to collaborate, although her husband initially opposed it. However, after several negotiations, her husband gave his consent, and Mrs. Bagheri began working as the first official female teacher in the province of Arak. She taught at the Doshizgan, Anvari, and Azimi Schools (Zabihi, 2006: 318).

Bagheri, Mohammad-Nabi (1925 CE), from Karkan (Khandab), son of Ibrahim, was involved in agriculture in his youth while also dedicating himself to learning Quranic sciences under his father. In 1970, he entered the literary and cultural circles by publishing a poem in the *Maktab-e Islam* journal. He was selected as the exemplary poet of his village, and his poetry collection, titled *Viraneh-ye Del* (Ruins of the Heart), was published (Majdi, 2005: 179).

Bagheri-Araki, Fakhruddin (1902-1941 CE), son of Jalaluddin Bagheri-Araki and grandson of Agha Hashem Karharudi, completed his preliminary education in Arak before moving to Qom to study under Hajj Sheikh Abdul Karim Haeri. He worked for seven years in the Tehran Agricultural Department. This poet, who used the pen name "Tolou'i," passed away at the age of 38 due to tuberculosis (Mohtat, 1993: 166).

Bagheri-Savji, Mahmoud (14th century), nicknamed Chaqar, from the village of Qarlogh (Saveh), was a retired police officer and a poet with a flair for both Persian and Turkish poetry. He was also skilled in the art of calligraphy (Fakharyan, 2017: 150).

Bagheri-Maki, Kamal (1858–1910), son of Hashem Iraqi and grandson of Agha Seyed Mohammad Bagher, was a religious scholar and one of the jurists and intellectuals of the city of Arak (Sediq, 1993: 36).

Balasanyan, Sonia (1942), a prominent Armenian painter, completed her primary education in Arak and graduated with a bachelor’s degree from the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in the United States. In 1971, she pursued free studies at the Museum of Fine Arts in New York. She has received ten awards from museums and universities in Philadelphia. Among her notable activities are founding the Center for Experimental Arts in Armenia and organizing more than 20 exhibitions in various cities, including Zeravan and Saman Galleries in Tehran, Exit Art in New York, Lotus Gallery in New York, Franklin Furnace in New York, Part Institute in Brooklyn, as well as biennials and group exhibitions in New York.

Bani, Behnam (1987), born in Tehran to parents from Gharqabad (Saveh), began his artistic career in music in 2013. From childhood, he showed a great interest in the arts and practiced music with his father, who played the accordion. During his teenage years, he professionally studied music under renowned masters such as Mohammad Nouri. At the age of 19, while attending university, he became acquainted with the Rojan music group and collaborated with them, a group that also included Mehdi Yaghmaei. Behnam Bani also acted in the film *Gasht-e Ershad 3*.

Bakhtiari, Pejman (1900–1974), son of Ali Morad Khan Mirpanj and Lady Alam Taj (Zhaleh), was a researcher, poet, and translator. His ancestral homeland, Dashtak, is located 85 kilometers from the center of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province, and his father was one of the military leaders of the Constitutional Revolution. During the reign of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah, his father migrated to Tehran to assume military positions and was awarded the title of Mirpanj (Brigadier General). Pejman's mother was also a poet and a descendant of Mirza Abolghasem Qaem Maqam Farahani. He attended a local traditional school in Dashtak before continuing his education at the French Saint-Louis School in Tehran, where he became acquainted with French language and literature. Initially raised under his father's care, Pejman came under the guardianship of Ali Qoli Khan and Jafar Qoli Khan after his father's death. At the age of 27, he returned to Arak to live with his mother until her passing. Pejman was a contemporary poet who maintained a traditional style while experimenting with innovation. His deep admiration for classical literature inspired him to edit the Divan of Hafez, an endeavor that reflected his unique perspective and annotations on Hafez's poetry. This work holds a significant position in Hafez studies. Pejman left behind numerous works in both prose and poetry (Sediq, 1993: 86).

Bakhshandeh, Rezvan (1969), born in Arak to Mohammad Hossein, pursued calligraphy due to her innate talent during her late high school years. She studied under masters such as Rezvani Fard, Abdolrezaei, and Gholamreza Mahrooyi. In 1993, she earned a certificate of excellence in Nastaliq and Thuluth scripts and completed the advanced course in Naskh script under Abdolrezaei (Pirhadi, 2013: 54).

Bakhshi, Ali (1952), born in Mahmoudabad (Saveh), excelled in elementary and high school, graduating as a top student. In 1974, he was admitted to the University of Tehran to study English language and literature. During his university years, he published the books *My Friend Neso* and *The Heartless Enemy*. After graduating with honors, he joined the Ministry of Education in Mahallat. In 1997, he earned a master's degree in General Linguistics from the University of Isfahan. His achievements include winning a national essay competition at the University of Isfahan (1991), being named the province's top researcher (1995), and receiving recognition as the exemplary writer of Mahallat County (2013). Bakhshi's literary contributions include biographies of global literary figures and six volumes of *The Nobel Peace Prize and Its Notable Winners* (Bakhshi, 2016: 1017).

Badaie-Negar, Mehdi (1862–1941), son of Seyed Mostafa (Vakil-Al-Askar Tafreshi) and known by the pen name "Mokhles," was a cultured individual and an employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, holding the title of deputy minister. In 1883, he was given the title Badaie-Negar. His works include *The Disgrace of the Infidels in the Disputes of the Torah and the Gospel*, *Badaie Al-Ahkam in Islamic Jurisprudence*, *The Badaie Translation of Mahdaviyeh*, *The Translation of Badaie Al-Asrar*, *Badaie Al-Anwar on the Conditions of the Seventh Imam of the Infallibles*, and *Badaie Al-Hesab* (Sediq, 1993: 37).

Bedlisi, Sharaf Khan (1538–1603), also known as Sharaf al-Din, son of Shams al-Din, was born in Karharood (Arak). He was an Iranian writer and historian, and his book *Sharafnama* (The Comprehensive History of Kurdistan), written in Persian, is one of the primary sources about the Kurdish people. Political changes in Turkey prompted his father, Amir Shams al-Din, son of Sharaf al-Din, to migrate to central Iran. At the age of nine, Sharaf Khan entered the court of Shah Tahmasp I and served in various provinces of Iran for 20 years. In 1576, he was summoned to the capital and sent, along with 600 families from his tribe and family, on a mission to the Van region (present-day Turkey). The governor of Van, Khosrow Pasha, fled in fear of the delegation's arrival at Sultan Murad III's court. This allowed Sharaf Khan to secure hereditary rule over Bitlis and the Mush region.

Badi'i, Mahin (1964), daughter of Mirza Hassan and Bano Batoul, pursued her elementary education in Damghan and Neyshabur due to her father's occupation. She attended Parvin Etesami Middle School and completed high school at Tarbiat and Tazkiyeh schools in Arak. She earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Payam-e Noor University. Over three decades of artistic activity, she has achieved

numerous first-place awards and recognition in calligraphy, photography, filmmaking, woodcarving, mosaic art, sculpture, and engraving. She founded the first private art school in the province and the first women's woodworking school in the country, which gradually expanded to offer 28 professions. In this journey, she was accompanied by her artist husband, Master Amir Mansour Ahmadi. She was recognized as an exemplary cooperative entrepreneur and influencer and was honored as a veteran in woodcarving by the Academy of Arts of Iran and the Master Farshchian University. Mahin Badi'i also served as a board member of the Provincial Union of Artists and Craftspeople, as well as the Women's and Social Responsibility Commission of the Provincial Chamber of Cooperatives. Her works are displayed in the Provincial Handicrafts Museum, holy places, exhibitions, cultural centers, and science and technology parks.

Badi'i, Reza (1930–2011), born in Arak and a graduate of the College of Dramatic Arts in Tehran, was awarded a gold medal of honor by Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi for a documentary film he directed. Before emigrating to the United States, he produced ten documentaries in Iran, among which *Flood in Khuzestan* was selected by the Red Cross for global screening. In 1955, he was invited to the United States and, starting in the early 1960s, directed television films. Over six decades, he directed more than 430 television films and several feature films. Known as the "Godfather of American Television," he directed iconic series like *The Six Million Dollar Man* and received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Directors Guild of America for directing the most one-hour television series.

Baradari, Ruhollah (1955), from a family originally from Senjan (Arak), was born in Tehran and began his artistic career in 1975 with the Andisheh Theater Group. His first cinematic experience came in 1981 with the film *The Standard-Bearer*, directed by Shahriar Bahrani, where he worked as a producer, production manager, and actor. Holding a Grade 2 Artistic Certificate, he has contributed memorable works to professional cinema and war cinema, including *The Attack on H3* and *Prayer Rug of Fire*. He was also the executive producer of the series *Prophet Joseph*. His film *Bitter Dream*, which he produced in 2004, was showcased at the Directors' Fortnight section of the Cannes Film Festival, where it won the Young Critics Award and was nominated for the Golden Camera Award. Currently, he works in the private sector as an independent producer and managing director of Tooba Film.

Barari, Peyman (1971), from Arak, studied clinical psychology and began learning the tombak and santur at the age of six under his father's guidance. At thirteen, he chose the violin and piano as his primary instruments. His contributions to music include authoring the four-volume book *Forty Years of Pop*, the book *Echo*, translating and adapting Nick Manoloff's chord circle, and editing instructional books on guitar, violin, trumpet, drums, and saxophone. He has also composed and arranged albums such as *Wild Sorrow (Report)*, *Mehrbanoo*, and *Dream City*, collaborating with the Tehran Symphony Orchestra.

Barji, Ebrahim (1922–1986), son of Elhiyar and brother of Morshed Esmail, hailed from Arak. He worked for the Iranian Railways and served as a traditional sports leader in various zoorkhaneh (traditional Persian gyms), including Zoorkhaneh Gerdaan-e Niroumand and Zoorkhaneh Agha Mahmoud Nazemi (Mohtat, 1993: 305).

Barji, Esmail (1918–1959), son of Elhiyar, trained in Tehran's zoorkhaneh and later returned to Arak, where he played the drum at Zoorkhaneh Gerdaan-e Niroumand under the supervision of Seyed Mohammad Ali Hazaavehei. A renowned morshed (traditional sports leader), he was admired for his melodious voice and skilled drumming (Mohtat, 1993: 305).

Barji, Davood (1968), son of Hassan and Bano Handom, was born in Arak. His passion for art was nurtured by his mother, an artisan and carpet weaver. In 1989, he began training in design and painting under Master Rezaei, known as Agha Morad, and later apprenticed under Master Ebrahimi, a renowned painter. Today, he is one of the leading carpet design masters, actively involved in both professional work and teaching students. Despite having trained numerous artists, he believes, "I teach less and learn more. Art is love, and an artist is a lover. The level and extent depend on the artist themselves."

Barzabadi-Farahani, Ebrahim (1941), from the village of Barzabad (Farahan), completed his primary education at Saeb School in Barzabad and Bihaghi School in Shahabad, Farahan. He graduated high school at Mohammad Ali Foroughi High School in Tehran. Ebrahim later pursued a master's degree in physics at the University of Tehran and, in 1967, joined the newly established Sharif University of Technology as an assistant. A year later, he secured a scholarship to Italy and earned a Ph.D. in nuclear physics from the University of Padua. He became a faculty member at the University of Isfahan. In 1974, he went to England, where he earned a Ph.D. in electronics from the University of Southampton. Ebrahim

retired from the University of Isfahan in 2006. An esteemed professor, he authored and translated five books on electricity and physics and published over twenty scientific articles (Azizabadi, 2023: 29).

Barzabadi-Farahani, Abolhassan (11th century AH/17th century AD), a poet of the Safavid era, was a scholar and a man of letters in the 11th century. He was proficient in rational and traditional sciences, mathematics, astronomy, and celestial studies. He also served as a teacher of philosophy, theology, and literary techniques.

Barzabadi-Farahani, Jafar (11th century AH/17th century AD), the father of Jalaluddin Farahani, was also a poet during the Safavid era (Sediq, 1993: 58).

Barzabadi-Farahani, Seyyed Jalaluddin Ali (8th century AH/14th century AD), the son of Jafar, was famously known as "Jalal Jafari." He was a poet renowned for composing eulogies during the 7th and 8th centuries AH. The title "Jafari Tayyari," which he occasionally used, indicates his lineage to the Talibian family (descendants of Jafar al-Tayyar). This mystic, active during the reign of Shah Abbas I, composed a thousand-line response to Nezami's "Makhzan al-Asrar" (The Treasury of Mysteries). Apart from being a poet, Jalal was an accomplished calligrapher with mastery over various scripts (Sediq, 1993: 55).

Barzabadi-Farahani, Mojtaba (Born 1947), the son of Mohammad-Hossein and Lady Masoumeh, completed his elementary education up to fourth grade in the village of Barzabad, fifth grade in Jalalabad, and sixth grade in Shahabad before moving to Tehran, where he graduated from Tehran's Elmiyeh School. Holding a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran, he is a distinguished researcher and the author of over 80 works ranging from single-volume to seven-volume publications. He holds narrating permissions from Ayatollahs Subhani, Sanei, and Mousavi Ardabili. Some of his works include *Yalda and Shab-e Cheleh from the Beginning to Today*, *The Life and Thoughts of Amir Kabir*, *The Festivals of Tirgan*, *The Water-Splashing Festivities of Early Summer from the Beginning to Today*, *Chaharshanbe Suri from the Beginning to Today*, *The Encyclopedia of Iranian Guilds: Training and Necessary Knowledge for Guild Members Based on Guidelines for Educational Courses on Islamic Law...*, and the critical edition of *The Divan of Abu Turab Beg Fergati Anjedani Farahani, the Great Poet of the 11th Century AH*. Dr. Barzabadi is currently compiling the *Encyclopedia of Markazi Province*, which is expected to consist of at least twelve volumes.

Barandegan, Kiomars (1948–2013), the son of Naqi, began collaborating with Russian experts in 1969 at the initial stage of establishing the Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company. This distinguished entrepreneur later co-founded the Kara Welding and Cutting Industries Company in 1989 with Mansour Assar and Asadollah Mirzaei. With over three decades of experience in the field of welding and cutting, the company has excelled in designing, producing, and manufacturing a wide variety of welding and cutting machinery and related workshop equipment. It holds significant market share, adheres to international certifications and standards, and employs over 300 staff, including experienced engineers. The company boasts research and development units, well-equipped workshops, production control laboratories, 11,000 square meters of covered facilities, 15 production lines, and a total land area of over three hectares. It is recognized as the largest manufacturer of welding machines, cutting equipment, and welding automation in Iran and the Middle East.

Boron, Melika (Born 1997), a champion and member of Iran's national canoe polo team, holds an associate degree in graphic design and a bachelor's degree in physical education from Arak University. She started playing canoe polo at the age of 10 and joined the national team at 15. Her mother is from Isfahan, and her father is from Khuzestan, though the family resides in Arak. She recounts that her family moved to Arak when she was six months old due to her father's work. She grew up in the city and proudly identifies as an Araki, expressing great affection for her hometown.

Bazhchalouei-Kamijani, Musa (Documented in 1829), the son of Mohammad, was a student of Seyyed Eshaq Darayi-Boroujerdi. In addition to his religious studies, he transcribed a copy of the book *Qate'at al-Mara fi Tahqiq Mujarrad al-Ida'a* by Mirza Mohammad ibn Ali, as a scribe under the instruction of his teacher. The manuscript was completed in December 1829. He is possibly the father of Shahabuddin Mohammad ibn Musa Kamijani.

Bozorgmehr, Manouchehr (1910–1986), the son of Dr. Yousef Khan Tafreshi (Alim al-Saltaneh), completed his primary and secondary education at the American School of Tehran. He studied Persian and Arabic literature, spent two years at the School of Law, and earned a degree in law from the University of Birmingham in England. Upon returning to Iran, he initially worked at the Ministry of Education, later serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Insurance Company, the Railway Company, and the Oil Company in both Abadan and Tehran. He held positions

such as legal advisor to the Oil Company and head of the Legal Department of the Iran-England Oil Consortium. He also taught philosophical texts in English, modern logic, and analytical philosophy at Tehran University for many years. A scholar and philosopher, he was a pioneer in translating philosophical texts and a key figure in introducing Western philosophical thought to Iranians. Morteza Motahhari held weekly sessions on comparative philosophy at his residence. His major works include *Theoretical Philosophy*, *The History of Philosophy*, *Issues and Theories in Philosophy*, *Analytical Logic and Philosophy*, *The Philosophy of Popper*, *Language of Truth*, *Logic of Empiricist Philosophers in England*, *What Is Philosophy?*, *Our Knowledge of the External World*, *Treatise on Governance*, *Three Dialogues*, and more (Heidari, 2020: 29).

Bozorgmehr, Yousef (1877–1949), titled "Alim al-Saltaneh," was the son of Mirza Abdullah, also known as Mirza Baba (Hafez al-Sehha). He completed his early education at a local school in Tafresh and under his father's guidance. Later, he pursued medical studies at the Dar al-Fonoon School while working under the mentorship of Mirza Abolhassan Khan Bahrami (Tabib). Specializing in ophthalmology, Bozorgmehr completed his medical training in France. Upon returning to Iran, he served initially in the Ministry of War and later in the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury. He was employed at the Public Health Council (Ministry of Health) and held positions such as Director of the Technical Department of Vaccination, Deputy Director of Public Health, and General Director of the Ministry of Health. Bozorgmehr played a pivotal role in the establishment of Tehran's Vaziri Hospital, Khorramshahr Hospital, and hospitals in northern Iran (Heidari, 2020: 30).

Bastak, Tarabalī (died 1865), the son of Karbalaei Heydar, is buried in the cemetery of Robat Arjmand village in Khomein. The carvings on his gravestone suggest he was a military figure and a warrior leader of his time (Sami'i, 2003: 166).

Bashaq, Amirhossein (1923–2020), the son of Gholamshah, was born in the village of Bavaki, Aligudarz. He began attending a local school at the age of four and, in 1933, enrolled at Majidi Primary School in Arak. In 1935, during his sixth year of primary school, he discovered his poetic talent. After composing his first poems, he was encouraged by the late Amiri, the school principal, and his teacher, Dr. Khazaeli. After completing primary school, Bashaq returned to Aligudarz. Following a two-year hiatus, he enrolled in Aligudarz's three-class secondary school in 1938 and graduated in 1941. In 1944, he returned to Arak and spent several months near

Pahlavi High School. A fortunate encounter and a suggestion by the then-physical education teacher, Abolghasem Kashani, led him to play the role of Khayyam in a school play. This event marked his return to academic life. From 1980 onward, Bashaq dedicated his time to cultural and social activities, overseeing programs for the Qaem Maqam Association (Majdi, 2005: 51).

Bashiri, Seyyed Mostafa (1937), the son of Seyyed Ali and Zahra, completed his education in Saveh. After receiving his diploma in 1954, he began working as a teacher for the Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry of Education). Upon retiring in September 1994, he composed the following: *"Yesterday, as I stepped on this path, I endured forty years of sorrow in this wilderness. Those who learned from my writings, Today, they signed their names under mine."* This talented poet continued to serve in the administrative and cultural departments of the Islamic Azad University of Saveh for 15 years post-retirement. He remains an active poet, with his works published in two volumes titled *Shab Aviz* (Night Pendant).

Bashiri, Seyyed Mozaffar (1940–2016), a native of Saveh, was skilled in music and played the violin. He was a member of the "Golha Orchestra" and collaborated with renowned singers such as Golpa, Khansari, and Zand Vakili, among others.

Bashiri-Saveji, Mohammadreza (1959), the son of Akbar, completed his primary, secondary, and high school education in Saveh and pursued higher education in Tehran. He was also a student of Ayatollah Shariatmadar. His poetry is characterized by innovation, and as a retired literature teacher, he has contributed significantly to local culture. Bashiri-Saveji has also practiced traditional sports and is known for his chivalrous spirit. In addition to his poetic talents, he is renowned for his local poetry in Saveh, with the popular piece *Shir-e Dadjon* (*Brother John's Lament*) being widely recited and cherished among the people of Saveh (Fakharian, 2017: 154).

Basiratnejad, Ali (1950), the son of Aqa Ali and Kokab, was born in the village of Arkuvin, near Arak. In 1964, he began learning traditional stucco carving under the tutelage of masters such as Asadollah and Gholam Ghazvini, Abbas Yekeh, Shahvandi, and Akbar Torkeh. Due to his extraordinary talent in floral and ornamental stucco work, he became a distinguished master in the field. His notable works include stucco carving and restoration projects on personal residences and historic buildings, such as the Golestan Palace, Mellat Palace, Sa'dabad Palace, Niavaran Palace, Sahibqaranieh Palace, the Islamic Center of Hamburg, Quranic stucco and muqarnas in the Hussainiya of the Nesa Arabs, and Quranic stucco in

the Hussainiya of Iraqi residents in Iran. His projects also extended abroad, including stucco work for the Ministry of Roads in Syria, the restoration of Borjomi Palace in Georgia, the Professor Hesabi Museum, and Mahmoud Vaziri's house. In addition to his artistic achievements, he has conducted training programs in traditional stucco carving, contributing significantly to the preservation of this art form.

Bathaei, Seyyed Ahmad (1931–1970), the son of Seyyed Mostafa, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown of Arak and pursued higher studies at the Daneshsaray-e Ali (Advanced Teacher Training Institute) in Tehran. Initially, he began a career in teaching before venturing into writing and translation. He also served as the editor of *Payk-e Mo'allem* (*Teacher's Courier*) and later *Payk-e Nojavan* (*Youth Courier*). Additionally, he was a member of the editorial board for the Persian Encyclopedia. His translated works include *The First Days of the World*, *The First People of the World*, *The Black Fighter*, and *Lessons from History* by Will Durant (Sadegh, 1993: 37).

Baghdadi-Saveji, Mohammad (century unknown), the son of Abdullah, was a figure of renown and a narrator from Saveh. Known for his wisdom, gallantry, and expertise in poetry, proverbs, and anecdotes, he held a prominent position in his society (Fakharian, 2017: 822).

Baghaei-Ashtiani, Mohammad Baqer (lived in 1679), the son of Abdulhadi, was a scholar and calligrapher of the Safavid era. He transcribed *Vajizeh* by Allama Majlesi in the Naskh script in 1679 (Hazrati, 2003: 309).

Baghaei-Tafreshi, Mir Abolbaqa (1571), was a poet and scholar from Tafresh in the 10th century of the Islamic calendar. He authored *Tazkerat Abolbaqa*, a biographical compendium, and was a poet of the Safavid period during Shah Abbas's reign. According to Sadeghi, the librarian, he was "a cheerful and sociable man, honest and free of duplicity in his dealings with others" (Sadegh, 1993: 38).

Balur, Taghi (1861–1947), the son of Mirza Hossein and Banu Zahra, a native of Tafresh, was titled *Zia al-Shokor* and *Mostashar A'zam*, and commonly known as *Hakim Syri*. He was a learned and knowledgeable figure, a capable secretary, and a poet with the pen names *Danesh* and *Zia*, having written over 100,000 verses. This accomplished calligrapher also collected many artistic works and books. Initially, he served as the chief clerk and secretary in the administration of Mirza Yousef (Mostofi-al-Mamalek), Zol-al-Sultan, Mirza Ali Asghar Khan (Amin-al-Sultan), and Abolqasem Khan Nasir-al-Mulk. After his uncle's death, he was granted the

title *Zia al-Shokor*. Besides his expertise in literature, he possessed vast knowledge of the intricacies of music, and many of his musical compositions are still preserved. He served for a time as the Deputy Governor of Rasht and was later appointed to positions as the head of the cabinet, judiciary, municipal affairs, and waqf (endowments) in Fars province. By the order of Mozafar al-Din Shah, he transcribed the Constitution of the Constitutional Revolution, and he received a first-class medal during the reign of Ahmad Shah and the Pahlavi era in recognition of his cultural and scientific contributions. Some of his works include *Divan of a Thousand Ghazals, Odes, and Couplets*, *Divan Hakim Syri* (three volumes), *Bahr-e Moheet* (twelve volumes), *Tazkera-ye Noun Val-Qalam* (three volumes), *Masnavi-ye Exir-e A'zam* (four volumes), *Nushin-e-Ravan*, *Bayan-e-Haghighat*, *Tazkera-ye Ash-Keshkian*, and *Tazkera-ye Sadr-e Azam* (Heidari, 2020: 32).

Balur, Habibollah (1913–1982), the son of Morshed Rahim Naqqal Tafreshi (grandson of Mirza Hossein Vazir-Tafreshi), was a wrestler, coach, sports administrator, poet, writer, artist, and cinema actor, often referred to as the father and founder of modern wrestling in Iran. He led the Iranian national wrestling team to victory at the 1961 World Wrestling Championship in Yokohama, Japan. He also served as the president of the Wrestling Federation of Iran. After retiring from wrestling, he entered cinema at the request of Mohammad Ali Fardin and acted in 22 films. Additionally, he wrote articles for magazines such as *Niru* and *Rasti*, focusing on sports and its role in society. As a writer and poet, he composed over 100 stories about the lives of heroes and athletes, wrote his memoirs starting from December 19, 1953, and collected his poetry under the pen name *Balur*. He also authored the book *Band o Fan dar Koushti* (*Hold and Technique in Wrestling*) (Heidari, 2020: 31).

Balki-Far, Abbas (1924–2000), the son of Reza Ali, born in Tafresh, was one of the most skillful *Gavkhani* (traditional Persian coffeehouse-style) painters of his time. He began his artistic education at the age of eight under the guidance of Master Hossein Qollor, and after ten years, he began painting independently. He was also skilled in architectural decoration and the artistic design of buildings. His works are preserved in various museums across the country, including the famous painting of *Sohrab's death by Rostam* and the *Battle of Khaybar* at the Sa'dabad Cultural Complex (Heidari, 2020: 52).

Bani-Ka'b, Fatemeh (1957), the daughter of Hamid and Banu Azra, was born in Khorramshahr and received her early education at Hafez Primary School and Parvin Etesami High School. She married in 1976 and moved to Arak, where she began working at the Central Province Governor's Office in 1978. This philanthropist and social activist retired to Chabahar Free Zone for six years, where she completed both her undergraduate and graduate studies at the International University of Chabahar. She established the Ma'edeh Foundation for Girls to support orphaned and underprivileged women. In 2007, she returned to Arak and continued her work with elderly people. She is also an active member of the health philanthropists' group in the province and the author of the book *Edukation-e-Salamat-e-Sa'lamand* (*The Health Education of the Elderly*).

Bahadoralmolk, Seyed Mohammad Hossein (born 1906), a landowner from Kamareh (Khomein) and Mahallat, was a political activist during the Constitutional Revolution. He participated with the Bakhtiari militants in the defense of the Constitution during the siege of the Iranian Parliament by Mohammad Ali Shah Qajar. Bahadoralmolk had a long-standing friendship with Amir Mofakham Bakhtiari (Sami'i, 2003: 166).

Bahadori, Ali Akbar (1921–1979), son of Isa Khan, from Aqchekahriz (Khomejan), attended elementary and high school in Tehran before entering the Military Academy. He also completed his medical studies concurrently. Initially, he established Bahadori Clinic (People's Hospital on Pirouzi Street in Tehran) and later co-founded Qods Hospital in Arak with a medical team. He attracted skilled specialists from Tehran and other major cities to work at this hospital. In 1975, Bahadori was elected to the National Consultative Assembly from Arak. Shortly after the 1979 Revolution, he was imprisoned, and despite the efforts of his relatives and trusted figures, including Batool Bayat, the wife of General Nasser Majalli, the then head of the gendarmerie, to intercede on his behalf, Bahadori was executed in May 1979.

Bahadori, Isa (1905–1986), son of Mousa Khan, from the village of Aqchekahriz (Khomejan), after completing his basic education and learning carpet design, worked for a time as a carpet designer. He then moved to Tehran for further studies. At the Kamalolmolk School, he studied painting and design under Ismail Ashtiani. This prominent national artist took on the directorship of the newly founded Isfahan School of Fine Arts in 1936, where he worked for over 30 years and trained many students, including Abbas Ali Poursefa, Javad Rostam Shirazi, Mahmoud Farshchian, and Amir Hooshang Jazi Zadeh. Bahadori was an expert in the fundamentals of

Iranian and world art, combining elements of Islamic, Khatai, and other styles to create innovative and unique works with mystical, philosophical, and mythological themes. He is considered one of the greatest revivers of traditional Iranian arts and was a leading designer in contemporary carpet design. He received numerous awards, including the Medal of Art from the Iranian Goods Exhibition, the Medal of Appreciation, Scientific and Artistic Medals from the Ministry of Education, the Denver Diploma, the Gold Medal from the Brussels World Expo, and the Science and Art Medal from the French government (Mohtat, 1993: 33).

Bahadori-Bazchelooyi, Afsar (1946), daughter of Valiollah and Zahra, from Khomejan, completed her elementary education at Monavari School and secondary education at Parvin Etesami High School in Arak. In 1965, she graduated with honors and was admitted to the Faculty of Agriculture in Karaj. In 1969, she graduated with a degree in agricultural engineering and was employed by the Ministry of Agriculture. As the first female agricultural engineer in the province, she served as a plant protection officer, head of the plant protection department, and deputy head of Arak's agricultural office for four years. Engineer Bahadori has also conducted over ten research projects, published several scientific articles, and authored and translated three books in the field of agriculture (Zabihi, 2006: 321).

Bahrām, Mohammad Ibrahim (13th century), from Saveh, was a scholar of the 17th century. At the request of Abdullah Khan Khalaj, he wrote a book called *Usul Din va Ibadat* (Principles of Religion and Worship) and also authored *Manhaj al-Muhimmat* (The Method of Important Matters).

Bahrami, Abolhassan (1845–1904), son of Mirza Abdolwahab, completed his early education at the Tekhoran Maktabkhaneh in Tafresh, where he studied Arabic, astronomy, and medicine. At the age of 18, he moved to Tehran to continue his studies and joined the medical school of Dar al-Funun. At the age of 29, he became the first graduate of Dar al-Funun's medical department to receive a gold medal. Dr. Bahrami worked for a time in Iraq (Arak), and after returning to Iran, he was appointed as a professor at Dar al-Funun, where he also served as the physician of the royal guard. He played a key role in controlling the plague in Rasht, writing a treatise on it, which he submitted to the Central Health Assembly, becoming a member of that assembly. He was also honored with the title "Khan" for his services. Dr. Bahrami was sent to France for further study of anatomy and surgery, and upon returning to Iran, he became the director of the state hospital and was awarded the highest supervisory rank. Among his major works are *Tashrih*

Fiziologi, *Therapeutic Pathology Surgery*, *Important Health Issues*, *Matalib al-Tibb Nasiri*, and *Kohali* (Heydari, 2020: 41).

Bahrami, Abolghasem (1893–1950): Son of Dr. Abolhassan Khan Bahrami-Tafreshi, he completed his primary and secondary education and studied medicine at Dar al-Funun. He later taught at the same institution as well as at Dar al-Moallemin. In 1921, Dr. Bahrami was appointed as the director of the Pasteur Institute and the head of the Plant and Animal Pest Control and Quarantine Organization. He was also elected as the head of the Ministry of Health's General Department of Public Health in 1939. Known as the father of microbiology in Iran, he continued his research and scientific activities in bacteriology and microbiology after returning to the Pasteur Institute as its first director (Heidari, 2020: 35).

Bahrami, Ahmad (1835–1904): Titled Emad al-Mamalek, he was the son of Mirza Abdolvahab and Lady Fatemeh. At the age of 26, he moved from Tafresh to Tehran and became the first member of the Bahrami family to join the government. He worked as an accountant and scribe in the office of Mohammad Rahim Khan Ala al-Dowleh and later served as the deputy of Ala al-Dowleh, the governor of Zanjan, Khuzestan, and Araq-e Ajam. Known for his philanthropy, he managed all affairs of Ala al-Dowleh's office. Mirza Mahmoud Khan Ehtesham al-Saltaneh, the son of Ala al-Dowleh, granted him the title of Emad al-Mamaleki, which was inherited by his eldest son, Mirza Ismail Khan Bahrami, after his death (Heidari, 2020: 39).

Bahrami, Ahmad (1961–): Born in the village of Ghale Tin in Nobaran (Saveh), he was the son of Mohammad Ismail and Lady Ghomar Sultan. He completed his primary education at Ghale Tin Elementary School and his secondary education in Nobaran, Saveh. He obtained his diploma from Dr. Hashtroudi High School in Tehran and then moved to Germany. He attended Hamburg University for college and pursued his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees at Kaiserslautern University. Since 2007, he has been working in the pharmaceutical industry. Dr. Bahrami is currently one of the prominent managers at Boehringer Ingelheim, the second-largest pharmaceutical company in Germany.

Bahrami, Ismail (1867–1947): Son of Mirza Ahmad Mostowfi Tafreshi (Emad al-Mamalek), he inherited the title of Emad al-Mamalek (the Second) after his father's death. He served as the secretary of Mahmoud Khan Ehtesham al-Saltaneh, the brother of Ala al-Dowleh, in Zanjan and later as the deputy of Habibollah

Moqar al-Saltaneh, the governor of Saveh. He also worked as the chief of staff for Nosrat al-Dowleh Farmanfarma, the governor of Kerman, and as an advisor to Hossein Pasha Khan Amir Bahador, the head of the royal guard. This philanthropic politician, known for his piety, trustworthiness, and excellent calligraphy, donated his father's historic house in the Tarkhoran neighborhood of Tafresh to the Ministry of Education. Today, it is known as the Ismail Bahrami School (Heidari, 2020: 36).

Bahrami, Taghi (1898–1971): Son of Dr. Alireza Khan Tafreshi (Mohtazeb al-Saltaneh) and Lady Azra, he completed his primary and secondary education and then went to Friedrich Wilhelm University in Germany to pursue higher studies. He became the first Iranian to earn a doctorate in agriculture. Upon returning to Iran, he served as the director of the Tehran Estates Administration and later as the head of the Agricultural Institutions under the General Department of Agriculture and Forestry. He was subsequently elected as the dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Tehran. Dr. Taghi Bahrami was one of the first professors at the Higher School of Agriculture (Faculty of Agriculture) and published the *Journal of Agriculture*. He later launched the *Water and Soil Journal* and authored the first book on agriculture in Iran. He was also the first to write a book on pistachios. Dr. Bahrami is recognized as one of the most prolific researchers and writers in the field of agriculture in Iran's history and is known as the father of agricultural research, animal genetics, and crop improvement in Iran. He left behind more than seventeen books, including *General Animal Husbandry*, *The History of Agriculture in Iran*, *Evaluation of Horticulture and General and Specific Agriculture*, *Agricultural Geography*, *Rural Culture*, and the *Encyclopedia of Agriculture* (Heidari, 2020: 45).

Bahrami, Hossein (1886–1940): Son of Mirza Ali Khan and Lady Zahra, he completed his primary education in Tafresh and then moved to Tehran, where he finished his secondary education and studied medicine at Dar al-Funun. He was employed as the chief physician of the Third Regiment in the Ministry of War and later appointed as the physician of the Royal Guard. He also served as the physician for the Ministry of Post and Telegraph and was granted the title of Ehya al-Saltaneh. Other positions he held include the head of the General Department of Public Health, representative of Zanjan in the fifth session of the National Consultative Assembly, representative of Khorramabad in the ninth session of the National Consultative Assembly, and head of the General Department of Statistics and Civil Registration (Heidari, 2020: 46).

Bahrami, Hossein (1908–1983): Son of Abbas Khan, he was a prominent and philanthropic figure from Komareh and the head of the Rastakhiz Party in Khomein. His contributions include the construction of two shopping centers named Bahrami in Khomein in 1963, the building of a public bath, the establishment of an ice factory, and the creation of a transportation company. Following the 1979 Revolution, he faced hostility and endured significant hardships (Sami'i, 2003: 179).

Bahrami, Sadegh (1909–1987 CE), son of Mirza Ebrahim and grandson of Mirza Ahmad Emadolmolk Tafreshi, completed his education at Sharaf Mozaffari School and Dar al-Funun, and graduated from the Tehran Acting School. He began his artistic career with the film *Shikar-e Khaneghi* (Home Hunt) in cinema and started working in radio as an actor in radio dramas. For many years, he was responsible for directing the *Dastan-e Shab* (Night Story) program on Iranian radio. He acted in around thirty plays and theatrical performances and also wrote screenplays for the films *Mostashar-e Jazireh* (The Island Advisor) and *Shab-ha-ye Tehran* (Nights of Tehran). This filmmaker also acted in works such as *Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar*, *Hamsar* (Spouse), *Mazahem* (The Intruder), *Zanburak* (The Wasp), *Asrar-e Ganj* (Secrets of the Treasure), and more. As a director, he has films like *Shabaji Khanom* and *Khanom Behloul Baraye To* (Mrs. Behloul for You) to his credit (Heydari, 2020: 37).

Bahrami, Abdollah (1888–1968 CE), a native of Tafresh, son of Mirza Esmail and grandson of Mirza Ahmad Emadolmolk, completed his primary education at Dabestan (Eftetahieh, Sharaf, Motahari, and Tarbiat) and his secondary education at the French Alliance School, the German School, and Dar al-Funun. After mastering French, German, and English, he went to Europe to continue his studies and obtained a doctorate in law from the University of Strasbourg, France. He began his administrative and teaching career at the German School while also engaging in writing and translating various books. This politician, writer, and translator served as the Deputy Chief of Police in Iran, the Chief of Police in Gilan and Azerbaijan, and was the founder and first head of Iran's Security Organization. He also held positions such as Governor of Khoy and Qaradagh, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, Deputy Minister of Finance, Deputy Minister of Justice, Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iran to Belgium. Some of his written works include *Khaterat-e Abdollah Bahrami* (Memoirs of Abdollah Bahrami), *Az Tehran ta New York* (From Tehran to New York), *Sargozasht-e Haji Morad* (The Story of Haji Morad), *Bicharegan* (The Wretched), *Sharh-e Hal-e*

Pir Kropotkin (Biography of Pyotr Kropotkin), and *Iran-e Makhuf* (The Horrifying Iran) (Heydari, 2020: 44).

Bahrami, Ali (1919–2009 CE), son of Fazlollah and grandson of Mirza Esmail Emadolmolk Tafreshi, completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran. Fluent in French, he studied law at the University of Grenoble in Belgium and worked at the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labor, where he was involved in reviewing and translating international laws. He was later appointed as the Minister of Labor in the cabinet of Sharif-Emami. He also served as Iran's representative at the Geneva Conference, and his speech defending Iran's oil interests at the Hague Court during Mosaddegh's era is one of his notable achievements. After returning from Geneva, he taught at the University of Tehran and, after three years of teaching, was appointed as Iran's Ambassador to China. He also served as the Head of Market Pricing at the National Iranian Oil Company. His writings include *Dar Jostoju-ye Ensaniyat va Edalat* (In Search of Humanity and Justice) and *Gerdab-e Tariki* (The Whirlpool of Darkness) (Heydari, 2020: 34).

Bahrami, Alireza (1866–1941 CE), son of Dr. Abolhasan Khan and Lady Fatemeh, after completing his preliminary education in Tafresh, moved to Tehran and graduated from Dar al-Funun under the guidance of Dr. Rathold, a French instructor. He studied ophthalmology at the University of Paris. He was well-versed in psychology and philosophy and fluent in French and English. He served as the head of the Women's and Children's Hospital from its establishment until 1926 and simultaneously supervised the ophthalmology and medical departments of the Tehran Hospital. In 1929, as the Deputy Mayor, he was appointed as the first head of the Municipal Sanitation Department. It was he who, in 1935, proposed changing the name of the municipality from *Baladiyeh* to *Shahrdari* and renamed the Sanitation Department to the Department of Public Services. He authored the book *Majma al-Adviyeh Naseri* and, due to his expertise in ophthalmology, was given the title *Mohtazeb al-Saltaneh* (Heydari, 2020: 43).

Bahrami, Farajollah (1882–1951 CE), son of Mirza Ali Khan and Lady Zahra, completed his primary education in Tafresh and his secondary education at Dar al-Funun, the French Alliance School, and the German School. He was then employed by the Ministry of War and, during the 1921 coup, became the head of the Ministry of War's cabinet. He was later appointed as the Chief of Staff of Reza Shah and given the title *Dabir-e A'zam* (Grand Secretary). He was passionate

about literature, art, and music, a skilled writer, and fluent in Arabic, French, and German. He published the magazine *Qoshun* (Army) and wrote for the newspaper *Shafaq* under the pseudonym *F. Barzegar*. His works include the book *Simay-e Tarikhi, Ejtemai va Farhangi-ye Mashhad* (The Historical, Social, and Cultural Portrait of Mashhad) and two travelogues about Khuzestan and Mazandaran, written under Reza Shah's name. During his tenure as the governor of Fars, he restored the Hafez Tomb in Shiraz, and as the governor of Khorasan, he organized the Ferdowsi Millennium Celebration, inaugurated the new Ferdowsi Tomb, and carried out numerous other cultural and developmental projects in Khorasan. He also served as the representative of Tabriz in the National Assembly, Minister of Post and Telegraph, Minister of Interior, and Governor of Kermanshah (Heydari, 2020: 42).

Bahrami, Fazlollah (1894–1961 CE), son of Mirza Esmail and grandson of Mirza Ahmad (Emadolmolk), a native of Tarkhoran, Tafresh, studied at Sharaf, Tarbiat, the French Alliance School, and the German School. He continued his studies in Europe in the field of law and, after joining the police force, attained the rank of colonel. He held various positions, including ministerial, gubernatorial, and mayoral roles, before retiring. He was a serious, hardworking, and capable man who knew several foreign languages and was the managing editor of the *Police Iran* magazine. He served as the Minister of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone in Soheili's cabinet, Minister of Interior in Ahmad Qavam's cabinet, Governor (of Kerman, Fars, Isfahan, Khuzestan, and Khorasan), Mayor of Tehran, Head of the National Prisons Administration, Head of the Inspection and Political Bureau of the National Police, and Head of the National Statistics and Civil Registration Office (Heydari, 2020: 48).

Bahrami, Mohammad (born 1926), a native of Tafresh, pursued fine arts under the guidance of masters of Iranian national and traditional painting. He graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts and later completed a photography course at the New York Institute of Photography with top honors. In 1946, he established his first studio, named "Arc," one of Iran's earliest graphic design studios, in collaboration with his student Javad Hatef on Lalehzar Street in Tehran. He was also the founder of Iran's first painting gallery.

Bahrami, Mahmoud (1879–1954), known as Monshi-Bashi, was the son of Mirza Ahmad Tafreshi (Emad al-Mamalek) and Banu Setareh. After completing his education, he joined the administrative office of the police force and served for years as the secretary to Reza Shah. He also briefly held the position of Deputy Minister of

Justice. Bahrami was known for his philanthropy and honorable service. Since he never married and had no children, he dedicated two plots of land in Qasemabad (now Tehran No) to the construction of a hospital for children. After his passing, his brother, Colonel Yousef Khan Bahrami, head of the Tehran Criminal Investigation Department, completed the construction of Bahrami Children's Hospital in 1955 and donated it to the University of Tehran. Since then, the hospital has contributed to the training of the country's physicians and the treatment of children (Heidari, 2020: 40).

Bahrami, Mehdi (1904–1951), son of Dr. Abolhassan Khan Tafreshi, after completing his primary education, graduated from Dar al-Moallemin Markazi and worked for a time in the judiciary. However, due to his strong passion for Iranian history, he pursued a government scholarship to study archaeology and art at the University of Paris. He became the first Iranian to earn a doctorate in this field. Later, he moved to Germany to collaborate with the Islamic Art Department of the Berlin Museum. Upon returning to Iran, he taught archaeology and art history at the University of Tehran and was employed at the Islamic section of the National Museum of Iran. Proficient in English, German, and French, he also studied ancient Iranian languages under the German professor Ernst Herzfeld. As Iran's representative at the Congress of Orientalists in Istanbul, he organized exhibitions of Islamic Iranian art at the Sarnochi Gallery in Paris, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and in Boston, USA. Over sixty scholarly articles on archaeology, art, and pottery remain as his legacy. His academic works include *The History of Iranian Industries*, *A Guide to the Quran Treasury*, and *Portraiture in Recent Centuries' Painting* (Heidari, 2020: 38).

Bahrami, Mansour (born 1956), a professional tennis player residing in France, was born in Tehran to parents from Arak. He became familiar with tennis balls at the age of two. Due to a lack of proper equipment and rackets in the early years, he practiced tennis using a broom and a frying pan and never had a formal coach. He began serious training in tennis at the age of thirteen, and by fifteen, he was the Iranian junior champion. Alongside Moharram Khodai, he won the Asian Junior Doubles Championship. At sixteen, he joined Iran's senior national team for the Davis Cup. Bahrami's fame and popularity soared in 1993 when the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) launched the Champions Tour for players over 35. Competing alongside legends like Ilie Năstase, Björn Borg, and John McEnroe, he traveled worldwide, excelling in various tournaments. In 2000, he reached the world's top ranking in this category. Today, he plays exhibition matches.

Behrouz-Savojī, Zabih (1889–1971), son of Abolfazl, was one of the scholars of the Naseri era. He completed his education at Adab Primary School and the American High School and, in 1911, traveled to Cairo. After ten years of study in Cairo, he moved to England and continued his education at the University of Cambridge. At Cambridge, he served as an assistant to Professors Edward Browne and Reynold Nicholson. Upon returning to Iran, he began working at Dar al-Fonun and later managed the Officers' Club Library until the end of his life. Fluent in Arabic, French, English, and German, he was assigned by Reza Shah to find a solution for public literacy. This led him to research language and script, ultimately resulting in the creation of "Kodak Dabireh" (Children's Script). He later devised a special script for the hearing impaired and worked extensively on calendars and history. His books *The Astronomy of Zoroaster to Khayyam* and *The Royal Nowruz Calendar* explored the history of timekeeping. Among his many written works are *Chichak Alishah*, *The King of Iran and the Armenian Lady*, *On the Path of Mehr*, *Script and Culture*, and *The Royal Nowruz History* (Fakharyan, 2017: 158).

Behrouz-Vaziri-Savojī, Ghodsi (born 1946), daughter of Abolhassan Behrouz and niece of Zabih Behrouz, completed her education at Irandokht Primary School and Soraya High School in Saveh. Her passion for literature grew steadily, and after receiving her diploma, she completed a teacher training program in Arak and pursued a career in teaching. After retiring from education, she turned to composing modern poetry. This poet has published around 1,300 verses of her poetry under the title *Tolou* (Sunrise) (Fakharyan, 2017: 178).

Behrouzi-Nia, Hossein (born 1962), a native of Tafresh, is a renowned oud player and a graduate of the Conservatory of Music. He has performed in various European and American countries and has collaborated on the production of several music albums, including *The Silence of the Desert Night*, *The Scent of Nowruz*, *Journey to the Other Side*, *In the House of Solitude*, and *The Sun*.

Behzad, Abdolali (1950), son of Fathollah and Banoo Gohar, was born in Dezful and received his high school diploma from Abumuslim High School in Tehran. After obtaining a degree in Industrial Engineering from Sharif University, he moved to Arak and was employed at the Machinery Manufacturing Company. He was a board member and technical deputy of the first engineering and industrial design company in Arak (Iran Tarh), a founding member of the Applied Scientific Center of Arak Machinery Manufacturing, the founder of the first public relations and industrial communications in Markazi Province, and the first publisher of

industrial newsletters in Markazi Province. He was also a writer, translator, editor, and designer of over 13 books and the composer of the poetic collection *Chang va Chameh*. He served as a speaker, presenter, and organizer of dozens of industrial, commercial, and cultural conferences and gatherings, making him more recognized as an entrepreneur rather than a writer or poet.

Beheshti, Abolghasem (deceased in 1950), son of Molla Ali, was one of the old schoolmasters of Khomein, where Ayatollah Pasandideh and Aqa Nooruddin Hindi were among his students. In addition to being a schoolmaster, this religious scholar was also a bookbinder and calligrapher (Samiei, 2003: 975).

Beheshti, Karim (1916–1991), a native of Khomein, was the son of Abolghasem and Banoo Fatemeh. He received his primary education from his father, who was also the teacher of Imam Khomeini, before attending modern schools. After completing his secondary education in Arak, he migrated to Tehran, where he was employed in the private office of Dr. Mossadegh. After his military service, he was appointed to the Ministry of Finance. Beheshti, who had a talent for poetry, engaged in poetic exchanges with Mirza Asadollah Saberi, a contemporary eloquent poet. His poetry collection, which included elegies and *Mowloudiyeh* compositions dedicated to the Imams, was published during his lifetime (Samiei, 2003: 194).

Behnam, Rezaqoli (1887–1960), known as Etemad-ol-Soltan, was the son of Mirza Kazem and the grandson of Mirza Rezaqoli Tafreshi, the Minister of Tehran. His mother, Begom Jan, was the daughter of Mirza Taghi Zia-ol-Molk. After completing his preliminary education, he was employed by the National Consultative Assembly. For a period, he served as the head of personnel and records at the National Assembly and was later a member of the Office of Correspondence. Until 1949, he served as the chief of staff of the parliament. As a calligrapher, he was highly renowned in his time and followed the unique style of Amin-od-Dowleh, writing with great finesse and mastery (Heidari, 2020: 50).

Behnam, Isa (1906–1984), son of Mirza Ahmad Khan Tafreshi (Mostashar-ol-Soltan), was sent to France in 1929, where he earned a doctorate in archaeology. Upon returning to Iran, he began his collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Industry. He was the founder of the archaeology department at the University of Tehran and taught and conducted archaeological research there for 30 years. Additionally, he was one of the co-founders of the National Museum of Iran and contributed numerous scientific articles in French to international journals and conferences.

Some of his notable works include *The Guide to the National Museum of Iran*, *The Ancient Monuments of Pasargadae*, *Iranian Civilization before Recorded History*, *Iranian and Achaemenid Art*, and *Caravanserais of Iran* (Heidari, 2020: 48).

Boroghani-Farahani, Abolfazl (1964), son of Ali, completed his primary education at Borgqan Elementary School (Farahan) and attended middle and high school in Azizabad. After studying at a teacher training center, he became a teacher and taught in schools in Farahan. He later joined the Ministry of Education and pursued higher education, earning doctorates in philosophy and theology. His career highlights include serving as the CEO of Shahriar Cultural and Educational Institute in Tehran, the CEO of Fahim Afshar Pouya Cultural and Educational Institute, the CEO of Navid Danesh Cultural and Educational Institute, the director-in-chief of the international political and cultural journal *Rah-e Amir Kabir*, and the director-in-chief of the *Rahnamoun* journal on education. He also founded several private and non-profit schools in northern Tehran. His written works include *The Philosophy of Family Law in Islam and the West*, *A Comparative Study of the Commentaries Majma‘ al-Bayan and Al-Tebyan*, as well as numerous articles published in domestic and international academic journals.

Boroghani-Farahani, Ahmad (1959–2007) was born in Tehran to a Farahani family. He attended Diehim Elementary School, continued his middle school education at Koresh and Ahmad Zarafshan schools, and obtained a mathematics diploma from Ebrahim Sahba High School. He began his journalism career in 1980 at the Pars News Agency and, by 1984, had risen to the position of senior editor. Five years later, he established the agency’s office at the United Nations, sharing a 25-square-meter space with United Press International. During the reformist era, he launched the English-language website *Net Iran* and the magazine *ENVOY* in Canada, focusing on Central Asia and Iran. His executive background includes service in the Ministries of Culture and Interior, as well as the National Library. Additionally, he served as a representative of Tehran in the Sixth Islamic Consultative Assembly (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 400).

Biabangard, Esmail (1966) was born in the village of Aksabad (Khomein). He completed elementary school in his hometown, attended middle school in Dehno, and graduated from Mostafa Khomeini High School. In 1985, he was admitted to the clinical psychology program at Allameh Tabatabai University with a rank of 80 and simultaneously began teaching. Although he was accepted for the overseas study program, he pursued his doctorate at the same university. In 1997, he was

named the country's top student and received an award from the then speaker of parliament. As a university scholar, he has published over 50 articles in national academic journals, presented more than ten papers at seminars and congresses, and authored or translated ten books, including *Methods for Enhancing Self-Esteem in Children and Adolescents*, *Methods for Establishing Communication Between Parents and Teachers*, *A Guide for Parents and Teachers on Education and Training of Children*, and *The Psychology of Adolescents* (Samiei, 2003: 198).

Biabani, Hadi (1978), son of Ali-Asghar and Ms. Effat, was born in Zarandieh. He completed his primary education at 13 Aban Elementary School and his secondary education at Shaheed Motahhari School in the village of Amirabad. As a person with physical disabilities, he discontinued his studies and pursued his passion for art, working in the fields of design and painting until 2006. In that year, by chance, he was introduced to religious poetry and, with the guidance of Master Seyed Ali-Asghar Mousavi, he worked in the forms of ghazal and blank verse poetry for 14 years. In 2020, he became acquainted with Master Mohammad-Ali Mojahedi (Parvaneh), known as the father of religious poetry in Iran. Following his advice, he abandoned classical and blank verse poetry and began composing in the Nimaic style. To date, Hadi has published two works: *Setaregan-e Aseman va Entezar* (a collection of religious poems in the Nimaic style) and *Avaye Mastaneh* (a collection of poems by poets from Saveh and Zarandieh).

Bayat, Atena (2004), daughter of Amirhossein and Ms. Somayeh, completed her education at Pouyesh Non-Profit Elementary School, Sediqeh Kobra Cultural High School (first cycle), and Nemouneh Farhang High School (second cycle). She is currently a student of urban planning at Payam Noor University in Arak. In 2018, she entered the field of *Naqqali* (Persian epic storytelling) and mastered this art within two years, beginning her professional performances in 2020. Some of the achievements of this first female *Naqqal* from Arak include: winning provincial storytelling competitions for three consecutive years, securing first place in the *Farda* Student Festival for two consecutive years, receiving a trophy and certificate of honor at the first *Naqqali* and *Shahnameh*-reading festival, securing first place in the first televised *Naqqali* competition (*Besora*), held in Mashhad, being recognized as the first female *Pardeh-Khan* (a traditional storyteller) of Iran in the adolescent category, winning an award at the 24th International Storytelling Festival in the adult (ritual and traditional) category, obtaining a certificate from the Art Center, earning the title of *Best Adolescent in Performing Arts* at the *Nojavoonim* competition (2021), becoming the youngest

Shahnameh instructor in the province, and founding the first children's and adolescents' *Shahnameh*-reading group in the province.

Bayat, Azam (1980), daughter of Abbas and Ms. Tajeh, completed her high school education in Ghorchi-Bashi (Khomein) and earned both her bachelor's and master's degrees from Arak University. She then completed her PhD in "Curriculum Studies" at the University of Tehran. She has published dozens of research articles in national and international journals and authored ten books in the fields of cultural and educational studies. Since 2009, Azam Bayat has been working at the Center for the Intellectual Development of Children and Adolescents, and since then, she has been teaching at Payam Noor University in Arak and Khomein, as well as at the Islamic Azad University of Khomein. Additionally, she is a mother-tongue storyteller at Arak Radio.

Bayat, Iraj (1944-2021), son of Asadollah and Ms. Sahra, was one of the veteran professors of poetry, literature, and calligraphy. He was a retired employee of Arak Machine Manufacturing Company and passed away in 2021 due to complications from COVID-19. The collection of poems of this late poet, who used the pen name "Yousef," was published in three handwritten volumes: *Ganj-e Nahafte* and *Az Cheshmeh Ta Darya* written in his own handwriting, and *Aftab o Abr* written by Master Karimi Nour-Aini.

Bayat, Zulfiqar (1850-1911), son of Ali-Naghikhah (Nizam-ol-Lashkar) and Ms. Khanom-Sadat, a native of Arak, was known as Amir-Toman (commander of ten thousand soldiers) and was titled *Samsam-al-Mulk Bayat*. He was the owner of the village of Gol-Zard (Khomein) and one of the military commanders during the Qajar era. He held the rank of Amir-Toman in the army and, having no children, donated all his wealth to charitable causes. In 1903, he founded the *Samsami* School in Arak and funded it through his endowments. He also built a hospital in Panj-Ali and in the village of Hisar. Other endowments by this philanthropist and entrepreneur include six shares of the villages of Hossein-Abad, Mazra'eh, and Goliwar, as well as two shares of the village of Mazra'eh Ali-Abad and two and a half shares of the village of Mian-Roud, along with qanats and related water rights (Mohtat, 1993: 197).

Bayat, Abbas (1947), son of Morteza-Qoli (Sahm-ol-Sultan), a graduate of Columbia University, left Iran after the 1979 revolution. This senior sports administrator was the president and a member of the board of directors of the

Royal Charleroi Football Club from 2000 to 2012. He is the uncle of Mehdi and Mojtaba (Mogi) Bayat, both of whom are active in the Belgian Football League.

Bayat, Abbasqoli (1856–1927), son of Haji Ali Naqi Khan, known as Sahm al-Mulk, was one of the prominent and wealthy figures of Arak. He joined the army at a young age and also represented Arak in the third term of the National Consultative Assembly (from December 5, 1914, for one year). For the education and training of his children, he invited Emad al-Kitab Qazvini to Arak, and the Sahm al-Mulk High School remains one of his legacies (Mohtat, 1993: 200).

Bayat, Abbasqoli (Living 1580), known as Abbasqoli Khan, son of Hassan Khan Bayat from Arak, lived during the time of Karim Khan Zand and was one of the brave commanders and officials of the government.

Bayat, Ezzatollah (Living 1949), son of Abbasqoli Khan (Sahm al-Mulk) from Arak, took responsibility for the management of the Bayat family's properties and trusts after the death of Sheikh al-Iraqain. He was elected as a representative of the people of Arak in the 14th (March 5, 1943–March 12, 1945) and 15th (July 16, 1947–July 28, 1949) terms of the National Consultative Assembly, in a fierce competition with Hussein Khakbaz (Mohtat, 1993: 205).

Bayat, Qods al-Sultaneh (Living 1966), a philanthropist and one of the wives of Ibrahim Khan Asim al-Sultaneh, had no children. In her later years, she donated her large land (7,000 square meters) in Arak to establish the Qods Hospital, selling it for 100 Toman per square meter to her nephew Akbar Bahaduri, for a total of 60,000 Toman in cash and ten 50,000-Toman shares in the hospital (totaling 560,000 Toman). Qods al-Sultaneh then donated one share each for the recruitment of Dr. Ashari and Dr. Gashtasbi to Arak and endowed the remaining shares to the hospital to provide free treatment for needy patients.

Bayat, Mohammadvali (Living 1966), a poet from the Bayat family of Japlaq in Shurcheh (Khomein), wrote humorous poems about land reforms and the condition of the landowners.

Bayat, Mortezaqoli (1904–1950), son of Abbasqoli Khan, known as Sahm al-Mulk (a prominent landowner and chieftain of Arak), and the nephew of Dr. Mosaddegh, was elected as a representative of the people of Arak in ten consecutive terms of the National Consultative Assembly. He served as the Vice President in most of these terms and was a member of the Qiam faction. He was also known as Sahm al-Sultan and had held several ministerial positions in his political career. His family, including his older brother Mustafaqoli, a key figure in the Pahlavi era, and his other brother

Nasrallah (Sheikh al-Iraqain), had a significant influence on the country. In the fifth term of the Assembly, he supported the movement to change the monarchy and voted for the bill on December 1, 1925, which proposed the abolition of the Qajar dynasty and the transfer of power to Reza Khan. During his time in office, he took the first steps toward industrializing Iran, including launching a "Economic Development Plan" that led to the establishment of hydroelectric plants, irrigation systems, dam construction, mining operations, the creation of a light railway, and urban water piping, as well as telegraph and telephone lines. After the fall of the Saad cabinet, he served as Iran's Prime Minister for about six months and was appointed as the Governor of Azerbaijan for one year. Sahm al-Sultan was one of the reformist politicians and was instrumental in bringing Reza Khan back to the position of Prime Minister. Bayat was also appointed as a Senator in 1953 and, from 1955 to 1957, served as the Chairman of the Board and CEO of the National Iranian Oil Company, overseeing the post-nationalization period of the country's oil industry. He is regarded as one of Iran's influential and historical figures (Mohtat, 1993: 201).

Bayat, Mustafaqoli (1888–1937), son of Abbasqoli (Sahm al-Mulk), from Arak, received his primary education from private tutors. In 1917, he studied agriculture in France for four years. In September 1924, he was appointed as the assistant to Abdolhossein Timurtash at the Ministry of Agriculture, and in 1930, he was made an assistant to Mohammad Ali Foroughi at the Ministry of National Economy. In 1933, he became the Director-General of Agriculture and Industry. Bayat was one of the founders of modern agriculture in Iran and the founder of the College of Agriculture in Karaj. The Karaj Agricultural Garden is one of his legacies. Among his other contributions, he established the Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute, created forestry services, and founded the first modern school in Iran (Samsami) in Arak. He also funded the five-year stay of Ali Naqi Vaziri in Europe for music studies (Mohtat, 1993: 201).

Bayat, Mitra (1962), daughter of Hossein Ali and Mrs. Sediqe, born in the village of Jalair (Shazand), completed her primary education at Fatemeh Sayah School and her secondary education at Azadgan School. She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Dramatic Literature and a Master's degree in Art Research from the Faculty of Fine Arts. She is the editor and writer of radio programs, as well as an active writer and critic for publications such as Keyhan Bacheha, Soroosh Nojavan, and Zan-e-Rooz. She has published several novels and stories, including "Shahr-e-Aab-o-Aayneh" (City of Water and Mirror), "Mosafer-e-Roshani" (Traveler of Light), "Man yek Khatere-ye-Azali Hastam" (I Am an Eternal Memory), "Bi-

Gharar Hamchon Bad" (Restless Like the Wind), "Shahriar-e-Sarzamine-Eshgh" (Shahriar of the Land of Love), "Man Nojorousam Zire Derakht-e-Saru" (I Am a Bride Under the Cypress Tree), "Miveh-ye-Mamonooa" (Forbidden Fruit), and "Spinass: Nameh Digar Man Ast" (Spinass: Another Name for Me). Her other works include the story "Madare Do Setare Koochak" (Mother and Two Small Stars) and the short story collection "Zamzemeh" (Whispers), both translated into English, as well as the "Teenagers' Short Stories Collection" with reviews and critiques and the play "Mah-ye-Pishoni" (Moon on the Forehead) (Zabihi, 2006: 326).

Bayat, Mehdi (1979, Solar Hijri), a descendant of Mortaza-Qoli Bayat, is an Iranian-French businessman and high-ranking sports manager, currently serving as the president of the Royal Belgian Football Union. He comes from a powerful and wealthy family that owned a large and well-known dairy company in Arak before the revolution. After the revolution and the beginning of the imposed war, they left Iran and resumed their economic activities in France and then Belgium.

Bayat, Nasrollah (1881–1964, Solar Hijri), known as Sheikh al-'Iraqain, son of Abbas-Qoli Khan (Sahm-al-Mulk), returned to Arak after 12 years of study in Najaf and obtaining the degree of Ijtihad. He was elected as a representative of Tehran in the sixth term (July 10, 1926 – August 13, 1928) of the National Assembly. Sheikh al-'Iraqain was a member of the board of trustees of the Islamic Education Society, which established modern schools to achieve religious goals, and these schools are still operational. He was also the founder of the Etemat Jafari schools in two locations in Tehran (Mohtat, 1993: 204).

Bayatzadeh, Mansour (1937–2022, Solar Hijri), who completed his elementary and secondary education in Arak and Tehran, went to Germany for higher studies, earning a PhD in anthropology and human genetics. He worked as an assistant professor at Johannes Gutenberg University, conducting research and teaching. He was active in the early days of the overseas student movement, particularly in the "Mossadeghis" faction. For many years, he led the Confederation of Iranian Students and the European branch of the National Front of Iran. In July 1984, he co-founded the Socialist Organization of Iran with several like-minded individuals and was a member of its leadership cadre and its official spokesperson. Bayatzadeh has published many political articles and several books, including his comprehensive work as an author, *Mossadegh and the Path of Mossadegh*.

Bayat-Zarandi-Motlaq, Ali-Hossein (1946–2006, Solar Hijri), from Zarandieh, known as Babak Bayat, was a composer, musician, and arranger. He became acquainted with classical and world music at the age of 19 in the Tehran Opera, under the supervision of Mr. Samin Baghcheban and Nasrollah Zabeli. He collaborated with the opera for about five years. Later, he formed a deep friendship with Mohammad Oshal, a composer and conductor of folklore jazz orchestra. Some of his works include "Gharibe," "Jangal," "Bann-bast," "Khuneh," "Faryad Zire Aab," "Ali Konkouri," "Tapesh," "Khatoon," "Sayeh," "Khorjin (Eastern Lady)," "Fasl Bad Khakestari (Noble Spirit)," "Saghf," "Hich Kasi Mesle To Nabood," "Tala'eh-Dar (O Great to Stay)," and many other songs (Cheraghi, 2016: 377).

Bayati, Nazanin (1989, Solar Hijri), born in Tehran to a father from Tafresh and a mother from Qom, is a filmmaker who studied theater. She began her career with the film *Darbend* (2012), for which she was nominated for the Crystal Simorgh for Best Actress in a Leading Role at the 31st Fajr Film Festival. She also won the Best Actress in a Comedy award at the 19th Hafez Festival for her role in the TV show *Golshifteh*. Additionally, she worked as a scene designer, costume designer, and voice actor for the characters "Roya" and "Pishgoo" in the puppet series *Shakrestan*, collaborating with Hassan Radfar.

Bayan al-Haq, Mohammad (14th century), son of Mohammad Ali, was a writer and orator of his time. He managed the *Bayan al-Haq* newspaper in Arak and authored a book titled *Bayan al-Haq* (Siddiq, 1993: 39).

Bayani, Shirin (1938, Solar Hijri), born to parents from Farahan in Tehran, learned French from the age of six and completed her schooling at Manoochehri Elementary, the French school *Jandarq* (Grades 7 to 9), and Anoushiravan Dadgar High School, where she graduated with top honors in the literary field. At the age of 14, she translated *Ange Gardien's Guest House*, a work by the renowned French children's author Comtesse de Segur. She ranked first in the entrance exam for the literary field and pursued a degree in history at the University of Tehran. Three years later, she graduated first in her class and went on to pursue further studies in France, obtaining a Ph.D. in history from the University of Sorbonne in 1963 with high honors. After returning to Iran, she joined the history faculty at the University of Tehran at the age of 25. In the same year, she published her doctoral thesis titled *The History of the Al-Jalayir Dynasty*. Her area of expertise is Mongol history and Mongol studies, with many translations and authored works, including the three-volume *Religion and State in the Mongol Era*, which won the

Book of the Year Award, as well as the translation of the book *Genghis Khan* by Vladimir Tsvet, one of the major studies on Genghis Khan, along with dozens of other works (Feizi, 2012: 152).

Bayani, Mehdi (1909–1967, Solar Hijri), son of Mirza Mohammad Mostofi-Farhani, completed his early education at Aqdasieh and Ashraf Elementary Schools and learned calligraphy. After finishing secondary school at Dar al-Fonun, he earned a Bachelor's degree in Literary and Philosophical Sciences from the Higher Teacher's Training College. In 1945, he obtained a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran. He was the founder of the *National Library of Iran*, the *Iran-Soviet Cultural Association*, and the *Association for the Protection of Calligraphy and Calligraphers*. He served as the director of the Royal Library and as an expert on Persian manuscripts. He was also one of the students of Mirza Hossein-Khan Mostofi, known as Katib al-Khagan. Among his works are *The Royal Library Collections*, *Guide to the Quran Treasure*, and *Examples of Persian Prose* (Siddiq, 1993: 39).

Beyani-Ashtiani, Shahrokh (1960), born into a family from Ashtian in Tehran, is a prominent football player for Esteghlal Football Club and the brother of Shahin. He was among the 14 players who resigned from the national team in 1986 during the Asian Games, protesting against the coaching staff. He returned to the team in November 1989 after an invitation from Ali Parvin. His achievements include winning the gold medal at the 1990 Beijing Asian Games, being the runner-up in the 1990 Asia Cup, winning the 1990 AFC Champions League, the Bordoloi Cup in India in 1989, and the Mills Cup in India. Shahrokh is also the second captain in the history of Esteghlal Football Club to lift the AFC Champions League trophy and the last Tehran Club Championship (1991) for Esteghlal.

Beyani-Ashtiani, Shahin (1961), also born into a family from Ashtian in Tehran, is another famous football player for Esteghlal FC and Shahrokh's brother. He captained the team when they won the 1991 AFC Champions League. He played for Esteghlal for 17 years and retired from football on October 10, 1995, during a friendly match against the Singapore national team. Shahin was also part of the 14 players who resigned from the national team in protest during the 1986 Asian Games. He returned to the team in November 1989 after being invited by Ali Parvin. His achievements include winning the 1990 Beijing Asian Games, being the runner-up in the 1990 Asia Cup, winning the 1991 AFC Champions League, the 1989 Bordoloi Cup in India, and the Mills Cup in India. Shahin is the second captain

of Esteghlal to win both the AFC Champions League and the last Tehran Club Championship in 1991.

Beyani-Ashtiani, Mahmoud (1931-2022), son of Abdollah, after finishing his teacher training school, began teaching at Mostofi-al-Mamalek High School in 1950. He was a poet of Qasida and Ghazal who wrote in the style of classical poets. He enrolled in the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran in 1962 and earned a degree in Persian Language and Literature. He continued teaching in Tehran's high schools until his retirement in 1980 (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 342).

Bidel-Savojdi (14th Century), from Saveh, was a poet who worked as a shoemaker in Herat. Samples of his poetry remain (Fakharyan, 2017: 188).

Beyza-Savojdi, Abolfazl (1938-1998), son of Taghi, was a rare literature teacher and a renowned poet from Saveh. After obtaining his bachelor's degree, he taught in Saveh's high schools and maintained close relationships with his students. One winter day, while observing the snowfall in his classroom, he immediately composed the following poem: "A crack has fallen on the blanket of the sky / Cotton is falling from this old blanket" (Fakharyan, 2017: 188).

Beyk-Lig, Yahya (1853-1956), son of Elyas, was the deputy of Mirza Seyed Reza Mostofi and became the Mostofi of Arak after his death. He is known for constructing the Mostofi Canal for irrigating the western lands of Arak, which previously relied on the Karun River (Sadiq, 1993: 216).

Bigdeli, Mohammad-Sadegh (deceased 1974), was a calligrapher and artist from Saveh who wrote beautiful Nastaliq script (Fakharyan, 2017: 851).

Biglari-Beygi, Reza (1850-1969), known as Reza Khan, son of Aziz Khan Iraqi, was a senior governmental official in Arak. He was a supporter of the Constitutional Revolution and was assassinated as a result (Sadiq, 1993: 39).

Bina, Ahmad (1893-1971), son of Karbala'i Nasrollah Miyandehi, studied traditional schooling under Mullah Hussein, known as Akhond, and established a school where he taught young children, marking the last traditional school in Tafresh. Later, after participating in final exams, he obtained his sixth-grade certificate and worked as a teacher at Hakim-Nazami and Kafi elementary schools, educating many students who later became influential figures, including Dr. Mohammad-Hossein Mansour (a well-known surgeon) and Mohammad-Ibrahim Afzali (founder of the Red Crescent Society of Tafresh). Among his writings are

a poetic travelogue and a book on grammar rules titled *Alfieh* written in Naskh script (Heydari, 2020: 51).

Bina, Sima (1944), daughter of Ahmad and Banoo Pourandokht, who was from Tafresh and had an affinity for poetry and music, was born in Birjand. She began her singing career on Iran Radio at the age of nine. She studied Iranian music and vocal techniques with masters such as Mousa Khan Maroufi and Nasrollah Zarinpanjeh. This graduate of the Faculty of Fine Arts also continued her music studies with Abdollah Dowami in 1970. Simultaneously, she researched and collected Iranian folk songs, transcribing nearly forgotten melodies, especially from remote regions of Khorasan. Her work resulted in the book *Lullabies of Iran*, a culmination of thirty years of research and meetings with young and old mothers across Iran.

Bina, Ahmad (1913-1992), an artist originally from Tafresh but residing in Birjand, graduated from the Officer School in 1938. After completing advanced command courses, he achieved the rank of Colonel in 1965. This patriotic, righteous, and well-known musicologist was blessed with a beautiful voice and an in-depth understanding of music. He played a key role as a guide for his children, Sima and Mina, and helped them excel in the field. Ahmad's poetic talent was reflected in his creation of Qasidas, Ghazals, and even Mathnawi, and he was the one behind most of the songs and compositions of Sima, which reflect a folkloric beauty.

Binesh, Farajollah (1910-1987), son of Yavara Asadollah Khan, was born in Zanjan and migrated to Arak at a young age. He began his career as a teacher in the village of Vafs. Having retired as the principal of Shahpour Elementary School, he was passionate about literature and, for a period, published the journal *Safar-nagh*. From the early 1950s until the 1979 Revolution, he served as the director of the Qa'em-Maqam Association. In addition to scattered poems and the unfinished dictionary *Farsi Binesh*, he left behind a poetry collection titled *Defense of Purity and the Gift of Binesh* (Majdi, 2005: 292).

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Papazian, Nektar (1927), an Armenian-born architect from Arak, is one of the first Iranian female architects. After receiving her diploma, she enrolled in the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran, becoming the first female student in the architecture department. After two years of studying in Tehran, she moved to France, where she studied architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and the Paris-Sorbonne University. She returned to Iran in 1959, established her own architectural office, and continued her work in Iran until 1979. Nektar was one of the Iranian female architects who participated in the International Congress of Women Architects in 1977. Some of her notable works include the University of Gondi-Shapur in Ahvaz, the first master plan of Tabriz, several professional training centers, the central offices of the Farah Pahlavi Charity Organization, the customs office in Astara, Bouali University High School in Hamedan, and the Institute of Professional Trainers in Karaj.

Parsa, Ebrahim (1905-1996), son of Mirza Esmail Khan Moayedolashkar Tafrashi, after completing his elementary and secondary education, graduated in agricultural engineering from the University of Tehran. He began teaching as a teacher in the Ministry of Education. He served as the director-general of the Ministry of Education in Kermanshah Province and later transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, where he worked as the director-general. He was also appointed to the board of directors of the Tea Organization and became the CEO of the Shiar Azerbaijan Company. Later, he was appointed the CEO of the Moghan Plain Development Organization. He made significant contributions to agricultural advancement, the restoration of historical monuments, and the expansion of education. He introduced mechanized farming methods, revived Moghan Plain, and in 1951, he founded the industrial city of Parsabad Moghan and established the Shahabad West Agricultural School. Some of his significant positions include being the founder of Parsabad Moghan, governor of Sistan and Baluchestan, and Isfahan, a senator representing Tehran, the head of agriculture in Gilan Province, and the supervisor of all factories in northern Iran (Heydari, 2020: 53).

Parsa, Ahmad (1905-1997), son of Mirza Hossein Etezad-ol-ashkar, was born in the village of Tararan, Tafrash. He completed his elementary education at Hedayat School in Tehran and attended the Alianza School for the first stage of secondary education. He then studied natural sciences at the Higher Teacher Training School in Tehran and later attended the University of Rennes and Poitiers in France. After receiving his doctorate in botany, he returned to Iran and began his academic career first as an associate professor of natural sciences and later as a professor of botany at the Higher Teacher Training School. He is known as the father of modern botany and was the first botanist in Iran to conduct research on plant species. In his early research, he collected plant samples from Tafrash and, later with his students, gathered specimens from other regions of Iran. In 1955, he founded the Iran Natural History Museum. Professor Parsa authored several written works, including *Research on Plants*, *Flora of Northern Iran*, *Pharmacopoeia in Persian, English, and French*, *Flora of Iran*, *Plant Taxonomy*, and *Anatomy of Plants* (Heydari, 2020: 54).

Parsa, Nabi (1894), son of Mohammad Rahim Khan Dizabadi Chara'i (Khondab), was a soldier who, along with Ali Agha Farahanchi, joined Aqa Nouroddin in Kermanshah during World War I with the aim of defending Iran's borders. As a writer, he authored a travelogue, part of which was published (Sadiq, 1993: 40).

Parsafer, Hamideh (1980), born in Mamuniyeh (Zarandieh), began composing poetry at the age of 7. In 2003, she published her first works on children's poetry, titled *Heaven is Mother's Place* and *Chubby and Kitty*. Since then, her poems have been published in various journals. Other notable works of hers include *The Rebellious Surahs of Lanterns* and *Fish Fall in Love with Your Fingertips*. This poet from Zarandieh won first place in the Women's Poetry section at the 25th National Congress of Sacred Defense Poetry in December 2023 (Chiraghi, 2016: 441).

Pazyar, Adel (1984), born in Arak, is a photographer and art critic with an associate's degree in photojournalism and a bachelor's degree in journalism from the School of News. His significant achievements include serving as the deputy editor of the photography section at IRNA News Agency, first place in the National Student Painting Competition (1999), recognition at the National Research Festival of Iranian Universities (2005), being selected for the Cultural Attaché Photo Contest in France (2004), first place in the Human and Traffic Photography Festival (2009),

and finalist in the Second Sheid Photography Festival (2012). He has also participated in over thirty group photography exhibitions.

Pazyar, Nasser (1959), son of Mohammad and Banu Hajer, born in Arak, a graduate of the Tehran School of Arts in Visual Arts, has experience teaching at Kamal-al-Mulk Academy. For 35 years, he has taught art at various educational levels, including schools, art schools, and teacher training institutions for girls. For 30 years of this period, he served as the art group leader and for 20 years as a responsible person and judge for cultural and artistic competitions in education and teacher training, winning numerous national and provincial first-place awards.

Pashang, Maryam (1972), daughter of Mostafa, from Farahan, a writer and researcher in political economy and oil, a graduate in International Relations from the Tehran Science and Research Unit, specializes in energy security studies and Middle Eastern issues. This Diligani writer is a descendant of Ahmad Fadhil-Naraqi from both her paternal and maternal sides. She has published articles in reputable Persian journals and authored several books. Her latest research works include the translation of the book "Energy Security Challenges in the 21st Century," "Identification of Factors Affecting Global Oil and Gas Supply and Demand Using the AHP Technique" (co-authored with Ali Mobini-Dehkordi), and the translation of "Global Oil Industry Policies" (co-authored with Hojjatollah Ghanimifard).

Pakpour, Mohammad (1961), son of Mostafa, completed his primary education in his birthplace, the village of Dehsad (Khandab), and his secondary education in Arak. He joined the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and later earned a Master's degree in Geography from the University of Tehran and a Ph.D. in Political Geography from Tarbiat Modares University. During the Iran-Iraq War, he commanded an armored division in the IRGC. After the war, he held various positions, including Commander of the Nasr Headquarters, Deputy of Operations for the IRGC, Commander of the 8th Najaf Division, Commander of the 31st Ashura Division, and Chief of Staff of the IRGC Ground Forces. Since 2009, he has served as the Commander of the IRGC Ground Forces.

Pak-Niat, Davood (1970), son of Mohammad and Banu Tayebeh-Khatun, originally from Zarandieh, completed his education in 17th Shahrivar Primary School and Abu Zar Secondary School, receiving his diploma from Ali Ibn Abi Talib High School. He earned a non-continuous Associate degree in Cultural Management from the

University of Applied Science and Technology, a Bachelor's degree in Educational Technology from the University of Azad Tehran South, a Master's in Social Communication Sciences from the University of Azad Tehran West, and a Doctorate in Professional Qualification in Cultural Management and Planning. He also drafted the bylaws for several organizations, such as Shabestan News Agency, the Quran and Nahj al-Balagha Association, and the Young Researchers of Mosques Association. He has authored numerous books and articles, including "Strategic Program Summary of Saveh and Zarandieh Counties (Zarsaow) in the Second Step of the Revolution," "Resistant Economy: The Infrastructure of the Second Step of the Revolution," "Prioritization of Culture and Religious Propaganda," "Frequently Used Terms in Administrative Sciences and Management," and more.

Pazira, Valiollah (1935), son of Mirza Ali-Asghar, born in the village of Alborj (Shazand), attended Amir Kabir School for his primary education and went to Shokarai High School for one year before dropping out. He moved to Tehran but returned to Arak in 1955 after getting married. He then moved to Tehran and, in 1974, joined the oil company in Arak. After continuing his studies, he earned a diploma in literature and retired in 1995. This poet was also interested in music, painting, and calligraphy, following the Khurasani and Iraqi styles. He mostly composed ghazals and occasionally wrote qasidas (Majidi, 2005: 187).

Parhizgar, Shirin (1957), daughter of Mohammad, born in Arak, is a specialist in Persian language and literature and primarily writes short literary and educational stories. One of her stories, "The Station," was published in the Laleh Sorkh weekly. She also writes modern poetry (Majidi, 2005: 191).

Parvar, Susan (1975), born in Kahrud (Arak), began acting in theater in 1993 and rose to fame in 2008 with the series "Bazangah." Some of the major films she has appeared in include: "The Near Past," "Good, Bad, Ugly," "We Are Going on a Trip," "Dear Friend," "The Thief and the Police," and more. Parvar has also won several national and international awards, including the Best Actress Award for the film "Botox" at the International Torino Cinefest Film Festival (Italy) and the International Beijing Film Festival (China).

Parviziian, Mohammad Ali (1954), son of Mohammad and Banu Khawar, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak. He earned a Bachelor's degree from Payame Noor University in Golpayegan and a Master's degree in Educational Sciences from Azad

University in Arak. He has worked in education and served as the head of the education department in Khandab and as the supervisor of Arak's outstanding talent schools. Besides his work in teaching, he has authored over 10 books, some of which include "Teaching Philosophy to Children," "Goal-Oriented Games for Children," "Teaching Self-Expression (Children)," "Fundamentals and Principles of Education (For Educators)," "The Teacher's Justice," "Personal and Family Life Skills (Two Volumes)," and "Divan of Poems." He has conducted several educational research projects, written 20 articles, and created 10 educational standards (specifically for technical and vocational education), making him a prolific and influential researcher.

Parvin, Abolhassan (1932), son of Mohammad-Baqer Etimad (Parishan), from Khomein, known as Parishan-Zadeh, completed his secondary education in Khomein and later studied Philosophy at the University of Tehran. This poet wrote critical/social poems in his youth and is a follower of the Ni'matollahiyah Sufi order. Some of his poems are included in the Encyclopaedia of Men of Letters (Sami'i, 2003: 222).

Parvin, Fazlollah (1900), son of Asadollah, was a representative of Arak in the 21st National Consultative Assembly of Iran (October 14, 1963, to October 14, 1967). Some of his works as a writer and translator include: "Young Leaders" (translation and adaptation from the French novel by Nosselin), "The Lost Found," "The Quiet Voice," "Beauty and Art," "The Broken Pact," and several other books (Sadiq, 1993: 47).

Parvin, Mahboub (1921), son of Asadollah and brother of Fazlollah Parvin, was a poet and an employee at the Tobacco Administration in Arak. In 1938, he wrote the mathnawi "I Shall Praise the Creator of the World" (Mohtat, 1993: 31).

Parvin, Asadollah (1876), founder and president of the Adamiat Society, one of several constitutionalist societies formed in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 47).

Parvin-Ashtiani, Sadegh (living 2025), began his professional career in cinema and, in 2012, worked as the director of the film "And Now, Heaven." In 2017, he had a productive period in cinema and television, and producing the series "Tuesday Night" as a director marked an important milestone in his career.

Pezeshk-Zad, Hossein (living 1933), was the head of healthcare for the Thalass (Khomein) region in 1933. He was the first to think of making certain surgical equipment that had previously been imported from Europe, so he gave six pieces of surgical equipment to Iranian craftsmen to create suitable versions. His efforts were highly praised by the General Health Department and the General Industry

Department, making him recognized as the first medical engineer in Iran (Sami'i, 2003: 222).

Pezeshki, Ahmad (1873–1924), son of Mirza Mohammad Hakim, was one of the first doctors educated at Dar al-Fonun who practiced medicine in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 48).

Pezeshki, Mohammad (1853–1914), son of Gholamhossein Irani, born in Arak, and known as Hakim, was one of the first doctors educated abroad who began practicing medicine in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 65).

Pezhuheshfar, Peymaneh (born 1980), daughter of Ali and Banoo Akram, completed her elementary and middle school education at the Farhangian School in Arak and graduated from Shaesteghan High School. Alongside her studies, she learned painting under the guidance of Master Mohammad Soltani and later Master Abbas Azarpey. She also learned three different types of wood carving (marquetry and inlay) under Mrs. Golestani and copper engraving under Masters Sahrahnavard and Babakhani. Additionally, she studied calligraphy under Master Ali Mirmomeni. In 2003, she graduated with a degree in Pure Chemistry from Arak University and later obtained a master's degree in Social Sciences from the same university. She also began teaching at Atahar Technical and Vocational University. Her first written work, "Cultural Ecology of Markazi Province," focuses on the customs and work-related sounds of the province, gathered from over 400 villages, creating the first archive of work-related sounds in Markazi Province. An active artist, she founded a talent assessment institute for children and teenagers and also launched the first children's tourism tour. She has conducted hundreds of specialized tours for children in the province, making her a prominent figure in this field.

Pasandideh, Seyyed Morteza (1895–1996), son of Seyyed Mustafa Shariatmadar and grandson of Seyyed Ahmad Hindi, son of Din-ali Shah, was also the older brother of Imam Khomeini and Agha Nooruddin Hindi. He initially attended a religious school in Khomein and later participated in private lessons with Mirza Mahmood (Eftekhare-Al-Olma) at his home. He later traveled to the holy cities of Iraq to continue his studies. This religious scholar was a companion and ally of Imam Khomeini and served as a liaison between the people and the Imam (Sami'i, 2003: 227).

Panahi, Mohammad (born 1970), son of Najafali and Banoo Zahra, from the village of Qarlogh (Saveh), completed his elementary education at Eghbali School and graduated from Ayatollah Kashani

High School in Qom. He later passed the national entrance exam and continued his studies at Tehran University of Medical Sciences. During and after his studies, he started writing and has since authored 35 books in the fields of education and medicine. Dr. Panahi has been a significant figure in various scientific and executive activities, including founding the National Health Tourism Council of Iran, establishing the first specialized traditional medicine health center in the private sector, and helping to develop rural infrastructure in his birthplace. In October 2023, he received an award as the top health tourism figure of Tehran Province.

Pourhatami, Taghi (1901–1977), known as Taghi Hatami, son of Mirza Yusef Mostofi Tafrishi, after completing his preliminary education, joined the circle of the great teacher Emad-ol-Ketab in 1926 and enthusiastically benefited from the teachings of this distinguished artist. He mastered the Nastaliq script and also became proficient in the Shekasteh script. Many students learned from him, including Master Abbas Manzouri. Pourhatami worked as an assistant to the staff of the National Consultative Assembly and also engaged in writing various books. Some of his major calligraphic works include *Divan-e-Aqa-Sadegh Hejri-Tafrishi*, *Ershad-al-Bayan* by Sheikh Attar, *Asrarnameh* by Sheikh Attar, *Maseebatnameh* by Sheikh Attar, *Pendnameh* and *Mazhar-al-Zat* by Sheikh Attar, *Hadiqat al-Haqiqah* by Hakim Sanai, *Al-Salawah* by Fayz Kashani, *Tarji'band* by Hatif Isfahani, and others (Heydari, 2020: 70).

Pourattar, Majid (born 1966), son of Ali-Kosar and Banoo Belghis, completed his education at Hedayat Elementary School and Allameh Tabatabaii Middle School, followed by a high school diploma from Dr. Beheshti High School in Arak. He then pursued materials engineering at the University of Tehran and obtained a master's degree from Iran University of Science and Technology. He began his career with a family industrial project and teaching at the University of Azad in Arak, later joining Iran Aluminum Company, where he founded the Aluminum Research and Technology Center of Iran. He played a key role in various national industrial developments, including the creation of Iran's first petroleum coke production plant from refinery waste and the establishment of the Hormoz Power Plant, the first power plant of the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organization (IMIDRO). He also contributed to launching a number of key projects in the country's aluminum and metal industries. From 2013 to 2019, he served as a board member and vice president of the Iranian Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Society and was appointed CEO of the Iranian Aluminum Company in 2015. Some of his other achievements include the

modernization of aluminum production lines, reducing energy consumption by 15%, and founding the Aluminum Cultural and Sports Club in Arak. His leadership earned him the "National Distinguished Manager Award" in 2016.

Pour Mohsen Araki, Amin (1896–1972), son of Haji-Agha Mohsen, was born in Arak. He was elected as a representative of the people of Khomein and Mahallat in the 7th Majlis (Parliament of Iran) from October 1, 1928 to November 5, 1930 (Sadiq, 1993: 32).

Pour Moqim, Seyed Javad (1940), from Arak, is an economics graduate from Iowa State University in the United States. He served as a full professor at Alzahra University for 35 years. As an author and translator, he has written academic books and published numerous articles in prestigious scientific journals. He has also conducted many research projects. Two of his authored books are "Public Sector Economics" and "International Trade." Some of his translated works include "Management Economics" (by Ivan Douglas), "A New Approach to Microeconomics" (by Hal Varian), and "Theory and Problems of Managerial Economics" (by Dominic Salvatore).

Pourvandad, Behzadan (1925–1978), born in the village of Bazneh (Shazand), was a brave warrior who, at the recommendation of Ibrahim Imam (one of the elders of the Bani Abbas), changed his name to Abdul Rahman and headed to Khorasan. After defeating the governor of Khorasan and capturing Merv, he sent an army to Suristan (now part of Iraq) and defeated Marwan, the last Umayyad Caliph, in 128 AD. He then helped establish Abu al-Abbas Abdullah al-Saffah as the first Abbasid Caliph and was appointed as the governor of Khorasan. However, in 134 AD, Abbasid Caliph Abu Jafar al-Mansur, who feared the power of this Iranian general and leader of the Black Flag Movement, deceitfully summoned him to the Caliphate headquarters and assassinated him. This was done with the intent of erasing the memory of this brave Iranian leader. Although Abu Muslim never officially formed an Iranian government, his struggle was a resurgence of Iranian culture and even overpowered the Caliphate. It marked the beginning of revolts and battles by local dynasties in various regions of Iran against the Caliphate, signaling the end of Arab rule and the start of a multi-ethnic era with the participation of all Muslims in the Middle East (Sadiq, 1993: 21).

Pourhadi, Mahmoud (1959), son of Abbas Ali, completed his elementary education up to an associate degree in experimental sciences in Arak. In 1981, he joined the Ministry of Education and taught at elementary schools, high schools, and universities. In 1985,

he became a member of the Arak Calligraphy Association and earned an "excellent" certificate in 1993. He began teaching calligraphy in the same year. In 1997, he joined an advanced Amirkhani calligraphy class and in 2010 received a certificate of mastery in Nastaliq calligraphy (equivalent to a doctorate). This distinguished calligraphy teacher has trained over 5,000 students, of whom 120 have reached an "excellent" level, 10 achieved "superior" status, and one attained the rank of master. He has also held four solo exhibitions in Arak and Tehran and one six-person exhibition in Paris (Pirhadi, 2013: 64).

Poshi, Gholam Abbas (1953–2005), son of Gholamreza, born in Arak, graduated in 1970 with a diploma in literature and joined the Air Force as an accountant. He studied calligraphy under the guidance of masters Shokrallah Madani, Bahram Pouranpir, Habibollah Hemayat, and the great master Fathali Washghani, achieving a distinguished level. This calligraphy artist also self-taught painting and singing. He has held four solo calligraphy exhibitions and received an Illustration degree from Utrecht, Netherlands, in 1993. Upon returning to Iran, he spent the rest of his life teaching calligraphy in the Calligraphy Association of the province. Some of his works include the calligraphy of the book "An Overview of Alphabets and Scripts in Iran and Calligraphers of Arak," the script of Amir Kabir's handwriting, along with Asadollah Rezvani-Fard, and others (Pirhadi, 2013: 66).

Pirasteh, Seyed Mehdi (1912), son of Mo'tamed, from Khomein, worked in the Ministry of Justice and was a member of the Iran Unity Party. He served as the governor of Fars and Khuzestan and later as the Minister of Interior in the cabinet of Asadollah Alam. Dr. Pirasteh was also a representative for the people of Saveh and Zarandieh in the 16th and 18th Majlis (Parliament of Iran) (Sadiq, 1993: 48).

Pirsadr Qalandar (Century...), also known as Haidar Qalandar, was a descendant of Hazrat Khwaja Faqih Zahid from the lineage of Seyed Jamal al-Din Mohammad Saouji. This religious figure, a mystic aware of poverty, resided at the Zanjiri Tekyeh in Tabriz, where he passed away. (Fakharyan, 2017: 190)

Pirhadi-Tavandashti, Mahmoud (1964–2023), son of Hassan, from Shazand, was introduced to books and reading at a young age, even before starting school. In addition to industrial management, he studied a variety of fields, including library science, research methods, sociology, and others. Alongside his cultural life, he was active in various industrial fields such as machinery, quality management, and technical inspections. He also began teaching at universities, educational institutions, and government departments in Central Iran and Hamedan from

2009. From 1993, he focused on creating a cultural encyclopedia of the Central Province, collecting information on people, places, books, words, and terms in sixteen volumes. Some of his authored works include: *Introduction to Ancient Iranian Calendars*, *Shahnameh from a Different Perspective*, *Introduction to Farvahar and Divine Glory*, *The Tale of Tavandishti*, *Dictionary of Ismaili Terminology*, *Forty Lamps of Guidance*, *A History of Mysticism in the Central Province*, *The True Sun*, *The Lives and Works of Calligraphers from the Central Province*, and more.

Pir-e Moradabad (220 BCE), the subject of local stories, mentions that when Shapur I of the Sassanid dynasty (242–312 CE) was passing through the area to battle the enemy, he sought the advice of an elderly sage present in the region about the outcome of his battle. The sage foretold a victory, and after the battle, when Shapur went to thank him, he found that the sage had passed away. In gratitude, Shapur ordered the construction of a memorial, which later deteriorated, though in the Seljuk period, a shrine was rebuilt, which remains to this day as a symbol of Arak's historical identity.

Pirouz Arjomandi, Masoud (1987), son of Yahya and Lady Roghieh, completed his primary education at Sama Elementary School and Shaheed Moshtagh Middle School. He obtained a diploma in Computer Science from Shaheed Mofatteh Technical High School in Saveh. He then earned an associate degree in Computer Science from Islamic Azad University of Saveh, a bachelor's degree in Educational Management and Planning from Payam Noor University of Saveh, and a master's degree from Islamic Azad University of Saveh. While actively participating in the Cultural Center of Mosques, Islamic Associations, and the *Adineh* publication, he founded a non-governmental cultural/social organization to focus his efforts. In 2009, his organization was recognized as the top NGO in the province and was awarded a certificate of appreciation. Additionally, as a sports coach and manager in youth futsal, he achieved various honors, including a certificate of recognition from the Cultural and Health Deputy of the Ministry of Education. A member of the Young Researchers Club, *Saray-e Ahl-e Ghalam* (House of Books and Literature of Iran), he has authored works in the field of education and organizational studies. Some of his books include *Organizational Reputation in Higher Education*, *Entrepreneurship*, *Creating a Culture of Innovation in Higher Education*, *The Challenge of Becoming and Remaining a Global University*, *Explaining the Establishment and Implementation of a Culture of Innovation*, and more.

Piravi-Saviji, Amir Beig (16th century), migrated to India during the reign of Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar and passed away there. This poet from Saveh had

a fine talent for composing ghazals and was also a master painter. His poetry collection, titled *Surat-o-Ma'ni* (*Form and Meaning*), begins with the following verse: *"O Lord, I am deprived of meaning, forgive me, For I am one who adores the beauty of form."* (Fakharyan, 2017: 190).

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Tajabad, Mohsen (1958), son of Abdolrahman, obtained a diploma in Natural Sciences and studied Biology at Arak University before being employed as a teacher by the Ministry of Education. From his early years in elementary school, he was passionate about calligraphy, and in 1987, he joined the Calligraphers' Association of Arak. To further refine his skills in *Nasta'liq* script, he became a student of Gholamhossein Amirkhani, achieving the *Momtaz* (Master) level in 1990. He later completed the *Fogh-Momtaz* (Super Master) course under Amirkhani in 1992. From 1990 to 1995, he taught at the Calligraphers' Association of Arak, training several students to achieve *Momtaz* certification within a short period.

Tajbakhsh, Hedayat (1940), a native of Arak, was among the pioneers of taxidermy in Iran. He obtained his Ph.D. in Taxidermy, specializing in Wild Animal Histology, from the United States. Currently, he works at the Taxidermy Workshop of the Museum of Nature and Wildlife of Iran in Darabad, Tehran. When his father was leading a scientific expedition for William Street's research team in Lorestan, many of Hedayat and his brother's hunting specimens caught the attention of the 30-member team. With their support, he traveled with his brother to Chicago, Seattle, and later Washington in 1962, where he studied various disciplines such as design, photography, sculpture, animal anatomy, biology, chemistry, and diorama (habitat simulation) at the Jones Brothers Institute. Upon returning to Iran in 1967, he began working in collaboration with the Hunting Association. In 1968, he introduced modern scientific methods to taxidermy, establishing the only licensed taxidermy institution in Iran.

Tajdoust, Ali (1947), son of Hossein and Lady Taj-Afsar, completed his primary education at Sepahdar and Azimi Schools in Arak and obtained a high school diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah High School. His interest in poetry began in 1965, and his talent flourished over time. In his senior year of high school, he read his first poem to his classmates, and his literature teacher, Yadollah Tabrizi, encouraged him. Writing under the pen name *Khasteh*, he has composed over 3,000 verses, selecting 2,000 for publication. Since 2011, he has also developed an interest in humorous poetry and Araki dialect poetry, with some of his humorous poems appearing in *Navid* Weekly.

Tayeb-Tafreshi, Fakhr (18th century), was a poet from Tafresh who composed delicate and fresh-themed poetry. One of his verses reads: *"The pearl of your ear is a native of my eye, A playful child who has lost the way home."* (Sediq, 1993: 49).

Tabrani, Mohammad (1983), from Saveh, holds a master's degree in Technical Installations and is a *tar* player. He trained under Masters Behrouz Khan Mobsari and Mohsen Alaei and has performed on stage in Zarandieh and Shiraz.

Torabi, Ahad (1946), born in the village of Kouzar (Farahan), studied calligraphy under masters like Seyed Hossein Mirkhani in open calligraphy classes. In 1975, he received the *Momtaz* (Master) certification from the Calligraphers' Association. He specialized in *Thuluth* script and inscription writing, and in 1980, he became a calligrapher for the Prime Minister's Office. Over the years, he inscribed many mosques and religious sites in Iran and abroad, including in Egypt, Syria, and Moscow. He also designed the emblem for the Islamic Summit hosted by Iran and inscribed the *Farhangsara-ye Ayineh* (House of Mirrors Cultural Center) in Arak. Additionally, he founded the *Gallery of Iranian and Islamic Prominent Figures* at the Academy of Arts and has hosted a permanent calligraphy exhibition in his hometown (Pirhadi, 2013: 69).

Torabi, Houshang (1937–2022), completed his primary education in his hometown of Arak before moving to Tehran. In 1965, after completing a teacher training program, he joined the Ministry of Education as a literature teacher. His poetic talent emerged during his high school years, and he attended literary circles in Tehran. Writing under the pen name *Shahraz*, he composed various forms of poetry, including *qasida*, *ghazal*, *qet'a*, and *mathnavi*, excelling in poetry written in the Araki dialect. His collection *Golbang-e Araki* (The Araki Melody) showcases his works in the local dialect (Valashjordi-Farahani, 2001: 226).

Torabi-Naraghhi, Mohammad (1970), son of Fathollah, was born in Naragh (Delijan). A distinguished researcher in Esfahan and Naragh, he completed his early education in Naragh, Shahin Shahr, and Delijan before earning a master's degree in Basic Sciences and later a Ph.D. in Nutrition from the University of Tehran. During his military service at the 505th Army Hospital, he specialized in microbiological research, particularly on tuberculosis bacteria. He gained extensive experience dealing with hundreds of pulmonary, bone, and kidney tuberculosis cases, culminating in his book *Tuberculosis*. He also conducted extensive research on the AIDS virus, publishing his findings in *AIDS*. Other notable works by this faculty member of Naragh

University include *Bacterial Factors in Hospital Infections (Shaheed Beheshti Hospital, Kashan)*, *Algae and Their Role in Human Life*, *Secrets and Mysteries of AIDS*, *Tuberculosis*, *Bacteriology of Tuberculosis*, *Microbiology of Food*, *A Drop from the Ocean of Biology*, *Healthy Nutrition at a Glance*, *Improving Lifestyle*, and several others.

Tarkhorani, Rajabali (1851–1921), son of Mirza Ali Mo'azzen, received his early education in a *maktabkhaneh* (traditional school) under his father's guidance and later studied Persian and Arabic literature under prominent scholars. A pious mystic, he possessed a powerful voice and was well-versed in the art of *azan* (call to prayer), *monajat* (supplication), *rowzeh* (religious lamentation), and *ta'ziyeh* (passion plays). He was highly knowledgeable in traditional Persian music and vocal techniques. After the establishment of *Tekyeh Dowlat* (a royal theater for religious performances), Naser al-Din Shah appointed him as a *ta'ziyeh* director and performer. Invited from Tafresh to the Qajar court, he worked on reviving *ta'ziyeh* and compiling old scripts. Among his many students was his son, Hossein-Ali Nakisa, a master of Persian vocal music, who began performing at *Tekyeh Dowlat* at the age of five. During the reign of Mohammad Ali Shah, Tarkhorani performed *azan* and *monajat* at the court, earning the title *Haji Mo'azzen* (Haji the Caller) (Heydari, 2020: 60).

Tarkhorani-Tafreshi, Abolqasem (fl. 18th century), son of Seyed Ebrahim, was a skilled *Naskh* calligrapher who lived between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. One of his notable works is a handwritten manuscript of *Tohfat al-A'imma al-Aliyya fi al-Hekmat al-Amaliyya* by Fathollah ibn Ahmad ibn Mahmoud Shahrastani Sabzevari. This beautifully inscribed and illuminated manuscript, commissioned by Mohammad Taqi Mirza, known as Rokn al-Dowleh, was completed in February 1795 (Sediq, 1993: 24).

Tashid-Saveji, Ali Akbar (1894–?), son of Mohammad Esmail, from the Vali-Yari tribe, completed his education up to the age of 14 in the village of Bagh Sheikh (Saveh) before studying jurisprudence, principles of Islamic law, and a bit of philosophy in Qom and Tehran. He later joined the judiciary and then entered the National Consultative Assembly as a prosecutor and legal advisor. His social contributions include constructing a water reservoir, several chambers, and a kitchen around the courtyard of the Imamzadeh Seyyed Harun ibn Musa al-Kazim shrine, completing and equipping the magnificent Amiriyeh Mosque in Tehran, establishing Fatemeh Zahra Clinic in Tehran, and building a mosque in the village of Bagh Sheikh. He also authored around ten books, including *Messages from Bayt al-Maqdis*, *Tohfa-ye Tashid*, *The Land of Hell* (translation), *Hadyeh Esmail*,

Armaghan-e Javid, *Islamic History Journal*, *Heroes of Islam* (three volumes), and more (Fakhariyan, 2017: 207).

Tashid-Saveji, Mohammad Esmail (fl. 1965), son of Ali Akbar, from the Vali-Yari tribe and a native of Bagh Sheikh village in Saveh, was raised in a family devoted to knowledge and practice. He obtained a higher education and authored a book titled *Selection of Anesthesia Methods*, published in 1965 in 680 pages (Fakhariyan, 2017: 221).

Tafreshi Najafi, Ahmad (d. 1891), son of Hossein, was a prominent Islamic scholar and jurist. He studied under Sheikh Mohammad Baqer Esfahani in Isfahan before moving to Najaf, where he learned from great scholars, including Allameh Sheikh Morteza Ansari and Fazel Iravani. Alongside his studies, he engaged in teaching Islamic sciences and authored several works, including *Notes on Fazel Iravani's Teachings* (Jurisprudence and Principles of Islamic Law), *Annotations on Sheikh Ansari's Wasa'il al-Shi'a* (several volumes), *Annotations on Sheikh Ansari's Makasib* (several volumes), miscellaneous discussions on jurisprudence and principles, *12 Volumes of Yanabi' al-Usul*, and *Mahaqamat al-Usul* (Zolfaghari, 2002: 49).

Tafreshi, Abolhassan (1882–1953), son of Mirza Abdolwahab, was a graduate of Dar al-Fonoun School in medicine and later pursued medical studies in Europe. He served as the head of a state hospital. His works include *Miftah al-Dalail* on pulse diagnosis and *Matla' al-Tibb Naseri* on internal diseases. After practicing medicine in Arak, Tabriz, and Tehran, he was appointed as a professor at Dar al-Fonoun (Sediq, 1993: 51).

Tafreshi, Abolqasem (d. 1872), known as Moein al-Molk, was a descendant of the Seyyeds of Tafresh and the son of Mirza Esmail. In 1860, he was appointed as *Lashkarnevis-Bashi* (chief military scribe), and in 1870, he replaced Mirza Mohammad Hossein Farahani as the custodian of Astan Quds Razavi, serving in this role until his death in April 1872. He was the father of Mirza Reza Moein al-Saltaneh.

Tafreshi, Abolqasem (fl. 1906), known as Lashkarnevis, was the son of Mirza Abbasqoli Lashkarnevis and served as the Minister of Tehran during the reign of Mozaffar al-Din Shah (Sediq, 1993: 205).

Tafreshi, Ahmad (fl. 1896), known as Emad al-Molk, was a minister at the royal court during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah (Sediq, 1993: 155).

Tafreshi, Esmail (fl. 1866), son of Mirza Masoum, was an Islamic scholar during the Qajar era. Some of his works include *Selections from the Stories of Masnavi*,

compiled in 1866 for Mostofi al-Mamalek. He also transcribed *Manhaj al-Salikin* by Seyyed Sadr al-Din Mousavi Kashaf Dezfouli in *Nasta'liq* calligraphy. Other manuscripts written in his beautiful handwriting include *Kanz al-Lughat*, *Golestan* by Saadi, and *Tajarob al-Saltanat* (Sediq, 1993: 230).

Tafreshi, Aqababa (18th century), a poet from Tafresh, wrote under the pen name *Shakeri*, and his poetry collection, *Golban Shakeri*, still exists (Sediq, 1993: 102).

Tafreshi, Amir Feyzollah (1526–1616), son of Abdolqaher Hosseini, was a renowned Shia scholar and jurist of the 16th century, a descendant of the Seyyeds of Tafresh, and a contemporary of Miralam Tafreshi. He studied religious sciences in Tafresh from an early age and later moved to Mashhad for further education. After completing preliminary studies, he became a special student of Moqaddas Ardabili in Najaf, from whom he received *ijazah* (authorization) for narrating traditions and learned both transmitted and jurisprudential sciences (Mohtat, 1993: 29).

Tafreshi, Taqi (1782–1833), known as Balour, was the chief accountant of Mirza Yousef's administration and later became the secretary of Naser al-Molk, the regent. As a poet, he used the pen name *Zia*. His works include *Tadhkira-ye Sadrazami*, *Tadhkira-ye Nun va al-Qalam*, *Masnavi-ye Elixir-e Azam*, *Jannat-e Adan*, and *Diwan-e Hakim Souri*.

Tafreshi, Baba Ahmad (fl. 1577), was a prominent calligrapher and artist during the reign of Shah Ismail Safavi. Some of his works are preserved in the Royal Library of India.

Tafreshi, Taqi (1846–1911), known as Zia al-Molk, was the son of Mirza Seyed Hedayatollah and the grandson of Mirza Hedayat (the military minister of Fath-Ali Shah). He belonged to the Hijazi-Seyyeds of Tafresh. As a financial administrator, writer, and official of the Naser al-Din Shah era, he served for a time as the head of finance (Maliyeh) in Azerbaijan. Later, he was appointed as the chief steward and minister of Badi' al-Molk Mirza Emad al-Dowleh (the governor of Yazd) (Heydari, 2020: 59).

Tafreshi, Hassan (d. 1917) was the director of Sharaf Mozafari School, the first school built during the reign of Mozaffar al-Din Shah. He also authored books such as *Al-Jawahir*, *Hayat Javid*, *Tarikh-e Manteqi*, *Moallem al-Atfal*, *Ruh al-Iman*, and dozens of other titles (Sediq, 1993: 50).

Tafreshi, Reza (b. 1972), son of Taqi, obtained a diploma in Architecture and Art from Malek Ashtar Technical School in Tehran and continued his education up to a master's degree in architecture at the Islamic Azad University of Khorasgan. Alongside his studies, he also pursued calligraphy and, with the guidance of master artists, received an *excellence certificate* from the Iranian Calligraphers Association in 2011. His contributions include teaching calligraphy, compiling a collection of 50 sketches of Isfahan's bazaar, lecturing on architectural courses at the Islamic Azad University, teaching in free art classes at the Reza Abbasi Museum in Tehran, authoring a book on *Basic Principles of Design*, and organizing photography workshops.

Tafreshi, Razi al-Din (18th century) was a scholar, writer, and historian of the 18th century. His book *History of Iran* covers historical events from 1723 to the end of the reign of Karim Khan Zand, spanning from the death of Shah Sultan Hossein to the death of Karim Khan (Zolfaghari, 2002: 145).

Tafreshi, Zeyn al-Abedin (19th century) was one of the translators for the Ministry of Sciences during the reign of Mozaffar al-Din Shah and was proficient in French. He translated *Saint Petit Conte*, a beneficial French book, for students. He also translated *History of Cambodia*, a book about Indochina, which was then a French colony, from French into Persian (Sediq, 1993: 232).

Tafreshi, Seyed Baqer (fl. 1861) was a master of *Nasta'liq* calligraphy and lived in the 19th century. In 1860, he transcribed *Nasa'ih al-Muluk wa Adab al-Suluk* in an elegant script, and this manuscript, written in *Nasta'liq*, was completed on Monday, April 15, 1861 (Sediq, 1993: 102).

Tafreshi, Seyed Habibollah (fl. unknown), known as Malek al-Va'ezin, was a musician and composer. He created the *Pishdaramad Shoor* in a 2/4 time signature in *Shoor La* and a *Pishdaramad Dozarbi Segah*. He was the patriarch of the Tafreshi musical family and had a beautiful voice. His son was Seyed Mohammad Seraj al-Zakereen (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 331).

Tafreshi, Seyed Reza (1831–1897), son of Seyed Ahmad, was born in the village of Kookan in Tafresh. After completing his primary education, he became an expert secretary. Initially, he was appointed as *Sarreshtehdar* (chief scribe) and financial officer by Emad al-Dowleh, the governor of western Iran. Later, he served as the deputy governor and minister of the province of Lorestan in Khorramabad and Boroujerd on behalf of Mohsen Mirza (Mozaffar al-Molk) and Masoud Mirza (Zell al-Sultan). He also held the position of deputy governor of Khuzestan, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, and Dezful. In Khorramabad, he purchased land in

the western part of the present-day bazaar square (Grand Qeisarieh Square) and built a caravanserai and a marketplace, which are now known as *Mirza Seyed Reza Bazaar and Caravanserai* and have been registered as national heritage sites. The *Rab'at Zarin Chaqa Castle*, another historical landmark, is also attributed to him (Heydari, 2020: 103).

Tafreshi, Seyed Shafi' (19th century), known as Modir al-Lashkar, was a political figure during the reign of Mozaffar al-Din Shah and the Constitutional era. As a poet, he used the pen name *Mojrem*. In addition to his poetry collection and a *Masnavi*, he wrote a travelogue detailing his journey with Ain al-Dowleh, the then-prime minister, from Tehran to Mashhad (Zolfaghari, 2002: 162).

Tafreshi, Seyed Abdollah (1843–1890), known as *Entezam al-Saltaneh*, was the son of Mirza Mousa, the minister of Tafresh. He received his early education in a traditional school and from his father before joining the police force. After the dismissal of Count de Montefort, an Austrian officer, he was appointed as the Minister of Police. As a benevolent statesman, he built a watermill near his garden on Amiriyeh Street and dedicated it for public use (Heydari, 2020: 28).

Tafreshi, Seyed Ali Akbar (1819–1905), son of Mirza Seyed Morteza Fami, was a prominent scholar in Tehran during the Qajar era (Naser al-Din Shah's reign). He studied in Najaf under Allameh Sheikh Morteza Ansari. After his master's passing, he moved to Tehran and taught at *Kazemiyeh School*, which was part of the endowments of Mirza Seyed Kazem Tafreshi (the Minister of Livestock). Known as *Mojtahed-e Tehrani*, he was a revered jurist, hadith scholar, and commentator. He was an ascetic, brave, and just man, deeply respected by the public. During the *Tobacco Protest Movement*, he joined other leading clerics in opposing the *Regie Tobacco Concession* (Heydari, 2020: 56).

Tafreshi, Seyed Ali (d. 1882), son of Mirza Kazem, was a Seyyed from Tafresh who lived in the late 19th century, during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He was an accomplished *Nasta'liq* calligrapher known for his exquisite handwriting (Zolfaghari, 2002: 232).

Tafreshi, Seyed Isa (1800–1848 SH) Son of Mirza Mousa Vazir, after completing his studies, he initially held the position of chief of state-owned lands and financial supervisor of Kamran Mirza Nayeb-ol-Saltaneh, the governor of Tehran. Following his father's death, he was appointed as the Minister of Dar-ol-Khilafeh of Tehran. Due to the nationwide famine of 1848 and the high price of bread, he was dismissed but later

reinstated as the chief of Tehran's police after the tenure of Nazm-od-Dowleh. After the death of Mohammad Ebrahim Khan Vazir-Nizam, he once again assumed the ministry of Tehran. By the order of Naser al-Din Shah and with the assistance of French and Austrian instructors at Dar-ol-Fonoon, he designed the new map of Tehran. Seyed Isa was a mystic, an intellectual, and highly beloved by the people. He built a mosque and a theological school in Tehran (currently located on Vahdat Eslami Street). According to his will, a portion of his wealth was allocated to the construction of Vaziri Hospital in Tehran under the supervision of Ayatollah Sheikh Hadi Najmabadi. Additionally, the Sarab-Vazir Qanat in Mehdi Khani Street and approximately 250 hectares of lands in the village of Morad Tappeh are among his endowments. (Heidari, 2020: 189)

Tafreshi, Seyed Fakhr-od-Din (9th century AH) Son of Morteza Hosseini Aftasi, he was a religious scholar of the 9th century AH. His works include *Eghathat-od-Da'i* and *Montakhab-od-Do'a*. Sheikh Ebrahim Kaf'ami (d. 1499 AD) references *Eghathat-od-Da'i* in his book *Al-Janbah al-Waqiyah*. (Mohtat, 1993: 120)

Tafreshi, Sharaf-od-Din Ali (born 1231 AD) Son of Fazl, he was one of the ministers of Jalal al-Din Khwarazmshah. He advanced through administrative ranks until he was granted the ministry of all of Iraq Ajam. (Sediq, 1993: 113)

Tafreshi, Taher (born 1529 AD) A prominent poet of the 10th century AH and a courtier of Shah Abbas. He accompanied the Iranian ambassador to India during the reign of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar (1542–1605 AD). (Zolfaghari, 2002: 179)

Tafreshi, Zahir-od-Din Ali (born 1681 AD) Known as Abu'l-Fayz, son of Morad, he was a religious scholar, jurist, theologian, philosopher, and poet during the Safavid era. He studied in Isfahan under renowned scholars and was appointed minister and prayer leader of Georgia by Shah Soleiman. After returning, he stayed in Tabriz, where he wrote *Nasrat-ol-Haqq*, a book in Arabic refuting the beliefs of Gabriel the European. At the request of Shah Soleiman, he later translated it into Persian. He also resided in Qazvin (1701 AD) and later in Mashhad (1711 AD). His works include *Etsbat al-Wajib*, *Anwar al-Qur'an*, *Misbah al-Iman*, *Nasrat-ol-Haqq* (Persian translation), *Javab al-Shobhatayn*, *Chaman-e Sokhan*, *Dewan-e Ash'ar*, *Shabnam-e Shadab*, *Mohammad*, *Farhang-e Nayab*, *Al-Mohasen*, *Al-Mataale wa al-Maghareb*, *Monshaat*, *Hayat*, *Hashiyeh Anwar al-Tanzil*, and *Preface to Haft-Band*. (Sediq, 1993: 147)

Tafreshi, Abbas (d. 1896 AD) Initially a secretary under Mirza Aqa Khan, he gradually climbed the administrative ranks and joined the office of Mirza Yousef

Khan Mostofi-ol-Mamalek. He was later promoted to the position of deputy foreign minister and then served as the governor of Azerbaijan. In 1867, Naser al-Din Shah appointed him as the finance minister of Tehran and its surrounding provinces, and four years later, he became a member of the State Council. He was later given the title *Qavam-od-Dowleh Tafreshi* and eventually appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs after the dismissal of Yahya Khan (*Moshir-od-Dowleh*). He was even considered for the position of Prime Minister but succumbed to gout. (Rajabi, 2011: 64)

Tafreshi, Abbas Ali (born 1896 AD) A calligrapher of the Naser al-Din Shah era. His calligraphic works include *Latifeh Gheybieh*, which was lithographed in Tehran in 1887, and *Bahr al-Jawaher*, a book on arithmetic and accounting. The first part of the book was written in Nasta'liq script, while the second part was in Shekasteh-Nasta'liq. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 191)

Tafreshi, Abdolghani (12th century AH) Known as Mir Abdolghani Tafreshi (II), son of Seyed Fazlollah, with the pen name *Ghani*, he was the brother of Sadeq Tafreshi (Hijri). He was a contemporary poet of Hazin Gilani, who praised him as an unparalleled expert in poetry and literature. (Sediq, 1993: 234)

Tafreshi, Abdolkarim (d. 1929 AD) Son of Abbas Qoli, he was titled *Haj Mirza Aqa Vaezh* and was a scholar, poet, and renowned preacher. After returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca, he translated Mirza Ahmad Ansari's book *Tohfat al-Yemen* into Persian in collaboration with his son Mirza Mohammad, which was published in Tehran in 1928. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 201)

Tafreshi, Ali Asghar (born 1896 AD) A Nasta'liq calligrapher during the Naser al-Din Shah period. Among his calligraphic works are a manuscript of *Masnavi* by Hakim Sabzevari and a printed version of *Kolliyat-e Sa'di*, both published in Tehran. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 221)

Tafreshi, Ali (born 1906 AD) Son of Sheikh Mohammad Baqer, known as *Sadr al-Zakerin*, he was a religious scholar and writer. His works include *Jang* (two volumes) on the virtues and tribulations of the Ahl al-Bayt, as well as *Safarnameh Makkah*, a travelogue of his pilgrimage to Mecca, also in two volumes.

Tafreshi, Ali Akbar (d. 1829 AD) Known as *Kateb-ol-Soltan*, he was a calligrapher at the court of Fath Ali Shah. Among his works is a manuscript of *Kolliyat-e Fath Ali Khan Saba*, inscribed as: *"Written by the royal scribe Ali Akbar Tafreshi... 1829"*, and another piece written in 1824. (Sediq, 1993: 50)

Tafreshi, Ali Akbar (ruled until 1884 AD) Titled *Davam-od-Dowleh*, he was a statesman of the Qajar era, known for his philanthropy, reformist views, and

scholarly qualities. From 1875 to 1884, he served as the governor of Arak. The *Khan-e Hākem* qanat is among his enduring legacies. (Sediq, 1993: 79)

Tafreshi, Ali Akbar (18th century AD) He compiled the collection *Mo'amma* (Riddles), a poetic work titled *Yādgār* arranged according to syllabic letters. This work was written by the renowned poet Mirza Mohammad Taher Vahid-al-Zamani and records the ascension date of Shah Sultan Hussein Safavi at its conclusion. The bibliographer *Sahib al-Zari'ah* reported seeing a manuscript of this work dated 1700 AD (1111 AH). (Mohtat, 1993: 155)

Tafreshi, Ali Akbar (20th century AD) Son of Mirza Abdolghani, he was a poet from Tafresh who lived in the early 20th century and wrote under the pen name *Barq* (Lightning). (Sediq, 1993: 37)

Tafreshi, Alireza (d. 1900 AD) Son of Zahir-od-Din Ali, he was titled *Javid Tafreshi*, a scholar and poet of the Qajar era. He was a mystic and dervish, known for his noble virtues and admirable character. Additionally, he was well-versed in the sciences of his time and highly skilled in literature and rhetoric. (Sediq, 1993: 52)

Tafreshi, Majid (born 1964 AD) He completed his early education at Akhbari School and later at Hadaf School. Following primary school, at the recommendation of some relatives, he attended Alavi School. Due to his passion for history, he pursued academic studies in this field and published his first book, a manuscript titled *Moghaddamat-e Mashrootiat* (The Beginnings of Constitutionalism), at the age of nineteen. He has authored over thirty articles and eight books on contemporary history, with three more in progress. Some of his notable works include *The Secret Reports of the Police Department*, the scientific edition and translation of *Mirza Malkom Khan* by Hamid Algar, the edition and compilation of *Forty Years in Iran's Judicial, Political, and Diplomatic Arena*, *The Memoirs of Jalal Abdoh*, *Memoirs and Documents of Yousef Eftekhari*, *Two Years of Secret Relations Between Ahmad Shah and the Soviet Embassy in Tehran*, and *A Thirty-Year Bibliography of Afghanistan* (in English).

Tafreshi, Farajollah (born 1878 AD) A writer and calligrapher of the 19th century. In 1878, he compiled the book *Jang* (War) based on telegraphic reports from the Tabriz Telegraph Office, which detailed the Russo-Ottoman wars between 1876 and 1878. Another of his works, *Jahannama*, was derived from the second volume of *Nasikh al-Tawarikh* and discusses the beliefs of Hindus, Arabs, and Iranians. (Sediq, 1993: 178)

Tafreshi, Mohsen (lived in 1714 AD) A calligraphy artist of the 18th century, he was a student of Mohammad Saleh Esfahani, the author of *Tazkerat al-Khattatin* (The Biographies of Calligraphers). He lived during the reign of Shah Sultan Hussein Safavi (1693–1722 AD) and was known for his exquisite Nasta'liq calligraphy. He remained alive until the death of his mentor in 1714 AD. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 298)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Ebrahim (19th century AD) A calligrapher of the late 19th century, he transcribed *Hayat al-Qoloub* by Mirza Seyed Ahmad ibn Mohammad Mohsen in beautiful Nasta'liq script. (Sediq, 1993: 210)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Taqi (19th century AD) Known as *Dabir al-Dowleh*, he was an official in the registry office of the Ministry of War during the Qajar period.

Tafreshi, Mohammad Hassan (lived in 1674 AD) A calligrapher of the 17th century. Among his works is the manuscript of *Resalat-e Ershad al-Adhhan ela Ahkam al-Adyan* by Allameh Helli, written in Naskh script in 1674 AD. (Pirhadi, 2013: 73)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Hossein (1803–1870 AD) A political figure titled *Nazem al-Molk*, he was a financial administrator during the Qajar era. When Abu'l-Fath Mirza Moayed al-Dowleh became the governor of Yazd and later in 1870 of Isfahan, Mirza Mohammad Tafreshi served as his minister in Yazd and Khorasan before finally being appointed as the minister of Isfahan. (Sediq, 1993: 243)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Sadeq (19th century AD) Son of Masoum, he was a poet of the 19th century known by the pen name *Parvaneh*. (Sediq, 1993: 40)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Ali (1839–1889 AD) Son of Mirza Abdolghani and elder brother of Yahya Khan Sarkhosh. He studied Persian and Arabic under his father and later attended the lectures of the renowned philosopher Molla Hadi Sabzevari for several years, deepening his knowledge of wisdom and mysticism. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 304)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Ali (18th century AD) A poet of the 18th century, he was also skilled in literature and mathematics. He composed beautiful poetry, including the following verse: *"In the garden, the bird of the heart finds no peace; It is clear that apart from the snare of desire, it has no rest."* (Sediq, 1993: 85)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Ali Khan (1848–1907 AD) Son of Mirza Abbas Khan Fami Tafreshi (*Qavam al-Dowleh*), he was a distinguished financial administrator in Iran. For several years, he oversaw financial affairs in Tehran, Yazd, the customs treasury, and royal gardens. He accompanied Naser al-Din Shah on his third trip to Europe. Initially, he inherited his father's title of *Moaven al-Molk*, and after his father's death, he was granted the title *Qavam al-Dowleh*. Under Mozaffar al-Din Shah, he served as Minister of Customs and later as Minister of Post. During the Constitutional era, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Mirza Ahmad Khan (*Moshir al-Saltaneh*) for three terms. (Heidari, 2020: 55)

Tafreshi, Mohammad Mo'men (1754–1844), a religious scholar, poet, and mystic of the late Safavid era, was the maternal uncle of Sadeq Hejri, who studied under him. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 127).

Tafreshi, Morad (1558–1641), son of Ali Khan and father of Zahira, was among the prominent scholars and intellectuals of his time and a student of Sheikh Baha'i. He wrote commentaries and marginal notes on the book *Man La Yahzuruhu al-Faqih* and was also an expert in mathematics and geometry. His work *Shabnam-e Shadab*, which is highly regarded in India and Pakistan, is one of his significant contributions. He served as a prayer leader in the province of Georgia. (Mohtat, 1993: 153).

Tafreshi, Mir Abdolghani (16th century), known as Mir Abdolghani Tafreshi (the First), lived during the reign of Shah Abbas I and was a descendant of the Sayyids of Tafresh. He was a student of Mir Abolqasem Kazerooni and a companion of Molla Mohammad Sufi. As a poet, he used the pen name *Ghani*. (Mohtat, 1993: 157).

Tafreshi, Mir Alam (16th century), was a religious scholar and a descendant of the Sayyids of Husaynid lineage. He was born in Tafresh in the 16th century.

Tafreshi, Mir Fazlollah (d. 1867), son of Mir Qaher ibn Abi Alam Hassani, was a religious scholar who authored a book on *Usul-e Anvar-e Qamariyah* (Principles of Lunar Illuminations).

Tafreshi, Mir Mohammad Hossein (16th century), was a scholar and teacher during the Abbasid era and one of the esteemed Sayyids of Tafresh. He was well-versed in scholarly and practical virtues and was an expert writer. (Mohtat, 1993: 157).

Tafreshi, Nasrollah (active 1844), was a calligrapher and royal scribe during the Qajar period. He transcribed *Elixir of Histories* and *Biographies of Scientists and Poets of the Qajar Era* between 1804 and 1844. (Sadiq, 1993: 247).

Tafreshi, Nasrollah (active 1874), was a scholar during the Qajar period and an author. His work *Bahr al-Nasab*, a genealogy book in Persian, was published in 1949. He also copied a manuscript of *Montakhab al-Lughat*, a selection from *Borhan-e Qate'*, in exquisite calligraphy on October 31, 1874.

Tafreshi, Nasrollah (20th century), son of Haj Mirza Abdolghani Koodakani and brother of Mirza Yahya Khan Tafreshi (Sarkhosh), lived in the early 20th century and composed poetry under the pen name *Heiran*. (Sadiq, 1993: 68).

Tafreshi, Nezam (16th century), was a poet of the 16th century, and some of his poems have been published in the book *Hamisheh Bahar* (*Always Spring*).

Tafreshi, Hedayat (19th century), known as Aref-e Tafreshi, was a poet of the 19th century. Although his poetry was characterized by wit and humor, none of the literary anthologies such as *Safineh al-Mahmoud*, *Tajrobeh al-Ahrar*, and *Taslīyeh al-Abrar* have recorded any notable verses from him. Aref was originally from Tafresh but resided in the vicinity of Hamadan for educational purposes. (Sadiq, 1993: 149).

Tafreshi, Hedayatollah (active 1806), served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Army during the reign of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar. He was one of the four ministers among whom the king had divided his administrative responsibilities. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 391).

Tafreshi, Yahya (1858–1919), son of Mirza Abdolghani Tarkhorani, initially studied Persian and Arabic at his father's school, who was a jurist. He became proficient in Nasta'liq and Shekasteh calligraphy. Along with his elder brother Mirza Mohammad Ali (a student of Molla Hadi Sabzevari), he moved to Tehran and received further education under his brother's supervision. After his father's passing, he accompanied his maternal uncle, Mirza Seyyed Reza Khan Tafreshi, the deputy governor of Lorestan and Khuzestan, to Khorramabad and later to Dezful, where he managed all the administrative writings of both provinces as a calligrapher. After ten years, he returned to Tehran and was employed as the chief secretary at the British embassy. Besides being a poet, he used the pen name *Sarkhosh* and was skilled in composing various forms of poetry, including ghazals, qasidas, rubais, and mathnavis. His *Diwan of Poems* was published in Calcutta and Tehran, and he also wrote *Gow o Chowgan* (*The Ball and Polo Stick*), *Tarabeh Nameh*, and the mathnavi *Shakarestan*. (Heydari, 2020: 101).

Tafreshi, Yahya (active 1899), son of Mohammad Baqer, was a master calligrapher of the 19th and early 20th centuries. His works remain preserved, and according to Khan Baba Moshar in his catalog of printed books, *Ta'limat-e Ebtedayi* (*Primary Education*) by Nazem al-Atibba, written in Yahya Tafreshi's handwriting, was published in 1899 in a pocket-sized edition with 282 pages. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 392).

Tafreshi, Yaqub (11th century), was a scholar of the 10th and 11th centuries. Abu Rayhan Biruni, in discussing the beliefs of some Jewish groups, states: "Yaqub ibn Musa Tafreshi narrated to me in Gorgan." (Sadiq, 1993: 265).

Tafreshi Ardabili, Hossein (1839–1916), was born in Tafresh and was a Sufi poet of the 19th century who used the pen name *Gomnam* and was known by the title *Morssa-e Poush* (The Adorned One). He joined the Zahabiya Sufi order in Ardabil and eventually led the sect.

Mirza Mohsen Khatat (Emad al-Foqara) wrote a treatise on the life of Gomnam Tafreshi, which was published in Shiraz in 1972. Additionally, his *Diwan of Poems* was published in 158 pages. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 124).

Tafreshi-Tadi, Ahmad (active 1857), was a calligrapher who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among his works are the transcription of *Dar al-Salam fi Ma Yata'allaq bil-Ru'ya wal-Manam* by Allameh Nouri and *Bahr al-Fawa'id fi Sharh al-Fara'id* by Mohammad Hasan ibn Ja'far Ashtiani, both written in the Naskh script and completed in 1857 and 1867. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 51).

Tafreshi-Tadi, Ahmad (19th century), son of Molla Hossein, was a distinguished scholar with research and writings in *Ilm al-Rijal* (the science of biography and evaluation of narrators). His poetic work *Nukhbat al-Maqal fi Ma'rifat Ilm al-Rijal* was published in 1856, and he also authored the treatise *Fi al-Kuna wa al-Alqab wal-Nasab*. (Mohtat, 1993: 87).

Tafreshi-Qomi, Abdolkarim (d. 1928), son of Abbasqoli, was a 19th-century scholar known as Haj Mirza Aqa. His works include *Bahira*, originally written by Molla Mir Mahmoud Estarabadhi and published in Tehran in 657 pages under Haj Mirza's supervision. Another notable work of his is the translation of *Nafhat al-Yaman* by Ahmad ibn Mohammad Ansari.

Taqaddosi-Tafreshi (20th century), was an early 20th-century calligrapher and the transcriber of *Goftar-e Manzoom va Manthur* by Seyyed Hassan Saheb al-Zamani. (Sadiq, 1993: 51).

Taghvaee-Pour, Mohammad (1938–1971), son of Hossein, completed his secondary education in Arak and then traveled to England to pursue higher studies. He obtained a PhD in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Birmingham and, upon returning to Iran, taught at the university. Although his works remained unpublished, his lecture notes were widely used in academic courses. (Sadiq, 1993: 51).

Talkhabi, Hamidreza (b. 1987), son of Mohammadreza and Saghar, completed his primary and secondary education at Bagherieh and Imam Khomeini schools in Talkhab (Farahan). He pursued a degree in Geography and Urban Planning at Shahid Beheshti University and later obtained a master's and PhD in the same field from Kharazmi University in Tehran. He has authored more than 30 scholarly articles on urban studies, geography, and urban planning, as well as over ten books, including *Shahr Faraye Do Bo'd* (*The City Beyond Two Dimensions*). His other works include *Bonyan-e Shahr*, *Form, Faza va Tarrahi* (*Form, Space, and Design*), *Shahr-e Nabarabar* (*The Unequal City*), *Nazariye-ye Shahr* (*Urban Theory*), *Tajrobeh-ye Shahr* (*Urban Experience*), and *The International Guide to Urban Policy (Vol. 1)*.

Tamjidi, Seyyed Abolqasem (1939–2006), son of Seyyed Abbas and grandson of Mirza Seyyed Mohammad Khan Lashkar-Nevis Tafreshi, completed his primary and secondary education at Saduq School in Qom. He was highly proficient in English and authored a book on medical and natural science terminology in English. In 1957, he began working at the Notary Office in Qom and later joined the Red Lion and Sun Society in 1967, where he contributed to establishing Tafresh Hospital alongside Haj Mohammad Ebrahim Afzali. In 1964, he joined the Iranian Mountaineering Federation and played a key role in founding the Tafresh Mountaineering Association, serving as its president. He actively trained mountaineers, led ascents in Tafresh and its surrounding mountains, and participated in major climbs and cave explorations across Iran. He later transitioned to the judiciary in Tafresh, where he served as financial and accounting officer, earning the *Neshan-e Edalat* (Medal of Justice). As a member of the Prisoners' Support Association, he provided significant assistance to the families of inmates. (Heydari, 2020: 62).

Tanha-Zarandi, Ali (1873–1929), son of Alireza, was born in Zaviyeh (Zarandieh) and completed his early education in his hometown before enrolling at Sepahsalar School in Tehran. A student of Mirza Ali Hakimi, he mastered religious sciences and became a

skilled orator, earning the title *Nateq al-Mellah* (The Nation's Orator). During the Constitutional Revolution, he was a fervent advocate of the movement and was praised by historians such as Ahmad Kasravi and Dr. Mehdi Malekzadeh. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 981).

Tanha, Gholamreza (b. 1983), from Zarandieh, is a skilled *santur* player and a distinguished student of master Majid Kiani. He is an esteemed instructor, a respected vocalist, and comes from a family of martyrs. He is known for his deep faith and active contributions to music education.

Tahajodi, Seyyed Ali (1886–1958), son of Seyyed Esmaeil, was born in Saveh. In his childhood, he traveled to Samarra to pursue religious studies and later moved to Najaf, where he studied under prominent scholars, including Ayatollahs Naeini, Firouzabadi, and Aqa Ziaeddin Iraqi. He quickly distinguished himself among his peers. Upon the invitation of Ayatollah Haeri, he returned to Iran and joined the Qom Seminary, where he dedicated himself to teaching and propagating religious sciences. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 229).

Tahajodi, Seyyed Mohammad Saleh (b. 1940), son of Mirza Seyyed Ali, was a cleric from Saveh. In 1950, he traveled to Najaf with his father to study religious sciences and spent 22 years learning under Ayatollahs Hakim and Khoei. In 1972, at the request of the people of Saveh who petitioned the scholars of Najaf for his return he came back to Iran. He led prayers at Meydan-e Melli Mosque in Saveh, engaged in religious activities, and oversaw the construction of several mosques in Saveh and its surrounding villages. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 232).

Tehrani-Saveji, Khalil (d. 1863 CE), son of Ebrahim, was married and lived in Saveh. This renowned physician resided in Karbala for some time before moving to Najaf, where he eventually passed away. (Fakharian, 2017: 364).

Tavajoh, Ahmad (b. 1953 CE), son of Yadollah and Sakineh, completed his primary, secondary, and university education in Arak and later joined the Ministry of Defense. He began learning calligraphy at the age of nine with the guidance of his father and, during high school, trained under masters such as Madani, Ghutb, Seyyed Hassan Mirkhani, Zanjani, and Attarchian. In his fourth year of high school, he won first place in the province for Nasta'liq script. In 1984, he calligraphed the Holy Quran, followed by Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* in 2006, and Hafez's *Divan* in 2021, all of which were printed and published in large formats on multiple occasions. He also studied illumination, miniature painting, and

watercolor under masters Bayat and Jazi-Zadeh, producing over 300 remarkable works using relief calligraphy, nail carving, and layered techniques adorned with illumination and painting, some of which are exhibited at the Museum of Contemporary Arts in Isfahan. Additionally, from the age of 16, he learned Persian classical music (violin) under Master Bayat and later under Dr. Mehdi Barkeshli. At the invitation of Master Faramarz Payvar, he taught at the Isfahan Conservatory of Music while simultaneously serving as the soloist and conductor of the Isfahan Radio Orchestra. (Pirhadi, 2013: 74).

Tavajoh, Abdollah (1921-2006 CE), son of Reza and Roghayeh, received his early education at the traditional *maktabkhaneh* of Mirza Ahad Faridafshar in Arak, followed by Hedayat Elementary School and Tofigh State School. In 1944, he joined the Department of Education, Endowments, and Fine Arts as the supervisor of *Charrah* endowments and principal-teacher of Khosravi Elementary School in Khandab while also completing a teacher training course. Over 35 years of service, he received over 40 commendations from local authorities to the Prime Minister's office. A poet, writer, and nature enthusiast, he collaborated with *Hunting and Nature* magazine and the Iranian Caving Association, actively participating in mountaineering rescue training. He was a member of the scouting organization and the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society. His lifelong research and field studies resulted in *The Geographic Lexicon of Arak's Mountains*, as well as a handwritten collection of poetry, essays, and memoirs titled *Barg-e Sabz* (Green Leaf).

Towhidi-Saveji, Nasrollah (b. 1927 CE), son of Fathollah, completed primary school before entering the seminary in Saveh. He later moved to Qom, where he studied under scholars such as Ayatollahs Subhani and Motahhari. He earned a teaching certificate and pursued a university degree in theology. After completing a bachelor's degree in Islamic studies and philosophy (*Ma'qul va Manqul*), he began teaching at high schools. A poet and teacher of religious and literary sciences, he authored *Wajizah fi al-Tajwid* (A Brief Treatise on Tajwid), among other unpublished works. (Fakharian, 2017: 228).

Tavasoli, Hassan (1932-2016 CE), son of Nasrollah, known by his poetic pen name *Saba*, received his early education from his father and other teachers of the time. He memorized *Nassab al-Sabiyan* and portions of the Quran and began composing poetry and practicing calligraphy from a young age. At 20, he joined the Arak Police Department, where he served for 35 years until his retirement in 1987. He earned a high-ranking certificate in Naskh and Shekasteh-Nasta'liq scripts from the Calligraphers' Association. He was later appointed to a position at Islamic Azad

University in Arak but withdrew following the tragic loss of one of his sons in war and another's sudden passing en route to Hajj. He then focused on cultural activities at the Qaem Maqam Association. (Majdi, 2005: 71).

Tavasoli, Asadollah (d. 2020 CE), a native of Amirabad (Zarandieh), was a veterinarian and an active researcher in serum production. He received an international award from the French government for his discoveries in this field. (Cheraghi, 2016: 330).

Tavasoli, Mohammadreza (1930-2007 CE), son of Haj Abbas, was born in Mahallat. After completing elementary education, he studied basic Islamic sciences for a year under Mahallat's scholars before moving to Qom in 1946 to further his theological studies. Some of his key responsibilities after the 1979 revolution included serving as head of the Hajj pilgrimage organization, a member of the Constitutional Revision Committee, a member of the Expediency Council, a representative for Tehran in the third Assembly of Experts, a central council member of the Assembly of Combatant Clergy (*Majma'-e Rouhanioun-e Mobarez*), and a teacher of Islamic jurisprudence and rulings at the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). His works include *Dama' Thalathah* (Three Types of Blood), *Mabahith Taha'rat* (Discussions on Purity), *Makasib Muharramah* (Forbidden Transactions), *Qismati az Bay'* (A Section on Sale), and *The Principles of Imam Khomeini's Lessons*. (Bakhshi, 2016: 609).

Tavakkol, Mohammad (d. 1950 CE), son of Mulla Abbas, was a prominent jurist and scholar of his time, belonging to one of Arak's most distinguished families. He completed his early education in Arak before traveling to Najaf for advanced studies, where he became a student of Ayatollah Mirza Khalil Nouri and attained the rank of *ijtihad*. After returning to Arak, he established a private seminary in his home and led congregational prayers at Haj Hossein Sa'atsaz Mosque. (Mohtat, 1993: 15).

Tavakkolshoar, Alireza (1954–1981) A political activist opposing the Pahlavi regime and a leader of the Confederation of Iranian Students. After receiving his high school diploma in Arak, he started working at the National Organization for Civil Registration in 1971. During this time, he became acquainted with the thoughts of Seyyed Mahmoud Taleghani and religious political forces, marking the beginning of his political activities. In 1977, he traveled to the United States to pursue a degree in Civil Engineering. On February 10, 1981, he was assassinated in San Antonio by two American assailants.

Tavakoli, Parisa (1993–) Daughter of Ramazan and Mrs. Zahra, she is a poet and writer from Khomein who started writing poetry and prose from childhood. She has published two books of free verse poetry, *"A Half-Eaten Apple"* and *"Behind the Tinted Glasses."* In addition to writing and poetry, she is also a theater director and actress. One of her performances, *"Land of Love,"* was staged at the Sacred Defense Theater Festival. She has also directed and written a short film titled *"The Photo."* One of the notable features of her poetry is her feminine perspective, which explores the world of women through poetic expression.

Tavakoli, Ali-Asghar (1937–) With the encouragement of his father, a prominent figure in the Turkish-speaking village of Malicheh, Japlaq district, he learned to read and write at the age of five. Occasionally, his father took him to Arak to learn Persian. During childhood, he became fascinated with reading and education after reading the book *"Rumuz-e Hamzeh."* He attended Ferdowsi Elementary School in Arak, managed by Khalil Da'i, which marked the beginning of his academic success. After high school, he worked as a teacher for a few years, then studied Persian Language and Literature at Daneshsaray-e Aali (Higher Teachers' College) in Tehran. Later, he moved to England to pursue General Linguistics up to the Ph.D. level but left before defending his dissertation. He also left his master's studies in philosophy unfinished. After the Islamic Revolution, he returned to Iran and studied under renowned scholars such as Badi' al-Zaman Forouzanfar, Mahmoud Sana'i, Parviz Natel Khanlari, Zarinkoub, Zaryab Khoei, Aryanfar, and others. He later taught at Alzahra University. His works include a Persian language textbook for foreigners, an English-Persian dictionary, a book containing his personal philosophical thoughts, and several other works in English (Majdi, 2005: 199).

Tavakoli, Gholamali (1937–) Son of Haj Mehdi and Mrs. Fatemeh Soltan, he completed his elementary education at Amir Kabir and Hedayat schools in Arak and graduated from Shakraei High School before entering the workforce. With a creative and entrepreneurial mindset, he introduced the first electric (motorized) mill to Arak and later established the White Flour Factory of Arak, which had a daily production of 200 tons. He also co-founded the Raw Silk Spinning Factory with Haj Rajaei and established the Primax Factory, contributing to economic growth and job creation. His most significant industrial achievement was founding *Danehchin Arak,* the largest and first fully automated factory in the Middle East, with a daily production capacity of 720 tons. The machinery was imported from Germany and Switzerland. Today, the factory operates as a holding managed by the Foundation of the Oppressed, with 20 storage silos of 1,000 tons each and two

large warehouses with a combined capacity of 30,000 tons of raw materials. His philanthropic contributions include the fully furnished and computer-equipped Haj Mehdi Tavakoli High School in Gerdu, the renovation of Atefeh School in the Football neighborhood of Arak, another school in Gavkhaneh neighborhood, and a dormitory for 300–400 female students at the Arak Teacher Training Center. He also built a 2,600-square-meter clinic for teachers in Arg Square, Arak, with an additional 2,600 square meters under construction. Despite his current health issues, he intends to complete this project upon recovery. During the early years of the Islamic Revolution, he worked with a team, including Dr. Kazemi, Hosseinjani, and others, to support the underprivileged, such as distributing coal during Arak's harsh winters. Additionally, he purchased a 1,000-square-meter plot of land, where Mr. Ashouri and Mr. Sabeti are overseeing the construction of a four-story, 2,600-square-meter building to shelter mentally challenged and homeless individuals.

Talebi, Maryam (1977 CE), daughter of Mohammad and Banu Farrokhandeh, completed her primary education at Shahid Mohammad Montazeri School and her secondary education at Fadak School. She graduated from Zeynabiyeh High School in Arak. She holds a degree in Persian Language and Literature from the Azad University of Arak. As a poet, storyteller, oral history researcher, and instructor of poetry and storytelling workshops, she is well-known. Her published works include "Pray I Don't Run Out of Strength" (Memoirs of Martyr Abbas Najafi), "Brother of Imam Reza" with a circulation of ten thousand copies, "Shamim-e-Bahesht" (Martyrs of Women in Markazi Province, in collaboration with Ashraf Jafari), "Mehr-e-Orooj" (Biography of Martyr Fatemeh Ghias-Abadi, in collaboration with Mehri Rekab-Talaei), "Kouy Bi-Neshan" (Martyrs of Welfare Organization, in collaboration with Mehri Rekab-Talaei), and the publication of stories in books such as "Nafkh-e-Sour" and "Tell Me Where You Are" as well as poems in numerous poetry anthologies and journals. She has also been a judge at various provincial poetry, storytelling, and memoir-writing festivals, and she serves as a supervising judge at the National Festival of Artistic Productions in the literary section.

Taheri, Habibollah (1907 CE), known as Akhas-Bashi, as a civil activist during the Constitutional Revolution, established several associations in Arak and was responsible for the Democrat Association. He owned the Ettefaq newspaper in 1907, which was a significant part of his political activism (Sadiq, 1993: 141).

Taheri, Ali (1954 CE), son of Mohammad and Banu Khadijeh, born in Arak, a Persian literature teacher with over 50 years of mountaineering experience, an experienced and senior instructor at the Iranian Mountaineering Federation, a teacher in various branches of mountaineering, champion of climbing famous peaks and walls in Iran, including 47 ascents of Mount Damavand, member of the national team in the joint Iran-China ascent of Everest in 1978, having climbed over 18 peaks and walls (Asia, Europe, and Africa), initiator of mountaineering festivals since 2002, head of the technical committee for coaches and Himalayan climbing at the Mountaineering Federation, completed 3 advanced courses in ice and snow climbing, as well as rock climbing in international schools in Chamonix, France, and Innsbruck, Austria, attended the 16th World Mountaineering Congress in France, and served in various positions, including being a member of the Mountaineering Committee and the Committee for Selected Ascents at the Federation. He is currently writing a book titled "The Importance and Role of Water in Mountaineering, Along with Practical Nutritional Science at High Altitudes."

Taheri-Iraqi, Ahmad (1943-1991 CE), born in Arak, was one of Iran's prominent scholars and Islamic researchers. He earned his bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran and engaged in research at the Iran Cultural Foundation until 1969. He then conducted scientific research at the Bookbinding Center and completed several research trips, including studies at the Theology Faculty Library of Mashhad University, Dar al-Kutub Misriyah, and various scientific centers in Beirut. From 1976, he pursued postgraduate studies in the United Kingdom, where he studied Islamic studies and Arabic language and literature under prominent scholars such as Montgomery Watt. Since 1984, he began collaborating with the Encyclopedia of Islam Foundation and became a member of the board of trustees and deputy scientific director of the World Encyclopedia of Islam. Taheri-Iraqi mastered four fields: bibliographic studies, Iranian and Islamic studies, Arabic literature, Persian literature, and Sufism and mysticism. He also finalized the critical edition of the "Qudsiyeh" (Words of Baha'uddin Naqshband). In 2003, the University Publishing Center published a collection of his articles under the title "The Legacy of Taheri."

Taheri-Iraqi, Abolqasem (1952 CE), completed his preliminary education in Arak and earned his master's degree in Fibers and Materials from the École supérieure des industries textiles in France. He has held positions such as production manager at the Jahan Industrial Group, technology manager of the Boroujerd Textile Factory project, and advisor to the Industrial Engineers

Consulting Company of Iran. This entrepreneur and author has numerous works, including the translation of two books: "Introduction to Weaving" and "Spinning by Spindle," with the latter being selected as the Book of the Year in 1995 (Velashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 170).

Tabatabaei, Seyed Mehdi (1974 CE), from Zarandieh, and a graduate of the University of Shahid Beheshti in Literature, is a poet, researcher, and author of several literary and research works, including "With Your Eyes," "Critical Edition of the Divan of Kamal-uddin Isfahani," and "Words of Bidel's Poetry."

Tabatabaei, Seyed Youssef (1898 CE), son of Seyed Abdullah, completed his education in his hometown of Zaviyeh (Zarandieh) and, due to his natural talent and divine inspiration, composed many poems. Some of his works are included in the book "Freethinkers of Saveh" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 636).

Tabarsi, Abu Ali Fazl (456-532 AH), son of Hassan, known as Sheikh Tabarsi, from Tafresh (Tabaresh), was born into a religious family and migrated to Khorasan. This religious scholar was a master of literature and the Arabic language, which is why he wrote the book "Al-Kafi Al-Shafi." His most important work is "Majma' Al-Bayan," followed by his commentary book "Jawaami' Al-Jaami'," which, according to himself, is a new interpretation of the commentary of "Tafseer Tabiyan" by Sheikh Tusi. Other works of his include "A'laam Al-Wari," "Jawaami' Al-Hikayat," "Taj Al-Mawalid," and "Al-Adaab Al-Diniyyah." He also trained many great students, including Qutb Rawandi, Abu'l-Futuh Razi, Muntakhab Al-Din Razi, Ibn Shahr Ashub Mazandarani, Shazdan Qumi, Sayyid Abu Muhammad Qaini, and his son Hassan bin-Fazl (Sadiq, 1993: 141).

Tabarsi, Ahmad (Life: 350 AH), known as Abu'l-Hasan the Physician, son of Muhammad, from Tafresh, was a prominent Shiite philosopher and physician during the 5th century and the personal physician to Rukn al-Dawlah Dailami and his brother Mo'izz al-Dawlah (of the Buyid dynasty). His fame and expertise were primarily in medicine and philosophy. "Al-Kanaash" is one of his important medical books, and "Al-Ma'alaajaat al-Buqraatiyyah" is another of his medical works.

Tabarsi, Ahmad (6th century), son of Ali, known as Sahib al-Ihtiyaaj, from Tafresh, was a scholar and Shiite Hadith expert of the 6th century who was contemporaneous with Abu'l-Futuh Razi and Fazl ibn Hassan Tabarsi. His notable works include "Al-Kafi in Fiqh," "Al-Ihtijaaj," "Mafaakher al-Taalibiyyah," "Tareekh A'ima" (History of the Imams), and "Fadhaa'il al-Zahra" (The Virtues of Zahra) (Sadiq, 1993: 141).

Tabarsi, Hassan (6th century), titled Razi al-Din Abu Nasr, son of Fazl, from Tafresh, was a prominent scholar of the 6th century, and his works include "Jama' al-Akhbar," "Makarim al-Akhlaq," "Asraar al-Imamah," and several other writings (Sadiq, 1993: 142).

Tabarsi, Ali (Century...), son of Hamza, from Tafresh, a religious scholar and author of the book "Riyadh al-'Ulama" and "Rawdat al-Jannat" (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Tabarsi, Muhammad (5th century), son of Fazl, known as Abu Ali Tabarsi, a religious scholar from Tafresh and a student of Sheikh Tusi (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Tabarsi, Harun (8th century), son of Hassan, known as Abu Muhammad and titled Dhiya' al-Din, was a prominent Shiite jurist from Tafresh, who lived in the 8th century and held the title of Imam Aalim (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Tabarsi Nahvi, Shams al-Din (Century...), a Shiite scholar from Tafresh and the author of the book "Jawaher fi al-Nahw" (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Tabarsi Nuri, Hussein (Died 1281 AH), son of Muhammad Taqi Tafreshi, was a Shiite scholar from the late 17th century and a student of Murtaza Ansari, Ali Kani, and Mirza Shirazi. His works include "Fasl al-Khitab fi Tahrif Kitab Rabb al-Arbab," "Hashiyah Muntahi al-Maqal of Abu Ali," and "Anjum al-Maqal" (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Tabib, Abu'l-Hasan (Born 1275 AH), from Saveh, was a student of Aqa Mirza Mohammad Hossein Sultan al-Falsafah in Iranian medicine in 1275, and also trained in European medicine under Aqa Mirza Ismail Khan Eshteh-sham al-Hokama at Dar al-Fonun School (Fakhariyan, 1396: 22).

Tabib Anjedani, Ibrahim (13th century), son of Mohammad Hossein, a physician from the village of Anjedan (Arak) and author of the book "Majma' al-Dhat" on medicine, written in Persian in the 13th century (Ismaili, 1401: 128).

Tabib Anjedani, Mohammad Hossein (Died 1151 AH), son of Mirza Mohammad, from the village of Anjedan (Arak), was a renowned physician of his time, known for his skill and precision in medicine, and died in 1151 (Sadiq, 1993: 144).

Tabib-Savji, Suleiman (8th century), was a Shiite scholar and member of the Hurufiyeh sect, a follower of Fazl Allah Isfahani (founder of the Hurufiyeh sect) in the late 8th century, during the Timurid dynasty.

Tabib-Savji, Ali (Born 1260 AH), son of Mirza Musa and father of Mirza Mahmoud Miraat, a renowned scholar and physician from Saveh, was granted a pension for himself and his son by Nasser al-Din Shah during February 1260 (Fakhariyan, 1396: 680).

Tabib-Savji, Mehdi (13th century), son of Hajji Mirza Musa, known as Hafiz al-Sihah, a famous physician and prominent scholar of the Qajar period in Iran, well-known among foreign physicians as well. He was also wealthy and a philanthropist, responsible for architectural and charitable works such as the large portico of Haji-Faraj Mosque in Saveh, the rooms of the Zulfiqar Khan portico, and the construction of several other properties and endowments (Fakhariyan, 1396: 966).

Tabib-Savji, Musa (Born 1231 AH), titled Zubdat al-Atibba and Fakhr al-Hokama, a physician and author of the books "Dastoor al-Atibba fi 'Ilaj Waba" and "Siyasat Madan" written in 1231 during the time of Mirza Agha Khan Nouri, which he presented to Nasser al-Din Shah (Fakhariyan, 1396: 961).

Tabibi-Savji, Abu Talib (1239-1334 AH), son of Mirza Hadi, after completing primary education and learning basic sciences, turned to medicine. This well-known physician also participated in Ta'ziyeh (Shia Passion Play) and Ta'ziyeh directing (Fakhariyan, 1396: 143).

Taraznahidi, Abdulrahman (1856 CE), son of Ibrahim, was born in the village of Taraznahid (Saveh). He completed his early education in his hometown and later in Qom. For 18 years, he continued his studies at the Sadr School in Tehran. He then specialized in Arabic literature, jurisprudence, and principles. Upon returning to Taraznahid, he focused on resolving the religious matters of the people and also devoted himself to poetry and calligraphy. Most of his poems were written in the colloquial language, humorous odes, and in the form of witty verses (Fakhariyan, 2017: 656).

Tahamasebi-Zadeh, Yessra (1970 CE), daughter of Mir Abbas and Banu Nora, completed her primary and secondary education at the Melli School and Shakaraei High School. She then obtained her diploma from Shakaraei High School and a PhD in Persian Language and Literature from Arak University. Some of the works of this writer and educator include: *"Glossary of Terms and Expressions from Kashf al-Mahjub by Hujwiri"*, *"Colorless Loves"*, *"A Glimpse of the Goblet Bearer's Face"*, *"Auditory Meter"*, and *"Morning Poems Collection"*. She is also active in article writing, with topics such as: Characterization in the History of Beyhagi, Aesthetics of Postmodern Ghazal focusing on the poems of Reza Baraheni,

Analysis of Gileh-Mard, Critique and Review of the Newly Written Persian Textbooks of the 7th and 8th Grades, Analyzing Mystical Revelations in *Abhar al-Ashiqin*, the Confusion and Revelation article and its comparison with Dreams and Visions, and the Critique and Review of the story *Kabab Ghaaz*.

Tooti, Abbas (1971–2021 CE), from Saveh, was an organ player and teacher specialized in teaching children, holding a festival position.

Tayebi, Seyed Ehsan (1970 CE), began playing percussion instruments in the early 1980s. Later, he learned the Tombak self-taught and studied under Master Jahangir Malik, Master Arzhang Kamkar, and Navid Afagh. He also studied the modern style of Daf playing under Master Masoud Habibi. In 1999, he set the goal of creating percussion instruments, resulting in the invention of several instruments such as Setas, Tablek, Simburak Simi, Delnavaz, and Titus. This musician also pioneered the production of instruments like Didgeridoo, Baran, Cajon, Ancient Wooden Drum, and Timpani, alongside over 40 types of Iranian and non-Iranian folkloric percussion instruments in the country. Receiving the UNESCO Seal of World Heritage in 2012 and the Creativity Award in 2015 are among the honors of this artist from Arak.

Tayebi, Seyed Reza (1973 CE), son of Seyed Mostafa, completed his education at Davoudinejad and Khaled-Islambouli schools and graduated from Shahid Bahonar Art High School in Arak. In his youth, he became interested in reading the Quran and discovered his vocal talent, which led him to pursue music. Before turning 20, he became familiar with musical scales and notes, attending classes with Davood Fiyazi, Baqer Nazari, and Arash Farhangfar. He later studied at the Music Preservation and Promotion Center under Master Karim Saleh Azimi's guidance and followed his advice to study under Master Mahmoud Farahmand and continued his training with Hamid Kalantari and Mohsen Koohestani. Additionally, he learned the fusion of poetry and vocal traditions under Master Karamati and Hamidreza Nourbakhsh and studied the Setar with Masoud Shaari. From 2008 to 2014, he was a main member of the Master Shajarian Workshop, studying under this great teacher and receiving his endorsement. He holds a bachelor's degree in Cultural and Artistic Management and a master's degree in Cultural Affairs Management. In 2016, he published a book titled *"The Role of Classical Iranian Music in Cultural Identity Formation."* He is a full member of the Society of Singers and Music Educators of the House of Music in Iran, holds a teaching qualification card from the Ministry of Culture, and his name is listed in prominent books as a traditional singer. Over the years, he has collaborated

with the music production section of the Iranian National Broadcasting Organization, performing his own poetry and songs composed by Mehrdad Delnavazi, and he is the creator of the album *"Naz Negah"*.

J

Japlaqei, Abharam (Born 1896 CE / 1275 SH) Son of Karbalaei Abbas, he was a well-known textile merchant in the Khomein Bazaar and a powerful strongman during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah (Samiei, 2003: 1).

Jadei, Seyed Ahmad (Born 1899 CE / 1278 SH) A scholar from Khomein and the teacher of Ayatollah Haj Mirza Khalil Kamarei.

Jasbi, Hassan (Born 1239 CE / 617 SH) Son of Ali, he was a knowledgeable and skilled physician of the 13th century, originally from Jasb (Delijan). He studied for years in Kashan before practicing medicine. His only surviving work is *"Hawashi Minhaj al-Bayan,"* which he wrote in 1239 CE.

Jasbi, Heydar (12th century CE / 6th century AH) Son of Mohammad, known as Ohad al-Din, he was a scholar of the 12th century AH. Sheikh Montajab al-Din Razi mentions him in *"Al-Fihrist"* as one of the Shia scholars.

Jasbi, Rashid al-Din Ali (12th century CE / 6th century AH) Son of Mohammad, he was a hadith scholar and jurist of the 12th century, originally from Delijan.

Jasbi, Mohammad (19th century CE / 13th century AH) Son of Abdolrahim, he was a scholar and intellectual of the 19th century, originally from Delijan.

Jasbi-Varani, Ali (Born 1314 CE / 693 SH) Son of Mohammad ibn Ali, a scholar and literate figure from Delijan, who lived in the early 14th century CE. He studied under Jalal al-Din Yousef ibn Jamal al-Din Mohammad Esfahani, who granted him an *ijazah* (authorization for independent reasoning in Islamic law) in 1314 CE.

Javidrad, Mohammad (Born 1955 CE / 1334 SH) Born in Komijan, he completed his primary education there and moved to Arak for secondary school. He graduated from Majidi High School in 1973 and studied geology at the University of Tehran. During high school, he composed political poetry but lost his poetry notebook at the university library in 1977. In recent years, he has developed an interest in history, geography, and culture, publishing over 25 books on these subjects while continuing his poetic endeavors.

Joda, Khadijeh (Born 1978 CE / 1357 SH) A native of Farajabad (Zarandieh), she holds a degree in Industrial Engineering from Iran University of Science and Technology and a Ph.D. in Information Technology from the Science and Research Branch of Azad University. Dr. Joda is one of the translators of the book *"Practical Standard for Project Risk Management,"* in collaboration with her husband, Dr. Sadegh Roozbehi, and has authored several other research works (Cheraghi, 2016: 343).

Jedidi, Abbas (Born 1969 CE / 1348 SH) A native of Gili village (Khomein), he was a former member of Iran's national wrestling team in heavyweight and super heavyweight freestyle wrestling. He won the silver medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, became world champion in 1998, and won gold and silver medals in the Asian Games in Bangkok (1998) and Busan (2002). He also claimed two Asian Wrestling Championship titles in 1993 and 1996. In the 90 kg category at the 1993 World Wrestling Championships, he defeated top contenders such as Makharbek Khadartsev (Russia) and Melvin Douglas (USA) to become world champion. After retiring in 2002, he took up coaching and was the head coach of Iran's freestyle wrestling team at the 2006 World Cup in Sari. Additionally, he served as a member of Tehran's City Council from 2013 to 2017.

Jediri, Mousa (Born 1924 CE / 1303 SH) Son of Ali Akbar, he completed primary school at Azimiyeh School in Arak and joined Iran Railways in 1939, retiring in 1977. He learned to play the *tar* (Persian lute) under masters such as Maestro Ma'arofi and performed in the Qaem-Maqam Cultural Society and other cultural gatherings (Majdi, 2005: 75).

Jazveh-Ashtiani (19th century CE / 13th century AH) A native of Gorkan, he was a secretary and accountant during the Naseri era. Fluent in Arabic and familiar with French, he had a poetic talent and used the pen name *Jazveh* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 312).

Jarahi, Mohammad Amin (Born 1944 CE / 1323 SH) Son of Abdolhossein, he completed his primary and secondary education in Saveh and studied Persian Language and Literature at the University of Tehran. He earned a master's degree and later a Ph.D. in Arabic Literature. A writer and professor at Islamic Azad University, Qom, he authored the book *"Critical Analysis of Philological Issues in the Quran"* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 137).

Jari-Saviji (century unknown) A poet from Saveh, of whom only a name and a single couplet remain: *"That which appears on the beloved's lips is not a mere line of writing, It is a cord around the fountain of life."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 235).

Jozavi-Iraqi (died 1510 AD) – A poet known as Baba Jozavi, he was raised in Isfahan and traveled to Herat. He also had a collection of poetry. In *Majales al-Nafaes*, it is mentioned that Molla Jozavi was from the region of Iraq (modern-day Arak) (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 233).

Jafarali Jassbi, Abdollah (born 1944 AD) – Born in the village of Jassb (Delijan), he completed his primary education at Etezad School near the Imamzadeh Yahya shrine and attended technical high school in Tehran. He later graduated with top honors from the Technical College of Wood Industries and Interior Decoration, earning a first-class cultural medal. In 1966, he began teaching at the same institution. In 1972, he traveled to England, where he first earned a master's degree in Industrial Management and then a doctorate in Production and Technology Management from Aston University. Simultaneously, he was involved in political activities and, upon returning to Iran, held governmental responsibilities. He was the proposer of the establishment of Islamic Azad University and served as its president from 1982 to 2011. He was also a member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution and currently heads the Office of Studies and Compilation of the History of Islamic Azad University. His written works include *Principles and Foundations of Management*, *The Vietnam Revolution*, *Economic Systems*, *The Constitutional Revolution*, *Hafez Encyclopedia*, and *Hafez Studies*.

Jafarnezhad, Ahmad (born 1937 AD) – After receiving his high school diploma in Arak, he earned a master's degree from the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran and later immigrated to the United States. After completing a study program at the University of Salt Lake City in 1966, he was employed as an architect by Disneyland and worked as an architectural designer and art director at Disney until 2004. Some of his prominent positions include: chief architect at Farmanfarma Architecture Company for the design of Mehrabad Airport and Azadi Stadium in Tehran (1969), design and construction of Disneyland America's ten-year master plan (1969), Buena Vista shopping center at Walt Disney World in Florida (1970), chief architect of the *Big Thunder Mountain* project in California, architectural designer of the Canada, Morocco, and Africa sections, head of design for Tokyo Disneyland, and chief architect of *Westernland* and *Adventureland* in France.

Jafari, Azam al-Sadat (1953–1988 AD) – Daughter of Seyyed Jafar and Banoo Kokab, after earning her high school diploma in Arak, she engaged in artistic activities, especially carpet weaving. She also learned English and, in 1973, was employed by the Persian Carpet Company (under the Ministry of Commerce). As an entrepreneurial artist, due to her expertise in carpet weaving and proficiency in English, she represented the company at international exhibitions, including Montreal, Canada (1973, three months), Texas, USA (1974, four months), Okinawa, Japan (1975, four months), Kuwait (1976, twenty days), Tokyo, Japan (1976, six months), Madrid, Spain (1977, fifteen days), and others (Zabihi, 2006: 344).

Jafari, Hossein (died 1976 AD) – Son of Yaghoubali, from the village of Ban (Arak). He was a religious scholar in this village, and most men born after the 1920s learned to read and write under his instruction.

Jafari, Seyyed Hossein (born 1963 AD) – Born in Arak, he began studying singing in 1985 at the Center for Preservation and Propagation of Music in Tehran under masters such as Shapour Rahimi, Nasihpour, and Seyyed Nour al-Din Razavi Sarvestani, earning a certification from them. Following his teachers' advice, he established a singing class in Arak, trained students, and organized concerts in the city. After migrating to Tehran in 2000, he attended classes by the late Hossein Omoumi and Mohammad Reza Lotfi. He performed concerts with the Golbank group led by Mrs. Zakari at Vahdat Hall and collaborated with the Tariqat and Keyhan groups in Tehran and other cities. His singing class in Tehran remains active. He is the composer, singer, and lyricist of the album *Loneliness*.

Jafari, Mohsen (born 1950 AD) – Son of Sheikh Habibollah and Banoo Masoumeh, he was born in a village in Shazand. Known by the pen name *Mash'al*, he developed an interest in painting in his youth and pursued carpet design, mastering the craft until 1977. In 1978, he was employed by Arak University and continued his education while working, earning a bachelor's degree in accounting from Payame Noor University in Golpayegan. A long-standing member of the Noor Literary Association of Arak, he had a deep interest in poetry from an early age. Before the revolution, he attended the Adib al-Mamalek Literary Society, where he recited poetry. His collected poems were published in 2019 in a book titled *Flight in Imagination* (Interview with Moslem Navazani).

Jafari, Yahya (1921–2013 AD) – Son of Hassan and Banoo Tuba, he was born in the village of Kukan and received his primary education in Tafresh. In 1940, he moved to Tehran to further his studies. Alongside

his education, he learned calligraphy under the guidance of Master Ali Manzouri Haqiqi and later trained under Master Ali Akbar Kaveh, becoming proficient in calligraphy. He was skilled in transcription, wrote beautifully in Nastaliq script, and had experience with Shekasteh script. Initially employed by Tehran Municipality, he was transferred to the Senate in 1955 as a calligrapher (Heidari, 2020: 69).

Jafari-Savoj, Zolfaqār (17th century AD) – Known as Mirkhod Jafari, he was a poet of the 17th century and a contemporary of Sadeqi Ketabdar from Saveh. He was skilled in poetry, and his lineage traced back to Salman Savoji. Towards the end of his life, he lived in Tabriz and served the local rulers (Fakhariyan, 2017: 237).

Jalali, Bahman (1944–2010 AD) – Son of Ebrahim and grandson of Fat'h al-Molk Tafreshi, he completed his primary education at Manouchehri School and his secondary education at Mazin al-Dowleh and Gharib High Schools in Tehran. He graduated from Sokhan High School and later earned a degree in economics from the National University (Shahid Beheshti University). During his studies, he developed an interest in photography alongside architecture students. His first published photograph appeared in *Tamasha* (Soroush) magazine, where he later became a full-time photographer. He held numerous exhibitions of his works domestically and internationally. A member of the editorial board of the *Specialized Photography Quarterly*, he co-founded Zamineh Publishing House and managed the photography for the book *Tehran at a Glance*. He also served as a judge at the UNESCO Photography Festival in Japan (1995) and established the photography program at the College of Broadcasting. Some of his published works include *Days of Blood, Days of Fire*, *Abadan at War*, *Black and White*, *Khorramshahr*, *Five Perspectives on Soil*, *Photographers and Photography*, *The Illustrated Garden of Photography*, *Iran*, *Hidden Treasure*, *Guide to Film Development and Photo Printing*, and *Iran: Land of Light and Color* (in English) (Heidari, 2020: 63).

Jalali, Bijan (1927–1999 AD) – Son of Ebrahim and grandson of Fat'h al-Molk Tafreshi, he was the son of Ashraf al-Molouk (sister of Sadegh Hedayat). He completed his primary education at Roshdieh and Ferdowsi schools in Tabriz and his secondary education in natural sciences at Firouz Bahram High School in Tehran. He briefly studied physics at the University of Tehran before switching to natural sciences at universities in Paris. However, he abandoned his studies and returned to Iran, where he earned a degree in French language and literature from the University

of Tehran. He also took anthropology courses at the Musée de l'Homme in Paris and later worked at the Anthropology Museum of the Ministry of Culture. Eventually, he joined the French company *Anthropos*, where he received a scholarship to study petroleum economics in Paris. He continued his career in the oil and petrochemical industries before retiring in 1980. His close relationship with his uncle, Sadegh Hedayat, and his five-year stay in France influenced his literary pursuits. He wrote both in Persian and French, and in the early 1960s, he published some of his poems, while others were compiled by his brother Mehrdad. Some of his poetry collections include *Days*, *Our Heart and the World*, *The Color of Waters*, *Water and Sunlight*, *Daily Writings*, *The Play of Light*, and *On Poetry* (Heidari, 2020: 64).

Jalali, Seyyed Ahmad (Born 1949), son of Seyyed Abbas and Fatemeh Bigum, completed his primary education at Hafez Elementary School in Delijan and obtained his high school diploma from Herati High School in Isfahan. Holding a degree in English Language and Literature and a master's in Persian Language and Literature, he is a writer primarily focused on children's and young adult literature. His works include *Ah-e Ahu* (The Sigh of the Deer), *Jami az Dast-e Ghazal* (A Cup from the Hand of the Ghazal), *Shaparak-haye Dareh-ye Kamu* (Butterflies of Kamu Valley), *Ghasedak va Cheshmeh-ye Ghamgin* (The Dandelion and the Sad Spring), *Bagh-e Bolur-e Khorma* (The Crystal Date Orchard), *Dar Khalvat-e Shaqayeq va Shabnam* (In the Solitude of the Poppy and the Dew), *Shahr-e Ma, Shaer-e Zamaneh-ye Ma* (Our City, Our Era's Poet), *Agha Shah Bolbol* (Master Shah Nightingale), *Ordibehesht-e Kucheh-ye Bim-o-Ah* (May in the Alley of Fear and Sighs), *Deligan va Jashn-e Esfandegan* (Deligan and the Esfandegan Festival), and *Niloufaran-e Cheshmeh-ye Mahtab* (The Water Lilies of the Moonlit Spring).

Jalali, Seyyed Rahman (1900–1982), son of Mohammad, was a native of Alraj (Khondab) and a talented and eloquent poet who used the pen name "Parvin" in his poetry (Sediq, 1993: 52).

Jalali, Seyyed Mostafa (Born 1968), son of Seyyed Ali and Batoul, completed his education at Shahreza and Enghelab schools in Delijan and studied accounting at Naragh Islamic Azad University. As an entrepreneur, he began his career in 1996 by founding Bam Gostar Delijan, a manufacturer of waterproofing membranes. He currently serves as the commercial director of this company, which is recognized as a leading brand in Iran with state-of-the-art laboratories for quality control and a workforce of 150 employees, producing up to 4 million square meters of various

waterproofing and polymeric derivatives annually. He is also a board member of Pardis Fibers Company and CEO of Etanol Ghadir Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries. His philanthropic and social contributions include establishing and managing Arya Equestrian Club, serving as chairman of the board at the Doudehak Center for Disabled Persons, and being a member of the Delijan Waterproofing Association.

Jalali, Shams al-Din (active in 1916), son of Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Ashtiani, worked for a time under Haji Reza Khan Sedigh al-Saltanah, the head of the Treasury Department. He later became the chief of police in Tehran and the governor of Kerman. Active during the Constitutional Movement, he was among the advocates of freedom. He later joined the Ministry of War but resigned from his position as deputy minister in 1901. He then traveled to Fars and Bushehr before embarking on a long journey to India and Istanbul. Around 1913, he returned to Tehran and entered the trade industry. In 1916, he was among the freedom fighters who migrated to Istanbul.

Jalali, Abbas (1914–2001), son of Pordel Khan and Fatemeh Soltan, pursued his early education in Tafresh before moving to Tehran, where he completed his high school diploma. Through hard work and perseverance, in 1935, he founded Iran's first private training institute, *Alborz*, in the Sercheshmeh district of Tehran. He also established several vocational and technical schools in various parts of Tehran, including institutions for typing, music, tailoring, embroidery, and more. As the head of the Alborz Scientific and Cultural Organization, he launched the *Soroush Tafresh* weekly magazine in 1951, with Shahpour Shahi as its editor-in-chief. This cultural manager and entrepreneur founded a school in the Tarkhoran neighborhood of Tafresh in 1971 at his father's request, naming it *Pordel Jalali School*. Additionally, he made significant contributions to the education sector and the University of Tafresh, including donating his 700-square-meter residential property in Tehran to the university (Heydari, 2020: 66).

Jalali, Ali Akbar (1882–1953), known as *Saif Ali Shah*, son of Gholamreza Khalajani Tafreshi, received his early education in the traditional schools of Mirza Abbas Gholi Tafreshi and Molla Ahmad Shah Miri. He also studied under Sheikh Ali Akbar Sajjadi and Sheikh Mohammad Ali Mirsapasi. A mystic and spiritual figure, he was a *dervish* of the *Khaksar* Sufi order and was officially designated as a spiritual leader by Haj Ali Yazdi (Bahar Ali Shah). Following Bahar Ali Shah's passing, he succeeded him as the leader of the order. This religious scholar, known for his ascetic lifestyle, traveled to various cities to preach and hold

gatherings. He was highly respected by the public and left behind a collection of poetry (Heydari, 2020: 67).

Jalali, Fathollah (1906–1991), son of Mirza Shams al-Din *Fatan al-Molk Tafreshi*, completed his elementary education at the German School and secondary education at the American School before continuing his studies in Europe. He earned his doctorate in economics and law from the universities of Marburg, Hamburg, Munich, and Berlin. Upon returning to Iran, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held several key positions. His contributions earned him the *First-Class Cross of Merit* from the Federal Republic of Germany, the *First-Class Golden Cross (Knight)* from the President of Italy, and the *Scientific Order* from the Iranian Ministry of Culture. Some of his significant roles included: member of the Treaty and Agreements Department of the League of Nations within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Political Department of the Ministry of the Interior, deputy director-general of municipal affairs, governor of Khorramshahr and Abadan, director-general of legal advisory services, and treasurer-general at the Ministry of Finance. His written works include *The History of Iran-Soviet Relations*, *The Life of Frederick the Great*, and *Economic Thoughts* (Heydari, 2020: 68).

Jalali, Mohammad Ali (1906–1978), son of Sheikh Hossein, worked at *Etemad Pharmacy* and authored a treatise on the medicinal plants of the Arak region, which was published in *Maaref* magazine in 1935. A philanthropist and writer, he left behind a mosque and a public bathhouse as his legacy and was known for providing free medicine to impoverished patients (Sediq, 1993: 52).

Jalali-Ashtiani, Shams al-Din (active in 1901), son of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, known as *Fatan al-Molk*, was well-versed in Persian and Arabic and was a skilled calligrapher. He was a freedom advocate and worked under Fathollah Khan (*Saeed al-Saltaneh Tabrizi*), the administrative officer of the Tehran government, and for a time served as head of the Treasury Department. He accompanied Saeed al-Saltaneh on travels to Kerman, then to Hejaz, Egypt, and Istanbul. During the second phase of the Constitutional Movement, he joined the Ministry of War. Later, he left government service and pursued private business (Hazrati, 2003: 211).

Jalali-Sosunabadi, Abbas (1934–2004), born in the village of Sosunabad (Arak), moved to Tehran with his family at the age of five. Alongside his primary school education, he also studied painting. Due to his extraordinary talent, he attended Master Altafi's miniature painting class, where he displayed remarkable skill in pointillism,

leading him to become a student of Hossein Behzad in a short time. Later, he was influenced by Moqimi and his artistic approach. He eventually incorporated the creativity and innovations of artists like Hossein Behzad, Abutaleb Moqimi, and Altafi into his work but soon developed his own unique style. He firmly believed that painting was inseparable from poetry and literature.

Jalali-Farahani, Majid (1954–), after completing his primary education and obtaining a diploma, entered the Faculty of Sports at the University of Tehran in 1973. He later received a research scholarship from the German government, allowing him to continue his education in Germany. While completing a one-year research program, he pursued further studies and earned a master's degree in physical education and sports for people with disabilities from the University of Cologne. In 1989, he returned to Iran before completing his PhD and initially taught at Azad University. From 1991, he joined the faculty of the University of Tehran's Physical Education Department. In 2004, he earned a PhD in sports management and planning. Alongside teaching and a tenure as head of the department of sports medicine, he has authored and translated 22 books.

Jali, Abutorab (1903–?), son of Mirza Hossein, was born in Dezful and later resided in Arak. He was a renowned poet known for his mastery of humorous and satirical poetry. An expert in composing ghazals and a skilled satirist, he was a member of the *Qaem Maqam Literary Association* and collaborated closely with the *Nameh-ye Arak* publication and the late Mousavi. After moving to Tehran, he joined the *Amir Kabir Association* (for Araki residents in Tehran) (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 403).

Jalili, Abolfazl (1957–), born in Saveh, made his first amateur film at the age of 16. In the mid-1970s, he left his studies in directing and acting at the Faculty of Dramatic Arts unfinished and began working in independent cinema. In 1980, he started making documentaries for television, and in 1983, he wrote and directed his first feature film, *Milad*. As a filmmaker, screenwriter, and editor, his works have been widely acclaimed at international festivals, though they have often been censored or not publicly screened in Iran. His films are mostly non-commercial and focus on social issues, particularly those concerning teenagers (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 333).

Jalili, Ahmad (1946–), son of Jamshid, was the only metallurgical engineering graduate of Sharif University of Technology in 1970. After military service, he joined *Zar Manufacturing Company* as a quality control manager and later served

as production manager, technical director, and factory manager. From 1982 to 1984, as the factory's managing director, he successfully brought the *Khar Fanar Sazi* plant to full production. In 1984, he established the first factory in Saveh for producing parabolic leaf springs. By diversifying production, he enabled the domestic manufacturing of both flat and parabolic springs for light and heavy vehicles, making Iran self-sufficient in this field.

Jamalzadeh, Mohammad Hossein (1952–), son of Mohammad and Robabeh, completed his primary education at *Shesh Bahman School* and earned his diploma from *Ferdowsi High School*. This renowned photographer from Arak has been an integral part of the city's history for over 40 years. His extensive collection includes photographs documenting Arak's history, as well as portraits of legendary figures, athletes, theater and music artists, poets, writers, academics, doctors, and intellectuals. He has held numerous exhibitions in Arak and continues to capture significant events across the province.

Jamalkeh, Hamed (1981–), son of Gholamreza, received a diploma in industrial drafting and later obtained a bachelor's degree in public relations from the *University of Applied Sciences and Technology in Arak*. His father was a painter, which sparked his interest in calligraphy. While pursuing his studies, he trained under Master Pourhadi and actively participated in exhibitions of the *Calligraphers' Association*. Under the mentorship of Master Davoud Karimi, he achieved the *Momtaz (Excellence)* level in calligraphy and later attained the *Foqh Momtaz (Superior Excellence)* rank. One of his defining characteristics is being left-handed, which is considered a limitation in calligraphy (Pirhadi, 2013: 78).

Jamalu, Nushafarin (1950–), daughter of Abolfazl and Dokhtarbos, was born in Khorramabad due to her father's military career, which led the family to relocate frequently. At the age of 16, she settled in Arak. Having completed her secondary education, she was named *Nushafarin* by her father, an avid reader and *Shahnameh* enthusiast. She entered the film industry at the age of 40 and has acted in movies such as *Yeki Bood Yeki Nabood* (directed by Hossein Maati) and the documentary *Ghabe Khali* (directed by Shamsollah Daeezadeh), as well as films like *A Like Aradeh*, *Sobh Fereshteh*, *Siah Mesl Zoghal*, and *Nour Cheshmiha*.

Jamali, Fakhruddin (1945–), born in Arak, is a pharmacist and a graduate of the University of Alberta. He has been recognized as one of the laureates of the Abu Rayhan Biruni Research Festival. He serves as the president of the Canadian Society for Pharmaceutical Sciences and

is also the editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*.

Jamali-Ashtiani, Mohammad (1913–?), son of Mirza Hossein Khan (Mo'tamad al-Sultan), earned a bachelor's degree in law and began his journalistic career in 1943 by publishing the political and social weekly *Khading*, which continued for 28 years. A writer and journalist, he was a member of the Journalists' Association and a board member of the Allied Press. He also received two sports medals and served as the public relations director of the National Retirees' Association (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 485).

Jamali-Ashtiani, Mohammad Hossein (1961–), son of Hossein, holds a master's degree in management and banking and is a university professor with over three decades of experience at Agriculture Bank. His career spans roles from employee and expert to branch manager and advisor to the CEO. Alongside his extensive academic and research activities, he has authored four books on *Top Banks*, *Document Management*, *Fundamentals of Financial Management*, and *Tax Studies* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 348).

Jamali-Mahalati, Jamal al-Din (1907–1985), son of Mirza Fakhruddin, pursued preliminary studies before moving to Qom, where he studied Islamic jurisprudence and reached the level of ijtihad. He later led prayers in Mahallat, then moved to Borujerd to study under Ayatollah Borujerdi. Eventually, he became a notary public, leaving the clerical robe behind, and rose to the presidency of the *Association of Notaries*. He founded the *Notaries' Journal* and authored *Islamic Law and Regulations* and *The Notary in Islam*. His office was a gathering place for scholars and prominent figures, and religious authorities such as Golpayegani, Seyyed Ahmad Khansari, Morteza Ansari, and Kamarei held him in high regard. He was also notably respected by Sadr al-Ashraf (Bakhshi, 2016: 786).

Jamrasi, Ali Asghar (1964–), son of Ali, completed primary school in the village of Talkhab, Farahan, and attended Mowdavi Middle School in Qom before earning his diploma from Hakim Nezami High School in 1982. Holding a master's degree in political science and Islamic studies from Imam Sadeq University, he began working at the Markazi Province Governor's Office in 1991. After twelve years, he transferred to the Ministry of Interior and retired in 2017. His first book, *A Review of Theoretical Concepts of National Security*, published in 1995, is now used as a political science and international relations textbook. A Khalaj-speaking Turk, he later became a researcher in the Khalaj language and converted his home in

Talkhab into the *Khalaj Studies Center* in 2002. He was the first to develop a writing system for the Khalaj language in both Persian and Latin scripts, revolutionizing Turkish literature studies abroad. To date, he has authored over 28 books on the Khalaj language, including *The Legacy of Ancient Turks*, *Qarsho Balooq-Qa Salam*, *Gol Sanobar*, *Khalaj Language and Grammar*, and *Khalaj Ordu (The Settlement of the Khalaj in History)*.

Jamshidi, Nosratollah (1916–1992), son of Karbalaei Ebrahim and Banu Homa, was from the village of Ban (Arak). Despite having only traditional schooling, he had exceptionally beautiful handwriting, and most of the village's correspondence and transaction documents were penned by him. Although he was a farmer, he was also a renowned *Taziyeh* (religious play) master. Thanks to his fine calligraphy, he wrote over 120 *Taziyeh* scripts, which are still used in Ban during the months of Muharram, Safar, and Ramadan. His scripts, considered among the most authentic and well-known in the region, are preserved by his son, Haj Kazem. He was also the last village headman of Ban.

Jamilian, Abdolreza (1965–), born in Arak, is a distinguished Iranian orthodontist. In 2010, he invented a novel method for treating Class III malocclusion in children under 12 with maxillary deficiency, eliminating the need for external appliances. In 2012, he successfully patented this invention with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Jenab-Qazvini, Abdolkarim (19th century), known as *Mo'in al-Boka*, lived during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He was a religious scholar with a passion for music and the arts. His efforts contributed to the advancement of *Taziyeh* performances in Saveh and even Arak. Among his notable students was Seyyed Ahmad Khan Sarang.

Jahanshahloo, Gholamreza (1943–2017), son of Ali Akbar, was from the village of Samqavar, Komijan. He completed sixth grade in his hometown before taking a three-year break from school. He then resumed his studies in Arak, obtained his high school diploma from Imam Ali High School, and pursued mathematics at Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. After earning his bachelor's degree in 1967, he joined Dr. Mosahab's Institute of Mathematics in Tehran. In 1968, he began teaching as an assistant professor at Kharazmi University (formerly Teachers' Training University). In 1972, he went to England, earning a master's degree in operational research from the University of Southampton and a PhD from Brunel University. After the 1979 revolution, he served as the Deputy Minister of Science for

Student Affairs and later as the Deputy Director of the Civil Aviation Organization. He supervised 110 doctoral theses, authored over 260 articles, and wrote and translated numerous books. He is considered the *father of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) in Iran* and was ranked first in this field.

Javadi-Savaei, Gholamreza (1962–), son of Ghasem, completed his primary and middle school education in his hometown, the village of Maz Gharaqabad (Saveh), and obtained his high school diploma in Tehran. He then studied history at Shahid Beheshti University and entered government service. Today, he holds a high-ranking position at the Ministry of Interior. Some of his published works include *Delijan in the Mirror of Iran*, *Management in Ancient Iran*, *Documents of Saveh*, *Iranian Music from the Beginning to the Present*, and *Marble Palace* (Fakharian, 2017: 242).

Javaheri, Ashraf (1955–), daughter of Mohammadreza and Khadijeh, completed her primary education at Javad Rahnama Elementary School (Arak) and earned her high school diploma from Shahdokht High School (now Tarbiat High School). She was admitted to Shiraz University with a high ranking but, with the support of Dr. Gharib, enrolled at Arak University, where she earned a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature. At the age of 21, during the peak of the Iranian Revolution, she became the principal of Shekarei High School. Later, she obtained a master's degree in Educational Management and served as the head of the Teacher Training Center in Arak for many years. As an author, she has written both academic articles and several books, including *Experiencing the Secrets of a Better Life*, *Guardians of Chastity*, *The Biography of Martyr Mahmoud Fadaei*, *The Biography of the Farhadi Martyrs*, *First-Graders*, and *Shamim-e Behesht* (co-authored with Maryam Talebi). Additionally, two books—*Javahernama*, compiled by the Foundation for the Preservation of Sacred Defense Works, and *Resident of Malek Street*, compiled by Fatemeh Behboudi—narrate the life of Ashraf Javaheri.

Javaheri, Abdollah (1954–), born in Zarandieh, son of Mohammad and Mohtaram, is a poet with two published Turkish poetry books titled *Allah Asheghi* and *Avaye Saveh*.

Javaheri-Araghi, Hadi (1926–1998), son of Mohammadreza and Roghayeh, was born in Arak, where he completed his primary and secondary education. A civic activist, he was the editor-in-chief of *Golestan Yearbook*, a prestigious literary journal featuring contributions from prominent figures such as Nima Yooshij, Dr. Mohammad Ali Eslami, Fereydoon Tavallali, Mostafa Rahnama, Dr. Kazem

Sami, Dr. Majdeddin Mirfakhraei, Ahmad Samiei, and Sheikh Hossein Lankarani. As a nationally recognized religious-political figure, he was a key member of the Iran Party and maintained close ties with Ali Shariati and Habibollah Peyman. He represented the party at its fifth national congress and founded its Arak branch, which originated in the 1940s from the Engineers' Association, composed primarily of technocrats. His nationalist dedication was evident in the Gas-Golshayan oil dispute.

He had a close relationship with Ayatollah Soltan (Sultan al-Olama), with whom he exchanged books. Notably, he provided Ayatollah Soltan with books by Ahmad Kasravi for study. In Tehran, he founded and managed Behdad Metal Industries, with its sales office located on Saadi Street near Amir Alam Hospital. After his children emigrated to the United States before the 1979 Revolution, he permanently relocated there post-revolution, continuing his cultural activities as the editor of *Together for All*. Before his death, he donated his vast personal library to the Zeynab Kobra University of Teacher Education in Arak.

Joudi, Mohammad (1898–1938), son of Gholamhossein Langaroudi-Charaei (Khondab), was a gifted poet who published two books, *Forced Marriage* and *The Tale of a Poor Man* (Sediq, 1993: 58).

Jowzamahlati, Hassan (20th century), a scholar from Mahallat, was a contemporary Islamic scholar. Among his works, *Havadith Ansar* (The Events of the Elements), written in Persian and published in Bombay, India, is noteworthy.

Jokar, Saeed (1989–), a native of Saveh, is a *tar* player and a student of Mohammadreza Lotfi. He has performed in several concerts and is highly regarded by professionals in the field. He possesses handwritten notes from Lotfi and is an approved instructor of his teachings.

Joulaei, Gholamreza (1926–), son of Habibollah, completed his early education at Sheikh Yahya's religious school in Arak before attending Majidi and Hedayat elementary schools and obtaining his high school diploma from Samsami High School. A poet and writer with the pen name *Mazda*, he initially composed religious poetry before transitioning to patriotic verse. His works include *The Anthology of Arak's Poets*, *Persian Poets Abroad*, and several other books (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 235).

Joulaei, Masoud (1960–), son of Mahmoud and Azra, completed his primary education at 25 Shahrivar Elementary School and attended Kourosh Middle School, earning his high school diploma from Pahlavi High School before joining the Iranian Railways. A well-known explorer and adventurer in Iran, he is also a veteran of the

Iran-Iraq war, a senior locomotive engineer, a professional cyclist, and a mountaineer. In 2013, he suffered a traumatic brain injury in a mountain accident. Following his recovery, he discovered a newfound ability to compose poetry. Since 2017, he has embarked on a cultural mission, cycling across Iran and visiting nursing homes and disability centers. He has been recognized as Arak's cultural ambassador, with numerous video reports documenting his visits to around 60 cities and dozens of care centers on foot and by bicycle. His journey continues to this day.

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Chiraghi, Abdolreza (1961–), son of Mohammadreza and Zahra, completed his primary education in his hometown, the village of Shahrgard (Arak), and attended Shekarei Middle School. He earned his diploma from a technical high school and, in 1983, joined the Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company. In 2020, he published *Radd-e Tigh* (The Trace of the Blade), a collection of seven short stories. His other works include *Fereshteh-e Mah* (The Moon Angel), the historical novel *Revayat-e Soghdi* (The Sogdian Narrative), *Khakestariyam va Sard* (I Am Ashen and Cold), and *Zaban-e Madari* (Mother Tongue). In addition to publishing over twenty articles in *Razaan Quarterly*, he co-authored two books, *Arak in the Articles of Saeed* and *Panjeraha* (Windows), with Yousef Nikfam. He remains a steadfast contributor to *Razaan Quarterly*.

Chiraghi, Mohammad (1967–), son of Mohammadreza and Zahra, is a poet, writer, and literary critic. After completing his primary education in the village of Shahrgard (Arak), he attended Shariati and Imam Ali High Schools. Upon receiving his diploma, he moved to Germany, where he studied nursing. His works include *Khusha-ha-ye Sabz* (Green Clusters, a poetry collection), *Roozha-ye Dirooz* (Days of Yesterday, a short story collection), and two volumes of *A Critique of Contemporary Iranian Poets*.

Chiraghi, Mohammad Ali (1951–), son of Abolghasem and Sakineh, completed his primary education at Shahpour Elementary School and graduated from Dr. Mahmoud Mehran High School. He holds a bachelor's degree in Communications and a master's degree in Comparative Literature from Allameh Tabatabai University. He also earned an advanced calligraphy certificate from the Iranian Calligraphers Association. He served as the head of the Publications Department at the Telecommunication Company of Iran, was the editor-in-chief of *Telecommunications Journal*, and taught at the Faculty of Journalism and Aerospace College. As a journalist and editor-in-chief of multiple magazines, he has also worked as an editor, researcher, and contributor to *The Encyclopedia of Persian Literature* (by Hassan Anousheh) and *The Encyclopedia of Hafez Studies* (by Bahaeddin Khoramshahi and Seyed Ali Mousavi Garmaroudi). His published works include *Telecommunications and Development*, *Exploring Productivity*

Concepts in Persian Literature, *The Hadith of Ghadir*, *The Encyclopedia of Zarand and Kharaghan*, *From Inscription Writing to Web Writing*, and *Panj Panjereh* (Five Windows, a poetry collection), alongside dozens of cultural, social, and literary articles in national publications. He is also the founder, manager, and secretary of the Central Province Zarand Alumni Association (Chiraghi, 2016: 418).

Cherayi, Sohrab (1855–1934), son of Ali Akbar Khan, was from Chera (Khondab). A graduate of the Dar ul-Funun military school, he specialized in military studies and participated in the Kurdistan and Azerbaijan wars. He was awarded the title *Salar Mojallal* by the Qajar king. Later, he attained the rank of *Amir Tuman* (Major General) and became the commander-in-chief of the Iranian Gendarmerie (Sediq, 1993: 90).

Cherayi, Ali (1858–1902), son of Ali Akbar Khan, held the title *Lova al-Nizam*. A military officer from Chera (Khondab), he was educated at the Dar ul-Funun military school and became a senior military commander. He later served as the Chief of the National Police (Sediq, 1993: 206).

Chegini, Barat Ali (1976–), son of Haj Ghanbar, known as *Molla*, was born in the village of Nabi-Dareh (Shazand). He completed his early education at Haj Mohammad Ebrahim and Sepahdari Schools before continuing his studies in Qom, where he attended Dar al-Shafa Seminary and studied under Sheikh Ali Panah Eshtehardi and Javadi Amoli. He also self-trained in calligraphy and actively engages in poetry and literature. He is a member of several cultural and literary societies, including the *Noor Literary Association*, where he presents his poetry and essays to esteemed masters, consistently receiving their praise. One of his notable works is the inscription of the *Arak Prayer Hall* (Pirhadi Tavandishti, 2013: 80).

Chegini, Mohsen (1967–), born in Arak, is a film producer and director. His television series include *Gosal*, *Shamdouni*, *Pezhman*, *Dorz-o-Police*, *Taxi Police*, *Sakhteman Pezeshkan* (Doctors' Building), *Mosaferan* (Travelers), *Chahar Khuneh* (Four Houses), and *Shabhaye Barareh* (The Nights of Barareh). He also directed the film *Khoob, Bad, Jelf* (Good, Bad, Corny). His accolades include the *Golden Statuette for Best Production Manager* for *The Nights of Barareh*, a *Certificate of Appreciation and Honorary Diploma for Best Producer* for *Doctors' Building*, the *Best Documentary Directing Award* for *Khak-e Behesht* (The Soil of Paradise), and the *Best Film Award from the Audience's Perspective* at the 35th Fajr Film Festival for *Good, Bad, Corny*.

Chamran-Savaei, Mostafa (1932–1981) Son of Hassan, he completed his primary and secondary education at Entesarieh, Darolfonoon, and Alborz schools. A member of the Islamic Association of the University of Tehran and the National Front of Iran, he was among the protestors against Richard Nixon's visit to Iran on December 7, 1953. In 1957, he graduated with the highest rank in Electromechanics from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Tehran and was awarded a scholarship for outstanding students to study in the United States. He earned a master's degree from the University of Texas and a PhD in Electronics and Plasma Physics from the University of California, Berkeley. He was employed as a researcher at Bell Laboratories and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, but after completing his studies, he returned to Iran. In the United States, along with Ebrahim Yazdi, Ali Shariati, and Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, he founded the overseas branch of the Freedom Movement of Iran and the Islamic Association of Students. As a member of the National Front of Iran, he organized protests in front of the United Nations, the White House, the Iranian Embassy in Washington, and other consulates. While studying at the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Tehran, he was a student of Engineer Mehdi Bazargan and played a key role in introducing him to politics. The influence of Bazargan and the Freedom Movement in the Iranian Revolution can be traced back to Chamran's ideas. His impact extended beyond Iran, particularly in Lebanon, post-revolution Iranian politics, his tenure as a member of parliament and minister, and most significantly, during the Iran-Iraq War. These contributions established him as one of Iran's most influential historical figures. He served as the Minister of Defense in Mehdi Bazargan's government, was a representative in the first term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly from Tehran, and was one of the commanders and founders of the Irregular Warfare Headquarters during the Iran-Iraq War. Additionally, he was a companion of Imam Musa Sadr in founding the Amal Movement in Lebanon and received guerrilla training in Egypt (Fakhariyan, 2017: 244).

Chenari, Hossein (1972 AD), son of Mohammad Esmail and Banoo Masoumeh, completed his primary and secondary education in the village of Khalilabad (Khomein) and graduated from Shahid Beheshti High School. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Public Relations from the University of Applied Science and Technology, a Master's degree in Educational Management from the Islamic Azad University of Roudhen, and a Doctorate in Educational Management from the University of Science and Research. He is a researcher and theorist in the field of education and culture, and holds MBA, DBA, and Post DBA certificates in

business. He is the founder and president of Ibn Sina International College (Georgia), a consultant for over ten educational businesses, the CEO of the International Institute of Science and Technology Development for Entrepreneurs, the director of the educational section of the "Elm-e-Bartar" monthly, and the author of numerous educational and research articles in domestic and international journals. His published works include "A Comparative Look at the Educational Systems of the World (2 Volumes)", "Management of Self and Management of Others", "Modern Management: A Brief Overview of Managerial Trends", "Useful Reforms in Administrative Sciences and Management", "Approaches to Change in Prison System", "Management in Nahj al-Balagha", "Higher Education Reform Based on the Comprehensive Fifth Generation", and the book "Modern Teaching Techniques". These achievements reflect his entrepreneurial and scholarly pursuits.

Chahardahi, Esmail (century...), known as Ashiq Esmail, was a notable musician and performer from the village of Chahardah in the Kharaqan region (Zarandieh) (Fakharyan, 2017: 125).

Chehrazad, Homay (circa 1231 BC), known as Shahrazad, or Khamani, the daughter of Bahman (son of Esfandiar), who ruled Iran for 30 years, built two fortresses in the fertile plains of Khomein during a war against the Romans in 1231 BC. One was in the southeastern part of Khomein (Sabbzi-Kar neighborhood), where its brick walls were discovered during excavation at a depth of 5 meters while digging for a bathhouse. The second fortress was near the current location of the Salar-Mohtasham Castle, which was later destroyed by Alexander. "Shahrban" is the name of a garden on Shariati Street in Khomein, which was endowed by Mirza Baba Khan and is now known as Shahid Beheshti Park (Sami'i, 2003: 629).

Chehriqani, Ahmad (1985 AD), son of Lotfollah, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown of Chahriqan (Komejan) and received his high school diploma from Komejan. He then obtained his Bachelor's degree from Allameh Tabataba'i University with top honors. He also earned his Master's degree from the University of Mazandaran and his Doctorate from Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz. "Ethical Economics and the Evolution of Economic Thought" and "Islamic Economics" are among the writings of this tax auditor from Markazi Province. He also speaks the Tati language and is compiling a work titled "Tati-Speakers of Arak, Chahriqan, Wafs, Fark, and Gurcha." Dr. Chehriqani also has skills in design and caricature, specializing in socio-economic issues, and has won national and provincial awards in this field. He is also a faculty member at Arak University.

Choubandian, Mohammad-Zaman (1945–2015 AD), was born in Ahvaz, where he graduated from high school. In 1965, he moved to the village of Chaqa-Siah (Shazand) as part of the Sepah-e-Danesh program and later settled in Arak after marrying. He continued his education in Persian Language and Literature and earned a Master's degree. Professor Choubandian, a poet and respected educator, was a notable figure in Arak's cultural community (Majdi, 2005: 207).

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Hatami-Abadi Farahani, Alireza (1946 AD), son of Ali-Asghar, born in Hatamabad (Farahan), attended the local maktab-khaneh (traditional school) in his hometown at the age of five, and two years later, enrolled in the village's elementary school. He completed his education until high school in Farahan and, in 1967, joined the Iranian Railways. After ten years, he transferred to the Ministry of Health. He also took free courses in design and painting at the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran. His artworks were exhibited multiple times at the same faculty and the Azadi Museum in Tehran and have been shown in dozens of exhibitions and nearly ten national festivals (Majdi, 2005: 76).

Hatami, Abbas-Ali (1944–1996 AD), known as Ali Hatami, son of Hassan and grandson of Mirza Mustafa, was born in the Shahpour Street of Tehran with roots in Tafresh. His mother was a housewife, and his father worked as a typesetter in a printing press. After completing his education at an art school, he entered the Faculty of Cinema and Theater, University of Art, in 1964. He began his career in 1965 by writing the play "Dib" (The Devil), and later ventured into directing with the film *Hasan Kachal* (1969). Ali Hatami is credited with at least 14 feature films and television series and is considered one of the pioneers of a new era in Iranian cinema starting from the late 1960s, alongside filmmakers like Nasser Taghvaei, Bahram Beizai, Masoud Kimiai, Fereydoun Goleh, and Dariush Mehrjouei. Known as the father of historical Iranian cinema, in 1977, he made *Sotodeh-delan* and later traveled to France to write the script for the series *Hezardestan*. Over 10 rewrites of the script occurred before production began in 1979, and it took 8 years for *Hezardestan* to finally air on television. Ali Hatami created the old Tehran set, which was later preserved as *Ghazali Cinematic Town*, a significant event in Iranian cinema history. The television series *Sultan Sahib-Qaran* and *Hezardestan* received as much attention as his cinematic works, and Hatami, as a distinctive filmmaker, tried to bring a new vision to Iranian cinema by incorporating folk tales, proverbs, and Iranian beliefs, painting the cultural and moral values of the people on the screen. His works are also known for their strong use of colloquial dialogues, which became his signature style (Heydari, 2020: 72).

Hatami, Abdulhamid (1924–1990 AD), son of Mirza Yahya Khan Qavam al-Doleh, known as Shapour, from Tafresh, after completing his primary education, attended the Nazem High School and simultaneously studied with his father. He also learned vocal techniques from his uncle, Abdollah Dovami. He then learned tar (a Persian string instrument) from Master Abdolhossein Shahnaazi and performed solo tar music on Radio Tehran, as well as playing in famous orchestras. He composed several pieces and recorded numerous solo performances of tar, including *Chaharmezrab* and rhythmic songs. Having joined the national police force, he retired with the rank of Colonel. Like his father, he was fond of hunting, mountaineering, and nature exploration and also had a talent for poetry, leaving behind a collection of ghazals. His musical collaborations included working with Maestro Mehdi Khaleqi's orchestra and performing in the *Golha* radio program, along with recordings of spontaneous tar performances and gramophone discs (Heydari, 2020: 71).

Hatami, Leila (1972 AD), daughter of Abbas-Ali and Banoo Zari, was born in Tehran to a family originally from Tafresh. In 1996, she won the Diploma of Honor at the Fajr Film Festival for her role in the film *Leila*. She received her first international award at the 2002 Montreal International Film Festival for her performance in *The Abandoned Station*. This renowned actress has won the Crystal Simorgh at the Fajr Film Festival twice and the Silver Bear at the Berlin International Film Festival once. In total, she has won 21 awards in film and cinema and has been nominated for 21 more. She also received the Knight's Medal from the French Minister of Culture and Communications in 2012. In 2017, she became a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and served as a jury member for the main competition of the 67th Cannes Film Festival. These honors continue to accumulate.

Hatami, Yahya (1875–1935 AD), known as Qavam al-Doleh, son of Abdulhamid Khan Tafreshi, after his primary education and following in his father's footsteps, entered the Qajar court. Due to his innate talent for learning the tar, he studied under Agha Hosseinqoli Farahani and mastered the instrument to such an extent that, in the absence of his teacher, he became the class instructor. After Agha Hosseinqoli's death, by his will, he taught his youngest son, Abdolhossein Shahnaazi, the secrets of music. He was a well-respected and well-known individual who accompanied other musicians in private sessions and concerts of the Ekhtavti Association (Heydari, 2020: 73).

Hatami-Tafreshi, Taghi (13th century AD), was a talented calligrapher who wrote books including *Aqa Sadeq Hegri's Divan*, *Aqa Momen*, and works by Attar Nishapuri such as *Mazharnal-Ajaye*, *Ershad al-Bayan*, *Asrar Nameh*, and several other books in his own handwriting.

Haj-Amini, Amir (1961–1986 AD), from the village of Alishar (Zarandieh), continued his education until the end of high school. He then volunteered to serve in the war and was responsible for the radio communications of the Nasser Battalion of the 27th Mohammad Rasul Allah Division. The famous image of this martyr, taken on March 1, 1986, during Operation Karbala 5, later became one of the most iconic photographs from the Iran-Iraq war.

Haj-Seyed Ahmadi Tafreshi, Ahmad (1256–1321 SH), known as Nasir, son of Mirza Habibullah and Lady Zahra, after his preliminary education, moved to Tehran and founded a school. He was later appointed as the teacher and principal of the Islam School, one of the modern schools of its time (Haydari, 1399: 76).

Haj-Azimi, Nasratullah (1294 SH), son of Mirza Azim, born into a family from Ashtian in Tehran. He completed his secondary education at Dar ul-Funun and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Physical Education. He then pursued a Master's degree at the University of Sorbonne in Paris. His roles included being a teacher at various Tehran high schools, principal of several educational institutions, and the head of various federations such as mountaineering, volleyball, basketball, and gymnastics. He also authored works such as "Regulations for Different Sports" and "History of Physical Education" (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 498).

Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani, Hossein (1325–1386 SH), son of Gholamreza, known as Saeed, completed his primary education in Ashtian and then moved to Tehran for his secondary education. After receiving his diploma, he joined the Air Force, where he progressed to the rank of junior officer. He later specialized in the U.S. and returned to Iran with expertise in military aircraft. He also contributed to the Iranian music scene with compositions such as "Cheshm Zakhm," "Kasi Nist," and "Tanhaei," and acted in films like "Khoros Jangi" and "Dehke-de Talaei." He, along with his wife, founded one of the first special schools for children with disabilities in Iran in 1345 SH (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 494).

Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani, Ramin (1355 SH), son of Saeed, after receiving his diploma and pursuing photography studies, decided to join the first professional school of cinematic acting managed by

Amin Tarakh in 1374 SH. His professional career started with acting in the TV series "Haft-Sang." He later gained experience as a director, photographer, screenwriter, and producer. His work in producing TV programs earned him several awards and honors. He was also recognized by the International Peace Ambassadors Institute in 1397 SH (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 495).

Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani, Setareh (1355 SH), daughter of Bahram, studied midwifery and acting, as well as photography. She is passionate about equestrianism and taekwondo. Setareh, who is fluent in French, won first place in national Qur'an recitation competitions and calligraphy. She has participated in several short films, educational films, and has acted in series (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 493).

Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani, Ghazaleh (1370 SH), daughter of Ittisam, known as Golsa, after completing high school, enrolled in the Law department at the University of Azad in Varamin, where she later earned her Master's degree in Criminal Law and Criminology from the University of Azad in Tehran. She holds a black belt in taekwondo and kickboxing, and completed a humanitarian rights course certified by the International Red Cross Committee in Iran (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 495).

Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani, Gholamreza (1283–1357 SH), son of Mirza Hassan-Agha, a prominent figure and head of the financial administration in Ashtian, was one of the major landowners of the area. He had excellent writing skills and a beautiful handwriting. He also compiled the genealogy of the Ittisam-al-Mulk family of Ashtian, which was later drawn by his son, Engineer Bahram Haj-Azimi-Ashtiani (Abdali-Ashtiani, 1399: 487).

Haj-Ali Khani, Asadollah (Living, 1285 SH), son of Haj Mohsen and grandson of Haj Ali-Akbar Khan Akbar-Abadi, born into a prominent family in Iraq (Arak), had a significant family dispute over properties with Haj-Agha Mohsen (Mohtat, 1372: 44).

Hajiyan, Azita (1336 SH), daughter of Javad, after completing her secondary education and receiving her diploma from the Faculty of Dramatic Arts at Tehran University, became a graduate in acting and directing. She is an award-winning actress, best known for her role in the film *Ruban Ghermez* at the 17th Fajr Film Festival, and was nominated for Best Supporting Actress at the 39th Fajr Film Festival for her role in *Khat-e Farzi*. She is also the mother of actresses Mehraveh and Melika Sharifi-Nia.

Hajiyan, Javad (1924-2016), son of Mirza Ali-Akbar, attended elementary school in Tarkhoran, Tafresh, and studied natural sciences at the University of Tehran. He taught for five years in the high schools of Arak and Malayer. While learning English, Russian, and Italian, he collaborated with the Geological Organization and both Iranian and foreign companies in the fields of exploration and geology. He became fluent in Turkish while teaching at the University of Tabriz and obtained a master's degree from the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Tehran and a Ph.D. in geology from the University of Lyon in France. His significant activities included working with a French company to discover uranium phosphate mines, scientific research collaborations in various countries, cooperation with CENTO, as well as organizations and universities. He was also a member of the Iranian Soil Mechanics Engineers Association and the Iranian Geological Society and served as the CEO of the Kanjo Consulting Engineers Company. His important written works include "Paleo-S Vaissman in Iran" (two volumes), "Geology of Tafresh," his Ph.D. thesis in geology (in French, two volumes), a collection of articles, and the preparation of hundreds of geological maps from various regions. He also compiled scientific reports both domestically and internationally (fifty volumes), and reports in French, Italian, and English (thirty volumes). He was a regular member of prominent geological teams, such as those led by Stucklin and Rothner, and is known as the father of geological science in Iran (Heydari, 2020: 74).

Hajihassani, Reza (1960-2014), son of Mostafa, completed his elementary education in Tehran and graduated from Khanali Nobab High School. In 1985, he obtained a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Tehran, and after some time in manufacturing, he moved into construction. He collaborated with the Jihad-e-Sazandegi in Sistan and Baluchestan for many years. As a philanthropist, he established a well-equipped, boarding school in his father's name, Haj Mostafa Hajihassani, in the village of Dadmarz, Tafresh, in 2014. After his passing, the school's dormitory building was also named after him (Heydari, 2020: 77).

Hajimohammadi, Zayn al-Abidin (1893-1974), son of Mohammad Hossein and Lady Maleknassa, after completing his primary school education, turned to farming and gardening. He excelled as an entrepreneur in cultivating fruit trees and industrial plants in Tafresh, to the point that many Tafresh notables, including Mirza Esmail Khan Bahrami (Emad al-Mulk), requested him to oversee their agricultural estates and gardens. He became well-known as Haj-Nazr (the supervisor). His achievements include the restoration of qanats, the creation of

vineyards, pistachio orchards, apple orchards, and Tabrizi fir forests, as well as the establishment of the model Haj-Nazr Tafresh boarding school (Heydari, 2020: 75).

Hamidinajad, Kian (1983), from Arak, holds a master's degree in mechanical engineering and is also a singer and tar player. He has collaborated with musical groups such as Ghaem Magham, Saaya, and Sahba, and has taught at music academies.

Hajari Zarandi, Hossein (1864-1941), son of Ahmad Ali, from Zaviyeh (Zarandieh), was a poet and a stone-carving artist who skillfully made various types of stones, especially millstones, and sent them to different parts of Iran. He also carved the stones for the grand palace of Kelardasht, Mazandaran, built under the orders of Reza Shah. His ghazals, masnavis, and qasidas, published by his son Abbas Hajari, were written by this illiterate Zarandi poet who went by the pen name "Hajjar" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 283).

Hajazi, Seyed Reza (1922-2006), son of Mirza Seyed Ali Khan (Dabirmakram and Akram al-Mulk) and grandson of Mirza Rezaqoli Tafreshi, lived in Anzali due to his father's occupation and graduated from the Agricultural School. His passion for nature, combined with an interest in poetry, music, and painting, led him to fame. As a forest ranger in Dilman, he caught the attention of Professor Sa'i during a scientific trip, which motivated him to study at the Faculty of Agriculture in Karaj. He eventually completed his bachelor's degree with the top academic medal, went to Belgium, and earned a Ph.D. in wood science from the Gembloux Faculty. Upon his return to Iran, he became a professor. He later completed Professor Sa'i's work in establishing the wood laboratory and, with the help of his colleagues, founded the Institute of Forest and Rangeland of Iran and the Faculty of Forestry, becoming the first Dean of the Faculty of Natural Resources in Iran. Professor Hajazi also wrote fourteen academic books and was honored as an outstanding professor and a prominent figure in 2005 (Heydari, 2020: 80).

Hajazi, Seyed Mohammad (1900-1973), son of Seyed Nasrollah Tafreshi (Motie' al-Dawlah) and Lady Homa, was one of the students sent to Europe. He obtained an engineering degree in wireless telegraphy and also studied political science and psychology in France. He held administrative positions at Radio Iran, served as the Deputy Prime Minister, was a minister, and also held a seat in the Senate. He was also the director of the newspaper "Iran Emruz." His first work, titled "Wireless

Telegraphy," was his thesis in Berlin. As a writer, he left behind more than 20 books, plays, and translations, including works such as "The City Story," "Paris," "Homa," "Melody," "Thought," "Butterfly," "Dream," "Summary of Religions," "Saghir," "Tear," "Message," "Breeze of the Homeland," "Fairy Face," and "Beautiful" (Heydari, 2020: 82).

Hajazi-Tehrani, Seyed Mousa (1913-1983), known as "Tabib-e-Azam" (the Great Physician), son of Mirza Rezaqoli Mostofi Tafreshi, after completing his preliminary education at Dar al-Fonoon, graduated in medicine. Fluent in both English and French, he became the head of the Dar al-Shafa Razavi Hospital in Mashhad and was the first forensic doctor in the Khorasan province. This scholar and people-oriented physician founded the first psychiatric hospital in Khorasan, called Hajazi Asylum, to treat mental patients, and also established Shariati Hospital for tuberculosis patients (Heydari, 2020: 81).

Hojat-i-Imami, Seyed Ahmad (1864-1938), from Arak, studied jurisprudence, principles, and both rational and transmitted sciences in Najaf Ashraf, where he learned under the supervision of Ayatollahs Kazem Khurasani and Sherbiyani and received his Ijtihad certificate. Upon returning to Iran and at the repeated request of the people, he established a congregation prayer in a mosque on Amir Kabir Street in southern Tehran (in the Arab neighborhood), which was built under the recommendation of Sepahdar Gorgi. He was known for his good manners and generosity and had friendly relationships with many notable figures of his time. People held him in high respect.

Hojat al-Islami, Seyed Alireza (1962), completed his education in Saveh and graduated from Dr. Shariati High School in that city. He then studied telecommunications at the University of Science and Technology of Iran and later pursued medical engineering at Sharif University. His first job as a researcher was at the Iran Medical Equipment Research Center, where he later became the head of the center. In 1994, he went to the UK to continue his studies in electrical engineering and image processing using artificial intelligence, joining the Max Planck Institute in Germany for further research. After two years, he returned to the UK, earned a post-doctorate in automatic skin cancer detection at the University of Birmingham, and collaborated with European universities and research centers (in the UK, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, and France) on numerous research projects. The results of this period were published in over a hundred scientific papers in prestigious journals and international conferences. In 2013, he retired from the University of Kent in the UK and returned to England to work at

Samsung for three years, managing the project of modernizing next-generation vehicles at Continental Engineering Services (Continental Engineering Services).

Hadithi-Saveji (Century...), a poet from Saveh, was born in Kashan, and one of his famous verses is: "O Zephyr, you have a path to those two locks again / Often, you intend to disorder us again" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 308).

Haraabadi-Farhani, Mohammad Taghi (1946), son of Mohammad Hassan and Lady Morsaa, is a well-known poet and writer of both classical and modern Persian literature, known for his work in caricaturist poetry and both poetry and prose. Most of his works include ghazals, history, and homeland themes. His poetry collection "The Sun and the Water Lily" and his collection of caricaturist poetry "Four Corners of Thought" are notable works. He is known as the poet of golden wheat fields and is also regarded as the most prominent caricaturist in the country. He is the director of two literary societies, Saib Tabrizi and Adib Boroumand (Voice of Cheragh News Portal – March 5, 2022).

Haraabadi, Hassan (born 1906), was a freedom fighter and political activist, a member of the Taddin Association in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 69).

Haran-Af, Saeed (1978), son of Hossein and Lady Mahdokht, completed his elementary education at Amanat Primary School and his secondary education at Tavhid Guidance School in Arak. He graduated from Shahid Motahari High School and then obtained a Bachelor's degree in acting from the Islamic Azad University of Arak. He worked in Arak Television and was a producer and director in Iranian cinema and television. His notable works include the TV series "The Tales of Yasin" and "The Tales of Pahlavan."

Hari, Abolfazl (1972), an Iranian literary researcher, translator, and assistant professor in the English Language and Literature Department at Arak University, became familiar with the Iranian Young Cinema Society in 1987 and made several short films and dramas. Since 1993, he has been involved in translation and authorship, with articles published in domestic newspapers and magazines. He was nominated for the Crystal Pen Award in the Criticism category at the Sixth Press Festival and won the Golden Plaque and Crystal Pen at the Ninth Press Festival.

Harifi-Saveji (died 961 AH), a well-known romantic poet, also known as Ali-Farash, was from Saveh. In his later years, he served one of the commanders of Shah Tahmasb Safavi. His fame primarily rests on a controversial poem he wrote

about the people of Gilan, which led to his tongue being cut off as punishment (Fakhariyan, 2017: 309).

Hariqani, Sabzal Ali (Century...), known as Ashiq Sabzal Ali, was from the village of Hariqan, a part of Nobaran (Saveh), and was a well-known musician of local music (Fakhariyan, 2017: 399).

Hozni-Iraqi, Salah al-Din (10th century), a Persian-language poet from Iraq (Arak), went to India and used "Hozni" as his pen name. He was a student of Mohtasham Naraki-Kashani and was one of the poets of the 10th century AH (Vala-Shajardi-Farahani, 2001: 238).

Hesabi, Seyed Mohammad (1900-1960), son of Mirza Abbas Khan Tafreshi (Mo'azzal al-Sultana) and Lady Goharshad, completed his primary and secondary education at the French school in Beirut and studied medicine at the American University of Beirut. He also specialized in radiology and cardiology in France. With the help of his brother, he established the first modern private hospital in Iran, named after his mother, Goharshad, where he oversaw the design, construction, and installation of the first radiology machine in Iran. He became the first radiology professor at Tehran University and is regarded as the founder and father of radiology in Iran. He was also a founding member of the cancer department at the former 1000-bed hospital (Heydari, 2020: 84).

Hesabi, Seyed Mahmoud (1902-1992), son of Mirza Abbas Khan Tafreshi (Mo'azzal al-Sultana) and Lady Goharshad, moved with his family to Lebanon at the age of four. He completed his primary education in Beirut. This distinguished Tafreshi scholar received his Bachelor's degree in Literature at the age of 17 and his degree in Biology at 19. He also studied various fields such as civil engineering, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, electrical engineering, mining, and physics. At 25, he earned a degree in Physics with distinction. He played a pivotal role in drafting the law for the establishment of Tehran University, creating Iran's first scientific map, founding the Music Society, establishing the Academy of Persian Language, and being a permanent member of the International Space Committee. He also founded Iran's first modern observatory, drafted laws and established the Institute of Standards, founded the Atomic Energy Organization, and became a permanent member of the International Nuclear Committee. Among his many contributions were being the Minister of Culture in Mossadegh's government, founding the Higher Teachers' Training College, launching the first radio in Iran, and setting up the Ministry of Roads' Engineering School. Fluent in many languages including French, English, Arabic, German, Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Pahlavi,

Avestan, Turkish, and Italian, he was recognized as the leading scientist in the world in 1990 (Heydari, 2020: 85).

Hesabi, Goharshad (1880-1933), known as Madhat al-Sultana, daughter of Mirza Mousa and Hajiyeh Tuba, received her early education in her mother's school, where she became well-versed in Iranian-Islamic teachings in addition to reading and writing. She later married Seyed Abbas Khan Mirza Hesabi, known as Mo'azzal al-Sultana, and accompanied him on his diplomatic mission to Beirut as the Iranian ambassador to the Levant. After her husband's return to Iran, she devoted herself to the upbringing of her children, enduring numerous hardships in a foreign land, instilling in them a deep love for their homeland. Despite achieving great success in prominent universities and scientific centers worldwide, her children always prioritized serving their country. Under her efforts, Iran's first free private hospital, Goharshad Hospital, was established in Tehran's Boulevard Sazi Street (Heydari, 2020: 87).

Hesabi-Tafreshi, Mohammad Ali (born 1920), served as the governor of Tehran and Yazd in 1920.

Hasanpour, Javad (1900-1983), son of Usta Hassan and Lady Rababeh, was educated in a traditional school and initially ran a grocery shop in the historic market of Arak. He became a trustworthy and well-respected merchant, eventually venturing into handmade carpet production and becoming an entrepreneur in rural areas around Arak. By providing loom and raw materials, he created job opportunities and livelihoods for local villagers. The historic Hasanpour House, located in the Arak market and measuring 600 square meters, was purchased and renovated by the Cultural Heritage Organization in 1995 and was used as a museum for handicrafts. It currently operates as a traditional restaurant.

Hasanzadeh, Roya (1954), daughter of Nematollah and Lady Fatemeh, born in Arak, holds a doctorate in sociology. She has published several articles in academic journals and carried out various research projects, earning top research honors at the provincial and national levels. As a writer and university professor, she also founded and manages the Arak Lung Association. In addition to her charitable activities, she is knowledgeable in visual arts, including sculpture, wood carving, marquetry, design, and painting. She has also published a book titled "The History of Theater and Drama in Arak" and is currently writing a book on "Women and the Shahnameh."

Hasanzadeh, Mohammad (1959), son of Javad and from his mother, Mahin, a native of Arak, was born in Kermanshah. He graduated from high school in this city and later moved to Arak with his family. He continued his studies in directing at the Faculty of Cinema and Theater and became an active filmmaker. Among his most notable works are the direction of the TV series *Where is My Home?*, the program *Narengi-O-Tarengi*, and the film *Hasrat*. In 1987, he worked as a director on the film *The Pit*, and his latest film, made in Arak, is titled *Autumn Street*. Before this film, he had made *Kakouti* in Hezaveh.

Hasani, Mohammad (1963), son of Ali and Lady Fatemeh, completed his primary and secondary education in Delijan and received his high school diploma in 1981. In the same year, he successfully passed the entrance exam for teacher training colleges and studied Experimental Sciences at Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training College in Arak. In the fall of 1982, he began teaching as a teacher at the Shahid Hashemi Nejad Middle School in Chahar Cheshmeh, Khomen. In 1985, he was accepted to the University of Esfahan for educational sciences and graduated with a degree in Educational Management in 1989. He continued his studies in the field of Philosophy of Education at Tarbiat Modares University and Tehran University, where he earned his master's and Ph.D. degrees. In 2003, he joined the Ministry of Education and later the Research and Educational Planning Organization. He has published 18 books on topics related to moral education, evaluation, and educational philosophy and has participated in 36 research projects as a principal investigator or collaborator. Dr. Mohammad Hasani is currently the head of the Curriculum Planning Research Institute and a full professor in the field.

Hasani, Maryam (1972), daughter of Ali-Akbar and Lady Hajar, is an educational sciences expert and the author of the educational book *Golrokh*, her first written work. Other works by her include *Ahmad and Golrokh*, *Memories of My City Delijan*, *Towards Tomorrow with Self-Confidence*, and *The Endless Sea*.

Hasani, Wahid (1980), son of Ali and Lady Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Shariati School and his secondary education at Amir Kabir School in Delijan. He graduated from Beheshti High School with a diploma. He then pursued a Master's degree in Public Administration at Payam-e-Noor University of Delijan and became active in cultural activities. As a writer and the manager of Behyar Publications, he has authored works such as *The Historical and Religious Tourism of Delijan*, *One Month Hidden* (the biography of martyr Seyed Nezam Jalali in another narrative),

Moments of Passion, *Foundations of Organizational Management*, *Hidden Wealth of Organizations*, *Principles of Organizational Supervision*, and *The Hand that was Left Behind* (currently in press).

Hasani, Saeed (1989), son of Ali and Lady Fatemeh, completed his basic education at Ibrahim Fekhar Primary School, secondary education at Shahid-e Farhangi School, and high school at Imam Khomeini High School in Arak, where he graduated as an outstanding student of the province. He then participated in the entrance exam for the Islamic seminary and was selected with the 57th rank. He began studying at the Alavi Seminary School in Qom and completed the basic level of studies in 7 years, followed by the advanced level in Jurisprudence, Principles, and Hadith for 4 years under the guidance of renowned scholars like Modarresi Yazdi, Shabzindehdar, Esmailian, and Torabi Shahrezaei. He wrote an Ijtihad thesis and obtained an Ijtihad permit. He continued his studies in both rational and traditional Islamic sciences and authored educational texts in theology, Islamic knowledge, and Islamic education for teaching at both seminary and university levels. Over a decade, he also contributed to religious promotion and scientific lectures at mosques and universities, educating over 5,000 students. His academic and cultural contributions earned him the Alborz Prize (also known as the Iranian Nobel) in 2021 among 59 distinguished Iranian scholars. His written works include *Fatawa Jurisprudence*, *Fetal Jurisprudence*, *Introduction to Islamic Worldview*, *Research on Islamic Educational System*, *You Come to Us*, *Introduction to the History of Educational Thought and Action in Iran*, *A Jurisprudential Study of Marital Disputes*, *Essentials of Urban Layout*, and *Liability for Damages in Urban Planning Jurisprudence*.

Hasani-Anjadian, Taher (13th century), son of Ali, wrote commentaries and annotations on *Atbaq al-Dhahab fi al-Mawa'iz wal-Khutab* by Abd al-Mu’min ibn Hibat Allah on ethics and *Al-Mukhtasar fi al-Tibb* on medicine, both in Arabic (Ismaili, 2023: 124).

Hasani-Lankarani-Farahani, Seyed Mohammad Kazem (born 1856), was a calligrapher and an artist of the 17th century. He wrote a manuscript of the complete works of Saadi in Nastaliq script in 1856 (Sediq, 1993: 206).

Hasani-Naragh, Valiollah (1955–2020), son of Hossein and Lady Goher, was born in Naragh (Delijan). Known as the father of modern anesthesia in Iran and nicknamed Khwaja Thanayi of his time, he was a distinguished medical professor who trained over 700 anesthesia specialists. In addition to his work in Iran, he was active in Canada.

Sadly, he passed away due to complications from COVID-19 while fighting the pandemic and treating COVID-19 patients.

Hosseinjani, Ibrahim (1938), son of Ali-Agha and Lady Bibi-Naz, was born in the village of Zamanjan (Arak). He was a renowned carpet merchant, a political activist before the revolution, and a famous philanthropist. He was the founder of the Alavi Fund and the Dar al-Iytam (Orphanage) and an avid collector of handwoven carpets, antiques, and precious Iranian artifacts. One of his most valuable contributions is the holding of tribute ceremonies for the notable figures of this ancient land of Ahuora. Since 2004, he has been organizing these ceremonies at his home in Tehran and Arak, honoring around 70 prominent Iranian figures, including Abdulali Adib-Boromand, Iraj Afshar, Abdulrahim Jafari, Mohammad Ibrahim Bastani-Parizi, Mahdi Mohaqqeq, Manoochehr Sotoudeh, Mohammad-Hassan Ganjii, Mohammad Estelami, Jalal Khalqi, Mirjalal-din Kazzazi, and Moeni-Kermanshahi. His home in Pol-e-Farangi, Arak, which features valuable architecture, hosts cultural meetings several times a year to honor the province's prominent figures, which he personally organizes. He has also built several schools in Arak and Zamanjan, donated numerous handwoven carpets to various centers, including the Great Islamic Encyclopedia and the Historical House of Amir Kabir, and, in December 2023, pledged to donate 5,000 books from his library to the largest library in the Middle East, which is under construction in Arak.

Hosseini-Tehrani, Seyed Ahmad (1861–1916), nicknamed Tamjid al-Sultan, son of Mirza Seyed Ali Reza (Amin-Duab) and grandson of Haji Mirza Seyed Bahaddin Mostofi-Tehrani, studied at Dar al-Fonun and became skilled in calligraphy and painting. He was also knowledgeable in photography and familiar with pen-case making. Driven by a love for writing, he traveled with his father to Mecca and documented the journey in a travelogue. He also transcribed several works, including *Newspapers of Constitutional Revolution of Iran*, *Principles of Physics (Natural Philosophy by Nadhim al-Uloom)*, *The Cup of Jam (Voyage of Vaqarul-Mulk)*, *The Hamidi Positions*, *History of Ancient Eastern Nations*, *The Movement of Translation of Molière's Works in Iran and the Middle East*, and the comedy *Monsieur Persniak* (Heydari, 2020: 88).

Hosseini, Hassan (1958), son of Taghi and Lady Roghieh, completed his primary education in the village of Khairabad (Arak) and continued his studies in the village of Ibrahimabad until the third year of high school. He then engaged in technical work. Initially working as an auto mechanic apprentice, he later learned to repair heavy vehicles and then focused on agricultural machinery. From 1980 to 1985, he was responsible for transport at the Jihad-e-Sazandegi of Khomejan and later at the governorate of Arak. He received a license from the Agricultural Machinery Development Organization in central Arak and began selling and providing after-sales services for Romanian and Ferguson tractors. Later, he received the dealership for Part-Motor Company, which provides land engines and generators, and in 2003, he obtained a dealership for the HEPKO Arak mother company and Reman Auto. He remains one of the prominent HEPKO representatives in the country and is a successful entrepreneur and philanthropist actively helping those in need. Since 1995, he has supported schools and underprivileged students and, as a member of the Health Benefactors Assembly, has made lasting contributions such as buying household items for villagers, building several houses, constructing health centers, and providing medical equipment for Amir Kabir Hospital and Talaghani Maternity Hospital. In 2021, he also contributed to building an emergency base in Yasna Hosseini, one of 15 charitable emergency bases in Arak.

Hosseini, Hossein-Ali (1970), from the village of Abbasabad (Saveh) and from the Shahsavan tribe of the Lako region, is a renowned player of the Surena, Balaban, and Chogur, and has participated in numerous international festivals, winning first to third place. He views preserving the music of the Shahsavan tribe, especially the thousand-year-old Chogur, as a significant mission.

Hosseini, Seyed Ghaffar (1934–1996), son of Seyed Jafar, was born in the village of Khommah Aliya (Khomein). He completed his elementary education in Khomein and, after receiving his sixth-grade certificate in 1953, started working as an apprentice at the Oil Company. He later continued his work at the prestigious company. He was accepted to study law at Tehran University and, after a while, continued his studies in France. In 1973, he returned to Iran and worked at the Planning and Budget Organization. He went back to France for further studies in 1975. After the revolution, he returned to Iran and taught law and sociology. Some of his works include translations of *The History of the Turkic People of Central Asia* (written by Barthold), *Art and Society* (written by Bastide), *The White Blood of the Sword* (a collection of poetry), *The Bridge-Vern* (written by Philippe-Stephane), and several other works (Sami'i, 2003: 353).

Hosseini, Seyed Mohammad (1936 CE), born in the village of Khenejin (Farahan), completed his primary education in the village and his secondary education in Arak and Tehran. He then studied Arabic Language and Literature at Tehran University and in 1972 defended his doctoral thesis titled "The Southern Lands of the Persian Gulf." He had been employed by the Ministry of Education since 1960, and alongside his doctoral studies, he began teaching at the university. He retired from Allameh Tabataba'i University in 2007. Dr. Hosseini has left numerous works in the form of articles and books. Some of his authored books include *Letters and Political Treaties of Prophet Muhammad* (Translation and Research), *Arabic Reading* (Volumes 1, 2, and 3), and *Arabic Grammar* (Volumes 1 and 2), all of which are taught at the university. He is currently in the process of editing and researching the ten-volume commentary *Kashf al-Asrar and `Idah al-Abrar* by Rashid al-Din Maybudi (Azizabadi, 2023: 47).

Hosseini, Enayat (1986 CE), a drummer and instructor, is a student of Mr. Kamkar, a Kurdish resident of Saveh. He has formed various drum-playing groups and participated in several festivals, achieving first to third place in some of them.

Hosseini, Farhudeh (1969 CE), daughter of Abbas, after receiving her high school diploma, continued her studies until she obtained a Bachelor's degree in Visual Arts from the University of Education in Arak. She worked for the Environmental Health Department of Arak from 1991 for three years and was employed by the Ministry of Education in 1994. Initially, she worked as an art teacher and began learning calligraphy. Using the teachings of Professor Kazemi, she obtained a distinguished certificate in 2005 and later earned a superior certificate under the supervision of Professor Abbas Akhvin (Pirhadi Tavan Dashi, 2013: 85).

Hosseini, Fazlollah (1945 CE), born in Behbahan, has invested in job-creating ventures in Shazand. Ronas Paint Company is one of Iran's largest producers of industrial, construction, and marine paints, renowned for its clean industry and beautiful green spaces. With a cooperative management team and 150 employees, it began operations in 1974. The company now operates four full production lines with a capacity of 28,000 tons of various paints and protective coatings, two resin production lines with a capacity of 14,000 tons, and five packaging and can production lines with a capacity of 4,000 tons annually.

Hosseini, Mohammad Hassan (1955 CE), son of Abbasali and Maryam Khatoon, completed his studies at Hafez Elementary School in Delijan and obtained his sixth-grade diploma. The works of this talented poet, such as *The Identity of Love*, *Blossoms of Love*, *The Glory of Poppies*, *The Springs of Emotions*, *Green Motivations*, and *Red Throats*, have been published and printed.

Hosseini, Mohammad Sadegh (1860-1916 CE), son of Hossein, from the village of Gazaran (Khondab), known by the pen names *Adib al-Mamalek Farahani*, *Amiri*, and *Parvaneh*, was a poet, scholar, and journalist during the Constitutional Revolution. At the age of 15, following the death of his father, he moved to Tehran, where with the help of Hossein Ali Khan Amir Nizam, he entered the court of Tehmaseb Mirza Moayed al-Dawlah. He was vice-president of the Lukmaniyeh School in Tabriz, published the *Adab* newspaper in Tabriz and Khorasan, was the editor of the *Iran Soltani* newspaper, editor-in-chief of *Majlis* newspaper, and published *Iraq-e-Ajam* newspaper and *Ershad* Turkish-language newspaper in Baku, Azerbaijan. This freedom-loving Constitutional revolutionary then entered the judiciary and served as the head of several judicial branches in the cities of Arak, Semnan, and Yazd until his death (Mohtat, 1993: 17).

Hosseini Anjodani, Taher (1605 CE), from Anjodan (Arak), wrote the treatise *Enis al-Mujtahidin* on the principles of jurisprudence in Arabic in 1605. This calligrapher also wrote the treatises *Al-Iman wa al-Wilaya* (Hadith), *Tashrih al-Aflak* (Astronomy), *Al-Fawaid al-Rajaliya* (Biography), *Manhaj al-Najah* (Hadith), *Talab al-Ilm* (Theology and Beliefs), and also a commentary on Hadith, as well as *Labb al-Maram* on ethical admonitions in Persian (Ismaili, 2022: 137).

Hosseini-Avi, Da'i (5th Century AH), from Saveh, was a famous jurist from the Hosseini-Avi family in the 5th century AH, who had special permission for narration, transcription, and transmission of hadiths from Sayyid Murtada and Shaykh Tusi.

Hosseini-Avi, Ziad al-Din Ali (8th Century AH), son of Baha' al-Din Hasan bin Ali Hosseini-Avi, was a prominent scholar and writer from Saveh in the 8th century AH and one of the notable Shia literary figures.

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Sayyid Dawood (11th Century AH), son of Ismail, was a religious scholar and one of the leading figures of the 11th century AH. He wrote a treatise on the principles of faith, which was later explained by one of his descendants, Mirza Mahdi Bada'i-Negar Tafreshi.

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Sayyid Abdollah (1916–2009), son of Sayyid Ezz al-Din (Mojir Homayoun) and grandson of Sayyid Alireza Khan Hosseini-Tafreshi (Amin Dowab), completed his primary education at Ibn Yamin School in Mashhad and then attended Dar ul-Funun. He later entered the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Tehran and graduated as a member of the first group of electrical engineering graduates from this university before traveling to the United States. After obtaining a PhD in electrical engineering from the Faculty of Engineering at Caltech, California, he returned to Iran to teach and conduct research. As a special inspector for the Imperial Inspection Organization in the cultural sector, he made significant contributions, including establishing the Cultural Heritage Organization, reforming excavation methods, improving the preservation of ancient artifacts, and resolving issues related to the National and Royal Libraries. These efforts earned him the Homayoun Medal. Some of his philanthropic cultural initiatives included allocating an annual budget to the Faculty of Engineering and its library, as well as endowing his personal properties—including a library, valuable paintings, a residential apartment, and an art collection to Shahid Beheshti University. The book *Memorial of Dr. Khosrow Behroun* was published by Shahid Beheshti University under the supervision of Dr. Mohammad Reza Behzadi in honor of him. He also authored several works, including *Marlik* and the three-volume book *The Economic System and U.S. Foreign Aid*. Some of his most important executive positions included being a member of the Supreme Economic Council, a member of the Supreme Electricity Council, a member of the Executive Board of the Iranian Research Institute in the United States, a lecturer at the Faculty of Engineering of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, the Ministry of Roads, and the Military Academy (Heydari, 2020: 90).

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Sayyid Alireza (1845–1910), known as Amin Dowab, was the son of Haji Mirza Sayyid Mir Baha al-Din Mostowfi-Tafreshi and Banu Sakineh. After migrating to Tehran, due to his literacy, excellent handwriting, and expertise in financial affairs, he gained entry into the Qajar court. During the tenure of Mirza Sayyid Mehdi Khan Tafreshi, son of Sayyid Kazem Khan (Minister of Dowab), he served as the accountant (Mostowfi) of the Royal Stables and Carriage House for a period. For years, he was the head accountant and financial manager of the Imperial Livestock Administration and the affairs of Mozaffar al-Din Shah's livestock. His brother, who was titled "Modir Dowab," was also responsible for the management of the Royal Stables for many years (Heydari, 2020: 89).

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Sayyid Kazem (1810–1850), son of Sayyid Hedayatollah, was born in the Zaghram neighborhood of Tafresh. During the early reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar, he moved to Tehran and joined the financial administration under Majd al-Ashraf. He participated in the Herat War within Mohammad Shah's army and steadily climbed the ranks until he succeeded Majd al-Ashraf upon his passing. He served as the chief accountant for all royal livestock and stables, including the camel house, mule house, carriage house, and royal horse stables. He was also the founder of the historical Takieh of Zaghram in Tafresh. Notably, he had a commanding and dignified presence. Due to his exceptionally thick and long beard, which distinguished him from other Mirzas of his time, he was famously known as "Sayyid Kazem Rish" (Sayyid Kazem the Bearded) (Heydari, 2020: 142).

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Sayyid Mansour (born 1600), son of Mirza Makhdoom, was a religious scholar from Tafresh in the 17th century. One of his known works is a personal copy of *Al-Istibsar* by Sheikh Tusi, which he transcribed for personal use in September 1600.

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Abd al-Hakim (born 1681), was a prominent calligrapher of the 17th century. He transcribed the book *Al-Mughni fi Sharh al-Mujiz* in the Nasta'liq script in 1681 (Sediq, 1993: 151).

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Ali Akbar (born 1896), transcribed two copies of the book *Ma'ayib al-Rijal* by Bibi Khanum Astarabadi, which was authored in 1895 under the name of Naser al-Din Shah. His copies, dated November 1896, are preserved in the Malek Library.

Hosseini-Tafreshi, Mir Mostafa (died 1634), son of Sayyid Hossein, was a distinguished Shi'a scholar from Tafresh in the 17th century and one of the most outstanding students of Abdollah Shushtari and Mohaqqiq Karaki.

Sayyid Mirza Mohammad Ardabili described him as "a most noble and esteemed scholar, of great stature and high standing, an accomplished and virtuous figure whose status is beyond description." Some contemporaries mentioned that he continued his studies under Abdollah Shushtari to the level of *Ijtihad* (independent legal reasoning). His book *Naqd al-Rijal*, written in Arabic, focuses on hadith and genealogy (Valashjordi-Farahani, 2001: 26).

Hosseini-Tafreshi-Gharavi, Sayyid Baha al-Din Ali (died 1621), son of Sayyid Yunus, was a scholar and literary figure of the Imamiyyah school. He was born in Najaf and pursued his education in Isfahan and Najaf under the guidance of great scholars such as Sheikh Baha'i (born 1548), his uncle Mir Fayzollah

Tafreshi, and other notable figures of the time. In addition to teaching, this religious scholar compiled a *Kashkul* (a collection of Persian and Arabic poems and diverse writings). As a skilled calligrapher, he transcribed *Al-Ithna ‘Ashariyyah*, a work on prayer rulings authored by Sheikh Baha'i, as well as *Sharq al-Shamsayn*, another work by Sheikh Baha'i. Two other known works of his are *Rasa'il* (on philosophy and theology) and a *Diwan* of poetry (Zolfaqari, 2002: 79).

Hosseini-Jasbi, Hamza (born 1335), known as Nasir al-Din, son of Hamza ibn Alavi, was a renowned Shi'a scholar and a student of Fakhr al-Din Hilli. At his request, Sheikh Fakhr al-Din authored *Tahsil al-Najah* on the principles of religion and beliefs in 1335. Hamza Hosseini-Jasbi also posed various theological questions to his teacher, receiving written responses. After completing his studies, he settled in Jasb (Delijan) and performed religious duties among the people there. In a *Ijazah* (permission to transmit hadith) dated Friday, March 10, 1335, Fakhr al-Din Hilli wrote: *"I have written this book in service of the esteemed Sayyid, the noble and honorable descendant of the infallible Imams, the successor of his pure ancestors, Nasir al-Millah wa al-Haqq wa al-Din Hamza ibn Hamza Alavi, residing in the village of Sharifabad in the Jasb region..."* At the beginning of this book, he also granted him a general permission to narrate hadith.

Hosseini-Delijani, Sayyid Abd al-Hadi (1571–1641), son of Rafi‘ al-Din, was a distinguished Imamiyyah jurist from Delijan in the 17th century. Despite his high scholarly and mystical status, much about his life remains unknown. As stated on the last page of the first volume of the *Hadi al-Mudillin* manuscript, written in the handwriting of Allameh Delijani, he spent part of his life in Delijan. He authored several works, many of which appear to be lost or remain unidentified in private collections or libraries. However, based on published sources, his works include *Hadi al-Mudillin*, *Murshid al-Musallin*, *Al-Dur wa al-Marjan fi Tafsir al-Iman*, and a treatise on the emergence of Imam Mahdi (Valashjordi-Farahani, 2001: 30).

Hosseini-Savaji, Mohammad Masum (died 1574) was a poet and calligrapher from Saveh. A sample of his poetry, written in his own handwriting, is preserved on a stone tablet recovered from the Maqsurah (Red) Mosque of Saveh (Fakhrian, 2017: 985).

Hosseini-Savehi, Sayyid Shams al-Din (16th century) was a poet from Saveh. His father was the custodian of Baba Shoja' Shrine in Kashan (Fakhrian, 2017: 562).

Hosseini-Shakib, Sayyidah Tahereh (born 1933), daughter of Sayyid Hossein Vafsi (a traditional schoolmaster) and Banu Iran, was born in the village of Koodzar (Farahan). From childhood, she studied traditional medicine and herbal remedies under her mother and other mentors, later becoming a healer and midwife. She collaborated with doctors in Farahan and Arak, including Dr. Houshidari, Mirza Hedayat, Dr. Hamzeh Ali, and his son Mirza Hossein Khan Pezeshki, as well as Soleiman Khan Ghafari. She also worked closely with Dr. Soroush and experienced midwives of the region, such as Shirin Khanom Komijani, benefiting from both traditional and modern medical knowledge. A skilled midwife who saved the lives of many mothers and infants, she continued her education up to the high school diploma level. She has extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and excels in treating infertility using traditional Avicennian medicine. Even at 90 years old, she remains passionate about modern medical advancements.

Hosseini-Farahani, Sayyid Jafar (died 1863), son of Mirza Mohammad Taqi, was originally from Hazzaveh (Arak) and worked alongside Mirza Bozorg Qa'em-Maqam in Tabriz. Although he never became Minister of Foreign Affairs, he directly negotiated border agreements with the Ottoman Turks. He was part of the second group of 40 Iranians sent to Europe in 1815 by Abbas Mirza for education. Upon returning to Iran, he taught mathematics and engineering and, due to his dedicated service, was given the title *Mohandes Bashi* (Chief Engineer) and later *Moshir al-Dowleh*. He is recognized as Iran's first engineer. From 1836 to 1842, he served as Iran's ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Later, at the order of Amir Kabir, he was sent as a representative to Azerbaijan and, within months, participated in a four-party commission (Iran, Britain, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire) to delineate Iran's borders. In 1858, when Naser al-Din Shah established the *Dar al-Shura-ye Dowlat* (State Council) with six ministers, Mohandes Bashi was appointed its president. A year later, he became the head of the *Majles-e Shura-ye Vuzara* (Council of Ministers), which comprised eleven ministers. In 1861, he was appointed as the custodian of the *Astan Quds Razavi* (the Imam Reza Shrine complex), where he oversaw the construction of the *Dar al-Shifa* (hospital) within the shrine. He passed away two years later. His treatise *Tahqiqat-e Sarhadiyeh* (Investigations on Borders) and *Kholaseh al-Hesab* (Summary of Arithmetic) are among his notable works. His contributions to Iranian history, particularly in border delineation and establishing the foundation for legislative councils—first experimented with in the *Dar al-Shura*—were significant and influential (Sediq, 1993: 219).

Hosseini-Ghaem-Maghami, Seyed Abbas (1968 CE) Born into a family from Arak in Tehran, he began his formal education while simultaneously studying religious sciences at the seminary of Tehran. Over the years, he benefited from the teachings of scholars in jurisprudence, philosophy, and mysticism, and in his youth, he attained the degree of Ijtihad. This religious scholar and university assistant professor was invited in 1995 by the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, to teach advanced courses in mysticism and theology. Since early 2004, he has been serving as the Imam and Director of the Islamic Center of Hamburg and the President of the Islamic Academy of Germany. In 2006, he was elected as the President of the European Union of Shia Scholars and Theologians.

Hosseini-Karahrudi, Seyed Shafi' (13th century AH) Son of Seyed Ahmad, originally from Arak, and father of Aqa Nour al-Din (who was both the nephew and student of Haj Aqa Mohsen Araki), he was a religious scholar in Karahrud. The author of the book *Khāndān-e Mohseni* states that most scholars of Iraq who attended the lessons of the late Haj Aqa Mohsen at different times had reached the rank of Ijtihad. For this reason, the author of *Ayāt-e Sarmad* (p. 93) considers him one of the mujtahids.

Hosseini-Moqaddam, Seyed Hashem (1964 CE) Born in Mahallat, he holds a master's degree in Islamic philosophy and theology from the University of Tehran. He is a university lecturer and a high school teacher in Mahallat. He has authored several valuable works, including *The Primacy of Existence and Its Impact on Other Philosophical Issues*, *An Introduction to Islamic Thought*, *Under the Shade of Wisdom*, and *Alley to Alley with Books*. His cultural and sports activities include coaching the Mahallat track and field team, winning provincial championships in shot put and javelin throw, and serving as a member of the county theater review board.

Hosseini-Nejad, Hadi (1983 CE) A poet, lyricist, and journalist specializing in books and literature, originally from Arak. He has published three collections of lyrics. This poet and writer blends poetry with lyrics, giving a unique character to his compositions. He is also one of Iran's prolific contemporary journalists, constantly criticizing the inefficient cultural management system and the negative and discriminatory approach to book publishing. Between 2014 and 2019, he was awarded in the National Book and Media Festival in the fields of reporting, commentary, and interviews.

Hosseini-Nejad, Hossein Qoli (1919 CE) Son of Seyed Mahdi Qoli Khan Farahani, he was a jurist, philosopher, sociologist, Islamic scholar, and linguist. From childhood, he learned the Quran and Nasta'liq calligraphy. He then entered the Higher Teacher Training College and benefited from the teachings of Mohammad Hossein Beshrouyeh (Badi' al-Zaman Forouzanfar) and Adib Thani Neishabouri, eventually becoming a professor of Pre-Islamic Arabic literature, the highest level of Arabic literature, earning him the title *Kherrit al-Adab* (Master of Literature). After obtaining doctorates in Persian Language and Literature and Law, he pursued further academic studies in Arabic at Al-Azhar University in Egypt. There, he completed his doctoral studies under the guidance of Tawfiq al-Hakim, Taha Hussein, and Mohammad Abu Zahra (*Sahib al-Uqubah*), earning a postdoctoral degree in Arabic Language and Literature and the Four Sunni Jurisprudential Schools. He also attained the level of Ijtihad in Sunni jurisprudence. Among his highest academic achievements were a doctorate in political law, doctorates in German, English, Persian, and French literature, and his membership as a mujtahid in the International Association of Judges. His scholarly contributions include the authorship of more than ten books and the translation of over 200 articles.

Hosseini-Yal-Abadi-Savji, Seyed Hossein (1948 CE) Son of Seyed Morteza, he was a poet from Yal-Abad (Saveh), composing both classical and modern poetry. His poetry themes were religious, mystical, and social, often incorporating the Savehi dialect. Despite his education being limited to the ninth grade, the quality of his poetry gained recognition from literary scholars and critics (Fakharyan, 2017: 322).

Heshmati, Abbas Mirza (1908–1972 CE) Son of Nosratollah, originally from Khomein, he received higher education in France. He served as a parliamentary representative in Iran's National Consultative Assembly for terms 14, 18, and 19, representing Mahallat and Kamareh, and also held positions as the governor of Gilan and Isfahan provinces. The village of Heshmatieh was considered his headquarters (Samiei, 2003: 397).

Heshmati, Kambiz (Born 1978 CE) Son of Abbas Mirza, originally from Khomein, he worked as an official at the Ministry of Interior, served as the governor of Abadan, and before the revolution, he was the Director General of the Ministry of Interior's Inspection Office. He subdivided the lands behind Kuh-e Bojeh in Khomein and, by constructing an electricity network and drilling water wells, aimed to establish a township, which became known as Kambiz Town and

is now one of Khomein's tourist attractions. During Reza Shah's reign, he held the rank of major and was a horseback riding instructor. Some even claim he trained Mohammad Reza Shah in equestrianism. He competed in horse riding tournaments and won with his horse, *Qaiser* (Samiei, 2003: 409).

Hosseibi, Mahin (Born 1936 CE) Daughter of Mohammad Qoli and Banu Soghra, Hosseibi, Mahin learned to read and write from her parents before attending Manouchehri Elementary School in Arak. Excelling academically, she consistently ranked first in all her school years until receiving her diploma from Irandokht and Azarm High Schools in Tehran (12th grade). She was then admitted to the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tehran, where she obtained her doctorate in 1961 CE. She subsequently traveled to the United States to pursue specialization in psychology. Upon returning to Iran, she was unable to secure a teaching position at the University of Tehran, prompting her to spend two years in Canada before ultimately choosing to live and work in the United States. As the first female physician from Arak and a philanthropic cultural figure, she devoted her entire financial resources to charitable causes alongside writing scientific articles and books in both Persian and English. Among her contributions were the construction of seven boarding schools in Khorasan and the establishment of the Hosseibi Library, located in Azadi Park, Arak. She was honored with the title "Lady of Light" during the inauguration ceremony of Afriz Girls' High School in Qaen (Zabihi, 2006: 349).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Afshin (Born 1955 CE) Son of Azim, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Afshin was the champion of Iranian swimming in 1967 CE. He won championships in breaststroke swimming in Hungary and Russia and set a new Iranian record in the Asian Olympic Championship of 1974 CE. Additionally, he served as the head coach of the Iranian national swimming team for ten years, marking some of his most notable achievements (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 352).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Pendar (Born 1980 CE) Son of Dariush, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Pendar pursued swimming from a young age and consistently secured first place in competitions from the age of 12 to 22. Holding a Ph.D. in biomechanics from Australia, he became the Iranian women's swimming champion and won seven gold medals in the Islamic Countries' Championships. Additionally, he serves as a lecturer at Iran University of Science and Technology and Al-Zahra University (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 353).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Khashayar (Born 1977 CE) Son of Dariush, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Khashayar turned to swimming as a teenager and maintained his position as the national champion in breaststroke from the age of 12 to 24. With a bachelor's degree in physical education, he achieved first place in swimming competitions in Algeria (1990 CE) and Syria (1993 CE), and secured second place in the West Asian Championship in 1995 CE. He also served as a coach for the Iranian national swimming team (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 354).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Dariush (Born 1945 CE) Son of Azim, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Dariush, who held a degree in electronic engineering from the Faculty of Telecommunications, was a champion in athletics, javelin throw, and high jump, securing second place in the national youth competition in 1965 CE. He also placed third in the backstroke swimming competition in Tehran in 1964 CE. Dariush served as a coach for various Iranian club and national swimming teams from 1965 to 2018 CE (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 355).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Gholamreza (Born 1920 CE) Son of Ramadan-Beyg, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Gholamreza completed his elementary education in Ashtian before moving to Tehran, where he graduated from Amir Kabir High School. He then entered Tehran's Faculty of Engineering, where he earned a degree in electrical and mechanical engineering. Shortly after, he passed the military entrance exam with top ranks.

His notable positions include serving as a representative of the army during the nationalization of the oil industry in Khorramshahr, as the technical supervisor of the army's telecommunications in Tehran, and later as the director of water and electricity supply in small towns. He also held the position of the Director General of Urban Electricity Planning and Transmission Lines. In 1970 CE, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Water and Electricity. He lived in London until his passing in 2020 CE (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 363).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Sadegh (Born 1952 CE) Son of Mahmoud and Banu Moloud, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Sadegh completed his elementary education at Qa'ani School and secondary education at Mostofi-al-Mamalek High School in Ashtian, and Hakim Nezami School in Qom. He then joined the Sepah-e-Danesh (Educational Corps) and moved to Fuman. In 1977 CE, he enrolled in Tehran’s Teacher Training School, where he graduated and taught as a middle school teacher in Ashtian until 2006

CE. This writer, text researcher, indexer, and document scholar was involved in cultural activities throughout his teaching career. As the head of the Ashtian Literary Association, he was also elected to the City Council for two consecutive terms, during which he facilitated the acquisition of Mirza Hedayatollah Vazir-Daftari's residence to convert it into the Ashtian Anthropology Museum. Sadegh Hazrati-Ashtiani then began collecting manuscripts, documents, and old photographs, dedicating himself to research using these materials. He has written over twenty scientific/historical articles and authored nearly ten books, including "Rijal and Shaheers of Ashtian," "Documents of Mostofians of Ashtian," and "Index of Manuscripts" (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1609).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Abbas (Born 1928 CE – Died 2014 CE) Son of Hajj Ramadan-Beyg, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Abbas completed his education up to the ninth grade in Ashtian, after which he moved to Tehran. He earned his veterinary doctorate from Tehran University and then took the position of director of the Raz Institute's Mashhad branch. He later went to England for post-graduate studies. Upon returning, he conducted research at the Raz Institute in Hasarak, focusing on producing bovine and equine plague vaccines. Collaborating with viral disease experts from Britain and the United States, he published around 40 scientific papers in research journals from the UK, USA, and Canada. Additionally, he authored the book "Human, AIDS, Life" and was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Iran. In honor of his work, a commemorative stamp was issued by the Raz Institute (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 356).

Hazrati-Ashtiani, Azim (1915 CE – 1998 CE) Son of Ramadan-Beyg, Hazrati-Ashtiani, Azim completed his primary education at Khaqani School in Ashtian before moving with his family to Tehran. He attended the German Industrial School for secondary education and later enrolled in the Military Academy. He then worked as an editor for the newspapers *Jahan* and *Setareh*. As a poet, he composed in various forms, including *qasida*, *mathnawi*, *qat'ah*, and *ruba'i*, and claimed to have created innovative poetry by blending *ruba'i* with *mosammat* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 360).

Hatim-Ghaem-Maghami, Seyyed Mehdi (19th Century CE)

Titled *Malek al-Ketab*, Seyyed Mehdi was the son of Mirza Abolqasem Vazir and the brother of Mirza Abolhasan Ghaem-Maghami. A native of Ahangaran village (Arak), he was a distinguished calligrapher of the Naseri era. Several of his valuable works are preserved in the National Museum of Iran in Tehran (Mohtat, 1993: 45).

Hatim-Ghaem-Maghami, Mohammad (1873 CE – 1953 CE)

Son of Mirza Mehdi and a native of Arak, Mohammad Ghaem-Maghami was a former employee of the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs. As a skilled calligrapher, he was a master of *Thuluth* and *Naskh* scripts (Mohtat, 1993: 45).

Haqi, Alireza (Born 1989 CE) Son of Mohammad-Hassan and Banu Dowlat, Haqi completed his primary education at Kazem Misemi School, attended Dehghan Middle School (Arak), and earned his diploma from Alavi High School. He later obtained a degree in Computer Engineering from Payam Noor University in Arak. Passionate about technical fields since his youth, he founded the first holding company in Markazi Province and became active in interior design, smart homes, solar systems, security systems, and handicraft exports. He has also authored two books on security systems and photovoltaics and works as a lecturer. Additionally, he is a skilled sculptor in the field of handicrafts.

Haqiqi, Mohammad-Hossein (Died 1918 CE) Son of Karbala'i Ali-Morad, Mohammad-Hossein Haqiqi was a poet from Arak known for his elegant handwriting. He authored *Mishkat al-Radiyah*, and his divan contains poems dedicated to praising and lamenting the Imams. He also composed a *qasida* on the passing of Aqa Zia' al-Din Iraqi (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 243).

Haqiqi, Yahya (Died 1929 CE) Titled *Shams al-Atibba*, Yahya Haqiqi was the son of Mirza Mohammad and one of the traditional physicians of Khomein. He practiced medicine in the Chaleh Nakhl district of Khomein (Sami'i, 2003: 420).

Hekmat, Ebrahim (Born 1921 CE) Son of Ramazan-Ali, Hekmat completed his early education in Saveh before enrolling at the University of Tehran, where he earned degrees in Political Science and Journalism. Fluent in Turkish, Arabic, and English, he began his career in journalism before transitioning to notarial work, eventually becoming the head of Tehran's Notary Office No. 160. In 1951 CE, he launched the *Ruh-e Azadi* weekly, followed by the *Jahan-e Islam* newspaper (Fakhariyan, 2017: 326).

Hekmat, Monir (Born 1962 CE) A film producer and director from Arak, Monir Hekmat's debut film *Women's Prison* was followed by *Three Women* and *Lullaby*. She received the Best Screenplay award in 2002 CE, was nominated for Best Film at the Hawaii International Film Festival and the Gijón International Film Festival, and won the Amnesty International Award at the Rotterdam International Film Festival for *Women's Prison*. Additionally, she received the Auteur Filmmaker of the Year

Award at the 10th Human Rights Film Festival in Lugano, Switzerland, in 2023 CE.

Hekmati, Seyyed Mohammad (Born 1970 CE) Born in Andimeshk, Hekmati is the son of Seyyed Sohrab. He pursued a degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and began learning calligraphy in 1982 CE under Master Vashqani in Arak. Over the next few years, he studied under Masters Neishabouri, Omidvar, Pouranpir, Abdolrezaei, and Rezvanifar. In 2012 CE, he received the *Foq-e-Momtaz* (Highest Excellence) certificate from Master Gholam-Hossein Amir-Khani.

Hakim-Saveji, Ali (1866 CE – 1947 CE) Also known as *Mirza Ali Hakim*, he was educated in Saveh and became one of the most renowned scholars, literary figures, and physicians of Saveh. He was related by blood and marriage to Mirza Ali Tabib (Fakhariyan, 2017: 679).

Hakim-Saveji, Alireza (1834 CE) Titled *Hakim-Saveji*, he was a learned physician dedicated to serving people. A poet and scholar, his divan consists of *mathnawi*, *qasida*, and *ghazal* focusing on praise and elegies for the Imams. His works indicate deep knowledge of literature, Arabic sciences, and traditional medicine, and he was also well-versed in mysticism, philosophy, and wisdom (Fakhariyan, 2017: 331).

Hakim-Saveji, Loqman (1866 CE – 1947 CE) Titled *Meshkat*, son of Yousef, he was born in Saveh. A skilled physician and accomplished literary figure, he was among the first educators in Saveh's modern schools while continuing his medical practice. A proficient poet, he composed poetry centered on ethics, eulogies, and elegies (Fakhariyan, 2017: 895).

Hakimi, Davoud (born 1913), son of Mirza Alireza Hakim Saveji, known as Entezam al-Hokama, was a physician from Saveh. He studied Iranian medicine under Aqa Mirza Mohammad Hossein Sultan al-Falasefeh and modern medicine under Mirza Ali-Asghar Khan Modab al-Dowleh from 1903 to 1912. From 1913 onwards, he practiced medicine in Saveh and later in Tehran. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 138).

Halavi, Mohammad Hassan (born 1978), son of Gholamabbas and Banu Parvaneh, completed his elementary education at Mirdamad School and attended Shahid Rajaei Technical High School in Arak. He obtained a bachelor's degree from Azad University of Arak, a master's degree from Monash University, and is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at the University of Tehran. As the founder of the company Proushat Door

Markazi, he was recognized as the top industrial entrepreneur in 2008 and 2012 and as a provincial exemplary exporter in 2018. He also serves as the president of the province's knowledge-based association. His main approach in the company has been fostering close relationships among the 60 employees of this knowledge-based enterprise.

Hallet-Abadi Farahani, Ahmad (born 1962), son of Gholamabbas and Banu Ferdous, known as Hallet, completed high school and obtained a degree in Clinical Psychology and Communications (Journalism) from Allameh University. He later earned a Ph.D. in Psychology and completed specialized courses in psychology and success studies under Zig Ziglar in Germany and Switzerland. Dr. Hallet is currently a faculty member at the University of Tajikistan and has published eleven scientific articles. He has conducted numerous seminars for Persian speakers worldwide and is the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine *Movaqiyat* (Success) as well as the president of Iran's Professional Speakers Association.

Hamzehei, Mohammad (born 1980), originally from Arak, began his professional career in cinema as a production planner and assistant director. He has collaborated on over thirty films and TV series with filmmakers such as Iraj Karimi, Farzad Motamen, Mohammad Hossein Latifi, Hojjat Ghasemzadeh Asl, Alireza Amini, and Saeed Ebrahimi-Far. He has received multiple awards from domestic film festivals, including Tehran Short Film Festival, Nahal, Yas, and Razavi. In 2016, he directed his first feature film, *Azar*, starring Niki Karimi and Hooman Seyedi. His film *Captain* was one of the selected films at the 41st Fajr Film Festival.

Hamzelouei, Abolqasem (1899–1973), son of Sheikh Gholamreza Japaleqi, pursued preliminary studies before advancing in Fiqh and Usul (Islamic jurisprudence and principles). He attained the level of Ijtihad (religious authority) and was active in the Haj Raees Mosque in Arak, where he led prayers and preached religious and social teachings. (Mohtat, 1993: 46).

Hamidi-Ashtiani, Mehrzad (born 1958), son of Abolhasan, graduated from Darolfonoon High School in Tehran and earned a bachelor's degree in Sports Sciences from the University of Teacher Education. He later obtained a master's degree from Tarbiat Modares University and a Ph.D. in Sports Management and Planning from the University of Tehran. He has held key executive roles, including president of the National Federation of Indigenous and Local Sports, president of the University Sports Federation, and head of the National Olympic and Paralympic Academy.

He has authored and translated fifteen books on sports and management, completed more than six research projects, and published dozens of articles in his field. He is currently a member of seven sports committees and has founded six sports organizations or associations. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 372).

Huveizi, Jafar (died 1703), son of Abdullah bin Ibrahim Huveizi, was born in Kamareh (Khomain). He was a student of Aqa Hossein Khansari, who was the judge and Sheikh al-Islam of Isfahan. A prolific scholar, his notable works include *Usul al-Din* (Principles of Religion), *Dhakhayer al-Oqba* (Treasures of the Hereafter), and *Hashiyeh Sharh Lum'ah* (Commentary on Lum'ah). (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 27).

Heydarloo, Mohammad (born 1971), son of Mohammad Hassan and Banu Seyedeh Zahra, was born in the village of Vafs (Komijan). He attended Rudaki Elementary School in Vafs and obtained his high school diploma in Komijan. He then pursued higher education at Shahid Bahonar Teachers' Training Center in Arak, earning a bachelor's degree before becoming a teacher. His achievements include serving as the provincial head of mathematics education, being selected as the national exemplary mathematics teacher for 15 years in the enrichment program, authoring textbooks, winning first place in the provincial and national exemplary teaching model competition, serving as a judge for exemplary teaching competitions, and providing professional development training for teachers. He has also taught Iranian students in Abu Dhabi, UAE.

Heydari, Abolqasem (1900–1980), known as *Elmi*, was born in the village of Kahak (Tafresh) to Ibrahim and Banu Umm-Kulthum. He completed his primary education in the village school and later moved to Qom to continue his studies under Ayatollahs Haeri Yazdi, Seyed Mohammad Taqi Shirazi, Hojjat, and Boroujerdi. After completing his seminary studies, he returned to Kahak, where he established a traditional school teaching Quran and arithmetic. A religious scholar and Quranic memorizer, he was also skilled in the art of *Ta'ziyeh* (Shi'a religious drama) as both a scriptwriter and performer. He was highly proficient in Arabic grammar and developed an innovative phonetic method using the Kahaki dialect for accelerated Quranic education. Later, he settled in Tafresh, where his broad knowledge and unique teaching methods earned him the title *Elmi* (The Learned). He also established Notary Office No. 107 in Tafresh. (Heydari, 2020: 83).

Heydari, Gholamreza (Born 1955), son of Hadi, was born into a Tafreshi family in Chalous. He completed his education up to the eleventh grade in Chalous and obtained his high school diploma from Hashtroodi High School in Tehran. He then pursued higher education in Electrical Engineering at Amirkabir University and later continued his studies up to the doctoral level in "Policy Management." He wrote numerous articles on social and political issues, which were later published in seven volumes under the title *"Know All the Factors and Obstacles to Your Own Growth."* Two of his books, *"A Letter to My Mother"* and *"A Letter to My Wife,"* written during the war, were published in large editions. In 1983, he joined the Ministry of Energy as the "Head of the Reconstruction and Training Department." He has also served as a faculty member at the University of Water and Power Industry (Shahid Abbaspour), the dean of the Faculty of Management and Economics at Shahid Abbaspour University, and a faculty member and head of the Management and Social Sciences Department at the Niroo Research Institute. Additionally, he was a member of the Iranian Parliament, representing Ashtian/Tafresh in the second and third terms and representing Tehran in the tenth term.

Heydari, Maryam (Born 1981), daughter of Yousef and Masoumeh, completed her primary education in her hometown at Ziaeiyeh School in Tafresh and attended Rahnamaei School (late Karyabi School) for her middle school education. She graduated with a high school diploma from Fatemeh Al-Zahra High School in the same city. She pursued her university education in Law at Payame Noor University, earning a bachelor's degree, and is currently a student in English translation. As a writer, she published her first book on *Ta'zieh* and *Ta'zieh recitation* in 2014 under the title *"Ta'zieh, a Sacred Art."* In the years 2022, 2023, and 2024, she published additional works related to law, titled *"The Rule of Ihsan," "Adopted Child,"* and *"Spouses,"* respectively.

Heydari, Mojgan (Born 1972), daughter of Nasrollah and Akram, completed her primary education at 17 Shahrivar School and her secondary education at Tarbiat High School. She studied Persian Language and Literature at Islamic Azad University, Arak. After completing a journalism course, she entered the press industry in 1995 as a correspondent for IRNA News Agency. She also collaborated with publications such as *Sobh-e Emrooz* (as a reporter and provincial director), *Iran*, *Zan*, *Bahar*, *Hayat-e No*, and *Doran-e Emrooz.* As the first female journalist in her province, she was actively involved in press activities. Since 1995, she has also been a member of the Women's Commission of the Governor's Office and served in the

cultural and women's gymnastics committees. Additionally, she has worked as a journalism instructor for some time.

Heydari-Tafreshi, Seyed Ahmad (Born 1956), son of Seyed Reza, joined the Ministry of Education after completing his studies and worked as a teacher in moral and artistic education for over 30 years. Having mastered the advanced levels of calligraphy under the guidance of masters Abbas Manzouri and Fathali Vasheghani, he was not only a teacher but also actively participated in social and cultural activities. Between 1981 and the end of the war, he frequently attended the battlefronts as a calligrapher. His career includes inscribing calligraphic works for 16 prayer halls and mosques in Tafresh. He also authored a research book analyzing the alignment between *Nahj al-Balagha* and the *Quran* (Pirhadi Tavandishti, 2013: 90).

Heydari-Rad, Heydar (Born 1975), son of Akbar, was born in Eslamabad-e Gharb and has been residing in Saveh since 1996. He is engaged in writing *free verse poetry* and *fiction* and has received recognition at the *Jambaz Festival* in 2003 and the *Azra Rural Women's Festival* in 2008. His published works include *"Symphony of Peace," "Baba Mir," "Take Off the Mask,"* and *"The Four Gardens of the Lost Paradise."* Additionally, he has co-authored two poetry collections, *"Bright Veins"* and *"Riwar,"* in the genre of free verse poetry.

Heydari-Nouri, Reza (Born 1948), originally from Nouralibeg (Saveh), completed his primary education in his village and attended part of his high school education in Saveh and later in Qom. He then joined the Ministry of Education and began his teaching career. Later, he pursued higher education at the University of Tehran, earning a degree in Arabic Language and Literature. He also obtained a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature from the Science and Research Branch of Islamic Azad University. His professional career includes teaching in high schools, technical institutes, teacher training centers, and universities. Additionally, he served as the president of Islamic Azad University, Saveh, for over 15 years. A poet and literary scholar, he only recites his poetry in private literary gatherings (Fakharyan, 2017: 344).

Heydari-Nik, Hossein (Born 1976), son of Esmail and Sorour, was born in Arak. He is a Ph.D. candidate in *Sports Injury and Corrective Movements* at the University of Tehran. He works as a high school teacher and university lecturer and has authored two books: *"Sports and People with Disabilities"* and *"An Introduction to Modern*

Corrective Movements." He has also published over 25 research papers in international and national journals and conferences and has conducted two research projects. In addition to his academic work, he was a football player for the Markazi Province Select Team in the 1990s. He has also held various responsibilities at the county and provincial levels in the field of sports and health.

Heyfi-Saveji (10th century AH) was a Persian poet who lived in India during the reign of *Jalaluddin Akbar* and was closely associated with *Malek al-Shoara Faizi.* For a period, he resided in Gujarat and was in the company of *Khajeh Nizamuddin Ahmad,* the author of *Tabaqat-i Akbari.* He was particularly skilled in composing *ghazals* (lyrical poetry), and a collection of his poetry has survived (Fakharyan, 2017: 347).

Hadian, Roham (1991), a native of *Arak*, along with *Amir Maghareh*, is one of the main members of *Macan Band* and possesses a beautiful voice with a romantic feeling. From his teenage years, he was passionate about composing melodies and gained experience in music composition through self-learning. This artist, in addition to music, also has talent in literature and poetry and is known for his humorous and playful personality.

Hadizadeh, Ali-Asghar (1957), son of *Mohammad-Ali*, completed his education in *Mahallat* and was employed by the *Ministry of Education*. He later became the head of the *Physical Education Department* while also teaching *Islamic Studies*. This veteran of the *Iran-Iraq War*, who ranked fourth and sixth in the country in *javelin throw, discus throw, and weightlifting*, was appointed as the deputy director of the *Foundation for the Disabled and Veterans* of *Markazi Province* and won the championship title at the *1998 Paralympic Games*. He was also the representative of the people of *Mahallat and Delijan* in the *5th and 6th terms of the Islamic Consultative Assembly*, a member of the *Cultural Commission*, and the secretary of the *Assembly of Combatant Representatives* of the *Islamic Consultative Assembly* (Bakhshi, 2016: 784).

Hadizadeh-Mahallati, Hossein (1921–2005), known as *Arbab Hossein*, was born in *Mahallat* and wrote poetry under the pen name *"Delnavaz."* His poems contain *religious and social themes*. This poet, who was also a philanthropist, established a six-class school in *Mahallat* and donated land to the *Ministry of Education*, which was later transformed into a well-equipped research center (Bakhshi, 2016: 736).

Hashemi, Seyed Masoud (1983), son of *Seyed Mehdi*, born in *Naraq (Delijan)*, holds a master's degree in *Organic Chemistry* and, as a distinguished researcher,

has achieved numerous scientific honors, including the registration of six patents with the *Iranian Patent Office*, the publication of 33 ISI-indexed research papers, the gold medal at the *International Inventions Festival* in the U.S. in the field of *environment*, the gold medal at the *World Inventions Competition* in the UK in the field of *environment and advanced technologies*, the title of *"Top Young Iranian Scientist"* in *Science and Technology*, the gold medal at the *3rd International Olympiad for Inventors*, being the first-place winner at the *First Nanotechnology Festival* of the *Basij Engineers Organization*, winning the *Special Environmental Prize* at the *4th International Festival for Inventors, Innovators, and Entrepreneurs*, and being recognized as a *Top Member of the Talented Researchers Club* at *Islamic Azad University* and many more.

Hashemi, Ataollah (1944), son of *Abolfazl* and *Esmat*, a descendant of *Amin al-Tojar*, after completing high school in *Mahallat*, was admitted to the *Faculty of Agricultural Engineering* at *Tehran University* in 1963 with a national rank of 12, where he also obtained his master's degree. He then worked in the *Technical Affairs Office* of a government organization, where he was involved in contractor qualification evaluations and identifying construction companies for infrastructure projects. In 1975, he was appointed *Deputy Director of the Office of Contractors and Builders Affairs*, a position he held until 1983. From 1984 to 1991, he served as *Director-General of the Office of Contractors and Builders Affairs*, and in 1999, he was appointed as *Advisor to* the President of the *Plan and Budget Organization*. The *Engineering Organization* recognized him as a *Distinguished Engineering Figure* in 2013. As a member of the *Supreme Technical Council* of *Tehran Municipality*, he has played a significant role in the development of the city's urban infrastructure (Bakhshi, 2016: 800).

Hashemi, Gholamreza (1962 CE), son of Mohammadreza and Fatemeh, completed his primary education at *Sharaf School* in *Mashhad-al-Koobeh* (Arak), followed by his secondary and high school education at *Kourosh* and *Pahlavi Schools* in Arak. After earning his diploma in Mathematics-Physics and spending nearly two years at the frontlines, he started working at *Azad University of Arak*, where he was accepted into the Textile Engineering program and graduated with a bachelor's degree. Engineer Hashemi later became the Vice President of the University and established the *Sama* educational system. In 1999, he was accepted into two Master's programs in Educational Management and Sociology, completing both. He has published two poetry collections: *"Shad Shokufe"* and *"Arak, My Beautiful City"*, and he won the first prize for *Rezavi Poetry* among university students in the *Qasidah* category. He also founded and managed the

University of Applied Science and Technology at *Arak Rehabilitation Center*, continuing his career as a poet who still writes and composes.

Hashemi, Houshang (1936 CE), son of Mostafa, spent his educational years in *Mahalat*. After working as a teacher in the city, he continued his studies at the *Faculty of Social Sciences and Cooperation* at *University of Tehran* in 1968. He taught at high schools in Tehran. Some of his written works include *Mahalat Through Time*, *Baghcheh*, *Golzar-e-Eshq*, *One Hundred Years of Iran's History*, and *Yadah va Khaterat* (Memories). He also wrote many poems in *Ghazal*, *Qasidah*, *Masnavi*, *Ruba'i*, descriptive and social poems, some of which include satirical elements. He has a poem named *"Aam-Ghfoor"*, which depicts part of the local culture, traditions, and customs of the *Mahalat* region with authentic words and the *Mahalat* dialect (Bakhshi, 2016: 740).

Hashemi-Sanjani, Ali (1911-1981 CE), son of Mahmood and Sayyidah Fatemeh, after completing his preliminary religious studies with *Sheikh Ataollah Faqihi-Sanjani*, continued his theological education in *Haj Mohammad Ibrahim School* in *Arak* and then traveled to *Qom* with *Ayatollah Haeri* to further his studies. He taught at the *Hawza* and served as the Imam of the *Imam Mosque*. He had received *Ijazah* of *Ijtihad* from great religious authorities, including Ayatollahs *Seyyed Abolhassan Isfahani*, *Boroujerdi*, *Hakeem*, *Hojat-Koh-Kamarei*, *Abdolhadi Shirazi*, and *Golpaygani*. After the revolution, at the suggestion of the scholars and elders of *Arak*, he was elected with a large number of votes in the first round of *Majles* elections. He was a memorizer of the *Quran* and *Nahj al-Balagha*, wrote many poems in *Persian* and *Arabic*, and authored works in religious sciences, some of which are unpublished (Mohtat, 1993: 167).

Hashemi-Siyavashani, Habibeh (1988 CE), daughter of Abdullah, from *Siyavashan Village* (*Ashtian*), is a writer whose two books, *"The Hidden Secret"* and *"Regret"*, have been published. In 2014, she was honored by the *General Directorate of Public Libraries of Central Province* with a statue during the *Book Reading Week*. In 2016, she was also awarded a certificate of appreciation as an outstanding youth by the *General Directorate of Youth and Sports of Ashtian Province* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 418).

Hashemi-Mashhad-Al-Koobehi, Hossein (1972 CE), son of Mohammad Ibrahim and Azari, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown of *Mashhad-Al-Koobeh* (*Arak*) and received his high school diploma from *Shahid Motahari High School* in Arak. He works as an employee at the *Cultural Heritage Organization* of the province and has written a book about the

historical *Arak Bazaar*. His name also appears in the recently published book *"Fakhr-Afarinan-e-Farahan"* after names like *Hassan Aziz-Abadi*, *Abu al-Fadl Hekmat*, *Hossein Hossein-Abadi*, and *Mojtaba Qanbari*.

Havasapian, Armeno (1923 CE), born in *Lilian Village* (*Khomein*), after his preliminary education, entered the *Teacher Training College* and then joined the *Education and Training Organization* as a Persian language teacher. He began his teaching career in *Arak* schools and later moved to *Tehran*. He learned traditional *Persian weaving* from his mother in his childhood, and after retiring, he attended courses at the *Cultural Heritage Organization* and learned *Persian* and *Turkish* weaving methods. He began weaving tapestries based on traditional Armenian women's clothing from the 18th and 19th centuries. To improve the quality of his products, he also learned the process of dyeing the yarn, and as a result, the rugs he wove were of higher quality and lower cost (Zabihi, 2006: 417).

Hejrati, Seyed Mustafa (1942 CE), born in *Roghni Village* (*Shazand*), holds a first-degree artistic rank in carpet design. His exquisite works have frequently been chosen as the top carpet designs in national festivals and competitions, and they are displayed in renowned museums around the world. This distinguished poet and carpet designer is also skilled in *miniature painting* and *calligraphy*.

Hejri-Tehrashi, Abolqasem (d. 1771 CE), son of Mirza Sadegh, who also used the pen name *Hejri*, was a poet of the 12th century AH, born in *Tafresh*. He mainly studied in *Isfahan* and passed away at a young age in *Rasht*. His works are mostly lost, and literary historians have only recorded his titles and brief biographical information. He was also an artisan skilled in making swords (Sadeqi, 1993: 262).

Hejri Tafreshi, Sadegh (1689 CE), son of Mirza Fazlollah, was a native of Tafresh. He received his elementary education in his hometown and later pursued higher studies in Isfahan, where he benefited from the teachings of Mowlana Mohammad Sadegh Ardestani. Following his studies, he returned to Tafresh. This poet of the Afsharid era used the pen name "Hejri" and was connected to the Sadat family of Tarkhoran. The Sadat families of Mirhadi, MirAzizi, and MirAshraqi of Tafresh are related to him. Hejri's mother was the sister of Aqa Mohammad Momen, one of the prominent scholars of his time, and Hejri learned the intricacies of mysticism from his maternal uncle (Rajabi, 2011: 36).

Hedayi, Abutorab (1895 CE), after completing his seminary and high school education, was employed as a teacher in 1951 and was transferred to Arak. Proficient in the Arabic language, he also held the position of head of the Arak Department of Education and was

responsible for the publication of *Hoda* magazine. His most well-known work is *Bahá'í Faith is Not a Religion*. The poetry of this gifted poet carries themes of guidance and enlightenment (Valashjardi Farahani, 2001: 417).

Hazaweh, Mahsa Sadat (1987 CE), daughter of Seyed Mohsen and Banu Maryam, completed her primary education at 13 Aban Elementary School and her middle school at Fatemiyeh School. She graduated with a diploma from Tarbiat High School in Arak. She then earned a bachelor's degree in English translation from Arak University and later pursued her master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Tehran. She began teaching at the university in 2014. Her first article, titled *An Analysis of Self and Other Ideology*, was published in 2015 in the prestigious TPLS journal in the United Kingdom. She has presented papers at national conferences on translation and interdisciplinary studies at universities, including Birjand and others. She has published multiple books as a translator, author, and scientific editor, including *A Review of Translated Islamic Works*, *Specialized Language of Management*, and has served as the scientific editor for books such as *Translation of Literary Texts*, *Specialized Language of Literature*, and *Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching*.

Hazawei, Seyed Morteza (1928-1958 CE), son of Seyed Mahmoud, held a university degree (a bachelor's in law) and spent several years teaching and serving as the principal of Samsami High School. He was also a member of the National Front of Iran and the editor-in-chief of *Sepehr Weekly*, with his articles published in *Ghiam-e Arak* and *Ofogh-e Arak*. As a writer and cultural activist, he often gave speeches in the evenings at the Tohid Guesthouse in Bagh-e Melli, where the National Front was based, informing the public about current political affairs (Mohtat, 1993: 169).

Hazawei, Hadi (1940 CE) was born in Arak, where he earned a diploma in natural sciences. A prominent painter residing in New York, he entered the Faculty of Science at Daneshsaraye Ali Tehran in 1958 and was employed by the Ministry of Education, teaching his first year in the village of Aradan. In 1961, he enrolled at the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran. Along with Morteza Momayez, Mansour Ghandriz, Siros Malek, Faramarz Pilaram, Masoud Arabshahi, Mohammadreza Joudat, Ghobad Shiva, Farshid Mesghali, Rouin Pakbaz, and Mohammad Mahallati, he co-founded *Talare Iran*, which was later renamed *Ghandriz Gallery*. His first exhibition was held in 1963 at the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran. After the revolution, following a decades-long hiatus, his works were showcased

at Homa Gallery in November 2008. His last exhibition took place in 2013 at Shirin Art Gallery in New York. In 2012, a book titled *Hadi Hazawei* was published by Peykareh Publishing, featuring an interview between Dariush Kiars and the artist, with a cover design by Amir Farhad.

Hazawei, Seyed Mohammad (d. 1952 CE), son of Aqa Seyed Mohammad Ali, was a native of the village of Hazaweh (Arak). He was a religious scholar, a teacher of Imam Khomeini, and a renowned mujtahid. He also owned orchards and estates in Hazaweh.

Homafer Vafsi-Iraqi, Mohammad Hossein (1849–1930 CE), son of Morteza Qoli, known as *Vafsi-Iraqi*, was a native of the historic village of Vafs (Komijan) and lived during the 19th century. No notable books by this poet have been found, but in 1951, Ebrahim Dehghan stated that he had obtained a collection of poems and prose in loose-leaf form, which he partially compiled, bound, and organized (Sediq, 1993: 264).

Hemmati, Mohammad (1978 CE), a native of Amirabad (Zarandieh), studied German translation and has translated over 15 works, with *The Adventures of Pinocchio* being his most notable translation (Cheraghi, 2016: 408).

Hemmati-Hazaweh, Teymour (1955 CE), son of Rahmatollah and Banu Esmat, was born in the village of Hazaweh (Arak). After completing the sixth grade in Hazaweh, he moved to Shazand to continue his education with his sister. He studied for two years at Aroozi Nezami High School and completed his third year of high school at Majidi School in Arak. He then moved to Tehran and earned a diploma in mathematics from Mohtasham-Kashani High School. Subsequently, he participated in the entrance exam for the Police Academy and was admitted with the seventh rank. He entered the academy and continued his studies in law enforcement for six months as a second lieutenant, later serving in the traffic police departments of Mahallat, Arak, Bandar Abbas, and Saveh. Teymourkhan Hemmati, due to his strong physique and interest in traditional Persian sports, began practicing *Zurkhaneh* athletics in 1971 at Shoja'at Zurkhaneh in Tehran under the guidance of the renowned Iranian *Morshed*, Master Faramarz Najafi, and Morshed Rahbar. Consequently, wherever he was stationed, he took the initiative to establish *Zurkhaneh* centers, including in Bandar Abbas, Mahallat, Arak, Saveh, and other cities. In Saveh, he served as the head of the sports committee for two years. Upon returning to Arak in 1985, he formed the *Bab al-Hawaej* sports team, bringing significant transformation to *Zurkhaneh* athletics in the city until 1989.

Recognized for his contributions to traditional Persian athletics and philanthropy, in late 1989, he organized a successful *Golrizan* (charity event) in support of the needy in the 22 Bahman Hall of Arak, in collaboration with the *Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation*. Another *Golrizan* event, attended by Abbas Jadidi and Mehdi Mahdavikia, was held in the 5 Mordad Hall of Arak, setting a record for the highest number of participants. Colonel Hemmati, an expert in traffic accident analysis, has also published a book on this subject. Additionally, he is known for his expertise in *Shahnameh* recitation and research. Over the years, he has held several prestigious positions, including serving as the head of the Provincial Committee for *Zurkhaneh* and Traditional Wrestling for nearly nine years, as well as being the secretary for Region Six, covering the provinces of Isfahan, Qom, Alborz, and Qazvin. He is also a member of the *World Federation of Elite Athletes*, head of the *Zurkhaneh Sports Committee* of the *Law Enforcement Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran* (FARAJA) for his province, a member and secretary of the *National Council of Veteran Athletes*, and the chairman of the ranking committee of the national federation.

Hamedani, Nasira (d. 1598 CE) was a renowned poet from Iraq and a native of Astaneh (Shazand). He was highly knowledgeable in various sciences, particularly mathematics, and compiled a divan containing 1,001 verses. He also authored a book on the art of riddles (Sediq, 1993: 248).

Hindi, Seyed Ahmad (d. 1869 CE), son of Din Ali Shah, was an Iranian-descended scholar from Kashmir. Between 1824 and 1834, he traveled to the holy shrines (*Atabat*) in Iraq, where he met Yousef Khan, son of Mohammad Hossein Beig, a native of the village of Farfahan (Khomein). He later accompanied Yousef Khan to Khomein. There, he married Sakineh, Yousef Khan's sister, and they had three daughters—Agha Banu, Sahebeh Khanom, and Soltan as well as a son named Mostafa, who became the father of Imam Khomeini. Between 1885 and 1903, Seyed Ahmad acquired estates in the villages of Shahin, Vasouran, and Nazi, as well as a caravanserai and a garden in Khomein, sustaining his livelihood through these properties (Samiei, 2003: 1074).

Houshi-Dari, Fazlollah (1902 CE), son of Hossein Aqa, was born in the village of Shah-Abad (Farahan). In 1932, he obtained a license as a certified physician and practiced medicine in his hometown. However, his fame primarily stems from his exceptional calligraphy, with several valuable works attributed to him (Mohtat, 1993: 169).

Kh

Khatami, Fariba (1943 CE), born in Arak, is an actress in theater, cinema, and television. After completing her secondary education, at the age of nineteen, she began her artistic career by acting in commercial films. In 1963, she became a professional actress with the film *"I Love You." Anteromenater*, *The Third Thief*, *The Men of Honor*, *Reza the Mechanic*, and *The Village Chief's Daughter* are among the many films in which this Araki artist has performed.

Khatouni-Sawji, Hossein (429-531 CE), known as Abu-Taher Khatouni, titled *Mowaffaq al-Din* and *Mowaffaq al-Dawla*, was a poet, writer, scribe, historian, and one of the renowned scholars of the Seljuk period under the rule of Malik Shah. He wrote poetry in Persian and Arabic under the pen name *Khatouni*. His works include *The History of the Seljuks*, *The Treatise on the Purification of Pigs*, *The Eulogies of Poets*, and *The Hunting Book of Malik Shah* (Fakhariyan, 1997: 31).

Khadam-Anjaddani, Ya'qub (deceased 1858 CE), son of Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, served in the military of Abbas Mirza with the rank of *Saltanati*. He worked as a writer and wrote a book called *The History of the Modern Era*, which was abridged by Professor Dehghan in 1950 and published two years later. Another book of his, *The Mouse and the Cat*, addresses moral teachings. He worked as a government official in Sultanabad (Arak) and was employed in the diwan (government office) of Sepahdari. While traveling to Kashan to greet the Deputy Prime Minister's procession, he married a daughter of Hassan-Ali Khan Afshar Orumi, and she later became the mother of his son, Mirza Hassan-Ali Khan Ghafari, the preacher of the city of Iraq (Arak) (Mohtat, 1993: 169).

Khaghani-Mahallati, Habibollah (born 1896 CE), also known as *Niaz al-Sultanin* and pen name *Khaghani*, was a calligrapher and poet during the Qajar period. His family moved from Fars to Mahallat, where he began his studies in sciences and arts. Quickly gaining fame for his poetry and calligraphy, he initially used the pen name *Habib*, but later, after moving to Tehran and entering the court, he adopted *Khaghani* as his pen name. After compiling and editing the *Diwan* of Nasir al-Din Shah, he was honored with the title *Niaz al-Sultanin*. Some of his notable works include his calligraphy of Nasir al-Din Shah's *Diwan* in Nasta'liq script, written in 1856, which is now in the Royal Library of Tehran, and his own *Diwan Niaz al-Sultanin*, which he wrote in 1858 (Pirhadi Tanavdshti, 2013: 91).

Khaakbaz, Seyed Hossein (1897 CE), son of Hajj Agha Mohsen, was one of the prominent figures of Arak and a representative in the 14th (March 6, 1943 – March 11, 1946), 15th (July 16, 1947 – July 28, 1949), and 16th (February 9, 1950 – February 18, 1952) terms of the Iranian National Parliament. He was also responsible for managing the family's estates and endowments. His valuable house, located at the beginning of Abbas Abad Street in Arak, is now named the *Museum of Prominent Figures*, which hosts tourists and dignitaries from Iran.

Khaaki-Yofsi, Abolghasem (13th century CE), also known as Haji Mirza, son of Mohammad-Youssef Khan, from the village of Vafs (Komijan), was a poet and writer under the pen name *Khaaki*, whose poetry reflected the social and political conditions of his time. His *Divan* of poetry dates back to the Constitutional Revolution period. He was also interested in civil and public works and is credited with constructing the bridge over the Qarah-Chay River in the region of Tajreh. His most significant work is *Mir'at al-'Arifin* (The Mirror of the Gnostics), a commentary on *Sharh al-Waqi'at* (Sami'i, 2021: 426).

Khanjani, Abol-Fazl (1984 CE), born in the village of Reyhan (Khomein), son of Gholamreza and Banu Akram, completed his primary education at Hedayat School and secondary education at Jalal al-Ahmad School in Reyhan village. He then entered the workforce, taking various jobs including farming, animal husbandry, baking, running a public bath, casting molds, printing, fruit selling, heavy vehicle driving, guarding, and warehousing. After marriage and the birth of a child, he returned to education and, in adulthood, completed his high school diploma at Shahid Beheshti High School in Khomein and later studied industrial management at Payam Noor University in Khomein. This successful Khomeini entrepreneur, along with two relatives, established his first company in the production and sale of flags in 2011. His accomplishments include receiving the first operating license for flag production in Iran, the first national standard mark, the first brand and trademark in the flag industry for three consecutive years, and being named the top entrepreneur of the years 2014, 2015, and 2016, as well as the best industrial brand of 2017 in the province. In 2017, he established a new company named *Diba Flag Khomein* in his birthplace, Reyhan, utilizing advanced printing technology. The company continues as the largest flag production group in the Middle East, with 124 full-time employees and over 300 indirect workers. He is now the father of three children and serves as the mayor of Reyhan village.

Khani, Azita (1983 CE), daughter of Ahmad and Banu Farideh, born in Divandarreh and residing in Saveh, is an alumna of Asiyeh Primary School, Sarkar Tavakkoli Guidance School, and Ismatieh High School. She is the author of several books, including *Pendaneh*, *Tales of Wisdom*, *My Homeland*, and *Zhiraneh*. She also practices storytelling in schools and cultural centers.

Khani, Payam (1978 CE), after receiving his diploma in painting from Shahid Avini Art School, continued his studies in public relations at the University of Applied Sciences and Technology in Arak. His father, a student of Master Omidvar, inspired his interest in calligraphy. In 1994, encouraged by Master Shi'eh Nezhad, he began his training and initially achieved an excellent grade. He later completed the distinguished and superlative levels successfully. This artist has also created beautiful works in painting, and although he is left-handed, he has developed a unique style in both calligraphy and painting, with his classes being highly popular.

Khodabakhshi, Abolghasem (1949 CE), son of Hossein, earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Arak University and is a retired employee of Social Security. He is a self-taught santur player who learned music in the style of Master Varzandeh. He is also familiar with other arts such as playing the tonbak and painting, and he is a member of the Qaem-Maqam Association (Majdi, 2005: 80).

Khodabandeh-Ashtiani, Nasser (1935 CE), a distinguished researcher and professor at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Tehran, is a prominent scholar and expert in the country's scientific and academic centers. He served as an associate professor in the department of crop science and plant breeding at the Faculty of Agriculture. This academic author has written comprehensive and valuable works on agriculture and crop science (Hadrat, 2003: 290).

Khorasaniyan, Maryam (1978 CE), daughter of Abdolkarim and Banu Qodsieh, born in Khorramshahr, later moved with her family to Arak due to her maternal roots in the city. She completed her education at Shaheed Kheibar Primary School, Kowsar and Qods Guidance Schools, and graduated from Haj Taghvi Nejad High School. She then studied tourism management at Payam-Noor University in Arak. Her first literary work is *The Fragrance of Sidr and the Scent of Chocolate*.

Kharati-Sawji, Mohammad (1931–2020 CE), son of Ali-Asghar, started composing poetry in his youth without attending any formal school of poetry, which led to him being known as a self-taught poet. Over his lifetime, Kharati composed nearly 10,000 verses of religious poetry, and significant works such as *Gol-Pooneh's Poems and Literature* have been published in multiple volumes. He earned top honors in national literary/religious conferences, which is a testament to his poetic talents (Fakhariyan, 2017: 348).

Khorasandi-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Taqi (1950 CE), son of Mirza Sohrab and Banu Hajar, completed his primary, middle, and secondary education in Ashtian and graduated from Dar-ol-Fonoon High School in Tehran. He then pursued general medicine at Ferdowsi University of Mashhad and specialized in otolaryngology at the University of Tehran and Amir Alam Hospital. He has been a board member of the Iranian Society of Surgeons since 2003 and serves on the editorial board of the Tehran University Medical School journal. He is recognized as the father of otolaryngology in Iran (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 375).

Khorqani, Seyed Asadollah (Century...), son of Zain-ul-Abidin, from Khorqan (Zarrindeh), was a righteous and distinguished man who lived in the era of Seyed Jamal-ud-Din Asadabadi and in Najaf Ashraf. He is the author of a book titled *Kashf al-Ghawaiah an al-Kitab al-Musamma bil Hidayah* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 118).

Khorqani, Mohsen (died 1903 CE), son of Mohammad-Taqi, from Khorqan (Zarrindeh), was a student of Mohammad-Hadi Tehrani, a religious scholar and author of books such as *Fatawi al-Mujtahid and Raj'uh Anhu*, *Risalah fi al-Ghina*, *Farq Baina al-Firqah wal-Sulah*, and *Fawa'id Mutafarriqah* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 817).

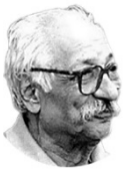
Khorqani, Mohammad (Century...), son of Ibrahim bin Mansur, from Khorqan (Zarrindeh), was a religious scholar and a notable figure among the scholars and narrators of hadith (Fakhariyan, 2017: 818).

Khormashahi, Baha-eddin (1945 CE), a writer, translator, philosopher, journalist, satirist, lexicographer, Hafez scholar, poet, and university professor, was born in Qazvin to parents from Zarrindeh. He completed his primary and secondary education there and was initially accepted into medical school. However, he left the program in his third year and switched to study Persian literature. His teachers included Seyed Manouchehr Mortazavi, Zabih-Allah Safa, Mehdi Mohaghegh,

Seyed Jafar Shahidi, and Parviz Natel-Khanlari. He is also a member of the editorial board of the *Encyclopedia of Shi'ism* (Cheraghi, 2016: 578).

Khormeshahi, Abbas (1270–1328 SH), received his early education in his birthplace, Alvayr (Zarrindeh), and later settled in Zaviyeh. In addition to teaching at a traditional school, he joined the Imperial Iranian Army and worked in the administrative office of the military service. This poet was known by the pen name "Saqa-Savji" (Fakharyan, 1396: 431).

Khormeshahi, Mohammad (1300 SH), born in the village of Dozhj in the Zarrindeh district, moved to Tehran at the age of 6 with his brother, where he began his studies. At the age of 23, he discovered his talent for poetry. He wrote both serious and satirical poems and collaborated with magazines such as *Gol-Agha*, *Roshanfekr*, *Omid Iran*, and *Tehran-Masour* under the pen names Gol-Mola, Darvish, Shingol, and others. Some of his notable poetic works include *Sheikh Shingol*, *The World of Joy*, *Gol-Mola's Garden Products*, and *Diwan-e Khormeshahi* (Fakharyan, 1396: 352).



Khorrami, Hossam-ol-Din (1312–1382 SH), born in Tafresh, developed a passion for the culture and civilization of his homeland at an early age. He dedicated his youth to collecting and preserving historical manuscripts and publications. In 1376, he contributed to the establishment of the National Museum of Press by providing his extensive collection of historical documents, newspapers, and magazines. Dr. Khorrami is known as the father of contemporary Iranian written records and played a significant role in the creation of various historical exhibitions, including those for the Qajar period (Fakharyan, 1396: 600).

Khazaei, Ahmad (1286–1332 SH), born in Arak, was the son of Mohammad Mirza Khan. His ancestors were prominent landowners in the villages of Sardband and Japlaq. During the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar, his family moved to Sultanabad, and Ahmad Khan worked as a land administrator. He had extensive knowledge of Persian literature and history, which led him to actively participate in the Iranian National Movement under Dr. Mosaddegh, with all his poetry being patriotic and nationalistic (Mohtadi, 1372: 47).

Khazaei, Mohammad Mirza (1286 SH), born to Mirza Abou-Taleb, was an Araki poet whose works were patriotic and nationalistic. He was well-respected for his knowledge and involvement in the English language, which led to his employment at the Zeigler Company (Haj-Vakil Castle), where he oversaw the production and trade of carpets. His connection with the consulate and the Zeigler

Company enabled him to serve the city of Arak during World War I (Sami'i, 1382: 430).

Khazayeli, Mohammad (1293–1353 SH), son of Reza, attended Samssami School in Arak for his secondary education. Despite becoming blind, he was able to take exams with the help of a secretary, thanks to the support of Shakiba, the head of the Ministry of Culture. He later moved to Tehran and entered university, where he earned his degrees in theology, law, and Persian literature. Khazayeli was also fluent in Arabic, French, English, and had some knowledge of German. He was a founding member of the Khazayeli Educational Institution in Arak and later in Tehran. His achievements include being an advocate for the blind, an academic, and the author of 39 books, most of which are taught in universities and religious schools (Sadeghi, 1372: 71).

Khosravani, Amir-Houshang (1298 SH), initially using the pen name "Khosravani" and later "Amir", completed his early education in Mahallat and attended Darolfonun and religious schools for secondary education. He later attended the Higher School of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone and joined the Ministry of Communications. His works were published in literary journals, and some of his poetry was printed under the title *Golestan-e Eshgh* in Qom (Bakhshi, 1395: 735).

Khosravani, Parviz (1301–1394 SH), son of Agha Hashem Mahallati, completed his secondary education before joining the Military Academy in 1319. During the Iranian Revolution, he moved to Turkey and later to Spain, where he settled. Brigadier General Parviz Khosravani also managed the Taj Sports Club and served as the personal adjutant to Mohammad Reza Shah (Sami'i, 1382: 432).

Khosravani, Khosrow (1293 SH), born in Mahallat, after completing his secondary education, pursued a doctorate in geology from the University of Birmingham, England. Returning to Iran in 1219, he worked at the Ministry of Industry and Arts before transferring to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he served as the First Secretary of the Iranian Embassy in the United States. He was later appointed as the First Secretary of Iran at the United Nations and, during the Mosaddegh government, became the Deputy Minister of National Economy. Dr. Khosravani later represented Iran at the United Nations and served as the Iranian Consul General in Hamburg (Bakhshi, 1395: 783).

Khosrowani, Shahab (1901–1979), son of Aghahashim Mahallati, moved to Tehran with his family at the end of the Qajar period. He completed his studies at Aqdasieh School, Darolfonoon, and also the Alliance School, and became

involved with the Socialist Party. He then worked in the office of Belgian advisors, later left, and established a construction company. He continued his social activities by publishing the weekly *Afkār-e Irān* (Thoughts of Iran), and during the time of Qavam al-Saltaneh, he entered the 15th National Assembly as the representative of Mahallat. In this term, he merged Mahallat, a district of Qom, into the central province. He is credited with the construction of hospitals, wide streets, a large city stadium, and the widening of the street between Upper and Lower Mahallat (Sami'i, 2003: 432).

Khosrowani, Ataollah (1920), born in Mahallat, received his Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences from France. He is the most prominent member of the Khosrowani family, having held various political positions, including Minister of Labor in three cabinets, Minister of the Interior, and the President of the Novin Iran Party (Bakhshi, 2016: 778).

Khosrowani, Morteza (1905), after completing his preliminary education in Mahallat, entered the Officers' Academy. He went to France, Italy, and England to study aviation. In 1951, he became the head of the First and Fourth Divisions of the Air Force Staff with the rank of Colonel. In 1955, he was appointed Commander of the Preliminary Division with the rank of Brigadier General, and later to the position of Commander of the Technical Division. After some time, he became the Deputy of the Navy and was promoted to Major General in 1959. Two years later, he became the head of the military judiciary and was promoted to General in 1963 (Bakhshi, 2016: 781).

Khosrowani, Nematollah (1891), son of Haj Ahmad (Accountant of the Court), completed his education in Mahallat and Isfahan and worked as an employee at the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior, retiring in 1953. His poems, which were published in journals such as *Armaghan*, were a part of his contributions to the literary community. He was a member of the Sheyda Literary Association (Bakhshi, 2016: 735).

Khosrowkhani, Maryam (1975), daughter of Gharib and Mrs. Narges, born in Ashteyan, completed her education at Bent al-Huda Primary School and Zeynabieh Guidance School in Kordijan, and graduated from Mobarakeh High School. This translator, entrepreneur, and graduate of Organizational Communications from the University of UPM, Malaysia, with a Master's degree, has published two translated works: *You Can If You Want* and *Five Moves Ahead: Mastering the Art of Business Strategy*. She has also participated in the compilation and editing of articles for the DCHPC2022 and DCHPC2018 conferences. She was one of the founders of the International DCHPC2018 Conference and currently works as the

founder, director, and instructor at the Iran Zamin Foreign Language Institute. She also manages the executive team of the journal *Computations and Distributed Systems*, which is administered under the Iranian Informatics Society.

Khosrowi, Abolfazl (1986), son of Mohammad Nabi and Mrs. Marhamat, completed his education at Bastat Primary and Dashti-Gheib Secondary Schools in Arak, and graduated from Haj Asgari High School. He later earned a Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the Islamic Azad University in Arak and an MBA from the Islamic Azad University in Tehran. He is currently continuing his studies at the doctoral level. His creativity, which emerged in his childhood, flourished in the third year of high school, where he registered his first invention and was honored as a selected participant in the Khwarizmi Youth Festival. He has received numerous awards, including second place and a silver medal in the M-class surgery category at the International Invention Competitions in Switzerland, a Merit Award in Malaysia, the Archimedes Medal in Russia, and other honors such as the Golden Talisman Award for Best Makeup Artist at the 14th Grand Cinema Festival of Iran for the film *Shabaneh-Rooz*, and more.

Khosrowi, Omid (1983), son of Sadegh and Mrs. Parvin, from Khomain, and a graduate in Law from Golpayegan University, is the author of several books including *5 PM*, *Pink Tears*, *Passport-less Longings*, *White Pieces*, *The Last Station*, *The House is Still Black*, and a law-related book titled *A Design for Lost Objects*.

Khosrowi, Soodabeh (1966), a graduate in Photography from the University of Tehran, began her professional career in character makeup under the supervision of Jalal Moayerian. She was nominated for the Crystal Simorgh for Best Makeup Artist at the 24th Fajr Film Festival for *Shorideh*, the 28th Fajr Film Festival for *Shabaneh-Rooz*, and the 32nd Fajr Film Festival for *Shiyar 143*. She won the Golden Talisman Award for Best Makeup Artist at the 14th Grand Iranian Cinema Festival for *Shabaneh-Rooz*. She is a distinguished photographer and makeup artist from Arak.

Khayayar, Hossein (1933-1962), commonly known as Alimirzaei, son of Mirza Mohammad and Lady Fatemeh, after completing his education in Tafrash and Tehran, graduated with honors from the Tehran University School of Medicine. He was an outstanding student in surgery under Professor Adl and served as the head of the Gundi-Shapur Hospital in Ahvaz for a period. According to the will of this

philanthropist and with the efforts of his mother and the supervision of his brother, Dr. Ali, a highly equipped technical high school named Dr. Hossein Khayayar (Alimirzaei) was established in Tafrash and was inaugurated in 1966. For a period, it was also used as the Professor Hesabi University of Tafrash (Heydari, 2020: 125).

Khatat Aramoui, Mahmoud (13th Century), son of Mirza Hossein Ashtiani, a resident of Urmia, was one of the prominent calligraphers of the 13th century. He learned the secrets of calligraphy from his scholarly father and was also a master and authority in the art of music (Hazrati, 2003: 264).

Khatat Tafrashi, Mohsen (Life 1716), was a calligrapher of the 12th century AH (Islamic calendar). He was alive in the year 1716 and wrote Nastaliq script. He was one of the students of Mohammad Saleh Isfahani, the author of the Tadhkira of Calligraphers.

Khatat Savji, Azaleddin (Life 1351), was a calligrapher of the 8th century AH (Islamic calendar), who lived between the years 1300 and 1351. One of his works, a large manuscript of the Qur'an, is preserved in the tomb of Mawlana in Konya. According to Dr. Mehdi Beyani, this Qur'an is written in a four-dang jali script in a mixture of Naskh, Thulth, and Reihan calligraphy (Pirhadi, 2013: 93).

Khalaj, Abdullah (1910), from Saveh, is known for his collection called “Divan Khalaj” and, upon his instruction, Mohammad Ibrahim Kharaqani (Bahrām) wrote the book “Principles of Religion and Worship” (Fakharyan, 2017: 657).

Khalaj, Ali Akbar (Deceased 1886), son of Taghi-Beg, born in the village of Jamalak Nowbaran (Saveh) with Kharaqani descent, was a poet and mystic from Zarand. He was a follower of Safi Ali Shah, writing poetry in both Turkish and Persian and was known by the pen name "Qudsi" (Fakharyan, 2017: 760).

Khalaj-Asadi, Morteza (1913-1996), son of Hossein Aliviri (Zarandieh), after completing his primary education in Tehran, obtained a diploma in mathematics and was admitted in the fall of 1970 to the International Trade department of Tehran's Higher Business School. He continued his studies in this field and obtained a master's degree. He later submitted a thesis titled "The Examination of Iran’s Trade Relations with Middle Eastern Arab Countries during the 1965-1975 Period," which was later published as a book. Although he was a very active researcher, publishing numerous articles and books, and taught at the University of Tehran, he also contributed to the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, *Kayhan Cultural*, *Nama-ye Farhang*, *Hekmat*, and later to the *Encyclopedia of Shia* and *The World Encyclopedia of Islam*, both in terms of authorship and translation. He received

his Ph.D. in Islamic Civilization History in 1992, and throughout his career, he authored dozens of books (Chiraghi, 2016: 583).

Khalaj-Amirhosseini, Azita (1970), daughter of Khosrow, from Vider Kharaqan (Zarandieh), holds a Ph.D. in plant biology from the Justus Liebig University of Germany. She is the translator of the book "Child Psychology" and the author of the book "Healing Diseases with Medicinal Plants" (Chiraghi, 2016: 587).

Khalaj-Amirhosseini, Anahita (1973), daughter of Khosrow, from Vider Kharaqan (Zarandieh), holds a master's degree in statistics and insurance. She is the author of the book "Crime in Women," a journalist, and the publisher and editor-in-chief of the magazine *Economics and Insurance* (Chiraghi, 2016: 590).

Khalaj-Babaei, Iran Dokht (1913), daughter of Wahab Adeeb, from the village of Seiljerd (Saveh), learned reading from her father before going to school. At the fifth grade, she wrote the book "The Cabin of Uncle Hassan." This talented poet began teaching after obtaining her diploma and simultaneously completed an associate degree. She used the pen name “Mahtab” in poetry, and some of her poems are recited during mourning ceremonies (Fakharyan, 2017: 356).

Khalaj-Kharaqani, Mohammad Ibrahim (13th Century), son of Bahrām, from Zarandieh, was a scholar of the 17th century and the author of the book "Principles of Religion and Worship" at the request of Abdullah Khan Khalaj. He also authored the book "Manhaj al-Muhammāt" (Fakharyan, 2017: 157).

Khalajestani-Ashtiani, Abdullah (13th Century), pen name “Nami,” was a 17th-century poet who was known for his excellent calligraphy. Some of his poems are cited in the *Majma‘ al-‘Ashar*. During the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar, he moved to Tehran and became one of the court secretaries. He became the first official editor-in-chief of the country’s first newspaper *Dolat-‘Aleyh Iran* (Sadiq, 1993: 143).

Khalaji, Mohammad (1933), son of Javad and Lady Masoumeh, was born in Tehran into a family of Khalaj and Malmir (Shazand) descent. He completed his education at Saeb School and obtained his high school diploma from a night school. He then entered the Police Academy and, after graduation, was commissioned as a second lieutenant. Before the 1979 Revolution, he was stationed in Arak. Due to his courage and authority, this well-regarded officer was soon appointed as the head of the police precincts, a position he held in all four precincts of Arak at that time. In 1979, just three days after the revolution, he was appointed as the Chief of Police of the province, a role he held for about two years. A commemoration

ceremony for Colonel Khalaji was held in April 2019 at Saray-e Farzanegan in Arak, which I had the honor of hosting.

Khalvati-Mahallati, Mohammad Ebrahim (1935), son of Mirza Ahmad, was a poet known by the pen name "Khalvati" and the title "Sadiq-Khalvat," and he was also referred to as "Chorti." His works include *Adab Naseri*, *Majmu'at al-Balaghah*, and *Diwan-e Ash'ar* (Bakhshi, 2016: 727).

Khalilzadeh, Amirhossein (1983), son of Mohammad Reza, completed his education at the Soom-e Sha'ban and Yaghoubzadeh exemplary public schools in Saveh. Alongside his studies, he pursued journalism and writing. He first obtained a bachelor's degree in computer science and later in cinema, then continued his studies in biology and homeopathic medicine, which significantly influenced his philosophical outlook and artistic works. After studying at the Iranian Youth Cinema Association, he made his first short film at the age of 18. As a researcher and writer in documentary cinema, he began his serious career in 2006 and, by 2021, had become one of the country's most active documentary filmmakers, producing, directing, and writing television programs and cultural documentaries. Some of his notable works include *Yek Loghmeh Nan* (A Bite of Bread), *Hadith-e Sarv (Nokhodaki)*, *Ghesseh-e Residan* (The Story of Reaching), *Ghesseh-e Baham Residan* (The Story of Coming Together), *Ghesseh-e Baham Boudan* (The Story of Being Together), *Corona for Life*, *Police Police*, *Naneh Agha-e Motakhasses* (Naneh Agha the Specialist), *Naneh Makmal*, *Roozmareh-haye Irani* (Iranian Daily Life), *Sheikh Mohammad Khiabani*, and *Sheikh Baha'i*. As a concept developer, director, consultant, and head of research and development at Studio Nobin, he is recognized as one of the pioneers of reality show production in Iran. His personal interests include modern fiction writing, poetry, fashion, and perfumery.

Khalili, Abbas (1941) obtained his high school diploma in Arak and then worked as a supervisor and teacher at the Hashemi Cultural Organization in Tehran. In 1980, he was appointed Deputy Director of the Civil Registry of Markazi Province, and in 1977, after earning a bachelor's degree in Persian language and literature from Arak University, he became the head of the civil registry in Gachsaran and later in Malayer. This talented poet, who retired in 1990, used the pen name "Raha" in his poetry (Majdi, 2005: 217).

Khalili, Alireza (1950), son of Gholamreza, was born in Arak and holds a degree in electrical engineering from Mazandaran University. He has more than 25 years of experience teaching specialized courses in electrical and electronic engineering at vocational and university levels, along with nearly 40 years of experience in service and production industries. A distinguished entrepreneur, he is also the author of 10 books and specialized manuals in the field of electricity and electronics. Since the establishment of *Nirosaz Arak* in 1990, he has been its CEO, leading the design and production of cables used in the automotive industry.

Khalili-Iraqi, Mohsen (1929), an entrepreneur, pioneer of Iran's liquefied gas industry, founder of industrial associations, and a member of the board of trustees of the Social Security Organization and the Tehran Chamber of Commerce, was born in Tehran into a family from Arak. He completed his primary education at Shapour School in Tajrish and his secondary education at Iran-Shahr and Alborz high schools. He studied electromechanics at the University of Tehran. After graduation, he traveled to Europe and the United States with his father, Mahmoud Khalili—a prominent industrialist and a pioneer of modern electricity in Iran—for a study tour. Upon returning to Iran, he co-founded *Butane* with his father and brother, registering the company in 1954 and producing the first generation of gas-powered appliances in Iran. After the 1979 Revolution, amid the prevailing sentiment against capitalists, a confiscation order was issued for Butane. However, Khalili successfully defended the company in 254 court sessions and managed to prevent its expropriation.

Khamjani-Farahani, Ahmad (1950), son of Esma‘il and Lady Masoumeh, completed his primary education at Farzin and Amir Kabir schools in Arak and earned his high school diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah High School. He then studied history at the University of Isfahan and later obtained a master's degree in history from Imam Khomeini University in Tehran. A political activist who endured 900 days of imprisonment during the Pahlavi era, he worked as a history teacher in Arak's high schools. Also a poet and civil rights advocate, he has published a collection of poems titled *The Silent Volcano* and remains an active cultural figure in intellectual gatherings in Arak.

Khandabi, Ebrahim (1862), one of the prominent clerics of Khandab, was a memorizer of the entire Quran and also skilled in calligraphy. A sample of his handwriting, as a religious scholar and calligrapher, is preserved at the Imamzadeh Dizabad (Pirhadi, 2013: 94).

Khandabi, Aqa Mohammad (13th century), a native of Khandab, pursued his religious studies in Isfahan and Najaf. A student of Ayatollah Haeri Yazdi, he played a significant role in religious services in the Khandab region. He was also a skilled calligrapher who transcribed the Holy Quran in his beautiful handwriting.

Khandabi, Sadr al-Ulama (century unknown), was born in the Charrā district of Khandab, where he also received his early education. He was renowned for his calligraphy skills, excelling in *Naskh* and *Nasta'liq* scripts. Several Qurans written in his elegant handwriting remain in his hometown as a testament to his artistry (Mohtat, 1993: 100).

Khansari, Mohammad Ebrahim (1853–1918), son of Ali Akbar, was a well-known Iranian merchant during the Qajar era and a philanthropist who left a lasting legacy. The *Hawza Ilmiyya of Arak* (Haj Mohammad Ebrahim Mosque) and *Chahar Fasl Bathhouse*—the largest bathhouse in Iran and the first and only one with a special section for religious minorities, now a museum open to tourists—are the results of his visionary thinking. Grand Ayatollahs Haeri Yazdi and Araki were his sons-in-law (Sadiq, 1993: 61).

Khansari, Mohammad Hassan (d. 1932), was a prominent merchant and intellectual from Arak, a member of the *Anjoman-e Adamiyat* (Society of Humanity), and a supporter of the Constitutional Movement. A philanthropist dedicated to the development of Arak, he collaborated with Dr. Sheikh to purchase a vast piece of land where he constructed the first street outside Arak's historical fabric, known as *Khansariha Street*. The beautiful buildings lining this street later housed city offices, and today it is known as *Mokhaberat Street* (Sadiq, 1993: 73).

Khosh-Alhan, Karim (1945–2020), a violinist and music instructor, was not originally from Arak but resided there for more than 50 years. He was among the first to perform music publicly after the revolution, alongside Messrs. Rabiei, Khosh-Avaz, Mehdi Safari, and Mohammadi at Arak University. His notable students include Vahid Keshavarz and Mehdi Abdoli.

Khosh-Avaz, Gholamreza (1960), born in Azarshahr and residing in Arak, is a singer and vocal instructor trained by masters such as Asadollah Malek, Shapour Rahimi, Hamidreza Nourbakhsh, Mohammadreza Shajarian, Abdollah Khan Davami, Hassan Kasaei, Mahmoud Karimi, and Razavi Sarvestani. He is a distinguished member of Iran's National Music Singers Association and the first official vocal

instructor in his province. As an actor, his filmography includes roles in the TV series *The Secret of the Father* and the feature films *Barani*, *Journey to Dreams*, and *Glass Night*.

Khayyat-Bashi, Hassan (1946), a native of Farahan, was an Iranian actor, producer, and director who worked for National Radio and Television before the revolution. He played the role of *Engineer Bili* in the satirical program *Shabakeh Sefr* (Zero Network) and also starred in the famous play *Pahlevan Akbar Dies*. A well-known figure in Iranian cinema, he was also a singer, and his song *Del-e Man* (My Heart), composed by Mohammad Heydari, is one of his best-known works. The song was later reinterpreted with slight modifications by Dariush.

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Darabi, Mohammad (1893–1993), son of Ali Agha Khan, was born in Vafs (Komijan) and was a trusted individual, a scholar, a calligrapher, and knowledgeable in traditional medicine. He treated people's illnesses using the properties of medicinal plants. He also possessed extensive knowledge of the history of Vafs and greatly assisted Professor Farajollah Binesh, who was the head of Rudaki School in Vafs around 1934, in collecting Vafsi words. Additionally, he had expertise in the craft of watchmaking and became acquainted with this industry during a trip to Switzerland. (Samii, 2021: 426).

Darabimanesh, Esmaeil (1955–), son of Mohammad Ebrahim and Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Khayyam Elementary School, secondary education at Kourosh Middle School, and high school at Mohammad Reza Shah High School. After obtaining a diploma in literature, he was employed in the Education Department of Arak. A skilled calligrapher, he holds a master's certificate in Nasta'liq script from the Iranian Calligraphers Association. He has authored nine works and has held more than 20 solo exhibitions domestically, along with three exhibitions abroad—one in the United Arab Emirates and twice in Afghanistan.

Da'i, Khalil (1921–2005), an educator born in Arak, in 2001, sold his residential home and villa to establish a charitable loan fund. This fund provides interest-free loans to ten master's and PhD students from Arak in engineering and technical fields each month, with the requirement that they repay the loan upon completing their studies. This noble act of philanthropy continues to benefit students to this day.

Da'i Anjedani (fl. 1821), son of Taj al-Din, a native of the village of Anjedan (Arak), authored several works on Arabic grammar, including *Al-Tasrif al-Azizi* on morphology, written in Arabic and dated February 3, 1821. Additionally, he wrote *Marah al-Arwah* on morphology and *Fawa'id al-Samadiyya* on syntax, both in Arabic. (Esmaeili, 2022: 89).

Da'i Awi Gharavi, Seyyed Razi al-Din (d. 1255), son of Mohammad ibn Zayn al-Abidin, was a religious scholar from Saveh and a prominent hadith scholar of the 13th century. He was skilled in jurisprudence, Quranic exegesis, Arabic literature, hadith, and biographical evaluation of narrators. He was also known to

have accompanied Seyyed Ibn Tawus on some of his travels. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 378).

Dalai, Asadollah (1877–1932), son of Haj Mohammad Baqer, was from Khomein. He displayed great bravery during World War I and the partisan war against the Russians. Colonel Asadollah Khan served as an assistant to Nayeb and was assigned for two years to suppress outlaws in Firouzabad, Fars. During the reign of Ahmad Shah Qajar, he was given the title *As'ad al-Sultan*. (Samii, 2003: 493).

Dalai, Mohammad Taqi (1899–1968), son of Abbas Khan Sartip, was from Khomein. He was a calligrapher, poet, and painter and was acquainted with Seyyed Parishan. His works include the *Silsilat al-Dhahab* inscription about the wilayah of Imam Ali and various wood-engraved designs. He was also a close friend of Seyyed Ali Danesh (a poet and writer) and Asadollah Saberi, the poet-mayor of Khomein. (Samii, 2003: 481).

Dalai, Yadollah (1915–), son of Colonel Asadollah Khan (*As'ad al-Sultan*), was from Khomein. He was interested in poetry, a writer, and an expert in Iranian classical music. He also documented his life in writing. (Samii, 2003: 472).

Dalen, Ashk (1972–), was left in the care of the Narmak orphanage by a teacher during his childhood. Because he cried frequently, he was named *Ashk* (meaning "tear" in Persian). Seven months later, a Swedish couple adopted him and took him to Sweden. He earned his PhD from Uppsala University in 2002, presenting a dissertation on hermeneutics and epistemology in contemporary Iran. Between 2009 and 2012, he was an associate professor of Persian language and literature at the University of Oslo, Norway, and prior to that, he held an assistant professorship at Stockholm University. His works include *Persian Grammar*, *Persian Language for Beginners*, and Swedish translations of the poetry of Rumi, Hafez, *Lama'at* by Fakhr al-Din Iraqi, and *Chahar Maqaleh* by Nezami Aruzi. Ashk Dalen is the founder of the *Scandinavian Iranology Society* and a member of the *Swedish Research Institute Council* in Istanbul. His Iranian wife, Mana Aghaei, is also a poet and translator. (Instagram interview – Spring 2018).

Danesh, Ali Akbar (1896–1977) received his education at the traditional school (*maktab-khaneh*) in Khalchan (Tafresh). At the age of 13, he moved to Tehran for work and further studies, joining the Cossack Brigade while simultaneously studying medicine. During

the coup of February 1921, he left the military and returned to Tafresh. Dr. Danesh later established a pharmacy and clinic in Qom before eventually moving back to Tehran. With the founding of the University of Tehran, he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine. He became the first university-educated doctor to serve in Tafresh, providing free medical services to his fellow townspeople from 1953 to 1977, for which he is still fondly remembered. (Heidari, 2020: 92).

Danesh, Ali Mohammad (1897–1968), son of Mirza Karim, was born in the village of Reyhan (Khomein). He completed his primary education in Khomein and Arak before enrolling in Sadr School in Isfahan in 1916. He later studied under Ayatollah Haeri Yazdi. After completing his education, he returned to Reyhan and devoted himself to serving the people. As a poet, he expressed social, political, and cultural issues in verse. His contemporary, Jalal Homayee, referred to him as a great literary figure, and the National Heritage Association recognized him as a scholar. (Samii, 2003: 432).

Danesh-Ashtiani, Abolqasem (1911–2001), son of Mohammad Taqi, pursued his early education before moving to Qom in 1926. There, he studied under prominent scholars such as Adib Tehrani, Aqa Seyyed Mehdi Keshfi, Hojjat, Khansari, Haeri, and Ayatollah Golpayegani, who later entrusted him with the administration of the Grand Mosque Library. His works include *Do Sarmaye Nafis* (*Two Valuable Treasures*), *Saqifa*, and *Ramz-e Nikbakhti* (*The Secret of Prosperity*). After the Iranian Revolution, he became the Friday prayer leader of Ashtian. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1158).

Danesh-Ashtiani, Gholamreza (1930–1981), son of Zayn al-Abidin, pursued religious studies at the seminary in Qom, benefiting from the teachings of Grand Ayatollahs Boroujerdi, Golpayegani, and Khomeini, among others, until he reached the level of advanced jurisprudence (*kharij*). In 1951, he earned a bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree in theology from the university. He then founded a cultural organization called *The Assembly of Shia Muslims*. After the Iranian Revolution, he was appointed as a special inspector for the Ministry of Education and later represented the people of Ashtian, Tafresh, and Farahan in the Iranian Parliament. He was martyred in the terrorist bombing of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters on June 28, 1981. His book *Sunnah in Jurisprudence and Principles* is among his works. (Hazrati, 2020: 379).

Danesh-Ashtiani, Mohammad Hossein (1923–1986), son of Hassan, pursued religious studies at the seminary in Qom under the mentorship of Ayatollah Haeri,

Aqa Seyyed Mohammad Mohaqqiq Damad, Najafi Marashi, Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Khansari, and Boroujerdi. In 1977, he joined the *Combatant Clergy Association* in Tehran. In 1978, he served as a judge in the Special Civil Court. His career also included serving as a member of parliament and as the head of the Supreme Court. (Hazrati, 2020: 381).

Danesh-Pajouh, Zahra (b. 1967) was born in Shahrekord, the daughter of Ramazan and Delbar. She holds a master's degree in sociology and serves as a high school teacher, university lecturer, and head of the educational social sciences group. She has authored *An Introduction to Scientific Research Methods* and *Social Encyclopedia*. In addition to several educational and social articles, her research works include *Examining and Prioritizing Social Harms in the City of Arak and Proposing Solutions to Reduce Them*, *The Social and Psychological Effects of Mobile Phone Use Among Female High School Students in District One of Arak (2012–2013)*, and a study on Iran's textile industries. She has also supervised research projects at the Khalij-e-Fars Student Research Center and has served as a judge in scientific and educational festivals.

Danesh-Tafreshi, Hadi (b. 1883) was one of the distinguished figures of Tafresh, educated and well-versed in writing and financial affairs. During the rule of Haji Mohammad Vali Mirza, he was appointed as an auditor in Yazd. He also possessed expertise in astronomy. (Zolfaghari, 2002: 137).

Daneshmand, Morteza (b. 1934) was born in Arak. He completed his primary education at Sharaf Armenian School in Arak and, after obtaining his diploma, was admitted to the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Tehran. In 1960, he served as a military dentist at the Vahdati Airbase in Khuzestan. He later joined the railway hospital in Arak, where he served as director for five years. He married Mehrmah Tajbakhsh, and they had four children: Firoozeh (a graduate of universities in Germany and Canada), Mohammad Ali (a physician), Ali (a dentist), and their youngest son, Fazel, who holds a degree in management and computer science from universities in the United States and Canada. This philanthropic dentist has practiced dentistry in Arak for 60 years, earning a reputation as one of the city's most trusted professionals while also engaging in social and charitable activities.

Danesh-Monfared, Ali (b. 1941), son of Abolfazl, was born in Ashtian. He completed his early education in his hometown before continuing his studies in mathematics in Tehran. In 1965, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the University of Tehran. From 1967 to 1978, he worked at Bank Melli, Tehran Regional Electricity, and the Refah Cultural Institute. At

Refah, he became acquainted with figures such as Dr. Beheshti, Bahonar, and Rajaei and became involved in political activities. After the Iranian Revolution, he served as the governor of Fars, deputy minister of energy, deputy minister of industry, director general of parliamentary affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, governor of Hamedan, a member of parliament representing Ashtian, Tafresh, Farahan, and Kheljistan, and later as the governor of Markazi Province. (Hazrati, 2020: 378).

Daneshvar, Omid (b. 1986), son of Hossein-Morad and Tahmineh, completed his primary education at Shahid Modarres School and attended Jarrahizadeh Middle School in Saveh. He studied electrical engineering at Shahid Asadi Technical High School but, due to his passion for music, transferred to Tehran in his third year. After earning his diploma in music in 2004, he taught guitar at Saveh's cultural center, Nakisa Music Academy, and later at the Applied Science University. In 2009, he simultaneously completed six fields of study in music, including guitar, piano, choral singing, solfège and ear training, world instrument ensemble, and general music coordination. His musical works include composing the soundtrack for *Eyes Wide Shut* for a provincial theater festival, performing with the international *Dan Aldoz* group at Sa'dabad Palace (Atar Hall), and holding concerts at Tehran's Honar Cultural Center. His publications include *Play with Omid*, *Chord Construction on Guitar*, and *Rhythm Creation on Guitar*.

Davodabadi, Mohammad (b. 1967), son of Akbar and Maryam, completed his primary education at Khayyam Elementary School and attended Kourosh Middle School in Arak. After the Iran-Iraq War ended, he joined the Central Province Post Office in 1989 while also earning his high school diploma from the Warriors' Institute. In 1991, he enrolled at the University of Tehran, earning a bachelor's degree in history. He was appointed as the director general of the Central Province Post Office in 1989 and retired from the same position in April 2013. He voluntarily collaborated with the Center for the Preservation of Sacred Defense Values, working to document the activities of provincial veterans from the Iran-Iraq War. His books *The Karbala Passage* and *The Midday of Ashura* are among his published works.

Davodabadi-Farahani, Ali-Asghar (b. 1965) was born in Arak and holds a degree in photography from the IRIB University. For nearly four decades, he has specialized in documentary ethnographic photography. His contributions include teaching photography at the Young Cinema Society in Arak, Tehran, and Karaj, judging renowned photography festivals, and co-founding the Iranian Photographers' House in 1994.

Davodpour, Rezvan (b. 1985), daughter of Mohammad-Shafi and Zahra, hails from Arak. She ranked first in the national master's entrance exam, is a member of the National Elite Foundation and the Young Researchers Club, and has authored three books and two translations, in addition to publishing ISI and over thirty scientific and research articles. Her works include *Identifying the Birds of Meyqan Wetland, Arak*, *The Jewel of Markazi Province: The Meyqan Desert Wetland*, and *The Untold Stories of Facebook*. Her translations include *Dictionary of Environmental Science and Engineering* and *Introduction to Wastewater Treatment*. She is an environmental activist and university lecturer currently working in the Natural Resources and Watershed Management Organization of Markazi Province.

Davoodzadeh, Seyed Mohammad Baqer (1867 – 1949), son of Mirza Davood, known as Davoodi, pursued his education in Isfahan under Aqa Najafi and became a master in logic, philosophy, jurisprudence, and principles. In 1912, he founded the Bagherieh School in Isfahan, and in 1919, he established the Ahmadiyeh School in Arak, which was renamed Ferdowsi in 1925. This benevolent educator dedicated nearly 50 years to teaching and authored "Al-Ansab." (Sediq, 1993: 75).

Davoodi, Seyed Taqi (1914 – 1996) pursued seminary studies in Arak before continuing his education at university. As a political activist, he was one of the leaders of teachers' strikes during the Pahlavi era.

Davoodi, Vigen (1950) was born in Arak. After completing his early education, he began his career at the Alcorobus Studio. Encouraged by Varoujan (a musician), he went to Switzerland to study sound engineering. In the early 1970s, he imported an eight-track recording and mixing system to Iran. As a filmmaker and sound engineer, he founded the Pop Studio with Andranik and Dr. Padmagrian, pioneering multi-track recording technology in Iran. From the 1970s onward, he worked closely with prominent Iranian musicians, handling sound recording, mixing, and mastering for many well-known works.

Davoodi, Ali (1999), son of Mohammad and Fatemeh, was born in Tehran to a family from Khomein. The son of a retired police colonel, he pursued sports from a young age, gradually climbing the ranks of success. In the 2019 Asian Weightlifting Championships, he won three gold medals in the +109 kg category, becoming the Asian champion. He also secured a silver medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, earning the title of Olympic runner-up and junior world record holder in the

super-heavyweight category. His achievements include setting the snatch record in the super-heavyweight category at the 2018 World Weightlifting Championships in Turkmenistan, winning the 2016 World Youth Championship in Malaysia, the 2016 Asian Youth Championship in Japan, the 2017 World Junior Championship in Japan, the 2018 World Junior Championship in Tashkent, the 2018 World Championship in Ashgabat, the 2019 World Junior Championship in Fiji, the 2019 Asian Championship in China, the 2020 Asian Championship in Uzbekistan, and the bronze medal in the clean and jerk category at the 2023 World Championships in Saudi Arabia. For nearly a decade, he has been the only Iranian weightlifter to repeatedly raise his country's flag in youth, junior, and senior categories, following in the footsteps of legends like Rezazadeh, Salimi, and Anoushiravani.

Davoodi-Maki-Nejad, Fakhteh (1943), daughter of Taqi and Fatemeh, a descendant of Haj Aqa Mohsen Araki, was born in Tehran. She completed her primary and secondary education at Kafayeh and Shahdokht schools before enrolling in the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Tehran. Graduating in 1966, she moved to Arak for her out-of-center internship and was employed by the Social Security Organization, where she established the first Social Security pharmacy. In 1968, she obtained a part-time pharmacy license for Shafa Pharmacy and is likely the first woman in Arak to receive a pharmacy establishment license. (Zabihi, 2006: 358).

Davari, Ebrahim (1923 – 2012), son of Gholamreza Khan and Zeibandeh, hailed from Ashtian. Known as Aqa Bozorg and titled Amin al-Nazareh, he held a mechanical engineering degree from the University of Tehran and a Ph.D. in Law and Economics from France. He served as the Director-General of Domestic Trade at the Ministry of Economy and later as Deputy Minister of Trade. In 1979, he retired as a ministerial advisor with a Fourth-Class Homayoun Medal. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 377).

Davari, Mohammad Ali (1935 – 2022), son of Mohammad Qasem, completed his primary education in his hometown, Adineh Mosque (Shazand), before moving to Arak at the age of 12. He learned photography under Mr. Sadeghi and Ghaderi and later pursued advanced training with a Russian master named Serouj in Tehran. Mohammad Ali Khan was a master of portrait photography and fabric photography. He was the official photographer of Mohammad Reza Shah in Arak

and worked for Kayhan and Ettelaat newspapers. He compiled a valuable collection of photographs of Arak, which was lost in the post-revolution events.

Davari, Homa (1978), daughter of Morteza and Sousan, completed her primary education at Haft-e Shahrivar and Esteqlal Elementary Schools and her secondary education at Shahed Middle School. She graduated from Irandokht High School in Arak before earning an associate degree in Pure Mathematics Teaching from Estahban Azad University. She later obtained a bachelor's degree in Professional Tourism Management from Arak University of Applied Science and a master's degree in Ecotourism from the University of Science and Culture. A prominent tourism activist and chairwoman of the board of the Gorshiyaran Arak Institute, she is also an accomplished athlete and coach. She has coached basketball, swimming, mountaineering, and rock climbing. In the 2010 Asia-Oceania Whitewater Rafting Championships in Indonesia, she won three bronze medals, one silver, and secured third place overall as part of Iran's first women's rafting team. She is a certified Level 3 rafting coach, Level 1 slalom referee, historical-cultural tour guide, national and international nature tourism specialist, vocational tourism instructor, recipient of the 2023 National Environmental Conscience Award in Business from the public vote, and holds a certificate from the First International Conference on "Social Entrepreneurship with a Tourism Approach."

Daeezadeh, Shamsollah (born 1961), was a teacher in the villages around Arak and Shazand. Due to his passion for photography, he always carried a camera, capturing images and filming the surrounding landscapes. This interest led him to join the community of artists. He has produced more than 50 short fiction and documentary films and has received numerous awards from provincial, regional, national, and international festivals. He holds a Level 3 Art Certificate from the National Council for the Evaluation of Artists. Among the artists residing in Arak, he is the only filmmaker who, after retirement, established an office to meet the needs of various organizations and institutions in film and documentary production. He has also been and continues to be an advisor to many young filmmakers in the province.

Dabbaghchi, Hossein Ali (1883–1977), a native of Arak, was a renowned and veteran champion of Zurkhaneh wrestling (traditional Persian gymnasium sports) (Mohtat, 1993: 302).

Dabir Tafreshi, Esmaeil (1846–1904), known as "Dabir," was a scholar, poet, writer, and historian of the Qajar era. He authored *Nokhbat al-Tavarikh*, a historical account in prose and verse, covering events from the beginning of Islam

to the end of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah's reign. He also transcribed *Kanz al-Lughat*, a book written by Mohammad ibn Abd al-Khaleq, known as Gilani, in 1854, as well as *Tijarat al-Salaf* by Hendushah ibn Sanjar ibn Abdollah Sahabi, using the Nasta'liq script. Dabir Tafreshi is also known as the "Father of Genealogy Studies in Iran" (Sedigh, 1993: 78).

Dabir Tafreshi, Enayatollah (born 1896), son of Mirza Hedayat, spent his youth working in the royal office, composing official documents. Later, he entered the service of a Qajar prince and became one of the financial administrators (*Mostofi*) under Mohammad Shah Qajar. As a poet, he used the pen name "Dabir." For some time, he served as the minister of Prince Ahmad Ali Mirza Khaghan (the father of Golin, one of Naser al-Din Shah's official wives). He took his pen name from the author of *Safineh al-Mahmoud* and was a skilled poet whose verses have been quoted in various Qajar-era anthologies (Zolfaghari, 2002: 244).

Dabir Taher (active in 1030 CE), was one of the close associates of Mas'ud of Ghazni. When Mas'ud ascended to the throne and traveled from Rey to Khorasan, Taher accompanied him. Before Abu Nasr Mishkan joined Mas'ud, Taher managed the financial and administrative affairs of the new sultan. In 1030 CE, he was officially appointed as the *Sahib Divan* (chief financial officer) of Rey, and along with a group of Iraqi (Araki) officials serving under Mas'ud, he set out for Rey (Sedigh, 1993: 141).

Dabirmanesh Tafreshi (active in 1921), known as Sana al-Dowleh, was a government official and administrator during the Qajar era. Abolghasem Sahab learned the French language from him. He owned a large library in Tafresh, where he kept numerous foreign books. Additionally, Sahab was the private tutor of Sana al-Dowleh's children and his brother's children in Tafresh (Naeimi, 2006: 242).

Dabiri, Parviz (1921–2012), son of Mehdi, was born in Tehran to a family of Hazaveh (Arak) descent. In 1946, he graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tehran. He then worked as an assistant in the Biology and Pathology departments at the University of Tehran and, with a research scholarship from the World Health Organization, traveled to various countries. He spent a year at the Pathology Department of Virginia Medical College (VMC) in the United States for further training. As a university professor and the founder of the Histology and Pathology Laboratory at Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, he authored a book titled *Pathology of Bladder Tumors*, which was part of a 40-volume series on tumors and was selected as the "Book of the Year" in 2000. His other accolades include being recognized as an exemplary physician, an outstanding pathologist,

one of the world's 500 distinguished scientists, and a member of the International Academy of Pathology and the International Society for Cancer Research (1994).

Dabiri Zarandi, Ali (active in 1921), a native of Zarandieh, pursued his early education in his hometown before moving to Qom for further studies. After completing the advanced levels of religious education, he settled in Tehran to continue his theological studies. In addition to preaching religious teachings and ethics, he authored a book titled *Kimiya-ye Darvish* (*The Alchemy of the Dervish*), which was published in 1962 in collaboration with Gholamhossein Edalatpour (Fakhariyan, 2017: 367).

Darmani, Abdolrahim (17th century), a native of Darmian (Khondab), known as Khajeh Abdolrahim, was a well-known and skilled secretary of the Safavid era. In *Alam Ara-ye Abbasi*, under the section detailing the military campaign of Jaghali Oghli (the Ottoman commander) from Baghdad to Ali Shokr's territory, the construction of a fortress in Nahavand, and the capture of Qorokhmes Khan (the governor of Hamedan), it is stated: *"Jaghali Oghli took Qorokhmes Khan with him to Baghdad and reported the situation to the Khondkar (Ottoman Sultan), who received him favorably. The author recorded this event based on the account of Khajeh Abdolrahim Darmani (the secretary of Qorokhmes Khan), who accompanied him to Baghdad."* (Mohtat, 1993: 56).

Doroudian, Vali-ollah (1938), writer and literary researcher, was born in the village of Naqousan, Tafresh. Since his father had a government job in Tehran, he moved there at the age of 6 with his mother, Ma'soumeh. After completing his primary and secondary education, he earned a Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences from the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran and was employed by the Iran Telecommunications Company. His works include *"Dehkhoda the Poet"* and *"The Search for the Sources of Poetic Inspiration."* His poetry collection, under the pen name *Doroud*, was published in 1979 under the title *"Tarkhestan."* His articles have appeared in publications such as *Sokhan*, *Negin*, *Adineh*, *Nasr Danesh*, *Kayhan Farhangi*, etc. He has authored over 24 books, including *"Selected Works of Dehkhoda."*

Doroudian Tafreshi, Mohammad Reza (1867-1925), born in the village of Naqousan (Tafresh), lost his sight due to smallpox at the age of 18 months. This Quran memorizor completed his religious studies in the seminary of Arak and Qom and achieved the status of Ijtihad. He wrote works such as *"Khulasat al-Nahw"*, *"The Poetic Grammar"*, *"Dawran Ash'ar"*, *"Haseyeh Bar Najat al-Abad"* (by the author of *Javaher*), and several other texts. (*Valashjardi Farahani, 2001: 29*)

Dari, Seyed Zia-eddin (1953-2018), born into a family from Saveh in Tehran, began his artistic career in 1984 by directing the film *Sa'eqa*. He made two films, *"Forbidden Love"* and *"Me and Deborah"*, in Lebanon. His television series include *"English Bag"*, *"Pahlavi Hat"*, and *"The Rope of Memories"*.

Daryai, Mehdi (1980), son of Mohammad Ali and Banu Akram, completed his education at Shahid Seyed Morteza Khomeini Primary School and Ayatollah Talaghani Junior High School in Arak. He received his diploma from Shahid Bahonar Technical School and then graduated in Law from Payam-e-Noor University of Farahan. Having been involved in Ta'zieh (traditional Iranian theatrical performances) from a young age, he continued his studies in this field while also pursuing academic education. Today, with a Second-degree artistic award (equivalent to a Master's degree) and a First-degree artistic award (equivalent to a Doctorate), he is considered one of the most renowned figures in the traditional art of Ta'zieh and storytelling. He is the only private curator of a Ta'zieh museum, which holds over 3,600 pieces, including manuscripts, costumes, and Ta'zieh tools. This researcher, writer, and poet has published 15 books, over 20 articles, written and produced over 20 contemporary Ta'zieh performances, over 35 contemporary and Ashura-related storytelling scrolls, and authored the first-ever "Ta'zieh Scroll of the Inverted Curtain" in the country. His Ta'zieh books 11 and 12 have been selected as the Books of the Year, and he has earned numerous prestigious awards.

Daftari, Mahmoud (1854-1939), the eldest son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Vazir-Daftar Ashtiani, after completing his preliminary studies, spent several years studying Arabic literature and mathematics. In 1891, he received the title *E'tezad-ol-Lashkar* from Naser al-Din Shah and in 1901, the title *A'in al-Mamalek* from Mozafar al-Din Shah. He first worked at the Ministry of War, then in the Azerbaijan Division, later in the Damavand Division, and also in Sistan. In 1901, he began working at the Ministry of Finance and progressed to the position of *Mostowfi* (head of the finance department) before becoming the Deputy Minister of Finance before the Constitutional Revolution. Mahmoud Daftari remained a member of the Supreme Court until his death in 1939 (*Hazrat, 2003: 138*).

Delavari, Abolfazl (1952), son of Alireza, was born in Khomein. He studied Chemical Engineering at the University of Tehran and founded several companies, including Persepolis Synthetic Fibers of Delijan, Gostarish Fanavaran Rangin Nakh, and Mahyar Carpets, among others. This prominent entrepreneur has led these successful companies since 1986, employing many staff members.

He is also the only producer of multi-layer polypropylene and polyester yarns, under the brand name *Dojozi Yarn*, in the country.

Delavari, Amirreza (1976), son of Ahmad and Banu Azam, holds a Bachelor's degree in Theater. He began his cinema career in 1994 and has since appeared in nearly 48 stage plays, around 50 television works, 20 films, 3 web series, and 6 short films. He has judged theater festivals and received several honorary diplomas for a street performance, Best Actor in Provincial Festivals, Best Actor in the Sacred Defense Festival, and Best Actor for a festival in Prague (Czech Republic). These are just some of his achievements.

Delavari, Gholamhossein (1960), son of Abolfazl and Banu Baji, completed his elementary education in Khoreh (Mahallat) and his high school studies in Tehran. He then graduated in Mining Engineering from Isfahan University of Technology and has worked in various mining fields for about 15 years. He has been involved in several building stone mines, mineral processing, and the export of minerals and products. Engineer Delavari has created over 300 jobs through his entrepreneurial activities in the mining sector and related services. In recent years, he has also been active in agricultural ventures, especially in creating a vineyard in the village of Khoreh, establishing a 40-hectare garden with fruitful trees. He is also an active participant in the construction activities in Khoreh and is known for his involvement in the public welfare projects of the village.

Delkhasteh, Mohammad Mahdi (1983), a native of Arak, is a filmmaker, cinema photographer, and documentary maker, as well as a member of the Central Council of the Iranian Cinema Photographers Association. He has won awards from the House of Cinema, the Fajr Film Festival, and other festivals for his cinematic photography. After 25 years of holding the International Film Festival for Children and Youth, he introduced the photography competition section for the first time. Additionally, he pioneered documentary photography in cinema, initiating a new wave of film photography. He is one of the most active cinema photographers and, since 2018, has seriously entered the field of filmmaking. In 2019, with the production of his first short film, *Rain Falls for You*, he managed to participate in international festivals and receive awards.

Delijani, Ghiyas al-Din Jamshid (1514–1579), was one of the great but little-known scholars of Delijan. He was the grandfather of Allameh Seyyed Abdolhadi Delijani, and his full name was Ghiyas al-Din Jamshid ibn Mahdi ibn Esmaeil ibn Mahdi ibn Fakhr al-Din ibn Shams al-Din Mohammad Hosseini. His lineage

traces back to Musa al-Mubarraq and Imam Mohammad Taqi. He engaged in both transcription and authorship simultaneously. Of his works, only one remains—a hadith compilation titled *Tabwib al-Amali*, which he wrote at the age of 31.

Dandan-Karaji, Mohammad (3rd century AH), son of Hossein, was a native of Karahrud (Arak) and lived during the reign of the Banu Dulaf dynasty in Karaj (Karahrud). He held administrative authority over the region and had a significant influence on its affairs. He collaborated with Abdullah ibn Maymun Qaddah, a leader of the Ismaili sect, and viewed the Arabs as adversaries (Sediq, 1993: 210).

Dehkhoda, Abdolsamad (12th century AH), a native of Aveh (Saveh), was a prominent Shiite statesman of the Seljuk era who played an essential role in the development and prosperity of Saveh.

Dehestani, Abdolali (1921), son of Yadollah Khan Tafreshi, was born in Karaj. After completing his early education, he traveled to the United States, where he studied agriculture before returning to Iran. He held various governmental positions, including Governor of Sistan and Baluchestan, Governor of West Azerbaijan, and a representative in the 19th term of the National Consultative Assembly from Shahriar, Savojbolagh, and Kordan. In the 20th term, he was elected from Karaj. He also served as the governor of Markazi and Fars provinces (Sami'i, 2003: 512).

Dehestani, Yadollah (1883–1957), son of Mirza Abdolvahab, was born in Tafresh. He lost his father at six months old and his mother at eight months old. He studied in the traditional schools of Tafresh and, at the age of 16, moved to Tehran, where he earned a living through clerical work. He was later employed in the Finance Ministry and around 1921 became the financial trustee of Shahriar. Initially, he chose the surname *Nezami* but later changed it to *Dehestani*. He was elected as a representative from Shahriar in the fifth term of the National Consultative Assembly and retained this seat until the fourteenth term. Later, he was appointed as a senator for Qazvin in the second and third terms of the Senate. He also donated land in Hesark, Karaj, to the government for the construction of a hospital, which was established in 1966 and is now known as Shahid Rajaei Hospital (Sami'i, 2003: 511).

Dehghani, Mohammad (1965), completed his high school education in Arak, earned his bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Chamran University of Ahvaz, and obtained his master's degree in the same field from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. He later received his doctorate from the University of

Tehran, writing his dissertation on *The History of Literary Criticism in Iran* under the supervision of Abdolhossein Zarrinkoub. He is a writer, translator, literary critic, university professor, and journalist. Initially, he began teaching in Semnan, and two years later, he joined the faculty of the University of Tehran. In the 2004–2005 academic year, he was a visiting professor at Peking University in China. After returning to Iran, he was dismissed from the University of Tehran in 2007. His writings have been published in journals such as *Negah-e Now* and the quarterly *Naghde Ketab-e Adabiat*.

Dehkohneh, Golab Beg (d. 1868), was a prominent figure and a witty man of his time, whose humorous anecdotes are still proverbial among the people of Arak. He was invited from the village of Dehkohneh to Sultanabad (modern-day Arak), where he resided and became one of the close associates of Gholamhossein Khan Gorji, the son of Yousef Khan (Sediq, 1993: 204).

Dehkohneh, Ali Naqi (1799–1873), son of Sadeq Khan, collaborated with Yousef Khan Gorji in the construction of Sultanabad. He donated part of his land for the city's establishment, and with his encouragement, the residents of Dehkohneh abandoned their old homes and built new residences west of the present-day bazaar of Arak. This area later became known as the *Hesar* neighborhood.

Dehghan, Ebrahim (1888–1984), son of Gholamali, was born in the village of Marzgaran (Arak). He studied religious sciences in Arak for 12 years under the tutelage of Aqa Nour al-Din, Aqa Zia al-Din, and Haeri Yazdi. Later, he joined the Ministry of Culture as a teacher, teaching history and geography. Dehghan was a knowledgeable scholar, a skilled writer, and a meticulous historian. He collected rare manuscripts and authored and edited several works, including *The History of Arak* (3 volumes), *The History of Kamal*, *Fiqh al-Lugha*, *The History of Armenia* (by Movses Khorenatsi), *Noor Mobin*, *The Reji Concession*, and *The History of the Safavid Dynasty*. Scholar Iraj Afshar wrote about Dehghan: *"Unfortunately, his worth was not fully recognized. Abbas Eqbal and Habib Yaghmaei regarded his writings with high esteem and published his articles with great respect. I was fortunate to meet him six or seven times in Arak."* (Sediq, 1993: 81).

Dehnamaki, Masoud (b. 1969), was born into an Araki family in Ahar. In the 1990s, he was an active member of *Ansar-e Hezbollah* and became known through publications such as *Ya Lesarat*, *Shalamcheh*, *Jebheh*, and the monthly magazine *Sobhe Dokoheh*. A graduate of political science, he was a fierce critic of the Khatami and Rafsanjani administrations, expressing his opposition in harsh and

confrontational tones. His notable cinematic works include the *Ekhrajiha* trilogy, the series *Merajiha*, *Rasouyi*, and others. He has also authored several books, including *Ekhrajiha*, *Captivity and the Freedmen in Pictures*, *The Dictionary of Iranian Prisoners' Terminology along with Captivity Knowledge*, *A Bibliography of Captivity*, *Smile in Captivity*, and more.

Dowami, Esmaeil (1874–1949), son of Mirza Abolqasem and Shadi-Agha Bigum, was born in the village of Tad in Tafresh. After completing his primary education, he moved to Tehran for further studies and joined the National Consultative Assembly (*Dar al-Shura-ye Melli*). Later, he served as the personal secretary of the *Majles* and was granted the title *Bayan al-Sultan*. Mirza Esmaeil Khan was a philanthropist, leaving behind several endowments in Tafresh, including *Dar al-Aman Mosque*, which was built by master architect Gholamhossein Karimi-Zagharmi. The plaster inscription on the *mihrab* of the mosque's courtyard was inscribed by master Ali Manzouri, featuring poetry by Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Emami (the Friday prayer leader, known by his pen name *Fani*). This inscription is the only raised plaster inscription in Markazi Province and was restored in December 2017 by master Keyvan Shojaei-Manesh (Heidari, 2020: 93).

Dowami, Abdollah (1891–1980), son of Mirza Abolqasem and Shadi-Agha Bigum, was born in the village of Tad (Tafresh). After a few years of schooling in a traditional *maktabkhaneh*, he moved to Tehran at the age of eight and continued his studies at *Tarbiat School*. Initially learning *Ta'zieh* (passion plays) from his father, he later trained in traditional Persian music under masters such as Ali Khan Nayeb al-Saltaneh, Mirza Hossein-Qoli, Hossein Khan Kamancheh-Kesh, Darvish Khan, Mirza Abdollah Farahani, and Malek al-Zakereen. At the age of 23, he traveled to Tbilisi to record traditional Persian music on gramophone records. Master Dowami taught music at the *General Directorate of Artistic Activities* in Tehran, the *National Free Conservatory*, *Maktab-e Saba*, and his private residence. His most distinguished students include Mahmoud Karimi, Nasrollah Naseh-Pour, Dariush Talai, Mohammadreza Shajarian, Faramarz Payvar, Mohammadreza Lotfi, Parviz Meshkatian, and Dariush and Fakhera Saba. The *Vocal Radif* of Master Abdollah Dowami is considered one of the most authoritative radifs in Persian music, which was fully compiled and published by Faramarz Payvar (Heidari, 2020: 94).

Dinari Abi, Mohammad (12th century), son of Hossein, was a religious scholar from Saveh, excelling in literature, *fiqh*, *usul*, and the history of Aveh in the 12th

century. He authored the book *Montakhab*, which discusses the mourning of a father over the loss of his child (Fakharyan, 2017: 820).

Z

Zakari, Ali-Asghar (b. 1981), son of Mohammad-Hossein, completed his primary and middle school education in his hometown, the village of Andis (Saveh), and obtained his high school diploma from Shahid Naseri High School in Saveh. A poet, writer, and graduate of electrical engineering from Islamic Azad University of Saveh, he began composing poetry at the age of 15. His poetry book *Ghoroub* (*Sunset*) was published in 2002, and he has authored a total of four books, among which the religious-themed *Noh Sal Asheqi* (*Nine Years of Love*) has reached its third edition (Fakharyan, 2017: 368).

Zabihi, Morteza (1934–2007), son of Zabihollah and Sakineh, completed his education up to a high school diploma in Arak and later obtained a bachelor's degree in literature from the University of Tehran in 1959. As a writer, he authored numerous works in literature, social sciences, history, and fiction. His notable works include *Five Narratives of Historical Events in Arak*, *Popular Culture in the Poetry of Shahriar*, *Mythological Parallels Between Iran and Greece*, *Bare Thoughts*, and several others (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 157).

Zarre-Tafreshi, Abdolghani (fl. 1857), was a poet of the 13th century AH and one of the prominent figures of Tafresh. A student of Fathali Khan Saba, he excelled in composing *ghazals* and *qasidas*. One of his *qasidas* demonstrates his mastery of the classical Persian style. *Tazkira-ye Hadiqat al-Sho'ara* mentions him as "Mirza Abdolghani, originally from Tafresh, who served the Nayeb al-Saltaneh in Azerbaijan and was among the attendants of Seyyed Qa'em-Maqam's court" (Zolfaghari, 2002: 199).

Zakaei-Ashtiani, Siros (b. 1960), born into an Ashtiani family in Tehran, suffered from spinal disability from birth. A poet and an affiliate member of *Young Journalists*, he composes *she'r-e sepid* (free verse poetry) and is active in literary circles such as the *Arasbaran Cultural Center*, *Andisheh Cultural Center*, *Entezar Literary Society*, and *Poets of Bidel at Golestan Saadi*. His collected works are titled *Toofani Dar Gandomzar* (*A Storm in the Wheat Field*), and some of his poems have been published in periodicals such as *Javanan-e Emrooz*, *Ettela'at Newspaper*, *Mothers*, and others. Between 1999 and 2008, he received multiple certificates of appreciation from literary associations and cultural centers (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 434).

Zakaei-Ashtiani, Mostafa (b. 1945), son of Gholamreza, completed his primary education at Khaqani School in Ashtian, his first secondary cycle at Hekmat High School in Qom, and his second secondary cycle at Marvi High School in Tehran. He pursued higher education in industrial accounting and later in management. He studied painting under Master Davati and calligraphy at the Iranian Calligraphers Association. His poetic works span seven collections comprising over 10,000 verses, including *Divan-e Ghazaliat* (Collection of Ghazals), *Divan-e Robaiyat* (Collection of Quatrains), *Divan-e Masnaviat* (Collection of Masnavis), *She'r-e No* (Modern Poetry), *Sharifeh-o-Bolbol* (The Noble and the Nightingale), and *Saqi-Nameh* (The Cupbearer's Book). Among his other works are *Kish dar Ayeneha* (Kish in Mirrors), *Ashtian va Zaban-e Ashtiani* (Ashtian and the Ashtiani Dialect), *Shekarchi va Ketabchi* (The Hunter and the Bookseller), *Bolbolestan* (The Land of Nightingales), and dozens of other books (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1607).

Zakaei-Ashtiani, Mehdi (b. 1943), son of Mirza Hashem and Fatemeh, began his journalism career at the age of 15 at *Ettela'at-e Koodakan* (Children's Information) magazine and later continued at *Ettela'at-e Javanan* (Youth Information), spending most of his career at this institution. He earned a bachelor's degree in international relations from the University of Tehran and furthered his journalism studies in the United States. A distinguished writer and journalist residing in the U.S., he has been publishing *Javanan* magazine in Los Angeles for over four decades since the 1979 revolution and serves as the representative of Iranian expatriates in America, appointed by the mayor of Los Angeles (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 381).

Zakaei-Saveji, Morteza (b. 1967), son of Abbas, completed his primary and secondary education in Saveh and studied dentistry at Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Simultaneously, he studied religious sciences under Ayatollah Shariatmadar Saveji and engaged in research in this field, publishing articles in books and scientific journals. This writer and cultural activist also translated *Shahr-e Saveh* (*The City of Saveh*) by Vladimir Minorsky (Fakharyan, 2017: 368).

Zol-Anvari, Seyed Abdolali (b. 1955) completed his primary and secondary education in Shiraz and, in 1974, enrolled in the physics program at Arak University, where he also became involved in political and cultural activities. He remained in Arak, obtaining a Ph.D. in physics with a focus on condensed matter. He later joined the faculty at Arak University, where he still teaches. His administrative positions

include serving as president of the Arak branch of the University of Applied Science and Technology and dean of the Faculty of Science at Arak University. His publications include *The Theory and Technology of Semiconductor Device Fabrication*, *Parvaz az Tappeh-ha-ye Ovin* (*Flight from the Hills of Evin*), *Payambarane Karafarini* (*Entrepreneurial Prophets*), and several translated works. He has authored 34 scientific articles published in internationally indexed journals (ISI) and 53 papers presented at national and international conferences.

Zolfaghari, Mohsen (b. 1963), son of Jafar and Kokab, attended Kafi Elementary School in Tafresh for three years, completed fourth and fifth grade at Amir Kabir School in Arak, and later returned with his family to Tafresh, continuing his education at Sa'di Middle School and graduating from Shahid Motahari High School. He later earned a bachelor's degree from Tehran Teacher Training Center, followed by a master's and Ph.D. from Tarbiat Modares University in Tehran. His books include *Az Zohreh ta Bamdad-e Khomeer* (*From Venus to the Dawn of Khomeer*), *Az Tabarsi ta Hesabi* (*From Tabarsi to Hesabi*), *Naqd-e Adabi* (*Literary Criticism: An Analysis of Literary Criticism Trends in Iran*), *Farhang-e Musiqi-ye She'r* (*The Lexicon of Music in Poetry*), *Osoul va Sheyvah-ha-ye Naqd-e Adabi* (*Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism*), and *Taqabol-ha-ye Doganeh dar Nahzat-e Ashura* (*Binary Oppositions in the Ashura Movement*). He has written dozens of academic and literary articles and has been recognized multiple times as an outstanding researcher at the provincial and national levels.

Zolghadr, Mohammad-Ebrahim (b. 1949), son of Ali-Akbar and Mrs. Zolghadr, was born in Gharghabad (Saveh). He completed his education at Soraya Elementary School and Eqbal School and graduated from Jami High School. He later earned a bachelor's degree in forestry and joined the Ministry of Agriculture, rising to the position of office manager. A music enthusiast, he began learning Persian classical music from his father in 1963 and later studied under Mansour Sarmi. In 1967, he participated in the National Television Singing Competition alongside 2,000 contestants and was selected among the top 30. He then attended a two-year course taught by renowned masters such as Morteza Hannaneh, Nasrollah Zarrinpanjeh, Esmaeil Mehrtash, Mahmoud Karimi, and Hossein Ghavami. His professional music career officially began in 1988 when he performed *Raz-e Hayat* (*The Secret of Life*) with the grand orchestra of IRIB. He continued working at the Center for the Preservation and Promotion of Traditional Persian Music under the leadership of Reza Shafieian and Siamak Nasr until 1994. In addition to giving concerts both in Iran and abroad, he currently teaches Persian classical singing.

Zoghi, Abolfazl (b. 1919), son of Ali, began working as a teacher in 1940 after completing his military service. His career includes serving as a school principal, cultural representative of Saveh's central district, an evaluator for the *Sepah-e Danesh* (Army of Knowledge), and deputy director of the Saveh Department of Education. A poet who wrote under the pseudonym *Zoghi*, he composed excellent *ghazals* and also studied at the Teachers' College and Darolfonoon (Hazrati, 2003: 370).

Zarei, Mahsan (1989), daughter of Mansour and Ms. Zahra, completed her primary education at Shahed Elementary School and her secondary education at Sama Guidance School. She obtained her high school diploma from Shahed High School in Arak. She later earned a Ph.D. in Architecture from the Science and Research Branch. She is a member of the Young Researchers Club, the House of Literati, and the International Society of Scholars (ISI). Some of the honors of this writer, translator, and university lecturer include these memberships. Among her works are *History of Architecture, Diagram and Micro-spaces of Hospitals, The Impact of Educational Space on the Learning of Urban School Children*, and others.

Zartosht, Abdossamad (14th century), son of Hossein-Ali, known as Charvadar (Chaharpadar) Makari, was a prominent figure and one of the renowned merchants of early last century in Arak (Mohtat, 1993: 60).

Zargari, Amir (1980), son of Gholam-Ali, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown, Khomein, and earned his high school diploma from Mostafa Khomeini High School in this city. Some of the achievements of this cycling champion include: a gold medal in the World Championships of the Taiwan International Tour, Briska of Italy; a silver medal in the International Tour of Turkey, Briska of Italy, and Poisson of South Korea; and a bronze medal in the Asian Junior Cycling Championships, the Caspian International Tour, and the Thailand Championships (Samiei, 2003: 552).

Zarandi, Abolkhair (d. 1356), son of Ahmad bin Yousef, known as Abolkhair of Zarandieh, was a translator and skilled in religious obligations, teaching in Medina. This religious scholar resided in Kazeroon (Shiraz) for a period and, after the passing of his uncle, moved to Shiraz, where he passed away (Fakhrian, 2017: 23).

Zarandi, Abolreza (century unknown), son of Soleiman, a native of Zarandieh, was a religious scholar and one of the prominent narrators of hadith (Fakhrian, 2017: 23).

Zarandi, Hafez Mohammad (1293–1349), known as Shams al-Din, son of Yousef bin Hassan, a native of Zarandieh, was a hadith scholar, jurist, and religious scholar engaged in teaching and judicial affairs. This religious scholar authored several books, including *Baghiyat al-Murtah ila Talab al-Arbah, Mouloud al-Nabi, Dorar al-Mosmatain fi Fazael al-Mostafa wal-Mortaza wal-Batool wal-Sebtain,* as well as *Maarij al-Wosool ila Ma'rifat Aal al-Rasool* (Fakhrian, 2017: 556).

Zarandi, Seyyed Alaa al-Din (19th century), a native of Zarandieh, pursued his studies at the Qom Seminary and continued his religious services in Tehran.

Zarandi, Abdolrahman (1343–1371), known as Zain al-Din Abolfaraj, son of Ali bin Yousef bin Hassan bin Mahmoud Madani Zarandi Hanafi, was a disciple of Salah al-Din Alai. A religious scholar proficient in Islamic jurisprudence and other sciences, he held the position of Hanafi judge in Medina with great competence for about 33 years (Fakhrian, 2017: 52).

Zarandi, Ali (1290–1348), son of Hassan, was a student of Esmaeil Teflisi, Jamal Matari, Al-Wadi Ashi, and Ibn Shahid al-Jaysh, and followed the Shafi'i school of jurisprudence. Among the works of this 14th-century hadith scholar is *Monazara al-Haramein wa Monazala al-Mohallain.* He served as the first Hanafi judge in Medina and was engaged in both judiciary and teaching (Fakhrian, 2017: 681).

Zarandi, Emad al-Din (lived in 1443), was a minister of Jahanshah and a benevolent statesman who constructed a mosque and a mausoleum in Tabriz, which became a well-regarded location frequently visited by people (Fakhrian, 2017: 688).

Zarandi, Mohammad (d. 1382), son of Ali bin Yousef bin Hassan bin Mohammad bin Mahmoud bin Abdollah Zarandi Hanafi, known as Abolfath, was a religious scholar, a humble and virtuous man who succeeded his father as the judge of Medina (Fakhrian, 2017: 50).

Zarandi, Mohammad (d. 1398), son of Abdolatif bin Mohammad Zarandi Madani Hanafi, known as Jamal al-Din, was a scholar of jurisprudence and hadith and the author of *Me'raj al-Wosool fi Ma'rifat Aal al-Rasool* (Fakhrian, 2017: 239).

Zarandi, Mohammad (century unknown), son of Abbas, known as Abu Abdollah, was a religious scholar and a distinguished master of morphology and syntax. He was a student of Abolhassan Ahmad bin Ali bin Talha Obqi (Fakhrian, 2017: 48).

Zarandi, Mohammad Baqer (d. 1814), son of Hassan, was a religious scholar and an esteemed intellectual of Zarandieh. He was a disciple of the renowned scholar Mirza Abolqasem Qomi (author of *Qava'ed*) and also taught at the Feyziyeh Seminary (Fakhrian, 2017: 822).

Zarandi, Mir Mohammad (1927), was born in the village of Zavieh (Zarandieh) and was a student of Ayatollah Boroujerdi and Kamarai. He was engaged in teaching advanced texts of jurisprudence and principles, as well as various scientific discussions.

Zarandi Madani, Abdollah (1320–1345), son of Ahmad bin Yousef, known as Jalal al-Din, pursued his education in Mecca, Medina, and the Levant, mastering several disciplines, some of which he studied independently without an instructor (Fakhrian, 2017: 238).

Zarniakhi, Arash (1981), son of Mohammadreza and Nahid, completed his education at Ayatollah Ghaffari School and Imam Ali High School in Arak and earned a bachelor's degree in theater from the Islamic Azad University of Arak. He later received a master's degree in theater with a focus on dramatic literature from the Faculty of Art and Architecture in Tehran. His academic background includes teaching at the universities of Culture and Art, Handicrafts, and Mehr Arak, serving as the director of the Aban Arak Theater Academy, editor-in-chief of the *Razaan* Theater Journal, and editor of the booklets for the 24th and 25th Markazi Province Festivals. His written works include *An Analysis of Marxist Elements in Selected Plays of Gholam-Hossein Saedi* and the play *Nakhl-e Talaei* (Golden Palm), along with numerous articles such as *The Absence of Women in the Rituals of Kuseh-Gardi, The Genealogy of Cross-Dressing in Iranian Theater, Anjadan's Ismaili Uprising Studies,* and *The Evolution of Iranian Theatrical Movements with a Mythological Approach to the Rock Carvings of Timreh and the Pottery of Cheshmeh Ali.* He has also delivered lectures on these subjects at cultural forums.

Zarniakhi, Saeed (1957–2024), son of Mohammad Baqer, obtained a diploma in music in 1976 and later a bachelor's degree in violin performance from the National Music Academy. He played in the Grand Orchestra of the National Radio and Television from 1977 and authored books such as *Bigharar, Havaye Yar, 130 Local Songs for Violin, Music Theory in Simple Language,* and *Easy Violin Concertos.*

Zakaria, Sahar (1973), daughter of Akbar and Farideh, is an Iranian actress who entered the world of acting with the television

series *Dar Panah-e To* (*In Your Shelter*) and later proved her talent in various plays and tele-theaters. She was a regular cast member of the television series *Pavarchin, Ghahve-ye Talkh,* and *Ghatâr-e Abadi.* In recent years, however, she has been more active as a political activist and protester. Sahar was born to a Gilani mother, while her father, an electrical engineer from Arak with roots in Anjadan, registered her birth certificate in Arak due to his deep connection to his hometown.

Zolfigol, Mohammad Ali (1966), son of Abbas, was born in the village of Salehabad in Ashtian. After earning his high school diploma, he obtained an associate degree in primary education in 1986 from Shahid Madani Teacher Training Center in Qom. He then pursued a bachelor's degree in chemistry education from Arak University, followed by a master's degree in organic chemistry in 1993. In 1997, he earned his doctorate in the same field from Shiraz University. He was recognized as the top researcher in Hamedan Province in 2000 and later became the founder and first head of the National Elite Foundation. He also served as the president of Bu-Ali Sina University in Hamedan and was appointed as the Minister of Science in President Raisi's administration (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 381).

Zaman Ahmadi, Mohammad Reza (1957), son of Mostafa and Fatemeh, was born in Kashan and has resided in Arak since 1991. He holds a bachelor's degree in law from the University of Tehran, a master's degree in Persian literature from Islamic Azad University, Tehran, and a doctorate in Persian language and literature from the Science and Research branch of the same university. His professional experience includes serving as the head of the Persian Language and Literature Department, dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and editor-in-chief of the *Persian Literature* journal of the Islamic Azad University of Arak, as well as the research journal *Andisheh-ye Adabi* (*Literary Thoughts*). As an author, in addition to numerous domestic and international articles, he has written the book *Fundamentals of Mysticism and Sufism.*

Zamani, Shahram (1976), son of Ali-Asghar and Vajiheh, spent his childhood and elementary school years in the village of Dodehak (Delijan) and attended middle school in Mahallat and Delijan. He trained as a teacher at Ashtian Teachers' College and later earned a master's degree in Persian language and literature from Kashan University. Over a period of 32 years, he taught in Delijan. He is active in children's poetry and has published works including *Clean Children,*

Clean City, *In the Fields and Green Meadows, We Are All Guests*, *125, A Treasure Chest*, and *Nature's Companion*. He also has a book titled *Allusions in the Divan of Amir Khusrau Dehlavi* in the process of publication.

Zamani, Fatemeh (1981), completed her primary education at Somayeh and Tariq al-Islam schools and obtained a high school diploma in mathematics from Al-Zahra High School in Delijan. In 1999, she entered Amirkabir University of Technology and continued her studies up to a PhD in textile technology, later earning a postdoctoral degree in nanofiber structures from the same university. Dr. Zamani, who was a top student and a national physics Olympiad winner, was also recognized as an outstanding student in her master's and PhD studies and was acknowledged as an inventor by the National Elites Foundation. Some of her inventions include *Conversational Genetics for Creating New Carpet Map Designs* and *The Design and Production of a Three-Dimensional Nanofiber Scaffold with a Core-Shell Structure for Spinal Cord Repair*. She has also authored several books in English.

Zamani, Firoozeh (1984), daughter of Mohammad Ali, was born into a Shazand-based family in Qazvin. She completed her education up to a high school diploma in experimental sciences and entered the world of calligraphy in Qazvin, a city known for its great calligraphy masters. In 2008, she obtained an advanced certification from the Qazvin Calligraphers Association. She later returned to Arak, where she studied under Master Mahmoud Pourhadi and received an "Excellent" certificate in Nasta'liq script in 2011. Under the guidance of Masters Mahmoud Pourhadi and Hossein Afkhami, she later completed the "Superior" level.

Zamani, Mohammad (19th century), was a calligrapher from Khondab who transcribed the entire Quran by hand in a sixty-part manuscript.

Zamani-Ashtiani, Mohammad Ebrahim (1913), son of Mirza Khan, began writing in high school and was highly prolific during his 40-year literary career. Some of his works include *Booklets, Delshad Khatun and The Fearsome Beauty, The Love of Khosrow Parviz* and serialized stories such as *Towards Rome, The Sun of Ctesiphon, The Treasure of Alp Arslan, The Secrets of Shapur's Crypt, The Secrets of the Weeping Mountain, and The Secrets of the Lake* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 487).

Zamani-Farahani, Homeira (1960), daughter of Amir Hossein and Pourandokht, is originally from Arak. Due to her father's job, she completed her elementary education in Tehran, Chehel Dokhtar, Gorgan, and Shiraz, followed by middle school in Shahroud. She

graduated high school from Marjan 2 Non-Profit School in Tehran and pursued higher education, earning bachelor's, master's, and PhD degrees as well as additional specialized training in Iran, Europe, and Malaysia. She is an expert, researcher, consultant, and lecturer in the fields of domestic and international tourism. A descendant of Haj Hassan Aqa Malek al-Tojar and the first PhD holder in tourism management in Iran, she is proficient in English and French. In addition to holding executive positions and conducting several national research projects, she has published over 50 articles in specialized domestic tourism journals and several academic papers in international books and journals. She is the first Iranian woman whose research on Iranian and religious tourism has been published in prestigious international academic tourism journals and books. To date, she has authored five specialized books on tourism.

Zamani-Nia, Mostafa (1957), was born in Tehran to a family from the village of Majdabad Kohneh (Farahan). His father was Esmaeil, and his mother was Mahin. He is a meticulous and profound writer, translator, and researcher with works including *The Green Finger* (co-authored with Shahriar Bahrani), *Time* (co-authored with Shahriar Bahrani), *The Plateau of Lanterns, Beyond the Clouds, Time Writes to the Moon, Tell the Moon to Come, The Futile Duty of Death, The Spring Plateau, Which Land Is Happier? One Night the Moon Will Come*, *The Mourning of Esmaeil*, and the highly valuable book *The Ancient Land of Farahan*.

Zand, Eskandar (1967), from Arak, began his work in the plant physiology department at the Seed and Plant Improvement Institute in 1996 and later served as the deputy director of the Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection. In 1998, he was the first to introduce the issue of weed resistance to herbicides in Iran, studying the phenomenon in-depth and proposing scientific management strategies. He is also a faculty member, the national focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity and all related protocols, the secretary of the National Knowledge-Based Agriculture and Food Document Commission, and an advisor to Iran's Minister of Agriculture. Previously, he served as the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the president of the Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension Organization for five years. In addition to his executive roles, he is a well-known figure in weed science in Iran, having authored over 50 books and supervised more than 150 master's and PhD theses. In 2018, at the 15th National Congress of Agronomy and Plant Breeding Sciences, he was recognized as an influential figure in these fields.

Zendehdel-Saouji, Amir (1571 AD), a noble poet free from worldly desires, originally from Saveh, who traveled extensively in the manner of the wandering ascetics (Fakhariyan, 2017: 136).

Zohraee-Monfared, Parvin (1938 AD), from the village of Ahmadabad (Saveh), was an employee of the Bank of Commerce (Imperial Bank). She entered the world of art with the help of Homayoun Khorram and a relative. She is one of the best Iranian vocalists, having recorded more than 300 songs and pieces in the 1950s and 1960s, with a brilliant repertoire of the finest music and songs. She also made notable performances in the "Golha" radio program, including "Yek Shaakhe Gol" and "Golhaye Rangarang", and throughout her artistic career, she worked consistently with composers such as Homayoun Khorram, Hossein Samadi, Morteza Hannaneh, Reza Narvand, Morteza Mahjoubi, Javad Lashkari, and Anoushiravan Rohani. Songwriters like Parviz Vakili, Karim Fakour, Moeini Kermanshahi, Parviz Khatibi, Dr. Hedayatollah Niresina, Abdollah Alfat, Touraj Negahban, Mehdi Sohaili, and Bahador Yeganeh wrote lyrics for her.

Ziyari, Ali (1945 AD), son of Ghorbanali and Lady Amehjan, was born in Varsek, Savadkuh. He completed his elementary education in Pol-Sefid and graduated from Shah Abbas Kabeer High School in Tehran. He entered the Higher Teacher Training College, where he received his degree in history after writing a thesis on the culture and customs of the Savadkuh region. He then collaborated with various publications and began teaching. This expert in Hafez studies taught for several years in Boroujerd and Khomain, and from 1981, due to certain reasons, he stopped teaching and married an Araki woman, settling in the city. After some time, he worked in the private sector. Driven by a passion for thought and culture, he began a cultural career in 2005, opening a bookstore named "Toloo" on Abbasabad Street in Arak, which became a meeting place for intellectuals and book lovers.

Zinoddin, Seyed Enayatollah (1897-1980 AD), son of Seyed Seyfollah, initially studied under his father, then came to Arak where he studied under Hajj Mulla Abdulhamid Anjodani and Hajj Sheikh Abbas Idris-Abadi. In 1962, he traveled to Qom to study under Ayatollah Haeri, and later in Arak, he benefited from the teachings of Ayatollah Sultan and Ayatollah Abolhassan Mojtahedi. He continued to lead prayers and promote religion at the Kalleh-ehya Mosque (Al-Mahdi) until his death (Mohtat, 1993: 61).

Zineli, Fatemeh (1986 AD), daughter of Abolqasem and Lady Marzieh, completed her elementary and secondary education in Qods School in Arak and Rah-e-Fatemeh High School in Tehran. She then earned her Master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Azad University of Arak. She wrote a thesis entitled "The Image of Qavam al-Maqam in Persian Culture and Literature" and has published two books on literary prose, titled "Avaye Sokoot" and "Royaye Khis," with her third book in the process of being published. Additionally, she designs the specialized weekly employment table for "Ayneh Eshtighal" journal.

Zarghami, Niayesh (2002 CE), daughter of Yadollah and Banoo Mehri, attended school in Khomein until the age of 18 and, in 2021, studied Environmental Health Engineering at Saveh University. She has published a novel titled "Another Layla," which is a literary and poetic work, and currently, alongside her studies, she is engaged in art and painting.

Zavabeti, Seyyed Ibrahim (12th century CE), son of Seyyed Baqer, from Arak, lived in the 12th century and was one of the great jurists and prominent scholars of the religious seminary of Karbala and Najaf. Some of his works include the books *Zavabet Fi-Osul Mabsut*, *Al-Isharat Mukhtasar Fi-Al-Osul*, and *Al-Dala'il Fi-Al-Fiqh* (Sadeghi, 1993: 137).

Zavabeti, Seyyed Mohammad Ali (1886–1970 CE), son of Seyyed Mirza Ali Akbar, from Arak, a descendant of Seyyed Ibrahim, studied at the Faculty of Rational and Transmitted Sciences and was a well-known religious scholar and preacher in the city (Sadeghi, 1993: 137).

Zavabeti, Seyyed Mehdi (1948–1988 CE), son of Seyyed Kazem, born in Arak, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown and obtained a PhD in Psychotherapy from the University of Tehran. This academic author has published works that are taught as textbooks in several universities.

Ziya' al-Din-Savji, Noorollah (deceased 1520 CE), son of Darvish Mohammad bin Khwaja Shikarollah Vazir and nephew of Qazi Masi' al-Din, served as a judge in Herat during the reign of Amir Khan, holding his position with integrity and righteousness for many years. He possessed all virtues and wrote beautiful poems that have lasted through time. This 9th-century poet, known by the pen name "Unsi," studied under Mawlana Jalal and left behind a Diwan of Ghazals. He also served as the judge of all the land of Iraq (Ajm) for a time (Fakharyan, 2017: 139).

Zarifi-Savji, Mohammad-Beg (1576 CE), one of the famous poets of the 10th century in Saveh, whose name some biographers have written as Mohammad-Beg or Mahmoud-Beg. This poet's pen name was "Zarifi" or "Tariqi," and he lived during the reign of Shah Tahmasp Safavi. He served for 16 years as a companion to Akbar Shah in India (Fakhariyan, 2017: 645).

Zahiri, Fatemeh (1983 CE), daughter of Karim and Banu Maryam, completed her primary education at 15 Khordad School, secondary education at Masoomiyeh School, and high school at Fatemiyeh High School in Arak. She then studied Persian language and literature at Arak University. Currently, she is the literary supervisor at the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults. Her stories have been published in anthologies such as *"Enshaye Aqel"*, *"Bagh-e Koodaki"*, *"Panjereh-ha-ye Roobeh-Mah"*, *"Loh-e Eshq"*, and *"Shahrvand Aftabi"*. She has also written several independent books, including *"Avaz-e Dorna-ha"*, *"Biya Mano Bokhor"*, *"Bombi"*, *"Zir-e Qolam Nemizanam"*, and *"Bebinid Chi Keshidam"*.

R

Rad, Ahmad (1894-1984 CE), son of Mirza Basir-ud-Divan, completed his elementary education in Ashteyan, and then moved with his family to Tehran, where he continued his studies at the Seminary School of Bagh-e-Negaristan and the Alliance Française. He later became a teacher in schools in Tehran and Rasht. In September 1928, he was appointed as the deputy of education in Khorasan and later became a Ministry Inspector. This translator, scholar, and educator, known as Basir-ud-Divan, is one of the most obscure figures in Persian literature. Due to the inaccessibility and rarity of his works, he is not as widely recognized in the cultural and literary circles as he deserves to be, and it is difficult to find more than two or three articles or biographies about his life and works (Abdoli-Ashteyani, 2020: 500).

Rad, Ali-Akbar (1912 CE - present), known as Baser-al-Saltaneh, son of Mirza Hossein Qavam-Daftari-Ashteyani, became one of the administrators of Mohammad Ali Shah after his reign. Initially a constitutionalism opponent, he joined the pro-constitutional camp after the king's abdication. In 1912, he became the administrator of the financial office in Borujerd and was later appointed head of the financial office of Sistan. He was also a musician and studied the tar under the famous musician Hossein-Qoli Farahani (Sadeghi, 1993: 37).

Radfar, Abolghasem (1950 CE), son of Mohammad, completed his elementary education in Tafresh and graduated from Hakim Nezami High School. He later earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad and the University of Tehran in 1968, 1974, and 1983 respectively. He then joined the Ministry of Culture and Art. His scholarly contributions include collaborating on the Lexicon of Persian and Arabic Literature, leading and completing the "Adab Law" Lexicon project (Arabic-Persian), directing the project on Orientalists' lexicons, teaching at Osmaniye University in Hyderabad, and heading the Human Sciences Research Institute, alongside publishing dozens of scientific articles in domestic and international journals. Dr. Radfar has also authored over 14 books, including "Storytelling and Drama Lexicon," "Rhetorical and Literary Lexicon," "Hafez Scholars and Hafez Studies," "Bibliography of Nezami Ganjavi," and others (Zolfaghari, 2002: 38).

Radfar, Morteza (1937-2016 CE), son of Shokrallah and Banoo Manavar, was born in Naragh (Delijan) and received his early education at Naraghi Primary School. He earned his diploma from Behbahani High School and continued his education at the Teacher Training College in Tehran. In 1957, he joined the Ministry of Education and concurrently served as the mayor of Naragh for eight years starting in 1967. His service made a significant impact, and Naragh began to take on a more urbanized character. On August 19, 1974, a meteorite fell at Masoomi High School, and due to the efforts of this culture-loving mayor, it is now preserved in the city's museum and visited by tourists who choose Naragh—Iran's second historical city—as a travel destination. This act contributed to both the revival and promotion of Naragh as the second historical city of Iran and the astute use of the meteorite, which could have otherwise been overlooked, transformed him into an entrepreneurial, patriotic figure.

Radser, Esmail (1941 CE), born in Arak, is a retired employee of the Arak Deed Registration Department and a philanthropist of Arak University. In 2007, he purchased a building on Ohedi Alley and donated it to the university. This building now serves as the office of Dr. Jamalian, a member of parliament, where it welcomes visitors. He also participated in the construction of the new student affairs, cultural, and sports building of Arak University.

Rastin, Mohammad (1901-1990 CE), son of Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Mojtahedi, received his early education from his father and other scholars at the Arak seminary. He then studied under Sheikh Abdullah Haeri Mazandarani (Rahmatali-Shah) and, during the time of Noor-Ali Shah (leader of the Sufi order), embarked on the path of mysticism. He established a Hosseiniyah (a religious gathering place) for the followers of the Gonabadi Sufi order in his own house. This religious scholar, known by the title Darvish Ronaqali, became a prominent figure in the Naqshbandi order, having many disciples across Iran (Mohtat, 1993: 59).

Rasekh, Hamid (1970 CE), a poet, writer, calligrapher, graphic designer, musician, and professional photographer from Zarand (Chiraghi, 2016: 372).

Rabiei, Afsaneh (1971 CE), daughter of Mohammad and Banoo Iran, completed her primary and middle school education in Arak and graduated from Iran-Dokht High School. She was then accepted into the Metallurgical Engineering program at Sharif University of Technology. She is currently a professor at the University of North Carolina, where she conducts research and teaches. This prominent researcher

and scientist invented a type of metal foam lighter than aluminum, which can be made entirely from steel or a combination of steel and aluminum. It is used as a replacement for harder metals like titanium, which are often rejected in surgeries when used as bone replacement due to their rigidity.

Rabiei, Reza (1952 CE), son of Gholamreza and Banoo Safieh, completed his primary education at the Mohtabad village school and graduated from Mohammad Reza Shah High School (Arak). This ney and flute player, who had a strong passion for ney playing from childhood, initially practiced with a plastic flute. Later, he crafted a metal ney and participated in the 1971 artistic competition for schools, winning first place for three consecutive years. He then attended the Ramsar training camp and participated in the first educational course under the guidance of Master Nasimi. Master Rabiei formed a music group in Arak high schools, and from 1971 to 1976, he was responsible for all official programs of governmental institutions and educational centers. He was the first ney player in Arak to learn the instrument scientifically. In 1983, at the suggestion of Mr. Mohammad Chavoshi, he began teaching music, marking the first music courses after the revolution. In 1984, he, along with Khushhalan, Khushavaz, Mehdi Safari, and Mohammadi, performed music at Arak University.

Rabiei, Saeed (1985 CE), son of Reza, after completing his primary education and obtaining a diploma in Mathematics and Physics, received his degree in Computer Engineering from Payam-e-Noor University of Arak in 2009. Interested in calligraphy, he made significant progress in this art and won several awards in student competitions. In 2000, he was selected for a competition organized by the Calligraphers' Association of Arak on the theme of Imam Ali. In addition to calligraphy, he is also passionate about music and poetry, often writing in the forms of quatrains, couplets, and ghazals (Pirhadi, 2013: 101).

Rabiei, Fereidoun (1970 CE), son of Gholamreza, born in Arak, after receiving his diploma, continued his education and earned a Master's degree in Physical Education and Sports Science from Tehran and Khorasgan Azad Universities. At the same time, he took up the art of calligraphy. Master Rafiei's works have been displayed in several exhibitions, earning praise and admiration from audiences and experts. Some of his activities and honors include: participating in the World of Islam exhibition, participating in the Imam Exhibition and receiving an honorary diploma, being selected for the Quranic exhibition, holding a solo exhibition in Arak in 2004, and holding a solo exhibition at the Reza Abbasi Museum in 2005.

Rabiei-Motamem, Zohreh (1957-2024 CE), from Arak, known as Zohreh Hamidi, married at the age of 16 and worked as a kindergarten director for two years. Encouraged by her fellow townswoman, Monijeh Hejmatdoost, she entered the acting profession and officially began her career in 1992 with the film "Delavaran Koocha-ye Delgosha," directed by Hassan Hedayat. This cinema actress has appeared in many films, including *Daughter of Yesterday*, *Resurrection*, *Divodalbar*, *Entry of Men Forbidden*, and many others.

Ratak-Sawji (century unknown), a wrestler and champion who traveled to many cities around the world, fought with renowned wrestlers, and remained undefeated throughout his career (Fakharyan, 2017: 373).

Rajaei, Farhangeh (1952 CE), born in the village of Khoshabijan (Khandab), completed his early education in his hometown and spent several months in the village of Eskan before moving to Arak. He studied at Tolu'i Primary School and Pahlavi High School, obtaining his diploma in 1970. He then pursued a Bachelor's degree in Law and Political Science at the University of Tehran and later completed his Master's and Doctoral degrees in the United States. For a decade, he researched and taught in Iran before joining the faculty of Carleton University. He also taught at Shahid Beheshti, Imam Sadiq, and Tarbiat Modares Universities in Iran, as well as at the University of Virginia and Ohio State University in the United States, Humboldt University in Germany, and Oxford University in the UK. He benefited from the teachings of great masters such as Hamid Enayat and Kent W. Thompson, and Ines Clade in the U.S. Iranian book readers are familiar with his works, including books, translations, articles, and interviews, and they know that his main concern was studying the human condition and the concept of human action (Valashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 160).

Rajabi, Fatemeh (2001 CE), daughter of Abdulreza and Banoo Maryam, was encouraged by her parents to pursue literature. In her first year of secondary school, she developed an interest in modern poetry through the encouragement of Mrs. Sarikhani (the essay teacher). She then, along with her close friend Ms. Adeleh Rahimi, decided to combine their artistic spirit and began writing together under the pen name "Gharibeh Ashena." Their first joint writing work, *Be Rang-e Shab*, was published as their debut.

Rajaei, Fazlollah (13th century CE), son of Hossein, and maternal uncle of Imam Khomeini, traveled to Arak and then to Tehran to seek justice for the murder of Imam's father. He, proficient in mathematics and Arabic, ran a school in Khomayn, and his students included Imam Khomeini, the Mohammadis, the sons of Salar-e-Mohhtesham, and Mohammad-Sadegh Seramdi. He was also one of the founders of modern education in Khomayn (Samiei, 2003: 515).

Rajabi-Torkhorani, Mohammad (1952-1993), son of Vali, completed his elementary education in Tafresh and received a master's degree in Mathematics from the University of Tehran in 1977. He began teaching as an instructor at the same university. With the start of the doctoral program in mathematics in the country in 1988, he was admitted to the University of Tehran and, while providing educational services, graduated in 1993 as the first mathematics Ph.D. with distinction from this university. His works include familiarity with modern mathematics, algebra and analysis, limits and continuity, and the translation of the book on Linear Algebra (Heydari, 2020: 95).

Rajabi, Mehdi (1980), son of Davood and Mrs. Nasrin, from Khomain, a graduate of cinema from the School of Radio and Television and a master's degree in Dramatic Literature from Tarbiat Modares University. He entered the world of children and teenagers, and some of his written works in this field include: "The Crazy Puzzle of Blue Head," "Yontara is Lost," "Don't Cry Like Spring Clouds," "Memories of the Fat Shepherd," and two novels "Lulu Cries at Night" and "Canned Giant," "Forgotten This Winter," "The Crazy Puzzle of Blue Head," "Memories of the Fat Shepherd," the five-volume collection "Strange Tales for Strange Children," and more.

Rajabi-Torkhorani, Mohsen (1985), whose two books "Prime Ministers of Iran" and "Historical Figures of Tafresh" are writings by this author from Tafresh.

Rajabi-Faroutan, Saeed (1960), son of Akbar and Mrs. Zahra, completed his education at Azarhosh Primary School and Nader Shah Middle School in Arak, and received his diploma from Samsami High School. He initially studied speech therapy at the Rehabilitation University but later left the field and entered cinema independently, under the guidance of prominent instructors. He studied Persian Language and Literature at Azad University of Arak and later earned a master's degree in Media Management from Payame Noor University. His last administrative positions included founding the home video network and serving as the deputy for evaluation and supervision at the Cinema Organization. His written works include

"Modern Cinematic Technologies," "Released from the Circle of Strategy," "On the Path of National Cinema," "I Read You with My Hands," the screenwriting collection of the Ministry of Culture's Cinema Affairs, and "The History of the Press in Markazi Province."

Rahmani, Hamed (1986), born in Saveh, entered the field of music in 2001, learning various guitar styles under the supervision of masters such as Ehsan Sadeghi, Iman Hariri, Arash Rahnamoon, Mehdi Mohagheghi, Esmail Esfandiari, Soheil Beyani-Mohr, and Mahmoud Rahmani. Simultaneously with studying mechanical engineering, he had significant collaborations with music groups such as Payiz, Master Saba, Art-Man, and the Ershad Symphony Orchestra. He began teaching music in 2006 and collaborated with music schools such as Avaye Mehr, Safir Honar, Chorgan, Reham, Delangizan, Beethoven, Kanoon Parvaresh Fekri, and more in the cities of Saveh, Tehran, and Parand. His other activities include authoring five books on music, conducting five recitals and masterclasses for students, and holding numerous official performances.

Rahmattali, Yadollah (1950), son of Valiollah and Mrs. Fatemeh, completed his education at Azarhosh Primary School and Majidi High School, receiving his diploma from Samsami High School. He obtained an associate degree in journalism and retired from the Ettela'at newspaper, being one of the oldest journalists in Arak. His collaborations with the "Nameh Arak" publication, under the management of the late Seyed Baqer Mousavi, and with the late Abolhassan Jalai are among his honors. Other aspects of this social activist's career include working as a journalist in culture and arts, including theater (actor, playwright, and director). In sports, he was the national weightlifting champion in the educational sector between 1970 and 1972, a national weightlifting referee, and currently works as a writer and journalist for Kayhan newspaper, as well as a journalist and head of the IBNA news agency (in the field of books) and head of the Hana News website.

Rahmati, Ali (1990), son of Reza, from the village of Manjagan Kharkan (Zarandieh), showed an extraordinary talent for writing poetry from childhood and would sing with a beautiful voice in the picturesque mountains of his village. He completed his primary education in his hometown and secondary education in neighboring villages before moving to Saveh. He was accepted into the Persian Language and Literature program, and at the same time, studied Arabic Literature, Jurisprudence, Principles, and Religious and Philosophical Fundamentals at the

seminary. His first poetry collection was titled "Cries of the Village" due to his love for his hometown.

Rahmati, Majid (1977), born in Kahrroud (Arak), is a talented television and cinema actor who started his career on television in 2010. This actor has played roles in series such as "Aghigh," "Shisheh Divar," "Operation 125," "Relatively Bad Boys," and "Kartonkhab," and has written the book "Qahr o Ashteh" in his role as a writer.

Rahmati, Yasmin (1987-2024), daughter of Dariush and Mrs. Soheila, completed her primary education at Matin School in Arak and received her diploma from Pajoohesh High School. This expert in Iranian musical instruments graduated from the University of Tehran and began learning the santur under masters Nasser Shahpasand, Saeed Sabat, and Nezhat Amiri. She studied the Mirza Abdollah Radif and the traditional santur style (Habib Samaei) under the guidance of Master Majid Kiani, as well as the Radif at Mirza Abdollah's school with Master Mohammadreza Lotfi. Some of her works include composing and leading the music group at the Kanoon Parvaresh Fekri Koodakan va Nojavanan, performing in cultural ceremonies at Aayeneh Cultural Center in Arak in tribute to Master Nasser Shahpasand, composing and performing concerts with the Avaye Kohan group, performing experimental concerts at Tehran University, and composing and recording the album "Nahan," sung by Hossein Alishapour in memory of Master Mohammadreza Lotfi.

Rahmati-Kahrroudi, Farhad (1963), son of Ali and Mrs. Parivash, completed his education at Iqbal-Ashtiani Primary School and Nader Shah Middle School in Arak, then graduated with a diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi High School. A passionate artist, he embarked on his career and has been professionally active in the field of children's and adolescent theater since 1981. He has performed nearly 60 public plays and participated in various festivals. He has received the high-level artistic degree in directing from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and is recognized as a veteran of children's and adolescent theater. He also holds a teaching certificate in acting from drama schools and is the head of the Payam Art Group, as well as the founder and manager of the first specialized children and adolescent acting school, Payam, which was registered in 2017.

Rahimi, Paeiz (1974), daughter of Ja'far and Mrs. Tahereh, completed her education at Esmat Primary School and Tareq al-Islam Middle School, then received her diploma from Al-Zahra High School in Delijan. This poet and literature expert pursued a

master's degree in Persian language and literature at Arak University. She has published poetry collections titled "Unconsidered Storm," "The Sea in the Strainer," "So Many Sparrows," and Firouzeh (Poetry of Religious Poets of Delijan), and her prose book "Destinies without End" has reached its second edition. Her collection "A New State" is also in preparation for publication.

Rahimi, Hassan (1968), son of Gholam Abbas and Mrs. Marzieh, completed his education in the village of Kheirabad and received his diploma from Arak. Since 2001, he has been researching the history of Mashkabad, a work that is soon to be published. He has written several stories and novels, and his book "My Beloved Father" was published by the Foundation for the Preservation of Sacred Defense Works and Values.

Rahimi, Seyed Mehdi (1976), son of Morteza, simultaneously studied calligraphy while pursuing his education in Arak under the mentorship of Master Mahmoud Pourhadi and Master Fathali Vashghani, receiving an excellent certification. Currently working at the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism in the province, he also teaches calligraphy and has exhibited some of his works both domestically and internationally. Additionally, he has learned traditional plastering art under the guidance of Master Basirat Nezhad and has works in this field as well.

Rahimi, Shapur (1947), from Ibrahimabad (Arak), was a student of Masters Mehrtash, Mahmoud Karimi, and Adib Khansari. He also graduated from the Music Conservatory in Oud performance. Apart from teaching vocals, maintaining and promoting this art, and training numerous students, he is also renowned for his ethics and kindness.

Rahimi, Adeleh (2002), daughter of Mahmoud and Tayyebeh-Sadat, has been fond of daydreaming in the land of stories since childhood. Encouraged by her teacher Mrs. Sarikhani (an essay teacher) and supported by her family during middle school, she found the motivation to write and developed an interest in modern poetry. Later, along with her close friend Mrs. Fatemeh Rajabi, she decided to merge her artistic spirit, and together they began writing under the pen name "Gharibeh Ashna." Her debut book "In the Color of Night" marks her first literary experience.

Rahimi, Mohammad (1970), son of Ezzatollah and Mrs. Azra, studied at Dr. Shariati Primary School, Enqelab Middle School, and Vali-Asr High School, then graduated from Allameh Tabatabai High School in Delijan. He later studied philosophy at the University of Tehran and pursued religious studies. Some of his

works include "Tara'ef al-Hikam" (40 Hadiths from Nahj al-Balagha in Raji dialect), "Had Tarakhus" (Travelogue to Najaf and Karbala), "Five Minus One" (Ruba'i), "Hediyeh Sulimani" (Literary Travelogue), and "Zanjebil Raji" (Summary of his thesis for the seminary).

Rahimi, Mehdi (1981), son of Ja'far and Mrs. Tahereh, completed his education at Shahid Motahari Primary School and Amir Kabir Middle School, and received his diploma from Allameh Tabatabai High School in Delijan. With a freelance career, he studied Persian language and literature at Payam-e-Noor University and is one of the prominent writers in Delijan. His works include "Souls in Clearance," "Dance on the Chinood Bridge," "Pomegranate at Full Moon," "Collective Loneliness," "Between the Ghazals," "Incomparable Remembrance," and the book "At One O'clock."

Rahimi-Savojy, Ahmad (century...), from the village of Kamal-Lo (Saveh), is skilled in music and especially in playing the local instrument Choghor. He has also mastered the art of creating and playing the Choghor (Fakhariyan, 2017: 373).

Rezazi, Hossein (1992 SH): He began learning the guitar in 2003 and studied under the guidance of Omid Daneshvar. He has participated in the music festivals of Saveh, where he earned second and third place awards. He also runs a music school.

Razaqi-Misrqani, Akbar (1920 SH), son of Akbar Khan, was born in the village of Misrqan, Khurqan (Zarandieh). Initially, he studied at the local Maktabkhaneh under Mulla Aqaei Ali Hoshyar, then in the village of Vasmaq, he continued his education under Sheikh Abdolkarim Murooj. He began composing poetry in 1936. Razaqi-Misrqani, who wrote in both Turkish and Persian, also hand-copied the book "Curriculum for Quran Education Societies" by Hashem Harisi. His two published works include "Golzar Hosseini" and "Enqelab" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 374).

Rezami, Jahangir (1947 SH), a prominent photographer from Arak, won the Pulitzer Prize. After completing his education and military service, he joined the Information Newspaper. Jahangir Rezami's name is also linked to a famous photo he took of an execution in Kurdistan. After many years of concealing his identity as the photographer, he was awarded his prize in a ceremony at Columbia University on May 20, 2007.

Rasaleh-Pour, Alireza (1973 SH), son of Mohammad, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak. After finishing his university studies, he worked as the Director of Artistic Affairs in the Foundation for the Disabled Veterans of Markazi Province from 1993 to 1997. He then joined Bank Sepah. After completing a prestigious course in calligraphy, he received an honorary degree in the subject from the Iranian Calligraphers' Association in 2005. In 2017, he was elected President of the Calligraphers' Association of Markazi Province.

Rostampour, Farhad (1961 SH), born in Arak, developed an early interest in painting. He learned the basics of miniature painting in high school and won first place in art competitions at his school for five consecutive years. His first teacher was Seyed Reza Meiri, and later he became a student of Farshchian. He is the only artist specializing in Persian miniature art in Markazi Province (Velashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 341).

Rostami, Ja'far (1985 SH), a violinist and instructor, has worked with several orchestras alongside Salar Aghili and is active in academic music. He won first place in music at Saveh in 2013 and 2014.

Rostegari, Mehdi (1977 SH), a poet from Asiabak (Zarandieh), has published two poetry collections and several engineering works. He holds a master's degree in executive management (Cheraghi, 2016: 356).

Rostami, Khan-Baba Big (13th century), son of Amanollah and grandson of Rostam-Khan, was from Khomein. During the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, he served as a military officer. After his death, family disputes weakened the influence of the Rostam-Khan family (Sami'i, 2003: 530).

Rostami, Ali (1945 SH), son of Ali-Akbar, from Khomein, studied under Hussain Qavami, Attaollah Zadeh, and Esmail Mehrtash. He attended singing classes for three years with notable artists such as Mohammad-Reza Shajarian and Vafa'i. He also learned traditional music under the guidance of Hanni, Nasrollah Zarrin-Panjeh, Hussain Qavami, and Mahmoud Karimi. He performed in radio and television programs with musicians such as Asghar Bahari and Mohammad Reza Shajarian, and poets such as Mashfaq Kashani and Mahdi Soheili wrote songs for him. Initially, he worked for Tehran's municipality, later moving to the Center for Revolutionary Songs and Music (Sami'i, 2003: 527).

Rostami, Morteza (1995 SH), son of Abbas and Banu Shahnaz, a teacher, writer, and researcher in the field of education, received his high school diploma in

mathematics from Imam Ali High School in Arak. He earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of Teacher Training and his Master's degree from the University of Arak in 2020. His most famous work is "An Introduction to Teaching and Learning in Multi-Classrooms," which is taught at the University of Teacher Training in Arak. Currently, he serves as a teacher and university lecturer and is a member of the "Research and Study Committee" of the Education Department of Markazi Province.

Rasouli, Hojjatollah (1963 SH), son of Mohammad and Banu Marzieh, attended Shapur Primary School and Dariush Middle School, later receiving his diploma from Shahid Beheshti High School in Arak. Passionate about design and drawing, he earned his associate degree in the same field from the Niyavaran Cultural Center. He worked for the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and has conducted numerous exhibitions, both solo and group. Rasouli has designed over 170 portraits of prominent figures from the province, which were used in the book "Names of the Enduring" (Gholamali Velashjardi Farhani) and has also designed hundreds of logos and emblems for various organizations and institutions.

Rasouli, Morteza (1975 CE), born in the village of Qara-Kahriz (Khomein), son of Ali, completed his primary and secondary education in his birthplace and surrounding villages. After receiving his diploma from Khomein, he entered the Teacher Training Center in 1995 and began teaching with an associate degree. He continued his education and obtained a Bachelor's degree from Arak University in 2002 and a Master's degree from Lorestan University. Two books authored by him are "Shabnam-e-Iman" and "Goharnama."

Rasouli-Araki, Mohammad Ali (1930 CE), completed his religious studies in Arak and Qom, benefiting from the teachings of Ayatollahs Mujahidi, Sultani, Fakour, Boroujerdi, Shari'atmadari, Golpaygani, and others. In addition to numerous charitable works across the country, this religious scholar has authored many written works, including a treatise on the necessity of fulfilling promises, the correction and publication of "Tuhfat al-Shahiyah" by Qazi Abdulkhaliq Kharroudi, along with a scholarly introduction. A detailed biography of this scholar is presented in the book "Treasures of Scholars."

Rasouli-Mahallati, Seyyed Hashem (1930 CE), son of Seyyed Hussein, is a contemporary scholar and writer. He completed his primary education in Mahallat and studied under prominent teachers such as Agha Rahman Mahallati, Sedoughi, Noorollahi-Isfahani, Motahari, Mujahid Tabrizi, Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Tabatabai-

Boroujerdi, and Imam Khomeini in Qom. After the revolution, he was appointed as Imam Khomeini's representative at the Housing Organization. He has published 90 works including corrections, translations, and authored texts, some of which are: the correction and annotation of "Mir'at al-Oqoul" by Allameh Majlesi in ten volumes, the correction of "Ehtabat al-Hoda" by Sheikh Ameli in seven volumes, the correction and annotation of "Manaqib Shaher Ashoub" by Mohammad Hussein Danesh-Ashteyani, and "Analytical History of Islam" in four volumes, among others (Bakhshi, 2017: 611).

Rashadi, Ali Akbar (1956 CE), born in Ali Shar Khorqan (Zarandieh), has completed his religious studies up to the advanced level in Jurisprudence and Principles. He studied under renowned scholars such as Dr. Beheshti and Morteza Motahari, and attended the advanced courses of Ayatollahs Vahid Khorasani, Ali Meshkini, and Montazeri. This religious scholar has published around 30 works and poetry collections and was also the head editor for the book "Encyclopedia of Imam Ali." His notable written works include "Taliwihat," "Freedom and Moderation," "Violence and Moderation," and "Sacred Democracy." He is also a member of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, founder, member, and head of the academic board at the Research Institute of Islamic Culture and Thought, and a permanent member of the Academy of Sciences (Cheraghi, 2017: 585).

Rashidi, Abbas (1921-1993 CE), son of Mostafa, was born in Ashteyan and began his literary career by writing articles for the magazines Meshir, Khwandaniha, and newspapers Kessra, Setareh Qotb, and Atesh. He also wrote an introduction to the history of Boroujerd and served as the head of the Department of Finance in the cities of Arak, Boroujerd, and Torbat Heydarieh. He was known as a poet with the pen name "Badr" (Hazrati, 2003: 230).

Rashidi-Ashteyani, Mehdi (1932 CE), son of Gholamhossein, joined the Air Force in 1946 and then attended the Higher Teachers College, studying Chemistry. His published books as an author include "Six Books in One," "Prayers of Imam Sajad," "Medicine of the Imams," "Herbal Medicine and Medicinal Plants," "Book One," "The History of the Twelve Imams and Fourteen Infallibles," and numerous other works (Hazrati-Ashteyani, 2020: 498).

Razazadeh-Mahallati, Jafar (deceased 1965 CE), son of Mohammad Reza, went to Russia in 1874, where he learned Russian and taught at a Russian school. He was the supervisor of Iranian students residing in Russia and, as a writer, authored several works including "Farsi Conversation Book," "Persian/Russian Grammar," "Pahlavi-Nama," and "The History of Iran in Verse" (Bakhshi, 2017: 685).

Razazadeh-Mahallati, Fatemeh (1902-1947 CE), also known as Fatemeh Siyah, daughter of Mirza Jafar Khan, was born in Moscow. She completed her secondary and higher education there and obtained a PhD in European Literature from Moscow University. She taught for four years at Moscow University. In 1932, she moved to Iran, and from 1935 to 1947, she taught "Aesthetics," "Rhetoric," "French Literature," and Western languages at Tehran University. She was one of the founding members of the Women's Center in the Ministry of Culture and was the first woman to become a university professor in Iran. In addition, she was a member of several cultural and scientific committees, including the Iranian-Soviet Relations Association, the Iran-England Institute, the Central Committee of the Iranian Women's Organization, the First Congress of Iranian Writers, and held numerous other academic and cultural positions. One of her students was Simin Daneshvar. Her works include "The Measurement of Foreign Languages Literature," "A Collection of Articles," and "Siyah's Translations" (Bakhshi, 2017: 689).

Rezaei, Abutorab (1965 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, completed his primary education in his hometown, the village of Razan (Khomein), and graduated from Mostafa Khomeini High School (Khomein). He then entered the University of Art, where he obtained his bachelor's degree. Since childhood, he had developed a deep passion for painting, and he continued his practice. He has participated in various exhibitions, including those in Khomein, Tehran, and Baku (Azerbaijan), with 120 artworks displayed. His works include "Color Theory," "Rewriting Fashion Design," "Correspondence Art Design Instruction," "Sacred Fundamentals in Nature and Art," and guidance for several student theses (Sami'i, 2003: 531).

Rezaei, Afshaneh (1958 CE), from Tafresh, is a musical artist, singer, and a student of Master Mahmoud Karimi from Tafresh, as well as the granddaughter of Ziya al-Zakereen (Master Benan).

Rezaei, Panah-Barkhoda (1977 CE), from Shazand, is an Iranian director, writer, and photographer. As a director, he has created works such as "Daughter...Father...Daughter," "A Cradle for Mother," and the film "Lamp in the Fog." He currently resides in Canada.

Rezaei, Hossein (1910-1993 CE), known as Bilal, son of Ja'far Qoli and Banu Khadijeh, was born in the village of Bazargan (Tafresh). After completing his primary education, he also studied calligraphy and spent some time learning under Master Amir al-Kitab (Malek al-Kalami). He became one of the country's distinguished calligraphers. This civil servant first worked at Dar al-Fonoon High School (Faraghi) and, after

being formally employed by the Ministry of Culture, taught calligraphy at several high schools, including the Target High School. Additionally, he worked as a scribe at the Ministry of the Interior and as a signature and Persian handwriting expert at the Ministry of Justice (Heydari, 2020: 97).

Rezaei, Zahra (1957 CE), daughter of Ibrahim, was born into a family from Mahalat in Tehran. She completed her primary and secondary education in Tehran and was admitted to the Faculty of Medicine in 1976. She obtained her board certification in obstetrics and gynecology in 1989 and became a faculty member at Tehran University of Medical Sciences. She also started her fellowship in IVF at Tehran University. Dr. Rezaei is concurrently a laparoscopic instructor and has published 20 ISI articles. Among her works as a physician-writer are "Sweet Waiting of Nine Months," "Nutrition During Pregnancy," and the translation of "The Principles of Gynecological Diseases" by Hacker Moore (Bakhshi, 2017: 822).

Rezaei-Ashtiani, Abbas (1887-1948 CE), son of Molla Mohammad Ali and Banu Bibi Jan, was born into a scholarly family. Throughout his life, he was known for his righteousness and piety. He held the position of Sheikh al-Islam and was a well-known judge as a religious scholar (Hadrat-Ashtiani, 2020: 441).

Rezaei-Ashtiani, Alireza (1947 CE), son of Gholamreza and Banu Kobra, completed his primary and secondary education at Khayyam and Majidi schools in Arak. He then studied civil engineering at Tabriz University and was employed at the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development. Initially working as an expert, he later became the deputy of the General Directorate of Roads and Urban Development in Markazi Province. He also served as the director general of the Roads and Urban Development in Hamadan, Tehran, and the northwest region, and was responsible for the construction of the country's ports. After the sudden death of his young son (Sina), he took on the responsibility of building a hospital for women and childbirth in Arak, on the advice of his wife, Fatemeh Mastari-Ashtiani (born 1954), daughter of Hassan (a philanthropist from Ashtian). The hospital is expected to be operational by the end of 2024 (2025 CE) (Bakhshi, 2017: 112).

Rezaei-Moqaddam, Shahrzad (1978 CE), daughter of Abolfazl and Banu Fatemeh, was born in Mahalat. She holds a master's degree in history from the Islamic Azad University of Mahalat and is the author of several books, including "Traveling to Shiraz from the Kazerun to Firuzabad Route," "Ismaili Coins," "Fatemid Bibliography," "History of Al-Zahra University," "History of the Nizari

Ismailis," "Geographical Memoirs of the Persian Empire with Maps," and "Methods of Writing an Article."

Rezaei-Najjad, Gholamhossein (1934-2023 CE), born in Arak, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown and Tehran. He graduated from the Faculty of Law. He later turned to Islamic studies and studied under Sheikh Qanbar Rafiei in Arak and also attended lectures by Sheikh Mohammad Sanglaji, Fadhil Qaeni, Mahmoud Shahabi, Mohammad Ali Zahabi Shirazi, and Mirza Abolhassan Rafiei Qazvini. This researcher in human sciences has authored many works, including "Principles of Rhetoric in Persian Language," "Hakim Sabzevari (His Life and Works)," "Sharh Kabir or Hikmat-Nameh" (7 volumes), "Diwan of Poetry," and several other works. He was a certified lawyer and wrote poetry under the pen name "Nushin" (Valashjardi Farahani, 2001: 252).

Rezvani, Gholamreza (1930-2014 CE), son of Mohammad Karim, completed his education up to the first cycle in Khomein. In 1948, he moved to Qom, where he completed his initial studies and advanced lessons. He then went to Najaf, where he became one of Imam Khomeini's close associates and was one of his four executors before the Islamic Revolution. After the Revolution, he became a member of the Guardian Council and was elected in 1998 as a representative from Tehran to the third term of the Assembly of Experts. His works include marginal notes on "Urwat al-Wuthqa," "Kifayat al-Usul," and "Makasib" (Sami'i, 2003: 541).

Rezvani-Savji, Abdollah (1862-1936 CE), son of Mirza Davood, was a philanthropist who contributed to several public welfare projects, including the construction of a mosque on Moghaddes-Zadeh Street in Saveh, repairs to the Imamzadeh Seyed Is'haq's portico, the creation of a cemetery, construction of a street, decoration, and tilework of the Al-Qameenatin Dome, and the establishment of a cotton-cleaning factory, among others (Fakhariyan, 2017: 658).

Rezvani-Fard, Seyyed Asadollah (1936–2017), son of Seyyed Hassan, completed his education up to a diploma level in Arak. After completing his military service, he was employed in the telecommunications sector. This calligraphy artist was a student of Vashghani in Nastaliq script and a student of Ghanbari and Movahed in Thuluth and Naskh scripts. In 1985, he obtained an excellent certification in calligraphy. Having served as the head of the Calligraphers Association of Markazi Province for a period, he published seventeen books on calligraphy in

supplications and prayers and participated in all collective exhibitions in Arak. (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 342)

Ra'di Azarkhshi, Gholamali (1909–1999), son of Mirza Mohammad Ali (Eftekharlashkar), was from the Mostowfi family of Ashtian, who migrated to Tabriz during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He was born in Tabriz and, in 1927, was admitted to the Faculty of Political Law at the University of Tehran. After earning his bachelor's degree, he taught in Tabriz for two years before being sent to France in 1936 by the Ministry of Education. He studied public law and comparative literature at the Sorbonne and later obtained a doctorate in Switzerland. In 1941, he became the head of the Department of Higher Education, in 1942, he was appointed a permanent member of the Academy of Iran, in 1945, he became Iran's permanent representative to UNESCO, in 1963, he was appointed as a senator for Tehran, and from 1968, he served as the dean of the Faculty of Literature at the National University (Shahid Beheshti University) for ten years. (Hazrati, 2003: 257)

Rafouei-Iraqi, Tahereh (1946–), is a philanthropist of Arak University, who, in 2021, donated a building on Taleghani Street, Arak, to this university.

Rafi'a, Seyyed Rafi' (d. 1871), was one of the prominent scholars and figures of the historical village of Vafs (Komijan) who lived in the 19th century and had a fluent poetic talent. The book *Vafs Throughout Time* states: "In addition to being a poet, Rafi'a was an expert calligrapher who was frequently present in the royal court." (Sediq, 1993: 83)

Rafiei, Hassan (1949–2017), son of Amir Hossein Khan, was born in Jafarabad (Ashtian) and completed his primary and secondary education in Arak and Malayer. In 1967, he obtained a diploma in literature and, from 1970 to 1973, was active in Davoud Rashidi's theater group. His first work, *Tak Mezrab*, was produced for Channel Two of the National Television of Iran. He also wrote the scripts for the films *Like a Stranger*, *Golden Head*, *Breathless*, and *Passenger*. After the revolution, he acted in films such as *Snake Fang*, *The Lead*, *The Singing Cat*, and *The Beautiful Barbershop*. This filmmaker also wrote and directed the movie *Wheat Grains*. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 419)

Rafiei, Hossein (1969–), son of Taghi and Mrs. Zahra, completed his education at Bozorgmehr Elementary School and Jahan Tarbiat Middle School in Tehran. He obtained a diploma in painting from the School of Art and later earned a bachelor's degree in painting

from the Faculty of Art and Architecture (Islamic Azad University). This actor and presenter, originally from Ebrahimabad, Arak, began his artistic career in 1993 with the program *39* and acted in films such as *Journey to Chazabeh*, *Milk and Honey*, and *Help Me*. He also performed in the theater *Confidential*, directed by Seyyed Mohsen Mirhashemi, and from 1998 onward, he transitioned into hosting television programs, a profession he continues to pursue.

Rafiei, Ali (1939–), son of Sheikh Ghanbar, was born in Japlaq. He completed his primary and early secondary education in Arak and obtained a diploma in mathematics. In 1961, he was employed at Bank Melli. With a passion for literature and art, in 1984, he began learning calligraphy and studied under the masters Vashghani-Farahani and Seyyed Ali Salehi. Additionally, he wrote poetry from a young age. Due to his kind and respectful behavior, he was always well-regarded by the people of Arak during his tenure as a bank employee. (Majdi, 2005: 232)

Rafiei, Ghanbar (1890–1973), son of Molla Asgar, received his early education from his father and later studied grammar at Haj Mohammad Ebrahim School in Arak under the guidance of Sheikh Anjedani. He pursued higher studies with Mr. Mohseni and Ayatollah Soltan and later became a teacher himself. His students, especially those in the field of literature, greatly benefited from his knowledge. Most of the educated individuals from fifty years ago were his students, and his lecture notes on grammar are still considered exemplary. His works include *Hedāyat al-Tālebin* and *Hedāyat al-Mota'alemin*, and he also has a collection of poetry. (Mohtat, 1993: 60)

Rafiei, Milad (1990–), from Arak, holds a master's degree in painting and has extensive experience in the art of illumination (Tazhib). He has won numerous awards, including second place in the National Tasnim Festival (2010), first place in the Provincial Visual Arts Festival (2011), second place in the Provincial Visual Arts Festival (2012), the UNESCO Seal of Excellence (2012), the National Handicrafts Badge (2011), first place in the National Tasnim Festival (2013), and many other accolades.

Rafiqi-Tafreshi, Mohammad Ali (19th century), was a poet of the 19th century who was also skilled in mathematics. He is introduced in *Negarestan Dara* as follows: "His name was Mirza Mohammad Ali, from the noble ranks of the Seyyed Tabatabai-Tafreshi family. He spent most of his time in Isfahan, engaged in study and discourse."

Ramazani, Gholamreza (1960–), born in Arak, completed his primary education at Amir Kabir School. During high school, he joined the newly established theater group of the Department of Culture and Arts and later won second place in the school playwriting competition in Arak. He acted in the play *Lobataks*, written and directed by Yaghoub Shakouri. His first serious work in children's and adolescent cinema was the play *The Child in the Peak*. Some of the films he has directed include *The Pit*, *Technical Knockout*, *Escape from the Camp*, *Playmate*, *Little Green*, *The Locksmith*, and *Crossing the Trap*. He has also published books as an author, including *The Potato Eaters*, *The Woman Who Turned Green*, and *I Breathe* (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 343).

Rahnamahzaveh, Bahareh (1973–), daughter of Jalal and Mrs. Parvin, is an actress in cinema, television, and theater, born in Arak. A prolific filmmaker, she has acted in numerous films and TV series, including *Saga*, *Bacheh Mohandes*, *Neighbors*, *Shabhaye Barareh*, *Shams-ol-Emareh*, and many others. She has also ventured into writing, with works such as *Setting Out on the Road*, *The Rain Woman*, *My Beloved Melancholy*, *The Seven-Night Moon*, *Four Thursdays*, and *A Wig*.

Rouhani, Hassan (1906–1985), son of Esmaeil Mohallati, was born in Najaf. After completing his preliminary studies, he returned to Iran and attained the rank of ijtihad (religious jurisprudence) at the Qom Seminary. He then joined the judiciary and contributed to the establishment of the *Kanoon Nashr Haqayeg Eslami* (Center for the Dissemination of Islamic Truths) to raise awareness among Iranians. A cleric involved in the nationalization movement of Iran's oil industry, he was imprisoned and dismissed from his government position after the 1953 coup. His contributions include establishing the Hosseiniyeh Ershad and the Firouzabad Charitable Organization in Shahr-e Rey (Bakhshi, 2016: 648).

Rouhani, Seyed Esmaeil (1942–), son of Agha Hossein, completed his primary and secondary education in Mahallat and graduated in 1967 with a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Tehran. He has held several high-ranking executive positions, including Deputy Governor of Hormozgan Province for Development Affairs, Deputy Minister of Roads and Transportation, CEO of the Ports and Maritime Organization, Advisor to the Minister of Roads and Transportation on Railway Construction, and CEO of the Tehran Metro (Bakhshi, 2016: 790).

Rouhani, Seyed Gholamreza (1894–1985), son of Mirza Seyed Shokrollah and Mrs. Khorshid Taj, was a descendant of Mirza Seyed

Mohammad Ali Tafreshi (a Qajar-era financial administrator). He served in the Ministry of Finance and wrote poetry under the pseudonym *Ajeneh*. Although he composed poetry in various literary forms, his humorous verses were particularly well received and widely published in literary and satirical journals. In 1921, he became a member of the Iranian Literary Association and collaborated with theatrical and musical groups such as the *Barbad Society*, managed by Esmaeil Mehrtash. Rouhani wrote numerous verses for plays and musical preludes, many of which became popular. In 1934, a collection of his humorous poetry was published under the title *The Dawn of Rouhani's Humorous Poems*, with an introduction by Seyed Mohammad Ali Jamalzadeh. A more comprehensive collection of his works, *The Complete Poems and Humorous Verses of Rouhani – Ajeneh*, was published in 1964 (Heydari, 2020: 98).

Rouhani, Shokrollah (1866–1939), son of Mirza Seyed Mohammad Ali Tafreshi, moved to Tehran as a child and, after completing his preliminary studies, served as a secretary and later as *Ishik Aghasi Bashi* (chief of protocol) under the governorship of Prince Sultan Owies Mirza in Fars. He was known as a witty poet and an eloquent mystic, often composing impromptu verses. Writing under the pseudonym *Azadi*, he excelled in crafting historical chronograms and humorous poetry, which were published in the journals *Ermogan* and *Omid*. During the implementation of the civil registration law, he adopted the surname *Rouhani*. His father, Seyed Mohammad Ali, was also a poet with mystical inclinations and composed *qasidas* and *ghazals* in praise of Imam Ali (Zolfaghari, 2002: 163).

Ruhbakhsh, Ezzat (1908–1989), from Ashtian, studied music under Ali Khan Nayeb-ol-Saltaneh in 1933. At the age of 16, he entered the artistic field by acting in *Khosrow and Shirin* and the opera *The Idol-Worshipping Girl*. In 1940, he was introduced to Radio Tehran by Hossein Tehrani and became a student of Ali Akbar Shahnaz, Soleiman Ruhafza, and Abolhassan Saba, learning vocal music. He acted in films such as *Domestic Hunt*, *Black Eyes*, *Midnight*, *Last Love*, and *The Season of Flowers* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 459).

Rohi-Saveji (16th century), a merchant and poet from Saveh, wrote in a refined poetic style. One of his verses reads: *"Who am I, dwelling in the land of affliction, A mad heart built from adversity."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 387)

Rousta, Hamidreza (1974–), completed his primary education in his hometown of Ghinerjeh (Khandab) and graduated from Enqelab Eslami High School in Kermanshah. In 1997, he obtained a degree in Plant Production Engineering from the University of Tehran and, in 2000, a master's degree in Horticultural Sciences

from Tarbiat Modares University. In 2003, he passed the Ministry of Science's overseas scholarship exam and earned a PhD in Plant Nutrition from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Since 2007, Dr. Rousta has been a faculty member at Vali-e-Asr University in Rafsanjan. He has authored two specialized books and more than 200 research articles and has been recognized multiple times as a top researcher at the university and provincial levels. He pioneered modern research in aeroponics and aquaponics, including designing an aeroponic system for producing mini-tuber potatoes and developing integrated aquaponic systems for fish and horticultural crop production.

Roushan, Seyed Shokrollah (1897–), son of Agha Jamal, born in Arak, was trained as a tailor from childhood and became a master in the craft. Discovering his poetic talent in his youth, he composed *ghazals*, satirical, and humorous poetry, some of which were transcribed by Master Karimi Nouraeini (Majdi, 2005: 304).

Rumi-Qaysari, Davoud (d. 1329 CE), son of Mahmoud, was from Saveh. After completing his studies in Arabic literature, he pursued Islamic jurisprudence, Sufism, and mysticism under the guidance of the prominent scholar Molla Abdurrazzaq ibn Jamal-ol-Din Abi-ol-Ghana'em Kashani. He traveled to Egypt for further education, where he studied under leading scholars and became one of the most distinguished intellectuals of his time. Students from across the world came to learn from him in Egypt. Later, the Ottoman government invited him to teach Sufism and mysticism at the religious seminary in Iznik. His works include *Matla' Khusus al-Kalim fi Ma'ani Fusus al-Hikam* and several other treatises (Fakhariyan, 2017: 767).

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Sabet-Tafrishi, Fakhraddin (1671 AD), from Tafresh, a poet known as Fakhrā, was a student of Mirza Tahrir Vahid. He went to India, where he engaged in poetry contests with Faraj-Allah. It is said that he passed away there. This poet had a pleasant nature and composed beautiful poems (Sadiq, 1993: 169).

Saadati, Fereshteh (1987 AD), while continuing her education, also began learning music in 2010 with the santur. She completed the introductory and elementary courses in santur under Seyyed Vahid Nabavizadeh Namazi in Saveh. She then pursued intermediate and advanced courses of Master Payvar's school as well as the radif of Master Abdollah Davami under the tutelage of Master Saeed Sabet. She is currently studying radif analysis, music theory, and solfège under Master Pouya Sarai. Ms. Saadati is presently teaching santur at Tara Music Academy.

Sarang, Houshang (1911–1969 AD), son of Seyyed Ahmad Khan Sarang Saviji, completed his primary education at Basirat School and his secondary education at Dar-ul-Moallemin. He earned a diploma from the Acting School. Fluent in French, he attended the first acting class held jointly by Iran and France. This filmmaker performed in numerous plays, including *Michel Strogoff, All Are Mistaken, Tosca,* and *Rostam and Sohrab.* Sarang entered the cinema with the film *Golensa* and acted in movies such as *Bahlul, Mr. Banknote, Fear and Hope,* and others (Fakhrian, 2017: 390).

Sarangi-Saviji, Seyyed Ahmad (1852–1940 AD), was a prominent master of Iranian music and tazieh (religious theater). He performed the roles of Hazrat Abbas and Hurr ibn Yazid al-Riyahi under the tutelage of great *Mo'een al-Bokas* (masters of tazieh). This vocalist and expert in radif was a distinguished figure in Iranian music. The song *Kar va Amal* (Work and Action) was composed by him and performed in the *Dastgah-e Homayoun* mode with Darvish Khan. He was the first singer to record a phonograph disc abroad, traveling to Paris in 1907 with Mirza Hossein-Qoli. His notable works include *Esfahan Theater, Mansouri Singing, Darvish Theater,* and *Zarrin Ba Shohar Theater* (Fakhrian, 2017: 390).

Saroghi, Hassan (1969 AD), son of Faraj-Allah and Mrs. Sedigheh, was born into a Saroghi family (from Arak) in Tehran. Holding an associate degree in visual arts, he entered the world of art in childhood by painting and sculpting clay figures. At the age of 16, alongside his studies, he became acquainted with the oil painting atelier of Master Asgari and began learning under his guidance. He later attended the classes of Master Morteza Katouzian and gradually turned to caricature, with his works being published in magazines. He then transitioned to animation, winning first place at the Shiraz Festival and the Tabriz Film Unity Festival. His works continued to appear in both domestic and international festivals, and their broadcast on national television further motivated him. This artistic educator currently resides in his ancestral hometown, where he teaches art enthusiasts and produces animations. His significant works include the *104-episode Bustan-e Saadi* (Saadi's Garden), a 520-minute animation series aired on Channel Two. This animation filmmaker and director is currently working on a cinematic animation project (Azizabadi, 2023: 61).

Sa'ee, Fatemeh (1939 AD), daughter of Hassan and Mrs. Azra, was born into an Araki family in Tehran. She completed her primary education at Nowbahar School and obtained her diploma from Irandokht High School in Arak. She then studied Persian language and literature at the University of Tehran and also pursued two years of organic chemistry. This philanthropist taught for several years in high schools in Arak before continuing her teaching career in Tehran. After retiring, she converted her residential home, located across from Marble Palace in Tehran, into a charitable clinic in 2004 and has since managed the facility herself. Holding an honorary doctorate from the University of Tehran, she has also built three schools for her fellow townspeople: *Fatemeh Sa'ee No. 1* on Nissaniyan Street in Arak, *Fatemeh Sa'ee No. 2* on Tafresh Street, and a boys' school in Ghods Town, Arak, named *Fatemeh Sa'ee No. 3.* She is recognized as one of the distinguished women of Markazi Province.

Salar, Ali Akbar (century unknown), known as Naser and titled *San'i Saviji*, was a poet from the village of Arjaroud, a district of Nobaran (Saveh). He engaged in poetic debates with *Eshghi Saviji*, a poet from Gharghabad. The biographies of these two poets can be found in Turkish magazines such as *Varligh* (Fakhrian, 2017: 580).

Salari-Saviji, Abdollah (1937 AD), son of Mohammad-Qoli, was born in the village of Shadbaghi (Saveh). He was a researcher of Saveh's

history and the author of *The Culture of the People of Kouhpaye Saveh* and *The Anthropology of Saveh and Zarand* (Fakhrian, 2017: 394).

Salami-Iraqi, Mowlana (1471 AD), was skilled in poetry, riddles, calligraphy, and music. According to *Majales al-Nafa'is*, "Mowlana Salami was a native of Iraq (Arak) and had a very pleasant character" (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 254).

Saviji, Abolfazl (1832–1894 AD), known as *Mojd al-Din*, son of Mirza Fazl-Allah Saviji, was a physician, calligrapher, scholar, and renowned researcher during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He was fluent in English and had traveled to England. He was the author of the novel *Jijek Ali Shah* and was recognized as one of the four top scholars of his time. He was involved in compiling *Nameh Daneshvaran Naseri* and translated *Abu Rayhan Biruni's Questions to Sheikh al-Rais*. He also authored several treatises on medicine and mathematics. Additionally, the inscriptions on royal buildings, including *Bab Homayoun*, were written in his beautiful handwriting (Fakhrian, 2017: 55).

Saviji, Abolfazl (1882–1951 AD), son of Mirza Ali Akbar, was a native of Andis (Saveh). He was a bookbinder, schoolmaster, and poet who used the pen name *Maktabi* in his poetry. His poems were primarily in praise and elegy of the Imams of the Ahl al-Bayt (Fakhrian, 2017: 926).

Saviji, Abolfazl Mohammad (1831 AD), known as *Mojd al-Din Saviji*, was the son of Mirza Fazl-Allah. A religious scholar from the Shamlu lineage, he was born in Saveh but raised in Tehran. He was renowned for his moral virtues, scholarly excellence, refined calligraphy, and eloquent poetry. During the reign of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar, he was a tutor to Prince Nowb Shahzadeh Noor-Allah. He was proficient in medicine, philosophy, and literature, and he composed poetry. He was one of the four scholars responsible for compiling *Nameh Daneshvaran* (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 261).

Saviji, Abolfazl Mohammad (1216–1294 AD), titled *Ezz al-Din*, son of Yahya, and famously known as *Monajjem Saviji*, settled in Tabriz in 1266 AD. He was a religious scholar and astronomer known for his honesty and straightforward speech (Fakhrian, 2017: 948).

Saviji, Abolqasem (living in 1856 AD), was a native of Saveh, known as *Kahhal* (the ophthalmologist). He practiced eye medicine during the Naser al-Din Shah Qajar era.

Saviji, Abutorab (died 1935 AD), known as *Aref Efendi Khedmat*, was a close associate and student of Seyyed Jamal al-Din Asadabadi from 1875 to 1935. He accompanied him on his travels to Afghanistan and Egypt. When Seyyed Jamal

al-Din sought refuge in the shrine of Abdul Azim, this political activist later went to Beirut and coordinated his departure with Riyadh and Cairo (Fakhrian, 2017: 649).

Saviji, Abu Saeed (1237 AD), a native of Saveh, was a jurist, scholar, researcher, and a man of insight and good character. He was a student and companion of Sheikh Abul-Hasan Karduyeh, and after the Sheikh's death, he married his widow as per the Sheikh's recommendation (Fakhrian, 2017: 25).

Saviji, Abu Nasr (Century unknown), a poet from Saveh mentioned in *Farhang Sokhanvaran* (The Dictionary of Poets). This verse is attributed to him: *"One cannot oppress one's own wisdom / One cannot grieve one's own self"* (Fakhrian, 2017: 75).

Saviji, Abu Yaqub (died 1100 AD), a native of Saveh and son of Yousef bin Esmaeil bin Yousef Savi, was a renowned hadith scholar. He studied in Baghdad under Abul-Ali Esmaeil bin Mohammad Saffar, Abu Ja'far Mohammad bin Omar, and others. He was the first scholar to meet Abu Atub Saviji in Baghdad in 1092 AD. Later, in 1094, he moved to Nishapur and then settled in Marv (Fakhrian, 2017: 77).

Saviji, Ahmad (1817 AD), a native of Saveh and son of Mohtasham, was a religious scholar, one of the prominent jurists, and a student of Mirza Masih Tehrani, completing his education to the level of *ijtihad*. He was also a poet and used the pen name *Shahab* (Fakhrian, 2017: 81).

Saviji, Ahmad (19th century), was a politician from Saveh and one of the officials and administrators of provinces during the Qajar dynasty (Fakhrian, 2017: 78).

Saviji, Ahmad (Century unknown), son of Abi Bakr Mohammad al-Savi, was a religious scholar and a hadith expert (Fakhrian, 2017: 78).

Saviji, Ahmad (Century unknown), son of Mousa bin Mardavieh, was a religious scholar and jurist from Saveh (Fakhrian, 2017: 115).

Saviji, Es'haq (13th century AD), son of Othman, was a religious scholar from Saveh, a prominent mystic, and a sheikh. He passed away during the reign of Ghazan Khan (Fakhrian, 2017: 117).

Saviji, Asad (Century unknown), son of Omar, was a religious scholar from Saveh and the author of two books: *Oddat al-Motalemin* on Arabic grammar and *Oddat al-Mota'ddibin* on Arabic morphology, written under the commission of Abu al-Fawaris Mozaffar al-Din Haidar (Fakhrian, 2017: 118).

Saviji, Asadollah (16th century AD), son of Mohammad, was a calligrapher of the 16th century. A sample of his work is a manuscript containing Ahmad bin Mahmoud Heravi Khazrayani's (14th century) commentary on the natural and theological sections of the book *Hedayah* (on philosophy and logic). A copy of this manuscript is kept in the library of the Iranian Parliament. At the end of the commentary, he inscribed his name and the date of writing as follows: *"Written by the humble Asadollah bin Mohammad Saviji on Friday, the sixth of Dhu al-Hijjah, 1523 AD"* (Pirhadi, 2013: 112).

Saviji, Afzal al-Din (12th century AD), was a poet, scholar, and philosopher from Saveh. His poetry suggests he was a contemporary of Khaqani Shirvani (12th century AD). One of his verses states: *"Whoever follows Ahmad should consider the noble Amir, Imam Khaqani, as his guide / How can one address the great of Shirvan other than as the messenger of speech, whose kingdom is like that of Solomon in poetry?"* (Fakhrian, 2017: 132).

Saviji, Aghagol (Century unknown), was a native of Joshqan, a village in Nobaran (Saveh). He was an artist and one of the renowned musicians of Saveh (Fakhrian, 2017: 14).

Saviji, Barkhordar Beg (16th century AD), was a poet from Saveh. According to the French traveler Jean Chardin, who visited Iran during the Safavid period, this poet also held the position of commander of the Iranian artillery (Fakhrian, 2017: 152).

Saviji, Bandar (Century unknown), son of Yousef bin Molkan, also known as *Abu Nasr*, was a religious scholar and a hadith expert from Saveh (Fakhrian, 2017: 156).

Saviji, Bayram (19th century AD), known as *Asheq Bayram*, was a native of Maraghi, a village in Nobaran (Saveh). He was a renowned musician and claimed to be a descendant of the poet *Tilim Khan* (Fakhrian, 2017: 189).

Saviji, Pir Ali Beg (died 1502 AD), was a native of Saveh. During the rule of Sultan Morad Mirza bin Yaqub Mirza, he served as the governor of Saveh but was ultimately killed by the prince (Fakhrian, 2017: 190).

Saviji, Pir Mohammad (died 1508 AD), known as *Khwaja Shams al-Din*, was the son of Amir Zahir al-Din (Sharaf al-Din), a religious scholar and philanthropist from Saveh. He continued his father's efforts in the development of Saveh, including transforming the Seljuk-era mosque (built in 1047 AD) into a domed mosque called *Masjid Qermez (Red Mosque)* in 1508 AD by order of

Shah Ismail Bahadur Khan. He also constructed a dam on the Qarasu River, then known as *Gavmaha* or *Gavmasarud* (Fakhrian, 2017: 192).

Saviji, Turkmen Mahmoud (19th century AD), son of Morad Khan, was a poet from Maraghi, a village in Nobaran (Saveh). He was the grandson of the renowned Turkmen poet *Tilim Khan* (Fakhrian, 2017: 207).

Savaji, Tilim (1757–1830), son of Timur Khan, from the Askīn tribe in the village of Maraghi, a district of Mazlaqan (Saveh), composed poetry in praise of God, the eulogy of the Prophet, and the commendation of the Imams. Hakim Tilim Khan was one of the skilled Turkish-speaking poets of Iran in the 18th century, and the story of his unfulfilled love for Mehri Khanum (his cousin) is among the well-known tales of love (Fakhariyan, 2017: 222).

Savaji, Jafar Ali (century unknown), known as Jafar Ali Hasan-Savaji, is a poet of whom only a few verses remain: *"How long will the eyelashes hold back the burning tears of the heart? How can a handful of thorns and straw restrain the flood of a storm?"* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 236).

Savaji, Jamal al-Din Salman (1309–1376), son of Khwaja Ala al-Din Muhammad, known as Salman-Savaji, was among the eloquent poets and ghazal composers of the 14th century and a contemporary of Hafez. He entered the court of the Jalayirids in Baghdad and became the court poet of this dynasty. His divan contains 12,000 verses. He spent the last years of his life in seclusion in his hometown, Saveh (Fakhariyan, 2017: 466).

Savaji, Jamal al-Din (active in 1412), a native of Saveh, was a mustawfi (finance officer) under the Jalayirids. He was granted an official decree by the Jalayirid rulers, appointing him as the supreme mustawfi and granting him authority over the regions of Iraq-i Ajam, including Zanjan, Soltaniyeh, Tarmin, Sajas, Suhraward, Abhar, Qazvin, Rey, Varamin, Saveh, Qom, Kashan, the estates of Natanz, Hamedan, Asadabad, Lorestan, Kurdistan, and other lands (Fakhariyan, 2017: 241).

Savaji, Jamal al-Din Muhammad (active in 1225), son of Yunus, was a mystic and the founder of the Qalandariyyah order. After completing his preliminary studies, he traveled to Damascus, where he studied religious sciences between approximately 1210 and 1225. He then moved to the city of Damietta in Egypt, where he established the Khanqah (Sufi lodge) of the Qalandariyyah. This religious scholar authored a book called *Qalandar-Nameh*, which details his spiritual journey and experiences (Fakhariyan, 2017: 239).

Savaji, Habibollah (active in 1651), was a painter of the early 17th century. Accompanying Hossein Khan Shamlu (the governor of Qom), he traveled to Herat, where he refined his painting skills and drew inspiration from the works of artists of the Herat school. When Shah Abbas I heard of his talent, he summoned him from Hossein Khan and brought him to the royal court. He resided in Isfahan for many years. His notable works include a depiction of two horsemen and an image of a camel draped in a golden covering (Fakhariyan, 2017: 248).

Savaji, Habibollah (active in 1511), was a minister and administrator under Anis al-Hazrat Durmish Khan during the reign of Shah Ismail Safavi. In 1511, he was appointed as the overall governor and beglerbegi (high-ranking governor) of Khorasan. Ghiyath al-Din Khwandamir (1475–1536) dedicated his renowned book *Habib al-Siyar* to him and concluded it with the following verse: *"In your name, this celebrated letter was composed, Thus, it became known as 'Habib al-Siyar'."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 249).

Savaji, Hasan (d. 1056), son of Muhammad ibn Hasan Abu Ali Savaji, was a jurist and theologian in the Ash'ari school of thought.

Savaji, Hossein (active in 1829), son of Aqa Reza, was a calligrapher. He transcribed volumes one and two of *Qavanin al-Usul* by Mohammad Hossein Gilani and signed the manuscript on March 21, 1829. This handwritten manuscript is preserved in the Public Library of Isfahan (Fakhariyan, 2017: 312).

Savaji, Hossein (active in 1856), was a native of Saveh and served as a royal court physician and attendant to the Qajar kings. This information is documented in volume six of *Daneshvaran-e Naseri* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 313).

Savaji, Hossein (19th century), a native of the village of Pīk (Zarandieh), was a master of music and Ta'zieh (traditional Persian passion plays). His name is mentioned in *The History of Iranian Music* by Ruhollah Khaleqi. He also performed as a female role singer in the Takieh Dowlat (Fakhariyan, 2017: 314).

Savaji, Hossein (century unknown), a native of Maraghi, was a highly skilled musician with considerable knowledge and talent. He relocated from Maraghi to the village of Joshaqan, where he settled (Fakhariyan, 2017: 313).

Savaji, Hossein Khan (19th century), son of Mirza Zaki Khan, was among the senior-ranked officers of the Qajar kings. This information is recorded in volume six of *Daneshvaran-e Naseri* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 314).

Savaji, Khalil (d. 1878), known as Mirza Ibrahim Na'ib al-Sadr, was the son of Mirza Hossein. His ancestors were all among the learned scholars, and he, too, after completing his studies in the seminaries of Tehran and the holy cities, received the authorization for *ijtihad* and settled in Tehran. This religious scholar was also skilled in writing *Nasta'liq* script and composed poetry in both Persian and Arabic (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 101).

Savaji, Darab (d. 1862), was a tall and highly respected figure among the people and a pioneer of *Ta'zieh* (religious passion plays). He was in contact with poets such as Qodsi and Faqir and engaged in poetic exchanges (*mushā'ara*). This religious poet from Saveh used the pen name *Āsam* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 2).

Savaji, Rayez (century unknown), a poet from Saveh and the author of the *Masnavi* "Mohabbat-nameh," which he composed in satire of Mirza Ali-Naqi, the ruler of Saveh. This manuscript is preserved in the library of the University of Tehran. Additionally, his divan, which includes *qasidas* and *masnavis*, is also housed in the same library (Hazrati, 2003: 373).

Savaji, Zain al-Din Omar (1085–1131), known as Zain al-Din Omar ibn Sahlan, commonly referred to as Ibn Sahlan Savaji, was a philosopher, writer, and logician contemporary with Ahmad Sanjar and Imam Mohammad Ghazali. He was among the few Islamic philosophers who questioned Aristotle's philosophical system. His works in logic and mathematics influenced Shihab al-Din Suhrawardi. His written works include *Basā'ir al-Nasiriyya* (on logic), *Tabsira* (on logic), *Al-Shabaka wal-Tayr*, the translation of Avicenna's *Risalat al-Tayr*, a book on arithmetic, and *Al-Tawti'a* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 14).

Savaji, Sadid al-Din (10th century), son of Amir Zahir al-Din (Sharaf al-Din), was responsible for rebuilding Saveh 40 years after its destruction in the 10th century. The new city was even larger than before, with fortified walls and ten qanats (underground water channels) providing water throughout the city. This visionary administrator can be considered the founder of modern-day Saveh (Fakhariyan, 2017: 401).

Savaji, Sa'd (19th century), a musical artist and a genius singer who merged vocal skills with artistic technique. His reputation in music and song performance reached the farthest regions of the country, and musicians still revere him, benefiting from his innovations in this art form (Fakhariyan, 2017: 415).

Savaji, Soleiman (16th century), a physician in Saveh during the Safavid era, was accused of being a *Nuqtavi* (a mystical sect). He was arrested and, by order of Shah Abbas I, handed over to religious scholars. Although no crime had been committed by him, there was concern that he might mislead the public. As a

result, he was sentenced to life imprisonment but was murdered within a few days due to court conspiracies (Fakhariyan, 2017: 468).

Savaji, Seyed Ali-Naqi (1902–1963), known by the pen name *Eslami*, was the son of Mirza Ahmad. He received his early education in a traditional school in Saveh under Haji Sheikh Ali-Asghar, then studied Arabic literature, jurisprudence, and principles of Islamic law in the seminary of Qom for four years before returning to Saveh, where he engaged in trade and agriculture and later established a marriage registry office. This poet composed poetry in the forms of *ghazals*, *rubaiyat*, and *qasidas*, often praising and elegizing the *Ahl al-Bayt* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 294).

Savaji, Seyed Fakhr al-Din Baba (12th century), a jurist and *mujtahid* from Saveh who spent most of his life in Aveh and Qom.

Savaji, Seyed Mohammad (d. 1875), son of Seyed Razi, known as Sheikh al-Islam, was a scholar from Saveh and the author of the book *Adab al-Salat al-Layl* (*The Etiquettes of the Night Prayer*) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 573).

Savaji, Seyf al-Shari'a (century unknown), son of Mulla Fazl-Ali, was born in the village of Ardamin, a district of Nowbaran (Saveh), and pursued Islamic seminary studies. This distinguished religious scholar, due to his vast knowledge, was given the title *Seyf al-Shari'a* (Sword of the Sharia) by Reza-Qoli Khan Khalaj. He was also the founder of the building and mausoleum of Imamzadeh Yousuf in Ardamin (Fakhariyan, 2017: 498).

Savaji, Safi al-Din (17th century), a jurist, intellectual, poet, and scholar from Saveh who lived during the Safavid era. He was the maternal grandson of Qazi Masih al-Din Isa Savaji (Fakhariyan, 2017: 749).

Savaji, Zia al-Din (1926), son of Mohammad and brother of Maryam Savaji (a poet), was born in Tehran. He completed his primary and secondary education at the Tehran Technical School and, in 1950, began working in the educational sector. While teaching, he studied Persian language and literature at the University of Tehran and graduated in 1958. Some of his poems are included in the book *The Intellectuals of Saveh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 632).

Savaji, Zahir al-Din (11th century), from Saveh, also known as Sharaf al-Din, was a religious scholar of the 11th century who commissioned the construction of the National Square Mosque in Saveh. He also rebuilt the city after its destruction during the Mongol invasion (Fakhariyan, 2017: 647).

Savaji, Amer (12th century), known as Abu al-Fath Amer, son of Naja ibn Amer al-Arabi Savaji, was a religious scholar in the 12th century (Fakhariyan, 2017: 50).

Savaji, Abbas (d. 1864), a scholar from Saveh, was among the jurists and *muhaddiths* (hadith scholars) who received authorization for narration (*riwaya*) from Moulana Mohammad Hasan Khansari. His scholarly standing places him among the select individuals authorized by Khansari, alongside notable figures such as Seyed Hossein Kashmiri, Mirza Abd al-Jawad Tabrizi, Seyed Abdul Rasul Tustari, and others (Fakhariyan, 2017: 653).

Savaji, Abbas-Qoli (13th century AH), titled "Saif al-Lashkar," was the father of Sheikh Ali Khan Saif (known as E'tezad al-Olama) and Mirza Hossein Khan Amirhosseini. His ancestors ruled Saveh and Tafresh for over 150 years, extending their authority up to the borders of Hamadan. He also served as the head of the Khalaj regiment. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 499).

Savaji, Abd al-Rahman (d. 470 AH), son of Ahmad, was a student of Abi Muhammad Abd al-Aziz bin Muhammad Naqshabi, from whom he learned Hadith. Several scholars received permission to narrate Hadith from him. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 655).

Savaji, Abd al-Rahim (born 1200 AH), compiled a lexicon titled *Kashf al-Lughat* in 1238 AH. This handwritten work, a small manuscript, is preserved in the library of the Chamran village school (Saveh). (Fakhariyan, 2017: 657).

Savaji, Abd al-Karim (century unknown), known as Abu Sa'd, was the son of Mohammad Wazani, a prominent figure in Ray and a member of a learned family. Ibn Nuqtah referred to him as his teacher and noted his dedication to scholarly endeavors. His father and over 15 members of the Wazani family, originally from Saveh, were distinguished scholars and Hadith transmitters. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 24).

Savaji, Abd al-Malik (d. 869 AH), son of Ali, was a Sufi writer who authored several works, including *Hadiyat al-Muhibbin fi al-Akhbar wa al-Ad'iyah wa al-Adhkar*, *Al-Hubb al-Matin fi al-Adhkar wa al-Ad'iyah al-Mathura*, and *Durar al-Ma'ani al-Jaliyya*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 662).

Savaji, Abdullah (13th century AH), was among the officials serving the Qajar monarchs. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 658).

Savaji, Abdullah (century unknown), son of Yusuf, was titled "Abu al-Qasim." He was a religious scholar and a prominent Hadith transmitter. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 662).

Savaji, Abdullah Mohammad (7th century AH), son of Abd al-Jalil, was a religious scholar during the reign of Malik Shah Seljuqi. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 660).

Savaji, Othman (d. 675 AH), son of Othman, was a prominent religious scholar and mystic, recognized for his deep knowledge of spiritual secrets and miracles. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 663).

Savaji, Adde (7th century AH), was a Hanafi judge, a religious scholar, and an eloquent speaker, who enjoyed the favor of contemporary rulers. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 749).

Savaji, Ala al-Din Mohammad (lived in 755 AH), was the father of Salman Savaji and a minister during the Ilkhanid dynasty. All biographers mention him with great respect. Holding the position of *Estifa* (chief financial officer) under the Ilkhanids, he was a cultured and erudite man who administered affairs with justice and generosity. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 672).

Savaji, Ali (lived in 869 AH), brother of Judge Isa, was known as Sheikh al-Din. He was sent to Iraq (Persian Iraq) by the order of King Ya'qub to inspect the region, but he remained there for nearly seven months, successfully establishing peace. After the king's death, Mansur Bey Partaq arrested him in December 869 AH and confiscated his properties. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 751).

Savaji, Ali (13th century AH), son of Ibrahim, was a religious scholar and a student of Sheikh Mohammad Hasan bin Baqir (author of the famous *Jawaher*). He extracted a scholarly treatise from *Najah al-'Ibad* and translated it into Persian during his teacher's lifetime. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 688).

Savaji, Ali Aqa (century unknown), a poet from the village of Masrqan, located in the Kharaqan district (Zarandieh), who used the pen name *Almasi*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 135).

Savaji, Ali Mohammad (d. 1250 AH), was a calligraphy artist known for his exquisite Nasta'liq script. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 688).

Savaji, Ali Madad (d. 1232 AH), son of Ramadan and father of Mullah Habibullah Savaji Kashani, traveled from Chamran village (Saveh) to Qazvin to pursue religious studies. He attended the lessons of Sayyid Ibrahim (author of *Zawabit*) and later studied under Fazel Naraqi in Kashan, ultimately reaching the level of *Ijtihad* in jurisprudence and principles. His works include commentaries

on *Irshad*, *Resaleh Shakiyya*, *A Treatise on the Principle of Bara'at*, and *A Treatise on the Validity of Zann* (presumption). (Fakhariyan, 2017: 683).

Savaji, Emad al-Mulk (6th century AH), was a statesman, minister of Rokn al-Din ibn Sultan Mohammad Khwarazmshah, and a uniquely competent figure of his time. When Khwarazmshah fled from Mongol forces, Emad al-Mulk invited him to Iraq (modern-day Arak) to prepare an army against the Mongols. However, soon after, as the Mongols advanced toward Hamadan after plundering Ray, they killed Emad al-Mulk along with many of Khwarazmshah's soldiers near Dowlatabad, Farahan. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 689).

Savaji, Isa (century unknown), son of Ebrahim Savi, was a religious scholar and a prominent figure among hadith narrators. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 693).

Savaji, Gharib (century unknown), a native of Nobaran (Saveh), was an artist known for his music, instrumental skills, and composing beautiful songs. He is considered alongside Tilim Khan and Khasteh Ghasem. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 694).

Savaji, Gholamhossein (d. 1845 CE/1261 AH), a prominent religious scholar and an esteemed student of Allameh Molla Ali Qarapuzabadi Zanjani. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 695).

Savaji, Gholamhossein (century unknown), a grand master of music and Ta'zieh (Persian passion play). Haj Mokhber al-Saltaneh Hedayat mentioned his name in his book *Khatereh va Khatarat (Memoirs and Dangers)*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 696).

Savaji, Ghiyas al-Din Hindu (8th century AH/14th century CE), the brother of Ala al-Din Mohammad Savaji and the uncle of Salman Savaji. His poetry was praised by Ibn Yamin, the renowned poet. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 697).

Savaji, Fathollah (born 1641 CE/1050 AH), known as "Olfati," son of Hossein, was a Shiite poet and writer at the court of Abdollah Qutb Shah. He wrote a treatise on the science of prosody and rhyme called *Qutb Shah* and another book titled *Riyaz al-Sanaye'*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 134).

Savaji, Fathollah Beyg (d. 1892 CE/1310 AH), son of Mohammad Jafar Beyg, a native of the village of Qermazin in Nobaran (Saveh), and a Turkish-language poet with the pen name "Faqir." His poetry included qasidas (odes), humorous stories, and religious verses. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 727).

Savaji, Fakhr al-Din (4th century AH/10th century CE), known as Abu Abdullah Mobarak bin Mohammad, was a distinguished orator, writer, and calligrapher of the 10th century. He was a master of rhetoric, an eloquent speaker,

and an expert in Arabic and Persian poetry. He authored numerous treatises and delivered many speeches.

Savaji, Farkhondeh (d. 1896 CE/1315 AH), daughter of Mohammad Kazem Khan and wife of Abbas Qoli Khan (Seif al-Lashkar), known by her pen name "Farkhondeh" and commonly referred to as "Bibi Farkhondeh," was a poet from the Qajar era. She was born blind in her later years and started composing poetry at a young age. One of her notable works is a poetry collection that was published with a preface by Afkham al-Sadat Soltani, which includes three poetry volumes: *Saqi-nama*, *Gol-o-Bulbul*, and *Ghadiriyah*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 708).

Savaji, Fazlollah (d. 1195-1180 CE/522-581 AH), son of Mohammad bin Abi al-Sharif, a religious scholar, titled "Nasih" (the adviser), and a student of Abul Waqt Abuzor'a. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 727).

Savaji, Fazlollah (d. 1860 CE/1237 AH), son of Mirza Hassan, brother of Mirza Musa, the physician, and father of Mirza Abolfazl Savaji. He was a calligrapher in the Qajar period. During the reign of Fath Ali Shah, he was the teacher of Ali Khan Zol al-Sultan and later mentored Prince Farhad Mirza (Mo'tamed al-Dawla) and Ali Qoli Mirza (E'tezad al-Saltaneh). This skilled calligrapher was proficient not only in Nastaliq but also in Thuluth and Naskh. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 723).

Savaji, Fazlollah (d. 1878 CE/1297 AH), a missionary of the Bahá'í Faith, is known for his works in promoting the Bahá'í religion, such as *Kashf al-Ghita*, *Rasa'eleh Iskandariyeh*, *Hujaj al-Bahiyyah*, *Fasl al-Khitab*, and several other writings. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 726).

Savaji, Karima (d. 1651 CE/1030 AH), a poet and eloquent speaker from the 11th century CE, originally from Saveh. The *Tadhkerah-i Meikhaneh* states that "Mr. Karima Savaji was a master of both poetry and prose in his time, and was distinguished for his unmatched knowledge." (Fakhariyan, 2017: 13).

Savaji, Kalb Ali (d. 1839 CE/1158 AH), known as Kalb Ali Khan, son of Kamran Khan, from Chalesban Khurqan (Zarandieh). He was the host of Karim Khan Zand and his 40 cavalrymen for 40 days, during which a deep friendship developed between them. After Karim Khan Zand ascended to power, Kalb Ali Khan became one of his officials and close allies. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 773).

Savaji, Lotfali (century unknown), son of Abdullah and brother of Mirza Fazlollah, was a calligrapher known for his exquisite handwriting. According to Reza Qoli Khan Hedayat, he wrote the book *Mersad al-'Abad min al-Mabda' ila al-Ma'ad* by Najm al-Din Dayeh Razi in beautiful script. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 796).

Savaji, Mubarakh Shah (8th century AH/14th century CE), a wise and tactful scribe whose Turkish and Persian Arabic writing was renowned globally. During Amir Olieh's military campaign to Saveh, Mubarakh Shah, who was the ruler of Saveh, hid for several days but eventually met with the Amir and, with his diplomacy, won his favor. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 797).

Savaji, Mohab Ali (13th century CE/7th century AH), a ruler during the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar, played a key role in the restoration of Iranian provinces lost to Russia. He was also appointed by the Shah to deliver a report on Russian military aggression to Sultan Mahmud II, the Ottoman Sultan, during his mission to the Ottoman Empire. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 810).

Savaji, Mohammad (1834 CE), son of Haji Seyyed Ali, was a calligrapher. Under the order of Lesan al-Molk Mirza Mohammad Taqi Sepehr Kashi, the author of *Nasikh al-Tawarikh*, he transcribed the second volume of *Bahr al-Fava'ed wa Aqd al-Fara'ed* in June 1855 CE. The handwritten version of this book, numbered 4174, is preserved in the library of Astan Quds Razavi (Fakhariyan, 2017: 819).

Savaji, Mohammad (1065–1159 CE), son of Mohammad ibn Abdollah ibn Isa, known as Abu Hashem Savaji, was a religious scholar. He studied Islamic jurisprudence under his father, Ibn Sam'ani, and also served as a judge in the city of Saveh (Fakhariyan, 2017: 76).

Savaji, Mohammad (1601 CE), was among the calligraphers and scribes of Saveh who transcribed the first quarter of the *Tafsir Jala' al-Adhhan wa Jala' al-Ahzan*, also known as *Gazar*, in 1627 CE using his left hand (Fakhariyan, 2017: 847).

Savaji, Mohammad (d. 1923 CE), a native of Alvir Kharqan (Zarandieh), was a religious scholar and an intellectual of his era. He was a master of calligraphy, particularly in the Nasta'liq script, and was also highly skilled in prose writing, letter composition, and poetry. He left behind two essays composed entirely without the use of dotted letters (Fakhariyan, 2017: 840).

Savaji, Mohammad (d. 1269 CE), son of Hassan, known as Baba Afzal (Afzal al-Din), was related to Khajeh Nasir al-Din Tusi. He composed 483 quatrains, 13 large treatises, 32 smaller treatises, and five correspondences. Additionally, he left behind Persian prose annotations and one Arabic commentary. His quatrains were published in 1932 CE with an introduction by Saeed Nafisi (Fakhariyan, 2017: 144).

Savaji, Mohammad (d. 1291 CE), son of Taj al-Din Ali Savi Mostofi, completed his education in Qom and later served the Mongol princes to promote the Shi'a doctrine and support the Imamiyya sect. He was appointed as minister and *Sahib Diwan* by Ghazan, the Ilkhan of Iran, in 1279 CE. After Öljaitü ascended the throne in 1303 CE, he appointed Rashid al-Din as the grand vizier and Khajeh Sa'd al-Din as his co-minister. However, in 1291 CE, conflicts arose between the two ministers, and instigated by others, Öljaitü became displeased with him. Consequently, on February 27, 1291 CE, he and several of his deputies were executed near Baghdad on charges of embezzling the treasury, under the command of Öljaitü (Fakhariyan, 2017: 402).

Savaji, Mohammad (d. 1527 CE), a cousin of Masih al-Din Isa, the judge of Rey, was an official in the court of Shah Tahmasp Safavi. He was also a poet, writing under the pen name *Vesali* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 759).

Savaji, Mohammad (fl. 1311 CE), son of Sa'd ibn Mohammad Najwaf, known as Abu al-Mahasin, was an eighth-century calligrapher, translator, and poet. In 1311 CE, he translated the famous geographical work *al-Masalik wa al-Mamalik*, written by Abu Ishaq Ibrahim Istakhri (895–948 CE). He also composed a poem titled *Dorrat al-Ma'ani fi al-Tarjama al-La'ali* and translated *Hall al-Moshkelat*, a book on talismans and *Jafr* (occult sciences), from the work of the Indian scholar Hakim Tatam (or Tam Tam). Additionally, he transcribed *al-Sami fi al-Asami* in 1291 CE for his son, and a copy of it is preserved in the former Royal Library (Fakhariyan, 2017: 820).

Savaji, Mohammad (13th century CE), son of Mahmoud, known as Abu Abdullah, was a prominent religious scholar dedicated to Islamic jurisprudence, hadith, and Shi'a propagation. He frequently traveled between major Shi'a seminaries, including Rey, Qom, Najaf, and Karbala, and benefited from the teachings of renowned narrators and scholars of Shi'ism (Fakhariyan, 2017: 822).

Savaji, Mohammad (10th century CE), son of Musa, known as Abu Tayeb, was a distinguished religious scholar, a Shafi'i jurist, and an esteemed researcher. He was among the students of Abu Ishaq Marwazi (Fakhariyan, 2017: 48).

Savaji, Mohammad (century unknown), son of Ahmad ibn Mohammad Omavi Savaji, was a religious scholar and a hadith narrator, known by the title Abu Ahmad. He was regarded as an honest and trustworthy individual (Fakhariyan, 2017: 818).

Savaji, Mohammad (century unknown), son of Hossein, known as Jamal al-Din Qotb al-Haqiqa, was one of Saveh's prominent scholars in the field of ethics. One of his notable works is *al-Soluk wa Oyoub al-Nafs*, a Persian treatise on

moral philosophy. A manuscript of this book, transcribed by Abd al-Razzaq ibn Abd al-Karim, is preserved in the Aya Sofya Library in Turkey, with a film copy available at the Central Library of the University of Tehran (Fakhariyan, 2017: 766).

Savaji, Mohammad (century unknown), son of Khajeh Shekarollah and brother of Judge Isa, was known as Qazi Darvish. He worked as a brickmaker and was also a talented poet. His poetry was so highly regarded that Amir Nezam al-Din Ali Shir stated in *Majales al-Nafaes*: *"From Iraq, I have never heard poetry more beautiful than that of Mowlana Darvish. This opening couplet is a testament to his eloquence:* 'I saw in my dream, his falcon snatched its prey midair, Awake, I found my own heart had also flown away.'" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 367).

Savaji, Mohammad Ebrahim (d. 1933 CE), son of Ali Akbar Savehei, was a student of Allameh Ashtiani. He was a jurisprudent scholar and performed religious duties in Saveh (Fakhariyan, 2017: 822).

Savaji, Mohammad Taqi (1871 CE), transcribed the book *Atbaq al-Dhahab* in 1906 CE in his own handwriting (Fakhariyan, 2017: 822).

Savaji, Mohammad Taqi (1933 CE), initially studied at the seminary of Saveh before earning a law degree from a university. He later traveled to the United States to study personnel management. Upon returning to Iran, he first worked as a high school teacher in Zarandieh and Saveh, then joined the military, where he served for 32 years. In 1990 CE, he was appointed as the president of the Islamic Azad University of Saveh. He was also a poet (Fakhariyan, 2017: 822).

Savaji, Mohammad Taqi (d. 1873 CE), son of Abd al-Razzaq, was a 19th-century religious scholar and intellectual. He authored *Atbaq al-Dhahab* in 1828 CE, and its manuscript is preserved in the library of Astan Quds Razavi (Fakhariyan, 2017: 822).

Savaji, Mohammad-Taqi (d. 1919 CE), son of Molla Ali Madad, was engaged in leading congregational prayers, preaching, and religious propagation in the city of Saveh. This religious scholar and author of the Persian book *Hedayat al-Talebin* was highly respected and trusted by the people. (Fakharian, 2017: 824).

Savaji, Mohammad-Hassan (d. 1937 CE), son of Mohammad Rahim Savaji Samavaki, known as Aqa Bozorg Savaji, traveled to Najaf in his youth after completing his preliminary studies. He studied religious sciences for 40 years under Mirza Shirazi, Mirza Habibollah Rashti, and Mirza Hossein Khalili before returning to Iran. This religious scholar dedicated his life to promoting knowledge

and held a prominent status in literature. His opinions in the sciences of his time were considered authoritative. He taught literature, jurisprudence (*fiqh*), and principles (*usul*) for many years at Khan Mervi, Hakim Hashem, and Sepahsalar Schools in Tehran. (Fakharian, 2017: 5).

Savaji, Mohammad-Reza (1875–1943 CE), son of Molla Abolqasem, completed his preliminary education under his father and later moved to Tehran. He studied under Ayatollah Jelow and Sheikh Aqa Bozorg Savaji and began teaching religious sciences. Besides his exceptional expertise in Arabic sciences, rhetoric, jurisprudence, principles, logic, hadith, and theology, he was also an accomplished literary scholar. His poetic work *Sunan wa Adab*, written in Arabic, is considered one of the masterpieces of poetry and hadith. (Fakharian, 2017: 826).

Savaji, Mohammad-Reza (born 1850 CE), son of Ali, known as "Jarrah," was one of the calligraphers and *Nasta'liq* scriptwriters during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He transcribed the book *Tarikh-e Kashghar* by Mohammad Akif Beg in 1850. (Fakharian, 2017: 234).

Savaji, Mohammad-Ali (1858 CE), born in the village of Samavak (Saveh), son of Molla Mohammad Rahim, known as Aqa Mirza Kuchak, left for Qom at the age of 12 to pursue religious studies. He later became the congregational prayer leader at Mervi School in Tehran and compiled a book titled *Kashf al-Awazel fi Sharh al-Awamel* in Arabic, focusing on syntax (*sarf wa nahw*), intended for his students. (Fakharian, 2017: 778).

Savaji, Mohammad-Qasem (17th century CE), known as Khodabakhsh, was a religious scholar of the early 17th century who dedicated his time to studying religious sciences under notable scholars. Upon the request of Saveh's elders, he wrote a book on religious obligations, titled *Tohfat-e Rafi'i*, in Persian and dedicated it to Mirza Rafi' al-Din Mohammad, known as Sadr Kabir. (Fakharian, 2017: 852).

Savaji, Mohammad-Kazem (d. 1874 CE), son of Molla Hedayatollah, known as Haji Jenab and with the poetic pseudonym *Shahab*, was a distinguished poet who composed 1,800 verses in praise and elegy of the Fourteen Infallibles (*Ma'sumin*). His collection *Madaeh al-Ma'sumin*, handwritten by himself, is preserved in the library of Shariatmadar Savaji. He was killed during sectarian conflicts between Shia and Sunni Muslims in Iraq. (Fakharian, 2017: 563).

Savaji, Mohammad-Kazem (17th century CE), a merchant-poet of the Safavid era, traveled to India and, after returning, passed away in his hometown of Saveh. (Fakharian, 2017: 854).

Savaji, Mohammad-Mohsen (17th century CE), son of Mohammad and father of Molla Saleh, was a student of Molla Khalil ibn Ghazi Qazvini. This religious scholar had a teaching circle in Mashhad, and after his passing, his son Molla Saleh continued his teaching. (Fakharian, 2017: 854).

Savaji, Mohammad-Nezam (17th century CE), son of Ali Khan, was a calligrapher of the 17th century who beautifully transcribed several books, including *Qanun al-Hikma*, *Akhlaq-e Naseri*, *Dastur al-Wozara*, *Wasaya-ye Arastu*, *Zafarnama*, *Kanz al-Rumuz* on ethics and manners, and other works. (Fakharian, 2017: 855).

Savaji, Mohammad-Yahya (1601 CE), son of Sharif, was a religious scholar and author of the book *Minhaaj al-Qiblah*, written in Persian and dedicated to Shah Abbas II. The book consists of three sections. (Fakharian, 2017: 857).

Savaji, Mahmoud (d. 1956 CE), son of Mirza Ali Tabib, known as *Meraat al-Atibba*, pursued medical studies at Dar al-Fonun under Khalil Khan E'temad al-Dowleh and Mirza Mohammad Khalil Zarandi before practicing medicine. (Fakharian, 2017: 863).

Savaji, Mahmoud (lived 1306 CE), was a diplomat sent on a mission to India on behalf of Sultan Ala al-Din (reigned 1296–1306 CE). He was trusted by Khwaja Rashid al-Din Fazlollah. (Fakharian, 2017: 858).

Savaji, Maryam (1922 CE), daughter of Mohammad, completed her primary education in Tehran schools and her secondary education at Daneshsara-ye Moqaddamati. She developed an interest in poetry and literature early on. She later studied judicial law at the University of Tehran and became proficient in Arabic and French. As a member of the executive board of the Union of Women Jurists, she was a poet, writer, and storyteller. Initially using *Soor* as a pseudonym and later *Maryam*, she specialized in composing *mathnawi* and mystical *ghazals*. Her notable works include *The Rights of Women in Different Nations and Religions*, *The Difference in Women's and Men's Rights in Islam*, *Dokhtar-e Rah*, *Eshq-e Gomrah*, and the poetry collection *Maryam Savaji*. She was the first to introduce women's legal rights via Radio Iran, and in 1961, she founded a private high school named after herself. (Fakharian, 2017: 870).

Savaji, Masoud (century unknown) – According to the scholars of Saveh, he was a poet, and his tomb is located in Kahnour. He also had a collection of poetry, but no further information was available. (Fakharian, 2017: 894).

Savaji, Mo'in al-Din (d. 1101 CE / 495 AH) – He served as an administrator, minister, and accountant (*mostowfi*) under Sultan Rokn al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Arslan ibn Toghril, playing a crucial role in state affairs. (Fakharian, 2017: 922).

Savaji, Montakhab al-Din (century unknown) – A poet from Saveh, known for this verse: *"Oh, how pleasant is the time when the cupbearer pours wine into the goblet! / As I empty one, the cupbearer swiftly fills another."* (Fakharian, 2017: 946).

Savaji, Mir Ja'far (active 1577 CE / 955 AH) – After the assassination of Khwaja Jalal al-Din Mohammad Karaji and Qazi Jahan Seif Qazvini, the ministers of Shah Tahmasb, he was appointed as the new minister. However, he too was killed amid the conflicts among the Safavid emirs. (Fakharian, 2017: 970).

Savaji, Mir Morsal (17th century CE / 11th century AH) – A poet and descendant of the *Sayyids* from Saveh during the Safavid period. He was a cloth merchant and composed the following verse: *"I, a stranger, have neither a friend nor a companion, / A stranger in sorrow, yet I find no wonder in it."* (Fakharian, 2017: 977).

Savaji, Najm al-Din (15th century CE / 9th century AH) – Known as Ya'qub Savaji, he was the son of Masih al-Din Isa and a close companion of Sultan Ya'qub Agh Qoyunlu. Due to this association, he adopted the pen name "Ya'qub" in his poetry. He was also a scribe and administrator in the royal court. Unlike Qazi Isa, who was known for his arrogance, Ya'qub Savaji was recognized for his humility, kindness, and compassion. (Fakharian, 2017: 1050).

Savaji, Najm al-Din Masoud (d. 1488 CE / 863 AH) – A skilled calligrapher who, according to Allameh Dehkhoda, was appointed in 1503 CE / 882 AH as an official and financial administrator at the court of Shah Ismail Safavi. (Fakharian, 2017: 996).

Savaji, Hadi (19th century CE / 13th century AH) – Born in Veydar, a village near Nobaran, he later moved to Chamran and eventually settled in Alvir (Zarandieh). He was a descendant of Qazi Asadollah Savaji from the lineage of Abu al-Fadl Qazi Asadi. A masterful poet, he was a contemporary of Tilim Khan and engaged in poetic exchanges with him. (Fakharian, 2017: 1049).

Savaji, Hedayatollah (d. 1915 CE / 1293 AH) – Known as Sheikh Haji Aqa Savaji, he was a student of Mirza Hossein Khalili, Allameh Yazdi, and Allameh Khorasani. This religious scholar was proficient in *fiqh* and *usul* and was also skilled in calligraphy. (Fakharian, 2017: 247).

Savaji, Yusuf (1172–1231 CE / 548–628 AH) – Son of Mahmoud ibn Ya'qub Misri, he was a religious scholar and a hadith transmitter who narrated from Abdullah ibn Bari. (Fakharian, 2017: 1058).

Savaji, Yusef-Ali Beg (century unknown) – A talented poet from the Qashqai tribe, originally from Kharqan (Zarandieh). (Fakharian, 2017: 1058).

Savaji-Tusi, Nasir al-Din (1203–1274 CE / 579–672 AH) – Known as Abu Ja'far Mohammad, son of Mohammad ibn Hasan, and famous as Khwaja Nasir al-Din Tusi. His family originated from Jahroud (Saveh). He studied the Quran, literature, and *fiqh* with his father, logic and philosophy with Noor al-Din Ali ibn Mohammad Shia, and mathematics, geometry, and astronomy with Kamal al-Din Mohammad Hasib. He also studied medicine with Qutb al-Din Misri and philosophy with Farid al-Din Damad. He was an Iranian poet, philosopher, theologian, jurist, astronomer, mathematician, physician, mystic, and architect. Ibn Khaldun regarded him alongside Fakhr al-Din Razi as one of the greatest Iranian scholars. He established the Maragheh Observatory in 1259 CE / 657 AH and founded a library with 400,000 books. Among his distinguished students were Allameh Hilli, Qutb al-Din Shirazi, Rokn al-Din Estarabadi, Mojd al-Din Maraghei, Ghiyath al-Din ibn Tawus, and Sayyed Reza Abi. His works include *Qawa'id al-I'tiqad*, *Al-Fusul*, *Al-Imama*, *Sharh al-Isharat*, *Akhlaq-e Naseri*, *Commentary on Avicenna's Canon*, *Tahrir al-Uqlidis*, and many others. However, his most significant role was as an advisor to Hulagu Khan of the Mongols. He transformed the Mongol rulers from conquerors into patrons of culture and played a key role in the Mongol conquest of Baghdad and the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate. Hulagu Khan did not make any decision, undertake any journey, or issue any decree without consulting Khwaja Nasir al-Din. (Fakharian, 2017: 997).

Savaji-Qazvini, Ahmad (1414–1485 CE / 817–889 AH) – Son of Mohammad, he was a distinguished poet and calligrapher known as Ghafar Savaji. He served in the court of Sam Mirza and authored *Tarikh-e Jahan Ara* and *Tarikh-e Negarestan*, both published in Bombay in 1858 CE / 1275 AH. He also wrote *Al-Hawi al-Saghir*. (Fakharian, 2017: 694).

Savaji-Kashani, Asadollah (16th century CE / 10th century AH) – Known as Qazi Asad, he was born in Veydar, Kharqan (Zarandieh). He lived during the

Safavid era and studied under Momen Mashhadi and Kamal Sabzevari. A religious scholar, he also practiced spiritual asceticism and was recognized as a mystic and master of spiritual guidance. (Fakharian, 2017: 738).

Savaji-Kashani, Habibollah (1810 CE / 1225 AH) – Son of Molla Ali Madad ibn Ramazan, he was a polymath and poet known by the pen name "Salek." A scholar, writer, and religious authority, he authored 150 works, including *Masabih al-Zalam*, *Hadiqat al-Jamal*, *Lebab al-Fikr*, *Hidayat al-Zabt*, *Anwar al-Sanaha*, *Asrar al-Arifin*, and many others. (Fakharian, 2017: 266).

Savaji, Abu al-Hasan Mohammad (10th century CE / 4th century AH) – Son of Ahmad ibn Harith, known as Khatib Savaji, he was a religious scholar and hadith transmitter of the 10th century. He authored a book on *imamate* titled *Nawadir 'Ilm al-Qur'an*. (Fakharian, 2017: 355).

Savaji, Aqa Jan (born 1896 CE / 1275 AH) – A prominent singer and renowned *ta'zieh* (religious opera) performer during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. He was well-versed in music, and among his students were Molla Abd al-Karim Jenab Qazvini, Haji Hakim Tehrani, and Sadeq Khan Nowab. (Fakharian, 2017: 5).

Savaji, Pir Ahmad (born 1388 CE / 767 AH) – Appointed by Timur Gurkani (Tamerlane) as the governor of Hamadan, Qom, Kashan, and Qazvin in 1388 CE. (Fakharian, 2017: 190).

Savaji, Mohammad (14th century CE / 8th century AH) – Served as the *darugha* (official administrator) of Mirza Eskandar, son of Mirza Omar, under Timur Gurkani (Tamerlane). (Fakharian, 2017: 846).

Savaji, Nur al-Din Abd al-Rahman (d. 1493 CE / 901 AH) – Son of Qazi Darvish Mohammad and brother of Qazi Isa and Qazi Zia al-Din Nurollah. He held the position of *qadi al-qudat* (chief judge) in the royal court of Tabriz for nearly 20 years. (Fakharian, 2017: 1027).

Savaji, Yusuf (1394–1485 CE / 793–863 AH) – A heroic figure of 15th-century Saveh, known for his intelligence and wisdom. He traveled to India, where he founded a *zurkhaneh* (traditional Persian gymnasium) in Bidar and mastered *pahlevani* (Iranian martial arts). He defeated numerous Indian wrestlers and eventually bested the strongest Indian warrior in the court of Sultan Mohammad Bahmani in Delhi, gaining the ruler's favor. Later, he became the king of a vast territory in India and established the Bijapur Sultanate, earning the title "Yusuf Adil Shah." His descendants ruled until 1496 CE / 875 AH, playing a significant role in spreading Shia Islam in India. He was also skilled in *aruz* (Persian

prosody), music, and calligraphy, particularly in *nastaliq* script. Martyr Morteza Motahhari, in his book *Mutual Services of Islam and Iran*, mentions: "Yusuf Adil Shah traveled to India in his youth and soon assumed rulership of the region. He converted many central Indian territories, previously under idol worshippers, to Shia Islam." (Fakharian, 2017: 1060).

Savi, Abu Sa'id Abd al-Jalil (born 1085 CE / 478 AH) – Son of Mohammad Savi, he was a 12th-century scholar and hadith transmitter. He narrated from Mohammad ibn Salama ibn Ja'far ibn Qadi Abu Abdullah al-Quda'i, a jurist and judge of Egypt who authored *Al-Shihab*. Qadi Abd al-Wahid ibn Ahmad ibn Mohammad Thaqafi Kufi recorded hadith from him in the Kufa Mosque in 1085 CE. (Fakharian, 2017: 26).

Savi, Ahmad (born 1817 CE / 1196 AH) – Son of Fazlollah Motabbib Savaji, he was a calligrapher who transcribed Avicenna's *Isharat wa Tanbihat* (Pointers and Reminders). (Fakharian, 2017: 112).

Savi, Hasan (d. 1081 CE / 474 AH) – Son of Mohammad ibn Hasan, known as Abu Ali Savi, he was a religious scholar, jurist, and theologian of the Ash'ari school. He studied in Damascus and narrated from Abu Talib ibn Ghailan and Abu Dharr Heravi. (Fakharian, 2017: 49).

Savi, Esma'il (born 975 CE / 364 AH) – A religious scholar, Sufi, and follower of Sheikh Abu Sa'id Abu al-Khair, he was among the early imams of Sufism and *tariqa* (spiritual order). (Fakharian, 2017: 126).

Savi, Abd al-Rahman (1018–1075 CE / 417–469 AH) – Known as Abu Tahir, he was the son of Ahmad ibn Ali Savaji. A distinguished religious scholar, hadith transmitter, and leader of the Shafi'i school of thought, he traveled to Samarkand. (Fakharian, 2017: 48).

Savi, Abd al-Hamid (century unknown) – Son of Sa'd ibn Hebatollah Abu al-Fadl, he was a religious scholar and prominent hadith transmitter. (Fakharian, 2017: 654).

Savi, Afif al-Din Mahmoud (d. 1258 CE / 656 AH) – Son of Abd al-Rahman, he was a scholar and teacher of Omar ibn Abd al-Jabbar ibn Omar Zaheri Savaji. He translated *Minhaj al-Abidin* by Imam Mohammad Ghazali into Persian. (Fakharian, 2017: 670).

Savi, Ali (11th century CE / 5th century AH) – Son of Ahmad, he was a historian and scholar who lived between the 10th and 12th centuries. (Fakharian, 2017: 670).

Savi, Omar (13th century CE / 7th century AH) – Son of Abd al-Jabbar, he was a religious scholar and student of Afif al-Din Mahmoud. He also translated Mohammad Ghazali's *Minhaj al-Abidin* into Persian. (Fakharian, 2017: 670).

Savi, Mohammad (d. 1129 CE / 524 AH) – Known as Abu Hashem, he was the son of Ali ibn Savi. A religious scholar and hadith transmitter, he narrated from Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Kanji Savaji. During his Hajj pilgrimage, he traveled with Abu Sa'id Abd al-Karim ibn Mohammad ibn Mansur Tamimi Sam'ani. (Fakharian, 2017: 76).

Savi, Mohammad Nezam (born 1606 CE / 1015 AH) – Son of Ali Khan Savi, he was a calligrapher of the 17th century. One of his works, a *nastaliq* manuscript of *Kanz al-Rumuz*, is preserved in the Library of the Iranian Parliament, written in 1606 CE. (Fakharian, 2017: 1015).

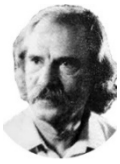
Savi, Marzban (born 1099 CE / 493 AH) – Son of Ahmad Yusuf al-Savi, he was a religious scholar and hadith transmitter. In the early 12th century, he traveled to Qazvin and in 1099 CE, studied *Al-Talkhis* by Abu Ma'shar Tabari under Abu Ishaq Shahazi. (Fakharian, 2017: 869).

Savoi, Erfan (Born 1989), son of Gholamreza and Mrs. Marzieh, completed his primary education at Esteqlal and Hedayat schools in Arak and attended Ebrahim Dehghan Middle School. He continued his first year of high school at Imam Ali School and later earned a diploma in computer science from Fanavaran School before joining military service. After some time, Erfan resumed his studies, obtaining a pre-university degree in humanities from Saleh School in 2015. He then enrolled at Payam Noor University in Arak and graduated with a degree in history. In the national university entrance exam, he secured the 15th rank and pursued a master's degree in history with a specialization in Islamic Iran at the University of Tehran. His first published work, *"The Emirate of Ajlian: A Government in Iran Centered in Sarband and Sharah,"* focuses on the history of the first three centuries of the Islamic era. He has also published several articles in reputable academic journals.

Sabzepoushan, Seyyed Hassan (Born 1925), son of Ali Mohammad, pursued his education in his hometown of Saveh and was employed at the Tax Administration of the same city. A poet with a passion for literature and poetry from a young age, he primarily composed religious poems. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 500).

Sabzi, Hojjatollah (Born 1959), son of Hossein and Mrs. Fatemeh, completed his education in Arak and earned his diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah High School. He then entered the Dramatic Arts Faculty but later abandoned his studies. He is a playwright, director, actor, and theorist in theater, known for his short films such as *"My Love, the Pigeon," "Qasedak,"* and *"Money."* Recognized as a prominent figure in theatrical arts, he is regarded as the father of theater in the province. His contributions include acting, writing, directing, and training numerous students in the field of performing arts.

Sepasi Ashtiani, Alireza (1944–1981), son of Abolqasem, completed his primary education at Khaqani School in Ashtian before moving to Tehran, where he graduated from Rahnama High School and pursued architecture at the Faculty of Fine Arts. Fluent in Arabic and English, with some knowledge of French, he joined the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization in 1963 and participated in the assassination of Major General Taheri, who was involved in the arrest of Imam Khomeini. In 1978, he became a leading and active member of *Peykar* (Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class), adopting the alias "Da'i." Eventually, he was executed in 1981. (Hazrati, 2003: 255).



Sepehrpour, Ali (Born 1936), born in the village of Ghalibaf in the Chara (Khondab) district, completed his primary and secondary education at Mansouri, Khayyam, Anvari, and Azimi schools in Arak. He also studied at Samasami, Majidi, and Mohammad Reza Shah high schools before earning his diploma from the Preliminary Teachers' College of Golpayegan. He was later employed at the Education Department of Arak. Serving as the head of the Public Relations Department of the Education Administration in Markazi Province, he had a deep passion for poetry, composing verses since his high school years. A collection of his poetry remains, and his writings were published in various magazines. He was also a member of the editorial board of the *Majnoon* weekly magazine and led the artistic group of the Qa'em Maqam Association. (Majdi, 2005: 89).

Setoudeh, Mohammad Taqi (Born 1921), son of Rahmatollah, spent several years in Arak's market during his youth while studying Arabic literature in the evenings under the guidance of Ali Qaffari and Abolqasem Mochani. He later left the market and, in 1941, joined the Haj Mohammad Ebrahim Seminary in Arak before moving to Qom. A distinguished religious scholar and educator in Qom, he trained numerous students, many of whom attained high government positions. Some of his notable students include: Yousef Sanei, Seyyed Mohammad Ali Alavi

Gorgani, Mohammad Mehdi Rabbani Amoli, Mohammad Momen, Ali Gerami, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Seyyed Ali and Seyyed Mostafa Mohaqqeq Damad, Seyyed Jafar Shobeiri Zanjani, Mojtaba Tehrani, Seyyed Mohsen Kharazi, Reza Estadi, Gholamreza Rezvani Khomeini, Seyyed Hassan Taheri Khorramabadi, Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri, Seyyed Ali Akbar Mohtashami, Hassan Sanei, Ahmad Ahmadi, Ali Akbar Masoudi Khomeini, Mehdi Karroubi, Ghorbanali Dorri Najafabadi, Seyyed Abdolvahed Mousavi Lari, Seyyed Kazem Noormofidi, Mohsen Qara'ati, and many others.

Sajadi, Seyyed Abolqasem (Died 1938), son of Mirza Yahya and grandson of Mirza Hassan Ashtiani, was a journalist in his youth. He supported the freedom fighters during the 1919 Anglo-Persian Agreement led by Vossough al-Dowleh. Initially, he joined the Jangal Movement and later the Ehsanollah Khan Group. In 1921, he left Iran and became one of the founders of communism in the country. He published *Iran-e Sorkh* (Red Iran), *Enqelab-e Sorkh* (Red Revolution), and *Komonist* (The Communist) in the Jangal region and taught Persian language at Moscow University for many years. He wrote under the pen name "Zahreh" in poetry.

Sajadi, Seyyed Ali Akbar (1875-1948), son of Seyyed Mohammad, was born in Tafresh and studied in the religious seminary in Najaf. He mastered jurisprudence, principles, and Arabic literature and later returned to Tafresh. This religious scholar, while overseeing the religious affairs of the people, established the first marriage and divorce office and became the first registrar of official documents in Tafresh. He also served as the first principal of the Ziaeiyeh School. (Heidari, 2020: 99).

Sajadi-Ghaemmaghami-Farahani, Hossein (Born 1954), born in Arak and known as Qader Abdollah, is an Iranian writer who immigrated to the Netherlands in 1988. After learning Dutch in a short period, he became one of the most renowned writers in the Netherlands. His works, which have been translated into 27 languages, mainly focus on his homeland, Iran, and his adopted country, the Netherlands. He is currently a columnist for *Volkskrant*, one of the oldest and most widely circulated newspapers in the Netherlands. His Dutch translations of the *Qur'an* and *Kalila and Dimna* are among his notable works. He once stated, "I poured my Iranian thoughts into Dutch words and concepts, giving my Dutch texts the tone and flavor of classical Persian literature. I always wanted to be a great Iranian writer, but I had a problem—the surname of my great-grandfather, Mirza Abolqasem Qaem-Maqam Farahani. No matter what I wrote, he was always greater. If I wanted to put my real name on my works, he would still be greater. When my

first book was published, I was searching for a new name. Unfortunately, two of my friends had just been executed—one named 'Qader' and the other 'Abdollah.' I thought about it and became 'Qader Abdollah.'"

Sajadiyeh, Seyyed Javad (1907-1979), son of Seyyed Ahmad Mohseni-Araghi and grandson of Haj Aqa Mohsen, completed his primary education in Arak. After a period of study at the American College in Tehran, he moved to England and studied English language and literature. He later taught at the University of Tabriz and, at the age of 50, went to Austria, where he earned a PhD in philosophy before returning to Tabriz University to continue teaching. A polyglot, he was proficient in Old and Modern English, French, and German and had familiarity with Arabic, Latin, Azerbaijani, and Italian. His numerous works include *The Story and Fate of Colonialism* (two volumes), *The History of Dr. Mossadegh's Services* (in English), *Translations of T.S. Eliot's Poetry*, *The History of World Civilization*, *The History of America*, *The History of Iranian Cities* (translated), and *The History of Civilization and Culture of Iran Before Islam* (Mohtat, 1993: 61).

Sajadiyeh, Golchehreh (Born 1954), born in Arak, pursued theater studies after finishing secondary school and graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran in 1977. A filmmaker with two decades of experience in theater, she has received numerous accolades, including the Crystal Simorgh for Best Actress at the 15th Fajr Film Festival for her performance in *Land of the Sun*, the Golden Statuette for Best Actress from the Iranian Cinema House Awards for the same film, and a nomination for the Crystal Simorgh for Best Actress at the 20th Fajr Film Festival for her role in *Negin*, among other cinematic achievements.

Sajadi-Hazaveh, Seyyed Hamid (Born 1969), from a family originating in Hazaveh (Arak), was born in Tehran. He is a gold medalist in the Asian Championships, a four-time bronze medalist in the Asian Championships, and a silver medalist in the Asian Games. He has held several administrative positions, including Deputy for Championship Development at the Ministry of Sports, Minister of Sports and Youth of Iran during the Raisi administration, Secretary of the Supreme Youth Council, and a member of the Islamic Society Party. He holds a PhD in Physical Education Planning and is a faculty member at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences at Islamic Azad University.

Sajadi-Hazaveh, Mahbubeh (Born 1973), daughter of Mir Mostafa and Maryam, received her high school diploma from Effaf High School. She earned

her bachelor's degree from Shahid Beheshti University, her master's degree from Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences, and her PhD in Nursing from Iran University of Medical Sciences. Since 2005, she has been a faculty member at Arak University of Medical Sciences and, since 2020, has served as the Dean of the Faculty of Nursing. A distinguished writer and researcher, she has authored three books: *The Nursing Process in Pediatric Diseases – Healthy Child*, *Concepts in Pediatric Nursing*, and *The Comprehensive Nursing Textbook and Pain in Children*. Additionally, she has published over 70 research articles, including 54 ISI and PubMed-indexed papers, as well as 22 articles in domestic journals.

Sahab-Tafreshi, Abolqasem (1887-1956), son of Mohammad Zaman, known by the pen name "Sahab," was one of Iran's intellectual figures. He received his primary education in Tafresh under the guidance of Seyyed Mohammad Imam Jomeh and Seyyed Ali Akbar Sajadi. In 1908, he moved to Tehran for higher education, where he studied jurisprudence, principles, and philosophy at Marvi School and later taught at the Alliance School. He joined the Ministry of Education and, in 1920, was appointed as the head of education for the regions of Malayer, Nahavand, and Tuyserkan. A prominent scholar and a close associate of Ali Akbar Dehkhoda, Dr. Hesabi, and Mohit Tabatabai, he was fluent in Arabic, French, and English and was a member of the Al-Azhar University's Center for Islamic Reconciliation in Egypt. His students went on to provide significant scholarly contributions in Iran, the most notable being his son, Abbas Sahab, who is credited with founding the science of cartography in Iran. A poet, researcher, and distinguished writer in humanities and history, he had exceptional calligraphy skills and a fluent writing style. In addition to hundreds of articles published in domestic and international journals and a collection of poetry, he authored over 70 historical, religious, and political books, as well as translations, including *The Dictionary of Orientalists*, *The Life of Shah Abbas the Great*, *The History of Painting in Iran*, and a six-volume translation of *Carpenter's Geography* from English (Heidari, 2020: 100).

Sahab-Tafreshi, Abbas (1921–2000), son of Abolqasem, began his education at the age of four at the traditional school of Molla Hossein Shahmiri. At the age of seven, he entered Kamaliyeh School and later completed his secondary education at Ibn Sina and Olumiyeh schools. Due to his profound passion for geography, he dedicated most of his time to cartography. In 1936, together with his father, he established the first private geographical and cartographic institute in Iran. To create maps of various regions of Iran, he traveled to more than 30,000 cities and villages. This scholar, in 1955, in collaboration with the Columbus Institute of Germany, produced the

first Persian-language globe. Known as the "Father of Iranian Cartography," he introduced a novel method of mapping and was recognized as one of the prominent Iranian cartographers and the founder of modern cartography in Iran. He was also the founder of the Sahab Geographical and Cartographic Institute. As an author, cartographer, and publisher, he compiled hundreds of atlases and maps of Iranian cities and provinces, regional countries, and historical dynasties of Iran. He was considered one of the distinguished cartographers in the world. To compile a 20-volume "Atlas of Fourteen Centuries of Islamic Art" in both Persian and English, with the support of UNESCO, he traveled to more than 32 countries, a significant endeavor that spanned over 30 years. Unfortunately, the project remained unfinished, and only the second volume, titled *The Art of Calligraphy from the Beginning to Today*, was published in 2002 (Heydari, 2020: 101).

Sokhanvar, Mohammad (1938–?), son of Ali-Asghar, completed his primary education in Arak and attended high school and teachers' college in Khorramabad. He was employed by the Abadan Department of Education and served in various positions, including as the principal of Shush National Elementary School, the head of Khashayar High School, and the vice-principal and director of the Pahlavi Educational Complex in Abadan. At the age of fifteen, he became a radio announcer for the 8th Army Division in Khorramabad. His peak talent and creativity emerged in the invention of an audiovisual alphabet learning device that operated on electricity and batteries, which was considered an innovation in its time. Additionally, as a cultural activist, he founded the *Setareh Art Group* and wrote and directed several comedy and drama plays, staging them himself. He was a well-known radio host in Abadan and also conducted cultural programs and sessions in Arak (Majdi, 2005: 93).

Seraj-Hijazi, Seyyed Hassan (1908–1986), son of Hedayatollah Hijazi-Tafreshi (*Seraj-ol-Saltaneh*) and grandson of Mirza Abolqasem Moein-ol-Molk, completed his studies in law and joined the Ministry of Interior. In 1945, he was appointed as the governor of Arak and also held positions such as mayor and governor of various counties, representative of the people of Arak in the 19th term of the National Consultative Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister, Governor of Isfahan, Parliamentary Deputy of the Ministry of Interior, representative of the people of Hamedan in the 5th Senate elections, and deputy head of the Pahlavi Foundation. In September 1978, he was appointed as the Governor of Khorasan and Custodian of Astan Quds Razavi but held this position for only 74 days. He was proficient in French and English and translated the article *Solitude* by the French poet and

writer Lamartine from French to Persian, which was published in *Vahid* magazine (Heydari, 2020: 79).

Seraji, Gholamhossein (1884–1944), son of Ahmad, was one of the first physicians educated at *Dar-ol-Fonoon* and practiced medicine in Arak. One of his notable traits as a compassionate doctor was assisting patients in need (Sediq, 1993: 92).

Sarbandi, Abolhassan (1851–1931), constructed the *Abolhassan Mosque* in the Abbasabad neighborhood of Arak with the help of the local community and, as a religious scholar, led congregational prayers there. This mosque is registered as a national heritage site (Sediq, 1993: 93).

Sarbandi, Biglar (19th century), son of Amanollah Khan, was a native of Sarband (Shazand) and an officer during the Qajar era. Known as *Biglar Khan*, he commanded the *Bozchelo Regiment* for an extended period (Sediq, 1993: 39).

Sarbandi, Ali (born 2023), a native of Arak, received his academic degree in philosophy from the University of Tehran. By founding the *Mehrabad Scientific and Cultural Organization* and establishing night schools, he created an environment conducive to nurturing students' talents. In 1983, he voluntarily retired early from government service and initially took up gold trading. Despite earning a significant income, he made an astonishing decision to transform his gold shop into a bookstore at the same location. As a poet and writer, he dedicated himself to publishing and promoting cultural, scientific, and historical works. In 1999, he published some of his thoughts in a poetry collection titled *Golbang-e Sarbolandi*. In 2001, he released *Esfahan Was an Excuse, Iran Is My Dream*, which gained recognition both in Iran and abroad. In 2004, following the bicentennial celebration of Arak's founding, he published the book *Arak from the Depths of History*.

Sartip, Amanollah (born 1888), son of Mirza Ali Akbar Shahveh'i (Arak) and commander of the *Farahan Regiment*, held a military rank bestowed upon him by *Amir Kabir*. He was a distinguished individual who received numerous commendations from *Mirza Taqi Khan* for his bravery in suppressing uprisings in *Fars, Bakhtiari, and Howeyzeh*. In 1888, he founded the village of *Amanabad* (east of Arak) and provided shelter for homeless individuals there. He also supervised the digging of the *Amanabad Qanat* and the construction of a mosque, a *Ghuslkhaneh* (a facility for ritual washing of the deceased), and a cemetery in this newly established village. The village was later further developed by his maternal grandson, *Haj Aqa Rastin* (Mohtat, 1993: 29).

Sartip-Kazazi, Mohammad Ali (13th century SH), son of Ali Khan, was a native of *Kazaz (Shazand)* and lived in the early 19th century. As a military commander, he led the *Kazaz Regiment* and governed the region (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Sarkhosh, Mostafa (1917–2007), son of Mirza Yahya Sarkhosh Tafreshi and Fatemeh, pursued his primary and secondary education before traveling to *Germany*, where he earned a degree in agricultural engineering. Upon returning to Iran, he worked at the *Ministry of Agriculture* but later turned to Persian literature, teaching the subject at *Alborz High School* in Tehran until 1938. This poet and writer published a collection of poems titled *Zaban-e Ashk* (The Language of Tears), edited by *Hassan Zarrinkhat*, and authored several books, including *Payk-e Mehr* (The Messenger of Affection) and *Atash-e Del* (The Fire of the Heart). Another of Yahya Khan's sons, *Dr. Mohammad Ali Sarkhosh*, collaborated with Mostafa on a research project about *Hafez's Divan*, which was published in European countries under the title *Sheikh Hafez*. Mostafa Sarkhosh is remembered as a passionate nationalist poet with a highly idealistic perspective on *ancient Iran* (Heidari, 2020: 102).

Sarkhil, Behnam (1978), a native of *Zaviyeh (Zarandieh)*, holds a PhD in *International Relations* from *Allameh Tabataba'i University*. He is the author of six books on the *foreign policy* of the *Islamic Republic of Iran* and is regarded as a disciplined, committed, and conscientious university professor (Cheraghi, 2016: 488).

Sarshar, Hossein (1934–1995), graduated from the *Higher Conservatory of Music* with a diploma in *Opera Singing* and later traveled to *Italy*, where he earned a *Master's degree in Opera* in 1962. He participated in the *La Fenice International Opera Competition* in *Venice* and was among the seven award-winning vocalists. As Iran's first graduate of *Opera Studies in Italy*, this *Tafresh-born* opera singer, *voice actor*, and *filmmaker* returned to *Iran* after completing his academic studies and became the lead soloist at *Roudaki Hall*. He performed in concerts conducted by *Heshmat Sanjari* and *Farhad Meshkooh*. Additionally, he played the lead role in the film *Jafar Khan Az Farang Bargasht* (Jafar Khan Returned from Abroad), directed by his fellow Tafresh-born director, *Ali Hatami*. After *the 1979 Revolution*, when opera was banned in *Iran*, he would dress in his opera costume, stand in front of *Vahdat Hall*, and shed tears.

Sarmadi, Morteza (1954), son of Ali Akbar, was born into a *Khomeini family* in *Tehran*. He studied *Political Law* at *the University of Tehran* and continued his education in *England* and *Canada* before joining the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. A high-ranking official, he served as *Director-General of Foreign Affairs* in 1990 and later as *Deputy Minister for European and American Affairs* until 1998. In 2001, he was appointed *Iran's Ambassador to the United Kingdom* (Samiei, 2003: 591).

Saroud, Gholamhossein (1894), son of Mohammad Ali Khan, was born in *Arak* and began composing poetry and delivering speeches at the age of 12. His early poetry, under the pen name *Shakib*, has been lost, and only works from his later years remain. A poet and writer fluent in *English, French, German, Turkish, and Arabic*, he compiled a dictionary of *Arabic terms commonly used in Persian* and also compiled collections of *proverbs* in *English, French, German, Turkish, and Arabic*. Another significant work by *Sartip Gholamhossein Saroud*, an intellectual in financial and economic studies, is *Linguistics and Literary Sciences* (Sediq, 1993: 98).

Sa'adat, Seyyed Mohammad (1901–1970), son of Mirza Seyyed Bagher Khan and Soltanat Khanom, was a native of *Bon-Nesa (Tafresh)*. He studied at the *Moshir al-Dowleh School of Political Science* and graduated with top honors in *Law* from *Dar ul-Fonun*, making him one of the first graduates of the *Faculty of Law, Political Science, and Economics*. He later worked in the *Ministries of Justice, Finance, and Foreign Affairs*, served as *Iran's ambassador to Iraq*, and his final position was *Minister Plenipotentiary of Iran in Saudi Arabia*. He was fluent in *Arabic and French*, memorized the *Quran*, and traveled extensively across *Europe and Arab countries* (Heidari, 2020: 106).

Sa'adat, Seyyed Bagher (1872–1945), known as *Sa'ed al-Sultan*, was the son of Mirza Seyyed Yousef and Khadijeh, and a native of *Bon-Nesa (Tafresh)*. He initially worked as a *military clerk* and, during *World War I*, was appointed *Governor of Rey*. Later, he became *Head of the Cabinet at the Ministry of Trade, Agriculture, and Public Welfare* (Heidari, 2020: 105).

Sa'adatfar Savoji, Shamsollah (1961), from *Maragh-e Noor Alibeyg (Saveh)*, is a renowned *musician* and an expert in *local rhythmology*. The *sorna* (a Persian wind instrument) played by *Asadollah Javanmard* and the *dohol* (a traditional drum) played by *Shamsollah Sa'adatfar* have been broadcasted on *national media*

since 2005. He is the only musician in his province to have surpassed his peers in his specialized field (Fakhariyan, 2017: 401).

Saeed, Ebrahim (1936), was a renowned physician from Arak who migrated to Tehran and dedicated himself to writing medical books. This physician-author wrote more than 40 titles in the field of medicine, one of which is *Khair al-Mal fi Hifz Sehat al-Atfal*, focused on pediatric medicine. His books are written in simple language, primarily addressing preventive medicine and public health, making them accessible to all people (Sediq, 1993: 99).

Saeedi, Abolqasem (1926), after completing his primary education in Arak, went to France in 1950 to study at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris (Beaux-Arts) and has since lived in both Iran and France. He has left numerous paintings in modern buildings from the 1960s and 1970s in Iran, and his works are preserved in various private and public collections. Some of his artistic activities in Iran include painting projects for the National Radio and Television Organization, the Central Bank, Roudaki Hall, and Shiraz University. In 1959, he won the Young Painters Award in France, and in 1960, he received the second prize at the Second Tehran Painting Biennial. Six years later, he won the grand prize at the Fifth Tehran Biennial. He has held numerous solo and group exhibitions in France, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Iran, Europe, and the United States.

Saeedi, Aqa-Ali (1880–1968), son of Rahim, completed his primary education in Saveh and pursued studies in Islamic jurisprudence, religious sciences, Quranic interpretation, and extensively in Arabic literature. In poetry, he possessed a profound spirit, a unique mind, and a delicate disposition. His divan of poetry, *Kolliyat-e Nasim-e Behesht*, is one of his works. Despite being a merchant, he also taught Quranic recitation and religious teachings to those eager to learn (Fakhariyan, 2017: 415).

Saeedi, Abbas (1979), son of Mohammad-Hossein and Banu Maryam, originally from the village of Malek-Abad, completed his primary education at Ayatollah Ghafari Elementary School and Hekmat Middle School in Arak, later earning his high school diploma from Imam Ali High School. He pursued university education up to a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature. He has been a lecturer, a manuscript corrector, and a researcher at the Persian Language and Literature Research Center at Tarbiat Modares University while also teaching at universities and schools in Tehran. With a passion for Iranian history and culture, he has been a personal collector of valuable documents and historical artifacts, particularly

from the Islamic era, the Safavid, and Qajar periods. Learning from distinguished scholars such as Iraj Afshar, Hassan Zolfaghari, Dr. Shafi'i Kadkani, and Ahmad Aboumoheboub, he was drawn toward research and the critical editing of manuscripts. He has also authored numerous books, including *Bahar-e Danesh*, *Resale-ye Eyniyeh*, *Critical Edition of the Divan of Ghasab Mazandarani*, *Chahar Darvish*, *Sarapanameh-Sarai in Persian Literature*, *Madhush-e Arabistani (A Forgotten Poet of the Safavid Era)*, *The Story of My Father's Hat*, *The Dark Side of Tales*, *The Function of Dialogue in Sadegh Chubak's Short Stories*, and many others.

Saeedi, Ali (1958), was born in the village of Mosarqan, Kharaqan District (Zarandieh). After primary school, he attended Marvi and Dar al-Fonoun High Schools in Tehran and passed the teachers' employment exam. He began his teaching career in his hometown while also being admitted to Allameh Tabataba'i University for Educational Sciences, where he earned a bachelor's degree in Educational Management and Planning in 1991. Due to his contributions to improving education quality, he was invited to the Educational Research Center of the Ministry of Education, where he implemented a significant research project on organizing ministerial directives. From 1998, he served a two-year teaching mission in the United Arab Emirates. He is currently a university lecturer and a Ph.D. student in Nahj al-Balagha Sciences and Knowledge. His published works include *Moral Education of Human Faculties from the Quranic Perspective with an Emphasis on Spiritual and Communicative Skills* and *Kolliyat-e Nasim-e Behesht*.

Saeedi, Nireh (1920–1991), was from Tafresh and the first Iranian woman to receive the UNESCO Literary Award for translating the works of the French poet La Fontaine, known as *The Fables of La Fontaine*. She also served as the editor of *Banu* magazine in Tehran for some time.

Saeedi-Ashtiani, Hossein (1935–1982), son of Mohammad, was the founder of forest parks in Iran. He graduated from Dar al-Fonoun and pursued studies in forestry. In 1960, he graduated from the Forest and Rangeland School in Gorgan and specialized in Parks and Recreation at Texas A&M University. He engaged in teaching and research in Karaj and Gorgan. As a distinguished expert in Iran's forest parks, he also authored several works, including *Parks and Recreation Areas*, *Man and the Phenomenon of Recreation*, *Park Development in Iran*, *The Value of Trees and Their Role in Iran*, and many more (Hazrati, 2003: 199).

Sefidabi, Valiollah (1936–2013), son of Mohammad-Hossein, was born in the village of Sefidab, Tafresh, into a family of Ta'zieh performers. He began passion plays in Tafresh's Tekyehs and, in 1956, learned oral storytelling traditions from Rouhollah Shoghi. Studying under Tehran's master storytellers, he became one of the leading figures in Naqqali (Persian epic storytelling) and Pardeh-khani (storytelling through pictorial scrolls), developing a unique style. In 1974, Master Torabi was selected by Ataollah Bahmanesh (a renowned sports commentator) to perform the opening narration at the Toos Festival. His continuous dedication, talent, and creativity made him a distinguished storyteller in Iran, earning him first-place awards multiple times in national Naqqali competitions. His performances in domestic and international festivals gained widespread recognition. Besides compiling numerous Naqqali scrolls, he also authored various versions of *Shahnameh* narrations, one of which, *Meshkin-Nameh*, was published by Namayesh Publications (Heidari, 2020: 61).

Salami, Masoud (Born 1976), a native of Arak, is a graduate in film directing and a cinematographer. Some of his most notable works include his involvement in the film *Gasht-e Ershad 2*, the TV series *Goodbye Baby*, and the movie *Mosadereh*. Among his achievements, he was nominated for the Crystal Simorgh for Best Cinematography at the 39th Fajr Film Festival. Other works in which Salami has participated include *Migraine*, *Nothing*, *Thirteen 59*, *Once Upon a Time in Abadan*, *Three Acts of Imprisonment*, *Under the Smoky Roof*, *Conditional Freedom*, and many more.

Salamizadeh, Fatemeh (Born 1997), daughter of Ebrahim and Banu Aghdas, completed her primary education at Mehregan Elementary School and her middle school education at Mohtaseh School in Arak. She received her high school diploma from Shaayestegan High School and later studied Dramatic Literature at Islamic Azad University of Arak. This actress, presenter, storyteller, writer, and instructor in theater and speech skills began her artistic career at the age of nine by performing the puppet show *Mashdi Hassan Had a Cat*. She has worked as an assistant director in the feature film *Six O'Clock in the Morning* directed by Mehran Modiri. She has performed hundreds of storytelling and *Shahnameh* recitations in various cities of Iran. Her accolades include: first place in international stage performance, first place in national teenage acting, second place in national public speaking at the *National Tribune Festival* and *Peace Ambassadors Festival*, the title of "Outstanding Youth of Markazi Province" for two consecutive years, first place in the provincial *Presidential Question of the*

Year speech contest, consistent participation in international festivals such as the *Simorgh Festival*, *Traditional and Ritualistic Theater Festival*, and the *International Storytelling Festival*. Additionally, her poems have been published in *Keyhan Bacheha* and *Salam Bacheha* magazines, and she has been honored for her poetry at the *International Afarinesh Festival*. She is widely known as Sormeh Salami.

Sultan, Mohammad (1879–1963), known as *Ayatollah Sultan* and famous as *Sultan al-Ulama*, was one of the prominent and influential *mujtahids* in the region. People turned to him for religious guidance and resolving their needs. His greatest assistance to the people of Arak and surrounding villages was during the famine of World War I. He spent nearly 50 years teaching at the *Arak Seminary* and trained many distinguished scholars, including *Ayatollah al-Ozma Araki*. His tomb, located in *Park-e Shahr* in Arak, next to the graves of *Agha Noor al-Din Araki* and other religious scholars, is a site of reverence for the public. He authored commentaries on *Kifayat al-Usul* and *Manzumah of Hikmat by Sabzevari* (Sediq, 1993: 100).

Sultanabadi Araki, Ahmad (Died 1896), a native of Arak, was a well-known *mujtahid* and a student of *Mulla Mohammad Iravani*. Some of his scholarly works include commentaries on *Makasib*, *Masael*, and various treatises on *fiqh* and *usul* (Mohtat, 1993: 87).

Sultanabadi Araki, Seyed Mohsen (1831–1907), son of Seyed Abolqasem, known as *Haj Agha Mohsen*, received his education in *fiqh* and *usul* under his father, grandfather, and uncle *Seyed Mohammad Maki*. He then moved to *Boroujerd* to further his studies under *Seyed Shafi* and *Asadollah Boroujerdi*. At the age of 30, he taught in Arak for a period before traveling to *Atabat* to continue his education. His teaching played a key role in sustaining *Haeri Yazdi* and the flourishing of the *Arak Seminary*, attracting scholars and students from near and far. Some of his notable students include *Akhound Kabir* (father of *Agha Ziaeddin*), *Mohammad Ebrahim*, *Abbas*, *Mohammad Hossein (Karbalai Ali Baba)*, *Agha Seyed Shafi (father of Agha Noor al-Din Araki)*, *Zein al-Abedin (Imam of Haj Taqi Khan Mosque)*, and others. He was one of the largest landowners in Iran, and his *waqf* (endowment) properties have been surrounded by much controversy (Mohtat, 1993: 237).

Sultanabadi, Abutaleb (Died 1894), a native of Arak, was a religious scholar and a distinguished student of *Seyed Mirza Mohammad Hasan Shirazi* in Najaf. In 1874, he moved to *Samarra*, later returning to Arak, where he continued teaching at the *Sepahdari School* until his passing (Mohtat, 1993: 14).

Sultanabadi, Abdoljabbar (Born 1883), son of *Mohammad Ali Kazazi Sultanabadi* (Arak), was a scholar of the 19th century. In 1883, he wrote commentaries on the book *Tamhid al-Qawaid al-Usuliyyah wa al-Arabiyyah*, authored by *Shahid Thani*, demonstrating his expertise in *fiqh* and *usul*. It is believed that his annotations on a collection of *Wasael* by *Seyed Sadr al-Din Ameli* in *fiqh* and *usul*, signed under the name *Mulla Abdoljabbar*, were also his writings.

Sultanabadi, Mohammad Hossein (Died 1896), son of *Mohammad Mehdi*, was a native of Arak and a renowned *Shia scholar* and *muhaddith* (narrator of hadith) of the early 20th century. He spent years in *Atabat*, studying under his father-in-law *Mulla Fath Ali* and other scholars. However, his scholarly rank and ability to exercise *ijtihad* were achieved under *Mirza Bozorg*. *Ayatollah Sultanabadi* was well-versed in hadith collections of different Islamic sects and produced many valuable works, including: *Hedayat al-Mojtahedin*, *Hayakel al-Amaal*, *Serat-e Savi* and *Borhan-e Jali* (on the designation of caliphate after the Prophet), *Kashf al-Hojjah* (on the four Sunni schools of thought), *Esharat Latifeh*, *Manba al-Hayat*, *Falak Mashhoon*, *Bahr-e Mohit*, and others (Mohtat, 1993: 150).

Sultanabadi, Mohammad Ali (13th century AH), a native of Arak, lived during the Naser al-Din Shah Qajar era and was a learned, intelligent, and literary scholar. This religious scholar was a student of Haj Sheikh Shafi' Japlaqi Boroujerdi, later moved to Kazzaz, and engaged in teaching religious sciences and training students there (Mohtat, 1993: 63).

Sultanabadi, Mahdi (13th century AH), a native of Arak, was a scholar of the Qajar era. He corresponded with Haj Aqa Mohsen Araki, through which his scholarly and literary merit, especially his proficiency in Islamic theology, philosophy, and literature, became evident. This religious scholar posed questions on certain theological and philosophical matters in the form of 21 verses, and Seyed Mohsen responded in 26 verses. This exchange, known as the "Question-and-Answer Poem," is preserved in a treatise published in 1866.

Sultanabadi Araki, Habibollah (1830–1947), son of Mohammad Jafar, known as "Zolfonun" (Master of Many Arts), was a scholar, astronomer, and calendar expert who worked in the fields of literature, mathematics, and Quranic exegesis. After completing his preliminary studies in Arak, he became interested in astronomy and celestial sciences, eventually ranking among the scholars of his time. Zolfonun, who also studied mathematics and geometry, developed new theories on the movement of the moon and the proportionality of cubes, based on which he designed an advanced astronomical table. He also taught at the Daneshsaraye Ali (Higher

Education Institute) and the Faculty of Theology at the University of Tehran. Alongside renowned professors such as Abdolazim Qarib, Mirza Gholamhosein Rahnama, Fazel Tooni, and Eghbal Ashtiani, he was among the first instructors of the Central Teachers' Training College (Mohtat, 1993: 57).

Sultanabadi Araki, Molla Fathali (1824–1860), son of Molla Hassan, received his preliminary education in Arak and then moved to Najaf for further studies. He initially studied under the great scholar "Sahib Jowaher" and, after his passing, continued under Morteza Ansari, Molla Ali Razi, and later Mirza Shirazi. This religious scholar was considered a master of spiritual disciplines and was recognized as a distinguished figure in Islamic mysticism, bridging the exoteric and esoteric sciences. His philanthropic contributions included the construction of several water reservoirs and mosques in Arak and Qom. The book *Al-Ma'athir wal-Athar* lists him among jurist-mystics and comprehensive scholars, and his piety and asceticism were proverbial among the people (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 35).

Sultan al-Sadat, Seyed Hassan (1886–1931), son of Seyed Fathollah, was a freedom fighter, political activist, and supporter of the Iranian Constitutional Movement. He was a member of the Democratic Association led by Mirza Abdolazim, one of the six constitutionalist groups in Arak (Sediq, 1993: 100).

Soltani Ali, Shahnaz (1977), daughter of Asghar and Mrs. Kabri, completed her primary education at Masoumiyeh Elementary School and continued her studies at Resalat Middle School. She obtained her high school diploma from Zeinabiyeh High School in Arak. Although she was accepted into the Persian Language and Literature program at Sanandaj University, she decided against leaving her hometown to care for her parents. In the winter of 2018, she discovered her ability to compose poetry, mostly during late-night hours. Encouraged by her son, she began documenting her poems. This Ghazal poet then pursued independent studies in poetry and has composed over 120 classical and romantic-social poems, adopting the pen name "Baran" (Rain).

Salili, Parvindokht (1931), daughter of Abolhassan and Mrs. Fakhr al-Zaman, was born in Arak. She started composing poetry at the age of 12 in 1943. She completed her higher education at the Faculty of Literature and, by 1956, had written over two thousand verses (Mohtat, 1993: 64).

Salili, Keyvandokht (1933), daughter of Abolhassan and Mrs. Fakhr al-Zaman, was born in Arak. She started composing poetry in 1951 while studying

veterinary medicine. This poet was proficient in French and English, and her poetry was published in local journals such as *Asia-ye Javan* and *Taraqqi* (Mohtat, 1993: 65).

Soleyman Karaji, Abu Sa'id (d. 1187), a native of Shazand, was the son of Mohammad bin Hossein al-Qassari. He was known as *al-Qadhi* or *al-Karaji*, a proficient hadith scholar and an experienced judge.

Soleymanlou Mosleh Abadi Farahani, Abu Taleb (lived in 1847), son of Mohammad Hossein Khan, served in the Qajar administrative system in the regions of Kermanshah and Khuzestan. He was responsible for writing, recording, and archiving official documents. One of his surviving works is *Khesayel Sardaar*, a book on the history of Herat, written in Persian on the occasion of Herat's conquest for Mohammad Shah Qajar (Mohtat, 1993: 15).

Soleymani, Hamidreza (1971), son of Gholamreza and Mrs. Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Ferdowsi Elementary School and attended Shaheed Modarres Middle School in Khomein. He graduated from Shaheed Rajaee High School and later earned an associate degree in Persian Language and Literature from Tarbiat Moallem University in Delijan, followed by a bachelor's degree in Cooperative and Social Welfare from Payame Noor University in Khansar. He pursued a master's and Ph.D. in sociology at Islamic Azad University of Arak. His professional background includes serving as a high school teacher in Khomein, a lecturer at technical and vocational universities, and a member of the Iranian Sociological Association. Additionally, he is a karate instructor, referee, and a member of the Karate Federation. He has authored two books: *The Role of Globalization in Cultural Management Patterns in Higher Education Institutions* and *Globalization and Cultural Management Patterns*, along with eight scientific articles.

Soleimani, Ali Asghar (1974) Son of Sahebali and Mrs. Akram, he was born in Takieh village (Komijan). He completed his high school education in Qom and earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from Payame Noor University, Tehran. Since 2011, he has been teaching at the University of Applied Science and Technology in Qom and Payame Noor University, Khalajestan Center. He is also a humorist and satirist on national media, actively participating in the comedy programs *Khandevaneh* and *Bego Bekhand*. Additionally, he is skilled in design and painting. His written works include *Family*, *Amoreh Arak; Birthplace of Great Figures*, *The Culture of Citizen Humor*, *Humor Therapy for Addicts*, and *Cigarettes and Tobacco*. Fluent in English and currently pursuing a master's degree in the language, he has also

authored English books such as *Tehrani Slang and Jokes* and *Persian Proverbs*, both in a humorous style.

Soleimani, Yousef (1859–1933) Son of Haj Asad Anjireki (Arak), he was a distinguished scholar with extensive knowledge in astronomy and star studies. He also had a deep passion for Persian and Arabic literature (Sediq, 1993: 101).

Soleimani-Ashtiani, Mehdi (1974) Son of Mohammadreza and a descendant of Mirza Javad, he entered the Qom Seminary after completing his secondary education. In 2009, he earned a master's degree in Hadith Sciences, followed by a Ph.D. in Shi'a Studies from the University of Religions and Denominations. In 2015, he was recognized as an outstanding research student, receiving an award from the University of Religions and the National Elites Foundation. His works include *Shamim Rouhani*, the critical edition of *Rabee' al-Asabi' (by Allameh Majlisi)*, *Diya' al-Shihab fi Sharh Shihab al-Akhbar*, *A Collection of Treatises (on the Interpretation of Hadiths from Al-Kafi)*, and numerous other publications. He has served as the executive director of the *Shia Hadith Heritage* journal, a member of the Scientific Association of Hadith at the Qom Seminary, and a registered author at the House of Books (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1597).

Salimi, Zahra (1963) Daughter of Abdolhamid and Mrs. Shokat, she completed her primary education at Dooshizegan/Norooz School, middle school at Pourandokht, and high school at Irandokht in Arak. She later earned an associate degree in music with a specialization in Iranian instruments from the University of Applied Science and Technology. In 2015, she narrated her childhood memories in the Araki dialect in a 40-episode radio program, *The Voice of My Homeland*. She also performed *Shahnameh* tales and *Masnavi* stories in the *Shoqat* program. An Araki-speaking writer, she entered the literary world by publishing *My Mother Shokat*, which includes a CD with recordings in the Araki dialect. She later authored *The Secret of the Foggy Night*. As the director of the *Cheshmeh Khorshid* cultural and artistic magazine, she has also been active in mountaineering, climbing *Oshtoran Kuh* and *Damavand*, as well as *Aragats Peak* in Armenia and *Kazbek Peak* in Georgia. Her book *Above the Three Summits of the World* details her climbing experiences.

Salimi, Shahnaz (1975) Daughter of Rahim and Mrs. Azra, she completed her primary education at Sheikh Tusi School, middle school at Enqelab Islami, and earned a high school diploma from Al-Zahra High School in Arak. She later obtained a bachelor's degree in English translation from the Islamic Azad University of Arak and worked as a translator. She has authored books on teaching reading to

children under ten, genetic engineering, and translated numerous children's books, including *The Old Frog Stayed in the Pond*, *Bunny Banikhosheh*, *The Three Little Pigs*, *The Little Red Hen*, *The Animal School*, *The Selfless Pig*, *The Playful Little Chick*, *The Lazy Bee*, *The Rabbit with Red Wings*, and *Bobby's Mistakes*, reflecting her long-standing cultural contributions.

Salimi-Ashtiani, Hashem (1958–2024) A founding member of multiple charitable organizations in Iran, he played a key role in establishing the National Society of School Benefactors, the National Health Benefactors Association, the National Charity Assembly, the Society for Supporting Disabled Individuals, the National Mosque Builders Association, and the Iranian Housing Benefactors Society. In addition to his significant contributions to healthcare philanthropy and hospital renovations, he built over 20 schools and played a primary role in the construction of more than 200 others.

Samaei, Atefeh (1965) She completed her primary education at Javad Rahnama School, middle school at Anushirvan, and high school at Tazkieh in Arak. She later earned a bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Arak and a master's degree in zoology from the University of Tehran. A translator of the reptile section in the *Zoology and Geology of Iran* book, she has also authored several books in her field, including *The Crane, a Guest of Meighan Wetland*, *The Landscape of Protected and Hunting-Prohibited Areas in Markazi Province*, *Freshwater Gastropods of Iran*, and *An Overview of Environmentally Protected Areas*.

Samandar-Saveji, Hossein (1898) Son of Mirza Zain al-Abidin, he moved to Saveh after his father's passing and studied under Karbalaei Hassan Na'lin-Dooz, also learning calligraphy. Later, he returned to Tehran with his mother and grandmother, completing his primary education at Danesh School and furthering his studies in Arak, where he mastered calligraphy under a master from Saruq. A refined poet and skilled calligrapher, in 1922, he began working as a teacher in the Department of Culture in Saveh. In 1932, he joined the Registry of Estates Office as an administrator. During his years in Tehran, he mingled with renowned literary figures such as Amiri Firuzkouhi and Abolqasem Halat (Fakhariyan, 2017: 470).

Sami'-Tafreshi, Abbas (19th century) He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Financial Affairs Officer of Tehran during the Qajar period.

Samii, Aqa Ali (1896–1978), known as Dadash Aqa Ali, pursued his education in Saveh and Tehran. He was a passionate poet who composed poetry under the

pen name "Mahzoon." Some of his poems can be found in the book *Farhikhtegan-e Saveh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 814).

Samii, Azizollah (1950–), son of Abdol-Ali and Banu Fatemeh, was born in Vafs (Komijan). He completed his studies at the Shari'at and Azimi schools in Arak and graduated with a mathematics diploma from Majidi High School in Arak in 1969. He then earned a degree in chemistry from the Tehran Higher Teachers' College in 1973. As a teacher at Shapour and Hedayat elementary schools in Arak, he officially joined the Ministry of Education in 1975 and taught chemistry and physics in Gachsaran, Tehran, and Khomein. From 1995 onward, he began research on the language, culture, history, and geography of the region, resulting in two handwritten books: *Farhangnameh-ye Zaban-e Vafsi* (Lexicon of the Vafsi Language) and *Tarikh va Joghrāfiā-ye Tārikhī-ye Boluk-e Vafs* (Historical Geography and History of the Vafs District). *Simaye Farzanegan* (approximately fifty pages of handwritten notes) and a cultural lexicon titled *Barkhi az Bavarha va Zarbolmasalhā-ye Mardom-e Vafs* (Some Beliefs and Proverbs of the People of Vafs) were published in the winter 2002 issue of the quarterly *Rah-e Danesh*. Another of his works, *Daneshnameh-ye Rejal-e Kamareh* (Biographical Encyclopedia of the Figures of Khomein and Japlaq), is based on approximately three hundred handwritten documents and numerous historical photographs and was published in two volumes. Additionally, his poetry collection *Rang-e Eshq* (The Color of Love) has also been published.

Sanjani, Ataollah (1946–), son of Ali Akbar, is a religious scholar from Arak specializing in logic, philosophy, and Islamic jurisprudence. He has authored a book titled *Hashiyeh bar Riyaz* (Sidighi, 1993: 64).

Sangaki-Saveji, Mohammad Hossein (century unknown), known as Ashiq Mohammad Hossein, was a native of Sangak village, a part of Nobaran (Saveh), and was a performer of traditional folk music (Fakhariyan, 2017: 826).

Sangaki-Saveji, Masoum (century unknown), known as Ashiq Masoum, was also from Sangak village in Nobaran (Saveh) and a traditional folk music performer (Fakhariyan, 2017: 921).

Sohrabi, Vajiollah (1937–), son of Ne'matollah, completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein and was employed by Bank Saderat. Simultaneously, he pursued studies at the Higher School of Social Work and later joined the Ministry of the Imperial Court, eventually being appointed as the chief of staff of Mohammad Reza Shah's royal

office. He also spent some time in Europe studying and teaching social work (Samii, 2003: 608).

Sohaili, Mohammad Baqer (1926–), son of Keram and Banu Bahjat, was a native of Ghadamgah (Shazand). He began his education in a traditional school under the guidance of Abdolkarim Shari'ati, where he spent three years learning reading, writing, and arithmetic before turning to agriculture. In his youth, he began composing poetry with religious themes.

Sohaili, Mohammad Javad (1960–), son of Mohammad Baqer and Banu Fatemeh, was born in Ghadamgah (Shazand). He completed his primary education in his village, attended middle school in Shazand, and finished high school in Arak. In 1977, he enrolled in the Preliminary Teachers' College in Qom and began teaching in schools in Shazand. In 1995, he obtained a bachelor's degree from Arak University. In 2014, he compiled and published his father's poetry collection under the title *Golzar-e Sohaili* (Sohaili's Garden of Poetry).

Sohaili-Mozafar, Hamid (1948–2019), son of Hassan Hashem and grandson of Nasrollah Beyg Tafreshi, completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran and later joined the Iranology Institute. He worked as the first assistant director and production manager for TV series such as *Atash va Dood* (Fire and Smoke), *Asrar-e Daryaye Sorkh* (Secrets of the Red Sea), *Ghaleh-ye Alamut* (Alamut Castle), and *Safarhaye Dur o Deraz-e Hami o Kami* (The Long Journeys of Hami and Kami), as well as for films including *Marg-e Yazdgerd* (The Death of Yazdgerd), *Safarhaye Pietro* (The Travels of Pietro), and *Delavaleh-ye Italiayi* (The Italian Delavaleh). His main artistic focus was visual arts, and over his 40-year career in cinema and documentary filmmaking, he worked as a researcher, writer, producer, and director. He created over 100 documentary films on Iranology, along with 68 documentary reports and interviews with experts and 48 visual research projects on Iranology. In 2002, he received the first *Palme d'Or* trophy and an honorary diploma from the inaugural Iranian Documentary Film Festival. Over the years, he was awarded numerous honorary diplomas, trophies, and special prizes from domestic and international festivals, including in Tokyo and Belgrade. In 2010, he was honored with the second-degree *Medal of Art* by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. His 33-part documentary series *Iranian Architecture*, directed by him and narrated by Dr. Esmaeil Mirfakhraei, was registered in UNESCO's National Memory of the World list (Heidari, 2020: 159).

Savasaveji, Forough-ol-Sadat (1987–), daughter of Seyed Reza, completed her education in Najmiyeh, Ershad, Rastgar, and Maryam schools in Saveh and pursued psychology at the Islamic Azad University of Saveh. As a poet, she possesses a natural talent and has studied under masters such as Etlāqi and Goudarzi. Her poetry is fluid and expressive, and she has published a poetry collection titled *Sad Ghazal: Isa Soroodam, Ah Maryam Mishavad* (One Hundred Ghazals: I Sang of Jesus, Ah, Mary!) in collaboration with Mahdieh Amini (Fakhariyan, 2017: 476).

Savaii-Saveji, Hassan (century unknown), was a literary critic, and only one of his verses remains: *"My body is as delicate as a strand of hair from grief over my moon-faced beloved, And my melancholic heart is like a pearl within a single hair."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 477).

Souraneh, Morteza (1959–), son of Reza Hossein and Banu Malektaj, completed his primary education at the elementary school of Souraneh (Shazand) and obtained his high school diploma in natural sciences from Majidi High School in Arak. In the first university entrance exam after the revolution, he was admitted to the Teacher Training program in Religious Studies and Arabic and was employed as a teacher at middle schools in Shahr-e Rey after earning his associate degree. In 1985, he entered the University of Tehran with a ranking of 224 and graduated with honors. He returned to Arak in 1989 and served as a political education expert, an academic affairs expert for Shahed schools, a cultural and artistic affairs director, and simultaneously as an advisor to the director-general of the Education Department. In 1997, he was appointed head of the Farahan Education Department, and in 1999, he became the director of Education District 2 of Arak, where he was honored with a national excellence award by the Minister of Education. In 1999, he secured first place in the entrance exam for a master's program in Arabic Language and Literature, earning his degree with a thesis in Arabic titled *Contemporary Arab Political Poetry*. He was elected to the Fifth Arak City Council (2017–2021) with the highest votes, serving for three years as the head of the Cultural Commission and in the fourth year as the president of the Islamic City Council. One of his key cultural contributions during his tenure was establishing the groundwork for *Arak Day*. As the founder of the Central Province Teachers' Credit Cooperative since 2003, he has intermittently served as the chairman of the board of directors and CEO, leading a cooperative with about 3,000 members and shareholders. Under his leadership, the cooperative received the *National Model Cooperative* award once and the *Provincial Outstanding Cooperative* award four times.

Souri, Pouria (1983–), son of Mohammad Mohsen and Banu Moloud, pursued his education at Ostād Reza Roozbeh, Khwarazmi, and Farhangiyan exemplary middle school before obtaining his high school diploma from Mirdamad High School in Arak. He earned a bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Islamic Azad University of Arak and later obtained a master's and PhD from Science and Research Branch, Tehran. A journalist, fiction writer, and poet from Arak, he has collaborated with newspapers such as *Sharq, Farhikhtegan, Yas-e Now, Roozegar*, and *Etemad*, as well as magazines including *Sobh-e Azadi, Mardom-o Jame'e, Tajrobeh, Irandokht, Nafeh, Aseman*, and *Payk-e Sabz*. He has served as the editor of the last page of *Sharq* newspaper and the poetry section editor of *Farhikhtegan* newspaper. Additionally, he worked for two years as the cultural editor of the provincial magazine *Atr-e Yas*. His journalism specialization is in *culture and arts*, with a focus on literature, and *social issues*, with an emphasis on environmental and cultural heritage (history). He is also professionally active in literature (poetry and fiction), and one of his satirical stories was serialized for two years in *Sharq* newspaper. Apart from collaborative poetry collections, he has published a personal collection of *ghazals* and another poetry collection featuring diverse styles.

Souri, Mohammad Mohsen (1953–), son of Morad and Banu Azra, was born in Damavand but has lived in Arak since the age of two. He holds a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature. A distinguished poet and speaker, he writes under the pen name *Sohreh*. In addition to poetry, he is skilled in painting, fiction writing, and playwriting. His notable works include *Pas az Omri Sokout* (After a Lifetime of Silence), *Tavallod dar Ghafas* (Birth in a Cage), *Golbanu dar Kavir* (Golbanu in the Desert), and *Khanehzad-e Khorshid* (Sun's Servant). His latest novel, *Posht-e Borj-e Shishe'i* (Behind the Glass Tower), a social novel, was unveiled in May 2024 at the Khayyam Hall in Arak (Majdi, 2005: 236).

Souzi-Saveji, Hassan Ali (d. 1594), was another poet from Saveh who later moved to Isfahan. Initially, he wrote under the pen name *Jafakash*, but after moving to Khorasan, he adopted the name *Souzi*. This poet, who later became blind, was also skilled in calligraphy and worked as a scribe in Isfahan. He composed 23,000 verses, though only a few have survived (Fakhariyan, 2017: 478).

Sayyah, Hamid (1885–1968), son of Mohammad Ali, was a native of Mahallat. He studied law at Moscow University and, upon returning to Iran, was appointed as the Iranian Consul General in Beirut. In 1936, he became Iran's Minister

Plenipotentiary in Warsaw, later serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1940 and Minister of Post and Telegraph from 1941 to 1943. In 1946, he was appointed Iran's Minister Plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union (Bakhshi, 2016: 778).

Sayyah, Homayoun (fl. 1933), son of Mohammad Ali (*Haj Sayyah-e Mahallati*), served as the chief financial officer of Khorasan in 1929 and was appointed deputy minister of finance and head of Iran's trade department in 1933 (Bakhshi, 2016: 779).

Sayyah, Mohsen (1899–), son of Mohammad Ali (*Haj Sayyah-e Mahallati*), completed his primary and secondary education in Switzerland and earned his doctorate from the medical faculties of Paris and Frankfurt. In 1938, he became a professor and technical director at the Faculty of Dentistry and a lecturer in oral diseases. He was the first Iranian dentist to obtain a doctoral degree and a professorship at the University of Tehran. His works include *Dental Anatomy, Dental Diseases*, and *Oral Diseases*. He played a crucial role in establishing the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tehran and served as a representative of Mahallat in the 20th session of the National Consultative Assembly (Sami'i, 2003: 615).

Sayahat-Esfandiari, Abedin (1980–), a native of Farahan, defended his doctoral dissertation titled *The Role of the Jurisprudential Rule of Maslaha in Media* at Najafabad University in 2010. Alongside his university education, he also studied in religious seminaries. He is currently the president of the *International Institute for the Development of Peace, Culture, and Rationality*, as well as the vice president of education at the *University of Sciences and Teachings*, and the secretary of the *Jurisprudential Council of the Insurance Industry in Iran*. His previous roles include vice president of production and technology at the Center for Distance Learning for Women's Seminaries, vice president of research and content production at Al-Mustafa Virtual University, director of communications and international affairs at the Secretariat of the Planning Council of Sunni Schools, publisher and editor-in-chief of the biannual journals *Comparative Studies of Human Rights* and *Peace and Rationality*, and editor of the multilingual journal *Pure Life*. He has served as the scientific secretary of the International Peace Research Conference and has undertaken academic visits to Turkey, India, Germany, and the United States. Dr. Sayahat-Esfandiari has also authored ten books (Azizabadi, 2023: 65).

Sayyah-Mahallati, Mohammad Ali (1800–1887), son of Mohammad Reza, known as Haj Sayyah, was born in Mahallat and pursued his education in Tehran. He furthered his studies in the Islamic seminaries of Iraq, benefiting from the teachings of the scholars of his time, and then returned to Iran. From Tabriz, he traveled to the Caucasus, where he resided for some time. During his stay, he learned Turkish, Armenian, and Russian before embarking on a journey to Europe. His travels took him first to Istanbul and Western Europe, then to Russia, and subsequently to other European countries, where he mastered English, German, and French. After 18 years of travel, he returned to Iran in 1878. This traveler and writer left behind two travelogues titled *Safarnameh-ye Sayyah* (The Travelogue of Sayyah) and *Khatirat-e Sayyah* (The Memoirs of Sayyah). He is also known as the first Iranian to obtain U.S. citizenship (Bakhshi, 2016: 773).

Sayadati, Seyed Mohammad (1956), a native of Mamouniyeh (Zarandieh), is a graduate in laboratory sciences, a researcher in traditional medicine, and the author of several works (Cheraghi, 2016: 332).

Siyasi, Hossein (1911–1976), a poet with the pen name "Parvaneh," was one of the prominent literary figures and cultural activists of Arak (Sediq, 1993: 40).

Siyasi, Ali Akbar (1895), a native of Arak, received his early education in traditional schools before attending Kherad and Soltani schools. He then entered the School of Political Science and later, along with 23 other students under the supervision of Monsieur Richard Khan, traveled to Paris to continue his studies at the University of Rouen. During this time, he adopted the surname "Siyasi," inspired by his studies at the School of Political Science in Tehran. Ali Akbar returned to Iran in 1931 and was appointed as the head of higher education in the Ministry of Culture. He played a key role in drafting the law for the establishment of the University of Tehran. He later resigned from his administrative position to teach at the Faculty of Literature of the University of Tehran. In 1952, he served as Minister of Culture and later became the president of the University of Tehran. Dr. Siyasi, who also contributed to the founding of UNESCO, authored several notable books, including *From UNESCO to Berlin*, *Educational Psychology*, and *Theoretical and Practical Ethics*, earning him the title of the father of modern psychology in contemporary Iranian history. His wife was Roshan Malek, the daughter of Samsam al-Molk Bayat (Sediq, 1993: 102).

Siamak, Marzieh (1983), born in Qom and residing in Saveh, holds a bachelor's degree in information science and is a doctoral student in the same field. She is the author of books and scientific articles in

Persian and English, including *Information Literacy Skills - Professional Ethics in Scientific Teamwork*, *Assessment of Information Literacy Skills*, and *Teaching Information Literacy Skills*.

Siavoshani, Mohammad (Life: 1814), son of Ali, was a scribe of the 19th century from Ashtian. He transcribed *Osoul al-Din*, authored by Mirza Abolqasem Qomi in 1799, and *Ma'alem al-Osool* by Abu Mansour Hassan ibn Zain al-Din Ameli in 1814, using the Naskh script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 537).

Siavoshani, Mohammad Saleh (Life: 1813), son of Molla Abdollah, was a native of Siavoshan village (Ashtian) and a calligrapher. In 1813, upon the request of Mohammad Hassan Kashi, he transcribed *Gulistan* and *Bustan* of Saadi in the Nasta'liq script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 544).

Seihoun, Houshang (1920–2014), known as the father of modern Iranian architecture, was the grandson of Mirza Abdollah Farahani. He was born in Tehran to a family of musicians his mother, Mouloud Farahani, was a player of the tar and setar, and his uncle, Ahmad Ebadi, was a master of the setar. This distinguished Iranian architect and painter completed his architectural studies at the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Tehran before continuing his education at the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris, where he earned a doctorate in art in 1949. A painter with a unique style, he participated in the Massachusetts exhibition in 1972 alongside renowned artists such as Picasso and Salvador Dalí, garnering attention for his intricate linear works. Between 1962 and 1968, he served as the dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts in Tehran. His notable achievements include winning first place in competitions for the design of the Iranian National Railways Station and the Tomb of Avicenna. Seihoun was also a member of the National Archaeological Council, the Supreme Council of Urban Planning, the Central Council of Iranian Universities, and the International Committee of ICOMOS. Additionally, he was responsible for the restoration of Iran's historical monuments for 15 years, leaving a profound impact on the country's architectural heritage. His lasting contributions include the designs for the Tomb of Avicenna, the Tomb of Omar Khayyam, the Tomb of Kamal-ol-Molk, the Tous Museum building, the Bank Sepah building in Tehran's Toopkhaneh Square, and the National Cartographic Center. He was also an honorary citizen of France, and Hossein Amanat, the designer of Tehran’s Azadi Tower, was one of his students.

Seyed Ashrafi, Azim (1949), son of Mahdi and Lady Azra, completed his primary education at Reza Shah School and secondary education at Shekrai High School, obtaining his diploma from Pahlavi High School in Arak. He later studied biology at Arak University and public health education at the University of Tehran. His written works include *Gozaar va Nazar* (Satire, Advice, Proverbs), *Shekaristan-e Khiyal*, *Har Varaghi Daftari*, as well as *Goftan az Goftaha* (A Study of Near and Distant Writings). Alongside some educational books and articles published in various journals, including the cultural section of *Ettela'at* newspaper, he is recognized as a researcher and writer.

Seyed Hosseini, Seyed Mehdi (1965), son of Seyed Abdollah, was born in the village of Kafsan (Khomain). He completed his primary education in his hometown, attended Dr. Moftah Middle School in Khomain and Dehkhoda School in Robat Kafsan, and continued high school at the *Isargarane Ruhollah* School and night classes. In 1982, he voluntarily joined the Basij forces of Khomain and was dispatched to the operational zone of Gilan Gharb, where he was wounded in defense of Iran, achieving the rank of a disabled veteran. From 1984 to late 2001, he served at the Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs. In mid-2007, his poetic talent flourished, and in 2013, at the insistence of Master Kavian, he published his first poetry collection, *Shaheed-e Eshgh* (Martyr of Love), which combines romantic and satirical themes. His other works include *Sokoot-e Sard*, *Sogholmeh*, *Neishhaye Zanboor Asal* (Bee Stings), *Toot-e Ghermez* (Red Mulberry), and several joint collections. In 2017, Seyed Hosseini was awarded the *Golden Tulip Statuette* and an honorary master's degree in humor poetry and quatrains by the *International Pardis Institute for the Development of Farabi Sciences (European Union)*.

Seyedi, Farank (1968), daughter of Hassan and Lady Masoumeh, completed her primary education at Hadaf School, middle school at Anoushiravan, and high school at Tarbiat in Arak. She obtained a bachelor's degree in midwifery from Shiraz University, followed by a master's and doctorate in sociology from Arak Azad University and Science and Research Tehran. Her works include *Sociology of Science and Technology*, *An Introduction to the Sociology of Social Classes and Inequalities*, *Principles of Sociology* (co-authored), and *Sociology of Advertising*. She is currently working on *Socialization of Health in Crises*.

Sirdari, Rostam-Beyg (Life: 1941), a native of the Chara region (Khondab), was one of the prominent leaders of the Zohrevand tribe. He dealt heavy blows to the

Russian forces, compelling them to retreat from the Chara area. Rostam-Beyg Zohrevand was a symbol of resistance and struggle against Russian occupation, and in one of his daring operations, he eliminated seven Russian occupiers.

Seif Amir Hosseini, Ali (1878–1939), son of Abbasqoli Khan (Seif Lashkar) and Lady Farkhondeh, was the governor of Saveh, the commander of the Khalaj regiment, and held the title *Etezad Lashkar*. Despite his military responsibilities, he pursued religious and literary studies and was honored with clerical robes by Ayatollah Haeri Yazdi, after which he became known as *Etezad ol-Olama*. In respect for this recognition from a Shia authority, he resigned from his high-ranking military position and dedicated himself to studies and agriculture. As a religious scholar and philanthropist, he revitalized abandoned qanats and constructed several new ones in the arid region of Saveh. A distinguished poet and speaker, he excelled in ghazals, qasidas, *mokhammass*, and do-baytis (quatrains), leaving behind remarkable poetic works (Fakhariyan, 2017: 128).

Seif Amir Hosseini Saveji, Mousa (1927–2000), son of Mirza Hossein Khan, learned to read and write within his family and was admitted to primary school at an advanced level. He later graduated from Hakim Nezami High School in Qom and earned a law degree from the University of Tehran. He served as a deputy prosecutor in Qom and later became a senior judge of the Supreme Court, upholding justice, bravery, and integrity throughout his judicial career in Arak, Isfahan, Kashan, and Tehran. Despite his legal career, he remained engaged in poetry, culture, and literature. A master of Persian, Arabic, and Islamic exegesis, he used the pen name *Amir*, and his poetry is still available (Fakhariyan, 2017: 486).

Seifi, Nasrin (1979), daughter of Mohammad Taqi and Lady Sedigheh, completed her primary education at Sara School in the village of Yel-Abad (Saveh) and her middle school at Khaneh Zar. She graduated from Ghodsiyeh High School in Saveh and later earned a bachelor's degree from Payame Noor University in Saveh and a master's degree in Persian language and literature from Urmia University. This author, editor, and songwriter began her artistic career in 2005 with the publication of the novel *Koochehaye Khatereh* (Alleys of Memory). Her other works include *Shab-e Taqdir* (Night of Destiny), *Jonoon-e Eshgh* (Madness of Love), *Aghaaz-e Doost Dashtan* (The Beginning of Love), *Mosafer-e Mahtab* (Moonlit Traveler), *Moamay-e Eshgh* (The Mystery of Love), *Ghazal-e Asheghi* (Romantic Ghazal), *Royaye Abi* (Blue Dream), *Akharin Setareh-ye Shab* (The Last Star of the Night), *Naghmeh*, *Be-Khater-e Niyaz* (For the Sake of Need), *Hekayati az Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim* (Tales of In the Name of God, the

Most Gracious, the Most Merciful), *Asoo*, and *Ghaleh Dokhtar* (Maiden Castle). She has also produced music albums, including *Atel Matel* (Sattar Mardani) and *Ghesseh Zendegi* (Hosein Khajeh Amiri).

Seifi Saveji (century unknown), an artisan from Saveh who, in addition to mastering sword-making, was also a poet. One of his recorded couplets is: *"Del qadr-e to ra balaye jan goft / Bala-tar az in nemitavan goft"* (The heart deemed your worth as its greatest affliction / Nothing greater than this can be said) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 499).

Seifi-Fami-Tafreshi, Morteza (1930–1993) Son of Mirza Abbas, Morteza Seifi-Fami-Tafreshi completed his primary education in Tehran and Tafresh. He pursued studies in Literature, Political Science, and English Translation at the University of Tehran. Additionally, he obtained a master's degree in the United States and later worked for the police force (Shahrbani). After retiring, he dedicated himself to travel and research, authoring more than 12 books on various subjects. Some of his notable works include *A Brief Review of the Historical Geography of Tafresh and Ashtian*, *Order and Police in the Qajar Era*, *Iran's Secret Police with a Review of Political Events and the History of the Police Force (1850–1941)*, *A Look at Iran* (co-authored with Fakhruddin Hosseini-Tonekaboni), and *The History of Iran* (a translation of Sir John Malcolm's work, in collaboration with Ebrahim Zandpour). Another one of his works is *Tehran in the Mirror of Time* (Heydari, 2020: 107).

Simonian, Qazar (b. 1971) A political activist, translator, and representative of the Armenian community of Arak in the National Consultative Assembly, Qazar Simonian spent most of the 1970s in prison. During his incarceration, he completed his well-known Persian translation of *Anna Karenina* by Tolstoy. Another significant translation of his is *Taras Bulba* by Nikolai Gogol.

Sina, Abdollah (1886–1956) Son of Mohammad-Taqi, Abdollah Sina received his early education in a traditional *maktab* (religious school) in Tafresh. Later, he and his family moved to Tehran, where his fine handwriting secured him a position as a secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After a while, he was transferred to the Finance Administration. He then pursued medical studies at the Dar ul-Funun school, graduating with the rank of *Naib Avval* (First Lieutenant) and joining the military health corps. As the Chief Medical Officer of the Western Army Corps, he was first stationed in Borujerd and later transferred to Nahavand and Hamadan, where he was promoted to the rank of *Yavar* (Captain). Upon returning to Tehran, he resigned from his position and, under the directive of Seif al-Dowleh and the

Endowment Administration, established a relatively well-equipped hospital in Malayer.

In 1927, he rejoined the Ministry of Health, serving as the Chief Medical Officer in Kashan, Mazandaran, Isfahan, Khorramabad, and Borujerd. He retired from government service in 1936 and devoted the remainder of his life to treating patients. A philanthropist, he dedicated all the income from his properties to operating a free medical center for the underprivileged. Using the literary pseudonym "Sina," he composed poetry on various subjects. While some of his works have been lost over time, his son, Engineer Amir-Houshang Sina, compiled and published a selection of his poems. His other works include *Behnama*, a collection of medical-themed poetry, and *Hajj-e Man* (My Pilgrimage), a philosophical reflection on the Islamic Hajj ritual (Heydari, 2020: 108).

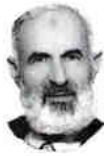
Sina, Mohammad-Ali (1908–1979) Son of Abdollah and Banoo Fatemeh-Begum, Mohammad-Ali Sina was born into a Tafreshi family in Tehran. He pursued higher education at *Dar ul-Moallemin* (later known as Daneshsaray-e Aali) and earned a bachelor's degree in Mathematics. He then continued his studies in France, and upon returning to Iran in 1933, he was employed as a mathematics instructor at the Ministry of Culture. Mohammad-Ali Sina authored several works in the fields of mathematics and geometry. Alongside Dr. Riazi, he was responsible for calendar calculations and the preparation of the Persian solar calendar yearbook. Additionally, he founded *Roshd* and *Sina* schools in Tehran. His academic contributions include the *Astronomy Textbook* for fifth-year high school students, *Problem-Solving Books* for student practice, *Algebra Solutions for Junior High School Students*, *A Thousand Problems in Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra with Answers*, and *500 Problems in Arithmetic and Geometry*, among others (Heydari, 2020: 109).

Saberi, Asadollah (1907–1992), the son of *Sofrali,* was born in the village of *Reyhan* (Khomein) and grew up under the care of his father and older brother *Ali-Jan.* There is no information available about his level of education, but since he served as the mayor of *Khomein* for a period and managed the *Lakan Lead and Zinc Mine* in 1974, as well as being a talented poet, he must have been an educated person. Some of his poems are included in the *Famous Figures* book (Sami'i, 2003: 661).

Saberi, Amir Hamzeh (1960), born in the village of *Kahak* (Tafresh), the son of *Hasan,* received his diploma in 1977 and continued his studies in Metallurgical Engineering. At the same time, he learned the art of calligraphy under the guidance of masters *Fath Ali Washghani-Farahani, Abbas Manzuri,* and *Amir*

Khani. He is also highly skilled in engraving and seal writing and has a passion for poetry and literature (Pirhadi Tavan Dashti, 2013: 135).

Saberi, Ali-Aqa (1910–1965), the son of *Abbas* and *Banu Sakineh,* received his primary education in the local *Maktabkhaneh* of his birthplace *Kahak* (Tafresh) and studied calligraphy under *Mirza Abbasqoli Tafreshi* and the art of *Shabe-khani* (Traditional Persian theater) and *Ta'ziyeh* (Passion play) under *Mirza Abdollah Tadi-Tafreshi.* At the age of 18, he was granted the title of *Mirza* by his master. Known for his role as the antagonist in *Shabe-Khani,* he was popularly called *Ali-Aqa Shamir.* He later set up classes to teach traditional Persian singing and *Ta'ziyeh.* After completing his military service, he declined an offer to join the military with the rank of officer and instead returned to *Tafresh,* where he established *Maktabkhaneh* in the villages of *Tad* and *Navis Khalajestan* (Qom) to teach and educate. His poems, as well as examples of his calligraphy and manuscripts, are kept at the *Louvre Museum* in Paris, as he was proficient in various calligraphic scripts such as *Naskh, Thuluth, Nastaliq,* and *Shikasta* (Heydari, 2020: 119).



Saberi, Gholamhossein (1936–2014), the son of *Mirza Ali-Aqa,* received his primary education at his father's *Maktabkhaneh* in the village of *Navis Khalajestan* (Tafresh). He learned calligraphy from his father and later, after completing his military service, joined the *Army of the Ground Forces* and rose to the rank of officer. He was fluent in *English, Arabic,* and *Turkish,* and was also skilled in *Ta'ziyeh* music. Additionally, he was an expert calligrapher who could write all four major styles of *Naskh, Thuluth, Shikasta,* and *Nastaliq.* His works, along with his father's calligraphic works, are kept at the *Louvre Museum* in Paris (Heydari, 2020: 120).

Saberi, Mohammad Taghi (1969), the son of *Ali* and *Banu Izzat-Begum* from *Delijan,* received his diploma in 1989. In the same year, he was admitted to the *University of Qom* to study Arabic Literature and later, in 1997, passed the teacher's examination. He worked as a tour guide for Arab tourists for seven years, during which he authored two books: *Iran: An Unforgettable Land* and *Iranian Touch in the Hearts of Tourists.* He also conducted interviews with two thousand Arab tourists, many of whose handwritten notes related to Iran's potential are published in his book. In 2011, he obtained his master's degree in history from *Azad University of Mahallat* and was awarded the title of *Exemplary Teacher* at the provincial level in 2017.

Saberi Nasab, Habibollah (1960), son of *Gholam Ali* and *Banu Fatemeh,* is a university professor and researcher in the fields of

Quran and *Nahj al-Balagha.* He completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown, *Arak,* before enrolling at the *University of Tehran.* After the university closed during his third year, he returned to *Arak* and began teaching in the education system. Later, he pursued a Master's degree in theology at *Islamic Azad University of Arak.* Over the years, he studied under prominent scholars such as *Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Anjadian, Ahmadi Golpaygani, Imami Khansari,* and *Haj Mohammad Hassan Nehrami.* Alongside his studies, he became a well-known lecturer and interpreter of the Quran and Nahj al-Balagha. His achievements include being a judge for national Quran competitions, a prominent figure in Quranic circles, selected as a distinguished Quran teacher by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) in his province, and publishing numerous academic articles and television programs on the Quran and Nahj al-Balagha.

Saberi Nasab, Somayeh (1982), daughter of *Gholam Ali* and *Banu Fatemeh,* completed her primary education at *Seyed Morteza* School and her secondary education at *Momenat* School, and received her diploma from *Zeinabieh High School* in *Arak.* She then studied *Computer Engineering (Software)* at *Islamic Azad University of Arak* and later earned a Master's degree in *Business Management* from the same university. Currently, she is a doctoral student in *Business Management* at the *Faculty of Management, University of Tehran.* In 2001, she joined *Bank Sepah* and since 2015, has served as the branch manager. During her tenure, she has successfully elevated several bank branches to higher ranks, including the *Martyr Bahonar* branch in *Arak,* which was ranked among the top 100 branches in the country. She has also received numerous awards for her achievements in banking, both in domestic and international currency transactions, and is regarded as one of the top branch managers in the region.

Saberi Nasab, Maryam (1969), daughter of *Gholam Ali* and *Banu Fatemeh,* completed her initial studies at *Nahid Elementary, Rasulat Middle School,* and *Fazilat High School.* She then studied *Persian Language and Literature* at *Islamic Azad University of Arak* and later became a teacher in the education system. This active poet and writer has also made significant contributions to society and is the head of the *Hafez Friends Association of the Central Province.* She has published three poetry collections and a memoir titled *"Season of the Wingless Bird," "Another Woman," "Trees Struck by Axes in the Garden," "When I Was a Teacher,"* and *"The Shirt of the City."* In addition, she has written numerous scientific and literary articles.

Saboonchi Rad, Akbar (1942), son of *Mohammad,* born in *Arak,* received his diploma in 1974 and then pursued higher education while also beginning his journey in painting and calligraphy. He studied calligraphy under *Ali Akbar Khan Kaveh* and *Gholamhossein Amir Khani* and achieved an advanced level of expertise. As an active member of the *Calligraphy Association,* he has served as an inspector and deputy executive and has made valuable contributions as a researcher and art expert. His portfolio includes works such as manuscript writing of the *Holy Quran, Dua-e-Nadba, Divan-e-Ash'ar* (Poetry), and more (Pirhadi Tavan Dashti, 2013: 133).

Sahib al-Zamani, Gholam Ali (1925), completed his primary and secondary education in *Arak* and later attended the *Teacher Training College* in *Kermanshah* and *Golpayegan,* after which he joined the education system. After several years of managing schools such as *Khayyam* and *Azarhosh* Elementary, he moved to *Tehran* in 1964 and worked as a cultural transfer specialist in the Ministry of Education. He also managed the *Akhoat Iranians* school in *Kadhimayn* for five years. This poet from *Arak* is known for his literary achievements and contributions to education (Majdi, 2005: 311).

Sadeghi, Rasul (1949), son of *Abbasqoli* and *Banu Nosrat,* born in *Parandak* (Zarandieh), is a retired high school teacher in *English language.* He is the author and translator of works such as *Signs of the Quran in a Glimpse, Mirage of Love,* and *Love and Blood.* Recently, he has ventured into poetry, writing 150 ghazals that were published in a collection titled *"Love is Near."*

Sadeghi, Mohammad Hussein (1874–1934), known as *Hakim-Firoz,* son of *Fazlollah,* born in the village of *Shahson Kandi* (Saveh), began writing poetry at a young age, despite having only elementary schooling. This poet, who experienced various occupations, produced 16,000 verses of poetry in two volumes: the first containing epic tales such as *Jamsheed* and *Nader* and the second consisting of *qasidas* (odes) and elegies. He used the pen name *Firoz* and also wrote in *Turkish* (Fakharyan, 2017: 729).

Sadeghi, Mohammad Reza (1972), from *Arak,* is a *Baritone singer* and soloist with the *Tehran Symphony Orchestra.* This musician began his professional career by joining the orchestra in 1996 after completing courses in music theory, solfeggio, and vocal techniques under the guidance of *Mohammad Noori.* He made his debut singing the theme song for the movie *"Lily is with Me."* His artistic career includes collaborations as a guest soloist with the *National Orchestra of Iran* led by

Farhad Fakhreddini, the *Armenian String Orchestra* led by *Loris Tchakalayan,* and the *Tehran Symphony Orchestra* led by *Manouchehr Sahbaei.* He also performed in 2013 in *Toronto, Canada,* with the *National Orchestra of Iran* and *Margaretas Orchestra.* He currently resides in the U.S. and has been actively teaching classical vocal techniques for years.

Sadeqi-Ashtiani, Hassan (deceased 1928), son of Zayn al-Abidin, entitled "Refat-Divan" and famously known as "Homayun-Daftar," received his initial education at a traditional school and then at the theological school of Ashtian. He was well-versed in religious sciences, had a strong writing style, and a beautiful handwriting. He moved to Tehran, where he became one of the administrators in the court of Mozafareddin Shah and a financial officer under Mirza Hassan Khan Mostofi al-Mamalek Ashtiani (Abdeli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1164).

Sadeqi-Ashtiani, Fazlollah (1880–1962), son of Mirza Es'haq, was a philosopher and judge from Ashtian. After completing his preliminary studies in rational and traditional sciences, he attended the lectures of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Ashtiani. He studied rational sciences under Mirza Jala and Mirza Hassan Kermanshahi, and upon finishing his studies, he became a judge, presiding over the courts of Hedayat and the appellate courts in several provinces. He also served as a member of the advisory board of the Supreme Court for a period. Among his works, there is a treatise on the origin of the material world. He also published a treatise on the practical teachings of Mr. Ali Modares (Hedrati, 2003: 260).

Sarami, Taghi (13th century), from Khomein, famously known as "Sarim Homayun," was an administrator for Lotf Ali Khan Amir Mofakham. He also had a poetic talent and served for a period as the deputy to the princes of Komeh, Mehdi Qoli Mirza Heshmati, and E'tezad al-Saltaneh. Ali Sarami (the poet) was his son (Sami'i, 2003: 676).

Sarami, Ali (1922), son of Taghi (Sarim Homayun), was born in the village of Arreh (Khomein). He completed his primary education in Khomein and his secondary education in Golpayegan. He later received a diploma from the Railway Technical School and was employed by the Iranian Railways in 1942. In 1949, he moved to the General Department of Publications and Propaganda, where he held various positions, including Head of the Ministry of Information's Cryptography, Director General of the Ministry, and Director General of the Royal Court Secretariat. He was a talented poet and songwriter, and his first song, titled "Heaven of Desire," was composed in 1943. He went on to write dozens of other songs (Sami'i, 2003: 672).

Saleh-Ala, Mohammad (1952), son of Mohammad Ibrahim, from Arak, graduated from the Science High School of Tehran, and obtained a diploma from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, a Bachelor's in Dramatic Arts, and a Master's in Persian Language and Literature from Allameh Tabatabai University. He is a poet, actor, writer, presenter, and film director, having started writing and reading stories on the radio in 1968. He also began his artistic career in the same year by making advertising films and entered cinema in 1985 with "Sword and Silk" by Masoud Kimiai. He continued his work as a presenter and writer for various radio channels and translated the peculiar book "Everything Men Know About Women" by Abdul Smith. His other writings include "May I Sometimes See Your Dreams?", "Reaching under the Apple Clothes," "Cappuccino," and "Cheese Cake." His TV programs include *"Eyes of the Night Bright," "Two Steps to Dawn," "Oral Days," "Critique of Laughter," "Ali-Aqa 121,"* and *"Until 8:30."*

Salehi-Ashteyani, Iraj (1933), a seismic engineer and geologist, was also an oil industry expert who served as the Deputy Minister of Oil (Hassan Nezih). He completed his primary education at Khaqani School in Ashteyan and secondary education at Science High School in Tehran. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Geology from Tehran University and another Bachelor's in Psychology and Education from Tehran's Higher Teacher Training College. He then pursued his Master's degree in Petroleum Engineering from Imperial College London and a Master's in Geophysics from Stanford University in the United States. This oil and gas expert held significant professional positions in both Iran (before the revolution) and the United States, with several patents registered under his name, including *"Signal Processing for Enabling the Use of a Reference Sensor for a Rig,"* and *"Process and Equipment for Underground Drilling Using Guided Laser Beam."* (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 1667).

Salehi-Ashteyani, Abbas (1893–1974), son of Agha Jan, was titled Mo'tamed. He learned classical sciences including jurisprudence, hadith, logic, and Persian and Arabic literature at the Ashteyan Maktabkhaneh (traditional school). He worked as a teacher at Khaqani Primary School for a period and later became the head of the Endowments Office and the girls' secondary school. In 1947, he donated 1.5 hectares of land to establish a clinic in Ashteyan, and he remained responsible for the clinic until his death. This benevolent educator also donated another piece of land for the construction of a hospital, with funding provided by the Imperial Organization of Social Services. He was a talented and poetic figure who composed verses in forms such as masnavi, qasida, and masmou' (still

unpublished). Additionally, he represented the *Ettela'at* newspaper in Ashteyan for 15 consecutive years and, after retirement, worked as a notary public until his death (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 383).

Salehi-Savji, Naqi (1938), born into a family in the village of Balqalu, part of Nobaran (Saveh), completed his primary education in Gharqabad. He graduated from Saveh High School in 1960 and immediately joined the Gendarmerie. During his military service, he earned a law degree. Colonel Salehi, who had been interested in poetry and literature from his youth and possessed poetic talent, wrote poetry under the pen name "Saleh." Some of his poems are available in the book *Farhikhtegan Saveh* (Fakharyan, 2017: 628).

Sobhi-Savji (Century ...), a poet from Saveh, who is mentioned in the book *Farhikhtegan Saveh*, is described as an unfortunate dervish and ascetic who spent his time composing poetry (Fakharyan, 2017: 580).

Sabri-Iraqi (11th Century), a poet during the Safavid era, whose works are briefly referenced by Master Mohtat, with no further information found: *"My result is the pain of the heart from my futile soul, Who shall I tell my heartache to, the state of my heart?"* (Fakharyan, 2017: 580).

Saberi, Hengameh (1976), a brilliant woman from Tafresh, born with PR disease, which has its roots in genetics and retina issues, completed her primary education in a blind school along with her brother. After entering a regular school in the second year of high school, her competitiveness with her blind brother, Ali, who had earned second place in the national university entrance exam, drove her to achieve third place in the same exam at the age of 16. Hengameh obtained her Bachelor's degree in Law and immediately entered a Master's program. She was accepted for her Master's degree at Harvard University. After completing her Master's in 2003, she began her PhD program at Harvard and received a full scholarship. She has since taught international law and disability law at the University of Tennessee and Boston University. She is currently undertaking a one-year post-doctoral program at Harvard. Her accomplishments include being an outstanding student, ranking third in the national university entrance exam, authoring a book during her Master's degree, receiving a Canadian scholarship, and being accepted into Harvard University.

Saburi-Iraqi, Khalil (1921), born in Arak, was initially a tailor before switching to fabric sales. After September 1941, he moved to Tehran. A few examples of this poet's works are found in the journal of Mirza Mahdi Azizi (Mohtat, 1993: 94).

Sahraei, Mohammadreza (1927–2014), born in Shahzand, was a sports champion who began wrestling at the age of 18 and never stopped until his death in 2014 due to a car accident. Sahraei was a close friend of Gholamreza Takhti, and he was known to be an excellent wrestler.

Sadr, Seyed Javad (1912–2001), son of Sadr al-Ashraf Mahallati, completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran and obtained a Bachelor of Law from Tehran University. In 1935, he moved to France and received his PhD in 1939. He returned to Iran and served as the first secretary of the Iranian Consulate General in Palestine from 1945 to 1947. When Abd al-Hossein Hojir took office, he was appointed as the head of the Prime Minister's Office. He was a member of Iran's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954 and served as Iran's ambassador to Japan. He was also assigned by Prime Minister Mansur in 1963 to end the exile of Imam Khomeini. In the government of Hoveyda, he served as Minister of Justice until 1968, and after the revolution, he was imprisoned twice (Bakhshi, 2016: 768).

Sadr, Seyed Mohsen (1871–1962), known as Sadr al-Ashraf, son of Seyed Hossein Fakhr al-Zakereen, completed his preliminary studies in Mahallat and then moved to Tehran. At the Abu al-Hasan School of Isfahan (San'ia al-Mulk), he studied Arabic literature, jurisprudence, principles, and logic. He entered the court as a teacher to Nasir al-Din Shah's son, Nasr al-Din Mirza. In 1931, he became the Attorney General of the Supreme Court of Justice and was invited by Mokhber al-Sultana in the second year of the Constitutional Revolution to become the first deputy of criminal courts. In the cabinet of Frooghi, he served as the Minister of Justice, where he oversaw the approval of the Advocacy Law and systematized the process of obtaining legal practice licenses. In 1934, he entered the parliament as a representative of Mahallat. He also served as the Prime Minister in 1945, a period during which Iran's name was registered among the founding members of the United Nations, and British and American forces left Iran. He became the Governor of Khorasan in 1948 and later became the Speaker of the Senate in 1957. He also held the position of Amir al-Hajj in 1948, a position newly created during the Pahlavi period. As part of the resumption of relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia in 1948, he was tasked with organizing the Hajj pilgrimage. Sadr al-Ashraf, alongside figures such as Seyed Nasr Allah Akhavi, Seyed Mohammad Kazem Assar, and Mirza Reza Iravani, contributed to writing the *Civil Code of Iran,* thus marking him as one of the country's most influential historical figures (Sami'i, 2003: 678).

Sadr, Mulla Ali (deceased 1894), a religious scholar who arrived in the village of Gawar (Arak) from Najaf, where his son, Mulla Gholam Ali, studied under him as well as under Mulla Sadegh, who had studied in Najaf for 16–17 years.

Sadra Araki, Mohammad Taqi (1899-1983), son of Sheikh Mohammad Baqir (Sadr al-Wa'izeen), a famous orator, received his preliminary education from Ayatollah Sultan and Aqa Nour al-Din. After the relocation of the Arak seminary, he migrated to Qom and completed his studies there, benefiting from the teachings of Ayatollahs Hae'eri Yazdi, Yazrabi, Sabeti Hamadani, Mohammad Taqi Khansari, and Mirza Mohammad Ali Shahabadi. He also received Ijaza (authorization) from several leading scholars. Known for his refined taste and literary talent, he established the library for the Araki community living in Tehran. A collection of his poems and several handwritten books remain from this poet and spiritual writer (Mohtat, 1993: 96).

Sadra, Mohammad Baqir (1935-2014), son of Ayatollah Mohammad Taqi Sadra of Arak, completed his early and high school education in Arak and earned a Bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Tehran University. He was the editor-in-chief of "Nameh Arak" and, in 1965, co-founded the Amir Kabir Literary and Cultural Association (Arakis living in Tehran). This association gradually became a hub for intellectuals and culture enthusiasts from Arak and even the country. For nearly half a century, it regularly brought together lovers of culture and literature every last Wednesday of the month. Among the works of this writer, poet, and cultural activist are "Men of God," "The Yearbook of Amir Kabir Association," "Manifestations of Thought," "Manifestations of Speech," and "The Base of Speech" (Vlashjardi Farahani, 2001: 411).

Sadraei, Roghieh (1965), daughter of Mohammad Reza, from Mamounieh (Zarrindeh), received her diploma in experimental sciences in 1983 and later earned a doctorate in Persian Language and Literature. She is currently a faculty member at the Science and Research Branch and has authored several literary and research works. Her edition of the Diwan (collected works) of Vahid Qazvini, which includes his odes and ghazals from the 11th century, was first published by her, with the support of the Library and Museum of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in two volumes (Cheraghi, 2016: 400).

Sadraei, Marzieh (1971), also known as Fatemeh, is a graduate in Dramatic Literature from Azad University of Arak. Her first television appearance was in the show "Critique of Laughter," which aired on Channel 3 and was hosted by Mohammad Saleh Alaa. In

2000, she joined radio broadcasting as a voice-over artist. This cinema actress from Zarand has performed in several series including "Life Station," "My Children Have Grown Up," "Gallery," "Rooster," and "Mr. and Mrs. Sangi" (Cheraghi, 2016: 392).

Sadrasavji, Isa (1791), known as Isa Masih al-Din and famous as Qazi Mirak, was a prominent scholar and one of the great intellectuals of Saveh, who grew up in Qazvin. He became one of the most learned scholars of his time. This poet and religious scholar was under the patronage of Hassan Aqqoyunlu and his son, Yaqoub Beg. His father, Khwaja Shakarallah, was the treasurer of Hassan Beg Turkman, and due to his own capabilities, Isa reached the position of teacher to Yaqoub, the son of Hassan Beg. When Yaqoub Beg ascended to the throne, Isa gained even greater respect, and he was entrusted with the ministry of religious affairs and royal decrees. He was also a poet under the pen name "Isa," and his Diwan contains a thousand ghazals, most of which are romantic (Fakhariyan, 2017: 751).

Sadreguvari, Gholamali (14th century), a religious scholar from the village of Guar (Arak), lived in the early 14th century. He was a calligrapher and poet (Sadeqi, 1993: 124).

Sadreguvari, Mirza Aqa (1896-1986), from the village of Guar (Arak), was a religious scholar and poet. More than 6000 verses of his poetry are being compiled by his son. He studied alongside Ayatollahs Khomeini, Khansari, and Golpaygani at the Sepahdari School and had close interactions with Ayatollah Haeri. After Ayatollah Haeri's move to Qom, he also moved to the Khan Mervi School in Tehran, where he participated in the lessons of Jahangir Khan Qashqai.

Sadr-Mahallati, Behjat (1924), the first child of Qamar Amini-Sadr and Mohammad Sadr-Mahallati, was born in Arak. After attending elementary school, she studied painting under Ali-Asghar Patgar. In 1954, she graduated with honors in painting from the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran. In 1955, she was awarded a scholarship to study in France and received the Ingres Medal. She also won the Simin Prize from the city of Saint-Vito. One of her works, along with several pieces by young Iranian painters, was accepted at the Venice Biennale. In 1957, she held her first solo exhibition at the Pincho Gallery in Rome. After marrying Morteza Hannaneh, she taught miniature painting at the University of Tehran. In 1962, she received the first prize at the Third Tehran Biennale, and her works were sent to the 31st Venice Biennale. Behjat Sadr retired in 1980 and moved to France, where she stayed.

Saduq, Mohammad-Baqer (1950), son of Ayatollah Mohammad-Sadegh Saduq and Mrs. Azam Khanbloqi, was born in Qom. He holds a degree in Chemistry from Tabriz University and has postgraduate qualifications in both Environmental Engineering and Sociology, as well as a doctorate in Environmental Studies. He is a distinguished figure in his province, known for his valuable services as the Director-General of the Environmental Protection Organization. Among his many contributions, he led the movement against air pollution in Arak, which resulted in the city being classified as one of the eight most polluted cities in the country. His efforts were instrumental in the government's approval of the first comprehensive program to reduce air pollution in Arak (Interview with Amir Hadi).

Sadif, Ali-Akbar (1975 CE), son of Ahmad, was born in Saveh and completed his primary, middle, and high school education in the same city. He then moved to Tehran and graduated in the field of visual arts and graphic design. He taught architecture, graphic design, and painting in high school and university. He is also a poet with over 4,000 verses in the forms of masnavi, ghazal, and qasida, and is responsible for the Literary Association of Saveh Youth (Fakharyan, 2017: 629).

Sadigh, Seyed Hassan (1918-1984 CE), completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown, Arak, and joined the railway service. The home of this cultural activist, a man of intellect and taste, became a gathering place for poets, writers, and artists. He created a small library at home and was keen to continue the work of the late Dehghan, seeking out prominent individuals and historical figures from the region through historical and reference books. However, his life was cut short before he could complete this task. In 1992, following the suggestion of his children (Hussein and Seyed Mohsen), Professor Mohammad Reza Mohtadi published a book titled "Famous Figures of Arak" in the name of Engineer Hassan Sadeghi.

Sadegholmolk Ashteyani, Hussein (born 1905 CE), a servant of Shoa'alsaltaneh (the son of the king), lived in Fars for some time and held a one-year rule over Dashti, Dashtestan, and Borazjan. Throughout his rule, he was used as a tool by the prince, and his tyranny and aggression toward the lives and property of people led to the Shah's orders to replace him with Ala al-Dawla. He was later dismissed and imprisoned, and even the intervention of Ayatollah Tabatabai did not help (Hazrat Ashteyani, 2020: 423).

Sarfisaouji, Salah al-Din (died 967 CE), famously known as Sarfi the disheveled-haired, went to India and spent some time in Gujarat and Lahore. He became part of the group of poets at the court of Jalal al-Din Akbar. After a while,

in 970 CE, he went to Deccan with Faizi and passed away there. Sarfi was a student of Mohtasham Naraqi Kashani and had associations with Molana Vahshi and Ghairati. He was a man of ascetic beliefs and composed both qasida and ghazal with great skill. A poetry collection from this poet still exists (Fakharyan, 2017: 585).

Safari Ashteyani, Mohammad (1934-1972 CE), son of Abdul Hossein, born in Arak, joined the Air Force in 1960 after completing his basic education. Due to his communist inclinations and support for the Tudeh Party, he was expelled from the organization. In 1963, while studying law at Tehran University, he was elected as a student representative and was recruited into the Pishdaz group through Abbas Moftahi, while also managing his own circle. In 1966, he went to Iraq with Ali Akbar Safai Farahani, and after completing guerrilla training, he secretly returned to Iran in 1970 and participated in the Siahkal operation. After the capture and execution of his friends, he took leadership of the guerrilla organization. He was eventually killed in a firefight on Suleymaniyeh Street, Tehran, in 1972.

Safari Ashteyani, Mehrdad (1972 CE), son of Mirza Abdollah, completed his specialized studies in photography and filmmaking at the Faculty of Fine Arts, Tehran University. One of his photographs, which is closely linked to the Ashteyani community, was chosen as a winner in the 1977 Japan Photography Contest. He is in the process of preparing a book titled "My Photographs" (Abdali Ashteyani, 2020: 392).

Safay Tafrishi, Abdul Hamid (born 1862 CE), a renowned calligrapher and also a poet of qasida, who was adorned with spiritual qualities. His writing speed was legendary, as he wrote a thousand verses daily and made a living through it. He wrote *Ganj Shaygan* in 1862, and other works such as *Divan Sher* and *Elixir al-Hokama* are also attributed to him. Allameh Dehkhoda describes him as possessing admirable ethical qualities, being one of the seekers of truth and a poet with a remarkable hand in calligraphy and wit (Zolfaghari, 2002: 176).

Safay Mahallati, Mohammadreza (born 1906 CE), titled Sultan al-Kuttab, son of Mirza Habibollah, was one of the calligraphers and scribes in the courts of the Qajar monarchs, Nasser al-Din Shah and Mozaffar al-Din Shah, holding the position of army scribe. Among his works are *Osoaf Nasser*, *Divan Majmar*, the first volume of *Namhah-ye Daneshvaran*, translation of *Kitab Abi*, *Divan Hakim Soori*, and a manuscript of *Shahnameh* by Ferdowsi written by this scribe (Bakhshi, 2016: 743).

Safai, Akhtar (1908 CE), daughter of Mohammad Mehdi Khan and Sayeeda Marziyah, born in Arak, was the second student of the Noubougan school, where she studied up to the sixth grade of elementary school. Her teachers were Banoo Totie and Shams al-Ulama (the principal of the Shirha school). She was a highly charitable and devout woman who supported the education of orphaned and disadvantaged children and contributed to the construction of the Hozavah Mosque. She also ran Quranic education for children and told Quranic stories in a simple and engaging way.

Safai, Mahtaj (1928–2022 CE), born in Arak, was an unparalleled artist, a courageous leader with strong persuasive powers, and had a powerful memory when reading her own and others' poems. Although she lived in Los Angeles, she deeply loved her birthplace and took great pride in being from Arak. Her four poetry collections, *Eshq va Iman va Eshq-e Iran*, *Eshq va Erfan*, *Eshq Yaran*, and *Armaghan-e Doost*, were published in Iran. In one of her visits to Iran, a tribute ceremony was held for her at the Museum of Figures in Arak, where her portrait is preserved as a memento.

Safai, Nasrat (1925 CE), daughter of Mohammad Mehdi Khan and Banoo Sayeeda Marziya, was the third and last student of the Noubougan school in Arak, where she studied up to the 10th grade. Due to the lack of a girls' high school, she voluntarily took exams in Tehran. She later served as a teacher in the schools of Bedar, Mehr, Sharaf Armenians, and Doshizgan. She lived in Yerevan for some time, where she learned some Armenian and spoke with the Armenian students in their mother tongue, which made her highly popular among them. She was also fluent in French and taught private French lessons at home. The *Arak Letter* newspaper referred to her and her sister Akhtar as "the blessing of Arak's culture."

Safai-Zarandi, Mohammad Hassan (1891–1973 CE), from Zaviyeh (Zarand), son of Mollah Zinal Abedin, learned reading and writing from his father and then studied religious sciences, including Arabic, poetry, and literature, in a traditional school. He also learned calligraphy. He was a poet skilled in composing religious odes and elegies. His book *Hamishah Bahar* in two volumes contains poems in both Persian and Turkish, which were praised by contemporary poets and scholars. A critique of it was published in issue 8808 of *Etela'at* newspaper on October 16, 1955 (Fakharyan, 2017: 603).

Safai-Farahani, Ali Akbar (1939–1970 CE), son of Mohammad Ali and Banoo Masoumeh, after completing his primary education, joined Tehran's industrial school while also working at a printing press, like other Farahani family

members. After graduating, he went to Sari, where he taught at a local school. He later enrolled in Tehran's Science and Industry University to study agricultural engineering. Through his connections with Saeed Kalantari in Tehran and Abbas Moftahi in Sari, he became involved in political activities. In 1968, he traveled to Palestine for revolutionary experience and spent several months in an Iraqi prison. After his release, he joined the Palestine Liberation Front (Al-Fatah), where he initially commanded a group of eight people and later led a base. His influence grew, and he became the commander of the northern Palestine region. After returning to Iran, he formed a six-person group in the Chalous area called "Kuh," to train young people for revolutionary operations, leading to the operation in Siakhal on February 8, 1971. He was captured and executed after hiding in the village of Chahilstoon.

Safai-Farahani, Mohsen (1950 CE), son of Mohammad Hassan and Banoo Zahra, earned his master's degree in engineering from the Amir Kabir University. In 1977, he worked with Engineer Bazargan in the "Society for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights." After the 1979 revolution, he collaborated with Mohammad Tosali, the mayor of Tehran, and later served as a member of the executive board of the Iranian Industrial Development and Renovation Organization. He was also the deputy CEO of Khuzestan Steel Complex. Following the establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industries, he continued as its deputy minister and later became the CEO of the Tavanir company, founding Farab and Mapna companies. In December 1997, he was appointed the president of the Iranian Football Federation and transformed the country's football with his innovative economic plans. He later served as a representative for Tehran in the 6th parliament and as the deputy minister of economic affairs and finance under President Khatami. He is known as one of the capable and honest managers in Iran.

Safri-Sanjani, Jafar (1952 CE), born in Arak, received a diploma and then completed his mechanical engineering bachelor's and industrial engineering master's degree from Amir Kabir University. He is now one of the top managers in the country’s industry with a distinguished career, including positions as Director-General of Self-sufficiency and Deputy Director of the Production and Development Department in the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Andisheh-Varsan Engineering Vehicle (Shamkh), Indamin Spring Manufacturing, Desco Engineering and Design, Petro-Industry Haffeshjan, Iran Machine Manufacturing Development Organization, and Foundation of Amir Kabir University and Gadaxtar Machine Manufacturing Valves Company. He has also served as CEO and Chairman of various companies such as Meta-Khodro,

Petro-Sazeh Kosha, and Sazeh Gostar Saipa. He is a former CEO and board member of Arak Machine Manufacturing Company and a trustee of Arak University and Amir Kabir University of Technology.

Safri, Hassan (1957 CE), son of Hossein and Fatemeh Khatun, from Delijan, obtained an associate's degree in art from the Teacher Training College in Kashan. He is an artist, painter, and cultural activist, having written eight books, including *Redpa-ye Sam Asban*, *Do Qadam Ta Behoodi*, and *Visual Elements in Children's Painting*.

Safri, Hossein (1963 CE), son of Reza and Banoo Marsa, from Delijan, attended 25th of Shahrivar Elementary School and Hakim Nezami Secondary School, graduating in 1979. His research activities began in 1976 with writing stories for radio. During his high school years, he also began writing. In 1981, he entered the Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training College in Qazvin and continued his research on the history and culture of Delijan. In 1983, while teaching in Ashtian, he met Sadek Hashemi-Ashteyani, a scholar and teacher, who guided him toward the Nishabur Foundation (Tehran), opening new horizons in his scholarly life. His works include *Rajji Vocabulary*, *History and Culture of Delijan*, *Shoghatye Khale-Zari*, and *Siyavash's Story in Rajji Language*. His works "Ravahari" and "Zurkhaneh Delijan" are also in the process of publication.

Safari, Zahra (1982 CE), daughter of Ali-Akbar and Banu Sarvogel, completed her primary education at Hashemi-Najad School, secondary education at Atterat School, and high school at Fazilat Javorsian (Khondab). She studied sociology with a focus on research at the University of Tehran and is currently a third-year seminary student at the Reihaneh al-Nabi Seminary in Arak. She is the author of the book *Javorsian-Nameh*.

Safari, Gholam-Ali (1961 CE), son of Reza and Banu Morsai, holds a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature, is a retired educator, and a veteran poet from Delijan. He worked for many years in the field of poetry and literature in Delijan and trained numerous students both in schools and in literary and cultural associations. His book *Takieh* is the only written work on the local customs of Delijan during Muharram. He also has a collection of handwritten poems that has yet to be published.

Safari, Mehdi (1970 CE), son of Hossein, was born in one of the villages of Zarandieh and continued his education in Tehran, where he earned a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature. This university professor and writer has a book titled *Selected Texts of Persian*

Literature, co-authored with Mr. Vafaee and Mr. Shabani. Other works by him include *Institutionalism in Narrative Literature*, *Hajj and the Kaaba in Persian Literature*, and *Language and Literature from Imam Khomeini's Perspective* (Fakharyan, 2017: 624).

Safari, Valiollah (1950 CE), born in the village of Taghledabad (Zarandieh), completed his preliminary education in his hometown and attended high school in Saveh. From a young age, he noticed his poetic talent and wrote poems. However, during his military service, he was arrested for one of his poems, and his poetry book was confiscated. This poet and calligrapher published his collection of poems with the encouragement of Professor Mohammad Ali Cheraghi in 2000, under the title *Nava-ye Mohabbat*, containing 200 poems in various forms. He also has poems in Turkish (Cheraghi, 2016: 456).

Safari-Sanjani, Ali-Akbar (1966 CE), son of Hamzeh, completed his elementary and secondary education in Sanjan (Arak) and graduated from Shahid Beheshti High School in Arak. He later received his bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. in Soil Science with top ranks from the University of Isfahan. Since 2001, he has been teaching at Bu-Ali Sina University and is currently a professor in the Soil Science Department. In addition to dozens of research articles, he has authored seven specialized books.

Safi-Savji (century...), a wrestler and champion who was known for his chess prowess and frequently challenged top riders and warriors to competitions, often winning (Fakharyan, 2017: 626).

Salahi-Isfahani, Giti (1958 CE), daughter of Ahmad and Banu Azimeh, is a graduate of Geography and Rural Planning from Shahid Beheshti University. She has taught for 30 years and served as the president of Payam-Noor University in Saveh for 4 years. She is the author of works such as *An Overview of the Nomads of Markazi Province*, *Strategies to Combat and Reduce Social Damages from Addiction*, *Just Read to Be Loved*, *A Special Teacher*, *My Memories*, *Dr. Giti Salahi Isfahani*, *Lady of Islam*, and *Build the World with Emotional Mastery*, among others.

Samadi, Seyed Abolfazl (1980 CE), a writer from Khomain, has published books such as *Chess in the Last Supper*, *Hesar Street*, *Moonlight on the Ashes of the Forest*, *Alone*, and *Passersby*.

Samadi, Ali (1927-1985 CE), born in the village of Khoravand (Khomain), after completing his education, worked as a teacher in rural areas of Khomain,

including Varabad, Khogan, and Khoravand. He later moved to Khomain, where he became known as a social activist among the people, earning the title *Morshid* from his colleagues. In 1979, he retired from his position as head of personnel for region 17 in Tehran and returned to his hometown, Khoravand, where he engaged in farming and charitable activities. The establishment of an agricultural technical school and a middle school in Khoravand are lasting legacies of this philanthropist from Khomain during his retirement (Sami'i, 2003: 687).

Samadi, Fathollah (1937 CE), born in the village of Khoravand (Khomain), after completing his education, worked in the office of Amir Mofakhm during the rule of Amir Mofakhm over Khamreh, under the supervision of Seyed Mirza Hossein Gorkani-Ashteyani. He was involved in administrative work and later worked as the estate manager for Amir Mofakhm, Seyed Ali Ahanchi'an, and Shahabuddin Khosrowani. He requested from the Ministry of Education to build several schools in the villages of Khogan, Khoravand, and Imamzadeh Yujan. Despite the opposition from landowners, he succeeded and received a commendation from the Minister of Education for his efforts as an outstanding individual (Sami'i, 2003: 685).

Samadi, Fereydoun (1942 CE), son of Fathollah, after his initial education in Khomain, joined the Air Force in 1961. After flying the T6 (Harvard) aircraft, he went to the United States and completed flight training on the T41, T37, and T38 aircraft. He is one of the first group of Iranian pilots trained in the U.S. on the supersonic jet T38. Captain Samadi returned to Iran in 1966 with his pilot wings and flew with the F5 aircraft at the Third Fighter Base in Hamadan until 1969. After the Phantom F4 aircraft was introduced to Iran, he transferred to the First Fighter Base (Mehrabad) and joined the training group of six instructors for the F4 aircraft. He also became the first instructor of the F4 in Iran and taught numerous pilots of F4 and F14 Tomcat aircraft. Captain Samadi was appointed as the commander of Squadron 31 in 1977 and became one of the brave aviators of the Iranian Air Force during the Iran-Iraq War (Sami'i, 2003: 689).

Samadian, Mohammad (1976 CE), son of Mohammadreza and Banoo Zahra, born in the village of Tabarteh (Farahan), completed his elementary education at Mustafa Khomeini School and his secondary education at Tawhid Guidance School. He received his diploma from the Teacher Training College in Khomeijan. He later graduated in acting from the Islamic Azad University of Arak and obtained a master's degree in Popular Literature and Culture from Payam Noor University. This famous

presenter and producer has been involved in various theater festivals since 1997 and has achieved success in acting, directing, and writing. Since 2001, Samadian has worked with Radio Arak and, since 2004, with television as a producer and host. The documentary "This is an Abadi," a fascinating program that has been produced and hosted by him for years, highlights the cultural, historical, tourism, and economic potential of rural areas in Markazi Province.

Samssam, Ali (deceased 1909 CE), son of Mohammad Baqer Ebrahimabadi (Arak), a military commander and one of the officers of Nasser al-Din Shah, was killed in a local dispute in Mashkabad (Sadeghi, 1993: 131).

Samimi, Asadollah (14th century CE), a well-known Iranian writer and poet, as well as a literature teacher in Arak, was a member of the editorial board of the newspaper "Nameh Arak," managed by Baqer Mousavi, and composed beautiful poetry (Sadeghi, 1993: 131).

Samimi, Alireza (1979 CE), son of Farhad and Banoo Fatemeh, born in Arak, is a doctoral student in civil engineering and the author of 10 published academic books and several internal articles, as well as an ISI paper. A member of the Iranian Building Engineering Organization, he was recognized as the best researcher in education for Markazi Province in 2014 and was also named "Exemplary Teacher" in 2021, receiving the top prize at the first festival of Author Teachers.

Sanaei, Mahmoud (1919–1985 CE), after completing his primary education in Arak, attended Alborz High School in Tehran, and at the age of 18 began teaching Persian literature at the same school. Simultaneously, he pursued studies in philosophy, educational sciences, Persian literature, English language, and law at the University of Tehran. In 1955, he moved to England, where he studied educational sciences and later law at the University of London, before specializing in psychology and obtaining a doctorate in this field. Due to his exceptional performance, he worked at the International Institute of Psychoanalysis in England (I.I.P.B). In 1953, he was appointed head of Iranian students and cultural attaché in England, playing a key role in introducing Iranian culture. In 1954, he was also elected a member of the International Psychoanalysis Society. Returning to Iran in 1956, he became a professor at the University of Tehran and simultaneously took on roles such as president of Tehran Teacher Training College, director of Test Studies, and deputy minister of education. During this period, he founded the Psychology Institute at the University of Tehran. In addition to numerous articles, some of his published books include: "A Memory of the Professor," "Freedom of the Individual and the

Power of the State," "Freedom and Education," "Four Platonic Essays" (translation), and the translation of "Principles of Psychology" by "Man" (Mohtat, 1993: 104).

Soheba, Abolqasem (deceased 1951 CE), known as Homayun, son of Mirza Shafiq Khan Vosough Divan Moslehabadi (Arak), was a talented poet and a notable supporter of the Constitutional Revolution (Sadeghi, 1993: 134).

Sufi-Savji (14th century CE), a poet from Saveh, who has this verse attributed to him in the book "Farhikhtegan Saveh": "I am one of those hopeless ones who, in your time, / The hopeful ones envy your misfortune" (Fakharyan, 2017: 627).

Sh

Shamlu, Hasan (d. 1642 CE), son of Hossein Khan, was an ancestor of Mirza Fazlollah Savoji and a grandson of Zabih Behrouz. He was a poet and calligrapher during the reign of Shah Abbas I and, for a period, served as the governor of Herat and four cities of Khorasan by order of Shah Abbas (Fakhariyan, 2017: 502).

Shamlu, Hossein (10th century CE), a native of Saveh and the father of Hasan Khan, served as the governor of Khorasan during the reign of Shah Tahmasp I (Fakhariyan, 2017: 504).

Shamlu, Zivar (century unknown), a native of Saveh from the Shamlu tribe, was a poet with an eloquent style and a ghazal composer with a refined poetic talent, composing numerous poems (Fakhariyan, 2017: 505).

Shamlu, Abbasqoli (b. 1642 CE), son of Hasan Khan (governor of Herat and Beglarbegi of Khorasan during the reign of Shah Abbas II and Shah Soleiman), was a distinguished scholar from Savojbolagh. He authored a treatise on riddles titled *Majma' al-Asma* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 506).

Shamlu, Ali (1987 CE), son of Zabihollah and Banu Azam, was a native of Astaneh, Shazand. He completed his primary education at Shaheed Bakhtiar Elementary School and attended Vali-e-Asr Guidance School before obtaining his high school diploma from Shaheed Motahari High School in Astaneh. He later pursued a bachelor's and master's degree in Persian language and literature at Arak University and subsequently joined the Ministry of Education as a teacher. This educator and writer has authored works such as *Lip-Reading of Silence*, *Dreams in the Palace of Tales*, and *Dissatisfied Theories* (a rereading and critique of contemporary poetry theories).

Shamlu, Qoli Beyg (century unknown), known as Morshed Qoli Beyg, was the son of Abbasqoli Khan, the governor of Herat, and an ancestor of Zabih Behrouz and Haji Mirza Abolfazl Savoji. He was also a poet and authored a collection of poems as well as books such as *Hamisha Bahar* and *Golestan Masarrat*, which detail his life story (Fakhariyan, 2017: 508).

Shamlu, Mortezaqoli (d. 1688 CE), son of Hasan Khan and a native of Saveh, served as the Darugha (chief police officer) of the Diwan and later as the minister of Ardabil and governor of Herat during the reign of Shah Safi. He is credited

with inventing the Shekasteh Nasta'liq script and wrote poetry under the pen name "Morteza" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 508).

Shah-Abadi, Abolfazl (1968 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, was born in the village of Junoosh (Farahan). He completed his primary education in Junoosh and attended Azizabad Farahan for middle and high school. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree in economics from the University of Tehran and later obtained a Ph.D. in international economics and economic development from Tarbiat Modares University in 2001. Since the late 1990s, he has served as an advisor to the Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade at the Ministry of Commerce. From early 2006 to 2018, he was a faculty member at Bu-Ali Sina University in Hamedan, and since September 2018, he has been a full professor in the Department of Economics at Alzahra University. His academic achievements include publishing over 200 scholarly articles in reputable domestic and international journals and authoring two books: *International Trade* and *Knowledge-Based Economy*.

Shah-Abadi, Hamidreza (1967 CE), son of Ali and Banu Khanom Bala, was a native of Farahan. He completed his primary education at Bahram Elementary School, attended Azadi Guidance School, and graduated from Pisheh Technical High School. He then pursued a master's degree in history at Tabriz University. Shah-Abadi began his writing career in his youth with short stories and later expanded into novel writing, playwriting, and making short films. He then transitioned into research, seeking to depict historical events and characters with authenticity. In 2019, he won the Book of the Year Award for his novel *The Gate of the Dead*. His other works include *The Early History of Freemasonry in Iran* (two volumes), *An Introduction to Children's Literature* (a discussion on the historical evolution of the concept of childhood), *The Constitutional Movement* (part of the *History of Iranian Thought* series), and *A Comparative Study of the Book "Ahmad" by Talebov Tabrizi and "Emile" by Jean-Jacques Rousseau*.

Shah-Hosseini, Saeed (1972 CE), son of Hossein and Banu Sariyeh Khatun, completed his primary education at Khayyam Elementary School, attended Allameh Tabataba'i Guidance School, and graduated from Imam Baqir High School in Arak. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree in art from the University of Art in Tehran and a Ph.D. in communication sciences from Allameh Tabataba'i University. This director, editor, film instructor, and faculty member at Arak University has produced numerous artistic works, including over 80 fiction films and dozens of documentaries, particularly *Handmade Artifacts*, *Know-How*, *Crafted Works*, and

Hands and Symbols, which primarily focus on cultural heritage and handicrafts. His most recent documentary, *How Iraq Became Arak*, is a tribute to the cultural history of Arak.

Shahrokhi-Kazazi, Hossein (1897–1992 CE), a native of Kazaz (Shazand), was a student of Ahmad Qazi and served for many years as the imam of the congregational prayers at the Grand Mosque of Kazaz village. He authored the book *Forty Hadiths*, which focuses on Imam Ali, as well as three other books in praise of Ali, discussions on Islamic jurisprudence, and a collection of poetry that remains unpublished.

Shahzidi, Hossein (1923–1989 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, completed his primary and secondary education at schools in Azimiyeh and the Samsami High School in Arak before joining the military, where he retired with the rank of colonel. He earned a master's degree from the Faculty of Law and was an active poet collaborating with various publications. For many years, he was a member of the editorial board of *The Army Magazine*, serving as its chairman for two years. He was also the editor-in-chief of *The August 19th Magazine* for three years and later edited *The Resistance Magazine* and *The Roshandel Magazine*. One of Shahzidi's notable characteristics was his poetry in the Araki dialect. Fluent in Arabic, French, and English, he documented his travels to Europe and America in a 30-part series titled *A Journey to the New World*, published in the *Nama-ye Arak* newspaper (Mohtat, 1993: 81).

Shah-Sonami, Mahin (1950 CE), daughter of Mohammad Hassan and Banu Fatemeh, was born in Arak. A retired educator from the Ministry of Education, she earned a degree in educational sciences from Allameh Tabataba'i University in Tehran. She was recognized as a *National Exemplary Teacher* in 1992 and honored as a *Distinguished Woman of Markazi Province* in 2019. She founded and served multiple terms as the CEO of the *Shajareh Tuba Charity Foundation* and was a board member of the *School-Building Philanthropists of Markazi Province*. Notable contributions of this philanthropist include the construction of *Mahin Shah-Sonami School* in Arak, the school in *Hoseinabad village* (Shazand), and financial support for the construction of *Mohammad Hassan Shah-Sonami School* in *Aqilabad village* (Arak) along with her family members.

Shah-Ali, Mahmoud (1933–2008 CE), son of Mohammad and Banu Marziyeh, completed his primary education at the Kaburan village school (Tafresh) before migrating with his family to Tehran. He developed a strong technical background, becoming highly skilled in

electrical engineering as well as mechanical work, welding, and machinery repairs. He was the first person to obtain a first-class driving license in Tafresh. A man deeply devoted to his hometown, he collaborated with Haj Ebrahim Kariyabi (the father of Tafresh's infrastructure development) on charitable projects. With Kariyabi's financial support and encouragement, he established Tafresh's first electric power plant and electric mill in 1959, serving as its director until 1971 (Heydari, 2020: 110).

Shahgholi, Abdollah (b. 1967 CE), son of Reza and Banu Ghodsiyeh, completed his education at Shahreza Elementary School and Enghelab Middle School and obtained his high school diploma from Shahid Beheshti High School in Delijan. He later earned a degree in teacher training from the University of Qom. A retired educator, he authored *The Atlas of Professions in Delijan*.

Shahmohammadi, Javad (1909–1985 CE), son of Abolqasem, was born in Tafresh and pursued his education in Tehran. From his youth, he trained in wrestling and boxing and was later employed as a sports instructor in the military. In 1934, he established the *Pourya-ye Vali Zurkhaneh* (a traditional Iranian gymnasium) in the Salsabil neighborhood of Tehran. Additionally, he founded and managed a bodybuilding and fitness club. A champion of Persian traditional sports, he founded Tafresh's first *Zurkhaneh* in 1961 at the Hossein Nazmehr Mosaic Factory, also named *Pourya-ye Vali*, fostering the expansion of traditional and heroic sports while training numerous athletes. He actively participated in the development and welfare projects of Tafresh and was a loyal companion to Haj Ebrahim Kariyabi, known as the *Father of Tafresh's Development* (Heydari, 2020: 111).

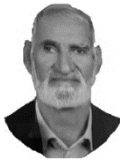
Shahmohammadi, Mohsen (b. 1961 CE) is a film director, editor, and screenwriter from Arak. His filmography includes *Children of the Sea*, *Today the Sky Went Dark*, *Murder Never*, *Ruby, Evil Thought*, *A Blue Man*, *A Ghost in the Dark*, *Shooter*, and many other works, establishing him as a seasoned filmmaker.

Shahmohammadi-Dermani, Farshid (b. 1957 CE), son of Hossein and Banu Malek-Ara, was born in Tehran into a family from Derman (Khondab). He attended Aref Elementary School and Babakan High School, obtaining his diploma from Ahmadieh High School. Later, he studied mechanical engineering at Iran University of Science and Technology. Returning to Arak, he founded *Barin-Saz Manufacturing Company* in 1984, producing automotive parts. During the era of industrial self-sufficiency, he pioneered the domestic production of gearboxes for road construction rollers,

previously imported from Japan, earning the *Top Company Award* in 1996. Today, *Barin-Saz* employs over 60 personnel and manufactures more than 1.2 million sets of various automotive brake pads annually, making it a prominent company in Iran's industrial capital. He has held roles such as a board member of the *Pioneers of Industry Association*, president of the *Entrepreneurs' Forum*, and a member of the *Research Council of the Arak Chamber of Commerce*. In addition to his industrial work, he is a writer whose articles on economics, politics, and philosophy are widely read on social media.

Shahmohammadi, Masoud (b. 2023 CE), a screenwriter from Arak, began his professional career in television in 1996. His first major writing credit was for the series *Another Kind*, directed by Manouchehr Shamsaei and Behrouz Baghai. Other notable projects include *Sunflower Blossoms* and *The Twins*. Though primarily known as a writer, he has also worked as a director and editor. His most significant directorial works include the program *Chakameh*, the series *Passing Through Autumn*, *These Earthlings*, and *Sunflower Blossoms*.

Shahmoradi, Saeed (b. 1989 CE), son of Mohammad Jafar and Banu Alem-Taj, completed his secondary education at the Technical High School of Shazand, earning a diploma in computer studies. He is an entrepreneur, author, and founder of *Excitement Technology Engineering* within the field of biomedical engineering. He is also the CEO of *Novin Rastoond Knowledge-Based Company*, based in Pardis Science and Technology Park. His first research project, conducted in 2012 in collaboration with Iran's Science and Technology Park, focused on transportation safety. Inspired by aerospace technologies and guided by Professor Azmandian, his findings were later published.



Shahmoradi, Mohammad Jafar (b. 1942 CE), son of Ebrahim and Banu Balqis, is originally from Jaznaq village (Shazand). He completed his education at Firooz Malek School with the support of Najm-ol-Saltaneh. In 1963, he moved to Shazand and began working at the local sugar factory. Gifted with a beautiful voice, he became a Quran teacher and a *Shahnameh* reciter. A poet as well, he is currently compiling his collection of poetry for publication. He has also won national awards in Quran recitation and the call to prayer. An experienced mountaineer, he, along with his son Davoud, successfully climbed *Mount Damavand* in 2007.

Shah-Mardan-Savooji, Alireza (b. 1975 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, pursued his education at Salman Savooji, Shahid Motahari, and Shahid Asadi schools before attending Islamic Azad University of

Saveh, where he was later employed. His poetry primarily centers on the praise and eulogy of Imam Reza (Fakharian, 2017: 532).

Shahmiri, Kours (1952), originally from Tafresh, was born in Tehran. After completing his primary education, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Tehran and later received his master's degree in music from the University of California, Berkeley, in Boston, USA. He, who is a singer, composer, arranger, and producer of Iranian pop music, met Andy, another artist from the region, in the United States, and they began a successful collaboration. In 1985, these two artists purchased the lyrics of a song titled *Khastgari* from Jacqueline. Andy performed as the singer, and Kourosh, as the arranger, made the song a hit, bringing them widespread fame. Kourosh owns a large printing and graphic design company in the USA.

Shahandeh-Aashtiani, Reza (1897–1958), also known as Allameh Mulk, the son of Mirza Azim Khan, was a government official during the Qajar and Pahlavi eras. He served as the Deputy Governor of Isfahan in 1923 and was the head of the Registration Office in Rasht from 1931 to 1937. Later, he served in the same position in Kurdistan, Khorasan, and Tabriz, and was transferred to the General Registration Office in Tehran (Hazrati-Aashtiani, 2020: 429).

Shahandeh-Aashtiani, Abbas (1913–1988), the son of Ahmad (Safaal-Sultan), completed his elementary education at Khaghani School and Sharf High School. In 1941, he completed the second course of the Physical Education Teacher Training College and then went on to complete the third course at the Air Mechanics Engineering School, receiving a special award. He also completed a four-year journalism course at the Faculty of Law at the University of Tehran with honors. The founder of the political newspaper *Farman*, he became the Mayor of Tehran in 1947. Shahandeh was the first Iranian journalist to join the International Free Press Association. This writer, who holds 19 national and international medals, is also the translator of three books from German, Hebrew, and English (Hazrati, 2003: 160).

Shah-Nazar, Ataullah (1885–1929), the son of Shah-Khalilollah, was one of the Imams of Anjadan (Arak), who led the Ismaili religious community from 1885 to 1928. Due to his secretive lifestyle, he became known as Nazar. By the order of Shah-Abbas the Great, the seat of the Imamate was moved from Anjadan to Khahak, Qom (Vlashjordi-Farahani, 2001: 38).

Shahi-Savji, Ali (1958), the son of Mohammad-Hossein, after completing his primary and secondary education, entered the Initial Teacher Training College in 1974 and became a member of the Ministry of Education. He managed and taught in the suburbs of Nobaran (Saveh). This poet and calligrapher also worked in cultural affairs in the United Arab Emirates, where he wrote poetry under the pseudonym "Pir Aref" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 509).

Shahin, Fatemeh-Sultan (1965), daughter of Mirza Hossein and sister of Adib-al-Mulk Farahani, was born in the village of Mashhad-al-Koobe (Arak). She was skilled in literary and Arabic studies and composed beautiful poetry. According to the author of *Khayrat Hasan*, this poetess was fully proficient in both Persian and Arabic literature and held a position in Persian poetry similar to Khansa in Arabic poetry. Her diwan consists of approximately 2000 odes in praise of Imam Zaman and Mozafar al-Din Shah Qajar. In the diwan of Adib-al-Mulk, it is noted: "This sister of mine, who is still alive, is considered one of the literary women of Iran. Her name is Fatemeh Khanom, and she uses the pen name Shahin. Her poetry is renowned for its freshness and sweetness" (Sadiq, 1993: 108).

Shahin-Qaim-Maqami, Mohammad Ali Khan (born 1906), a political activist, supporter of the Constitutional Revolution, and a member of the Adamiyat Association, played a significant role in the development of the city of Arak. He created many gardens and beautiful buildings in the city (Sadiq, 1993: 110).

Shaikh, Hadi (13th Century), from Shazand, was a poet in the second half of the 13th century. Some of his poems are included in the book *Notable Figures of Arak*. One of his famous lines is: "This saying comes from the pain that I speak, / Until you place it on the fire, its fragrance will not come from the reed" (Sadiq, 1993: 110).

Shabafrouz, Ishaq (1906–1961), son of Mirza Ismail and Banu Khadijah, completed his primary education in the village of Tararan (Tafresh). He first attended Dar al-Funun, then graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry at the University of Tehran in 1941, presenting a dissertation titled *The History of the Emergence of Dentistry*, with honors. He was one of the first graduates of this field in the country. After completing his military service, he became the head of the medical administration and the deputy general director of Tehran Municipality. He also served as the head of Medical Affairs at the Tobacco Administration of Iran and was for some time responsible for the dentistry department of Bank Sepah. He was one of the founders of the Iranian Dental Association and, as a writer and member of the editorial board, published the

Dental Medicine journal in 1951, which became the official organ of the association. His book *The History of the Emergence of Dentistry* is also the work of this founder of the first dental community in Iran (Heidari, 2020: 112).

Shajari, Kobra (1983), daughter of Hassan and Banu Kobra, completed her education at Haj Kazemi Elementary School and Qods Guidance School, and graduated from Haj Taghavi High School in Arak. This expert in Persian Language and Literature from Arak University and Master's graduate from Azad University of Arak has authored books such as "Smile," "Dad's Pants Were Blown Away," "Endearing Mishaps," "Please Knit Me a Tour," "Birth," and her most recent work "We Two Are Brothers."

Sharafat, Mohammad (1953), son of Mahmoud and Banu Hora, completed his education at Anushiravan Schools and Reza Shah High School in Saveh, and graduated from 25 Shahrivar High School. He holds a bachelor's degree in Environmental Health from Iran and Kerman Medical Sciences Universities. After retiring from the Ministry of Health, he engaged in social activities, contributing notably by writing the books "History of Water and Water Supply in Saveh," "Genealogy of the Descendants of Imamzadeh Seyed Mohammad Mahroq," "Secretary and Coordinator of the Healthy City and Village Pilot Project in the East Mediterranean Region," and, in particular, gathering the list of notable figures from Saveh on the Saveh Radio website.

Sharahi, Esmail (1979), son of Azizollah and Banu Akram, completed his elementary and middle school education at Sadiqin School in the village of Jiriya (Arak) and graduated from Dr. Hesabi High School in the same village. This archaeologist and writer obtained his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate in Islamic Archaeology from Tehran University, Tarbiat Modares University, and Bu-Ali Sina University in Hamedan, respectively. He works at the Cultural Heritage Organization of the province. His professional experience includes being responsible for the Cultural Heritage Representative in Khomein, the Director of Research and Archaeology, and the Head of the Group for the Preservation and Restoration of Historical Buildings and Sites since 2005. He has conducted 30 seasons of excavations, surveys, and identifications across the province. In addition to publishing 30 ISI articles, he has authored two books: "Abbasid Gold Coins" and "Aghalabeh Karaj Abodolf (the City of Astaneh Shazand)." Dr. Sharahi also has the achievement of registering "Ebrahimabad Qanat in Arak" and "Suleimanieh Spring in Kashan" as world heritage sites.

Sharafi, Ali-Akbar (1957), son of Mohammad-Ebrahim and Banu Sultan, completed his primary education in the village of Ab-Barik (Shazand), and his studies in Arabic grammar, logic, and jurisprudence, as well as university education up to the master's level in Arak. This writer, poet, and translator also studied painting and carpet design under the supervision of Master Ezzatollah Ebrahimi. In order to pass on his knowledge, he turned to teaching and spent over four decades teaching at teacher training centers and high schools in Arak. He has published "Echo of Earth," "Incomplete Glory," and translated "This is Khorasan." He also served as the editor-in-chief of the "Poya" quarterly, the official publication of the national Persian Language and Literature Group (2003), held an exhibition of miniature works at the Arak Museum of Notable Figures, and edited the poetry collections of Khodadad Nooraei, Ahmad Khomajani, Karimi (Raha), Mohsen Jafari-Fard (Moshaleh), and Ahmad Kashmiri (Del-Basteh). In 2008, he received a prize and trophy at the Gol-Sorkh Poetry Festival in Qomsehr, Kashan. He has also prepared travel journals such as "Hajj Travelogue," "Central Asia Travelogue," "Arbaeen Travelogue," and "Africa Travelogue" for publication.

Shari'atmadar-Saveji, Mohammad-Hossein (1913), born in Saveh, initially studied grammar and literature with his father, then traveled to Qom to study philosophical and logical sciences under the tutelage of Mirza Ali-Akbar Hakimi Yazdi and completed his advanced studies under Mirza Mohammad Hamadani and Seyed Ali Yathrabi Kashani. He later studied under the great Ayatollahs of the time, including Haeiri Yazdi, Naini, and Hojjat Kooh-Kamarei, achieving the rank of Ijtihad. This religious scholar also made contributions to poetry and literature, composing many poems in both Persian and Arabic (Fakharyan, 2017: 533).

Sharif-Tafrishi, Ali-Akbar (living 1713), a calligrapher from the 17th century, wrote the book "Jannab al-Khulood" by Mohammadreza Momen-Imami in 1713 (Sadiq, 1993: 114).

Sharif-Hosseini-Saveji, Seyed Ahmad (1947–2005), son of Seyed Hadi, was born in Saveh, became blind at the age of 7, and at 18, he moved to Tehran to attend the School for the Blind. This artist studied music under Habibollah Badiei, Yariyari, and Pazouki. He is known for transforming the musical notes of Saba into a three-volume book, which is currently taught in the national school for the blind. He later settled in Taraznahid, Saveh, in 1997 (Fakharyan, 2017: 553).

Sharif-Ameli-Anjaddani, Mohammad-Taqi (living 1596), son of Mohammad Aqdas, from Arak, was a calligrapher who completed the writing of a treatise on

the subject of the celestial bodies in Persian on September 21, 1596 (Esmaeili, 2023: 36).

Sharif-Iraqi, Ali-Akbar (1880–1951), son of Mohammad-Baqer, a religious scholar from Arak, studied in Najaf under prominent teachers such as Sheikh Mohammad-Kazem Khurasani, and became one of the scholars of that period. Among his students was Hajj Seyed Mohammad-Baqer Damavandi (known as Bahr-ul-Uloom). Some of his works include "Saluah al-Gharib" and "Masamrat al-Jayb" (a collection of narrations and hadiths), "A Treatise on the Occultation of the Imam (PBUH)," "Lamhah al-Nazar" (in jurisprudence), "Maqalidal Azfar bil Ta'atat" and "Neel al-Sa'adat" (on supplications and recommended deeds), "Ayat al-Hujjah" (on the interpretation of Quranic verses regarding the virtues of Amir al-Mu'minin), and "Riyadh al-Mu'minin."

Sharifi-Kahrudi, Kalbali (Living 1220 SH), son of Khan-Baba, from Arak, a religious scholar of the late 12th and early 13th centuries AH, and one of the students of Sheikh-Ali, son of Hussein Karbalaei, who was a student of Allama Majlesi. Among his works is the compilation and writing of a scientific collection, which includes the book "Siraj al-Sakinin" by his teacher. In this collection, he explicitly mentions being a student of his teacher, and this work, written in the years 1219 and 1220, serves as clear evidence of his high level of knowledge.

Sharifi, Javad (1930 SH), born in Fijan (Arak), began his education at a traditional school and graduated with a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Arak University in 1975. He, who started writing poetry in elementary school, began working at the Endowment Organization in 1954 and eventually rose to the position of director general. His poems are published under the pseudonym "Vajed" (Majdi, 2005: 238).

Sharifi-Sanjani, Nasser (1933 SH), born in Arak, holds a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the University of Sorbonne in France and is the founder of Polymer Science in Iran. He has been active in polymer research and projects for over 50 years and is known as the father of polymer science in Iran. He is currently a full professor at the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Tehran.

Sha'ibi, Fatima (1968 SH), daughter of Haidar and Lady Mohtaram, completed her education in Khomein and obtained her diploma in Mathematics from Samieh High School. This researcher taught mathematics for 15 years, then worked as a consultant, and has authored several books, including: "Ethics in Project Management," "Waves of Time (Long-term Changes and International

Relations)," "World History and Globalization," "Order of Birth and Personality," "Differences Between Women and Men," "Attachment Style and Social Relationships," "Bipolar Personality," "Media Culture," "Unified Learning Model (ULM)," "Role of Information in Modern Organizations," "Successful Marriage," and "Strategic Insight of America and Global Power Crisis."

Shafa'i, Mohammad-Hossein (1933 SH), son of Ali, after completing his initial education, together with his children Saeed and Sohail, who were educated in Denmark and India, established the first refrigerator and freezer manufacturing company in the province, named "Bornasanaat" in Arak, creating 50 jobs and generating foreign exchange from exporting their products. This entrepreneurial member of the Qa'im-Maqam Association shifted to producing building-related products under the same brand in 2007 and is currently producing advanced building and industrial doors (Majdi, 2005: 96).

Shafaqi, Mustafa (1915-1993 SH), son of Mirza Ahmad Shirali Khan-Tafrishi, completed his primary education at the Masjedi School and his first secondary education at Dar al-Funun High School in Tehran. He graduated with a diploma from Shahpour High School in Shiraz. In addition to French literature, he also studied political science. After completing his military service, he worked at the Ministry of Industry and Art and held the position of head of the Exploration Department. He also served as the Chief Accountant of the Ministry of Finance, Head of Accounting at the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph, and briefly as an advisor at the Court of Audit. Due to his outstanding cultural services, he was awarded the First-Class Culture Medal. Besides publishing scientific, social, and political articles in journals, he authored several works, including: *Anabel*, *Salt Lake*, *Enemy Number One*, *The Beautiful Miss*, *The Mysterious Fortune-Teller*, *French Letter-Writing Manual*, and *Rules of Spelling and Writing in French* (Heidari, 2020: 113).

Shafi'ah-Ahoo'i-Ashtiani-Nakh'i, Mohammad-Ali (Living 1220 SH), a calligraphy artist who, in 1220 SH, wrote the complete works of Saadi in Urmia using the Nastaliq script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 373).

Shafii, Mohammad-Reza (1968 SH), son of Khalil, completed his initial education in Mahallat and graduated from Shahid Beheshti High School in the city. In 1990, he was awarded a certificate of honor by the President of Iran for his excellence as a graduate from Tehran University. He also pursued a master's degree in horticulture at Tehran University. He has served as a faculty member at the Agricultural Research and Education Organization, a researcher at the Research Institute of

Seed and Seedling Development in Karaj, Head of the National Research Station for Flowers and Ornamental Plants in Mahallat, Founding Member of Payam Noor University, and a lecturer at the University of Gilan, Azad University of Arak. He has published dozens of articles in scientific journals, seminars, and international conferences, along with two patents, translated and authored several books and journals. These are part of his academic record (Bakhshi, 2016: 824).

Shokrai, Seyed-Reza (1900–1964 SH), son of Mirza Bozorg and Lady Homa, a descendant of Mirza Shokrollah Tafrishi, after completing his preliminary education, came to Arak, graduated with a diploma, and entered business, becoming one of the most reputable traders and large landowners in the province. He left many endowments as his legacy, and the proceeds from these endowments are continuously used for charitable purposes such as welfare, hospitals, education, and the Red Crescent in Arak, Farahan, Khomejan, Khondab, Milajerd, Ashtian, Varamin, and Tafresh. The Red Crescent in Arak, Shokarai High School, Shokarai Mosque (Arak Bazaar), Shokarai Street, land for Khomejan University, land for Khomejan mosque, and many endowments in villages are among his charitable legacies (Heidari, 2020: 114).

Shokarai, Seyed-Yousef (1901–1971 SH), son of Mirza Seyed-Ali-Akbar Khan-Tafrishi and Lady Bahieh, completed his preliminary education in Arak and Tehran. Along with learning Persian, Arabic, jurisprudence, principles, and logic, he also devoted significant effort to improving his handwriting and became known for his excellent calligraphy. Around 1926, he entered the royal court, where he took up writing and record-keeping duties, eventually becoming the head of the royal court office, a position he held for many years. He later became the Head of Protocol at the royal court. In 1949, during the 16th term, he was elected as a representative of Arak in the National Consultative Assembly. After completing his term, he did not return to the royal court and instead turned to agriculture and gardening (Heidari, 2020: 115).

Shokarai-Moghaddam, Jamileh (1970 SH), daughter of Esmail and Lady Ishrat, completed her preliminary education at Mansouri Elementary School and Fadak Guidance School, and graduated with a diploma from Zeynabiyeh High School in Arak. This master's degree holder in anthropology has been a significant figure in the field of rural women, an environmental activist, and has conducted research on social issues and women. She established the *Armaghan Roohe-Bakhsh Sabz* Institute and has been active in local communities, Miqan Wetland, desertification efforts,

and the international *Carbon Sequestration* project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). She has also taught entrepreneurship courses and conducted workshops on community facilitation for women. For her efforts, she received the *Champion of Wetlands* National Award from the United Nations representative in Iran. She is also the representative of the World Federation of Women for Peace in the province, Executive Director of the *National Sustainable Ecosystem Conference*, and the leader of various development projects for rural women (Heidari, 2020: 116).

Shakouri-Savji, Maryam (1982 SH), daughter of Abolfazl, a graduate in electronic engineering and a player of the setar, was a student of Behrouzkhan Mabsari. She was the only female musician to win first place in the setar category at the first Central Province Music Festival (2001). She was also selected as the leader of the Sarang Group in 2002 and performed many concerts in the cities of Saveh and Arak. Her name was recorded in the 2004 Music Almanac as the first female musician of the Central Province (Fakharyan, 2017: 575).

Shokohi, Yahya (1909 SH), son of Mirza Mahmoud Iraqi, a scholar and writer from Arak who earned a doctorate in economics and authored works such as *History of Economic Doctrines* (Sadiq, 1993: 115).

Shamayi, Mohammad-Vali (Living 1906 SH), a prominent figure and well-known in Arak, whose name was once associated with one of the alleys of the Qaleh neighborhood 30-40 years ago. He is the ancestor of the Shamayi and Jahed families (Mohtat, 1993: 45).

Shams, Hossein (1961 SH), born in Saveh, a football player and futsal coach, moved with his family to Tehran at the age of five. After completing his basic education, he graduated with a diploma in mathematics from Falsafi High School. After completing his military service, he continued his studies in physical education and earned a bachelor's degree in 1989. He also worked as a physical education teacher while pursuing his university studies. He is an official instructor and a member of FIFA's futsal technical committee. He has served as the coach of the Iranian national futsal team during two periods (1998–2000 and 2006–2011). His achievements include winning the AFC Futsal Championship (1999, 2000, 2007, 2008, and 2010), first place in the Confederation Cup (2009), runner-up in the Grand Prix de Futsal (2007 and 2009), and national league championships with the Shensa Saveh and Pas teams, as well as runner-up in the Iranian futsal league with the Aramkish Qom team.

Shams, Farideh (1967 SH), daughter of Heydarqoli and Lady Mohaddeseh, completed her elementary education at Chaharom Aban School and guidance school at Neda-ye Vahdat, and graduated from Tazkiyeh High School in Arak. *Aziz Khan*, who was chosen as *Novel of the Year* in the province in 2019, is her only published work, and she is an active participant in cultural meetings and events.

Shams, Moslem (1935–2010 SH), son of Zin-al-Abidin and Lady Sekineh, was born in the Tarkhoran neighborhood of Tafresh. He began his career as an apprentice in the Tehran market and became one of the reputable producers of ice cream and falooda. Later, he ventured into the construction industry and, despite lacking formal education, had an entrepreneurial mind that led him to great wealth. He used part of his fortune for charitable purposes. With this mindset, he founded the *Haj Moslem Shams Technical and Vocational High School* in Tafresh in 2008. He also made significant contributions to local mosques, schools, and universities, as well as supported many underprivileged families (Heidari, 2020: 116).

Shams al-Din, Abu Yusuf (14th century) A renowned Shi'a scholar of the 14th century from Saveh, who studied Shi'a jurisprudence under Fakhr al-Muhaqqiqin and received authorization for narration from him.

Shamsi, Ali Akbar (1939–1972) Son of Haji Aqa, he first attended a traditional school (Maktabkhaneh) and later continued his modern education from the fourth grade of elementary school. He obtained a literary diploma from Pahlavi High School in Khomein and was employed by the Department of Culture. In 1961, he began collaborating with the political-artistic weekly *Nahib-e Azadi* and became one of Khomein's political activists, reflecting the town's events nationwide through his fiery articles. This led to his exile to Tehran, where in 1964 he was appointed as an inspector of education in Tehran Province. However, he continued writing provocative articles in *Nahib-e Azadi* until he was ultimately dismissed from the Ministry of Education. Immediately after, he entered the University of Tehran to continue his studies and earned a degree in Persian language and literature. He then joined the Ministry of Interior, holding various positions in district administration, governorship, and city management. In 1972, he was appointed as the director of political and security affairs of Kermanshah Province. There, he also contributed articles to the *Khaak-e Khosrow* newspaper. Eventually, this high-ranking official and political activist was dismissed from his position due to the quality of hospitality arrangements for Empress Farah and Amir-Abbas Hoveyda (Samiei, 2003: 633).

Shamsi, Mohammad (1970 -) A native of Aveh (Saveh), an expert in visual arts who started his artistic career in pottery and ceramics in 2003. He has participated in numerous exhibitions and has also taught students in his specialized field. In 2012, he received the UNESCO Seal of Excellence for two of his works (*Bird-shaped Ceramic Whistle* and *Old Man*). Additionally, in 2013, he was awarded the National Seal of Excellence for his *Old Village Man Ceramic Whistle*, *Animal Head Ceramic Whistle (Ram)*, and *Fox and Crow Ceramic Whistle*.

Shamsi, Morteza (1888–1972) Son of Haji Morad, an entrepreneur and philanthropist. Some of his charitable contributions in Khomein include the construction of Haji Morteza Mosque (Khatam al-Anbiya) in the Sabzikar neighborhood, the establishment of a mill, the construction of Haji Morteza Bridge, the donation of one hectare of land for the Shir o Khorshid Hospital (Imam Khomeini Hospital), the donation of land for Shahin Girls' School, the donation of land for the current Modarres Square, and the construction of Haji Morteza Caravanserai (Samiei, 2003: 625).

Shamshirbandi, Mehrdad (1976 -) Son of Valiollah and Mrs. Mar'at-Sadat, born in Arak. In his childhood, he moved to Tehran with his family and later earned a Ph.D. in philosophy. He has collaborated with various publications, including *Donyaye Sokhan*, *Gozaresh-e Film*, *Meh Weekly*, *Daftar-e Honar*, and *Razaan*. This poet and writer founded the online magazine *Iran Didar* in 2007, which continued digital publication until 2014. His published books include *Nashenas-e Naab* (a poetry collection) and *Sili-ye Naqd* (an interview with Ahmad Talebinejad). He has also edited several books.

Shamshirbandi, Valiollah (1939 -) Son of Abdullah and Mrs. Tajdolat, he joined the Ministry of Education in his youth. During his years as a teacher in Shazand and Arak, he developed an interest in theater, painting, and photography. In 1969, he graduated in history from the University of Tehran and taught art and history in high schools in Tehran. Simultaneously, he founded the cultural/artistic groups *Padideh* and *Hooman* and directed numerous plays in Arak, including *Chub Be Dast-haye Verzil* (by Saedi), *Shahr-e Ghesseh* (by Bijan Mofid), *Ay Ba Kolah, Ay Bi Kolah* (by Saedi), and *The Inspector* (by Gogol). Shamshirbandi also organized several painting exhibitions in Arak, and in later years, his essays were published in *Iran Newspaper*, *Iranian Studies Journal*, *Razaan*, and others. He is the author of *Soltanabad-e Iraq (Arak) from Birth to the Rise of the First Pahlavi*.

Shahab, Babak (1973 -) Son of Naser and Mrs. Moloud, born in Arak, a Russian language translator. In 1986, he moved to Russia and studied at the International School in the city of Ivanovo. In 1992, he entered the Belarusian Polytechnic University (in Minsk), and after five years, he graduated with honors, presenting a thesis on the design of a Wankel engine for lightweight vehicles and the design of an electric fan motor cooling system. In 2000, he returned to Iran and collaborated with various publications, including *Kelk*, *Shookran*, *Daneshmand*, *Khanevadeh Sabz*, and *Danesh va Mardom*. His translations include *To the Health of Ladies* (a collection of Anton Chekhov's short stories), *A Gentleman from San Francisco* (a collection of stories by Ivan Bunin), *A Guide to Trade with Iran* (translated from Persian to Russian), *The Rooster, the Sea, and the Sun* (a collection of stories by Russian writers), *The History of Rock Music* (by Jeremy Pascal), *Anthology of Russian Poetry from Past to Present* (a selection of works by Russian poets over the past 200 years), and many other written works.

Shahab, Ali-Asghar (1952 -) Son of Zabihollah, born in Tafresh. After completing his primary education in Arak, he obtained a diploma in road and building construction and moved to Tehran. He initially began practicing calligraphy through self-study, without a teacher. In 1988, he joined the classes of the Iranian Calligraphers Association in Tehran and benefited from the teachings of Masters Fathali Vasheghani-Farahani, Kabi-Khansari, and Gholamreza Mashayekhi. In addition to calligraphy, he is also skilled in sculpture and has been teaching at the Iranian Calligraphers Association in Markazi Province since 1998. He has held multiple exhibitions in both calligraphy and sculpture (Pirhadi Tavandesti, 2013: 130).

Shahab, Naser (1944 -) Son of Zabihollah and Mrs. Fatemeh, known in the cultural sphere as Bahman Hamidi, born in Arak and residing in Karaj. He is a researcher, writer, and *Shahnameh* scholar, as well as the founder of the Foundation for Contemporary History of Iran, which houses an exceptional library in Karaj. He is the author of several research works, including *Shahnameh-Khani* (A Detailed Commentary on the Story of Rostam and Esfandiar), *The Lexicon of Women in the Shahnameh*, *A Small Dictionary of Simple Persian Verbs*, *Three Discourses on Ferdowsi's Shahnameh*, *At the Foot of Mount Qaf*, *The Image of Rostam in the Shahnameh*, *The Seven Trials of Rostam*, *The Historical Geography of Tus*, and *A Detailed Lesson on Phonetic Alteration in Persian Grammar*. He was also an author and editor of the *Great Islamic Encyclopedia* for three years and contributed to the Iranian Studies Unit of the Encyclopedia until its near dissolution. His career includes the publication of dozens of research articles, the

editing of hundreds of books and articles, and the transcription and revision of several Tajik books from Cyrillic to the Persian script at the request of Simorgh Publishing House and Tajik scholars.

Shahabi-Saveji, Toqtor (born circa 1223 CE) Son of Abdolrazzaq, a 13th-century calligrapher. A Qur'an manuscript in large folio format, written in the *thuluth* and *rayhan* scripts in his hand, has been preserved. This exquisite work, executed in three lines per page in bold script, is currently housed in the Turkish Islamic Museum in Turkey (Pirhadi Tavandesti, 2013: 131).

Shahbaz-Saveji, Abolfazl (1949–2002) Son of Abolqasem, he completed his primary and secondary education in Saveh before joining the military. After retirement, he returned to Saveh and took up bookselling and journalism. He had a natural talent for poetry and occasionally composed poems on various subjects, some of which have been recorded in the book *The Scholars of Saveh* (Fakhrian, 2017: 570).

Shah-Bandarian, Younik (1905–1970) Born into a Christian family in the village of Hoseinabad (Shazand). His father, a *kamancheh* (Persian bowed string instrument) player, was his first music teacher. Later, he trained under other masters and quickly became an expert in playing the *kamancheh*. As a young man, he moved to Arak, where he married Anoush and had two daughters, Anahid and Areknazan. Despite bringing joy to people through his soulful music, his own life was filled with sorrow. He separated from his wife, lost his daughter Anahid to illness, and his other daughter emigrated to the United States, leaving him alone. Yet, in his solitude, he continued to bring happiness to others through his music.

Shahpari, Abouzar (born 1984) Son of Momen and Mrs. Fatemeh, he completed his primary and secondary education in Arak. He pursued higher education, earning a PhD in Civil Engineering (Construction Management), a PhD in Business Administration, and later specialized in Engineering Management and Urban Development Management from institutions in Spain and Canada. As the author of 31 books in the fields of engineering, urban management, engineering, and economics, he is recognized as the founder of *BIM Engineering* in Iran. His reference book on *BIM (Building Information Modeling)* is the first work of its kind in this field, significantly elevating Iran's scientific ranking in engineering to third place globally, following the United States and the United Kingdom.

Another of his achievements is writing the first and only international reference book on construction engineering standards. As a young Iranian executive, he has received numerous honors, including first place in construction engineering from the European Union, an honorary doctorate in management, and the *Golden Certificate of Excellence for Top Global Construction Manager*—both awarded by UNESCO. He has also been awarded first place in *Charismatic Management* by Istanbul Aydın University. His professional background includes serving as a faculty member and head of the Management Department at the Ministry of Science, project manager for national and mega construction projects, CEO and chairman of several international companies and holdings, chairman of the Economic Committee of Iranian Football, and an engineering expert featured in television programs.

Shahidi-Tafreshi (13th Century), was one of the poets of the 13th century (Solar Hijri calendar). Abdolrezaq Beg Donbali describes him as follows: *"Shahidi is from the paradise-like region of Tafresh and is the brother of Mirza Abdolghani Zarre." Negarestan-e Dara* writes about him: *"He is settled in Azerbaijan. Shahidi finds pleasure in sweetness, both in words and drinks. He is a loyal companion, values friendship, has traveled extensively, experienced the highs and lows of life, is kind to friends, lives joyfully in every situation, and is a poet with a divan (collection of poetry)."* (Zolfaqari, 2002: 167).

Shahrabi, Jafar (1860–1941), known as Asgari, was the son of Haji Hassan and Banu Zeenat. After acquiring the common sciences of his time, he attained the rank of *Ijtihad* (Islamic jurisprudence expertise). This religious scholar spent 40 years teaching, managing religious endowments, and leading congregational prayers in Ashtian, earning immense respect from the people of Ashtian (Hazrati, 2003: 179).

Shahrabi-Farahani, Abdolreza (1978), was born into a Farahani family in Tehran. After completing his preliminary education and receiving his diploma, he graduated from the Faculty of Medicine. In 2012, Professor Shahrabi received a professional degree in acupuncture from the United Nations Medical Association in Italy, followed by a Ph.D. in Traditional Medicine from Voronezh University in Russia in 2016. Later, he obtained a postdoctoral degree in Anthropology and Social Harms from the European Union School of Anthropology in Spain. This professor of Eastern sciences is the author of *"The Philosophy of Mental Physics Based on the Theory of Temporal Mechanics Principles."* He was also a graduate of the Martial Arts Center of the Republic of Italy and served as an advisor and liaison

between the Shaolin Temple and Italy from 2008 to 2012. Currently, he is the CEO of the *Mental Physics Sciences* company (Azizabadi, 2023: 71).

Shahrepasand, Naser (1956–2010), the son of Gholamabbas and Banu Delaram, was born into an artistic family. In his childhood, he learned to play the *tonbak* (Persian drum) from his father, and in his teenage years, due to his interest in the *santur* (Persian dulcimer), he joined the class of Master Ebrahim Fahimi. Later, he was introduced to instrumental techniques under Master Heidari at the Music Conservatory. In 1974, he studied music theory with Master Maskooti at the House of Culture. As a *santur* player, he trained many students through private lessons at his home in Arak. In 1993, he founded the *Sepehr Music Group* and staged his first concert titled *"Sacrifice."* This cheerful, hospitable, and patient artist was elected as the head of the Central Province Music Association in 2000.

Shahrovan, Mohammad Sadeq (1915–2009), the son of Gholamhosein, completed his primary education at the *Samsami School* in Arak before moving to Tehran. After earning his diploma, he was employed by the Ministry of Education, serving in personnel management, treasury, procurement, and endowment affairs. He retired in 1971. This cultural activist and poet, a member of the *Qa'em Maqam Literary Association,* was also an avid archivist. Throughout his life, he recorded over 4,000 cassette tapes of radio programs and preserved them in his home (Majdi, 2005: 98).

Shahsavarani, Hossein (1918–2020), spent his childhood and primary education years in Arak before enrolling in the Faculty of Law at the University of Tehran. After earning his bachelor's degree in Judicial Law, he took on judicial duties in Mazandaran and, in 1967, became the Chief Justice of Mazandaran Province. His career spanned nearly 40 years in the Iranian judiciary, during which he served in the Supreme Court, as Director General of Liquidation and Bankruptcy Affairs at the Ministry of Justice, Chief Justice of Fars Province, and Head of the Organization for Deeds and Properties Registration of Iran. He was remembered as a just and devoted judge. In legal scholarship and judicial knowledge, he was esteemed among experts, and in moral integrity and judicial piety, he was regarded as exemplary. His literary skill in Persian prose and poetry was so remarkable that some of his rulings in the Supreme Court were widely circulated among judges and cited as references.

Shahnazi, Abdolhossein (d. 1948), was the son of Agha Hossein-Qoli Farahani and the brother of Ali Akbar Shahnazi. He learned to play the *tar* (Persian lute) under the guidance of his elder brother, Ali Akbar. When Iran's national radio was established, he was among the first musicians to perform live on air. This accomplished musician collaborated with prominent artists such as Abolhasan Saba, Morteza Mahjoubi, and Hossein Tehrani. Recordings of his *tar* performances exist, featuring collaborations with renowned vocalists such as Eghbal-Soltan, Badi'-Zadeh, and Banan (Zolfaqari, 2002: 193).

Shahnazi, Ali Akbar (1897–1984), was the son of Agha Hossein-Qoli and the elder brother of Abdolhossein, born in Farahan. His family had been celebrated musicians in Iran for over a century. He was born on *Eid-e Qorban* (the Islamic festival of sacrifice), leading to the title "Haji" being attached to his name, making him known as *Haji Ali Akbar Khan.* Since his uncle, Mirza Abdollah, was a renowned master, and their family gatherings frequently included musicians such as Baqer Khan (a *kamancheh* player) and Aqa Reza Khan (a *tar* player), he was exposed to various instruments from an early age. At 12, he received his first *tar* lessons from his father. After his father's passing, he mostly played alongside his uncle. Following his uncle's death, he established a music class and gradually gained widespread recognition. By 1921, he was regarded as the most distinguished *tar* player of his time. Among his notable students were Houshang Zarif, Mohammad-Reza Lotfi, Habibollah Salehi, Reza Vojdani, and Dariush Pirniakan (Sediq, 1993: 158).

Shahidiyan, Seyyed Moslem (1959), the son of Seyyed Nasrollah and Seyyedeh Azra, hails from the ancient village of Peyk in Zarandieh. After completing his education in 1982, he began his career as a teacher, later becoming a school principal in Robat Karim County, an educational advisor, and head of the *Ahl-e Qalam* (People of the Pen) literary association. In 2010, he published his first book, *"The Ancient Village of Peyk Through Time,"* followed by seven more books, with several additional works currently prepared for publication (Cheraghi, 2016: 399).

Shoqi, Zahra (1983), born in Arak, earned an associate degree in accounting. Due to her pleasant voice, she began working in *Radio Arak* in 1997 with the children's program *"Hello, Little One."* Until 2007, she simultaneously hosted various children's, youth, and special occasion programs on *Simaye Aftab Arak* (Arak's regional TV station). In 2009, she was officially recruited through a national media restructuring initiative. She later transferred to Tehran, where she worked in radio

for five years before moving to *IRIB* (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting) as a producer and host. She has since been active in *Radio Sports & Youth* and has hosted programs on television networks such as *Jame Jam, Channel Two, Shoma,* and *Salamat (Health).* Her notable programs include *Be Rang-e Roya* (In the Color of Dreams), *Shakh-e Tala* (Golden Branch), *Reyhaneh* (Basil), *Tarannom-e Jam* (Echo of the Cup), and *Khaneh Mehr* (House of Affection). Currently, she co-hosts the joyful show *"Az Maman Bego" (Tell Us About Mom)* on Channel Two alongside her husband, Amir Rezaei.

Sheybani, Ebrahim (active in 1891 CE), from Khomein and known as *Sediq al-Mamalek,* was the son of Asadollah. In 1878, he was appointed as the governor of *Velayat-e Salas* (Kamareh, Golpayegan, and Khansar). In 1889, he served as an official under Jalal al-Dowleh, the governor of Yazd, and in 1891, he was assigned by the government to oversee grain hoarding. He authored the book *Montakhab al-Tavarikh (Selected Histories)* (Sami'i, 2003: 682).

Sheybani, Jamshid (1922–2009), the son of Enayatollah and grandson of Mirza Abdollah Farahani, was a pioneer of Iranian music. He studied performing arts in Tehran, education at Santa Monica College, and cinema at the University of California. His artistic career began in 1938 with *Pishpardeh-khani* (prelude singing) at *Nasr Theater,* and in 1940, he joined the newly established Iranian national radio. With his performance of the song *"Bi To" (Without You),* he effectively founded pop music in Iran, earning the title *Father of Iranian Pop Music.* Initially, his innovation faced opposition from Iranian music veterans, including Gholamhossein Banan, but it eventually gained widespread acceptance. His professional cinema career started as an actor in *Ghoflat* (Negligence), directed by Ali Kasmai. He also founded the *Takht-e Jamshid* dubbing studio and the *Irana Film* studio. In 1946, he moved to the United States to continue his studies. While studying at Santa Monica College, he worked as an arts journalist, collaborating with Iranian magazines such as *Tehran Mosavvar.* During this time, he socialized with Hollywood stars and conducted interviews that were published in Iranian media.

Sheikh al-Eslami, Isa (1933–2016), born in *Burqan* (Farahan), was a poet and philanthropist. His poetry collection *Raz-e Del (The Secret of the Heart)* gained recognition. His philanthropic contributions in Farahan include the construction of a boarding school, a mosque, a *Hosseiniyeh* (religious gathering hall), a park, and recreational facilities (Azizabadi & Others, 2023: 73).

Sheikh al-Eslami Burqani, Maryam (born 1976), the daughter of Mohammad Hossein and Mansoureh, is a native of Farahan. She completed her primary education at Qods School and secondary education at Fetrat School, earning her diploma from Kosar High School. She obtained a degree in Natural Resources Engineering from Isfahan University of Technology, a master's in Planning, Management, and Environmental Education from the University of Tehran, and a PhD in Environmental Education from Payam Noor University. Her notable works include *Environmental Ethics in the Sayings of the Prophet of Kindness, The Fiftieth Principle of the Constitution, Environmental Ethics and Religion in Iranian Culture, The Benefits of Quranic Surahs, Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Education,* and *Regional Food Planning (Agricultural Land Use and Pests).*

Sheikh Dordatorkamani, Nadereh (born 1965), is a filmmaker from Arak and a member of the *Production Council of the Youth Cinema Association of Arak.* As a rising director, writer, and producer in Iranian cinema and television, she has contributed to works such as *Raminaldo, Gordaleh and Aunt Ghoul,* and *Khalleh Sosskeh* as a director, writer, and screenplay reviser.

Sheikhi, Valiollah (born 1952), the son of Mohammad Hossein and Aqdas, completed his primary education at *Samsam al-Molk Bayat School* and his secondary education at *Mohammad Reza Shah High School.* After earning his diploma in literature and completing military service in 1971, he was employed by the Education Department of Arak and retired in 2001. While teaching, he obtained an associate degree and started composing poetry in seventh grade. In recent years, he has actively participated in literary and artistic associations, refining his craft under the mentorship of renowned poets. He has published poetry collections such as *Divaneh va Chakamah* and *Chakamah va Divaneh,* with his collected works titled *Divaneh* currently in print. Since 2019, he has been leading the *Qanem Maqam Literary Association,* ensuring its regular sessions continue.

Sheikhi Marzijarani, Ghasem (born 1968), the son of Yadollah, was born in Arak. After obtaining his diploma, he studied calligraphy under *Habibollah Omidvar* until the advanced level. In 2005, he attended classes led by *Davood Karimi,* earning an *Excellence Certificate,* and later received a *Master Calligrapher Certificate* from *Saboontchi's* class (Pirhadi Tavandeshti, 2013: 132).

Sheyda, Ali (19th–20th century), a poet and calligrapher from Khondab, was known by the pen name *Zaker (The Rememberer).* He left behind a book of poetry.

Shirmohammadi, Abbas (active in 2023), from Arak, is a writer, actor, and cinematographer in Iranian cinema. His notable works include *Ta'me Baran (The Taste of Rain)* (TV series), *Talaki (Retaliation)* (film), and *Gharar-e Ba'di Hamanja (Next Meeting, Same Place)* (film). He also wrote the screenplay for *Joojeh Tighi-ha (The Hedgehogs).* His professional film career began in 1995 as a screenwriter in *Yahya,* directed by Hossein Farkhi.

Shirmohammadi, Ali Asghar (1937–2004), also known as *Naser,* was the son of Reza and Kabri from Tafresh. He completed his primary education at *Daqiqi School* and secondary education at *Hakim Nezami High School* in Tehran. A journalist and researcher, he was among the pioneers of *Pars News Agency* (now IRNA), beginning his career in 1961 at *Radio Tehran (Meydan Arg).* In 1963, he entered the *Faculty of Foreign Literature at the University of Tehran* but did not complete his studies. In 1969, he moved to Germany, where he studied at the *University of Berlin* and became fluent in German. In 1995, he returned to Germany for further research and became a renowned news analyst. He retired in 2002 as an *expert in news monitoring* at IRNA's *Audio-Visual News Monitoring Department.* He authored the two-volume book *Aja'eb-e Ka'enat (The Wonders of the Universe).* Additionally, he played a significant role in compiling content for his wife *Maryam Shokouh-Nassir's* book, *Tafresh, the Land of My Memories* (Heidari, 2020: 117).

Shir Mohammadi, Ali Akbar (1935–2014), known as *Mansour,* completed his primary education at *Bastan School* in Tehran and his secondary education at *Darolfonoon High School.* Initially, he worked at *Bank Melli* and later at the *Department of Culture and Art.* He then traveled to Germany for further education, earning a PhD in surgery from *Marburg University* as well as a specialization in acupuncture, after which he settled in Germany. The construction of the *Shir Mohammadi Family Dormitory Complex,* consisting of four female student dormitories at *University of Tafresh,* was part of his philanthropic legacy and was carried out by his brother, *Dr. Mohammad Kazem Shir Mohammadi* (Heidari, 2020: 118).

Shir Mohammadi, Marjan (born 1973), from Arak, is an actress, writer, and set and costume designer. From 1986 to 1992, she studied painting under *Aydin Aghdashloo,* and in 1995, she joined a free acting workshop. She later attended *Samandarian Theater School* and

officially entered cinema in 1996. As a writer, she has published three novels and two short story collections, winning the *Golshiri Foundation's Book of the Year Award* for her first book. Two feature films have been adapted from her stories. Additionally, *The House of World Cultures* in Germany has honored her, and one of her stories has been translated into German. As a filmmaker, she has also acted in several films.

Shiri, Saeed (born 1957), the son of *Mirza Ahmad* and *Fatemeh,* was born in *Anaj Village* (Khondab). In the early 1980s, he worked as a teacher in the *Education Department of Arak* and, in 1984, joined *Bank Saderat* in Tehran. He retired in Arak in 2009 and now resides in Tehran. His works include *Bar Pelkan-e Gardbad (On the Spiral Staircase)* (modern poetry), *Sohrab Sepehri* (from the *Twentieth-Century Figures of Iran* series), *The Divan of Manouchehri Damghani* (introduction, correction, editing, and commentary), *Didar-e Avvalin Shokufeh-ye Gilas (The First Meeting of the Cherry Blossom)* (a translation of Japanese haikus co-authored with *Mojtaba Masoudi*), *Mi-Taravad Mahtab (The Moonlight Drips)* (a memorial to *Nima Youshij,* co-authored with other writers from Markazi Province), and *Jang-e Shotariyeh* (text revision, co-authored with *Yousef Nikfam*). His poetry and writings have been published in national journals such as *Donyaye Sokhan, Chista,* and *Goharan,* as well as in regional publications, particularly *Razaan Quarterly* and *Laleh Sorkh Weekly.*

Shirin-Abadi Farahani, Nasrollah (1944–2024), lost his eyesight at the age of two due to *trachoma* and a medical error. He moved to Tehran and began learning music. He started playing the *violin* under *Master Bakhtiari* (who was also blind) and continued his studies with *Master Manouchehri* and a foreign instructor working for the *National Iranian Oil Company.* At the age of 20, encouraged by *Dr. Khezravi,* he resumed his formal education, advancing two grades per year, and earned his high school diploma in 1971. He was admitted to the *Higher School of Translation* but withdrew due to financial constraints. The following year, he was accepted into the *Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran* in the field of music, ranking first. A collaborator with *Jalil Andalibi, Shahram Nazeri, and Jalal Mohammadian,* he was among the few blind musicians in Iran. His extraordinary talent led to gradual progress in music, earning him the nickname *"Little Saba"* from *Hossein Tehrani* at the age of 17. In addition to performing, he was active in *composition and music education* and held private performances with *Mohammad Reza Lotfi* and *Nasser Farhangfar.*

Shi'eh, Esmail (born 1949), the son of *Ebrahim* and *Nosrat,* completed his primary education at *Azimi* and *Sepahdari Schools* in Arak and obtained his high school diploma from *Mohammad Reza Shah High School.* He studied *Human Geography* at *Isfahan University* and pursued a master's degree in *Urban and Regional Planning* at the *Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran,* where he later earned a PhD in *Urban Planning.* He is a full professor of *Urban Planning at Iran University of Science and Technology,* a member of the *Iranology Foundation* and the *Arak Studies Foundation,* and a member of the *Society of Urban Engineers.* His academic contributions include *five university textbooks, three printed scholarly articles in books, three award-winning university and research works, 22 scientific studies, 106 published articles in national and international scientific journals, and 19 encyclopedia entries.* He has also served on the *editorial boards of 17 academic journals* and contributed to *77 urban and regional planning projects.* His extensive writings and numerous lectures on Arak culminated in the release of a *commemorative stamp* in his honor by the provincial authorities in 2015.

Shi'eh-Nejad, Mohammad Reza (born 1957), the son of *Ali Akbar,* obtained his high school diploma and continued his education in *Theology* at *Islamic Azad University of Arak.* He was employed by the *Education Department* and had an inherent artistic talent, particularly in calligraphy. In 1981, he joined the *Iranian Calligraphers Association* and studied under *Master Naser Farahani,* achieving *Distinguished Status.* He later refined his skills under *Masters Vashghani Farahani, Kermali Shirazi, Keykhosrow Khoroush, Yadollah Kaboli Khansari,* and others, eventually attaining the *Superior Distinction* degree (Pirhadi Tavandeshti, 2013: 133).

Shimi, Kazem (1793–1896), the son of *Mirza Ahmad Mahallati* and titled *Motamed al-Sultan,* was a descendant of *Khajeh Nasir al-Din Tusi.* As a member of the delegation of students sent abroad, he studied physics, chemistry, and natural sciences before returning to Iran, where he became one of the instructors at *Dar al-Fonoon.* He established a well-equipped laboratory, set up a sulfuric acid manufacturing device, and opened a small sugar refinery at *Dar al-Fonoon.* Over his 40-year teaching career, he left behind several written works, including *Principles of Organic Chemistry, Botany, Absolute Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics and Pharmacy,* and *Inorganic Chemistry,* which were all taught at *Dar al-Fonoon.* Some of his poetry, written under the pen name *Shiva,* is included in the *Famous Figures of Mahallat* book (Bakhshi, 2016: 702).

Shimi, Mahmoud (1870–1954), the son of *Mirza Kazem Mahallati* and a descendant of *Khajeh Nasir al-Din Tusi,* began his education at *Dar al-Fonoon* and later studied chemistry. After seven years of medical training, he completed a private ophthalmology course under *Rathold.* As the assistant to *Shinder,* he was commissioned by *Nasser al-Din Shah* to establish a *Pharmacy School* and a drug testing laboratory. After its establishment, he began teaching at the same school. In the third-year medical exams (1867), he ranked first and was honored by the Shah with the *Silver Medal* and a stipend of 12 Tomans. He continued teaching at *Dar al-Fonoon, Dar al-Moalemaat,* and *Dar al-Moalemeen* until 1934. He was also a poet, and some of his poems are included in the *Famous Figures of Mahallat* book (Bakhshi, 2016: 706).

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Ghoravi, Seyed Mohsen (1857-1940), son of Seyed Ali Akbar Heftayi (Shazand), after completing his preliminary studies, traveled to the holy cities of Iraq to further his religious education. After completing his studies, he returned to Iran in 1927 and became a teacher at the religious seminary in Arak. This religious scholar also authored several works (Sadiq, 1993: 161).

Ghoravi, Shamsi (1931), daughter of Hassan Mojtahed Araki, completed her studies in Arak and Tehran and studied literature at the University of Tehran. She was also fluent in Arabic, French, and Turkish. As a poet, she has written over a thousand verses, some of which are found in *Simaye Arak*. This lady poet is considered a contemporary poet. Additionally, she was skilled in embroidery, sewing, and music (Mohtat, 1993: 112).

Gharibi, Noor Ali (living, 2023), a writer from Milajerd (Khomein), has authored works such as *From Milajerd to Mishdad*, *From Persian Hotel to Piranshahr*, and *The Mountain of Koo-Khan*. His writing career has been marked by a focus on various narratives and themes.

Ghazaeri, Mohammad (died 1035), known as Abu Zayd bin Ali, was a poet from Iraq (Arak) and a eulogist for the first rulers of the Buyid dynasty in Ray, as well as for Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (Sadiq, 1993: 162).

Ghazanfari-Khansari, Seyed Mehdi (1916), from 1954 to 1971, resided in Khomein and was a prominent religious scholar. He led communal prayers at the Khomein Grand Mosque and authored several works, including *Jawaher al-'Uloom* (3 volumes), *Self-Taught Lamhah* (2 volumes), *Self-Taught Makasib Muharramah* by Ansari, *Commentary on Sahifah al-Husayniyah*, *Modern Age Issues*, *Useful Q&A*, and *Student Status*.

Ghafari, Seyed Mohammad (1910), son of Seyed Mehdi, known as the first official teacher in Delijan, served as a teacher and trusted figure for 43 years. He also authored *Zobdat al-Ash'ar*, a collection of religious, praise, and miscellaneous poems. Ghafari played a significant role in founding education and the Red Crescent in Delijan. His efforts in educating orphaned children and providing support to students entering universities are also notable. As a tribute, a statue of him stands at the beginning of the Teacher's Boulevard in Delijan (Delijan News).

Ghafari, Abdulwahab (1858-1928), son of Mohammad Hussein, was a physician trained in India and one of the first doctors in Arak (Sadiq, 1993: 161).

Ghafari, Ali (1977), born in Arak, developed an interest in collecting precious stones from a young age. After completing his high school studies, he pursued geology while traveling to remote regions of Iran and some foreign countries. Over time, he assembled a unique collection of gemstones, displaying them in over ten national exhibitions and three solo shows. He also learned the art of gemstone cutting from experienced masters and later opened his own workshop, holding multiple gemstone cutting courses. Furthermore, he has focused on research and publishing articles on gemology and precious stones. In 2010, he was awarded a UNESCO authenticity certificate for designing and crafting a silver necklace pendant.

Ghafari, Leila (1972), daughter of Seyed Mohammad, holds a master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran. She works as a high school teacher in Delijan and is the director of the literary circle *Taranom-e-Ghalam* in Delijan. She won first place in academic competitions for two consecutive years in high school and was awarded a prize in the literary Olympiad. Ghafari is also the author of four poetry and prose books titled *Junun-e-Laila*, *Payeze Laila*, *Sokut-e-Laila*, and *Khorshid-e-Laila*, along with three other works.

Ghafarian-anjadani, Hossein Ali (1854-1935), son of Yaqub Khan, was an eloquent speaker who spent 30 years in Arak, delivering sermons and guiding people as one of the religious authorities. The works of this poet and religious scholar were published in a collection called *Siralbala* by Zulfiqar Khan (Samsam al-Mulk) at the printing house of Abdul Rahim Tehrani, in the handwriting of Majdal-Sharieh. He also summarized the book *Bihar al-Anwar* (Mohtat, 1993: 30).

Ghafarian-anjadani, Mohammad Reza (died 1908), from the village of Anjadan (Arak), son of Mohammad Hussein, was a skilled physician and medical writer, having authored several works (Sadiq, 1993: 161).

Ghafarian-anjadani, Mohammad Sharif (died 1907), from the village of Anjadan (Arak), son of Mirza Mohammad Hassan, was a man of learning, literature, and poetry. Due to his family's involvement in medicine, he earned the title *Sharif al-Atba* and became well-versed in poetry and rhyme. He was also known for his wit and humorous nature (Mohtat, 1993: 82).

Ghafouri-Ashtiani, Ali (1919), one of the prominent figures in clothing design and tailoring in Iran. In 1954, he was awarded a scholarship by the Ministry of Culture and attended specialized courses in fashion design in Chicago. In 1961, he was sent to France, Italy, Austria, and the UK by the Ministry of Culture and Arts to establish a professional design school, and received a diploma in design. He also achieved the rank of professor at the Jean Droux Academy in Paris. One of his notable works is the two-volume book *Tailoring Women's and Men's Clothes* (Hazrati, 2003: 240).

Ghafouri-Ashtiani, Mohsen (1967), son of Ali, graduated from Alavi High School in Tehran in 1975, then received a degree in Civil Engineering and Nuclear Engineering from Virginia State University (USA) in 1979. He completed his Master's in Mechanical Engineering with a specialization in Earthquake Engineering in 1981 and received his PhD in Mechanical Engineering with a focus on Earthquake and Vibration Engineering from Virginia University in 1984. This associate professor at the International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering is also the founder and vice-president of the Iranian Society of Earthquake Engineering. He has published works such as *Structural Dynamics Using the Finite Element Method*, *Vibrations and Their Applications in Earthquake Engineering*. He also manages the scientific journals *Seismology and Earthquake Engineering* and *International Journal of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering* (Hazrati, 2003: 265).

Gholami, Neda (1984), daughter of Habib and Banu Afsaneh, completed her education in the schools of Khakbaz and Resalat in Arak, then graduated from Majd Zarrin-Ghalam High School. She continued her studies at Zaynab Kobra Teacher Training Center, earning an Associate's degree in Social Sciences, and later a Bachelor's degree from Shahid Bahonar University. In 2015, she completed her Master's in Anthropology from Azad University of Arak. Currently, she is pursuing a PhD in Sociology while working in education in Arak. She has written two books, *Sanjan* and *The Good Feeling of Teaching*, and is also working on a novel. Additionally, she has published several papers on anthropological topics such as *An Anthropological Study of Kuseh Naqali*, *Rite of Ashura: Nakhle Gerdani*, *Quality of Life and Child Rearing in Marginalized Families of Arak*, and *The Role of School (with emphasis on the teacher) in Shaping Iranian-Islamic Identity in Students*.

Gholami-Davodabadi, Zahra (1983), daughter of Ali-Asghar and Banu Sekineh, completed her education at Dr. Chaman School, Fathimiyeh Middle School, and Tazkiyeh High School in Davodabad (Arak). She received her Master's degree in Comparative Literature from Arak University. This active writer, who works with the Center for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults, has published works like *Rudyjan, Why Don't You Sing?*, *The Bird's Pillow*, *The Drizzle on a Journey*, *The Drizzle in the City*, and *The Drizzle in Nature*.

Gholami-Maqsoudabadi, Nasrullah (century unknown), from Maqsoudabad in the Novran region (Saveh), was a poet with a strong talent for composing poetry (Fakharyan, 2017: 695).

Ghyasai-Iraqi, Darvish (century unknown), a talented poet from Arak, known as Khajeh Ghyas, has little recorded information, but one of his notable verses is: *"Although it is not appropriate to prostrate to idols, You are the idol to whom prostration is deserved."* (Sadiq, 1993: 74).

Gheibi, Safar Ali (1926-2011), known as Mirza Safar, son of Masoum Ali, born in the village of Aqdash, near Novran (Saveh), studied under Mirza Ali in Khanabad (Mazlqan Chai) and Mirza Mohammad Ali in Aqdash. He established a school in Aqdash and later taught at modern schools. He was also known for his excellent handwriting and poetic talent. A collection of his poetic and prose works, under the pen name *Ghamgin*, was published in a book titled *The Last Schoolmaster of Aqdash*, edited by Yahya (Mohammad) Rafei and Asadollah Amiri in 2024, through Aydin Khazar Publications in Zanjan.

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Fazdar, Yazdan (1st century), known as Yazdan Paydar, was the head of the region of Abreshtjan (Ashtian) during the 1st century AH, contemporary with the Umayyad period. He also held a religious leadership position and built fortifications to protect the villages from bandit raids. Another capable man, named Kharbandad, served as his deputy. Both were knowledgeable in astronomy and star science. Additionally, one of Yazdan's children, known for his wisdom and sharp intellect, was named Makhserhan (Hazrati, 2003: 294).

Farsi, Saeed (1955), son of Hossein and Banu Esmat, completed his primary education and graduated from Pahlavi High School in Arak. He then studied electrical engineering (electrotechnics and electronics) at the Arak Institute of Technology. This prominent entrepreneur founded a company that specialized in manufacturing various transformers, adapters, and battery chargers for 11 years. However, after his company was destroyed in an air raid by Saddam's forces, he moved to Tehran and engaged in electronics trading for nearly two decades. Later, he returned to Arak and established a company producing metal structures, which he closed after 13 years. Despite his background in industry, Farsi, who is also artistically talented, used his 40 years of experience to innovate in Persian art. Using his knowledge of perspective, he invented a new method called "Qalam-Sabi" and created over 30 unique works of art made from copper. His most recent piece, a 3D depiction of the Four Seasons Bath in Arak, is particularly noteworthy.

Farsi, Akram-Sadat (1988), daughter of Seyed Ata and Banu Hajar, completed her early education in Khomain and later pursued a degree in accounting. Her first novel, *Hesrat-e-Eshq* (Longing for Love), became widely popular among young readers and was reprinted three times. After a brief period of writing short stories, she became deeply involved in this field, participating in competitions and conferences, earning recognition, and publishing another social novel called *Golara*. In 2024, she released *Mahourzan*, a unique narrative about the lives of eight martyrs from her hometown, which received positive feedback and encouraged her to plan future works about martyrs from other regions of the province.

Farsi, Vahid-Reza (1969), son of Nasser and Banu Qudsi, completed his education at Davudi Elementary School, Hikmat Middle School, and Imam Ali High School in Arak. He joined the school theater group

during middle school and developed a deep interest in theater. He studied acting at the University of Azad, Khorasgan, and then at the University of Azad, Arak, where he graduated with a degree in acting. Later, he pursued a Master's in Architecture at the Faculty of Art and Architecture, Tehran. Although he gained fame with the 1995 "Jang-e-Norouz" show and the song *Magil*, his main focus has been theater. Notably, his performance in the play *Life of Galileo*, directed by Dr. Farhad Mahinpour, stands out. He has also acted in several TV series, including *Mokhtaranama*, *Panajareh*, and *Salaam*. He has earned over 18 diplomas of honor, statuettes, and other accolades from various festivals.

Faryabi, Baqer (1900-1972), son of Ali, was born in Arak and received his early education at a traditional school. From a young age, he developed a passion for music and studied classical music under renowned masters of the time. A student of Ali-Akbar Shahnazi, a colleague of Qamar-al-Molouk Vaziri and Hossein Tehrani, Faryabi became an expert in playing the tar, setar, and kamancheh, as well as making these instruments. His instruments were known for their fine craftsmanship, balance, and sound, competing with the best Iranian instruments. Additionally, Faryabi knew English conversationally and was highly knowledgeable about the geography of Iran (Mohtat, 1993: 32).

Fazl-Allah Naraqi, Ahmad (1150-1208 SH), son of Mulla Mahdi, was born in Naraq (Delijan) and studied the preliminary and intermediate levels under his father’s guidance. He began teaching "Ma'ālim" and "Matal" (Islamic jurisprudence texts) and, in 1171, traveled with his father to the holy cities of Iraq. There, he attended the classes of Sayyid Mahdi Bahr al-Ulum, Mirza Muhammad Mahdi Musavi Shahrastani, Sheikh Ja'far Kashf al-Ghita, and Sayyid Ali Tabataba'i (author of Riyad). After reaching the level of ijtihad, he focused on teaching and writing. After the death of his father in 1173, Mulla Ahmad returned to Kashan and assumed the position of a prominent religious authority, so much so that he was referred to as "Ra'is al-Atlaq" (the supreme leader). Some of his famous students include Sheikh Murtaza Ansari, Sayyid Muhammad Taqi Kashani, Ali Madad Sa'vaji Kashani, Mehdi Naraqi, Mirza Abolqasem Naraqi Kashani, Muhammad Javad Naraqi Kashani, Mirza Muhammad Nasir Naraqi Kashani, Ahmad Natanzi Kashani, Abu-Torab Natanzi Kashani, Muhammad Hassan Jassabi Qomi, Mirza Habib-Allah Kashani, Sayyid Muhammad Shafi' Hosseini Japlaghi, Muhammad Kazazi Qomi, Agha Muhammad Baqer Hezarjeribi, and others. This distinguished scholar, in addition to authoring the valuable book *Miraj al-Sa'adah*, which is considered his most famous work, also wrote several other books, including *Jama' al-Afkar*, *Naqd al-Anzar*, *Qurat al-Uyun*, *Al-Lum'at al-Arshiyyah*, *Al-Lum'ah al-Ilahiyyah fi al-Hikmah al-Mutaliyyah*, and *Tawdih al-*

Ashkal (on Euclidean geometry). Mulla Ahmad was also skilled in poetry, adopting the pen name "Safayi." Most of his poetry is ethical, romantic, aesthetic, and mystical in nature.

Mulla Ahmad Naraqi was the first jurist to clarify the concept of *Wilayat al-Faqih* (Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist) as a legal issue. To prove it, he utilized both traditional and rational arguments. For the first time, he compiled the full scope of the Islamic ruler's duties and powers and the concept of *Wilayat al-Faqih* in his book *'Awa'id al-Ayam*. According to this jurist, societal reform is contingent upon the implementation of justice, and the principles of justice are the same as the principles of Islamic law. Thus, the ruler, in order to establish justice, must have knowledge of Shari'a. Therefore, the ruler must either be a jurist or follow a jurist's guidance. As a result, even a layperson can rule justly by consulting and following a jurist. Mulla Ahmad Naraqi lived during the reign of Fath Ali Shah, when the Russians had occupied parts of northern Iran. He was among the scholars who issued a fatwa (religious decree) calling for a jihad against Russian forces, and along with several other scholars, he visited the Iranian army's camp to encourage the troops. Iran was defeated in this war, and through his two prominent roles, one could argue that Mulla Ahmad Naraqi played an influential role in the history of this land (Wolashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 71).

Fazl-Naraqi, Mohammad Mahdi (1173–1095 SH), son of Abu Dhar, was born in Naraq (Delijan). In his childhood, he joined the theological school in Kashan, where he studied preliminary, intermediate, and part of the advanced levels of jurisprudence and principles under the guidance of Mulla Ja'far Bigdeli. To further his education, he traveled to Isfahan, where he studied jurisprudence, principles, theology, philosophy, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy under prominent scholars like Mohammad bin Mohammadzan Kashani, Mohammad Baqir Isfahani, Mohammad Mahdi Harandi, Agha Mirza Nasir Isfahani, and Mulla Ismail Khajavi. This distinguished scholar was not only dedicated to his studies but also engaged in teaching, research, authorship, and guiding the people. He even learned Hebrew and Latin to engage in discussions and debates with religious leaders of minority groups. He translated excerpts from their religious texts about the legitimacy of Prophet Muhammad's message. After 30 years, he briefly returned to Kashan before traveling again to the holy cities of Iraq, where he attended the lectures of Mohammad Baqir Wahid Behbahani, Sheikh Yusuf Bahrani, and Sheikh Mohammad Mahdi Futuni. He later returned to Iran and resumed teaching religious sciences in the theological school of Kashan, where he nurtured many great scholars such as Mohammad Baqir Shfti and Hajj Mohammad Kalbasi.

Among the numerous works of Mulla Mahdi, most of which are preserved in manuscript form in various libraries, his book *Jami' al-Sa'adat* stands out. In this work, he criticized the extremes of Sufis and the superficiality of the outwardly pious, addressing the corrupt thoughts and actions of kings and misguided leaders. He emphasized that the foundation of social, moral, and economic progress lies in the establishment of justice, and he advocated for the promotion of virtues through the correct practice of justice. He also stressed the importance of *Amr bil Ma'ruf* (commanding what is good) and *Nahi an al-Munkar* (forbidding what is evil), arguing that a responsible organization should oversee these tasks, so they could efficiently promote good actions and prevent evil. Other notable works of Mulla Mahdi include *Anis al-Tijar*, *Mu'tamad al-Shi'a*, *Lawa'em al-Ahkam*, and *Anis al-Mujtahidin*. He also wrote many poems, a small portion of which survives, written in the form of *Mathnawi* (rhymed couplets) and *Saqi-Nama* (wine poetry). Seyed Jalal al-Din Ashtiyani states: "Allama Naraqi had a distinguished place in divine philosophy and also produced significant works in the field of mathematics, teaching the highest level of mathematical books. Some even referred to him as *Afdhal al-Muhandisin* (the best of engineers)" (Wolashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 73).

Fazli, Mohammad (1353 SH), son of Habbat-Allah and Banu Hajar, completed his education up to the high school level in his hometown, Musleh-Abad (Arak). He later pursued a degree in industrial engineering and a doctorate in sociology. From 2007 to 2011, he served as an assistant professor at the University of Mazandaran and from 2014 to 2022, he was a faculty member at Shahid Beheshti University before being dismissed due to his political stances. In November 2017, he was appointed as the "Strategic Planning and Sustainable Development Advisor" to the Minister of Energy and, since May 15, 2018, he has been the Head of the Social Affairs of Water and Energy Resources Center. Some of his notable works include *Iran on the Edge of a Blade*, *City, Transportation, and Daily Life*, *The Structural Foundations of Strengthening Democracy: The Experience of Democracy in Iran, Turkey, and South Korea*, *Comparative Approaches Beyond Quantitative-Qualitative Strategies*, *Sociology of Science and Scientific Associations in Iran*, and *Sociology of Music Consumption and Social Impact Evaluation*.

Fazli, Nemat-Allah (1343 SH), son of Nasrat-Allah and Banu Iran, completed his education up to the high school level in his hometown, Musleh-Abad (Arak). This contemporary scholar completed his Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences Research at Tabriz University, a Master's degree in Anthropology at Tehran University, and a PhD in Social Anthropology at the University of London. Since 1991, he has been

teaching at Kharazmi University as an instructor and was appointed the Director of the Center for Fundamental Research at the Ministry of Culture in 1995. In 2013, he was elected as the Head of the Social Studies Research Institute and has been affiliated with the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London from 2004 to 2011. Since 2008, he has been a member of the Faculty of World Studies at the University of Tehran. Dr. Fazli has authored and translated numerous works in the form of books, articles, and notes. He is also the founder of the *Culture and Communication* quarterly (national) and the *Rohdanesh* quarterly (regional).

Fazeli, Hadi (1971), son of Sobhatalah and Azra, completed his elementary education in the village of Mosallahahbad and his secondary education at Towhid School in Arak. He received his high school diploma in mathematics from Motahari High School, where he honed his poetic talent under the guidance of poets like Iraj Afshar. He studied Metallurgical Engineering at Isfahan University while also participating in literary circles in the city. His career in companies like Hepco, where he held positions such as Production Engineer, Head of Contractor Affairs, Marketing and Sales Manager, and Legal and Contract Manager, did not distance him from poetry and social activities. Today, he is recognized as one of the country's free-spirited poets. Notably, he is a descendant of Mullah Ahmad Fazel Naraghi, and his great-grandfather, Aliqoli Fazeli, was also a poet.

Fatemi, Sasan (1958), from Arak, is a musician and holds a Ph.D. in Ethnomusicology from the University of Paris. He is a faculty member of the Music Department at the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, a member of the French Music Association, and on the editorial board of the Mahoor Music Journal. He is also a member of the Music Lexicon Committee at the Academy of Persian Language and Literature, Chairman of the Research and Development Committee of the House of Music, and a member of the Strategic Council of Music at the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. He has written several books, including *Music and Us*, *Cultivation of Intelligence in the Urban Folk Environment*, *Tehranian Ghazal Singing and Its Cultural-Social Context*, *Festivals and Music in Iranian Urban Cultures*, *The Emergence of Popular Music in Iran*, *Children's Rhythms in Iran*, *Music and Musical Life in Mazandaran*, *The Story of an Exceptional Wolf Pup*, *The Human Boy: A Thematic Explanation of Michelangelo's Paintings in the Sistine Chapel*, and *Shahnameh Tales*.

Fatemi, Seyed Nezamuddin (1931-1991), son of Seyed Ali-Asghar, was born in the village of Ahoo (Ashtian) and graduated from Hakim Nezami High School in Qom. He began writing poetry at the age of sixteen, and some of his works were published in the journals *Roshanfekr* and *Sepid o Siyah*. Simultaneously, he wrote screenplays and composed over 350 songs for radio in the 1940s. Fatemi, who studied literature at the University of Tehran, began his cinematic career in 1949 by writing the screenplay for *The Twins*. His first film, *The Laughing Widows*, was not only written by him but also directed. In 1976, he worked on a TV series based on *Heptameron* by Nezami Ganjavi, which was left incomplete. His only post-revolutionary film is *First Bell* (1985).

Fattahi, Farid (1977), son of Hadi and Rezvan Sadat, is a PhD student in Business Administration and the author of the book *Guerrilla Marketing in Waterproofing Companies*. He is currently the CEO of Izogam Rezvan Gostar Delijan and a board member of the Central Province Waterproofing Association.

Fattahi, Mojtaba (1955), son of Gholamali and Mahin, attended Davoodi Elementary School and Samasami High School in Arak before continuing his education in the Philippines, where he obtained a Bachelor's degree from the University of Manila. He returned to Iran and worked at the Iran Combine Manufacturing Company, rising through the ranks to become the Vice President of Marketing and Sales. At the same time, he earned two master's degrees from the Industrial Management Organization and Luleå University of Sweden. He served as a board member for two years at the Agricultural Equipment Manufacturing Company (TAKA) and as CEO of Teksa Cooperative for two three-year terms. During this time, Teksa was named the best cooperative in the province and country, and Mojtaba himself was recognized as the top entrepreneur in the country. After retirement, he founded Abiyar Machine Pars, the largest supplier and manufacturer of mechanized irrigation systems (center-pivot and linear) in Iran. He has equipped nearly 43,000 hectares of farmland across the country with his products, employing more than 50 workers and specialists.

Fattahi, Mahin (1936), daughter of Ardshir, was born in Arak and completed her elementary and secondary education there before moving to Tehran to become a teacher. She was proficient in English and German and wrote a story named *Leila*, which was serialized in the *Eqlim* newspaper. She also wrote poetry, and her works were published in magazines such as *Taraqi*, *Khandaniha*, and *Asia-ye Javan*.

Fattahali, Mohammad (1950-2005), from Mamoniyeh (Zarandieh), was a talented poet whose poetry collection, *Rainbow*, was published in 2003. It contains 35 classical poems and 11 free verse poems.

Fatehi, Ghodrat-Allah (1962 CE), born in Arak, is a graduate in Theater. His first acting experience was in the play *Bacha-Ha-Osgha-Ha* written by Mr. Kianiān. Since 1987, he has started writing and directing and occasionally participated as an actor. His works have been presented in various festivals, including worker, student, provincial, and regional festivals. He has been a judge in two provincial festivals and has once been nominated as an actor in the Fajr Festival.

Fotuhi, Rahim (1930-2023 CE), son of Vali and Banu Safieh, studied at the Bostan Fijan Primary School and Ferdowsi High School in Arak and graduated from Azad University in Shahr-e-Rey. He began writing poetry at the age of 15 and flourished through participation in literary gatherings. His first poetry collection, titled *Naghmeh-ye-'Ashiqaneh* (Melodies of Love), was published, and another book of his, *Aab o Atash* (Water and Fire), was being compiled before his passing. His specialty was in writing ghazals, and although he lived in Karaj, his heart remained with Arak, especially his birthplace in the Sanjan region. His regional poems were highly appreciated and delightful to read and hear. He also worked on a book about Sanjan, which would have explored its history, dialect, customs, industries, professions, and other local topics, awaiting publication.

Alfati-Kamrani (11th century CE), from Khomain, was a poet of the 11th century and brother of Ali-Naghi Kamrani, known for his verse: *"I am the one, that if I burn, you won't see my ashes, But if I create some dust, it would not be surprising."* (Samiei, 2003, p.849).

Fakharkashani, Reza (1870 – 1933 CE), son of Hassan and grandson of Karbalai Azim Fakharkashani, was born in Arak and studied in religious seminaries. He was a pious and scholarly man. His cousin Wafi has written verses in praise of this religious scholar. His notable period started when Aqanoural-Din, after returning from Najaf, appointed him as his assistant and trusted representative. This strong relationship continued until his death, reflected in their correspondence and legal documents.

Fakhariyan-Savji, Abolqasem (1926 CE), son of Mohammad Reza, born in Saveh, was educated in both ancient and modern sciences and earned a doctorate in Islamic theology from university. A poet and writer, he was mentored by professors like Badi' al-Zaman Foruzanfar,

Ali Kani, Abd al-Azim Gharib, Mehdi Haeri Yazdi, and Abd al-Hossein Zarrinkoob. Some of his works include *Sharareh-Haye Del* (Embers of the Heart), *Farhikhtegan-e-Saveh* (The Intellectuals of Saveh), *Divan-e-Samandar-e-Savji* (The Poetic Collection of Samandar of Savji), *Avaye Arifaneh* (The Voice of Mystics), and *Divan-e-Fakhariyan* (The Poetic Collection of Fakhariyan). He also compiled biographies of over 500 intellectuals from Saveh and worked on a detailed history and geography of the county from the reign of Muzaffar al-Din Shah.

Fakhariyan-Savji, Davood (1958 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, studied at primary and secondary schools in his hometown of Saveh. He was tutored by Sayyid Aqa Haji Smender. As a banker, he served as the head of the Bank of Agriculture in Razqan and was known for his charming poetry, some of which were published in the *Farhikhtegan-e-Saveh* book.

Fakhrul-Islam, Abolfazl (1963-2021 CE), son of Hossein and Banu Shirin, was born in Komijan. After completing his high school, he joined the Jihad-e-Sazandegi in 1981, serving in places like Khandab and Iranshahr, then volunteered for the front lines for 24 months. He later joined the Ministry of Education. He earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, University of Isfahan, and Islamic Azad University, respectively. Fakhrul-Islam was a prominent political and cultural figure in the central province. Along with writing 400 articles and organizing over 18 years of managing the Shams and Aftab weekly magazines, he also published numerous scientific and research articles and authored 41 books.

Fakhraei, Seyed Taghi (1880-1947 CE), titled Mahzab al-Mulk, son of Mirza Seyed Mohammad Khan Sadr al-Atba known as Hakim-Bashi, began his studies in a traditional school. Due to his calligraphy and proficiency in writing, he was appointed as the head clerk for Qavam al-Saltanah in Kermanshah. During World War I, he held significant administrative roles in Iraq (Arak) and ensured the security of Iraq's roads, particularly around Qom. He served in the Ministry of Finance before tragically dying at 68 from a car accident near Qom during a mission.

Fakhraei, Seyed Kazem (1886-1937 CE), son of Mirza Seyed Mohammad Khan Sadr al-Atba, known as Hakim-Bashi, studied medicine at Dar al-Fonun and became one of the first graduates of modern medical education in France. After returning to Iran, he initially practiced in Tehran but moved to Tafrash to treat patients as

per his father's wishes. He spent years treating people in Tafrash and surrounding areas.

Fakhraei, Seyed Mohammad (1853-1931 AD), son of Mirza Abolghasem Khan Mostofi and Lady Begum Jan, after completing his preliminary education in Tafresh, went to Tehran and graduated in medicine, earning the title "Sadr al-Atibba" (Chief of Physicians). He, residing in Tafresh and known as Hakim Bashi, not only practiced medicine but also contributed to the development and prosperity of the town. Among his works in Tafresh are the construction of the ancient Qanat Kahanloo, the summer mosque, the expansion of orchards, as well as the restoration and complete reconstruction of the Miandeh Takiyeh (Haidari, 2020: 129).

Fadai, Abolghasem (1930 AD), son of Mirza Hedayat, completed his education until high school in Arak and then obtained a bachelor's degree in history and geography from the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran. From 1953 to 1986, he taught this subject in Arak's high schools. A collection of moral stories, a compilation of small historical anecdotes, the etymology of proverbs, and several other works of this writer remain unpublished (Majedi, 2005: 249).

Fadai, Marzieh (1986 AD), daughter of Ali Akbar and Lady Fereshta, completed her primary education at Narges School and secondary education at Tarigh al-Islam School in Delijan. She continued her high school education at Al-Zahra High School, receiving her diploma from the Afarinesh High School, and then pursued architecture at Kashan University. She has authored two books titled "Safe School Architecture" and "Reducing Anomalies."

Fadai-Kazazi, Mohammad Esmail (1802-1846 AD), son of Mohammad Hadi, from the Kaza region (Shazand), was a knowledgeable scholar and a great Mujtahid with over 20 books in various fields such as jurisprudence, genealogy, theology, and hadith. Some of his notable works include: *Yanabi' al-Baraheen fi Tahqiq al-Haqq al-Yaqin*, *Al-Ash'aa al-Badriyyah fi Sharh al-Ja'fariyyah*, *Al-Fiouzat al-Qudsiyyah fi Sharh al-Risalah al-Majlisiyyah*, *Qurrat al-Ain al-Nazirah fi Sharh Kitab al-Tabsirah* (by Allama Muhaqqiq al-Hilli), *Mi'yar al-Tamiyiz fi Sharh al-Wujayz* (by Allama Majlisi), *Sahifah al-Shu'ar*, and the book *Jannat al-Na'im* in praise of Hazrat Abdul-Azim, edited by Ali Akbar Zamani Nejad, along with *Aqd al-'Alayi* in two volumes and the collected Diwan of his poetry, also published by Dr. Gholamreza Fadai. Despite the breadth of his works, and although Agha

Bozorg Tehrani mentioned many of his works in his volumes of *Al-Dhari'ah*, what is surprising about him is his obscurity.

Fadai, Gholamreza (1945 AD), son of Morteza and Lady Azra, completed his elementary education at Davoodi and Shapur Schools and his first year of secondary education at Samsami School in Arak. He then moved with his family to Mashhad, where he taught for several years after receiving his diploma. He later studied English at Mashhad University and continued his education until earning a doctorate in Library and Information Science. His academic career includes serving as a full professor at the Faculty of Information and Library Science at the University of Tehran, Director-General of Education and Training in Hamadan province, representative of the 2nd and 3rd terms of the people of Arak in the Iranian Parliament, Director of the Research Institute for Documents at the National Archives of Iran, Director of the Library, Museum, and Documentation Center of the Iranian Parliament, and Director of the Faculty of Information and Library Science at the University of Tehran. He also served as the editor-in-chief of two journals, *Library and Information Research* at Tehran University and *Quarterly Journal of Library and Public Information Studies*. Additionally, he was a member of the planning committee for the Library and Information Science field at the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology. Besides his internal and external articles, some of his authored and translated books include: *Selected Bibliography of Islamic Descriptive Studies*, *Palestine and International Law (Translation)*, *Library Management and Information Systems*, *An Introduction to Jawhari's Sahah in the History of Arabic Lexicography (Translation)*, *Scientific Life during the Buyid Dynasty*, *Critical Edition of Diwan Poetry and the Book Aqd al-'Alayi* by Allama Fadai, as well as three poetry collections: *Heart-wrenching*, *Rhymed Prayers*, and *Dates on the Palm Tree*. He has proposed ideas in the field of library and information science, including the dual classification system, with articles in Persian, English, and Arabic published by the *Tehran University Faculty Journal*, *CCC Journal* in English, and *Afaq al-Hadarah al-Islamiyah* in Arabic. He also organized a conference on modern identity in the field of library and information science at the National Library.

Fadai-Estanei, Jamaluddin (14th Century), son of Ismail Estanei (Shazand), was a jurist of the 14th century who published a treatise and compiled a list of his father Ismail Estanei's works, with a preface to it (Siddiq, 1993: 172).

Fadavi, Mohammad Hadi (1959 AD), a neo-traditional painter from Arak, developed an interest in painting from childhood due to a relative involved in handicrafts. He started learning the basics of

painting through educational books and became involved in oil painting. He studied Persian language and literature and initially entered the cinema field, but after some time, he returned to painting. As a member of the Iranian Society of Painters, he held an exhibition at the Karnameh Gallery in 2002, which was well-received and opened a new path for him. He has participated in numerous solo and group exhibitions, including in Arak, Tehran, and Genoa (Italy). His works bring Persian miniature painting into a modern context, attracting attention in the art market due to their color combinations and traditional style. Fadavi's works feature a rhythm that creates a moving image, similar to cinema, or a pictorial narrative.

Faraahanchi, Ali-Aqa (13th century), son of Haj Abbas Tabrizi, settled in Arak due to his frequent travels and involvement in carpet trade. He married the sister of the Imam Jom'e and was one of the prominent merchants and constitutionalists of Arak. In addition to his carpet trade, he acquired land in the Chara region and established several villages there, including Dehno and Baharestan. The famous Dehno clinic (Khondab) and several other welfare facilities in Arak and surrounding counties are among the works of this well-known entrepreneur and philanthropist (Mohtat, 1372: 217).

Faraahani, Abolhasan (died 1009 SH), from Zolfabad (Farahan), after studying the usual sciences in his hometown, moved to Isfahan for further education. He lived for two years in Nasrabad, then went to Shiraz and joined the army of Imam Qoli Khan. He was proficient in rational and traditional sciences, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and theology. As a renowned scholar during the reigns of Shah Abbas and Shah Safi, he later became the minister to Imam Qoli Khan. However, the jealousy of his colleagues created an atmosphere of suspicion, leading Imam Qoli Khan to order his execution. His work "Sharh Moshkelat Diwan Anvari" is among his writings (Sadeghi, 1372: 22).

Faraahani, Abolhasan-Ali (574 SH), son of Ibrahim, a scholar of the 6th century AH, wrote a beautiful manuscript of Sheikh Tusi's book "Nihayah" in 574 SH for educational use and also transcribed a copy of "Al-Intisar," written by Seyyed Murtaza Alam al-Huda.

Faraahani, Abolfazl (1344 SH), after completing his secondary education in his hometown, received his bachelor's degree from the University of Gilan, his master's from the University of Tehran, and his doctorate in sports management from Tarbiat Modares University with first rank. He then became a faculty member at Payam-e-Noor University of Tehran in 1369 SH. As the first person to achieve a professorship in sports management at universities across the country in 1368 SH, he played a

key role in the establishment of Payam-e-Noor University. He also served in various managerial positions, including deputy for education, student affairs, research, and cultural affairs, and as the president of Payam-e-Noor University. He has authored and translated over fifty academic books and more than 200 scholarly articles.

Faraahani, Abolqasem (950 SH), known as Khajeh Abolqasem, lived during the reign of Shah Tahmasp I. He served as the minister of the royal treasury and then as the supervisor of royal estates. According to Alamara-ye Abbasii, he was a prominent figure from the Farahan region, known for his integrity, honesty, and noble character. His service in the royal court continued until the death of Shah Tahmasp and through the time of Ismail Mirza (Mohtat, 1372: 55).

Faraahani, Abolkarim (10th century), from Farahan, was a poet during the reign of Shah Suleiman in the 10th century AH. He was a renowned scholar and poet of his time and the brother of Abolhasan Faraahani (Sadeghi, 1372: 20).

Faraahani, Ahmad (1195 SH), son of Mohammad Reza Khan, was the organizer of the Diwan of Mohammad Shah and later became the minister of Azerbaijan during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah. He was also tasked with delivering the decree for Mirza Bozorg Khan Qara'i to govern Herat, and he departed for Herat on 19 Aban 1229 SH (Mohtat, 1372: 154).

Faraahani, Ahmad (1217-1247 SH), known as Mirza Ahmad Khan, son of Mirza Taqi Khan (Amir Kabir), was titled Sa'id al-Mulk and was from Arak. In 1239 SH, he became the head of the Azerbaijan army. He was only 14 years old when his father was martyred, and after the removal of Mirza Aqakhan Nouri, he rose to the rank of Colonel. He passed away in his youth (Sadeghi, 1372: 90).

Faraahani, Es'haq (died 1274 SH), son of Mirza Hassan and grandson of Mirza Isa Qaim-Maqam I, used the pen name "Es'haq" in poetry. He also served as the minister of Azerbaijan for a period. After the assassination of Mirza Abolqasem Qaim-Maqam by Mohammad Shah, he was dismissed from his post and imprisoned (Sadeghi, 1372: 16).

Faraahani, Aqa Hossein Ghuli (1230-1294 SH), son of Aqa Ali Akbar, was a renowned musician and tar player during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah. His brother, Mirza Abdollah, was his first teacher. His style and repertoire in recent music are highly distinguished, and his name is commemorated in the "Ousik" of the Afshari mode in Iranian classical music. Aqa Hossein Ghuli is a revered figure in Iranian music. He traveled to Paris with his colleagues, including Darvish Khan,

Ali Akbar Shahnaazi, Alinaghi Vaziri, Morteza Ney Davood, and Yousef Forutan, for a gramophone recording project. This journey later inspired the historical-fictional storyline for Ali Hatami's film "Delshodegan." His two sons, Ali Akbar and Abdolhossein Shahnaazi, became famous tar players in their own right (Sadeghi, 1372: 70).

Faraahani, Aqa Reza (13th century), son of Aqa Gholamhossein, became a student and son-in-law of the famous tar player Aqa Hossein Ghuli. After completing his musical education, he opened a tar practice class and taught music (Vala Shajardi-Faraahani, 1380: 320).

Faraahani, Aqa Mohammad (born 910 SH), from Hezaveh (Arak), was one of the ministers and administrators, a scholar and a prominent figure of his time. He became the Prime Minister of Shah Tahmasp I (Safavid), and his tenure as prime minister coincided with the year 910 SH. Although most prime ministers from this region played a key role in Iranian history, little information has been found about the historical role of this Safavid prime minister (Mota'ati, 1372: 14).

Faraahani, Taghi (13th century), known as Zia al-Mulk, was a writer and political figure during the Qajar period. He served as the governor of Azerbaijan and later as the minister of Yazd for some time (Sadeghi, 1372: 138).

Faraahani, Jalal (died 714 SH), son of Ja'far, was a poet of the 8th century. According to Dowlatshah Samarqandi, he wrote a thousand verses in response to "Makhzan al-Asrar" by Nezami and composed an epic poem based on it. However, in "Arafat al-Aashiqin," the number of verses in this masnavi is mentioned as three thousand (Mota'ati, 1372: 39).

Faraahani, Javad (13th century), son of Mirza Abdollah Faraahani, was an artist in music and a tar and setar player.

Faraahani, Hassan (1220 SH), known as Mirza Hassan, son of Aqa Ali Akbar, was the first teacher of Mirza Abdollah in classical music.

Faraahani, Hassan (died 1190 SH), son of Mirza Isa Qaim-Maqam, was the minister of Abbas-Mirza, the Crown Prince of Iran, in 1189 (Sadeghi, 1372: 178).

Faraahani, Ramin (1348 SH), a graduate in directing from Tehran University of Art, is an Iranian-Dutch filmmaker and translator of film-related books. He entered the cinema in 1366 SH with a short film called "Photography" and later produced and directed the film "The Jews of Iran."

Faraahani, Rahavard (1362 SH), daughter of Behzad and Mrs. Fahimeh, also known as Golshifteh, is an Iranian actress who has appeared in numerous Iranian and Hollywood films. She was nominated for the Most Promising Actress award at the 2014 César Awards for her role in "The Patience Stone" and received the Best Actress award at the Three Continents Festival for her performance in "Boutique." She also won the Best Narrative award at the 2009 Trabiga Film Festival and a Silver Bear from the Berlin International Film Festival for her role in "About Elly." She is currently a member of the Academy Awards and resides in France.

Faraahani, Salman (1218-1297 SH), known as Bayan al-Saltanah, was the head of the royal households and calculations (Mustofi) and was responsible for recording and managing the royal jewelry. He was the author of the "Rules of the Offices and Accounts" and was elected as a representative of Tehran in the first session of the Iranian National Assembly in May 1287, replacing Ehteisham al-Saltanah (Mota'ati, 1372: 34).

Faraahani, Seyed Hassan (born 952 SH), was a minister under Shah Tahmasp I of the Safavid period. In 952 SH, he took on the role of Minister of the Supreme Court and, along with Khawaja Jamal al-Din Ali Tabrizi, governed the provinces (Zolfaghari, 1381: 123).

Faraahani, Shah Mansoor (born 959 SH), in "Alam-aray-e Abbasi," is mentioned as a minister under Heidar Sultan Tarkhan (died 959 SH), and he had the permission to enter the royal council (Mota'ati, 1372: 82).

Faraahani, Shaghayegh (1351 SH), daughter of Behzad and Mrs. Fahimeh, is a famous Iranian actress who made her debut in the film "Leila" and starred in films such as "Tavallod-e Janjali," "Abnabat Chubi," "Cheragh-ha-ye Natamam," and many other works. She has also appeared in television series such as "Fogh-e Sari," "Kolah Pehlavi," "Enqelab-e Ziba," "Madaraneh," and numerous other TV series.

Faraahani, Tayebeh (1357 SH), daughter of Mohammad Sadegh and Mrs. Khadijeh, was born in Davoodabad (Faraahān). She completed her elementary education in Davoodabad, and her secondary and high school studies were in Fatrat and Tazkiyeh of Arak. She then studied economics at Shahid Beheshti University and obtained a Ph.D. from Mysore University in India. She is currently a faculty member at Azad University and has expertise in calligraphy, music, and sports, winning the national champion title in yoga in 1388 SH. She has authored books including "The Song

of Well-being," "Fundamentals of Organization and Management," "Talent Management," and "Educational Technology."

Faraahani, Abd al-Jabbar (537 SH), son of Hussein, was a prominent scholar of the 6th century, born in Joshqan and residing in the village of Khomjan, Faraahān. He reviewed a manuscript of "Nahj al-Balagha" and "Khasais Amir al-Mu'minin" in the presence of his teacher Seyed Zia al-Din Fadlallah Rawandi, a scholar of the 6th century.

Farahani, Abdollah (1843–1879 AD), son of Aqa Ali Akbar and popularly known as Mirza Abdollah, was a prominent music master and distinguished tar and setar player, and one of the influential figures in Iranian music. His older brother, Mirza Hassan, was his first teacher, and Abdollah later became the teacher of his younger brother, Aqa Hossein Goli. He also organized and codified the Iranian classical music system, which made him highly regarded and pioneering in the history of Iranian music. Among his students were Mehdiqoli Hedayat, Forsat Shirazi, Abolhasan Saba, and his son Ahmad Ebadi. Abdollah Farahani reformed the twelve traditional musical modes of Iranian classical music, merging some of them into seven distinct and complete modes. These seven modes were transcribed over seven years by three of his students: Mirza Nasir, Forsat Shirazi, and Mehdiqoli Hedayat. Abdollah Farahani had a teaching class in the Imamzadeh Yahya neighborhood (Tehran), where young and modern people gathered around him. However, due to provocations, his opponents stormed his house, broke his teaching instruments, and closed down his class. Nevertheless, he never stopped teaching until his death and, even in his sickbed, he continued to teach his most distinguished students through his setar, passing on pieces of music as a legacy (Sadiq, 1993: 151).

Farahani, Ali (living 2024 AD), a prominent entrepreneur and member of the Chamber of Commerce of Alborz, is the first graduate of Iran University of Science and Technology. He is the CEO of the company "Qatte-Sazan Misagh," which employs 400 people. He also built a 3500 square meter campus of the "Scientific and Practical University of Qatte-Sazan Misagh" within one year. He recalls that he took a brilliant child under his care and tutelage, who later became one of the country's leading intellectuals, having registered 250 inventions and receiving multiple prestigious awards, including from NASA in the USA and the Peugeot factory in Italy (Azizabadi et al., 2024: 87).

Farahani, Ali Akbar (1820–1861 AD), son of Shahvali, born in Asanjaran village (Farahan), was the greatest Iranian musician of the Qajar period and a tar and setar player in the court of Nasir al-Din Shah. He was skilled at playing the tar and was praised by the French count, de Gobineau. His tar, crafted by this mystic, was famous as the "Qalandar." He was the father of Mirza Hassan, Mirza Abdollah, and Mirza Hossein Goli, and Ali Akbar Shahnaazi is one of his descendants (Sadiq, 1993: 157).

Farahani, Ali Naqi (deceased 1650 AD), son of Abolala Mohammad Hashem, lived during the Safavid era. He served as the judge of Shiraz for a time, and later became the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Isfahan during the reign of Shah Abbas II. This religious scholar was well-versed in jurisprudence, principles, wisdom, and theology, and authored several works, including a treatise on the prohibition of tobacco and another on the creation of the world, among other writings (Sadiq, 1993: 86).

Farahani, Isa (living 1666 AD), popularly known as Abolfakhr, son of Mirza Hossein (Abulkhair), was a high-ranking official during the reign of Shah Abbas II, serving as the minister of finances (Sadiq, 1993: 34).

Farahani, Gholam Hossein (deceased 1885 AD), son of Mohammad Reza and nephew of the famous tar player Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Farahani, was an expert tar player and the personal musician of Nasir al-Din Shah. He was a student of his uncle, Aqa Ali Akbar, and it is said that his playing was so fast, delicate, and consistent that it sounded like a kamancheh from a distance. His cousins, Aqa Hossein Goli and Mirza Abdollah, were also among his students (Zolfaghari, 2002: 250).

Farahani, Fathollah (1861–1890 AD), son of Mirza Hossein, was a poet of the 13th century AH (19th century AD), whose works were mainly religious. His poetry is characterized by a classical style that leans towards the Iraqi school of poetry, with a touch of Khorasani influence. He also used the pen name "Nizam al-Shoara" (Sadiq, 1993: 248).

Farahani, Farajollah (living 1698 AD), son of Abdollah, was also known as "Hakim" and was a man of knowledge and virtue. He left behind several works, including a collaborative effort with a group of students from Mashhad in editing and correcting a manuscript of Sheikh Baha'i's *Kitab al-Arba'in*. He also wrote many footnotes to this book and included a jurisprudential issue titled *Hujiyyat al-Yad wa al-Tasarruf* in its final version. Another of his works is *Sahih al-*

Lughah al-Jawhari, which he wrote in 1698 (Sadiq, 1993: 34). He was also known as "Khadem" due to his service at the shrine of Imam Reza in Mashhad.

Farahani, Fereydoun (1975 AD), son of Ahad and Banu Faza, completed his early education at Emamat Elementary School, Estedad High School, and Allameh Helli High School for Gifted Students. He then pursued higher education at Tehran University of Arts (Isfahan campus), where he earned his Master's degree in Architecture. Later, he completed a PhD in Urban Design from Azad University of Tabriz. Dr. Farahani studied voice under the supervision of Ali Asghar Shahzidi, Mansour Azami Kiya, and Ghasem Memarzadeh. He learned setar from Nasser Shafaei, diwan from Dr. Babak Sharifi Majd and Jamal Khairieh, music theory and harmony from Amir Hossein Islami and Kamran Anari, as well as analytical history and fundamentals of music under Mohajer, and poetry and literature from Professor Alireza Maqami. Among his musical works are five educational albums and one audio album, in which he worked as a composer, songwriter, singer, and instrumentalist. Farahani has also written five books on architecture and urban planning, contributing as an architect, urban designer, researcher, and university lecturer.

Farahani, Ganjali (living 1016 AD), was a scholar of the Safavid era, and his works include a selected translation of the *Kitab Taqdim al-Buldan* by Abu al-Fida, which was translated and compiled in 1016 (Na'imi, 2006: 213).

Farahani, Lotfollah (1944 AD), known as Behzad, was born in the village of Farahan. Until the age of eight, he studied works such as *Golestan Saadi*, *Kimiayeh Sa'adat*, *Nisab al-Sabyan*, and other books in his birthplace, and completed his recitation of the Qur'an. He then moved to Tehran with his uncle, where he attended school up to the ninth grade and took on various jobs, including working in stone factories, asphalt work, construction, bicycle manufacturing, secretarial work, office jobs, and teaching. Having grown up alongside his father, who was a traditional *ta'ziyeh* actor, he experienced *ta'ziyeh* art from a young age. At the age of fourteen, he joined groups such as those of Tehrashi-Azad, who was a companion of Mehrtash, and later worked with *Gholamhossein* (Mofid) and his son Bijan, eventually joining Sarkisian's group. He began his writing career under the guidance of Master Abbas Javanmard. This actor and screenwriter, who studied theater in France and graduated in directing, acting, and screenwriting, is the husband of Fahimeh Rahimian-Nia and father of Shaqayeq, Rahavard, and Azarakhsh Farahani. In 1970, he began his acting career with the film *Tajavoz*, directed by

Hamid Masdaghi, and has since become one of Iran's most prominent and famous filmmakers (Velashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 369).

Farahani, Majid (1960 AD), son of Sadrollah and Banu Qamar, completed his elementary education in his hometown of Koozar village (Farahan), and attended secondary school in Qom and Arak. In 1983, he joined the Gendarmerie and continued his studies, eventually earning a Master's degree in Political Science and Security. During his career, he held various managerial positions and was involved in teaching and research. Brigadier General Farahani spent much of his service in the police's operational and staff departments, gaining extensive experience in management and leadership.

Farahani, Majid (1979 AD), son of Tayeb and Banu Halimeh Khatoon, completed his primary education at Semiyeh School and secondary education at Vahdat School in Shataria Village (Farahan). He graduated from Shahid Motahari High School in Farmehin. In 1992, he joined the Young Cinematic Association of Arak and began his professional career in film production. His active career in film began in 1995, and he became a member of the National Cinematographers' Association. He later earned a Bachelor's degree in Cultural Management from the University of Applied Sciences and worked in the provincial broadcasting service as a cameraman. He has been awarded as the best cinematographer of several documentaries and is known as the senior cinematographer of the Iranian Premier Football League. He is also a trainer at vocational training centers in the province.

Farahani, Mohammad (1813-1845 AD), son of Mirza Abolqasem Qaem-Maqam (II), achieved great skill and knowledge in his youth through the guidance of his father, acquiring the virtues and sciences of the time, including handwriting. In 1834, after the death of Fath Ali Shah, Mohammad Shah entered Tehran with his father, who was appointed as Minister of the Interior. After his father's assassination by Mohammad Shah, the threat of blinding all of Qaem-Maqam II's children, including Mohammad, loomed. Mohammad sought refuge at the Shah Mosque under the protection of Mirza Abolqasem Imam-Jom'eh, and then took sanctuary in the shrine of Abdulazim. His stay there lasted for two years until the Shah allowed his return to Iraq (Arak). Their stay in Arak and Farahan continued until 1857, when, through the efforts of Mirza Mohammad Hossein (Dabir al-Mulk Farahani), a cousin of Qaem-Maqam, Mirza Agha Khan Nouri, the son of Qaem-Maqam, was called back to serve in the government (Sadegh, 1993: 190).

Farahani, Mohammad Taqi (1814-1851 AD), son of Ghorban-Beg and Banu Fatemeh-Sultan, was born in the village of Hezaveh (Arak). Due to his extraordinary intelligence, he was noticed by Mirza Bozorg and then by Qaem-Maqam Farahani. He was appointed as a secretary to both, quickly earning the admiration of both Qaem-Maqam and Abbas Mirza (the heir apparent). Amir-Nizam, who became Prime Minister with the beginning of Nasser al-Din Shah's reign, was honored with the titles of Amir Kabir and Atabak Azam in 1848. Soon after assuming office, Amir Kabir began political, security, financial, economic, and cultural reforms, prioritizing the establishment of security, ending rebellions, and improving financial regulations. He worked to reduce the influence of foreign powers in the country. However, Amir Kabir's reform efforts were short-lived. His independent foreign policy and serious plans to cut Russian and British interference were blocked by a conspiracy involving the political representatives of these countries and internal enemies, which ultimately led to his dismissal from office in 1851. On January 10, 1851, Amir Kabir was assassinated by Haji Ali Maraghei (Hajib al-Dawlah) in the Fin Bathhouse in Kashan, and his tenure as the first Prime Minister of Iran lasted only 39 months. His reforms, including the establishment of Dar al-Fonun, the publication of the *Vaqaye' Ittefaqiyeh* newspaper, the founding of factories for textiles, sugar, porcelain, glass-making, paper production, iron casting, and improvements in military affairs, have earned him a reputation as one of the most effective historical figures in Iran (Sadegh, 1993: 30).

Farahani, Mohammad Hassan (died 1860), son of Ghorban and brother of Amir Kabir, who was appointed as the Minister of Military Affairs of Azerbaijan during Amir Kabir's journey to Erzurum in 1843. Mirza Hassan Khan was the governor of Arak twice, in 1851 and 1853, and he contributed to the development of the city. The Nimor Dam on the Lalehbar River (in Mahallat) is one of his lasting legacies (Sediq, 1993: 257).

Farahani, Mohammad Hassan (born 1780), brother of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Vafa and father of Mirza Isa Qaim-Maqam, was a minister during the reign of Karim Khan Zand. He lived in the late 18th century and also served as the financial administrator of Shiraz (Sediq, 1993: 176).

Farahani, Mohammad Hossein (1810–1840), son of Habibullah, born in the village of Mashhad-al-Kubeh (Arak), and known as Dabir al-Mulk, was an Iranian statesman during the Qajar era. He accompanied Amir Kabir on his diplomatic mission to Turkey to resolve border disputes. He was appointed as the secretary of the

prime minister during his tenure. He also held numerous other significant positions such as being a member of the eleven-member government council, Minister of the Royal Secretariat, Minister of the Interior, and in charge of government affairs in Tehran, Khorasan, and the districts of Kermanshah, Isfahan, and Azerbaijan. He also had a significant role in the establishment of the Dar al-Fonoon school and worked in several cultural and administrative reforms (Sediq, 1993: 78).

Farahani, Mohammad Hossein (1818–1873), son of Mirza Mohammad Mahdi, poet and writer of the Qajar era, known by the pen name "Golban," came from the village of Ahangaran. His father passed away when he was young, and his mother sent him to Tehran at the age of 12 to complete his education. In 1869, he went to Bombay on a political mission and later traveled with Nasser al-Din Shah to Baghdad and Khorasan. He was appointed by Mohammad Hassan Khan E'temad al-Saltaneh to study historical monuments in Khorasan. In 1885, he traveled to Mecca via the Caucasus and wrote a travelogue at the request of Nasser al-Din Shah, and he was honored with the title "Malek al-Kitab Thani." He collaborated with E'temad al-Saltaneh in writing the book "Mota'ala al-Shams" and produced other works, including "Haalat" and "Adab al-Surur" (Sediq, 1993: 175).

Farahani, Mohammad Hossein (died 1857), from Hezaveh (Arak), was a poet and politician during the Zand period, known by the pen name Vafa. He served as prime minister under Sadeq Khan and Lotf Ali Khan Zand and entered the court of Karim Khan Zand in 1766. He initially became the minister of Sadeq Khan and later served as the minister of Ja'far Khan and Lotf Ali Khan after the death of Ali Morad Khan. Although he entered the court of Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar after the fall of the Zand dynasty, due to his old age, he resigned from his administrative duties. His only child, a daughter, married his nephew Mirza Isa Farahani and became the mother of Qaim-Maqam Farahani. During his era, there was a shift in Iranian literature away from the Indian style, which became a literary movement known as the "Literary Return," where poets aimed to revive classical Persian styles, such as Khurasani for the Qasida and Iraqi for the Ghazal. Mirza Vafa Farahani was one of the key figures in this literary shift. His notable works include an epic poem based on the meter of Nizami's "Haft Paykar" and a poetry collection of nearly 5,000 verses, including the romantic narrative "Firoz and Shokh," both significant in Persian literary history (Sediq, 1993: 258).

Farahani, Mohammad Reza (born 1850), son of Mirza Hadi, was a senior officer during the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar and participated in the Battle of Herat. During Amir Kabir's tenure, he served as the Minister of Azerbaijan and

successfully managed the Tabriz uprising of 1850 with wisdom and without bloodshed (Sediq, 1993: 176).

Farahani, Mohammad Ali (born 1848), was a writer in the 13th century AH and resided in Tabriz for a long time. His surviving work, "The Travelogue of Mecca," describes his journey from the 1st of August to the 3rd of January 1848 to the Holy Land and is kept in the Library of the Iranian Parliament (Zolfaghari, 2002: 322).

Farahani, Mohammad Ali (born 1896), son of Mirza Abbas Khan, was a senior official during the Qajar period and briefly served as the Minister of Finance. In 1896, after his father's death, he was bestowed the title "Qavam al-Dawla."

Farahani, Mohammad Mahdi (1792–1853), known by the pen name "Ishrat," was the son of Mirza Ruhollah, from the village of Ahangaran (Arak). He was a calligrapher, poet, and one of the notable figures during the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar. He married the daughter of Mirza Bozorg Qaim-Maqam and accompanied him on his journey to Tabriz to serve Abbas Mirza as a minister. In 1810, upon the Shah's order, he was granted the title "Malek al-Ketabi," and in 1815, he took on the role of a private secretary. Mirza Mahdi remained in service until the end of Fath Ali Shah's reign, but after the assassination of Qaim-Maqam, he was imprisoned, and his assets were seized. Shortly after, he escaped prison and took refuge in Qom. When Amir Kabir came to power, his situation improved, but after Amir Kabir's assassination, his family's situation worsened. In 1853, he returned to his hometown of Ahangaran (Sediq, 1993: 226).

Farahani, Maryam (died 1860), daughter of Mirza Abolqasem Qaim-Maqam, was a poet of the 13th century. Both Sadr-e-Keshavarz and Etemad al-Saltaneh mentioned a poem written by Maryam, which saved her husband from the oppression of Mohammad Shah's officials. Maryam was the granddaughter of Mirza Hassan Mostofi-Ashtei (Zolfaghari, 2002: 343).

Farahani, Masoum (died 1814), son of Mirza Isa Qaim-Maqam, was a scholar, poet, and a prominent figure of the 13th century. His pen name was "Mohit." He was the brother of Mirza Abolqasem Qaim-Maqam the Second. Mohit was particularly skilled in historiography, and due to his expertise, he was appointed by Abbas Mirza as a historian. His collected works consist only of his poetry, and Reza Qoli Khan Hedayat mentions 20 verses from his poems (Sediq, 1993: 210).

Farahani, Malook (born 1971), daughter of Mirza Abdollah Farahani, was a musician, a tar and setar player.

Farahani, Mahdi (born 1981), began vocal training at a young age under the guidance of Dr. Bahman Kazemi. After mastering traditional vocal techniques and becoming familiar with the works of earlier musicians, he delved into researching the vocal styles of the Qajar era. In 2000, he studied under the esteemed masters Mohsen Keramati, Sadiq Rambod, and Hatam Asgari-Farahani. He also trained in tar and setar with Mohammad Saeed Poorheidari and Hossein Mehrani. Through seminars and workshops on Iranian music and singing of the past century, he worked closely with Dr. Bahman Kazemi and Poorahmad to revive forgotten vocal traditions, which led to the creation of the valuable work "Golbang-e-Sarbolandi," published by the Academy of Art in 2010. In addition to music, Mahdi Farahani was also engaged in the arts of painting, illustration, and caricature, producing valuable works that were displayed in various art exhibitions.

Farahani, Modab-al-Sultan (13th century), grandson of Mirza Abolqasem Qaim-Maqam, was a writer, journalist, and reporter for the Majles newspaper, which was under the supervision of Adib al-Mamalek Farahani.

Farahani, Mitra (born 1975), earned her bachelor's degree in Graphic Design from Azad University in 1997. She moved to France in 1999 and became involved in painting and filmmaking. In 2002, she won the Teddy Award at the Berlin International Film Festival for her film "Only One Woman," and in the 64th Berlin Film Festival, she was part of the jury. Mitra Farahani has made several documentaries, including "Fifi Howls from Happiness," which portrays the final days of the life of Iranian painter Bahman Mohasses. Another documentary, "Until Friday, Robinson!" is about a conversation between French filmmaker Jean-Luc Godard and Iranian filmmaker and writer Ebrahim Golestan. This documentary was first shown at the 2022 Berlin Film Festival and won the Special Jury Award in the Encounter section.

Farahani, Mouloud (born 1971), daughter of Mirza Abdollah Farahani, was the mother of Engineer Houshang Seihon, and a musician, tar, and setar player.

Farahani, Mirza Ali (died 1886), son of Mirza Abolqasem (Qaim-Maqam), and younger brother of Mirza Mohammad, was one of the children of Qaim-Maqam, who, after Mohammad Shah brutally executed Qaim-Maqam in 1835, was ordered to settle in Farahan. Upon the ascension of Nasser al-Din Shah and the premiership of Mirza Taqi-Khan (Amir Kabir), they were all pardoned. Mirza Ali was appointed Minister of Finance in 1857 and later served as the Mostofi of

Khorasan. In 1882, he was chosen as one of the ministers of the State Council and in 1884, he was titled Qaim-Maqam.

Farahani, Mirza Sayed Hossein (born 1576), was a prominent figure and minister during the reign of Shah Tahmasp I (Safavid dynasty) (Mohtat, 1993: 157).

Farahani, Mirza Abdulqayoom (11th century), son of Sayed Mohammad, pen name “Ghani,” was a poet of the 11th century. Some sources also mention his pen name as "Ayni." In his life, he traveled to India during the reign of Shah Jahan and served as one of the attendants of Qasem Khan Jooyini, the governor of Bengal (Zolfaghari, 2002: 259).

Farahani, Mirza Mohammad Saleh (born 1585), known as Moshtari Farahani, was a poet of the 10th and 11th centuries AH. His work “Arrafat al-Ashiqin” notes: "The peak of nobility and fortune belongs to Mirza Mohammad Saleh Moshtari from Farahan, the shining star of the heavens of virtues and the great fortune of the celestial realm, who arrived in Deccan from Iraq during the years 1585–1587" (Zolfaghari, 2002: 314).

Farahani, Houshang (born 1967), son of Mohammad and Banoo Monir, was born in the village of Valeshijerd (Farahan). He holds a Master's degree in Ethnomusicology from Tehran University, is a composer, writer, teacher, and researcher in music, and has held numerous concerts both domestically and internationally. Houshang is the composer and arranger of the song "Arak" and has authored, translated, and published eight books and six articles in English, as well as dozens of articles in Persian, along with producing many albums of compositions and arrangements.

Farahani, Vahid (1989 CE): A filmmaker and documentarian who has directed several documentaries on topics such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, and others, including *The Sniper*, *Selfie with Abu Mahdi*, *Sheikh of the Mujahideen*, *The Calm of Damascus*, and *Life with Patience*. He is known as a war documentarian.

Farahani-Araki, Ahmad (1839–1995 CE), son of Fathallah, born in Maslahatabad (Arak), is among the pious and scholars of Arak. After studying the basics of literature and religious sciences in the holy cities, he was inspired by the art of painting upon returning to Iran, and his talent in this art blossomed. He became known as Mirza-Agha the painter. He also established a large library for himself and decided to join the scholarly and religious order. As a result, he became a link between the scholars and prominent figures of Arak and some government officials and foreign representatives who had offices in Arak. This

religious scholar and painter, alongside his intellectual and scientific efforts, achieved high spiritual ranks in worship, inner purification, and spiritual states. Scholars and intellectuals recognized him as a devout ascetic of high rank.

Farahani-Iraqi, Abdulhamid (1893 CE), son of Abdulwahab, studied under Mulla Mohammad Ali Mahallati-Shirazi in Shiraz for a while and spent several years in Samarra as a student of Mirza Shirazi. After achieving high levels of knowledge and excellence, he spent time teaching religious sciences and training students in various disciplines of both rational and transmitted sciences in Samarra and later in Karbala. He was particularly known for his excellence in teaching Islamic philosophy. After migrating to Karbala, which took place before 1882 CE, he established a library and copied a number of books in his own handwriting. He also had valuable works which he donated for the students of the Karbala seminary.

Farahani-Kamrani, Ali (1889 CE), known as Aqa-Sheikh, was a student of Aqa-Hossein Khansari and Allama Majlesi and a theologian and scholar of the 11th century AH. This religious scholar, originally from Farahan, resided in Kashan, where he passed away. Among his works is a treatise titled *"Proving the Temporal Creation of the World"* which contains 800 hadiths (Sami'i, 2003: 657).

Farahani-Hazaveh, Abolfath (1666 CE), known as Mirza Abolfath Mehrdar, who held a position equivalent to the ministerial office in the time of Shah Abbas II.

Farahani-Hazaveh, Hossein (1642 CE), known as Mirza Hossein Abolkhair, Mehrdar of Shah Safi, a position that was equivalent to a ministry at the time.

Faraji, Hamid (1978 CE), son of Asadollah, from Shazand, a computer science graduate who began his professional career in visual arts in 1995, studying under masters such as Zabihollah Asgari, Mazaher, Amir Azarpei, and Moqimi in Arak, Isfahan, and Tehran. He has participated in both domestic and international competitions, held over 100 group exhibitions, and several solo exhibitions in Iran and abroad. He also competed in various international festivals, including the first International Skills Festival for the Disabled in 2002 in Delhi, the 4th International Disability Skills Festival in Paris in 2016, and the 2020 Tokyo Biennale for Painting, where he earned top ranks in domestic festivals. He, who was severely physically disabled from polio since childhood, has now lost his vision due to diabetes but remains passionate about painting, continuing his work with even greater strength and motivation.

Faraji-Qarlouqi, Sobhollah (Century...), a native of the village of Qarlouq in the Novern region (Saveh), who composed verses in the Chugur dialect and wrote poetry in Turkish. Some of his works are found in the book *Farhikhtegan Saveh* (Fakharyan, 2017: 721).

Farahi-Iraqi, Hamidreza (1974 CE), son of Khalil and Banu Shams-al-Muluk, completed his primary education at Sa'adat School and his middle school at Salehin School in Arak. He graduated from the graphics program at Hazrat Qaem Art School. He then attended the Young Cinema Society for photography and filmmaking training and later obtained a degree in film directing from the University of Applied Sciences in Tehran, as well as a Master's in Cultural Studies and Media from the Azad University of Arak. Some of his honors include: Production Manager of Sima, Director of Information and Planning, Producer, Senior Cinematographer, and Researcher for various projects, including documentaries such as *Zolfabad, Land of the Silent*, *Forbidden Plain*, and *I Am Not an Artist*. He has also taught photography, cinematography, lighting, and documentary filmmaking at Tehran's Voice and Vision Educational Department, the Young Journalists Club, the Art Bureau, Azad University of Arak, and the Iranian Young Cinema Society. Among his accolades are Best Cinematographer at the Television Sports Production Festival (2004), Best Short Documentary from the Natural Resources and Media Festival for his film *Forbidden Plain* (2010), and multiple awards for Best Documentary and Best Research for *Zolfabad, Land of the Silent*, which also participated in the competition section of the Archaeology Film Festival in Rovereto, Italy (2014).

Farokh-Payam, Hassan (1939 CE), born in the village of Nakhjirowan (Mahallat), after completing his secondary education in Mahallat, received a Bachelor's degree in Physics from the Higher Teacher Training College of Tehran. After 11 years of teaching physics, he obtained his Master's degree in Physics from the University of Science and Technology of Besançon, France in 1976, followed by a PhD in Physics with a focus on Optics from the Louis Pasteur University of Strasbourg. He then returned to Iran and began teaching at various higher education institutions, including the University of Tehran. Among his contributions to science are books such as *Principles of Measurement and Errors in Physics*, *Physics of Vibrational Phenomena*, *Introduction to the Physics of Light and Its Applications*, and seven textbooks for high school students and teacher training centers (Bakhshi, 2017: 713).

Farokhzad-Iraqi, Pourandokht (1931–2016 CE), born to a father named Colonel Mohammad Khan from Tafresh and a mother named Banu Batoul from Kashan, completed her primary education at Zhaleh and Soroush schools and received her diploma from Khawar High School in Tehran. She was a poet, writer, translator, literary critic, journalist, researcher, and Iranologist, having published more than 30 books. She also worked for Radio Iran for some time. Some of her literary works include *Encyclopedia of Women Who Shaped Iran and the World*, *Women from Inscriptions to History*, *A Journey in Women's Poetry from Rabe'ah to Forough*, *A Collection of Poems (Happiness in Eating Red Apples)*, *Someone Who Is Like No One*, *The Red Illusions of the Poppy*, *Unfinished Halves*, *Christ the Mother*, *At the End of Fire, the Mirror*, and *The Disturbed War* (Haydari, 2020: 130).

Farokhzad-Iraqi, Forough al-Zaman (1934–1966 CE), born to a father named Colonel Mohammad Khan from Tafresh and a mother named Banu Batoul from Kashan, was a modern and emotional poet, painter, filmmaker, and one of the pioneers of contemporary Persian poetry. Her poems have been translated into several world languages and are highly regarded by enthusiasts of modern poetry. Fluent in Italian, French, and German, she made her first film, *The House is Black*, in 1962, which won the first prize at the *Oberhausen* Festival and participated in the Second Auteur Film Festival in Pesaro, Sweden. Farough began her career with collections such as *Captive*, *The Wall*, and *Rebellion*, followed by *Another Birth* and *Let Us Believe in the Beginning of the Cold Season*. Sadly, she passed away in a car accident at the peak of her fame and renown (Haydari, 2020: 131).

Farokhzad-Iraqi, Ghodsieh (1916–2006 CE), daughter of Nematollah and Banu Zahra, from Naraq (Delijan), was one of the first female pilots in Iran. She enrolled in the first aviation training club alongside 630 men and 21 women, and in 1940, after completing six months of theoretical training, she received her pilot's license, becoming one of the first female pilots in Iran, along with Iffat Tejaratchi and Ayna Avashid. She made her first flight in a "Tiger Moth" training aircraft at the Dushan Tappeh airport in Tehran. She was the wife of Colonel Mirza Abdollah Dolatshahi and the mother of two daughters (Zhaleh and Solana) and four sons (Tahmasb, Hossein, Timur, and Kamran). She passed away at the age of 90 in Canada.

Farokhmehr, Ali (1944–2021 CE), son of Hamzeh, born in Abadan and residing in Arak, was a professor of literature and educational sciences at universities in Arak and Abadan. He also worked as an expert at the Research and Educational Planning Organization of the Ministry of Education. He was the author of several high school textbooks, while teaching at schools in Farahan, Arak, and Abadan. As the editor-in-chief of the monthly *Golbang*, head of the "Experience Gardens" unit, and author of the book *Bride of the World* about the city of Arak, his legacy continues. He always considered himself a passionate teacher, and upon his death, his body was donated to Arak University of Medical Sciences for educational and research purposes (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 172).

Farokhi, Hossein (1959 CE), born in Arak, held a master's degree in acting and directing from Tarbiat Modares University. He began his artistic career in 1984 by directing short films and later ventured into professional cinema with a role in the film *The Flag Bearer*, directed by Shahriar Bahrani. In 1995, he produced and directed his first feature film titled *Yahya*. In addition to his work as an editor-in-chief, actor, and director, he is involved in poster design and teaching cinema at universities and private schools. Farokhi has acted in films such as *Wounded Warriors*, *On the Verge of Reunion*, *The Epic of Shiller Valley*, and *The Flag Bearer*. He is also a faculty member at the University of Art and the owner and director of the *Cinema Theater* magazine (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 378).

Farokhi, Abdullah (1870–1961 CE), son of Mohammad Mirza, was a political activist and a member of the Democratic Association of Arak, known for his support of the constitutional movement.

Ferdows-Farahani, Esmail (1904–1963 CE), son of Mohammad Javad Meshkabadi, poet, translator, and writer from Ibrahimabad (Arak), began his primary education in Ibrahimabad and completed it in Arak before heading to the Qom Seminary. He left the clergy in 1931 and worked for the Sultanabad Registration Office. In 1949, he moved to Tehran, where his last position was deputy prosecutor at the General Registration Office. His *Divan* was published posthumously in 1995 by his son, Reza, and friends such as Parvin Dolatabadi, Abdosamad Haqiqat, Hossein Shahsavarani, Mohammad-Baqer Sadra, Ali-Akbar Kani-Pour, Mohammad Ferdowsi, and Ahmad Karami, with an edition of 1,500 copies. He was also known for his interest in astronomy and wrote other works, including *Persian Pure Words*, *Translation of Atatürk's *Kamal*, and *Confused Speech*. His famous poem, *Unpretentious Entertainment*, became a proverb in everyday language:

"Sometimes, the joy is prepared on its own / At other times, it requires two hundred preparations" (Sadeghi, 1994: 172).

Farzin, Mohammad Ali (1878–1941 AD), son of Hajj Mirza Masih, from Firuzabad Khomein, was a politician during the late Qajar and early Pahlavi periods. After completing his primary education, he entered Dar al-Fonun and studied for eight years. His career included positions such as Director of Finance in Hamadan, Member of the Third Majlis (Iranian Parliament) from Hamadan, Minister of Finance, Deputy Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Foroughi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy of Bank Melli Iran in 1934, President of Bank Melli Iran in 1939, and Minister of the Court in 1941 (Sami'i, 2003: 751).

Farshad, Fereydoun (1907–1977 AD), a geologist and translator from Arak, completed his studies at Dar al-Moallemin Markazi and the Higher Teachers' Training College, earning a Bachelor's degree in Mathematical Sciences. He continued his studies in Paris, where he obtained a Doctorate in Natural Sciences and Geology. Upon returning to Iran in 1947, he taught at the University of Tehran, eventually becoming a full professor. In 1961, he became the Vice Dean of the Faculty of Sciences and in 1964, he was appointed Vice Chancellor of Tehran University. His written works include *Stratigraphy (Volumes 1–3)* and the translation of *Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler (Sami'i, 2003: 179).

Farqadan, Heydarqoli (1919–1999 AD), son of Mortezaqoli Khan, born in Khomein, studied at Dar al-Fonun and later earned a degree in law. He worked as Deputy Minister of Interior during the second Pahlavi regime. He was also a writer and the owner of the *Farqadan* newspaper (Sami'i, 2003: 758).

Farmand, Aminollah (14th century), most likely the first educated physician sent to Khomein after the reign of Ahmad Shah and at the beginning of Reza Shah's rule (Sami'i, 2003: 765).

Farmand-Ashtiani, Azizollah (1942 AD), son of Mohammad Hossein, began his career at Bank Saderat after completing his studies. He composed his first poem at the age of 13, when Mohammad Reza Shah visited Tabriz. Aziz, his pen name, wrote in several poetic forms, including ghazals, qasidas, masnavis, and rubais, as well as modern poetry. His works were published in *Rahbar* magazine and *Sepah* newspaper. His poetry collections *Bazam Aziz* and *Ziyafatnameh Aziz* were published (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 354).

Farmayini-Farhani, Mohammad Hossein (1961 AD), son of Zain al-Abidin and Banoo Kukab-Khanum, completed his primary and secondary education at Sahaab Elementary and Mansour Farmehin High Schools. In 1987, he was accepted at Tehran Teacher Training University and later earned a Master's degree in Archeology. He worked as Assistant Director of Education in District 3 of Tehran, then served as Director General of Museums in the country. He has published five books, including *Tehran Through Time*, *Ideas of Modernity*, *The History of Central Province Tribes*, *Historical Monuments of Farahan Region*, and a translation of *Islam* by Annemarie Schimmel.

Farnqi, Mohammad Ali (born 1920 AD), son of Esmail, hailing from the village of Farnq (Khomein), studied at the Isfahan seminary under the guidance of Seyyed Hassan Modarres and achieved the rank of ijtihad (jurisprudence). He fought alongside Modarres in various campaigns and worked as a lawyer in Tehran, Khomein, Golpayegan, Mahallat, and Borujerd. In 1920, he became the president of the judiciary in Golpayegan (Sami'i, 2003: 765).

Farhadi, Morteza (1944 AD), son of Yahya, was born in Malayer, raised in Mahabad, and spent his youth and early adulthood in Khomein. In 1965, he joined the Ministry of Education, and in 1969, he earned a Bachelor's degree in Psychology from Aboureyhan University. He received his Ph.D. in Sociology from Allameh Tabataba'i University in 1999. He has written over 80 scholarly articles, and his books include *Difficult Seasons of Laughter*, *Spring in the Grasp of Doubt*, *Lock and Cage*, *Candle and Branch*, *Letters from Khomein*, and *The Culture of Assistance in Iran*. He received a National Research Award in 1996 for his work *Museums in the Wind*, which documented the discovery of Timereh rock carvings (Sami'i, 2003: 770).

Farhamand-Saveji, Mahmoud (1958 AD), son of Mullah Hossein, was born in Asiabak (Zarandiah). Encouraged by his father, a percussionist and singer, he attended the National Music Academy to study music. He later studied under prominent musicians like Houshang Zarif, Habibollah Salehi, and Ali Akbar Shahnazi, and continued his education at Tehran University under Dariush Safvat and Bromand. From 1976, he officially collaborated with National Radio and Television. He served as the head of the music workshop in Kermanshah and has been a notable performer and instrument maker, particularly in the field of the tar, as well as a member of the Sheida group (Fakharyan, 2017: 722).

Farhi-Ashteyani, Sadegh (1933-2006 CE), son of Abdulhossein and Batool, completed his elementary education in Ashteyan and received his diploma from Hakim-Nizam School in Qom. After a period of teaching, he went to Germany for further studies. There, he worked on mechanized farms and learned the German language before obtaining a degree in agricultural engineering from Justus Liebig University. Under the supervision of Professor Linzer, a renowned scholar in the country, he received a PhD in plant nutrition. In Iran, he held positions such as the head of the Soil Science Department in Shiraz, a lecturer at Jundi-Shapur University in Ahvaz, an associate professor at Isfahan University, and a professor at Tarbiat Modares University. He was selected as an exemplary professor at Tarbiat Modares University in 1995. He also completed two advanced specialization courses in London, published more than 80 specialized articles in both domestic and foreign journals, and translated the book *Experiments in Plant Physiology* by Francis H. from his academic work (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 411).

Forouzanmehr, Mohammad-Hossein (1968 CE), born in Arak, is an expert in economics and holds a master's degree in industrial engineering from Isfahan University. He served as the Deputy for Management Development, Parliamentary Affairs, and Provincial Affairs at the Management and Planning Organization, Deputy of Finance, Support, and Construction at the Judiciary, Deputy Governor of Zanjan, Kerman, and Fars provinces, Deputy for Employment and Entrepreneurship Development at the Ministry of Labor, Governor of Khorasan Razavi, and as a senior advisor to the Vice President of Economic Affairs and Regional Development at the Ministry of the Interior (source: unpublished).

Foroukh, Fazlollah (1870-1927 CE), son of Mohammad-Hossein Kahrudi, was one of the first graduates of Dar ul-Funun in the field of medicine. He studied surgery under Toulouzan (a physician to Nasser al-Din Shah) and was appointed as the head of the Panj-Ali Hospital. He was the first Iranian doctor to perform surgery in Arak (Sadeghi, 1993: 184).

Foroughi, Fereydoun (1950-2001 CE), son of Fathollah and Fakhrieh, worked in the tobacco administration and spent his time writing poetry and playing the tar. His paternal family were large landowners from Naragh (Delijan). He obtained a natural sciences diploma in 1968 and then abandoned his studies to pursue music on his own, with a particular interest in rock music and the works of Ray Charles. He learned by practicing and did not have a formal teacher. He composed two songs, *Adamk* and *Parvaneh-e-Man*, with music by Touraj Shahbakhshani and

lyrics by Lobet Vala, for the film *Herytash*. After the film's release, these two songs became very popular, and Fereydoun gained fame (Sadeghi, 2002: 116).

Forouhar, Abolghasem (1891-1960 CE), son of Sakinah and Mirza Mahmoud Khan (Eftikhar al-Molk) and grandson of Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan (Qavam al-Dawlah), after studying at Tehran's Political Science School, went to Europe. After graduating from the Faculty of Law in Geneva, he returned to Iran and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After some time, he was transferred to the Ministry of Justice, where he held positions such as Public Prosecutor, President of the Commercial Court, and member of the Court of Cassation. He also served as the Director of the General Directorate of Construction, Lighting, Cleaning, and Water, and as Assistant Director of the Civil Registry and Statistics Department. He was a member of the board of directors of the Iranian Insurance Company in 1935 and was appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior in Mahmoud Jam's cabinet in 1936. The same year, he was appointed Ambassador of Iran to France, and the following year, he became Minister of the Interior. He served as a representative in the 12th Parliament and later became a senator in the 2nd and 3rd terms, representing Mashhad (Heidari, 2020: 133).

Forouhar, Jahangir (1916-1997 CE), son of Mustafa Khan (Dawam al-Saltanah), grandson of Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan (Qavam al-Dawlah) and great-grandson of Mirza Abbas Khan Famitfarsi, completed his industrial high school diploma in Tehran. He then worked in the Air Force and later at the Social Security Organization. He eventually entered the world of art and acting, becoming one of the most prominent actors in theater, cinema, and television. He began his artistic career at the age of 18 by performing in *Yusuf and Zulekha* at the Sepahan Theater in Isfahan. He started his film and television career in 1966 with the film *Solomon's Treasure* by Azizollah Rafie. After the revolution, he continued his artistic endeavors and received the Best Supporting Actor award at the 1991 Fajr Film Festival for his role in the film *Empty House*. Jahangir Forouhar performed in over 100 films and 30 series, including *Souteh-Dalan* and *Mosaferan*, and is known as the father of Iranian theater and cinema (Heidari, 2020: 135).

Froohar, Firooz (1919-2006 CE), son of Abolqasem and grandson of Mahmoud Khan Tafrishi (Eftekhar al-Molk), after completing his secondary education, went to Europe for further studies and studied civil engineering. Upon returning to Iran in 1945, Engineer Froohar joined the Ministry of Finance's Building Department and in 1947 was transferred to the

Ministry of Roads. He held various positions including Director General of the Asphalt Department, Advisor to the Minister of Labor, Ministerial Inspector, and worked for a time in the Industrial Bank and also in the Planning and Budget Organization. He was elected as a representative of the Parliament for the 19th term from Arak and for the 22nd term from Tafrash. He retained the parliamentary seat for Tafrash in the 23rd National Assembly in 1971 and retired in 1976 (Heydari, 2020: 132).

Faribez, Kazem (1942-2016 CE), started his career in cinema in 1958. He participated in various works such as the series *Hezar Dastan* and films like *Resurrection*, *Dandan Mar* (Snake's Teeth), *Kani Manga*, *Malek Soleiman*, *Kafshha-ye Mirza Norooz*, *Dayereh* (Circle), and many others as a set designer and decorator. This Araki cinema figure was honored at the 12th Iranian Cinema Festival for his services to Iranian cinema.

Fried Mohseni, Seyed Hassan (1901-1968 CE), son of Mostafa and grandson of Ayatollah Mohsen Araki, completed his elementary education in Arak and then went to Qom, where he became a companion of Ayatollah Golpaygani. This religious scholar returned to Arak around 1931 and engaged in scientific discussions and teaching for nearly 30 years. He returned to Qom in 1961 and established a school of thought. His works include *Taqrirat* and *Tafseer Sura Hamed* (Interpretation of Surah Al-Fatiha) (Sadeqi, 1993: 185).

Farideh Zaveh, Seyed Hassan (1896-1978 CE), from Arak, was related to the Qaim-Maqami family on his paternal side and the Amir Kabir family on his maternal side. He began his primary education in a traditional school and later attended modern schools, including the *SamSami* school. After completing secondary school, he began teaching at the same institution. This mathematician and genius was the editor of the *Ma'arif* almanac in Iraq and one of the founders of modern culture in Arak. He studied philosophy under Sheikh Ali Nakhin, medicine under Yusuf Tabeeb (a Jew), mathematics under Habibullah Zolfunoun, calligraphy under Mirza Mahdi Khairkhah Gawari (Shams al-Sho'ara), and mysticism under Seyed Ali Seyed Zolfouli (Zahir al-Islam) and Sheikh Hasan Ali Nakhodaki Isfahani and Seyed Ali Qalandar (Kafri) (Pirhadi, 2013: 160).

Friedoni, Farzaneh (1968 CE), daughter of Abdullah, a contemporary poet from Khomein, completed her elementary and secondary education in her hometown. She graduated in Persian language and literature from Qazvin International University. While teaching at high schools in Khomein, she also earned a master's

degree in educational management in 1995. She started writing poetry in 1988, and her religious and social poems are written in both modern and classical styles, particularly in the form of ghazals (Sami'i, 2003: 774).

Fazli, Qasem (1948-2024 CE), son of Hassan and Banu Meliktaj, completed his elementary education and graduated from Mohammad Reza Shah High School in Arak. He then studied archaeology at Tehran University, where he received his bachelor's degree before continuing his studies in Germany, where he earned both his master's and doctoral degrees in archaeology. Dr. Fazli returned to Iran and provided valuable services as a senior expert at the Arak Cultural Heritage Organization, which made him highly regarded among his colleagues. He also authored several works, including *Shadows of Architecture in Markazi Province*, *Colorful Melodies (Music)*, and *Iranology*, and is currently working on a book titled *Parthians*.

Faqir Mirzai, Seyed Rahman (1953 CE), son of Abdullah and Banu Ziba, completed his primary education at Hedayat Primary School, his fifth grade at Azarhosh School, and finished his sixth grade at Shash-e Bahman School. He then spent three years at Pahlavi High School before graduating from Arak Industrial Technical School. In 1976, he graduated from Iran University of Science and Technology and initially worked at Isfahan Steel Company. Later, in 1983, he joined Wagon Pars Company in Arak, where he pursued specialized courses in wagon and locomotive construction in Germany and Austria. This entrepreneur became the production manager in 1986 and was appointed as deputy CEO of the production department in 1989. In 1996, he co-founded the *Foolad Derakhshan* company with private and public individuals. The company, with 210 employees, is active in cutting flat products (sheets), designing, manufacturing, and repairing cargo wagons and metal structures.

Faqihi, Reza (1960-1974 CE), son of Ali Karherudi, completed his education in Arak and traveled to countries including Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey. He wrote travelogues about these trips, which were published. After residing in Tehran, he participated in literary societies and became skilled in writing poems and ghazals. His works were published in various newspapers and magazines (Mohtat, 1994: 120).

Fekri-Ashtiani, Mousa (1917-1995), son of Mirza Yaghoub, received his diploma in Tabriz and entered the College of Agriculture in Karaj. He held various positions, including the head of the Agriculture Department in several counties. He was awarded the Homayoun Medal for a successful pest control plan. In 1964,

he became the Governor of Sistan and Baluchestan, and his last position was as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Factories of Iran (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 497).

Fami-Tehrashi, Zahir al-Din (1538-1573), was a student of the revered scholar Moghaddas Ardabili and one of the prominent Shia scholars and jurists of his time.

Fami-Tehrashi, Abbas (1815-1896), titled Qavam al-Dawlah, after completing his preliminary education during the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar, moved to Tehran and worked in the service of the financiers. He initially worked as a secretary for Mirza Agha Khan Nouri, and later served as the first secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was later appointed as the special secretary of Mirza Yousuf Mostofi al-Mamalek-Ashtiani. He was responsible for financial affairs in Tehran and its suburbs and oversaw the military vouchers. After the dismissal of Mirza Yahya Khan Mosheir al-Dawlah, he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs and held this position until his death. The Qavam al-Dawlah Bazaar and Shapur Square in Tehran are his legacies. He also held positions such as the Ministry of Azerbaijan and Khorasan, member of the Government Consultative Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Correspondences, and Minister of the Interior (Heydari, 2020: 134).

Fouladvand, Mohammad Mahdi (1920-2008), son of Hossein Khan (Salar Moqaddar), completed his primary and secondary education in Arak before moving to Tehran for further studies. He went to Paris in 1950, where he studied literature, art, philosophy, and Arabic linguistics at the Sorbonne for 14 years. In November 1964, he returned to Tehran and taught subjects such as philosophy, aesthetics, French language, the history of religions, and Iranian culture at universities, including Tehran University and Imam Sadiq University. He authored nearly 30 books in Persian and French. In 1966, he published "Flowers from the Quran" in Tehran, a translation of the Quran, which was the only available translation besides Morteza Makhfi's and Abolqasem Payendeh's versions. This publication gained widespread attention, and Mohammad Ali Jamalzadeh wrote a letter praising the translator, urging him to continue this work to complete the Quran. This writer, translator, and poet wrote poetry in both Persian and French, with his Persian poetry reaching twenty thousand verses and his French poetry spanning 700 pages (Mohtat, 1993: 122).

Fijani, Mohammad Hassan (d. 1897), son of Abd al-Hamid, born in the village of Fijan (Arak), lived in the late 17th century and was a prominent religious

scholar in jurisprudence and principles. This scholar authored works such as "Shart o Bia", "Khalal", "Siqh Mushkila", and "Practical Wisdom" (Sadiq, 1993: 187).

Firouzeh, Mohammad Hassan (1927-1993), son of Ali-Agha (a prominent and philanthropist merchant of Arak), grew up during World War II and the economic and social turmoil that followed. He expressed his thoughts with a blend of sharp observation, wit, and simple, colloquial language. One of his memorable poems, "The Will," remains a significant legacy, and some of his works are included in the book "The Face of Arak" (Mohtat, 1993: 126).

Firouzi, Tahereh (1976), daughter of Mirza Hossein, from Mamouniyeh (Zarandieh), received her BA in English language and literature in 1999 and went on to earn a master's and Ph.D. in Islamic history from Al-Zahra University. Her only written work is the novel "Gray Days" (Cheraghi, 2017: 402).

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Qaderi, Timour (born 1956), an Iranian archaeologist and translator, holds a Ph.D. in Ancient Culture and Languages from the Faculty of Literature and Humanities at the University of Tehran and is an associate professor in the Department of Ancient Culture and Languages at Bu-Ali Sina University. Some of the works translated by this writer and translator from Arak include *The Cambridge History of Iran*, *The Cambridge History of Islam*, *With the Sages of Ancient Iran*, *The Islamic Middle East: Tradition and Transformation*, *Zurvan or the Enigma of Zoroastrianism*, *Eastern Religions in Roman Paganism*, *The Treasure of the Magi*, and *The Rise and Fall of Zoroastrianism*.

Qarloughi-Saviji, Taqi (century unknown), known as Ashiq Taqi, was one of the renowned musicians of Qarlough village, a district of Nobaran (Saveh), and was particularly skilled in playing the *choghur* (a traditional string instrument) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 221).

Qasemi, Hamidreza (born 1969), son of Rahim and Mrs. Fatemeh, completed his primary education in the village of Nahrmian (Shazand) before moving with his older sister to Arak, where he graduated from Imam Mohammad Baqir High School. In 1988, he was admitted to the University of Tehran's Public Administration program with a rank of 253. After obtaining his bachelor's degree in 1991, he ranked third in the entrance exams for the master's program and continued his education. Upon earning his master's degree, he returned to Arak and worked in various positions, including at the Martyrs Foundation, the Post Company, the Agricultural Jihad Research Center, and the Islamic Azad University. In 2005, he pursued a Ph.D. in Public Administration at Allameh Tabataba'i University while simultaneously teaching at the Islamic Azad University. His doctoral dissertation, *Designing the Human Resources Architecture Model*, was defended with high distinction. Dr. Qasemi has published dozens of academic and research papers in national and international journals, presented papers and given scientific lectures at over 40 national and international conferences in Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Australia, Poland, the United Kingdom, Russia, Georgia, France, and others. He has received commendation plaques as a distinguished researcher at his university and has been teaching undergraduate to doctoral-level courses for nearly two decades. His achievements include the

authorship of four specialized university textbooks, supervision of over 270 master's and doctoral theses, and serving as a reviewer for international academic journals from Canada, the United States, Malaysia, and Iran. He is currently the head of the Public Administration Master's Program at the Islamic Azad University of Arak.

Qasemi, Reza (born 1967), son of Abdollah and Bibi Sadat, completed his primary education at Amini School in Tehran before moving with his family to Arak. After finishing middle school at Dr. Mohammad Mosaddeq School, he obtained his diploma from Samsami High School. Following his military service, he pursued studies in Industrial Electricity while working as an industrial electrical technician at Iran Aluminum Company. Since 1985, he has been actively involved in martial arts, particularly Kung Fu, under the supervision of the *Razm-Avaran* committee. In 1988, he earned his coaching certificate and began training martial arts enthusiasts at the *5 Mordad* Club. In 1997, he obtained a bachelor's degree in English Translation from the Islamic Azad University of Arak and continued working as a senior technical expert at IRALCO until 2011. A passionate lover of literature and the arts, he has pursued photography, oil painting, pencil sketching, and poetry. After retirement, he dedicated himself to writing and has contributed five books to Persian literature: *The Soldier of the 17th Division*, *The Last Armored Warrior*, *The Pentagon Sky*, *From Azari Three-Way to Manhattan*, and *The Red Nail Polish of the Turtle*.

Qasemi, Fariba (born 1980), daughter of Ali, was born in Tehran into a family originally from the village of Khanabad (Khomein). At the age of two, she returned to Khomein, where she completed her primary and secondary education and obtained her diploma. She began writing novels in 2000, and her first work, *Strange Feeling*, was published in 2002 (Sami'i, 2003: 792).

Qasemi, Ali (1938–2020), known as Haj Soltanal i, was born in Delijan and was one of the most successful entrepreneurs in Markazi Province. He was a pioneer in the carpet industry in Delijan and machine-made carpets in Iran. He started his career in retail and handmade carpet production. As a young man, he chose carpet weaving as his profession and established individual and group carpet workshops in Delijan's villages, gaining his first entrepreneurial experiences in the creative industry. In 1989, he expanded his production into machine-made carpets, quickly founding a well-known and reputable business group that today employs over 1,000 people. His business ventures include Setareh Talai Delijan (Patrice), Tarasanat Spinning, Shaparak Carpet, Asia Textile, and Sadaf Sepid Refined Salt

Company. He was honored with the *Best Entrepreneur and Exemplary Employer* award at the national level, the *Veteran Industrialist* title of the province, and the *Exemplary Standard Unit* recognition. His philanthropic contributions include the construction of the Imaging Center at Imam Sadeq Hospital in Delijan, covering an area of 1,200 square meters, and the purchase and installation of advanced MRI and CT scan machines for the hospital.

Qasemi-Alviri, Hassan (died 2019), was born in the village of Alvir (Zarandieh). After completing his primary education, he pursued medicine and dedicated himself to treating patients. However, what distinguished this Alviri physician was his mastery of literature and, particularly, his poetic talent, which set him apart from other doctors. Some of his poems are featured in the book *The Intellectuals of Saveh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 737).

Qasemi-Zadeh, Hamzeh (1919–2015), son of Bahramgholi, was born in the village of Khank (Tafresh) and received his early education under the guidance of Mullah Hossein Ali, Mullah Reza, and Sheikh Mohammad Ghodsi. In 1945, he was employed in administrative affairs at the National Police while continuing his education in evening classes, eventually earning a bachelor's degree in Arabic Literature in 1964. Later, he was transferred to the police department and served as the head of the Baharestan Police Station office until his retirement in 1980. He had a passion for poetry and literature and wrote under the pen name "Hamed." His literary works include *The Passage of Life*, *Four Stories*, *Travelogue of England*, *Travelogue of the Holy Kaaba*, *Travelogue of Syria*, and *Divan of Poems* (Heydari, 2020: 136).

Qasdi, Mohammad Ebrahim (born 1963), son of Amin and Mrs. Zahra, obtained his diploma in mathematics and studied for one semester at the Shahrud Teachers' Training Center. Since 1986, he has worked as a notary public at Notary Office No. 1 in Khomein, where he succeeded his father. His poetry collections, *The Dandelions of the Breeze of Anticipation*, *The Wild Jasmines*, and *The Line of Passage*, include ghazals, masnavis, free verse, and Nimaic poetry. He provides metrical annotations at the end of his books to educate readers on the rhythmic structures of classical poetry.

Qazi, Ahmad (died 1978), son of Mohammad, was a renowned scholar and the brother of Sheikh Mohammad Ali Qazi, whose ancestors were clerics in the village of Bazneh (Shazand). This religious scholar studied in Arak for several years before moving to Qom, where he attended the lectures of Ayatollahs Hojjat Kouh-Kamarei, Khansari, and Boroujerdi for many years. Later, he returned to

Arak to promote religious teachings and ethics. He also served as the prayer leader of the Qibla Mosque (Mohtat, 1993: 87).

Qazi-Asadi-Saviji, Abolfazl (1923–2012), son of Azizollah, completed his primary education under his father's supervision and later attended schools in Saveh. In 1943, he began a career as a teacher. This skilled mathematics instructor had a lifelong passion for literature and poetry, composing over one hundred odes and ghazals. His poetic pen name was "Qazi" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 740).

Qazi-Asadi-Saviji, Abbas (born 1963), son of Abolfazl, completed his primary education in Saveh and graduated in mining engineering from Kerman University. Like his ancestors, he has a strong talent for literature and poetry. His preferred poetic forms are ghazals, do-baytis (quatrains), and rubais, and his poetic pen name is "Shaeq" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 746).

Qazi-Zadeh-Karharoudi, Hossein (10th century AH), son of Abdolkhaleq, was a judge in Karharoud (Arak). His descendants, Molla Abdolhamid and Molla Mohammad Shafi', were both scholars of their time and were likely his grandchildren rather than his immediate sons.

Qazi-Zadeh-Karharoudi, Abdolkhaleq (1520–1592), a native of Arak, was known as Ala' al-Din. He was a prominent Imami scholar, theologian, researcher, Sufi, and poet. A student of Sheikh Baha'i, he served for a time as a judge in Qom. In a debate before Shah Abbas I with Qazi-Zadeh Khwarazmi, he wrote a book on the subject at the king's request. His works include *Al-Imama* (a major book on Imamate), *Tuhfat al-Shahiya* (a collection of his debates), *Al-I'tiqadiya*, *A Commentary on Jalal al-Din Davani's Proof of the Necessary Being*, *A Commentary on Al-Sharh al-Jadid li al-Tajrid*, and a divan of poetry (Mohtat, 1993: 133).

Qazi-Saeedi, Saeed (1944–2016), son of Ali, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak at the Hedayat, Pahlavi, and Samsami schools. In 1971, he obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree from Isfahan University and later specialized in psychiatry at Tehran University. This distinguished physician and cultural figure contributed nearly 250 articles to *Soroush Weekly* and *Laleh Sorkh*, covering topics in psychiatry, psychology, literary criticism, social issues, and classical Persian literature (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 412).

Qazi-Mashayekhi-Karharoudi, Ahmad (active in 1642), a native of Karharoud (Arak), lived during the reign of Shah Abbas I. He was a prominent jurist and

religious scholar of the 17th century, well-versed in jurisprudence, legal principles, and philosophy (Sediq, 1993: 188).

Qazi-Najafabadi, Mohammad (born 1984), a football player from Najafabad (Farahan), has played for clubs such as Oqab, Hemmat, Foolad, Zob Ahan, Esteghlal, and Persepolis. In 2011, he was invited to the national team by Carlos Queiroz, earning 10 international caps and scoring 3 goals at the national level.

Qa'em-Maqam, Ali Mohammad (19th century), held the position of *Mostofi al-Mamalek* (chief financial officer). After his father's death, he was appointed as the financial officer of Khorasan. However, after some time, Mirza Yousef Ashtiani replaced him with his cousin, Mirza Shafi' Ashtiani.

Qa'em-Maqam, Fathollah (19th century), son of Mirza Ali, served as a financial officer and accountant in Hamadan. He married Gohar Malek Khanom (Maryam), the daughter of Mo'ayen al-Molk, and had three sons and five daughters.

Qa'em-Maqam, Mohammad Sadeq (1688–1767), known as Sadeq Tafreshi, pursued his early education in Tafresh before continuing his studies in Isfahan under Mohammad Sadeq Ardastani. Following the fall of the Safavid dynasty, he returned to Tafresh. His literary works include *Shahanshah-Nameh Molouk-e Ajam*, *Ayineh Ebrat*, *Atashkadeh*, *Fakhriyeh*, *Gol o Bolbol*, *Khosrow-Nameh*, and *Hejran-Nameh*. Danbali, in *Negarestan Dara*, describes him as "one of the ancient contemporaries" and "a perfect scholar," noting that he was the tutor of Reza Qoli Mirza, the son of Nader Shah Afshar. He had a fluent poetic style and wrote in the forms of *mathnavi* and *ghazal*, using the pen name "Hejrat" (Zolfaghari, 2002: 173).

Qa'em-Maqam, Mousa (1846–1902), also known as Mousa Khan Mirza Bozorg, was a government official during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He attained the rank of colonel and was a landowner in the village of Sarouq (Arak).

Qa'em-Maqam-Farahani, Abolhassan (1822–1888) was a child when his father, Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam, was assassinated. When Qa'em-Maqam's family members were pardoned, he was appointed as a member of the *Council of State* (Minister) in 1883. After the death of his brother, Mirza Ali, he received the title of Qa'em-Maqam (Sediq, 1993: 191).

Qa'em-Maqam-Farahani, Seyyed Mousa (d. 1886), son of Ali, was a scholar of the Qajar era and a descendant of Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam Farahani. He authored *Miftah al-Mahabba* on the virtues of the Ahl al-Bayt, which was

published in the margins of *Yanabi' al-Mawadda*. The translation of this work was completed in 1886.

Qa'em-Maqam-Farahani, Seyyed Abolqasem (1799–1835), a native of Hazarveh (Arak), was the son of Mirza Isa and the prime minister of Mohammad Shah Qajar. Under the influence of Russia and Britain and due to the hostility of his rivals, he was executed by order of the king. Educated under his scholarly father, he mastered the prevalent sciences of the time in his youth before moving to Tabriz, where he worked as a scribe in the office of Abbas Mirza, the crown prince, and accompanied him on military campaigns. After his father retired, he took over the administration of the prince's affairs, continuing the reforms initiated by his father, Mirza Bozorg, with the assistance of French and British advisors. He participated in several Iran-Russia wars. A poet using the pen name "Sanayi," he personally transcribed the Treaty of Turkmenchay on February 20, 1828. While this treaty was unpopular among Iranians, without it, Iran might have lost even more territory. He also introduced the concept of balancing imports and exports, which antagonized Russian and British envoys. This influential statesman authored numerous works, including *Mansha'at* (his collected correspondence), *Jalayer-Nameh*, *Dibacheh-ye Jihadiyeh Kobra* and *Jihadiyeh Soghra*, as well as a divan of poetry. He revitalized Persian prose, which had been declining due to excessive embellishments, flattery, and complex Arabicized expressions, paving the way for more fluid and accessible writing (Sediq, 1993: 188).

Qa'em-Maqam-Farahani, Isa (1754–1822), son of Mirza Mohammad Hasan, known as Mirza Bozorg, was a descendant of the Sayyids of Hazarveh (Arak). As a minister under Fath Ali Shah and the prime minister of Crown Prince Abbas Mirza, he was a pioneer of modern reforms in Iran. A talented writer, he initially worked as a scribe for the grand vizier, demonstrating his exceptional skills. Together with Abbas Mirza, he sent Iranian students to England to learn modern sciences and industries. He laid the foundation for a new administrative system in Iran, dedicating his life to this cause before succumbing to a cholera epidemic. He compiled the *Jihadiyeh Treatise*, titled *Ahkam al-Jihad wa Asbab al-Rashad*, based on contemporary religious writings, to which his son, Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam, later wrote a preface. He also authored a divan of poetry called *Eshbat al-Nubuwwah al-Khassah* in Persian (Sediq, 1993: 188).

Qa'em-Maqam-Farahani, Mohammad Hossein (born 1942), from Arak, completed the first three years of primary school in Tehran and Qom and the remaining years at Dehghan School in Arak. He

attended high school in both Arak and Tehran before enrolling at the University of Tehran's Faculty of Law, where he graduated in judicial studies in 1966. After completing his military service, he began his legal career at the Borujen court, later working in various cities. In 1971, he became a practicing lawyer, pursued a doctorate in private law, and later joined the university faculty. His works include *Bankruptcy and Liquidation* and *Legal and Criminal Issues of Checks*, along with several academic articles (Azizabadi, 2023: 123).

Qa'em-Maqami, Parvin (born 1956), from Farahan, is the mother of Bahareh Rahnama and an actress in cinema and television. She has appeared in numerous films, including *Dayereh Zangi*, *Zindagi Shirin*, *Sharaf Khanevadeh Fazel*, and *Div o Delbar*, as well as TV series such as *Sakhteman Pezeshkan*, *Mosafereh*, *Sir o Serkeh*, *Sakht Iran*, and others.

Qa'em-Maqami, Jahangir (1918–1981), from Arak, was a graduate of the Military Academy and a historian specializing in historical documents. A descendant of Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam, he became the editor-in-chief of *Historical Reviews* magazine in 1957. On his second educational trip to France, he headed the Military History Committee in 1965. In 1968, he earned a doctorate in contemporary Iranian history from Sorbonne University. In 1972, he traveled to Lisbon to examine historical Iranian documents stored in Portuguese archives. His works include *The Political and Military Transformations of Iran from the 17th Century to 1922*, *Mansha'at Qa'em-Maqam Farahani* (edited and annotated), *Nasikh al-Tavarikh* (Qajar section), *Bahrain and the Persian Gulf Issues*, *History of Iran's Modern Army*, *150 Historical Documents from the Jalayerids to the Pahlavis*, *Historical Documents of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution*, *The Letters of Zahir al-Dowleh*, and *A Chronological Comparison of the Reigns of Iranian and World Monarchs*.

Qa'em-Maqami, Seyyed Mohammad (born 1950), from Arak, is a professor of Islamic studies in seminaries and universities and a member of the distinguished Qa'em-Maqam Farahani family. He began his religious education in the late 1960s, studying under prominent scholars such as Allameh Tabataba'i, Allameh Jafari, Tasuji, and Ayatollahs Jabal-Ameli and Hosseini Tehrani in the seminaries of Isfahan, Mashhad, Qom, and Tehran. Over four decades, he has contributed to Islamic sciences through translations of several English books into Persian, lectures, interviews, and educational sessions. His major works include *Essays on Divine Philosophy*, *Reflections on the Blessed Verses*, *The Hidden Humanism*, and *The Four Eras*.

Qa'em-Maqami, Seyyed Baqer (1918–1978), son of Seyyed Yousef, was a translator and writer who completed his education up to the third year of secondary school in Arak and studied religious sciences under Abdolhamid Modarres Anjedani. He later finished his secondary education in literature at Darolfonoon and graduated in judicial law from the University of Tehran. Alongside holding various governmental positions, he was an active member of the Tehran Chamber of Commerce for many years, serving as the deputy secretary-general and head of public relations. His works include *The Political and Religious Life of Umar ibn al-Khattab*, a translation of *The Stonemason of Saint-Point*, *The Fearsome Night Wanderers*, and *Qa'em-Maqam in the World of Literature and Politics*.

Qa'em-Maqami, Seyyed Ali (born 1968), is a producer, production manager, and project director in Iranian cinema and a descendant of Qa'em-Maqam Farahani. His achievements include an honorary diploma for producing the film *Jashn-e Deltangi* from the "Reflection of Will" section of the Fajr Film Festival, a commendation plaque from the judiciary for the same film, and an appreciation award from the 10th Iranian Film Critics and Writers Festival in 2016 for producing *Kafsh-hayam Ko* (*Where Are My Shoes?*), along with many other awards in the film industry. He has also held several key positions, including vice president of the Association of Cinema Production Managers, spokesperson for the board of directors of the House of Cinema, board member and secretary of the Association of Cinema Production Managers, and vice president of the Iranian Cinema Production Managers Association.

Qa'em-Maqami, Alam-Taj (1882–1946), daughter of Mirza Fathollah, known as Zhāleh, was a literary figure and idealistic poet of the Constitutional Era, and a descendant of Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam Farahani. At the age of 17, she gave birth to her first child, Hossein Pejman Bakhtiari. In 1904, after the birth of her second child, she separated from her husband and children and settled in Farahan. Her poetry reflects some of the earliest calls for gender equality and expressions of dissatisfaction with the status of women (Sediq, 1993: 86).

Qa'em-Maqami, Abdolvahab (1882–????), son of Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan and a descendant of Mirza Isa, was a writer and scholar of the late Qajar period. His works include *Qa'em-Maqam: A Biography of His Ancestor Mirza Abolqasem Qa'em-Maqam*, *Bow and Arrow* (on the history of archery from pre-Islamic times), *History of the Russo-Japanese War*, *Amsal va Hekam* (*Proverbs and Sayings*), and others (Na'imi, 2006: 265).

Qa'em-Maqami, Ali Aqa (1818–1883), son of Mirza Abolqasem, nominally served as foreign minister at the age of 17 during his father's premiership. After his father's execution, all of the grand vizier's relatives, except for his brother Mirza Musa Khan, were exiled to Qom and Arak. He remained in exile until the reign of Naser al-Din Shah, when Mirza Aqa Khan Nouri mediated his return. In 1857, he was appointed to the *Estifa* (financial administration), later becoming *Mostofi-Khassa* (royal accountant) and then *Mostofi* of Khorasan. In 1882, he was elected as a member of the Royal Consultative Assembly and in 1883 was granted the title of Qa'em-Maqam III (Sediq, 1993: 190).

Qa'em-Maqami Tabrizi, Seyyed Hadi (1908–1985), son of Seyyed Mohammad, was born in Tabriz but was of Arak origin. After studying under scholars such as Fazel Sharbiani and Haj Sheikh Mohammad Hassan Mamqani, he returned to Tabriz, where he led prayers and religious affairs at the mosque in the Dasht-e Kalat neighborhood. In addition to his spiritual and mystical knowledge, he was well-versed in both rational and traditional sciences, studying under masters such as Sheikh Morteza Talaqani (d. 1945), Haj Seyyed Hossein Badkubei, Aqa Zia' al-Din Iraqi, Haj Mirza Ali Iravani, Sheikh Mohammad Reza Al-Yasin, and Haj Sheikh Kazem Shirazi, from whom he received his *ijazah* (authorization) for *ijtihad* (Islamic legal reasoning). Some of his works include *Amali al-Hadi*, a critical commentary on *Minhaj*, and various mystical writings, all of which have been published. He also served as the head of the Kadhimain Seminary for over 27 years.

Qa'em-Maqami Farahani, Seyyed Ali Akbar (1852–1911), son of Mirza Ali, was born in Farahan and pursued extensive studies, becoming an accomplished scholar and literary figure. During the tenure of Crown Prince Mozaffar al-Din Mirza, he worked in Tabriz and later served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sediq, 1993: 191).

Qa'em-Maqami Farahani, Seyyed Ali Akbar (1853), son of Mirza Ali, was a scholar of the Qajar era and a member of the Qa'em-Maqam Farahani family. He was born in Saruq (Arak) and moved to Tehran with his father in childhood. He quickly mastered various rational and traditional sciences and served as deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After five years, he moved to Tabriz, where he served in the court of the crown prince, before returning to Tehran and the foreign ministry in 1882. A poet in both Persian and Arabic, he was also well-versed in philosophy and religious sciences. His works include *Jan-e Jahan* (*Soul of the World*), modeled after Sa'di's *Gulistan*; *Al-Aqd al-Muntaqad* (on the

properties of numbers); *Baharistan* (dialogues); and *Al-Manzar al-A'la* (philosophy) (Zolfaghari, 2002: 231).

Ghobadi, Kobra (born 1979), daughter of Tera'bali and Sanam, completed her primary education at Aban School and attended Fatemiyeh Middle School, later earning her high school diploma from Tazkiyeh High School in Arak. She then obtained a bachelor's degree in professional tourism management from the Shahid Gholami Applied Science and Handicrafts Center. This talented poet and instructor of turquoise inlay and kilim weaving has published collections including *Angels Speak Another Language* and *Autumn, the Cultivated Field*.

Ghodbeigi, Ali Jafar (born 1958), son of Parviz and Narenj, hails from Hendoudar (Shazand). He holds an associate degree in mechanics and a bachelor's degree in MBA. As one of the principal founders of the Machin-Karan Arak and Kooshavaran companies, he is regarded as a pioneer in the production and industrial sector of Arak, dedicating over five decades to manufacturing and industry. During this time, he has created thousands of direct and indirect jobs and has played a significant role in industrial development by training and educating hundreds of specialists and skilled workers. This exemplary industrialist and enduring figure in Iran's industry is also known for his philanthropy. He currently serves as the CEO of Machin-Karan Arak, chairman of the board of Kooshavaran, CEO of the Hom-Sazan Development Group, president of the Automobile Parts Manufacturers Association of Markazi Province, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Arak Industrial Hub.

Ghodbeigi, Ali Asghar (born 1959), son of Parviz and Narenj, also from Hendoudar (Shazand), completed his primary education in his hometown and received his high school diploma in Tehran before earning an associate degree in mechanics from Gilan. He began his career in 1970 by repairing and restoring automotive parts in Tehran and, in 1977, established a machining workshop in Arak. During the Iran-Iraq War, he obtained a license for his second machining workshop, producing automotive parts and components for military defense industries. In 1985, he and his brothers founded Machin-Karan Arak, now a leading manufacturer of automotive components. In 1990, he partnered with automobile manufacturers to produce auto parts. In 2000, he established Kooshavaran to manufacture gas and oil shock absorbers, and by 2003, the factory was fully operational. Today, with over 600 employees, these two thriving companies contribute to national industry and development.

Ghods, Maryam (born 1988) earned her high school diploma in Mahallat and pursued painting with great dedication. Due to her success in the arts, she became an honorary member of the Visual Arts Association of Mahallat and organized numerous exhibitions in the city. She spent years teaching painting and decoupage, which eventually introduced her to the world of Persian carpet weaving. Her intricate and authentic Iranian designs gained recognition. In 2016, she enrolled in the Law program at Payame Noor University. During her studies, she collaborated with provincial magazines and achieved national ranking in the country's academic Olympiad. Her literary works include *Discover Your Own Nature* and *We Are Lost on Earth*.

Ghods-Sharifi-Tafreshi, Seyyed Hossein (born 1891), son of Seyyed Taqi Mostofi, was known as Fahim al-Sultan and was a scholar of the Qajar and Pahlavi eras. He authored *Al-Tasawwuf* (*Sufism*), written in Persian, which discusses true Sufism while critiquing the practices of self-proclaimed mystics, spiritual leaders, and dervishes (Na'imi, 2006: 356).

Ghodsi-Tafreshi, Mohammad (died 1584), son of Mir Mohammad Hossein, was a poet of the 10th century AH. He was a distinguished Sayyid of high rank, known for his exceptional talent and literary prowess, composing exquisite poetry (Sediq, 1993: 191).

Ghadamgahi, Esma'il (1932–2021), son of Arba'ali and Fatemeh, was a native of Arak. From his teenage years, he pursued weightlifting and became a member of the national weightlifting team while simultaneously working as a sports instructor in the education system. He founded the Kourosh Kabir Middle School on Tafresh Street, earning national recognition as an exemplary school principal. At age 15, he won his first championship medal, going on to win over 30 medals throughout his career. He competed in four world veterans' weightlifting championships, earning four silver medals. His final achievement was a world championship and Olympic title in 2013 at the age of 82 in Italy, where he set a new record by lifting five kilograms beyond his previous best. This esteemed champion and father of weightlifting in Markazi Province was laid to rest in the Namavaran section of Arak in July 2021.

Ghodveh, Fakhr al-Zaman (born 1909), known as Fakhr Araki, daughter of Mohammad (Mirza Baba), was fluent in Arabic and French. By 1956, she had composed approximately 4,000 verses of poetry, following the style of classical Persian poets. She admired and was influenced by the works of Omar Khayyam

and Hafez. Her paternal ancestor was Haji Molla Mohammad Kazazi, and her maternal ancestor was Molla Ahmad Naraqi (Mohtat, 1993: 133).

Ghodveh, Mohammad Reza (born 1912), son of Mirza Aqa and Banu Morsae, was born in Arak. He received his early education in religious seminaries before enrolling at Daneshsaraye Aali (Higher Teacher Training College) in Tehran. Alongside his fellow townsman, Taqi Makinnejad, he joined the intellectual circle of Dr. Taqi Arani. A political activist and a member of the Tudeh Party, he was also among the "Group of 53" arrested in 1937. He was pardoned in September 1941 along with other political prisoners and, in 1948, was elected as an advisor to the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party during its second congress. He was one of the founders of the Anti-Colonial Society and met with Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh during the events surrounding the 1953 coup. Ghodveh later left Iran, continued his political activities in Hungary, and returned to Iran in 1978 before eventually settling in Germany (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 111).

Gharagozlou Helaljelo, Ahmad (1876–1958), known as Shoja'-Lashkar, son of Shafi', was born in the village of Koreh (Tafresh). He received his education in traditional schools under the guidance of Mirzas from Joftan and Naqousan. Demonstrating exceptional military capabilities, he was appointed as the deputy governor of Rudbar Tafresh, Razqchai, and the districts of Saveh. He also served as a commander in battles against Russian forces, preventing their advances into Tafresh and Saveh. In addition to his military bravery, he was a philanthropic leader, contributing significantly to public welfare. Among his most notable charitable works are the establishment of a 12-bed hospital, the construction of schools, irrigation dams, roads, aqueducts, the Tarizabad Bridge, Nowbahar Mosque, camel houses, stables, and the Karyan water reservoir. The fortresses of Koreh, Qarajeh-Qieh, Farkaz, and the Shuja'-Lashkar fortress in Nowbahar, Rudbar Tafresh, are among his lasting legacies (Heydari, 2020: 137).

Gharaei-Ashtiani, Mohammad Reza (born 1960) entered the Military Academy in 1979 and, after completing his basic training at the Shiraz Infantry Center, underwent specialized training with the 23rd Commando Division. In 1984, he was appointed as a training officer for cadets at Imam Ali Military University. Throughout the Iran-Iraq War, he rose through the ranks of command and later earned a master's degree in defense affairs from the Army Command and Staff College and a doctorate in defense management from the Supreme National Defense University. From 1999 to 2005, he served as the Deputy Commander of the Army Ground Forces and later, until 2008, as the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In

2008, he was transferred to the Armed Forces General Staff, where he led the Strategic Management and Human Resources Department until 2013, later becoming the Deputy for Planning and Programs of the General Staff. He served as the Minister of Defense from 2019 to 2021.

Gharaei-Gorgani, Morteza (born 1958) holds an associate degree in civil engineering (steel structures), a bachelor's degree in theology with a focus on Islamic philosophy and theology from the University of Tehran, a master's degree from Tarbiat Modares University, and a PhD in Western philosophy from Allameh Tabataba'i University. Some of his notable works include *Russell and the Problem of Knowledge* and *An Introduction to Analytical Philosophy*. He is a university professor and a member of the faculty at K.N. Toosi University of Technology as well as the Great Islamic Encyclopedia (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 340).

Ghorban-Hosseini-Saveji, Abolqasem (1916–1998), son of Molla Abdolhossein, was born in the village of Siljerd (Saveh). He received his early education under his father's guidance and, after military service, began working in the agricultural sector in Varamin before transferring to the Saveh Agricultural Office in 1956. Alongside his job, he continued his studies and obtained a high school diploma. Possessing a poetic nature, he composed religious poetry while also engaging in eulogies and passion plays. Writing under the pen name "Hosseini," he focused primarily on religious poetry (Fakhrian, 2017: 764).

Ghorbani, Alireza (born 1972), originally from the beautiful village of Jasb (Delijan), studied Quran recitation from an early age under various masters. Even during his university years, he achieved second place in the national student Quran recitation competition. In 1984, he began serious training in Persian classical vocal music, refining his understanding of musical aesthetics, poetry, and vocal techniques. Holding a bachelor's degree in biology from Shahid Beheshti University, he studied under renowned musicians such as Khosrow Soltani, Behrouz Abedini, Mehdi Fallah, Hossein Omoumi, Ahmad Ebrahimi, and Nouraddin Razavi-Sarvestani. Alireza Ghorbani started his professional career as a traditional Persian vocalist in the mid-1990s and, since 1999, has been the lead singer of the National Orchestra of Iran under Farhad Fakhreddini. His notable albums include *Resvaye Zaman*, *Harigh-e Khazan*, *Eshtiaq*, *Forough*, and *Ba Man Bekhan* (Delijan News Agency).

Ghorashi-Saveji, Hossein (17th century), father of Mohammad (Nezam al-Din) and grandfather of Mohammad Mohsen and ancestor of Molla Saleh, was a religious scholar and a close companion of Sheikh Baha'i (Fakhrian, 2017: 326).

Ghorashi-Saveji, Mohammad (17th century), son of Hossein, known as Nezam al-Din Saveji, was the father of Mohammad Mohsen and the grandfather of Molla Saleh. A distinguished scholar and jurist, he studied under Sheikh Baha'i at his father's recommendation and accompanied him on his travels. An expert in jurisprudence, hadith, theology, and mathematics, he held a prominent position at the court of Shah Abbas. At the Shah's request, he completed *Jame' Abbasi*, a book Sheikh Baha'i had begun but left unfinished after writing only five chapters, adding 15 more chapters. Among his other works, which exceed ten titles, are *Tohfat al-Abbasi*, *Al-Sahih al-Abbasi*, *Ketab al-Jang (Tohfat al-Salehin)*, and *The Book of Medicines* (Fakhrian, 2017: 1013).

Qorashi-Savaji, Mohammad Saleh (1861 CE), son of Mohammad Mohsen (Nezam al-Din Qorashi), was a jurist, hadith scholar, and one of the Shia scholars during the reign of Shah Sultan Hossein Safavi. He was a disciple of Sheikh Baha'i. This religious scholar was proficient in both Arabic and Persian and authored works including *Al-Hadidah al-Husayniyah*, *Al-Durrah al-Alawiyyah*, and *Maqma'ah Husayniyah* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 579).

Qarah-Daghi, Akbar (1944 CE), a graduate in Persian language and literature from Arak University, has half a century of experience teaching Persian literature at various academic levels. Some of his literary works include *Hol-e Hadeseh, Na Hol-e Faje'eh* (a collection of stories), *Hokm-e Hakim-e Tus*, *Yad-e She'rhaye Shirin-e Dabestan*, *Yad-e Dastanhaye Delangiz-e Dabestan*, *Salam-Pakhteh*, and *Shalgham-Pakhteh* (both collections of stories).

Qarah-Sartip, Mohammad Hassan (d. 1819 CE), son of Mansour Khan and a descendant of Haj Taher Shahveh'i (Arak), was a military commander and leader of the Farahan regiment. He participated in the Salar uprising, the Khorasan conflict, battles against the Turkmens in Marv, and notably the Herat war. He left a distinguished reputation in all these battles, ultimately sacrificing his life for his homeland and achieving martyrdom (Mohtat, 1993: 137).

Qarah-Sartip-Farahani, Mansour (d. 1824 CE), son of Taher Shahveh'i (Arak), served as the commander of the royal guard under Abbas Mirza. He participated in battles in Khorasan, Bakhtiari, Azerbaijan, and Khorramshahr, and was a military commander leading the Farahan brigade (Sediq, 1993: 176).

Gharib-Garkani, Abdolazim (1878–1965 CE), son of Mirza Ali Sarreshtedar Garkani (Ashtian), moved with his family to Tehran in 1893, where he studied French at Dar ul-Fonun. Under the tutelage of scholars such as Mirza Taher Tonekaboni, he learned grammar, literature, jurisprudence, and principles of Islamic law. In 1899, he

began teaching at a seminary. He also served as a private tutor to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi for five years. Among his many honors, he received the Second-Class Homayouni Medal on the fiftieth anniversary of his teaching career in 1947, the Gold Scientific Medal from the Ministry of Education in 1949, the First-Class Scientific Medal, and the Order of the Lion and Sun. Known as the "Father of Persian Grammar," his works include *Four Courses of Persian Grammar*, the six-volume *Faraid al-Adab wa Bada'i al-Adab*, *Sokhanan-e Shiva* for the Preaching and Rhetoric Institute, *Ganj-e Honar* for high school instruction, the six-volume *Tarikh-e Sho'ara*, *Panj Ustad*, as well as his critical editions of *Bustan*, *Kalileh va Demneh Bahrameshahi*, and *Tarikh-e Baramkeh* (Sediq, 1993: 193).

Gharib-Garkani, Abdolkarim (1912–2002 CE), son of Mirza Mostafa Khan, obtained his diploma from Tehran's seminary school, earned a bachelor's degree from Daneshsara-ye Ali in 1938, and completed his doctorate at the University of Tehran in 1953 under the supervision of Professor Raymond Forouan. He began his teaching career as a high school teacher in Ahvaz in 1938 and later continued in Tehran, eventually becoming a professor at the University of Tehran. In 1969, after 40 years of teaching, authoring, and translating more than 40 books and 300 scientific articles, he retired with the rank of full professor. His professional affiliations included membership in the French Mineralogy and Crystallography Society, serving as a representative of the Atomic Energy Organization in the Iranian Caving Committee, and membership in the Armed Forces' Commission on Names, Terminology, and Geographical Research. His notable written works include *Crystallography-Mineralogy* (*Minerals of Hormuz Island*), *Principles of Mineral Science*, *Geological Terminology Dictionary*, and *Glossary of Geology and Petrology*. As the founder of Arak University and the "Father of Geology in Iran," he also left his legacy in the establishment of the geology departments at Islamic Azad University in Ashtian, Kharazmi University, and Kashan University, as well as Iranian caving and speleology studies. He is buried at Islamic Azad University of Ashtian (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1297).

Gharib-Garkani, Fakhr al-Zaman (1925–1999 CE), daughter of Zia al-Din, pursued her education and became a teacher, serving in this profession for 30 years. In 1997, she founded the Fakhr Gharib Cultural and Charitable Institute. Her philanthropic contributions included renovating schools in Garkan, laying the foundation for the construction of a stadium in Garkan, and supporting charitable organizations (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 318).

Gharib-Garkani, Mohammad (1845–1926 CE), son of Mirza Mostafa, after completing traditional education, obtained a diploma from modern schools and

earned a bachelor's degree in literature. His works include *Barg-haye Zarrin* (*Golden Leaves*), a collection of outstanding social, literary, and educational writings by poets and writers, as well as the translation of *Moghadamat-e Safi* (*Safi's Introductions*) (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 331).

Gharib-Garkani, Mohammad (1909–1974 CE), son of Mirza Ali Asghar, completed his primary education at Sirus School and secondary education at Dar al-Moallemin Markazi. In 1937, he defended his thesis titled *Breathing Pauses in Infants* and graduated with honors in medicine from the University of Paris. In 1970, he founded the Pediatric Medical Center. A distinguished professor at the University of Tehran, founder of the Pediatrics Chair in the Faculty of Medicine, and known as the "Father of Pediatrics in Iran," he was also an instructor at the Iranian Pediatricians Association. His notable publications include *Issues and Challenges in Pediatric Medicine* and *I Accuse* (Sediq, 1993: 196).

Gharib-Garkani, Mohammad-Hossein (1845–1926 CE), known by the titles *Shams al-Ulama* and *Janab* and with the pen name "Rabani," received his early education in Garkan (Ashtian) and later pursued advanced studies in Qom in jurisprudence and principles of Islamic law. He furthered his studies in Najaf and Samarra under the guidance of scholars such as Mohammad-Hasan Shirazi, Mirza Hossein, and Mirza Khalil, and in Tehran, he benefited from the teachings of Mirza Mohammad-Hasan Ashtiani and Kalantari Tehrani, the author of *Shafa al-Sodor*. He spent ten years teaching in India, educating the children of Aqa Khan Mahallati, before assuming the leadership of the theological school in Tehran. Additionally, he established a school for impoverished children. Among his written works are *Ebdāʿ al-Badāyeʿ*, *Amāli*, *Resāla Osul*, *Resāla Tayammum*, *Havāshi Rozah*, *Latāʾef al-Hekam* (3 volumes), a divan of poetry, and many other works (Mohtat, 1993: 84).

Gharib-Garkani, Morteza (1952 CE), son of Mohammad and grandson of Mirza Mofakhkham al-Molk, obtained a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Tehran in 1974, followed by a master's degree from Syracuse University and a doctorate in aeronautics from Caltech in 1983. He became a researcher at the California Institute of Technology and a faculty member in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. As the deputy for research in Hans Liepmann's Aerospace and Biomedical Engineering division at Caltech, he specializes in cardiovascular fluid dynamics. He is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Engineering, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Inventors, the American Association for the Advancement

of Science, the American Physical Society, the Society for Testing Materials, the International Academy of Engineering, and the Academy of Medical Engineering (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 329).

Gharib-Garkani, Mostafa (1933 CE), son of Gholamali Khan Ghahari from the village of Garkan (Ashtian), began his journalism career at *Kayhan* and served for decades as the chief editor of international news at Pars News Agency and as the first editor of foreign news for Iran's national television. His works include *Birth of Imperialism* (3 volumes), the translation of *Global Domination*, *Usurers: The Story of Banking in a Perilous World*, *From Management to Leadership*, and numerous other books (Hazrati, 2003: 340).

Gharib-Garkani, Mehdi (1943 CE), son of Hossein, known as "Mazda," pursued higher education in Persian language and literature, obtaining a master's degree. He worked at the *Shahnameh Research Foundation* and published numerous articles in *Yaghma*, *Sokhan*, *Adineh*, *Chista*, *Hirmand*, and *Rahnamay-e Ketab*. His notable works include editing three volumes of *Professor Minavi's Notes*, *The Story of Bijan and Manijeh*, and *Shahnameh* based on the manuscripts housed at the British Museum (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 342).

Gharib-Garkani-Ashtiani, Badralzaman (1929–2020 CE), daughter of Zia al-Din and granddaughter of *Shams al-Ulama* Ashtiani, earned a bachelor's degree in Persian language and literature from the University of Tehran, ranking first in her class, and later pursued doctoral studies. She continued her education at the University of Pennsylvania, specializing in ancient Iranian languages, phonetics, Indo-European studies, and Old Persian. In 1961, she joined the University of California, Berkeley, becoming the first Iranian woman to decipher cuneiform script. She was a permanent member of the Academy of Persian Language and Literature, head of the dialectology group, and director of the Iranian languages department. Named a "Distinguished Figure" in 2002, she wrote poetry under the pen name "Badri." Her works include *The Sogdian Nightingale*, *Rostam in Sogdian Narratives*, *The Rain Talisman in Sogdian*, *Discovery of a Pahlavi Inscription in China*, *The Silent Languages*, and several other books (Mohtat, 1993: 136).

Gharib-Garkani-Ashtiani, Taqi (b. 1911 CE), son of Mohammad-Ali Sarrashtehdar from Ashtian, was a military scribe in the Kashan regiment in 1911. He was a poet known by the pen name "Taqi." His son, Gholamhossein Gharib-Garkani, is a contemporary writer and musician (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 312).

Gharib-Garkani-Ashtiani, Hossein (1939 CE), son of Mohammad, completed his secondary education and, in 1958, traveled to the United States for further studies. He earned a doctorate in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1966 and specialized in endocrinology at Mayo Clinic. He has published over 200 scientific articles in his field and served as the president of the American Endocrinology Association (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 313).

Gharib-Garkani-Ashtiani, Zia al-Din (1891–1987 CE), son of Mohammad-Hossein Rabani-Garkani (*Shams al-Ulama*), was a translator of the 20th century. He completed his secondary education at the School of Political Science and graduated from the Faculty of Law. His career included serving as a counselor at the Iranian embassy in Paris, deputy head of the legal department at the Ministry of Finance, counselor at the Iranian embassy in Cairo, and head of the first and fifth political departments in Tehran. His translated works include *The Runaway Slave*, *The History of the Greatest Kings of the Achaemenid Empire: Cyrus the Great*, and others (Zolfaghari, 2002: 178).

Gharib-Garkani-Ashtiani, Abdoljavad (1889 CE), son of Mohammad-Hossein Rabani-Garkani (*Shams al-Ulama*), was born in Hamedan. He completed his secondary education at the seminary and *Dar al-Fonun*. After graduating from the School of Political Science, he became a translator of French at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a teacher at the German school, deputy of the translation department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commissioner of Khuzestan, chief of staff of the western army, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' office, financial inspector, and military prosecutor. His notable works include *Sunrise in Andalusia* and *Sunset in Andalusia* (Zolfaghari, 2002: 192).

Gharibgorkani-Ashtiani, Gholamhossein (1923-2003), son of Mirza Taghi-Khan Sarreshtehdar, entered the Music Conservatory in 1939. In 1956, he traveled to Italy, Germany, and France for studies and research on wind instruments, and in 1959, he was elected president of the Free Music Conservatory. From 1978 to 2002, he taught music, clarinet, and saxophone at the Iran Conservatory and also at the Radio and Television Arts and Literature School. His works include "Sarbān's Story," publishing five issues of the magazine "Khoros-e Jangī," publishing the poetry and prose collection "Shekast-o-Hamaseh," publishing the short story collection "Khoon-Mahr," and establishing the literary and artistic society "Khoros-e Jangī."

Gharibgorkani-Ashtiani, Farhad (1947), son of Abdulkarim, after completing high school and teacher training at the Higher Teacher Education College, studied geology in 1971. After earning his bachelor's degree, he started teaching. In 1989, he received his master's degree and joined the faculty of the Azad University. His

written works include "Cave Studies," "Speleology and Cave Exploration," "Lomolit," "Salts in Russia," "Diamonds," and "Biostratigraphy of the Mirab Mountains in Eastern Gorkan" (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 318).

Gharibgorkani-Ashtiani, Fazlollah (1916-1981), son of Mirza Mohammad-Taqi Mojtahed, from the Gharib-Ashtiani family, was born in Tehran. After receiving his diploma in 1935, he studied French language and literature at the Higher Teachers College and, after earning his bachelor's degree, worked for the Ministry of Finance. He was a board member of the Iran Fisheries Company and served as Director-General at the Ministry of Finance. He was proficient in French, English, German, and Arabic. This Gorkan poet used the pen names "Bahri," "Shomideh," and "Saleh" in his poetry, and his collected poems were published in 1944 under the name "Moj." Other works include "Resaleh Majidiyah," "Accusation of Poetry," and "Tabut" (Mohtat, 1993: 142).

Gharibgorkani-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Ali (Century...), son of Mirza Abdolazim, translated "Sharh Zendegani A'immah At-har" into verse in the style of Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, consisting of about 20,000 verses. He also has a divan in his own handwriting (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 336).

Gharibgorkani-Ashtiani, Yahya (living 1951), son of Abdolazim, continued his studies in Persian language and literature. In 1951, under the supervision of Badial-Zaman Forouzanfar, he defended his thesis. He taught at Tehran University for some time and then moved to France. Some of his works include "Ashkhay-e Ira," the historical novel "Yaqoub Lays," the historical novel "Khoon-e Siyavash," and the edited book "Salm-e Samawat" by Kazerooni (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 343).

Ghorishi, Seyyedeh Shahpar (1942), daughter of Seyyed Hashem and Lady Roqieh, was born in Arak. She completed her primary and secondary education at Razi and Irandokht schools and became the first woman from Arak to enter the Faculty of Dentistry at Tehran University. After finishing her studies in 1966, she returned to Arak and worked at Pahlavi Hospital (now Vali-Asr Hospital). Later, she moved to Tehran (Zabihi, 2006: 388).

Ghorishi, Seyyed Yahya (1908-1992), a well-known figure among the people of Arak, particularly for those whose ailments were treated by his pharmacy or by his son during eight decades of his apothecary's practice. This pharmacy was established in 1941 by Seyyed Yahya Ghorishi at the beginning of Malek Street. Seyyedi Yahya treated patients based on experience and studying traditional medicine books, practicing

as a physician for 51 years, and eventually passing away at the age of 84. After his death, his only son, Seyyed Mohammad (1927-2020), who had worked alongside his father for many years, continued his profession for 49 more years. After his passing, his children, Seyyed Ahmad and Seyyed Mehdi, kept the pharmacy alive per his will, and people still refer to it as "Seyyedi Pharmacy," calling it after their father.

Qazalbash, Mohammad-Reza (1950), son of Nabi and Lady Aliyeh, completed his primary education at Amir Kabir School in Arak and graduated from Mohammad-Reza Shah High School (in the Arg Square area). He then earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the Advanced School of Economic and Social Sciences in Qazvin and entered the workforce. In 1968, he founded the Amir Kabir Arvand Machine and Crane Services Company. The company, employing more than 200 staff members, has completed many heavy projects across the country, including power plants, oil and gas refineries, petrochemical companies, cement factories, and offshore structures. The company also has cranes with capacities ranging from 10 to 1,000 tons, along with specialized equipment. In the last five years, according to the respected journal "International Cranes and Specialized Transport," the company has been the only Iranian crane company among the top 100 global companies. This prominent entrepreneur and philanthropist also established the largest art school in the country, Amir Kabir Vocational School, on an area of 28,000 square meters with a built-up area of 5,000 square meters in Arak, and initiated the crane operator training course in 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. He also established two halls for physically and mentally disabled children in Arak.

Qazalbash, Morteza (1964), son of Nabi and Lady Aliyeh, born in Arak, his father had been active in the crane industry and related services since the 1960s, and naturally, his children followed in his footsteps. Morteza is one of the founders of the Heavy Lift industry in the country and became the CEO of the "Imen Kar" group in 1991. Currently, he is the CEO of the Rozafzoon Company, where more than 350 people are employed. He is also known as a philanthropist in the central province, having established the "Hajiabad Rehabilitation Center for the Disabled" in Arak and constructed an educational complex with an area of 1,800 square meters named "Rozafzoon High School."

Qazvini-Bastami, Mahmoud (d. 1953), a renowned merchant in Arak, who was also highly skilled in bone setting. He would treat patients at any time of the day or night, offering his services with great kindness and free of charge. He passed

this noble character and valuable skill to his son Ali-Mohammad (1922-2001), who continued his work. Ali-Mohammad's wife, Lady Marzieh, also learned bone-setting from him and treated patients. Currently, their grandson, Hossein Bastami, has followed the same profession.

Qasimi, Gholamhossein (1921), son of Mohammad-Hossein, was a contemporary poet from Khomain and an elegiac poet of the Imams. He was also an active member of the Abul-Fadl Association in Khomain. His poetry collection, "Nish-ha and Nush-ha," was published in 1985 (Sami'i, 2003: 813).

Qasimi, Mohammad-Ali (1921-1998), son of Akbar, was born in Khomain. He completed his elementary and secondary education in this town. He then pursued a primary teachers' course in Isfahan and later completed his Bachelor's degree in History, Geography, and Educational Sciences in Tehran. He initially worked as a teacher in Tehran's high schools and later served as an inspector and advisor to the Ministry of Education. Many of his poems were published in magazines of the time, such as Omid-e-Iran, Farghadan, and Zaman (Sami'i, 2003: 808).

Qasimi, Mostafa (1938), son of Ali-Akbar, was born into a well-educated and esteemed family in Khomain. He completed his elementary and part of his secondary education in Khomain and then continued his studies in French language and literature and Social Sciences at Tehran University. He later taught at Tehran high schools. Due to his political stances, he was expelled from the Ministry of Education and subsequently worked in various companies, including the Alborz Coal Company (Shahrud), Physical Education, Air Force, National Gas Company, Iran-Switch, Haft-Tappeh Sugar Cane, and eventually at the National Steel Company before retiring. Several historical photos by this prominent photographer were published in the book "Kamerah-Nama," written by Dr. Farhadi. He also published poetry collections of Khomain poets, such as E'temad-eh-Perishan, Asadollah Saberi, and Gholamhossein Qasimi, and himself was a writer and poet, with some of his poems included in the book "Rajal" (Sami'i, 2003: 817).

Qotb, Hossein (1917-1979), son of Mirza Hassan Qotb-Iraqi (Arak), was a calligrapher and painter from Arak, and samples of his works can be found at the Aqanur-al-Din Shrine. He was also known for his taste and melodious voice (Sadeqi, 1993: 196).

Ghalenoei, Gholamreza (living 1941), was one of the renowned champions in Arak. Every wrestler who entered the city would wrestle with him. Around 1941,

he moved to Tehran, where he was respected by traditional athletes and champions as well (Mohtat, 1993: 303).

Gholichkhani, Parviz (1945), born into a family from the village of Joshan Kharqan (Zarrindeh) in Tehran, developed an interest in volleyball and later football during his studies. While in the 7th grade at Adib High School, he led the school's football team to become the champion of Tehran and the country. He later moved to Hakim High School and led the team to three consecutive championships. He is regarded as one of the best football players in the history of Iran. He has played for the clubs Taj and Pas and was also a player and head coach for Persepolis FC. He is the only player in history to have won the Asian Cup three times with the Iranian national team, holding the record for the most Asian Cup titles in the continent. With 66 national matches and 14 goals to his name, he was second in terms of national matches played before the Revolution, after Ali Parvin. He currently resides in France and managed the political-left-oriented magazine "Arash" from 1990 to 2013.

Qomi-Sawji, Mohammad-Adel (1937), son of Alami, a religious scholar and author of the book "Rasala Fi Makan al-Musalla" in response to the treatise of Mirza Ibrahim, which he completed in 1771 (Fakharyan, 2017: 851).

Qanbari, Shamsollah (1971), son of Mohammad and Lady Zahra, completed his elementary education at Shahid Rajai School in Kordijan and his secondary education at Mazraeh-No School. He graduated from Shahid Zinli High School in Ashteyan and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Computer Mathematics from Amir Kabir University in Tabriz. He then completed his Master's degree in Computer Mathematics and Operations Research from Mazandaran University in 2001 and later obtained a Ph.D. in Distributed Computing Systems from Putra University in Malaysia. He is now a faculty member at the Islamic Azad University in the Central Province and a visiting professor at Shymkent University in Kazakhstan. He is also the founder of the Distributed Computing Systems and specialized group, organizing biannual conferences and specialized journals (DCHPC2018, DCHPC2022, DCHPC2024). This poet and writer has published over 45 technical articles in international journals and conferences, authored and translated several books in computer systems, and published two collections of poems, "Asheghaneh Tar Begoyam" and "Ta Eshq Ta Khorshid." He was awarded first place in the International Razavi Festival (2015), among Iranians living in 85 countries worldwide (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 437).

Qanavati, Azam (1975 AD), daughter of Abolqasem and Banoo Maryam, was born in Tehran to a family from Gharqabad, a district of Saveh. She holds a master's degree in English translation, and is a writer, poet, calligrapher, painter, a member of the Pen House, and a collaborator with some local and foreign publications as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) in Qazvin. Some of her notable works include *Goli in the Swamp*, *Leaves and Wind*, *The Hidden Wolf*, and *I am Fine, But Don't Believe It*.

Qavam-Ashteyani, Ahmad (1873-1955 AD), son of Mirza Ebrahim-Khan (Mo'tamed-ol-Saltaneh) and Banoo Tavoos-Khanom, completed his early education at the Marvi School and later under private tutors. In his youth, he worked as a servant for Nasser al-Din Shah, then became the secretary to his uncle, Mirza Ali-Khan (Amin-ol-Dowleh). In 1907, he was appointed as the secretary to the Prime Minister, and due to his beautiful handwriting and eloquence, he was also appointed as the secretary to Mozafar al-Din Shah. He became known as Qavam-ol-Saltaneh during the early Constitutional Revolution and wrote the Constitution decree in his own handwriting. He became the intermediary between Mozafar al-Din Shah and the constitutionalists. After the death of Mozafar al-Din Shah, Qavam distanced himself from politics and went to Europe to study law. After the victory of the constitutionalists in Tehran, he returned to Iran and, in 1909, was appointed as the deputy minister of the Ministry of the Interior in the first cabinet of Sepahdar. Throughout his 40-year career, he was appointed 24 times as a minister and served five times as the Prime Minister. His last term, however, lasted only four days due to the events of 1952. Qavam was a scholar, poet, and philanthropist, with mastery over most sciences of his time and a gift for poetry. One of his notable achievements was the expulsion of Soviet forces in 1946, which ended the last territorial threat to Iran, making him one of the distinguished historical figures of this period (Hazrati, 2003, p. 95).

Qavam-ol-Din, Jafar-Abdollah (10th Century AD), son of Ebrahim, known as Qazi, was born in Kamarah (Khomein), lived in Isfahan, and was buried in Najaf. He studied under Mohammad-Taqi Majlesi, Aqa-Hossein Khonsari, and Mohaghegh Sabzevari. He spent his entire life as a judge in Isfahan, which is why he became famous as Jafar Qazi. Some of his works include *Osul al-Din*, *Hashieh on Sharh al-Lam'ah*, *Hashieh on Sharh al-Kafayah* by Mohaghegh Sabzevari, and *Zakhayr al-Aqbi* on prayer supplements, commissioned by Shah Abbas I (Sami'i, 2003, p. 792).

Qavamzadeh, Ehsanollah (1943 AD), researcher and professor at Tarbesh University, edited the *Divan of Helali Joghatai* and donated over 200 rare old manuscripts and books to the Astan Quds Razavi library in 2014. Some of these include the *Risalah Kawakib* (Safavid period), *Farhang Abrar* (Safavid period), and *Farhang Mirza Ebrahim* (10th Century).

Qavamzadeh, Ardeshir (1940 AD), born in Tehran to a family from Tarbesh, spent his first year of school in Tarbesh but claimed he did not learn much and had no interest in studies until third grade. He returned to Tehran to continue his education at Razi School but was prevented by his father from attending school and instead studied at home with his sister. He eventually excelled and became the top student in the fifth grade. Interested in agriculture and law, he went to Austria after receiving his diploma in 1961 from Darolfonoon High School and graduated from the Vienna Medical School. He specialized in blood studies there and was the first to study oncology at the 800-bed Ara Hospital (located between Zurich and Basel). Upon returning to Iran, he worked at Shariati Hospital and later became its director. He pursued further studies in hematology and transplantation in Switzerland (1991), and later served as a faculty member and professor in the Internal Medicine and Hematology-Oncology Department at Shariati Hospital. Dr. Qavamzadeh was the first person to perform bone marrow transplants in Iran and was named an outstanding professor at Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2010. In 2011, he was recognized as the top researcher in the world in cancer and blood diseases. He was also honored with the second edition of the Allameh Tabatabai Award by the National Elite Foundation in 2012 and received first place in clinical and health sciences at the Razi Festival (the founder of bone marrow transplants in Iran). He has written several books, including *Communication with Cancer Patients in Iran*.

Qavamzadeh, Mohammad (1898-1969 AD), son of Mirza Hassan-Khan Mostofi-Parsa (Qavam-ol-Mulk), received his early education at a religious school and from his father. He worked in the Ministry of Public Welfare and served as the governor of Mamasani (Shiraz). Later, during the reign of Ali Mansour (Mansour-ol-Molk), he was appointed as the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Roads and Streets and was responsible for overseeing the royal properties. After retiring from government service, he returned to the village of Tararan (Tarbesh) and focused on agriculture and repairing qanats, and established the Qavamabad and Arji farms (Heydari, 2020, p. 139).

Qurchi-Bashi, Romlodengiz-Beg (1977 AD), one of the rulers of the Kamarah region (Khomein) during the reign of Shah Abbas I, was sent to Spain and Italy

along with Antonio de Goa by the king. He was executed by Shah Abbas and had his property confiscated due to the mistakes he made during his travels (Sami'i, 2003, p. 547).

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Katoziani, Gholamhosein (Born 1959), son of Enayatollah and Mahin, completed his primary education at Dehim Elementary School and his secondary education at Mohammad Ali Foroughi High School in Tehran. He pursued a degree in mechanical engineering at Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. His professional background includes serving as the Production Manager and CEO of the Machine & Assembly Group of Arak Machinery Manufacturing, a board member and Deputy Director of Manufacturing at Arak Machinery Manufacturing, Deputy CEO of AzarAb Industries in Arak, and CEO and board member of FrapetroSazan Energy Company. He has extensive experience in managing oil, gas, and petrochemical projects, steel production equipment manufacturing projects, and power plant projects with over 2,000 personnel.

Kariyabi, Ebrahim (1902–1979), son of Haj Ghorban, completed his primary education in a traditional school in Tafresh before moving to Tehran, where he entered the construction industry. To gain further experience in this field, he traveled to various cities and other countries, eventually becoming a renowned architect. His deep affection for his hometown led to significant developments in Tafresh. In collaboration with a group of like-minded individuals, he founded the first private electricity company in Tafresh, bringing electricity to the people by wiring the streets. His philanthropic initiatives included constructing a 50-bed hospital, public bathhouses, new streets and squares, Bagh-Melli Square, and modern-style buildings. These contributions transformed Tafresh into an urban area, leading to its designation as a county in 1958 and earning it a seat in the National Consultative Assembly. Haj Ebrahim Kariyabi became widely known as the "Father of Tafresh's Development" (Heydari, 2020: 148).

Kashani, Abolqasem (Born 1906), a prominent merchant, constitutionalist supporter, and member of the "Brothers Committee" in Arak, contributed significantly to the city. The early buildings on Abbasabad Street stand as a testament to his legacy as a philanthropist and political activist (Sediq, 1993: 198).

Kashani, Mohammadreza (1853–1926), a well-known merchant of Arak and a member of the first Provincial Council of Arak during the Constitutional Revolution, played a crucial role in the city's development. He built a

caravanserai in Arak and assisted Abdolhossein Farmanfarma in defending the nation and fighting the Ottoman Empire, marking his contributions as both a philanthropist and a political activist (Sediq, 1993: 61).

Kazemi, Seyed Baqer (1891–1976), son of Seyed Mahmoud (Mo'tasem al-Dowleh) and grandson of Mirza Seyed Kazem Hosseini-Tafreshi (Minister of Livestock), received his primary education at Sa'adat School and learned calligraphy from Master Emad al-Kottab. After graduating from the School of Political Science, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a translator and later moved to the Ottoman Affairs Department, where his dedication and talent led to his rise through the ranks. He also studied at the School of Political Science at the American University. Fluent in French, Turkish, Russian, and English, he taught at the School of Political Science and was awarded second- and third-class honors by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Due to his authorship of the book *Sarhadi* (*The Green Book*), he was given the title "Mo'azzeb al-Dowleh." Following the coup of August 19, 1953, he resigned from his position as Iran's ambassador in Paris. Upon returning to Iran, he was arrested and later exiled. Some of his most significant governmental positions included serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister in Mohammad Mosaddegh's cabinet, Minister of Roads and Transportation, Minister of Interior, Minister of Culture, Minister of Finance, Iran's ambassador to the United States, France, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Scandinavian countries, as well as the Governor of Azerbaijan (Heydari, 2020: 145).

Kazemi, Seyed Javad (1920–2012), son of Seyed Mahmoud Khan (Mo'tasem al-Dowleh) and Afsar al-Molouk Saloor, and grandson of Mirza Seyed Kazem Mostofi Tafreshi (Minister of Livestock under Naser al-Din Shah), completed his primary education at the Iran-Germany Industrial School before traveling to the United States. There, he studied petroleum engineering at the University of Tulsa (Oklahoma) and mechanical engineering at John Brown University (Arkansas). Upon returning to Iran, he took on significant roles in the National Iranian Oil Company in the southern region and in Tehran, with his final position before retirement being the Head of Maintenance and Technical Inspection. After retirement, Engineer Kazemi became the custodian of the Kazemiyeh Endowments. He successfully restored the ancestral home of the Kazemi family (Ministers of Livestock) in the Oudlajan neighborhood of Tehran, which had fallen into ruin, and converted it into an ethnographic museum. Additionally, he revitalized the Kazemiyeh Mosque and Seminary, part of the Kazemi family's endowments that were on the brink of destruction, thereby preserving a part of old Tehran's history.

These efforts led to the registration of these sites as national heritage landmarks (Heydari, 2020: 141).

Kazemi, Seyed Davoud (1923–2017), son of Seyed Mahmoud (Mo'tasem al-Dowleh) and grandson of Mirza Seyed Kazem Hosseini-Tafreshi (Minister of Livestock), completed his primary education at Ain al-Dowleh and Sirus schools and his secondary education at the American College. He graduated in medicine from the University of Tehran and pursued his specialization in general surgery at the University of Colorado and Philadelphia. He later obtained a sub-specialty in cardiovascular and thoracic surgery from Hartman College in the United States. In 1957, Dr. Kazemi performed the first mitral valve surgery in Iran and was the first to identify the "heart plaster cast syndrome," which was registered worldwide. His executive roles included Vice President of the University of Tehran, Deputy Minister of Science, Dean of the University of Tehran's Faculty of Medicine, President of the University of Tehran, and President of Jundi Shapur University in Ahvaz. His clinic was located at the Sepehr Crossroad in Tehran, where he treated many fellow Tafresh residents free of charge. One of his literary works is the seven-volume compilation of the *Memoirs of His Brother Seyed Baqer Kazemi (Mo'azzeb al-Dowleh),* the then-Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also donated several hectares of land and a qanat to Tafresh University as a lasting charitable contribution (Heydari, 2020: 143).

Kazemi, Seyed Ezeddin (1919–2005), son of Seyed Baqer (Mo'azzeb al-Dowleh) and grandson of Mirza Seyed Mahmoud Khan (Mo'tasem al-Dowleh), was a Tafresh native. He completed his primary education at Dar al-Fonoun and later earned a doctorate in international law. An esteemed expert in his field and a senior official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he held various key positions, including Director-General and Head of the Ministry's Legal Office. As a skilled lawyer and diplomat, he also served as the Director-General of Legal Affairs and a member of Iran's delegation in negotiations concerning the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, often presiding over sessions. After the 1979 Revolution, he was appointed Iran's ambassador to Austria under Prime Minister Bazargan's administration. Upon retirement, he pursued legal practice and became a senior attorney at the Central Bar Association, where numerous political figures sought his counsel (Heydari, 2020: 146).

Kazemi, Seyedeh Zivar (1895–1982), daughter of Seyed Mahmoud (Mo'tasem al-Dowleh) and granddaughter of Mirza Seyed Kazem Hosseini-Tafreshi (Minister of Livestock), was a philanthropist with

a deep passion for education, knowledge, and Iranian traditions. Motivated by these values, she donated her inherited ancestral home—originally belonging to her grandfather Mirza Seyed Kazem (founder of Takieh Zaghram)—along with several hectares of land for the establishment of a school and university. As a result, in 1960, the Zivar Kazemi School was founded, followed by Tafresh University in 1987. Fluent in English and French, she was also known for her elegant handwriting (Heydari, 2020: 140).

Kazemi, Alireza (Born 1969), a mechanical engineer from Delijan, has also excelled in music. As a skilled kamancheh player, he won first place at the provincial festival in 2001 with the Nobang ensemble.

Kazemi, Mahmoud (1931–1978), son of Haj Hossein and grandson of Haj Hassan Harouni, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak before studying medicine in Germany, where he specialized in pediatrics. Upon returning to his hometown, he became a highly respected physician, dedicating his short life to serving patients. Dr. Kazemi never charged destitute patients for consultations, and most of his clinic's income was used to cover the cost of prescriptions for the needy. Alongside Ali Tavakoli and other affluent residents, he provided coal and warm clothing for underprivileged families during winter (Mohtat, 1993: 140).

Kazemi-Ashtiani, Saeed (1961–2005), son of Mostafa and grandson of Mirza Nasrollah, was admitted to the physiotherapy program at the University of Medical Sciences in 1979, earning a master's degree in 1990. In 1991, he became the head of the Academic Jihad Organization, where he founded the Royan Research Institute. Simultaneously, he pursued a doctorate in anatomical sciences with a focus on embryology at Tarbiat Modares University, obtaining his PhD in 1997. Dr. Kazemi-Ashtiani conducted groundbreaking research in reproductive medicine, stem cell technology, and cloning at the Royan Research Institute. His contributions include publishing numerous articles in national and international scientific journals, leading several national research projects, teaching at universities, writing books, establishing research groups, and serving as the editor-in-chief of the scientific journal *Yakhteh (Cell)*. He passed away at a young age while at the peak of his scientific achievements (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 415).

Kazemi-Karahrudi, Molla Mahmoud (1871 – ?) Kazemi-Karahrudi completed his preliminary religious studies in Karahrud (Arak) before moving to Tehran, where he continued his education at the Marvi School under the tutelage of Sadr al-Olama and others. After some time, he returned to Karahrud and benefited from the teachings of prominent scholars such as Akhund Molla Mohammad

Baqer (Kabir), Molla Abdolhamid, and Molla Mohammad Hossein. Some of his works include treatises on the miraculous aspects of the Quran, the ascension of the Prophet, the splitting of the moon, and the return of the sun (*radd al-shams*). He also authored treatises on *sahw al-nabi* (the Prophet's inadvertence), the compilation of the Quran, and Imam Ali's interpretations of different types of Quranic verses.

Kazemi-Mighani, Maryam (Born 1986) Maryam Kazemi-Mighani, daughter of Reza and Banu Afsar, studied in Arak until the age of 18. She also composed poetry and was among the winners of the 2005 Student Poetry Festival. While pursuing her studies at Allameh Tabatabai University, she gained teaching experience in Tehran's schools, including gifted and exemplary public institutions. She later obtained a master's degree from the same university and, alongside her teaching career, began writing educational books. With more than 25 educational titles to her name, she also established a publishing house to improve the quality of her own and others' publications.

Kazemi-Mighani, Masoumeh (Born 1981) Masoumeh Kazemi-Mighani, daughter of Reza and Banu Afsar, hails from the village of Mighan (Arak). Since high school, she has been involved in writing reflective pieces, literary texts, and short stories. She has received a provincial award in table tennis and an artistic award in illumination (*tazhib*). She studied cultural management in high school and university and is currently an assistant principal at an elementary school. Among her works are the sixth-grade Persian textbook and the short story *Room 222*. She also enjoys reciting literary texts as a hobby.

Kafi, Yousef (1881–1961) Known as Vosuq, Yousef Kafi was the son of Mirza Ali Akbar Tarkhorani (Tafresh). After receiving a traditional education in Tafresh, he moved to Tehran for further studies and employment, where he joined the Ministry of Finance. Due to his competence and integrity, he was given the title *Vosuq al-Vozara* and was later transferred to the Ministry of Health, where he eventually retired. He spent most of his year in Tafresh, engaging in research, writing, and poetry. His poetic compositions, primarily in the forms of *mathnawi* and *rubai*, often had philosophical and reflective themes. Among his notable works is a book refuting Baha'ism, and he also edited the *Diwan* (collected poems) of Sa'd Kafi, which led him to adopt the surname *Kafi*. As a philanthropist, he took great interest in restoring mosques and religious shrines. He played a key role in the renovation of the Shahzadeh Ahmad shrine in Kuhin village and the Jameh Mosque of

Tarkhoran. In 1955, he founded *Kafi School* and donated it to the education sector. He also donated land in several villages for school construction and built homes around *Kafi School* to be used by healthcare, civil registry, law enforcement, and banking institutions (Heydari, 2020: 147).

Kafi-Karaji (Died 1129) Judge Abu Saeed, known as Kafi-Karaji, was a scholar and skilled debater from Karahrud (Arak) in the 6th century AH. He held the position of chief judge in Karaj (Karahrud) (Sediq, 1993: 198).

Kameli, Mohammad Reza (Born 1971) Mohammad Reza Kameli, son of Morteza and Seyedeh Zahra, hails from Mamuniyeh (Zarandieh). After earning a bachelor's degree in English language teaching from Arak University, he taught English in Zarandieh schools for over three decades. His translated and authored works include *Inspirational Short Stories (English)*, *Let's Read, Understand, and Practice English*, and *Golden Keys for a Better Life* (Cheraghi, 2016: 402).

Kabir, Hassan (Born 1957) Hassan Kabir, son of Abdolhossein, was born in Mahallat. He holds a master's degree in psychology from the University of Tehran, a master's in counseling from Tarbiat Moallem University, and a D.E.A. in education from Sorbonne University in Paris. He began his career as a teacher in Mahallat and later worked as a teacher and vice-principal at high schools in Shahr-e Kord and Hakim Nezami High School in Qom. His professional background includes roles as an educational consultant, planner at the Institute for Educational Planning and Research (Iran's Industrial Development and Renovation Organization), and membership in both the Iranian Psychological Association and international academic and professional societies. His publications include *Introduction to Academic Disciplines After Secondary School*, *Principles and Methods of Education*, *Foundations of Education*, and *General Psychology* (Bakhshi, 2016: 712).

Kabir, Molla Mohammad (1795–1873) A native of Arak, Molla Mohammad Kabir was the father of Aqa Zia al-Din and was renowned as *Akhund Kabir*. He was a prominent scholar of his time, highly esteemed among the students of Mohsen Ala al-Mohaddesin, the personal secretary of Akhund Khorasani, and Ayatollah Seyed Mohammad Shafi al-Din Japlaghi. Known for his piety and scholarly rigor, he was described in a recommendation letter from Aqa Shafi as a "learned, insightful, and trusted scholar among the leading religious and judicial authorities" (Mohtat, 1993: 9).

Kabir-Mahallati, Abdolhossein (1890–1939) Abdolhossein Kabir-Mahallati, son of Ali Mohammad, was the author of *Moghtanam al-Dorar*. He received his preliminary education from his father, who was a teacher, and studied Arabic, jurisprudence, and *makaasib* (Islamic commerce laws) in Mahallat. Possessing a deeply ascetic nature, he often delivered moral admonitions in public spaces and marketplaces. His 1,500 surviving verses of poetry all carry ethical messages, compiled and published by Esmaeil Sadr. Due to his moral virtues, he was given the title *Kabir* (Great). His place of retreat and worship was Mount Harva, north of Mahallat (Bakhshi, 2016: 677).

Katanforoush, Seyed Mehdi (Born 1977) Seyed Mehdi Katanforoush, son of Aqa Mojtaba and Banu Najm al-Sadat, completed his primary education at Ma'ad Elementary School and Shaheda Middle School before obtaining his high school diploma from Samsami High School in Arak. He later earned a bachelor's and master's degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from Tehran South University. However, his true passion lies in culture, thought, and literature. As he states, he has been immersed in cultural activities since the age of 13, constantly learning and teaching alongside prominent cultural figures and scholars. He is a member of all cultural associations and has been teaching and reciting *Shahnameh*, *Hafez*, *Attar's Mantiq al-Tayr*, *Kalila wa Dimna*, and *Tarikh-e Beyhaqi* to enthusiasts since the 2010s, becoming a distinguished literary figure. His valuable articles have been published in journals such as *Razaan Quarterly*. Owning nearly 50,000 books, Seyed Mehdi has played a key role in *Bukhara Magazine*'s events in Arak, including the commemoration nights of figures like Professor Ebrahim Dehghan, Mohammad Reza Mohtat, Professor Majdi, and Professor Habibollah Omidvar under the title *Habib Ahl-e Qalam (Habib, the Friend of the Pen)*. His recitation of Hafez's poetry is particularly captivating.

Keramati-Savaji, Mohsen (Born 1947) Born in Maslamabad Gharqabad (Saveh), Mohsen Keramati-Savaji is a singer, *radif* expert, translator, music researcher, and a graduate of painting from the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Tehran. While pursuing his university studies, he self-taught the singing styles of Reza Qoli Mirza Zelli and, in 1977, began formal vocal training under Master Mohammad Reza Shajarian. Additionally, he has translated over 40 books in the field of visual arts and authored *The Dictionary of Visual Arts Terminology*. Since the mid-1980s, he has been active in music production, notably contributing as a vocalist in the album *Sobhgahi* (Morning) composed by Hossein Alizadeh. To date, he has reinterpreted 186 classical Persian songs with Parisa's kamancheh accompaniment (Fakharyan, 2017: 769).

Karbalaei-Hosseini-Khalifeh, Ahmad (1942–2006) Known as *Khalifeh Savaji*, Ahmad Karbalaei-Hosseini-Khalifeh completed his primary education in his hometown, the village of Mosraghan (Zarandieh), and later finished middle school through independent study. He acquired knowledge in Quranic sciences, literature, poetry, history, geography, esoteric sciences, and even various forms of cuneiform and Syriac scripts to the extent of reading them. Despite working as a tailor and later as a municipal gardener, he composed poetry in *ghazal*, *mathnawi*, and *do-bayti* (quatrain) forms, reflecting his pure and delicate soul (Fakharyan, 2017: 770).

Karaji, Abu al-Abbas (Died 945 CE / 323 AH) Known as *Adib Karaji*, he was a scholar and prominent intellectual of the 10th century CE (4th century AH) from Karahrud (Arak). He studied *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence) under Abu Abdullah Zubayri (Sediq, 1993: 22).

Karaji, Abu Bakr Mohammad (Died 1017 CE / 408 AH) Son of Hasan, widely known as *Haseb Karaji*, he was a Persian mathematician and hydrologist from Karahrud (Arak), active during the late 10th and early 11th centuries CE. He was a contemporary of Abu Rayhan Biruni, Zakariya al-Razi, and Avicenna, yet remains less recognized than these figures. Some of his written works include *Kafi* (on arithmetic), *al-Fakhri* (on algebra and equations), and *Madkhal* (on astrology and astronomical judgments) (Sediq, 1993: 15).

Karaji, Ahmad (Died 822 CE / 207 AH) Son of Yusuf, he lived in the early 9th century CE (3rd century AH) and served as a skilled calligrapher in the *Diwan al-Rasa'il* (Chancellery) of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Ma'mun. He was renowned for his delicate handwriting, poetic talent, and refined eloquence (Sediq, 1993: 24).

Karaji, Ahmad Beig (Died 1878 CE / 1295 AH) Son of Faramarz Beig, known by the pen name *Neshati*, he was a poet and writer from Karahrud (Arak). He was unable to complete the biographical anthology of poets initiated by his brother *Akhtar Karaji*, which led Mohammad Fazel Khan Gorusi, under the order of Fath Ali Shah, to continue and finalize the work titled *Anjoman-e Khaghan* based on *Anjoman-Ara*, which Akhtar Karaji had begun compiling (Sediq, 1993: 244).

Karaji, Hasan (Died 1120 CE / 514 AH) Son of Abd al-Karim (Abi Zar'ah), he was a religious scholar from Karahrud (Arak) and a member of the distinguished *Karaji* clan. As mentioned in *Shuhada' al-Fazila*, he was martyred in 1120 CE in Abhar by non-Muslims (Mohtat, 1993: 88).

Karaji, Hossein (Century unknown) Son of Jafar, a religious scholar born in Javorsian (Shazand), known as *Abu al-Ma'ali* (Sediq, 1993: 21).

Karaji, Khosrow (12th Century CE) A poet of the 18th century (12th century AH) from the Iraq-e Ajam region (Arak). One of his verses reads: *"Del az khadang-e to majruh gasht mitarsam / Ze marhami ke bar oo kar-e nishatar nakonad" "My heart is wounded by your arrow; I fear / A remedy that fails to heal but rather cuts deeper."* (Sediq, 1993: 73)

Karaji, Abd al-Rahman (Died 922 CE / 310 AH) Son of Isa, a scholar and writer from Karahrud (Arak). He served at the court of Bakr ibn Abdul Aziz ibn Abu Dulaf and was an expert in lexicography and grammar. His works include *Alfaz al-Kitabiya* (Sediq, 1993: 151).

Karaji, Ali (Active in 901 CE / 288 AH) Son of Mohammad ibn Qasim, he became the vizier of his father's emirate in Eigharin in 901 CE. He initiated administrative reforms, called back exiled citizens, fostered reconciliation among conflicting parties, and imposed a tax of 10,000 dinars for the resolution of local disputes (Savoi, 1982: 561).

Karaji, Omar (1202–1311 CE) Son of Yahya, a native of Karahrud (Arak), Omar Karaji was a religious scholar and one of the jurists of his era (Sediq, 1993: 198).

Karaji, Fazl Ali Beig (17th Century CE) A poet from Karahrud (Arak) and one of the distinguished poets of the 17th century CE. One of his verses reads: *"From now on, do not muddy your tears with the sorrows of the world; The water of this stream shall merge into the ocean of mercy."* (Sediq, 1993: 229)

Karaji, Mohammad (1066–1141 CE) Son of Abd al-Malik, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was a scholar and poet of the 11th century CE. A follower of the Shafi'i school, he was an accomplished literary figure and a poet of refined taste. He authored the book *Zara'i* (Sediq, 1993: 199).

Karaji, Mohammad (1081–1161 CE) Son of Ahmad ibn Mohammad Karaji (Abu Taher), known as Sharaf al-Qada, a native of Karahrud (Arak). He was a religious scholar, a sociable man, and a virtuous and pious judge (Sediq, 1993: 200).

Karaji, Mohammad (Died 983 CE) Son of Hayuya Karaji, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was a religious scholar, a grammarian, and a distinguished hadith scholar (Sediq, 1993: 200).

Karaji, Mohammad (9th Century CE) Son of Dawood, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was a religious scholar, a hadith expert, and a scholar during the Banu Dulaf era (9th century CE). He resided in Karaj (Karahrud) (Sediq, 1993: 198).

Karaji, Mohammad (Born 901 CE) Son of Qasem, in 901 CE, he was appointed by the Abbasid Caliph al-Muqtadir as the governor of Istikfaya in Igharin and appointed his son as his vizier (Savoi, 1982: 561).

Karaji, Mohammad (Died 1040 CE) Son of Isa, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was one of the officials of the court of Mas'ud of Ghazni, serving as the treasurer. He traveled to Ray alongside Taher Dabir and was ultimately assassinated in the Dandanqan desert (Sediq, 1993: 200).

Karaji, Mohammad (Died 1068 CE) Son of Hamdan, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was a religious scholar, a grammarian, and an accomplished literary figure. He wrote a commentary on the *Diwan* of Al-Mutanabbi (Sediq, 1993: 210).

Karaji, Mohammad Baqer Beig (Died 1873 CE) Known as *Akhtar Karaji*, a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was the tutor of the children of Karim Khan Zand. This writer attempted to compile a biographical dictionary of poets, which remained unfinished. Later, Mohammad Fazel Khan Gorusi, under the order of Fath Ali Shah, continued his work. Akhtar Karaji's incomplete work, titled *Anjoman-Ara*, was eventually completed with the help of his brother Ahmad Beig under the title *Anjoman-e Khaghan* (Sediq, 1993: 25).

Karaji, Yusuf (19th Century CE) A poet of the 19th century from Iraq-e Ajam (Arak). He was a learned man, a poet of fine taste, and a fluent versifier. One of his verses reads: *"First, do not break my wings with the stone of oppression; For in the end, you will set me free from the chains of your sorrow."* (Sediq, 1993: 198)

Karajian, Zakariya (Century Unknown) Son of Mohammad ibn Mahmoud, a native of Shazand, he was a renowned astronomer and geographer from the lineage of Abu Dulaf (Sediq, 1993: 201).

Karkas-Saviji (Century Unknown) A prominent poet from Saveh, whose philosophical and wisdom-filled poems primarily revolved around the Ahl al-Bayt (the family of the Prophet). His *Diwan* (collection of poetry) has been published (Fakhariyan, 2017: 772).

Karami, Jalil (Born 1953 CE) Son of Ali and Zahra Soltan, a native of Veydar Kharqan (Zarandieh), he completed his primary education at Javad School and his early secondary education at Atabaki High School in Tehran. He later obtained a diploma from the Technical School and pursued electrical engineering at the Iran University of Science and Technology. This writer, who also had a poetic talent, authored several works, including *Harf-e Del* (a collection of poems),

Jangal ra Biaban Nakonim (a collection of stories), *Najva-ye Del*, *Orag Soze* (in Turkish), and *Mo'azzen* (Cheraghi, 2016: 602).

Karami, Hamid (1961–2011 CE) A native of Veydar Kharqan (Zarandieh), he was a poet, researcher, thinker, and one of the distinguished literary figures of Markazi province. He authored several books, some of which include *Bar Shanei Kuhestan*, *Hekayat-ha-ye Sho'aran*, the edited *Diwan* of Naser Ali Farhindi (a Persian-speaking poet from India), and several poetry collections such as *Sayeh Roshanha-ye Veydar*, *Dar Rekab-e Aftab*, and *Shegeft Mesl-e Tamasha* (Cheraghi, 2016: 600).

Karami, Meysam (Born 1980 CE) He completed his secondary education in Mahallat and studied business management at Naragh Azad University. In 1993, he entered the field of art. His artistic works include acting in plays such as *Jang-e Kur* (The Blind War), *Bacheh Tabestan* (The Summer Child), and *Aroosi* (The Wedding), as well as directing plays like *Aroosak-e Kooki* (The Wind-up Doll), *Bacheh-ha-ye Parking* (The Parking Lot Kids), *Masi'h Migeryad* (Christ Weeps), and many more. His direction of the play *Ajor* (Brick) won him the statuette and the special jury award at the 27th Markazi Province Theater Festival. This filmmaker from Mahallat has also gained valuable experience at the national level in acting, directing theater, hosting, dubbing, short films, and television series. Additionally, he serves as a member of the supervisory board for theater performances in Mahallat and has rehearsed and performed over 100 theatrical productions. Many theater enthusiasts from Mahallat have benefited from his training courses (Bakhshi, 2016: 831).

Karahrudi, Seyed Rahmatollah (Born 1882 CE) Son of Haj Aqa Rafi', a native of Karahrud (Arak), he was one of the great scholars of his time. At the age of four, he showed a strong passion for attending scholarly gatherings and soon began studying religious sciences. By the age of thirteen, he enrolled in the Sepahdari School in Arak. Several of his transcribed books have been preserved and are held by his descendants.

Karahrudi, Seyed Abdolrahman (1819–1901 CE) Son of Seyed Mohammad Taqi, he pursued his education under the scholars and teachers of his time, attaining mastery and training many students. He also held a narration authorization (*ijazah*) from Sheikh Rafi' Kazazi and was widely known as Hojjat al-Islam. Some of his notable students included Haj Aqa Rafi', Mulla Mohammad Baqer Kabir Karahrudi, Mulla Mahmoud, son of Abdolkarim Karahrudi, Aqa Davoud, son of Sadeq, and several others.

Karahrudi, Seyed Mohammad (1776–1848 CE) Son of Mir Ali Mohammad, he was one of the jurists (*fuqaha*) of Karahrud (Arak) and a distinguished religious scholar (Sediq, 1993: 62).

Karahrudi, Abdolhamid (1843 CE) Son of Mohammad Hossein, he hailed from the family of Qazi Abdolkhaleq Qazi-zadeh Karahrudi and was among the prominent scholars of the Qajar era. He held teaching sessions in Karahrud (Arak), where Seyed Shafi' Japalaqi (d. 1863 CE) was among his students. One of his remaining works is a collection containing multiple treatises and concise books on the principles of Islamic jurisprudence (*usul*), in which he recorded the scholarly explanations of his teachers in the margins (Sediq, 1993: 201).

Karahrudi, Mohammad Hossein (d. 1896 CE) Son of Mohammad Mahdi, he was a student of Mirza Hassan Shirazi, one of the great scholars and a renowned jurist. Among his works are *Al-Sirat al-Sawi*, *Mubram al-Burhan*, *Al-Bahr al-Muhit*, *Kashf al-Hujjah fi al-Madhahib al-Arba'ah*, and *Al-Isharat al-Latifah fi Ahwal Abi Hanifah* (Sediq, 1993: 201).

Karahrudi, Mohammad Shafi' (19th Century CE) A scholar from Karahrud (Arak) who lived during the Qajar period. He authored *Asrar Ibtala' al-Awliya'* (The Secrets of the Tribulations of Saints), which was dedicated to Mohammad Shah Qajar, as well as *Majri al-Buka fi al-Maqtal* (The Flow of Tears in the Tragedy) (Mohtat, 1993: 145).

Karahrudi, Mir Heydar (16th Century CE) Son of Mir Aladdin Mansour, he was a poet, a literary figure, and a skilled calligrapher of the Safavid era from Karahrud (Arak). He was proficient in the *nasta'liq* script. His father, Aladdin Mansour, initially worked as a scribe for Mirza Kafi Munshi in the royal chancery (*dar al-insha*) and gained even more prestige during the tenure of Mohammadi Beg Munshi. Eventually, he withdrew into seclusion in Karahrud. One of his notable works includes transcribing a Persian *Shahanshahnama* manuscript for Sultan Murad Khan of the Ottoman Empire (Mohtat, 1993: 56).

Karahrudi, Mir Ali Mohammad (1739–1818 CE) Son of Mir Fakhr al-Din, he was one of the great jurists of Karahrud (Arak) and a distinguished religious scholar (Sediq, 1993: 236).

Karahrudi-Soltanabadi, Mohammad Baqer (1841–1907 CE) A native of Karahrud (Arak), he studied preliminary sciences under Seyed Abdolrahman Karahrudi before moving to Malayer to study under Ahmad Malayeri. He also spent some time in Najaf, benefiting from the teachings of Sheikh Ansari, and later taught in Tehran. Eventually, he settled in Kangavar, where he passed away; his grave is locally known as the "Grave of Aqa." His works include *Qasamah*

wa Ahkam Anha (Oath and Its Rulings), *Risalah Amaliyyah Farsi* (A Practical Treatise in Persian), a commentary on *Al-Durrah* by Seyed Mahdi Bahr al-Ulum Tabatabai, an explanation of *Mimiyyah* by Ibn al-Farid titled *Kashf al-Rumuz*, as well as books such as *Al-Isharat*, *Fara'id al-Durrar*, *Al-Muwassa'ah wa al-Mudayaqah*, and a treatise on *Ilm al-Kalam* (Islamic theology).

Korukani-Jasbi, Mohammad Jafar (Active 1875 CE) Son of Mirza Esma'il, he was a learned and skilled jurist who traveled to Isfahan for education, studying under prominent scholars such as Mohammad Ibrahim Kalbasi and Seyed Mohammad Baqer Hojjat al-Islam Shafti. In 1875, he transcribed a copy of the *Mansak al-Hajj* (Pilgrimage Rites) by his teacher Seyed Hojjat al-Islam, as well as *Minhaaj al-Hidayah* by his other teacher Haji Kalbasi.

Karimi-Masihi, Varouj (1952 CE) Born into an Armenian family in Arak, he completed his secondary education before moving to Austria in 1969. Later, in Germany, he met a theater and film actress. In 1971, he returned to Iran, where a photographer friend introduced him to Barbad Taheri, who then introduced him to Bahram Beyzai. In 1972, he entered professional cinema as an assistant director and script supervisor for the film *Ragbar* (Downpour). Until 1979, he assisted Beyzai and worked with directors such as Kamran Shirdel, Amir Naderi, and Bahman Farmanara. In 1975, he directed the short film *Fakhteh* (The Dove), and his first feature film, *Pardeh Akhar* (The Last Act), was nominated for the Crystal Simorgh in sixteen categories, winning in eight, including Best Director and Best Editing (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 380).

Karimi, Firooz (1958 CE) Born in Tehran to a father from the village of Estoweh (Chara) and a mother from Zalian, Shazand, he was a football player and head coach of several prominent Iranian Premier League teams. His playing career began with Shahrebani Tehran before joining PAS Tehran, where he won the Takht-e Jamshid Cup in 1976 and 1977. In 1990, he transitioned to coaching and led PAS Tehran to consecutive Azadegan League championships in 1991 and 1992. In 2014, he won the AFC Champions League title by defeating Al-Shabab of Saudi Arabia. Karimi holds domestic league, Hazfi Cup, and AFC Champions League titles as both a player and a coach. Over his career, he has coached 22 Iranian teams, including Esteghlal, PAS, and Tractor. Recently, an international sports website named him Iran's "Coach of the Century."

Karimi, Hossein (1922 CE), son of Ghasem, born in Senjan (Arak), started his independent career at the age of sixteen with a capital of sixteen tomans, engaging in private business, specifically

in the trade of raw wool. In 1966, he established the first wool carding workshop in Arak, located in Sardasht, in partnership with others, utilizing Polish machinery. The office of this workshop was situated in Saray Fadaei in the Arak Bazaar. Later, in 1975, he founded the first wool spinning factory. Haj Hossein, who had a great passion for agriculture, purchased approximately five hectares of land in Kahrud during the 1960s and cultivated grapes and fruit trees, including cherries, sour cherries, and walnuts. Among his contributions to the community are Haj Hossein Bridge, the reconstruction of the Shabestan Mosque in Senjan, the establishment of home-based carpet weaving workshops (a creative handicraft industry), the Senjan girls' high school, land and partial funding for the Senjan clinic, financial contributions to the emergency department of Valiasr Hospital in Arak, and providing support to families in need.

Karimi, Kheirollah (1958 CE), a native of the village of Seneqan in Naraq County (Delijan), completed his primary education in his hometown before moving to Tehran in 1979 to continue his studies. In 1983, he relocated to Kashan and began working as a designer and painter at the Department of Education. Later, in 1987, he was transferred to the Academic Jihad organization (University of Kashan) as the head of advertising and artistic affairs. Some of his outstanding sculptures include the *Growth Statue*, *Flight Statue*, *Farewell Statue*, *Kamal-ol-Molk Statue*, *Mohtasham Naraqi-Kashani Statue*, *Abu al-Reza Ravandi Statue*, *Kalim Kashani Statue*, and many more.

Karimi, Davood (1964 CE), born in Arak, was known for his excellent penmanship during his school years, consistently earning praise from his teachers. In 1988, he joined the Association of Calligraphers of Arak. He initially learned the fundamentals of calligraphy under the guidance of Mr. Noushad and Mr. Omidvar and obtained his *Mumtaz* (distinguished) certificate in Nastaliq script from the Association of Calligraphers of Iran in 1993. In 1995, under the mentorship of Master Vashghani, he completed the *superior distinguished* level of calligraphy in Tehran under the tutelage of Master Kermali Shirazi. This calligrapher, who is also a veteran of the Iran-Iraq War, has been an instructor at the Association of Calligraphers of Arak for over two decades and has trained 25 students to the advanced levels of calligraphy, enabling them to obtain their *Mumtaz* certification.

Karimi, Zahra (1968 CE), daughter of Habib and Banu Soghra, from Arak, is a top-ranked PhD holder in Persian Language and Literature. She is a researcher, writer, translator, editor, teacher, and

also a high school teacher and trainer in modern writing education methods. She was recognized as the top researcher of the province in 2019 and 2021, and also named as an exemplary teacher in 1998, 2016, and 2021. This writer has authored, translated, and edited 55 works, along with numerous articles. She is a member of various professional organizations, including the Iranian Writers Association, the Translators Association, the Children's Book Council, the Pen House, and the International Society of University Scholars (ISI).

Karimi, Mohsen (1991 CE), son of Hossein and Banu Masoumeh, born in Mahallat, began his involvement in sports activities at the age of 18. He has authored ten books in the field of physical education, including *The Principles of Sociology in Physical Education*, *Fundamentals of Track and Field*, *Leisure Time Management*, *Recreational Sports*, *Basic Concepts in Sports Science*, and *The Role of Marketing Management in Entrepreneurship and Revenue Growth*. Mohsen Karimi also holds the first specialized sports psychology certification in the central province of Iran from the Iranian Psychological Association.

Karimi, Mohammadreza (1946 CE), known as Koodkhoda Reza, son of Ali Akbar Khan Koodkhoda, born in Khomein, took on the role of managing the inheritance of the Hashmati and Fooladvandi families in the Khamreh and Japlaq areas, covering 36 villages, after the death of his father. He held this responsibility until the land reform in Iran. He was a member and chairman of the city council for 16 years and, in 1974, served as a member of the Arbitration Council of Khomein for 11 years. This distinguished figure was awarded the Third-Class Justice Medal by the Shah of Iran (Sami'i, 2003: 831).

Karimi, Mahmoud (1927–1984 CE), son of Ebrahim and Banu Masoumeh, from Tafresh, after completing his primary education, attended the Fine Arts School, where he studied painting (miniature). He was employed at the same school and later appointed to the Ministry of Interior's Urbanization Bureau. After two years, he was transferred to the Ministry of Justice and retired from there. In 1951, he began his advanced music studies at the Fine Arts School, where he trained in singing under Master Abdollah Dowami. He also studied the setar and the traditional music system of Mirza Abdollah under Master Mohammad Irani Mojarrad. He became a music instructor himself, with famous students like Shahram Nazeri, Hossein Alizadeh, Parisa, Shakila, Afsaneh Rasaei, Mohammad Bagherian, and Soroush Izadi. His students also came from countries like Japan, the USA, and France. He performed for the first time the *Rast-Panjgah* mode at the Shiraz Arts Festival

and had live television programs with Faramarz Payvar and Hossein Tehrani. A recording of his voice is preserved in the National Radio and Television Archives of France. His most significant written works include *Fundamentals of Ethnomusicology* and *The Vocal Ranks of Iranian Music* (Heydari, 2020: 149).

Karimi, Niki (1971 CE), born to parents from Tafresh in Tehran, began her artistic career with school theater performances. After completing her secondary education, she first appeared on screen in the film *Waswaseh* and made her serious debut in cinema with the film *Aroos*. This distinguished artist won the Best Actress Award at the 41st San Sebastián International Film Festival (Spain, 1992 CE) for her role in *Sara*, shared with another actress. That same year, she received another joint award for the same film from the Three Continents Festival in Nantes, France. She also won the Best Actress Award for her performance in the film *Dozan* at the Taormina Film Festival, Italy (1999 CE). This Iranian actress and filmmaker, one of the most influential artists after the revolution, has received numerous awards from international festivals, making her one of the most successful Iranian cinema artists in terms of global awards. She has also served as a judge at various national and international film festivals and is active in photography and book translation.

Karimi, Yadollah (1965 CE), son of Shekrolah, from Emamzadeh Yujan (Khomein), completed his elementary education in his hometown and Mahallat, later studying at Gonbad Kavous to become a teacher. After obtaining his bachelor's degree, he returned to Khomein, where he continued teaching while also engaging in theater and drama. In 1992 CE, he directed the play *Chahar Sandogh* by Behzadi and won the top award at the festival. In 1993 CE, he entered the Faculty of Cinema and Theater at the University of Art and completed his Master's degree while continuing his artistic work in Khomein and participating in free filmmaking courses. His first television film was *Shokufe-haye Baran*, and he has earned several awards for directing and writing plays (Sami'i, 2003: 835).

Karimi-Araki, Asadollah (1965–1889 CE), son of Mullah Gholamreza and grandson of Hajj Karim Attar, completed his basic education in Arak. He then went to Qom to study under Sheikh Abdul Karim Haeri and continued his religious education in Samarra. He returned to Arak and became an active religious scholar. He wrote a significant work titled *Tatbiqat-e Karimi* in five volumes, which, according to the book *Simaye Arak*, includes Islamic news and narrations from sources like *Bihar al-Anwar* by Majlesi, *Wafi* by Mullah Mohammad Hossein Feiz Kashani, and the *Four Books* of Shiite tradition, compared with modern knowledge.

Karimi-Ashtiani, Ebad (living 2024 CE), a playwright, director, and head of the Drama Association in Ashktian County, is the director of the play *An Zan Dar Baran Amad* (That Woman Came in the Rain).

Karimi-Sarouqi, Mohammad Kazem (1883–1960 CE), from Sarouq (Arak), famously known as Karbalaei Kazem, was an illiterate man who, according to some, suddenly became a Hafiz of the Quran through divine intervention. He was tested and approved by many scholars and prominent figures of the time, including Seyed Hussein Tabatabai Boroujerdi, Seyed Ahmad Khonsari, Seyed Sadroddin Sadr, Seyed Mohammad Hadi Milani, Seyed Abdolhossein Dastgheib, Allameh Tabatabai, Makarem Shirazi, Ayatollah Subhani, and Ayatollah Haeri Shirazi. Handwritten works from figures like Seyed Shahaboddin Marashi Najafi, Abdollah Shirazi, Seyed Ahmad Zanjani, and Makarem Shirazi confirm his claims, with references to his extraordinary qualities (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 33).

Karimi-Nuraini, Mohammad Hossein (1952 CE), son of Mirza Ebrahim and Banu Raghieh-Begum, born in the village of Noor'een (Arak) and raised in the village of Koodzar, received his early education in a traditional school and then in modern schools up to the third year of middle school. He turned to calligraphy, studying Nasta'liq script under Seyed Hassan Mirkhani and Washghani Farahani, and also learned the Naskh script from Seyed Asadollah Rezvani. He holds an advanced certificate in calligraphy and currently teaches at the Calligraphy Association in the province. He has calligraphed more than 50 famous books, including the Quran, Hafez, Divan of Parvin (two copies), Rubaiyat of Baba Taher, Hatif, and Nawaadir al-Amir, and is currently transcribing the *Shahnameh*.

Karimi-Nik, Nasser (1974 CE), son of Mohammad and Banu Sorour, completed his primary education at Khayyam School, secondary education at Towhid School, and high school at Sam-al-Molk Bayat School in Arak. He earned his Master’s degree in Theater Direction from Shiraz University. He began his artistic career in 1985 CE in Arak and has participated in numerous festivals, including five appearances at the International Fajr Theater Festival, the Sacred Defense Theater Festival, and many others. This writer and filmmaker is active in literature, poetry, fiction, and playwriting and has published 24 books. He has also written over 65 plays and directed forty performances.

Kazazi, Aqakhan (13th century) – A military commander from Kazaz (Shazand) who was in charge of the Kazaz regiment in the early 19th century (Sediq, 1993: 14).

Kazazi, Habibollah (born 1864) – Son of Heydar, known by the pen name "Hazin Kazazi" (Sarchal), from Kazaz (Shazand). He lived in the late 19th century and was a poet with a fluent style. His poetry collection was completed in 1864 (Sediq, 1993: 69).

Kazazi, Haqverdi Beig (12th century) – Son of Hamzeh Beig, from Kazaz (Shazand), who served as the governor of Kazaz in the late 18th century (Sediq, 1993: 65).

Kazazi, Seyyed Hassan (born 1869) – Son of Seyyed Esmaeil Ojaq, from Shazand, a religious scholar and one of the prominent intellectuals of his time. He was elected as the representative of the people of Kermanshah in the 5th National Consultative Assembly (Sediq, 1993: 202).

Kazazi, Seyyed Hossein (1872–1923) – Son of Seyyed Hassan, a political activist and one of the pioneers of the Constitutional Movement. He served as the representative of Kermanshah in the 2nd and 3rd National Consultative Assemblies and was killed in a political conflict in Kermanshah in 1923 (Sediq, 1993: 202).

Kazazi, Abbasali (died 1863) – Son of Mohammad, born in the late first half of the 18th century in the village of Kazaz (Shazand). After completing religious studies, he moved to Kermanshah to engage in religious preaching. He authored a book dedicated to Prince Mohammad Ali Mirza, which deals with jurisprudential discussions. Seyyed Mohammad Shafi Japalqi was one of his students (Mohtat, 1993: 88).

Kazazi, Ali (died 1844) – Son of Rabih Khan, from Kazaz (Shazand), an official of the Qajar era who fell out of favor with Fath Ali Shah and had his properties confiscated. However, he was later rehabilitated during the reign of Mohammad Shah (Sediq, 1993: 157).

Kazazi, Gholamreza (born 1963) – Known as Behzad, born into a Kazazi family (Shazand) in Tehran. He holds a bachelor's degree in painting, is a certified teacher of education, and has been an instructor in animation, photography, painting, and sculpture since 1986. He is also a board member of the Designers Association of the House of Cinema. His notable works include writing and directing the animation *The Scarecrow's Heart*, working as a production designer and costume designer for the video film *Takmachi*, serving as a production

designer and costume designer for the series *In the Eye of the Wind*, and working on the video film *Cloudy Kids*, among others.

Kazazi, Mohammad (died 1923) – A native of Kazaz (Shazand), one of the freedom fighters of the Constitutional era, who was assassinated in 1923. He also founded a girls' school in Kermanshah.

Kazazi, Mohammad (13th century) – From Shazand, a devout scholar and accomplished jurist. His ancestors were chieftains and wealthy landowners in Kazaz. He initially followed his forefathers' path until the arrival of Mohaghegh Qomi, the author of *Qavanin*, in Kazaz. Qomi married his sister, which led Mohammad to pursue religious studies. He later traveled to Kashan and Naraq, where he studied under Seyyed Ahmad Fazel Naraqi. He was also a significant benefactor (Mohtat, 1993: 152).

Kazazi, Mohammad Ebrahim (13th century) – Son of Haj Zeyn al-Abedin, from Shazand, a religious scholar and a prominent intellectual during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (Sediq, 1993: 202).

Kazazi, Mohammad Rafi (died 1883) – Son of Abdolmohammad, from Shazand, a student of Mirza Habibollah Rashti. He was the author of *Baka al-Ain*, a work on the tragedies of Imam Hussein, as well as another treatise on *Ijtihad* (Mohtat, 1993: 144).

Kazazi, Mohammad Hadi (born 1823) – Known by the pen name "Mohtaj," a native of Kazaz (Shazand), who lived in the first half of the 19th century. He was a calligrapher and poet. Mohtaj transcribed and edited the works of many great Persian poets, including *Khamseh of Nezami*, which he wrote in 1823 (Sediq, 1993: 209).

Kazazi, Meysam (born 2023) – A writer, director, and composer. His film *How Fast We Get Used To It*, which he wrote and directed, won the Best Director award at the Verona Festival in Italy. He was also the production designer for the *Kolah Ghermezi 94* series.

Kazazi, Mir Jalaleddin (born 1949) – Born in Kermanshah to a family originally from Kazaz (Shazand) who had migrated to Kermanshah to establish a seminary. His father was named Seyyed Mahmoud, and his paternal grandfather, Seyyed Hossein Kazazi, was the head of the Kermanshah Department of Education. He completed his elementary education at Ettehad (Alliance) School in Kermanshah and obtained his high school diploma from Razi High School. He later moved to Tehran to study Persian language and literature and, in 1992, completed his

doctoral dissertation titled *Symbolism in the Shahnameh*. A faculty member of Allameh Tabataba'i University, he is proficient in French having been acquainted with the language since childhood and has knowledge of Spanish, German, and English. He has authored dozens of books and nearly 300 articles and has participated in numerous academic and cultural conferences in Iran and abroad. Between 1997 and 2000, he taught Iranian studies and Persian language in Spain. Kazazi began writing and composing poetry in his youth and collaborated with Kermanshah's weekly magazines, publishing his works under the pen name *Ekram* before later changing it to *Zurvan*. His first poetry collection, *The Triumph of Blood Over the Sword: Selected Works from the Literature of the Iranian Islamic Revolution*, was published in 1980.

Keshavarz, Amin (Born 1981) He settled in Arak at the age of seven and began playing the tombak at ten as his first step into the world of music. At sixteen, he started learning the tar under the guidance of Master Fakouri. In 2001, with the help of his father and brother, he established a tar-making workshop. Besides the tar, he also engaged in crafting rare instruments such as the rabab and the gheychak. His work on the gheychak earned him the UNESCO Seal of Excellence. He also holds the National Seal of Excellence for his tar and gheychak craftsmanship.

Keshavarz, Vahid (Born 1968) He moved from Khorramabad to Arak in 1989 and studied industrial electricity in Isfahan. Additionally, he learned kamancheh playing from Master Hadi Montazeri at the Isfahan Music Conservatory and later studied under Ali Akbar Shekarchi in Tehran. He refined his skills under Master Khosh-alhan in Arak. One of his innovations is the construction of an openwork-backed kamancheh. Furthermore, he developed a new method for crafting closed-back kamancheh bowls, shifting from the traditional boiling and molding process to raw wood carving and shaping. This innovation was well received in the field of instrument-making, leading him to pursue professional kamancheh construction. He is a member of the Iranian House of Music's Instrument Makers Association and the Music Association of Markazi Province. He served as the president of the province's Music Association in 2004 and 2005. In 2008, he received the UNESCO Seal of Excellence and an honorary diploma from the Fourth Markazi Province Music Festival for his openwork-backed kamancheh.

Keshavarz-Sadr, Seyyed Mohammad Ali (Died 1972) Son of Seyyed Mohammad Hossein (Bahador-al-Molk), he was a native of Khomein and one of the major landowners of Kamareh and Mahallat. He completed his elementary education at Qodsieh School and secondary education at Adab High School. Additionally, he studied

literature, jurisprudence, and judiciary sciences. In 1933, he entered judicial service, later becoming the president of the courts in Isfahan, the head of the judiciary in Kashan, Semnan, and Saveh, as well as serving in judicial inspections and as a counselor at the Tehran Provincial Court. After representing the people of Khorramabad in the 15th National Consultative Assembly, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Director-General of Publications and Propaganda. He also served as the governor of Tehran, Gilan, and Isfahan. His literary and legal works include *Maktab-e Sa'di* (The School of Sa'di), *Women Who Wrote Poetry in Persian*, *Oqab-e Kamazan*, *Civil Procedure Law*, and *Criminal Procedure Law* (Sami'i, 2003: 825).

Keshavarz-Sadr, Seyyed Houshang (20th Century) Son of Seyyed Mohammad Ali, he was a native of Khomein and a member of the Iranian Writers' Association. He was one of the signatories of the Writers' Association's open letter to the then-Prime Minister in 1977, advocating for freedom of artistic and intellectual creation, freedom of speech and thought, official recognition of the Writers' Association of Iran, the removal of obstacles to establishing a venue or club for its members, and the issuance of a permit for the publication of its journal. He was also one of the supervisory board members overseeing the executive affairs of the National Front (Sami'i, 2003: 830).

Kashmiri, Ahmad (Born 1936) Son of Mohammad and Habibeh, he was born in Arak and was known by the pen name "Delbasteh." He was one of the long-standing and active members of the Noor Literary Association of Arak. He continued his education up to the high school diploma level in his hometown and, in 1951, joined Iran Combine Manufacturing Company. From childhood, he had a deep interest in knowledge, particularly poetry, and eagerly collected and read the works of contemporary poets such as Malek-o-Sho'ara Bahar, Ostād Shahriār, Rahi Mo'ayyeri, Iraj Mirza, and Amiri Firuzkouhi. This continuous engagement with poetry led him to experiment with composing his own poems, gradually refining his poetic skills. He became a skilled poet and an active member of the Noor Literary Association. He has a collection of selected poems ready for publication and has also compiled an anthology of selected poetry, which is expected to be published soon for literature enthusiasts.

Kasheh-Farahani, Ali (Born 1978) Son of Ahmad and Batoul, he was born in the village of Kasheh (Tafresh). He is a writer and translator of sports-related books (mainly on football). At the age of five, he moved with his family to Ashtian, where he pursued his education. Although he did not attend university, his passion for

writing and football drove him to research and study this dynamic sport. He benefited from the valuable experiences of professors at Azad University of Ashtian and veteran writer and researcher Sadegh Hazrati. He is an employee at Azad University of Ashtian. In the First University Prayer Festival of Azad University in Markazi Province, he won third place in the classical poetry category. In 2019, he translated his first book, *Forty-Four Great Secrets in Football*, which received a positive reception. Encouraged by its success, he translated his second book in 2021, *Forty-Four Secrets of Goal Scoring and an Overview of Artificial Intelligence in Football*, from English to Persian. He is currently working on preparing and publishing a new book on sports.

Kamalabadi, Sina (Born 1980), born in Arak, is a writer, translator, and researcher in the field of mythology. Several translated poetry books by him have been published so far. Although he is not a poet himself, he is a translator with a deep understanding of poetry, and his more than a decade of active presence in the field of translating world poetry is a testament to this claim. Poets whose works he has translated include *Richard Brautigan, Anne Sexton, Charles Bukowski, Vasko Popa, Marin Sorescu,* and *Yannis Ritsos*.

Kamalan-Savojī, Taj al-Dīn (Century ...), from Saveh, according to Zakariya al-Qazwini in *Athar al-Bilad* (written between 1234–1256), was a religious scholar who was renowned in his time for his expertise in the principles of Islamic jurisprudence, Sharia, and theology (Fakhariyan, 2017: 205).

Kamal-Hosseini, Seyed Ebrahim (Born 1963), son of Seyed Abbas and Banu Efat, completed his education at Asjadi Elementary School and Dariush Middle School and earned his high school diploma from 17 Shahrivar High School in Saveh. He then obtained a bachelor's degree in psychology and a master's degree in Persian language and literature from Islamic Azad University of Saveh. *Babak-Kamal Savojī*, due to his interest in literature and poetry, entered the realm of writing. His first book, *Estoni Qaqostoni*, narrates the story of a boy living in Saveh between 1906 and 1931. Other works include *Souve Qadim*, a collection of 1,200 verses in the Savojī dialect, a *Divan of Poetry*, and the novel *Saeed and Saeedeh*, all currently under publication. He has also worked at Saveh Municipality and played a role in establishing the Saveh Municipality Cultural and Sports Complex (including a Zurkhaneh and sports clubs) in the 1980s.

Kamal-Far, Esmaeil (Born 1981), born in Arak, son of Hojjatollah and Banu Afkham, completed his primary education at Hajar School

and his middle school at Tohid 2, receiving his high school diploma from Shahid Modarres High School. *Amu-Kamal* entered the world of arts at the age of 16 by learning a musical instrument. Since 1999, he has been involved in composing music for Arak Radio. His artistic activities increased after his military service, and today he works as a producer, project manager for various TV series, assistant director, and production planner for telefilms. Holding a bachelor's degree in cultural affairs from the University of Applied Science and Technology of Culture and Art, since 2009 he has hosted the live children's program *Goldooneha* on Aftab TV. In 2018, he was selected as the best host of major programs at the National Festival of Provincial Television. His skills also include presenting, composing theme songs, scoring background music, assistant production, scheduling, and sound engineering. He is currently engaged in the pre-production of the series *Vatanpour*, which portrays the life of *Martyr Major General Pilot Mansour Vatanpour*, the first martyr pilot of the Army Aviation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, originally from Arak.

Kamali, Seyed Mohammad (1947–2020), son of Asadollah and Banu Azra, was born in Arak. He earned his high school diploma from *Samsami High School* and a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Law in Qom. He served as the head of the judiciary in Tuyserkan for four years. After retirement, he provided free legal services to those in need at his private office. Kamali owned the largest personal library in Arak.

Kamali-Bandamiri, Ali (1944–1996), son of Ali Akbar, was a native of Bandamir village in the Kharqan district (Zarandieh). He received his early education at a local *Maktabkhaneh* and later moved to Tehran, where he completed his fifth grade. He returned to Saveh for the sixth grade and the first stage of secondary school, and later completed his secondary education at *Dar ul-Funun* in Tehran. In 1970, he obtained a bachelor's degree in *Judicial Law* and later a master's degree in *Criminal Sciences*. A poet and writer, he authored *Nafleh* and another book titled *Enghelab* (Revolution). He also taught at the *Military Academy* and practiced law (Fakhariyan, 2017: 774).

Kamali-Savojī (Century ...), was a poet from Saveh mentioned in *Farhang-e Sokhanvaran* (The Culture of Orators), but no further information about him is available (Fakhariyan, 2017: 777).

Kamali-Nehad, Ali Akbar (Born 1975), son of Sadrollah and Banu Roghieh, was born in Kamalabad (Arak). He holds a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Arak and is an assistant professor at the *Farhangian University*. He is also a guest

member of the *Textbook Compilation and Planning Office*, a permanent member of the *Iranian Association for the Promotion of Persian Language and Literature*, and the president of the *Union of Scientific-Educational Associations of Persian Language and Literature Teachers in Iran*. He has authored 29 books and numerous academic research papers, including *Cheshmeh-Sar Andisheh* (Culture and Literature in Markazi Province), *Instruction in Storytelling*, *Instruction in Thesis Writing*, *Naghshe Khial* (A Study on Cultural Poets of the Province), and *A Practical Guide to Article Writing*.

Kamani, Rouhollah (Born 1979), from the village of Lakan (Khomein), entered the field of acting in 2003 through theater. Holding a bachelor's degree in *Communication*, he is a discreet actor in Iranian cinema and television. He first gained recognition in 2005 at the age of 26 through the TV series *Hesse Sevvom* (Third Sense) directed by *Mehdi Fakhimzadeh*. This actor from Khomein became famous for his role in the series *Hoosh-e Siah* (Black Intelligence), directed by *Masoud Abparvar*.

Kamani, Naghi (born 1975), a native of Khomein, is a member of the national team for disabled and war-injured athletes. He began his sports career in 1983 but took a 12-year hiatus before resuming his activities. In the Moscow Golden Cup football tournament (2000), he led his team to victory against Russia, Russia Olympics, and Ukraine, securing the championship title. This champion war veteran achieved fourth place in the 2001 Football World Cup in England among thirteen countries and once again won the Moscow Golden Cup by defeating teams from Spain, the Netherlands, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Russia, and Russia Olympics (Samiei, 2003: 837).

Kompani, Ali-Akbar (born 1906) was a well-known merchant from Arak, a political activist, and a member of the Moderation Society. He was also one of the freedom fighters of the Constitutional Era (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Kompani, Mohammad (1851–1906), the son of Mohammad-Hossein Iraqi, was the first merchant from Arak to establish direct trade with foreign countries and export handwoven carpets (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Kamarei, Batul (1896–1986), known as Khanom Nobakht, was the daughter of Seyyed Mohammad and a revolutionary activist of the Constitutional Era. She was also a supporter of Dr. Mossadegh and contributed to his movement. A philanthropist from Khomein, she never had children of her own but raised two

adopted daughters and one adopted son, all highly educated. She also donated her properties to Firoozabadi Hospital in Tehran (Samiei, 2003: 841).

Kamarei, Bodaq (17th century), also known as Sultan Bodaq, was a nobleman from Kamareh (Khomein) during the reign of Shah Sultan Husayn Safavi. A renowned poet named "Zira" was under his patronage (Samiei, 2003: 861).

Kamarei, Taqi (century unknown) was a poet from the Kamareh region (Khomein) who composed poetry spontaneously with a naturally rhythmic flow. The first line of one of his poems, as recorded in Samiei's book, reads: *"O you whose fate is prosperous like the verse of triumph, O you, the very interpretation of the verse of fortune."*

Kamarei, Habib (born 1906), son of Baqer, was a prominent figure from Khomein, a political activist, and a supporter of the Constitutional Movement.

Kamarei, Khalil (1898–1984), son of Abu-Talib, was a native of Farnaq village (Khomein). He received his early education in his hometown under the guidance of Molla Mohammad, Ali-Akbar Bidehendi, and Seyyed Ahmad Jadei. This contemporary philosopher is best known for his efforts to promote unity among Islamic sects. He continued his studies at the religious seminaries of Arak and Qom under the tutelage of Abdul-Karim Haeri and attended the lectures of Mirza Javad Maleki Tabrizi, Abbas Qomi, and Hojjat Kouh-Kamarei, eventually attaining the rank of ijtihad. His most well-known works include *"Ufuq-e Vahy" (The Horizon of Revelation)*, *"Sharh Nahj al-Balagha (Asman va Jahan)" (A Commentary on Nahj al-Balagha: Heaven and the World)*, *"Qibla-ye Islam" (The Qibla of Islam)*, *"Onsor-e Shoja'at ya 72 Tan va Yek Tan" (The Element of Courage: 72 Men and One Man)*, and *"Bayt al-Moqaddas va Tahavvol-e Qibla" (Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Transformation of Qibla)*. His responses to twelve philosophical questions posed by the Vatican were compiled into a book in poetic form. Representing Ayatollah Boroujerdi, he traveled to Cairo to personally thank Mahmoud Shaltut, the Grand Mufti and Rector of Al-Azhar University in Egypt, for issuing his historic fatwa recognizing the legitimacy of following the Twelver Shiite school of thought. Kamarei also served for over three decades as the prayer leader of Fakhr al-Dowleh Mosque in Tehran and taught at the doctoral level for five years at the Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies at the University of Tehran (Samiei, 2003: 852).

Kamarei, Seyyed Ali (died 1901) was a calligrapher and master of Nasta'liq script from Kamareh (Khomein) (Samiei, 2003: 847).

Kamarei, Seyyed Mohammad (born 1906), son of Seyyed Mehdi, was a high-ranking member of the Democratic Party during the Constitutional Era. After some time, he and his associates formed a new faction called the "Anti-Organizational Democrats" and established *Setareh-ye Iran* newspaper as their official organ, actively opposing the main Democratic Party's structure. He aligned with Seyyed Behbahani on constitutional matters but opposed Fazlollah Noori. Along with other opponents of the 1919 Anglo-Persian Agreement, he met with the American ambassador at the U.S. embassy. When the British ambassador proposed to appoint Seyyed Mohammad Kamarei as Prime Minister, he responded, "Yes, I agree to become the Prime Minister, provided that you do not interfere in our country's affairs" (Samiei, 2003: 855).

Kamarei, Sadr al-Olama (born 1908) was a prominent religious scholar and a member of the Sayyids of Mishijan, one of the leading clerics in Kamareh (Khomein) during the Qajar era. Following the bombardment of the Iranian Parliament by Mohammad Ali Shah, he telegraphed the monarch, pledging his allegiance. He held significant influence in the upper ranks of government and played an active role in the political and social affairs of the region (Samiei, 2003: 683).

Kamarei, Ali Khan (died 1943), son of Ali-Qoli Khan Sarhang, was the commander of the Kamareh regiment (Khomein). At the suggestion of Ala al-Saltaneh, the then-Minister of Interior, he was honored by Ahmad Shah and granted the title "Salar Mohtasham" (The Honorable Commander). His legacies include Mohtashami Garage, the city bakery of Khomein, and particularly the Salar Mohtasham Fortress, which served as a refuge for people during raids and attacks by bandits. His personal memoirs, *Ruznameh-ye Khatirat-e Salar Mohtasham* (The Memoirs of Salar Mohtasham), along with a collection of his photographs, remain preserved in the fortress. He was also a poet, composing elegies and dirges. Additionally, he served as the head of the Kamareh municipality in 1891 (Samiei, 2003: 562).

Kamarei, Ali-Naqi (1546–1621), also known as Ali-Naqi ibn Abul-Ala and titled "Zein al-Din" and "Aziz al-Din," was an Iranian writer and poet of the early Safavid era. Born in Kamareh (Khomein), he pursued his studies in Kashan. He became famous for composing various forms of poetry, particularly *maddah tarikh* (chronological verse), during the reign of Shah Abbas I, and he was highly esteemed at the royal court. He later became a close associate of Etemad al-Dowleh and socialized with Wahshi Bafqi, Mohtasham Naraqi-Kashani, Mir

Damad, and Sheikh Baha'i. His *divan* contains over five thousand verses, including his well-known *"A Father Mourning His Son."* His notable works include *Hodud al-Alam* (Boundaries of the World), *The Prohibition of Tobacco*, *The Friday Prayer in the Age of Occultation*, *Mansak al-Hajj* (Hajj Rites), *Al-Maqasid al-Alamiyya fi al-Hikmat al-Yamaniyya* (The Universal Objectives in Yemeni Philosophy), and *Masa'ar al-Shi'a* (The Paths of the Shi'a) (Mohtat, 1993: 90).

Kamarei, Farzad (born 1941), was a military commander and a scholarly figure from Kamareh (Khomein) who rose to prominence during the reigns of Reza Shah and Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. His sons, Colonel Siamak and Colonel Amanollah, received their military ranks in Germany; Fathollah earned a doctorate in medicine from France; Mohammad-Hassan became the Director-General of the Treasury; and Manouchehr Farzad attained the rank of Brigadier General and served as the King's adjutant. His daughter, Masoumeh, married Major General Alavi (Samiei, 2003: 593).

Kamarei, Mahmoud (born 1953), was a senior expert in electrical engineering, telecommunications, electronics, and electro-telecommunications. He authored four books, 66 international articles, and 15 domestic papers. He also played a key role in the design and localization of the MFL smart pig for oil and gas pipeline inspection. His executive positions included serving as the Head of the Converging Technologies Research Institute at the University of Tehran, Dean of the Faculty of New Sciences and Technologies, and membership in national and international electrical engineering societies (Samiei, 2003: 847).

Kamarei, Mohammad-Baqer (1901–1996), son of Mohammad, was a native of Varaqabad (Khomein). While working as a farmer in his youth, he also pursued religious studies, continuing his education at the seminaries of Arak, Qom, Isfahan, and Najaf before settling in Rey. He founded the first school in his hometown in 1946, named "Mowlavi Elementary School of Varaqabad." He played an active role in the movement to nationalize the Iranian oil industry and participated in the World Peace Congress in Vienna. Over 80 scholarly works remain from this prominent religious scholar and researcher (Samiei, 2003: 841).

Kamarei, Morteza-Qoli (died 1909), son of Ali-Khan, was a native of Khomein, a Brigadier General from Kamareh, and the brother of Colonel Ali-Qoli Khan and Aqa Mirza Karim-Khan. He was a distinguished military commander in the Qajar court and served as an aide-de-camp under Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (Samiei, 2003: 329).

Kamarei, Mirza Aqa (19th century) was a calligrapher and master of Nasta'liq script from Kamareh (Khomein). He transcribed *Shams al-Manaqib*, a collection of eulogies in praise of the Prophet of Islam and the Imams, written by Sorush Esfahani (Samiei, 2003: 847).

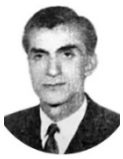
Komeijani, Akbar (born 1951), son of Samad and Banu Alem, was born in Komeijan. He completed his primary education at Mowlavi Elementary School and continued his studies at Kherad High School, earning his diploma from Kamkar High School in Qom. He later obtained a bachelor's degree in cooperative economics from the University of Tehran and pursued further studies in the United States, earning a master's degree in monetary economics from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, followed by a Ph.D. in monetary economics, international economics, and econometrics in 1984. Upon returning to Iran, he became a professor and full-time faculty member at the University of Tehran. He later served as the head of the Central Bank of Iran, was awarded the Third-Class Medal of Knowledge, and was recognized as a distinguished researcher in the humanities. He mentored prominent economists such as Ali Tayebnia, Farhad Dejpasand, Farhad Rahbar, Elyas Naderan, Gholamreza Tajgardoon, Hadi Haqshenas, Yadollah Dadgar, Timour Rahmani, and Seyyed Hossein Mirjalili. His published works include *"Principles and Criteria for Currency Allocation in Achieving Macroeconomic Goals"* and *"Appropriate Monetary Policies for Economic Stabilization."*

Kangarani-Farahani, Saeed (1954–2018), was born into a Farahani family in Tehran. He entered the theater stage as a child and later performed in *Shahr-e Ghesseh* (City of Stories). His professional film debut was in *Reza Motori*, followed by his collaboration with the New Wave of Iranian cinema, starring in *The Cycle* by Dariush Mehrjui. His most notable works include the television series *Dear Uncle Napoleon* and the film *Along the Night* (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 75).

Kohaki-Mohallati, Ebrahim (born 1819), son of Naqi, was a scholar, jurist, and expert in Islamic jurisprudence from the village of Kohak (Mohallat) in the early 19th century. He reportedly lived in extreme poverty. His works include *Jannat al-Ma'ariz* (The Garden of Objections), a book on jurisprudence completed in 1819.

Kousha, Seyyed Kazem (born 1906), was born in Gogad, Golpayegan. At the age of thirteen, he moved to Arak, where he studied for three years before accompanying Ayatollah Haeri to Qom. After a period of study in Isfahan, he returned to Qom and continued his education for seven years under Ayatollah

Haeri, Yathrebi Kashani, and Seyyed Abolhassan Qazvini. At the age of 27, he moved to Arak and became the prayer leader at Haj-Taqi-Khan Mosque. A prominent religious scholar in Arak and a master of Arabic language and literature, he remained in the city for thirty years before moving to Tehran in 1962 (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 60).



Kookabi-Saveji, Ahmad (1918 CE), son of Mohammadreza, from Saveh, had a deep interest in artistic pursuits from his childhood, including music, painting, and poetry. Therefore, he ventured into these fields, and while studying, his poems were published in magazines. His ghazals always reflect a touch of mysticism and dervish philosophy. This talented calligrapher, poet, innovator, and creator started his career as a singer in 1949, joining the radio (Fakharyan, 2017: 780).

Kohpayee-Iraqi, Mohammad (1939–1928 CE), son of Ahmad, from Arak, after completing his first years of high school, pursued a teaching career. After continuing his studies, he received a bachelor's degree in elementary education in 1967. Being passionate about literature and research, he began his first journalistic work as the editor of the "Ahram Weekly," which was owned by his brother Mahmoud, and later set up a well-regarded library. After the establishment of Arak University, he also took on a teaching role at the university, and simultaneously published his research articles in the "Danesh-Rooz" journal. This writer moved to Tehran after the revolution and was unfortunately assassinated by extremist groups (Valashjardi-Farahi, 2001: 414).

Koohi, Safarali (alive 2023 CE), from Arak, has worked in the regional network as a writer, director, and actor, and has appeared in productions such as "Sweet Dreams," "Notary Office No. 13," "The Years of Constitutional Revolution," "Building Doctors," "Shamdooni," and "Pezhman" as an actor.

Koohini, Mohammadrahim (alive 1893 CE), son of Mohammad Hassan, from Arak, lived in the early 20th century and was one of the notable calligraphers of his era. A copy of his work in Nastaliq script, dated 10th March 1893, is kept in the Central Library of Tehran University (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Kia, Sadegh (1920 CE), son of Ahmad Ashteyani (Moqaddar-od-Dowleh), was a scholar, writer, and professor at Tehran University, with numerous works to his name, including *The Dialect of Ashtian* (published in 1976 in Tehran University's journal), *The Treatise on the Naqtouian and Pesikhanians*, a research on a Sufi sect with that name, whose founders were from the Safavid lineage. Other works include *The Gurkani Lexicon*, *Tabari Lexicon*, and a joint work with Dr.

Mohammad Moghaddam on *Iran's Local Dialects in Faris Lexicon*. He also researched and published *Nisab-e-Tabari*, a book on the Tabari dialect written in verse by a poet during the Qajar era.

Kianiian, Iraj (alive 2023 CE), a photography and cinematography instructor at the Arak Youth Cinema Society, won first prize at the Regional 100-Second Water-Energy Film Festival. He has also been the director of works such as "Helishat," and the short film *Cheshmeh* is one of his creations.

Kiani-Neraghi, Mostafa (1932–2016 CE), son of Ali Akbar Khan, born in Neragh (Delijan), completed his elementary education in his hometown and graduated from high school in Tehran, later joining the Air Force. From 1951 onwards, he became one of the best friends of Martyr Rajai. In 1957, he began hosting literary programs on the radio, inviting both traditional poets and modern ones like Mehdi Akhavan-Sales and Ahmad Shamloo. He had friendships with contemporary poets and artists, such as Ahmad Golchin-Maani (poet), Abbas Ki-Mesh, known as Mashfeq-Kashani, and Abbas Ghazi, a ney player and calligrapher. In 1994, he opened the Homayoun Library in Chaharbagh, Isfahan, which became a gathering place for poet and artist friends.

Keyhan, Shahab-Din (1979 CE), son of Mehdi and Banu Zahra, completed his primary education at Third Shaban School and secondary education at Shahid Chamran School in Saveh, receiving his diploma from Aburaihan and Shahid Naseri high schools. He then obtained a diploma in industrial drawing from the Kaveh Technical and Vocational Institute. Having an interest in music, he began studying pop music at the age of 17 under Master Mozaffar Bashiri. This researcher of the Saveh dialect has two music albums titled *Boyi Tootaki* and *Biya Berim Be Saveh* and is also the writer and voice artist of the satirical program *Zan Osta* in the Saveh dialect. His other works include collaborations with Radio Aftab of the province, creating children's songs for the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults, directing the "Saveh Radio" Instagram internet radio, writing for the program *Haft Bijar*, composing, and performing concerts.

Kivan, Behnam (1964 CE), son of Mostafa and Banu Azri, completed his early education at Bihagi Primary and Ferdowsi Secondary Schools and obtained his diploma from Samasami High School in Arak. He then earned an associate degree from Tehran's Art Training Center and a bachelor's degree from Tehran University of Art, later teaching. He is a designer, graphic artist, calligrapher with an

exceptional degree from the Iranian Calligraphers Association, a teacher of design and graphics, and the manager of Shima Graphics Advertising Agency in Arak.

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Gazrani, Saqi (1972 CE), born in Arak, moved to England with his family in his childhood and later relocated to Germany at the age of 14. After receiving his high school diploma, he went to the United States, where he graduated in computer science from the University of Maryland. He then attended Ohio University, studying in the Department of Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures. His master's thesis was a comparative look at the concept of "honor" and was completed in 2003 under the supervision of Professor Parvaneh Pourshariati. Later, he earned his PhD in Islamic History, focusing on Iran from the Arab invasion to the Mongol invasion, with his dissertation titled "The Epic of Sistan." His book *The Epic of Sistan and the National History of Iran* was published in 2016 and won the Iranology Society Award. He has also written many articles in reputable journals and contributed chapters to various books in English, including "Honors and Honor Before the Safavid Period," a chapter in *A Comprehensive History of Iran*, the article "The Old Garment: Adapting and Shaping Epic Material in Early Islamic Iran" in the *Journal of Persian Language Studies*, the entry on "Sam" in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, and a book review article on *The Story of Hamza* in the *Bulletin of Popular Culture of the Middle East and South Asia*. Dr. Gazrani has taught at universities in the US and Turkey and served as the associate editor of the journal *Persian Language Studies*. He is fluent in English and German and is also proficient in reading and writing Arabic and French, using these languages for academic purposes.

Gazrani, Majid (1965 CE), son of Valiollah and Banu Rababeh, completed his elementary education at Jamshidian School and his secondary education at Hikmat School, graduating from Mohammad Reza Shah High School in Arak. He then pursued a career as a bookseller. Passionate about social activities and charity work, he photographed various ceremonies and events, including floods and earthquakes. While assisting earthquake victims in Kurdistan in 2017, he was injured and sustained serious damage to his eyes. Despite this, he became an honorary ambassador for organ donation in Arak and continues to document significant events in the region, capturing photos despite his vision problems.

Gazrani-Saveji, Mohammad (1930 CE), son of Najaf, was born in Saveh. He completed his education in his hometown and began teaching in 1950. He studied under scholars such as Mohammad-Hossein Shari'atmandar Saveji and Mirza Seyed Ali Tahjedi. He earned a doctorate from the Faculty of Theology and taught at high schools in Tehran. Some of his poetry is featured in the book *Notables of Saveh* (Fakharyan, 2017: 793).

Grami, Mohammad-Javad (1943–2021 CE), son of Mohammad-Hassan, after completing his education, joined the Iranian State Railways in Arak. In 2000, he established the Arak Round-the-Clock Charity for the Disabled. He was also a prominent member of the Qaem-Maqami Farahani Association (Majdi, 2005: 121).

Gorji, Gholam-Hossein (1808–1846 CE), known as the second Sepahdar, son of Youssef-Khan Gorji, took over his father's position as Sepahdar at the age of 17. In the same year, he married Mah-Begum, the daughter of Fath Ali Shah. He became the ruler of the region in 1825 and joined the State Council formed by Nasir al-Din Shah, later becoming Minister of Justice (Sediq, 1993: 90).

Gorji, Mohammad-Taqi (alive 1846 CE), known as Montaser al-Sultan, son of Rezaqoli-Khan and grandson of Youssef-Khan, who donated one part of his land in the Kalaveh neighborhood (Shazand) and in 1846 took over the role of deputy governor of Arak (Naeimi, 2006: 184).

Gorji, Youssef-Khan (deceased 1861 CE), known as Sepahdar, raised in the court of Fath Ali Shah, became the governor of Iraq (Arak) in 1807. Before his appointment, the people of the nine fortresses around the Qara-Kheiriz River were rebellious and unrestrained. Due to conflicts with the Russian government, Fath Ali Shah was unable to suppress these uprisings. Occasionally, he sent soldiers to quell the revolts, leading to multiple massacres of the people of Farahan and several attacks by Qajar forces on the areas of Silakhour and Sardband. In this context, Youssef-Khan Gorji, the commander of the Qajar army, was appointed as the Sepahdar of the Iraqi forces. His mission was to restore order to the region, marking the beginning of a new chapter in the region's history. After several years, the establishment of the city of Sultan-Abad (modern-day Arak) began in 1807 and was completed between 1828 and 1836, designed by the French engineer Trezier and General Garden, who was sent to Iran by Napoleon. Sultan-Abad became the first modern city in Iran (Sediq, 1993: 91).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Abutaleb (century unknown), was a scholar and writer from Ashtian. He authored and published a book titled *Momtaz al-Tawarikh* for use in primary education.

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Ahmad (d. 1878), was a senior official and scribe in the Naseri military office. He also served for some time in Azerbaijan as a *Mostofi* (finance officer) and was engaged in military accounting. This mathematician also trained many students in the field of mathematics (Sediq, 1993: 204).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Aqa-Mahmoud (born 1878), son of Mirza Baba, was proficient in literature and the arts. He held the position of *Mostofi* for a time and was an accomplished calligrapher. Among the books he authored are *Bari al-Sa'ah*, a geography manuscript, a *Tarji'-band* written in *Shekasteh-Nasta'liq* script, and four treatises in *Nasta'liq* script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 337).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Habibollah (born 1896), served as a *Mostofi* in the court of Naser al-Din Shah. His son, Mirza Abdollah, held the position of senior official and military accountant in Azerbaijan for many years (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 313).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Hossein (13th century), was a senior official and a member of the *Esteifa* office. He also served as a financial administrator under Mirza Mahmoud Vazir in Fars (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 313).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Soleiman (born 1838), was a skilled calligrapher. In 1838, he transcribed the *Divan-e Moshtaq* by Soleiman ibn Mohammad Gorgani-Ashtiani, dedicating it to Sultan Beig Taleshi Rashti.

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Shafi' (1838–1908), known as *Mostashar al-Molk*, was the son of Hassan Khan from Gorkan (Ashtian). He served as a financial officer in Azerbaijan in 1881, in Khorasan in 1883, and in Fars in 1890. Additionally, in 1888, he became one of the ministers of the *Dar al-Shora-ye Dowlat* (Council of State) (Sediq, 1993: 213).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Sadeq (13th century), worked as a *Mostofi* and was a senior official in the *Esteifa* office during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. For many years, he served as a senior administrator under his fellow Ashtiani, Mirza Mahmoud Vazir (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 316).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Abdolhossein (born 1914), was a calligrapher. In 1914, he wrote manuscript no. 2038 of the *Feyziyeh School of Qom*, which is a collection of diverse subjects, in *Nasta'liq* script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 321).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Abdolali (13th century), son of Ahmad, was an astronomer and scholar of the Qajar era, known for his expertise in calculating and writing calendars (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Abdollah (born 1896), son of Habibollah, served as a *Mostofi* and held the position of senior official and military accountant in Azerbaijan during the Naseri period.

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Ali (born 1923), son of Yadollah, obtained a law degree after completing his high school diploma. His first judicial position was as an *Amin Solh* (reconciliation officer). He later served as an investigating judge, district attorney, head of the Central Criminal Court, Inspector General of the country, and head of the Supreme Court Office. Among his works are articles on the events of September 1941 and the *Bloody Azerbaijan* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 327).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Ali (13th century), son of Mohammad-Jafar, was a scribe who transcribed a Persian medical manuscript titled *Hefz al-Sehha* (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 327).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Kazem (born 1820), son of Mirza Mohammad, was a master calligrapher. He transcribed *Jahangoshay-e Nader Mirza*, a work by Mahdi Esterabadi, in Persian using the *Nasta'liq* script. The transcription was completed in June 1820 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 320).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad (born 1846), was a skilled calligrapher. In 1846, he transcribed *Bari al-Sa'ah* by Mohammad ibn Zakariya Razi in *Nasta'liq* script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 332).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad (born 1906), held the position of *Mostofi* and was a senior official and scribe in the military offices during the Naseri and Mozaffari periods (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 331).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad (13th century), son of Fazlollah, from Ashtian, was a poet known by the pen name *Motlaq*. In *Tofigh Newspaper*, he was known as *Kharbin*. Most of his poetry was in the *Ruba'i* (quatrain) form, and a selection of his poems was published in 1985 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 330).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Esma'il (d. 1943), son of Karbala'i Hassan, known as *Eshqi*, was a contemporary poet and calligrapher from Ashtian. He possessed artistic skills and a refined aesthetic sense. His works can be found in the *Hosseiniyeh*, *Masjed-e Sarpole*, and the tombstone inscriptions of the cemetery. He established the first *Dar al-Sanaye' (House of Industries)* in Gorkan.

After 1928, when wearing the Pahlavi hat became mandatory, he crafted metal (tin) hats for 17 students from Gorkan (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 310).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Taqi (born 1824), son of Abdol-Mohammad Gorgani, was a calligrapher who transcribed the book *Jala' al-Oyun* in Nasta'liq script on July 7, 1825 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 334).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Nabi (born 1666), was a calligrapher who transcribed the book *Zobdat al-Tasanif* by Haidar ibn Mohammad Khansari in Nasta'liq script in 1666 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 337).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Mahmoud (1830–1894), son of Mirza Nasrollah, initially served Mirza Yousof Mostofi-Ashtiani and was, for a time, the governor of Saveh. In 1873, he was appointed Minister of Khorasan, and three years later, he was assigned as the Minister of Tehran. After seven years, he took charge of the financial administration of Fars. He was a clever but pleasure-seeking and indulgent man, proficient in playing the tar, skilled in writing Nasta'liq, and knowledgeable in accounting, financial record-keeping (Siyaq), and state auditing (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 115).

Gorgani-Ashtiani, Nasrollah (1836–1932), son of Mirza Jahangir Khan, known as *Mohaseb al-Mamalek*, was one of the bureaucrats of the Zill al-Sultan administration and a financial officer during the Qajar period. He was a learned, literary, and mathematical scholar whose lineage traced back to Lotf-Ali Khan Zand. He initially served as a financial officer (*Mostofi*) in Shiraz and continued his bureaucratic and administrative career in Isfahan until the end of his life (Sediq, 1993: 209).

Golkheni-Tafreshi (died 1495) was a poet of the 15th century. In the biographical dictionary *Ruz-e Roshan*, it is stated that Golkheni-Tafreshi was the nephew of Shahid-Qomi. He was a scholar and a man of virtue, spending his life in joviality, satire, and humor. He entertained both kings and commoners alike, and no one was ever offended by his jokes. He moved to Herat at the same time as the arrival of Sultan Hossein Mirza Bayqara and flourished there (Zolfaqari, 2002: 291).

Golestani-Araki, Mohammad-Hadi (1931), son of Sadeq, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak and later graduated in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran. A poet who spent thirty years teaching Persian literature in schools and teacher training centers, his poems were published in local journals. He also composed *Anwar-e Hekmat*, a poetic collection of sayings attributed to Ali, and published *Golestani's Divan* in 2008 (Majdi, 2005: 261).

Golestani-Iraqi, Alireza (1976), son of Ahmad and Banoo Fereshteh, completed his early education at the National Organization for Development of Exceptional Talents (*Tizhooshan*) and attended Imam Ali High School. He earned a bachelor's degree in Dramatic Literature from Islamic Azad University of Arak, a master's degree in Television Production from the College of Radio and Television, and another master's in Dramatic Literature from the Islamic Azad University of Tehran Central Branch. He is currently a Ph.D. student in Philosophy of Art at Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch. His artistic career includes writing scripts for *Yasin's Tales* (Season Two), *Children of Haftad-Qaleh* (an animated series), *Spring at Home* (an animated series), *The Lovely Eggs* (an animated series), *Final Stage* (an animated series), *Qoli's Tales* (an animated series), as well as writing, directing, and producing over 160 radio plays. Additionally, he was involved in the writing, directing, and production of the television puppet show *I Want My Voice Back* and other creative works. He is a filmmaker, university lecturer, and Deputy Director of Simaye Markaz Aftab.

Gol-Naraqi, Hassan (1921–1993) was born into a Naraqi (Delijan) family in Tehran. After completing his secondary education, he initially followed his father's profession of buying and selling antique glassware and porcelain while simultaneously developing a passion for music. He is known as a singer, and his song *Mara Bebus* (*Kiss Me*) is one of only two songs he recorded, yet it remains one of the most nostalgic Iranian songs. One reason for its fame was its coincidence with the coup d'état of August 19, 1953, when its sorrowful lyrics resonated with millions of Iranians disheartened by the coup. Another reason was that its lyrics were written by Haidar Raqabi, a political activist of the 1950s in Iran. Gol-Naraqi was highly humorous and witty; in every gathering he attended, he entertained people with jokes and witty remarks, making them laugh uncontrollably.

Gol-Naraqi, Reza (1945), was born into a Naraqi (Delijan) family in Tehran. He completed his primary education at Ardeshir Elementary School on Rey Street and his secondary education at Adib High School, located in Lalehzar Alley, Keyhan. Dr. Reza Gol-Naraqi, after obtaining his high school diploma and passing the entrance exam, enrolled in the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Tehran. After earning his doctorate, he moved to the United States, where he specialized at Tufts University in Boston, Massachusetts. He then completed an implantology course at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and the Branemark Clinic. In 1981, he began practicing dentistry and, in 1986, founded the Periodontics Department at the Islamic Azad University. Dr. Gol-Naraqi is one of the most

renowned specialists in periodontology (*gum disease*) and implantology in Iran. He is also active in school construction, having built seven well-equipped schools. As a dentist, he ensures that students in his schools receive toothbrushes and are educated on proper brushing techniques, oral hygiene, and dental care.

Goleh-Sanjani, Abdollah (1940), son of Aminollah, a native of Senjan (Arak), was an artist who learned the craft of making Giveh (a type of traditional Persian footwear) from his father and continued his path. His participation in the Exhibition of Achievements of the Islamic Revolution in 1984, subsequent exhibitions, interviews with publications, and appearances on several radio and television programs contributed to the increased recognition of this craft/industry among the public. Finally, in 2010, he was awarded the UNESCO Seal of Excellence in Giveh-making. With dedication and effort, he designed and produced the first packaging for Giveh using natural and traditionally dyed raw materials.

Ganji, Mohammad-Hossein (1945), son of Ghasem and Banu Fatemeh, was born in Arak. After completing his primary education and obtaining a diploma, he attended the Tehran Teacher Training College and earned a bachelor's degree in biology. Mohammad-Hossein spent over 30 years teaching biology in the education system. Since his father had a refined taste for poetry, he also developed an interest in Persian poetry and literature, beginning to compose poetry during his student years. He is now one of the Ghazal poets of Arak and a founding member of the Noor Literary Association. A selection of his works has been published in a book titled *Doraj-e Ghazal.* Ganji uses the pen name "Chavok" in his poetry.

Gowari, Rafie (13th century), from the village of Gowar (Arak), was a religious scholar in the second half of the 13th century AH. He studied in Najaf and became a teacher in the same theological seminary (Sadegh, 1993: 229).

Gowari, Sultan-Ali (14th century), from the village of Gowar (Arak), lived in the mid-14th century and was one of the prominent religious scholars and jurists of his time (Sadegh, 1993: 205).

Gowari, Mohammad-Baqer (1912–1907), son of Sultan-Ali, from the village of Gowar (Arak), was a distinguished figure in the region and a student of the renowned scholars Sheikh Asadollah Borujerdi and Seyyed Shafiuddin Borujerdi in the Borujerd seminary. Some of his religious works include: *Haqiqat al-Asrar fi Tahqiq Mathalib A'da' A'imma al-At'har*, a reworking of the interpretation of Surah Al-Fatiha titled *Al-Bayan fi al-Tafseer Umm al-Quran*, *Fawaid Sharh Jami'*

Bar Kafiya (Syntax and Grammar), *Mafatih al-Ijaz* (Explanation of Gulshan-e-Raz), *Saif al-Islam fi Daf' Shubahat Arbab al-Zulam* and others.

Gowari, Mahdi (living 1921), pen name Shams, also known as Shams al-Shu'ara, from the village of Gowar (Arak), had a good handwriting and a poetic inclination. A sample of his poetry, titled *Ghadiriyeh*, is found in the reports of Dehgan. Professor Dehgan also possessed books written by him, titled *Majmueh Akbari* and *Tarjomeh Bari al-Sa'ah Razi*. He was the teacher of Seyyed Hassan Farideh-Zaveh and Banu Zahra-Adli is one of his descendants (Pirhadi, 2013: 129).

Ghodrzi, Reyhaneh (1983), daughter of Mohammad-Ali and Banu Akram, from Saveh, holds a Ph.D. in entrepreneurship with a focus on development. She published the book *Let's Be Entrepreneurs* in 2015 and translated the book *University Entrepreneur* in 2019. She has been collaborating with the Tehran Labor and Social Security Institute for translating books and has been teaching at Saveh universities since 2010. She has also held numerous workshops in the field of entrepreneurship.

Ghodrzi, Alireza (1991), son of Hossein and Banu Marzieh, attended school in Khomein until the age of 18. After completing his military service in 2012, he was accepted into the Computer Engineering program at Islamic Azad University in Khomein, where he earned a doctoral degree. He has authored two books, several research articles, and two books titled *Settings in Telegram* and *A Few Words from the World's Greats*. Additionally, his invention includes the use of cooling elements in refrigeration trucks and smart systems.

Ghodrzi, Alireza (1996), son of Gholamreza and Banu Esmat, born in Arak, completed his primary education at Bastan School and middle school at Shahid Zarastvand. He then graduated from Vali Asr Technical School. A passionate wrestler since the age of 10, he was invited to the National Youth Freestyle Wrestling Team camp in 2014. Some of his major achievements include winning the bronze medal at the Victory Cup in Turkey (2014), silver at the Asian Youth Wrestling Championship in Thailand (2014), gold at the World Youth Wrestling Championship in Slovakia (2014), bronze at the Federation Cup in Azerbaijan (2015), silver at the Junior World Wrestling Championship in Brazil (2015), silver at the Federation Cup in Azerbaijan (2016), and bronze at the Asian Junior Wrestling Championship in the Philippines (2016). In 2018, he also portrayed the young world champion wrestler, Gholamreza Takhti, in the film *Gholamreza Takhti*.

Ghodrzi-Zadeh, Ali (1979), son of Mahmoud and Banu Sorour, completed his elementary education at the Din-o-Danish, Salehin, and Shahrayi Shakariyeh schools in Arak. He then studied judicial law at Qom University and earned a master's degree in philosophy from Arak University, where he is currently pursuing a doctoral degree. This well-known cultural figure and media personality, who specializes in producing and performing performing arts, particularly in the religious field, has made a significant mark. Dr. Ghodrzi was appointed as the Director-General of Libraries in the province during the tenure of Governor Makhsl al-Aima and has been hosting the live program *Iftar until Dawn* on the regional TV channel *Aftab* for several years.

Ghodrzi-Farhani, Ebrahim (1964), born in the village of Koodzar (Farahan), a retired educator with 41 years of teaching experience, researcher, and instructor at the Farhangian University and the University of Applied Sciences. Since 2001, he has been researching the history and social issues of Farahan and has collected foundational information about approximately 60 villages in the Farahan Plain, which he published on the Farahan Online blog. This researcher has also authored five academic and specialized books on cultural issues, advertising, media, and communications, including: *A Collection of Social Communications Questions*, *Principles and Fundamentals of Communication*, *Principles and Techniques of Advertising*, *Sociology of Advertising*, and *Modern Journalism*.

Ghodrzi-Farhani, Reza (1984), son of Mohammad Hossein and Seyyedeh Tahereh, completed his primary education at Shahid Motahari Elementary School and his middle school education at Hikmat School in Arak, then graduated from Imam Ali High School. He later received his bachelor's degree in psychology from Payam Noor University and was employed at the Arak Machinery Manufacturing Company. He has worked as a director and editor of documentary, industrial, and promotional films, in addition to his cultural and literary activities. He is a teacher, founder of the Golestan Literary Circle (Saadi Association), a teacher at the Hafiz Friends Central Association, an organizer and host of literary gatherings and poetry nights, and has published two poetry collections titled *A Path to the Moon* and *Toward Love*.

Ghodrzi-Farhani, Nasrollah (1906–1973), son of Mohammad Hossein and Banu Khadijeh, born in the village of Koodzar (Farahan), received his initial education at the Maktabkhaneh of

Mullah Ali Agha Shahrabi and Seyyedeh Hossein Vafsi. He became famous for his *Shahnameh* reading and Ta'ziyeh performances, with his *Shahnameh* and Ta'ziyeh gatherings attracting a wide range of audiences and being held almost regularly every month or on special occasions. These gatherings are fondly remembered even after decades.

Gohari, Seyyedeh Ali (1939), son of Seyyed Ahmad, received his high school diploma in mathematics from Mahalat and went on to earn a master's degree in administrative sciences and management from the University of Tehran. He initially worked for the Ministry of Culture in Mahalat and then moved to Tehran in 1957, where he served as Deputy Director of Education, Deputy Director of International Affairs, and eventually as Director of Educational Plan Development and Oversight. His research on materials used in dentistry led to the production of 14 new types of raw materials in the country, which earned him a place among inventors and innovators. This inventor and author has also written or translated 11 independent educational books and pamphlets.

L

Lashkari, Javad (1923–2016), son of Reza, from Tafresh, completed his primary education at Mowlavi School and later attended Dar ul-Funun and the Railway Technical School. After finishing his studies, he was employed by the Iranian Railways and retired from there. This music artist studied violin for three years under Master Saba and participated in classes by Ahmad Foroutan and Samineh Baghcheban. He also studied classical violin with masters like Serge Khosif and Madame Mantonel. Lashkari further honed his skills under George Bertrand, Hossein Yahaghi, and Mehdi Khaleghi, becoming an official musician at Radio Iran, where he also became the conductor of the grand radio orchestra. He contributed significantly to Iranian music, composing around 350 songs, many of which have become iconic in Iranian musical heritage. He performed charity concerts in Italy, Germany, Afghanistan, and Oman and was one of the first composers to publish his songbook with musical notation. His works include *Sad Ahang* and *Naghmeh-ye Delangiz* (Haydari, 2020: 150).

Lashkari, Mohammad Sadegh (1986), son of Abbas, began his musical journey with religious chanting and training from his father in Saveh. He developed a deep interest in music from a young age, starting with the keyboard at 7 under the guidance of Master Seyyed Reza Nabavi Zadeh Namazi. He later studied Iranian vocal techniques under Master Seyyed Ismail Vassafi and Master Ebrahim Zolghadr. He also learned music theory under Master Saeed Lotfi and classical singing and vocal training with Masters Hadi Ghazat, Zohreh Eshghi, and Ali Belbeli. Participating in several festivals and with different music groups such as *Rameshgaran*, *Alif*, and *Zangoleh*, he pursued a career as a singer. In 2023, together with his wife (a ney, tambak, and children's music instructor), he founded the Lashkari Music Academy, dedicating much of his efforts to teaching and mentoring students in Saveh.

Latifi, Mobin (2004), started his music studies in 2015 under the guidance of Seyyed Vahid Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, learning pieces from the master Payvar's method such as *Dastour Santur*, *Reddif Payvar's Early School*, *Reddif Master Saba*, *Preludes and Rangs*, and *Chamber Music Pieces* in Saveh. He also studied with Master Saeed Sabet and Roozbeh Rahimi. Mobin also trained in the techniques of the

tombak under Farbod Yadollahi's style with Master Hossein Noori. He continued his studies in music theory, solfeggio, harmony, and counterpoint with Seyyed Hamid Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Sina Mousavifard, Abbas Motalleji, Nastouh Ramazani, Saeed Ghasemi, and Mansour Habibdoost. In 2022, he began his undergraduate studies in Iranian Music Performance at the University of Gilan, while also teaching santur at the Roham Music Academy.

Lalbar, Mehdi (1980), son of Mohammad Ali and Banu Goher, completed his primary and middle school education in Nimvar (Mahallat) and his high school education in Mahallat. He holds a bachelor's degree in industrial electrical engineering and a master's degree in public administration from Azad University of Saveh and Arak. He has authored two books, *Nimvar: From the Sound of Water to the Silence of Stone* and *Famous Figures of Nimvar*, and has identified more than 200 petroglyphs around Nimvar. He also organized the Kharbari (Carpet Weaving) Festival in Khomein and published an article on the *Traditional Water Management System of Nimvar*. Lalbar has been instrumental in the national registration of nine cultural monuments, including traditional palm extraction, "Elm Bandan," "Gavch Gudar," and several other customs.

Lao-dawlah, Biouk (born 1911), son of Esmail, from Khomein, was a representative in the second National Assembly of Iran from the constituency of Khomein, Mahallat, Golpayegan, and Khansar. He also served as an officer in the Cossack Brigade and resigned to focus on his parliamentary duties (Samiei, 2003: 872).

Luzdari-Sultani Abadi, Ali (died 1873), born in the village of Luzdar (Shazand), completed his early education in Arak, then studied in Najaf and Samarra, becoming one of the special students of Mirza Shirazi. Following his teacher's suggestion, he went to Tabriz to focus on religious affairs and the interpretation of the teachings of the Ahl al-Bayt. His works include *Resalah fi Ijtima' al-Amr wa al-Nahi* (Treatise on the Social Command of Ordering and Prohibiting), *Taqrirat Mirza Shirazi* (Notes on Mirza Shirazi's Principles), *Al-Durrah wa al-Fawa'id* (Commentary on Shaykh Ansari's *Farayd al-Usul*), *Al-Fawa'id al-Usuliyeh*, and others (Siddiq, 1993: 205).

Lilian, Robin-Yousef (born 1902), a well-known Armenian priest in the Lilian village (Khomein), served as the spiritual leader of his Christian community during the reign of Muzaffar al-Din Shah Qajar. He was proficient in English (Samiei, 2003: 514).

M

Majedi-Gorkani, Ali-Asghar (1882-1956 AD), son of Molla-Fathollah, completed his preliminary education in the village of Gorkan (Ashtian) and then moved to Qom for further studies. After a period, he settled in Tehran. The author of the "Civil Code of Iran," after completing his studies in Tehran, initially joined the judiciary as an investigator and later pursued a career in law. Together with several other legal scholars, he contributed to the drafting of Iran's Civil Code and was elected as a full member of the Bar Association in 1937 (Hosseini-Ashteyani, 2020: 328).

Majedi-Gorkani, Fathollah (13th Century), a prominent scholar from the late Qajar period and a religious figure, completed his initial education and then continued his religious studies at the Qom Seminary. He later went to Najaf Ashraf to further his education (Hosseini-Ashteyani, 2020: 318).

Masteri-Farhani, Ahmad (1932-2014 AD), son of Azizollah, a philanthropist from Farahan, left a significant legacy in Farahan, including: the road from the village of Master to Arak, male and female junior high schools, a clinic, a student dormitory, an elderly home, the installation of drinking water pipelines for Master, and support for the establishment of the Azad University of Farmehin (Azizabadi et al., 2023: 139).

Manarian, Yervand (1924-2020 AD), a theater actor, playwright, director, and social activist, was born in Arak. In 1946, he emigrated to Armenia with his family. A member of the National Congress of the former President of Armenia and a prominent filmmaker, he acted in fourteen films, including *Ariwik*, *Rafiq-Panjouni*, directed eleven films and four plays, and wrote thirteen screenplays.

Mahrooyi, Gholamreza (1961 AD), son of Yadollah, born in Arak, began learning calligraphy after obtaining his high school diploma and studied under masters such as Vashghani-Farhani, Abdalrazaei, and Hosseini-Moahd. He received a first-class certificate in 1991 and a superior certificate shortly thereafter. Since 1987, Master Mahrooyi has taught at various centers, including Arak universities, the Islamic Propaganda Organization, and private educational institutes. In addition to calligraphy, he is also a master in painting and calligraphy art (Pirhadi, 2013: 179).

Mobsari, Behrooz (1957 AD), son of Hassan-Khan and Banu Nazakat, of Yazdi descent from Zarandi, received his technical diploma from the Fifth Technical School in Tehran. He became the first music expert in the province and studied under masters Mohammad-Reza Lotfi and Mehdi Kamalian. In 2003, he was named the top researcher of the year. His contributions include collaborations with Radio Farhang, receiving the Intellectual Achievement Plaque from the National Music Association, and publishing two valuable works, *The Unspoken and the Unspoken* and *The Heavenly Musician*. Additionally, he has published 37 articles in the *Music House Quarterly*, 21 in *Music Art Journal*, and over 85 articles in specialized music books. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Researcher's Association at the Music House, a member of the Supreme Council of Poetry and Music at the provincial Radio and TV, and a judge for six regional and national music festivals. He founded the first traditional music group for women and developed the *Neystan* program for Radio Farhang (Fakharyan, 2017: 799).

Mobsari-Zarandi, Hassanali (1911-1980 AD), known as Hassan-Khan, son of Mirza Ali Akbar-Khan and Banu Balqis, was born in Mamounieh (Zarandieh), and his birth certificate was issued in Khomein. Due to his father's occupation, he lived in various cities, and graduated from the American School in Sultanabad (Arak). After the death of his father, who was the founder of the Mamounieh Postal and Telegraph Office, Hassanali worked at this office for a time. In 1936, he resigned to establish and manage the first Mamounieh School. In 1958, he began working in the administrative section of the Ministry of Culture in Tehran and became the Deputy Director of Budget and Personnel at the Ministry in 1966. Among his other contributions were establishing a six-class school, founding the Mamounieh Gendarmerie, and creating a girls' school (Fakharyan, 2017: 978).

Moqaddami-Savji, Mohammad (1933 AD), son of Hassanali, after completing his primary education, went to the seminary in Saveh. After the seminary was dissolved, he continued his education at high school and graduated from Darolfonoon in Tehran. He then joined the Saveh Education Department and later entered the military with an officer's rank. At the same time, he pursued university studies and obtained a Master's degree in management. He furthered his education in the United States, where he graduated as the top student. This poet and author of the book *Motivation in Islam* was later appointed as the president of Azad University of Saveh and then of Hamedan, leaving behind significant works (Fakharyan, 2017: 801).

Matin-Daftari, Ahmad (1896-1971 AD), son of Mirza Mahmoud (Ain-al-Mulk) and Banu Shokat, from Ashtian, completed his primary and secondary education at the German School in Tehran and then attended law school. From 1915, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He continued his education in Switzerland and obtained a doctorate in law from the University of Lausanne with a thesis titled *The Key to Economic Independence: Abolition of Capitulation in Iran*. He interned as a lawyer for two years in France, Switzerland, and Germany. In 1927, he joined the judiciary and served as a counselor in the High Criminal Court. He became the Minister of Justice in 1936 and changed the name of the ministry to the Ministry of Justice. Alongside his judicial work, he played an important role in drafting significant laws, including the formation of the judiciary, the recruitment of judges, the second and third volumes of the Civil Code, civil procedure, personal matters, criminal law, and procedural law, and enforcement of judgments. His last position was at the League of Nations. Another important reform was his work on the feudal system. In 1940, he became the Prime Minister, and during his tenure, he worked on strengthening ties with Germany, leading to an expansion of commercial and industrial relations with Germany. After the fall of Reza Shah, he was arrested by the Allies and imprisoned in Arak. A well-informed, scholarly, and influential figure, he was elected as a representative of Meshkinshahr in the 15th National Assembly and served as a senator from Tehran from 1949 to 1971 (Hosseini, 2003: 97).

Matin-Daftari, Leili (1936-2007 AD), daughter of Ahmad, from Ashtian, was a professor of art at the University of Tehran until 1978 and was one of the founders of minimalist painting in Iran. Although she was born into a family with a deep political background, she always preferred her inner and private space over the turbulent outside world. Her reluctance to give interviews or even hold exhibitions remained with her throughout her life, in line with her preference for solitude. Leila once stated in response to a question about this: "Let me say very simply, I had no motivation to display my works; I just wanted to paint." Some of Matin-Daftari's works, along with others in the collection of Farah Pahlavi, have been exhibited in many cities around the world.

Mojtabai, Seyed Nasser (deceased 1998 AD), son of Seyed Saeed Khan Hosseini, originally from Tafresh, and the owner of Khanabad, a farm known for its mechanized apple orchard, was also the founder of the Shahin Industrial and Mining Company and obtained the mining rights for the lead and zinc mine of Lakan. This entrepreneur was elected as a representative of the 24th National Assembly from the Mahalat

and Khomein region in 1975. His important contributions include the construction of the Gold Thread Factory, now known as the Khomein Textile Industries, the allocation of budget for the construction of the Shir-o-Khorshid Hospital, and the asphalted road between Khomein and Mahalat (Sami'i, 2003: 876).

Mojtabai, Fathollah (1927 AD), completed his early education in Farahan and obtained a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran in 1953. He taught at schools in Arak, Tehran, and the Higher Teacher Training College until 1959. After a study opportunity at Columbia University, he was assigned to prepare and compile literature textbooks for high schools. In 1971, he obtained a PhD in the History of Religions and Eastern Philosophy from Harvard University and studied comparative religion at the World Religions Study Center in the United States. He is currently a faculty member of the Encyclopedia of Islam's Institute and a permanent member of the Academy of Persian Language and Literature. Over 200 titles of books, articles, poems, and book reviews have been published in Persian and English under his name. The Fathollah Mojtabai Award is given annually for the best doctoral thesis in Persian language and literature, religions, and mysticism, with the first award ceremony taking place in December 2011.

Mojtahed, Mohammad-Javad (13th century), son of Mullah Hossein Khansari, a prominent religious scholar and a fighter during the 13th century, who was known for his strong actions against the oppression of the rulers and landlords. He was also known to own vast properties, wealth, and had a large number of armed guards (Sami'i, 2003: 6).

Mojtahed, Mohammad-Ali Khan (13th century), known as Amirza, son of Haj-Reza Khan and grandson of Mohammad-Amin Khan, was one of the leading scholars and the nephew of Haj Agha Mohsen. He studied in Najaf and achieved the rank of Ijtihad (jurisprudence). He later taught at the religious seminary in Arak, and many of the scholars of Qom and Arak benefited from his teachings. He was particularly appreciated by the people and the prominent figures of the city for his efforts during the famine of 1918. After the establishment of the Constitutional Revolution, he became the president of the first provincial council, alongside Agha Noor-al-Din and the second in command, Haj Mirza Madali Mojtahed (Mohammad-Ali Khan) (Mohtat, 1993: 45).

Mojtahed-Ashtiani, Ali (14th century), a scholar of the 14th century, studied under Akhund Mollaresaqali and Mirza Ja'far Mojtahed Ashtiani. In his middle age, he moved with his brother and nephew (Ismail Khan Amad al-Shikar and

Mirza Ali Khan Ashoob) from Ashtian to Tabriz, where he became one of the most prominent jurists and scholars, regarded as a famous religious figure (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 1161).

Mojtahed-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Ja'far (13th century), one of the great scholars of the 13th century, well-versed in the sciences of jurisprudence, exegesis, and literature, was active in teaching and judicial matters during his life. This religious scholar had a strong eloquence, logical reasoning, and a beautiful voice, which mesmerized listeners whenever he recited the Qur'an (Hazrati, 2003: 183).

Mojtahed-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Hassan (deceased 1913 AD), son of Mullah Ibrahim, was a jurist at the end of the 17th century who studied the introductory religious courses in Ashtian before moving to Najaf Ashraf, where he attained the rank of Ijtihad. He was a student of Mirza Bozorg Ashtiani and Sheikh Hadi Tehrani. Known for his unique style in writing and beautiful handwriting, he was one of the influential religious scholars of his time (Abdali-Ashtiani, 2020: 1174).

Mojtahed-Garkani, Mohammad-Taqi (1859-1931 AD), born in Garkani (Ashtian), completed his initial education in his village before studying in Qom and Najaf Ashraf. He benefited from the teachings of prominent scholars such as Mohammad-Kazem Khurasani, Abdullah Mazandarani, and Mirza Shirazi. He returned to Iran, where he taught Islamic jurisprudence and philosophy (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 333).

Mojtahed-Garkani-Ashtiani, Abdul-Azim (13th century), son of Mirza Yusef and ancestor of Abdul-Azim Khan Garkani (Ashtian), was a poet who wrote the epic *Jam-e-Kawsar* in thousand verses, describing the lives of the Prophet Muhammad and the Twelve Imams (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 324).

Majd, Hosseini (1880–1946), son of Ali-Akbar (Majdal-Ataba), established a four-classroom school called "15 Bahman" in the Bazaar of Mahallat in 1922 for the first time. He personally taught calligraphy and the Quran. He was also a strict teacher and would punish his students using pomegranate twigs (Bakhshi, 2016: 714).

Majdal-Ashrafi, Seyed Alireza (1992), son of Seyed Qasem and Banoo Tahereh, completed his studies at Esteklal Elementary School, Toheed Middle School, and Aluminum High School in Koy-e-Sanati, Arak, where he earned his diploma. From the age of 12, he was involved in choir groups and pursued theoretical music and solfeggio courses. He studied the violin with professors Mohammad

Khodadadi and Keyvan Rabiei in Arak, and later advanced courses with Maziar and Siavash Zahirdini, Ebrahim Lotfi, and Iman Fakhr in Tehran. He also studied composition, harmony, form, and counterpoint with Professor Ehsan Saboohi, and took an intensive orchestra conducting course with Professor Nasir Heydarian, the conductor at the University of Graz, Austria.

Majd-Zarin-Qalam-Iraqi, Mohammad-Yousef (1857–1929), son of Mohammad-Naghi Chaghini, is one of the greatest calligraphy artists of Arak, who dedicated 40 years to training calligraphers in this city (Sediq, 1993: 208).

Majd-Mahallati, Ahmad (1943), son of Mirza Mohammad Majd, completed his preliminary education in Mahallat, and then received a bachelor's degree in biology from the Higher Education College of Tehran. He later obtained a master's degree and a Ph.D. in the same field from Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris. He also completed post-doctoral studies in modern methods of cellular and molecular biology, modern methods of palynology, and pollen bank formation at the same university. Additionally, he studied biotechnology for cell and tissue culture at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He has taught at universities in Arak, Hamedan, and Mashhad, and was recognized as a Distinguished Figure in Iranian Biology in 2004. He also received the National Outstanding Professor award from the Islamic Azad University in 2010 and the Outstanding Professor award from the Biology Department at Kharazmi University in 2001. He was the founder of the Faculty of Life Sciences at Tehran North University and the founder and head of the Plant Cellular and Developmental Biology course at Kharazmi University and its Tehran North branch. He is also a founding member of the Iranian Biology Society. He won the Book of the Year Award in 2001 for his work on "Cellular and Molecular Biology" (Bakhshi, 2016: 715).

Majdi, Seyed Ataollah (1924–2012), son of Seyed Abdollah, born in the village of Khanqah Bala (Khondab), after completing his education in Arak, received a bachelor’s degree in law and political science from the University of Tehran. He served as the principal of the Samsami School until 1979, significantly improving its cultural status. His literary works include *Hazargohr* (a translation of the short sayings of Imam Ali), *The Treasure of Wisdom*, *Everlasting Flowers* (a translation of the concise sayings of the Prophet), *The Words of Great Men of the World* in poetry, *The Treasure of Mysticism for Everyone*, and several other works. From 1985 until his passing in 2012, he was the manager of the Qaem-Maqam-Farahi Association (Vala-Shajardi-Farahi, 2001: 188).

Majalli, Esmail (1979), son of Esmail and Mrs. Azam, completed his primary education at Khayam School and his secondary education at Tawhid School. He received his high school diploma from Imam Ali School in Arak. He later studied dramatic literature at Soreh University in Ahvaz and earned a master's degree from Islamic Azad University in Arak. This well-known *Shabih Khawan* (performer of traditional passion plays), researcher of Ta'zieh (Persian theatrical mourning rituals), and author of more than thirty articles on Ta'zieh, has written two valuable books: *Shabih-Nameh and Ta'zieh in All Regions of the Country* and *Majles-Nameh of Grief and the History of Ta'zieh in Hamadan*, which have been dedicated to those interested in the art of Ta'zieh.

Majalli, Hassan (1957), son of Ghorbanali and Mrs. Kifayat-Sultan, completed his primary education at Eibakabad and his secondary education at Taleghani School. He obtained his high school diploma from Samsami School in Arak. A leading figure in *Shabih Khawani*, Hassan received the Honorary Award in 2006 from the Head of the Iranian Art House, Dr. Hassan Bonyanian, and another Honorary Award in 2007 from the then Director of the Cultural Heritage Organization (Rahim Mashaei). He is known for his half-century career performing Ta'zieh across the country.

Majalli, Nasser (1912–2001), from the village of Sozan (Khondab), entered the military school in 1929 and, after five years of study at the Officers' Academy, joined the army in 1936. He began his political activity in 1944 by joining the National Front, but due to the ban on political activity for military personnel, his official activity was restricted. In early 1953, he was appointed by Dr. Mossadegh as the head of the Police Department in Shiraz, and after the coup of August 1953, he was arrested and imprisoned. In 1961, he retired due to his opposition to the Pahlavi regime, only to be imprisoned again. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, he was appointed as the first head of the police department after the revolution, tasked with restoring order in the chaotic police system of Iran. Later, after the National Front's activities were banned, he, along with other members of the Central Committee, was imprisoned for eleven months in 1983.

Majidi, Hamidreza (1977), son of Morteza and Mrs. Jiran, completed his primary education at Ba'athat School and his secondary education at Kazem Mishtami Guidance School. He obtained his high school diploma from Imam Mohammad Baqer High School in Arak. He later pursued a master's degree in social sciences at Islamic Azad University in Arak. His artistic career in film and photography began in 1991 when he attended a filmmaking course at the Young Cinema Association of Arak.

After a decade of experience, including making six short films and holding 10 solo exhibitions with multiple national awards, he began teaching photography across the country in 2001. Since 2008, in Arak, he has trained and taught thousands of art students, nurturing the photography talent in the province. His photography books, *Selected Three Decades of Photography* and *Man and Poetry in Photography*, are set for publication. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Amir Kabir Historical House.

Majidi, Alireza (1949), son of Gholamali and Mrs. Kookab-Sultan, completed his primary education in the village of Vafs (Kamyjan) and his secondary education in Arak. He then pursued an associate degree in English language education at the Teachers' Training College in Qazvin and a bachelor's degree in translation at Islamic Azad University of Qom. His published work, *Golchin Ash'ar Majidi* (Majidi's Poetic Anthology), and other books, *Memoirs of a Manager* and the second volume of *Golchin Ash'ar Majidi*, are ready for publication. He also has two decades of experience managing Bou-Ali Sina High School in Vafs and Sadouq High School in Qom.

Majidian, Abolfazl (1956), a painter and writer born into a book-loving family in Arak, spent his early years in Abadan due to his father's work. His mother instilled in him a love for the poems of Hafez, Saadi, and Parvin. He studied at the Faculty of Contemporary Arts in Tehran before continuing his education at the Sorbonne in Paris. His creative works include books like *Nasim Sahari* (Morning Breeze), *Heft Zendegi* (Seven Lives), *Zendegi Mahtab* (Moonlight Life), and *Royaye Pari-Giso* (Fairy-Giso's Dream), blending imagination, dreams, and reality. These books reflect his passionate exploration of Iranian painting and calligraphy, with an intense desire for discovery in sacred and hidden realms of existence.

Mohammadi-Sawji, Sahlali (14th century), the brother of Asghari, a musician and master of the *chogur* instrument, was a renowned player of traditional local music. He was from the village of Yengi-Qaleh in the Noabaran region of Saveh (Fakharyan, 2017: 809).

Mohammadi-Sawji, Sadeghali (14th century), the brother of Asghari, was also a master *chogur* maker and musician from the same village of Yengi-Qaleh in Saveh (Fakharyan, 2017: 810).

Mohbali, Davood (1945–1999), son of Ahmad, from Tafresh, earned a doctoral degree in management and specialized in London. He established associations, including the Iranian Management Studies Association and the World Tourism Management Association. His scholarly articles, translations, and research focused on management, psychology, and productivity, earning recognition as a writer and consultant. He also edited the *Efficient Management Journal* and authored books like *Organizational Communications Analysis*, *Strategic Management*, *Business Correspondence*, and *Self-Knowledge of the Kamrav Family* (Heydari, 2020: 152).

Mohbi, Mohabbali (1939), son of Hasnali, born in the village of Anjadan (Arak), completed his education up to a master's degree before joining the Isfahan Machinery Company. He inherited a love for poetry and literature from his father and began writing poetry in his early youth. His work often focuses on social themes and humor, which has gained attention from a wide audience. A talented poet and member of the Daneshvar Literary Society in Arak, he published a collection of his poems titled *Kashkool-e-Mohbi* in 2010.

Mohbi, Mohammad-Hossein (1897), son of Abdulhamid Anjodani (Arak), a poet with the pen name "Morshed," was an old educator in Arak and taught at the first primary school in 1956 (Mohtat, 1993: 143).

Mohbi-Ashtiani, Mohsen (1951), son of Ja'far, holds a bachelor's degree in judicial law, a master's in private law from Shahid Beheshti University, a doctorate in law from Tehran University, and a doctorate in international law and arbitration from Leuven University, Belgium. He has completed intensive courses in international law at Tehran University and the Hague Academy of International Law. He is a member of the Iranian Bar Association, a member of the International Court of Arbitration in Paris (ICC), and the editor of the *Legal Journal of the International Legal Services Office*. His scholarly works include *The Iran-US Claims Tribunal*, *The Algerian Declarations*, *International Law and the Third World*, and several others (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 492).

Mohbi-Anjodani, Hossein (13th century), a renowned religious scholar known as "Arab," emigrated during World War I alongside other scholars, including Seyed Hassan Modarres and Aqa Nooruddin. He was martyred by British forces.

Mohtat, Mohammadreza (1931-2005 CE), son of Zayn-al-Abidin and Shahrbanu, completed his elementary and secondary education in Arak, then entered the Ministry of Education. While teaching, he was accepted into the Sociology department of Tehran University, specializing in Social Sciences, and began his social and historical studies regarding the culture, figures, and history of Markazi province. This writer, who had served as the principal and headmaster of Shahpour and Mohammad Reza Shah high schools in Arak, left behind valuable works including "Simaye Arak" (5 volumes), "Namadaran Arak," "Tourist Attractions of Markazi Province," "A Study of Writing and Alphabets in Iran," and several other works (Velashjardi Farahani, 2001: 190).

Mohtaram-Savoj, Hassan (14th Century), a poet from the village of Bandamir Kherqan (Zarandieh), wrote religious and social poetry, and was a teacher of Ali Kamali (a judge) (Fakharyan, 2017: 711).

Mohtasham-Naraqi, Kamal-ol-Din Ali (1499-1558 CE), pen name Mohtasham Naraqi (Delijan), and also known as Mohtasham Kashani, was a poet of the Safavid era and a contemporary of Shah Tahmasb I. He was born in Naraq. His father, Khawaja Mir Ahmad, was a wool weaver in Naraq, who, along with his two sons, Ali and Abdulghani, traveled to Kashan for business expansion. He, who was also called "Shams-al-Sho'ara" of Kashan, learned the art of poetry from Sadiqi Esterabadi and himself mentored several students, including Taqi-ol-Din Mohammad Hosseini, author of "Khulasat-al-Sho'ara," Sarfi Savoji, Vahshati Jooshgani, and Hasrati Kashani. His most famous work is the elegy "Baz In Che Shoresh Ast," written about the Battle of Karbala, which gained attention among all Persian-speaking Shi'ahs. Through this elegy, he achieved a prestigious place in elegiac poetry and became one of the greatest Iranian poets in the religious and martyrdom poetry genre. Before this, he had written another mournful elegy for his younger brother Abdulghani Naraqi. After his death, one of his students compiled his works into seven books, including ghazals, qasidas, pieces, rubaiyats, masnavi, and tarjiband.

Mohtashami, Azizollah (deceased 2002 CE), son of Gholamhossein Khan (Jalal Lashkar) and grandson of Aliqoli Khan, a military officer from Khameneh, was born in Khomein. He studied in France and was a shareholder in the large Seyvand Construction Company, with the design of the Senate Building being one of his legacies. This philanthropist entrepreneur personally funded the restoration and renovation of many sacred places and shrines (Sami'i, 2003: 890).

Mohtashami, Fazlollah (1944-1971 CE), son of Karim Khan and grandson of Fazlollah Khan Yavar, completed his elementary and secondary education in Khomein before enrolling in the Faculty of Surveying Engineering. He invented a recording device and in 1969, successfully built a radio transmitter with a range of about 10 kilometers, which could be received throughout Khomein and surrounding villages. It was called "Radio Khomein." This innovative work led to his arrest by the SAVAK, and he was imprisoned in Arak for a while. Unfortunately, shortly after his release, he passed away at a young age due to an eye disease (Sami'i, 2003: 887).

Mouhaddeth-Savojari, Seyed Mohammad (1903-1983 CE), son of Seyed Hassan, completed his preliminary studies in his hometown of Saveh, then studied under Ayatollah Haeri in Qom. This preacher, advocate, and promoter of Islamic rulings also held a position in judiciary and served most recently in Mashhad. He was also a poet and authored a book titled "Durar-al-Ahadith wal Akhbar wa Falsafah wa Alal Ahkam Shar'iya" (Fakharyan, 2017: 812).

Mahrer-Ashtiani, Mohammadreza (born 1866 CE), son of Mohammad Karim Halva Khasschi Ashtiani, commonly known as Mirza Reza Mahrer-Ashtiani, was a calligraphy artist. He transcribed the "Manashat Qaim-Maqam" (correspondence in Persian) in 1866 in the Shakkasteh Nasta'liq script (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 543).

Mohseni, Abolghasem (1932 CE), completed his elementary education in Ashtian, then in Tehran, where he studied literary sciences under the supervision of Seyed Hassan Sadegh-Naseri. This poet, whose pen name was "Ghasid," primarily wrote ghazals and shorter pieces (Hazrati, 2003: 168).

Mohseni, Shams-ol-Din (1876-1917 CE), from Arak, son of Hajj Agha Mohsen, studied for several years in Najaf Ashraf under the tutelage of great scholars like Kazem Khurasani, Seyed Kazem Yazdi, Memqani, and other prominent clerics, achieving the rank of Ijtihad. This religious scholar was elected as the representative of Arak in the third Iranian National Assembly but resigned from his post shortly thereafter (Sadiq, 1993: 209).

Mohseni, Gholamhossein (1928–1999 CE), son of Ghorban, known as Mirza Gholamhossein, completed his primary education at Khaghani School in Ashtian. He later attended a seminary and established a traditional school in the city. In collaboration with Sheikh Ali Montazeri, he made significant efforts to revive the Ashtian seminary, where he also studied as a seminary student. He was dedicated

to promoting religious teachings and raising public awareness (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 425).

Mohseni, Mostafa (1876–1952 CE), son of Hajj Agha Mohsen, from Arak, studied in Najaf under prominent scholars such as Mohammad Kazem Khorasani, Shari'at Isfahani, and Sharbiani. He was one of the most distinguished students of these jurists, known for his precision and problem-solving abilities. He had received permissions for Ijtihad from most scholars of his time. After completing his studies, he returned to Arak and served as a religious authority and jurist for the people of the region (Sadiq, 1993: 209).

Mohseni-Araki, Nikchehreh (1931 CE), a psychiatrist and founder of the first children's psychology laboratory, completed his primary education in Arak. He obtained a bachelor's degree in French language and literature from the University of Tehran and, in 1954, traveled to France, where he earned a Ph.D. in psychology from the Sorbonne University. He later taught at the University of Tehran and collaborated with several other universities, including Gilan, Shiraz, Alzahra, Allameh, and Azad University. His written works include translations of *Five Psychological Essays* by Jean Piaget and authorship of *Self-Perception*, *Adolescent Psychology*, and *Theories of Development*.

Mohseni-Gorkani, Ahmad (1926 CE), was born in the village of Gorkan (Ashtian). After completing his primary education, he entered the Ashtian seminary and later the Arak seminary, where he studied under Ayatollah Boroujerdi, Imam Khomeini, Mohaghegh-Damad, Golpayegani, and Araki for 30 years. He held several significant positions, including representative of Imam Khomeini, Friday prayer leader of Tuyserkan, Torbat Heydariyeh, and Arak, as well as the Supreme Leader's representative in the province and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iran. His works include *Hijab in Islam*, *Translation of Al-Amali* (by Sheikh Saduq), *Wilayah of Ahl al-Bayt*, *Zakat in Islam*, and several others (Zolfaghari, 2002: 54).

Mohseni-Nasab, Mohsen (1959 CE), born in Saveh, is a director, screenwriter, producer, and a graduate of animation directing from the Iran Broadcasting University. He has written, produced, and directed several films, including *Rhino Horn*, *Free*, *Shoulder-Friend*, *Crystal*, *Young Lions*, and many others. He received a special jury award for best screenplay and was recognized for presenting a new concept and innovative idea for his film *The Last Stage* at the Sixth Sacred Defense Film Festival.

Mohaghegh-Karahrudi-Soltanabadi, Ali (19th century CE), son of Molla Mohammad Hossein, from Arak, was a scholar residing in the city of Kazimayn. His mother was the daughter of the mystic scholar Molla Fathali Soltanabadi, and his father was also a renowned scholar of his era. His scientific works and writings were preserved by his son, Sheikh Ali.

Mahalati, Ebrahim (1917 CE), son of Mohammad Ali Mojtahedi, was a jurist and mujtahid and a student of Mirza Shirazi. He transcribed the lectures of his master and authored several religious books, including *The Right Path*, *A Treatise Refuting Haj Mohammad Karim Khan Kermani*, *Annotations on the Book Nokhba* (by Mohammad Ebrahim Karbasi Isfahani), *A Rebuttal of Sheikhism*, and *Dorr al-Afkar fi Salah huwa al-Khiyar* (Bakhshi, 2016: 668).

Mahalati, Esmaeil (d. 1924 CE), was a great scholar who spent many years teaching in Najaf. His works include *Abzar al-Ilm wa al-Ma'refa* (The Tools of Knowledge and Understanding).

Mahalati, Aqa Ali Shah (1830–1885 CE), son of Hassan Ali Shah and the twenty-fourth daughter of Fath Ali Shah Qajar, was born in Mahallat (Aga Khan II). He was the 47th Imam of the Nizari Ismailis and succeeded Aga Khan I as their leader. His imamate lasted for four years. Aga Khan II had Sufi inclinations and, like his father, maintained friendly relations with the British. He passed away in 1885 at the age of 55 in India and was buried near the shrine of Imam Ali in Najaf (Bakhshi, 2016: 752).

Mahalati, Aqa Mohammad (1880–1919 CE), originally from Mahallat, was born in Borujerd and studied at the Borujerd seminary until the age of 15, after which he moved to Najaf. He was a skilled writer known for articulating political, religious, and social issues with eloquence. He played a significant role in the Constitutional Revolution and later in Iraq's national movement against British colonialism. His works include *Yareqoli's Pleasant Discourse* (a refutation of the Baha'i sect), *The Host and Guest Dialogues* (a rebuttal of the Sheikhism sect), *The Principles of Religion in a Sweet Language*, and the publication of the scientific, social, and political magazine *Dorre al-Najaf* in Iraq (Bakhshi, 2016: 643).

Mahalati, Baha' al-Din (1896–1981 CE), was born in Najaf and moved to Shiraz with his family as a child. He studied jurisprudence and Islamic principles under his father and Mirza Mohammad Sadeq Mojtahed. He then spent ten years in Najaf studying under Aqa Zia al-Din, Aqa Mohammad Kazem Shirazi, and Naeini, eventually attaining Ijtihad. His notable works include *Principles of Beliefs*, *Heartfelt Sermons*, and *Guide to Truth* (Bakhshi, 2016: 591).

Mahallati, Jamal al-Din (13th century), was a student of Sayyid Ebrahim Qazvini, the author of *Al-Dhobout*, who came to Mahallat from Khorasan. His works include *Sharh Zobdat-e Bahai* on Usul, *Lali al-Ahkam* on Fiqh, and also a translation of *Qavanin-e Fiqh-e Islami* (Sadr and Sobhi) (Bakhshi, 2016: 671).

Mahallati, Hasan (born 1858), was an expert in astronomy and calendar calculation. This scholar, a student of the famous astronomer Molla Hossein Zonouzi, worked alongside his teacher and also Molla Hashem Kashani (died 1858) in extracting and organizing astronomical calendars.

Mahallati, Hossein (born 1812), son of Hossein, studied under prominent scholars in Karbala and wrote several treatises on Usul in his own handwriting, which indicates that he was a calligrapher. Among his works are *Sharh al-Wafiyah* (by Sayyid Sadr al-Din Qomi), *Sharh Zobdeh* (by Saleh Mazandarani), *Hashiyah al-Ma'alem*, and *Sharh al-Wafiyah* (by Sayyid Mahdi Bahr al-Uloom), which was completed in 1812 (Bakhshi, 2016: 673).

Mahallati, Zeyn al-Abedin (1879–1979), son of Molla Mohammad Ali, completed his studies in Mahallat and Tehran but turned to calligraphy, achieving a high level of mastery and earning the title *Ashraf al-Ketab*. A book titled *Armaghan-e Hindi* in the Central Library of the University is written in his handwriting. Additionally, he transcribed 80 volumes of the Qur'an, *Resaleh Shatranjieh*, *Sahifeh al-Rabe'ah al-Sajjadiyah*, *Majma' al-Nourain*, and *Mazhar al-Anwar fi Ala'em* (the third volume of *Noor al-Anwar*) (Bakhshi, 2016: 627).

Mahallati, Sayyid Mohammad Baqer (1861), son of Esmaeil, after learning preliminary sciences, went to Najaf in 1885, where he studied advanced levels under scholars such as Ziyabari Rashti, Sayyid Mohammad Hojjat, Nasrollah Ashkouri, Abdollah Qouchani, Mirza Mohammad Ashtiani, and Morteza Taleghani. He studied Fiqh and Usul with Mohaqqiq Naeini and Iraqi, and also learned Rijal from Sayyid Abutorab Khansari. He compiled the lectures of Aqa Zia al-Din Iraqi into a three-volume work titled *Moaqqad al-Osoul*. Additionally, he authored other works in Fiqh, Usul, and Tafsir, including *Al-Fawaed al-Radhaviyah*, *Al-Nafy wa al-Ithbat*, and *Mokhtarat dar Islam* (Bakhshi, 2016: 680).

Mahallati, Seyf al-Din (born 1894), son of Mohammad Taqi, was one of the scholarly figures of the early 20th century who traveled to India with his father and lived there for a while. His works include *Kanz al-Asf*, a translation of *Maqtal Abi Mokhnef*, which was completed in 1894, as well as *Khoonkhahi Mokhtar az Gatelan-e Farzand-e Heydar Karrar* (Bakhshi, 2016).

Mahallati, Abdolhossein (1854–1906), son of Molla Mohammad Ali, was the author of *Moftanam al-Dorar*. A scholar, poet, and researcher, he studied in Isfahan, Qom, and Najaf, achieving the rank of Ijtihad and teaching at the Sadr School. His legacy includes *Tasliyatnameh*, a treatise on Fiqh and Usul, *Resaleh dar Sahw*, *Resaleh dar Qaedeh Eshteghal*, and dozens of other works in religious scholarship (Bakhshi, 2016: 676).

Mahallati, Abdolsamad (1879), son of Hossein, was a scholar inclined toward mysticism. He studied in Isfahan under prominent figures such as Mohammad Baqer Fesharaki and Mirza Yahya Beidabadi. He composed a collection of legal and Usul sciences in verse in 1870 and wrote another collection that included treatises and excerpts from various scholarly works between 1864 and 1874.

Mahallati, Ali (1881), the elder brother of Esmaeil Mahallati, was a calligrapher, scholar, and intellectual associated with a clerical family. He owned a reputable library in Bombay and published valuable books such as *Rijal Najashi*, *Yanabi' al-Mawaddah fi Mowaddat Dhi al-Qurba*, *Manaqib Aal Abi Talib*, *Al-Misbah fi Asrar Ilm al-Miftah*, *Fehrest Asma' Mosannefi al-Shia*, *Kalameh Tayyebah*, *Omdeh al-Mataleb fi Ansab Aal Abi Talib*, and dozens of other works (Bakhshi, 2016: 745).

Mahallati, Ali (born 1916), a descendant of Aqa Esmaeil Mahallati, was born in Boroujerd. He was an activist during the Constitutional Movement and also participated in the Iraqi people's resistance against British colonialism. This political figure served as a judge in Kermanshah during World War I and, in support of the Central Powers (Germany and the Ottoman Empire), traveled to Istanbul with a group of freedom fighters, including Aref Qazvini. Eventually, he was assassinated by agents of despotism in Kermanshah (Bakhshi, 2016: 647).

Mahallati, Ali Akbar (died 1649), compiled a divan titled *Divan-e Khaghan* (Fath-Ali Shah), which includes ghazals and rubais. His calligraphy was in the Nasta'liq script. Additionally, he transcribed *Masnavi Ma'navi* (by Rumi) at the request of Aqa Mirza Nader Kurdestani, based on a version by Mirza Ahmad Vaghar Shirazi. This manuscript is preserved in the Etemad al-Dowleh Library in Hamedan (Bakhshi, 2016: 744).

Mahallati, Alireza (died 1866), as a calligraphy artist, transcribed a book titled *Tazok-e Timuri* (*Tadabir al-Moluk*), attributed to Amir Timur Gurkani on military strategy, in the Shekasteh Nasta'liq script. He completed this work on Monday, June 26, 1888 (Pirhadi, 2013: 184).

Mahallati, Farajollah (1861), was a scholar and intellectual of the Naser al-Din Shah Qajar era. He used the pen name *Tarfah* in poetry, composing mainly in the

ghazal and qasida forms. His works include *Gardaavari-e Divan-e Naseri*, *Tarikh-e Esfahan*, and *Tazkerat Khazen al-Ash'ar*. Additionally, he transcribed the divan of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar, which his brother, Mirza Habibollah, had compiled, in Nasta'liq script (Bakhshi, 2016: 732).

Mahallati, Majd al-Din (1925–2000), son of Baha al-Din, pursued his secondary education and studied preliminary, intermediate, and Arabic literary sciences in Shiraz. He then moved to Qom, where he studied Islamic sciences under Grand Ayatollahs Boroujerdi and Shariatmadari. Later, he returned to Shiraz and engaged in religious services, including leading prayers at the Vali Asr Mosque and teaching. This religious scholar also established the large Vali Asr Clinic, which led the editor of *National Geographic* to write an article titled *"The Charitable Ayatollah Who Does More Than Just Preach."* He was a close friend and intellectual companion of Imam Musa Sadr during their student years and, upon the recommendation of Qom's clerical authorities, traveled to Europe and the United States over ten times, delivering lectures at universities such as Harvard and Princeton and at Washington National Cathedral. In addition to teaching at the seminary, he also taught at the Faculty of Law at Shiraz University (Bakhshi, 2016: 592).

Mahallati, Mohammad Esmaeil (1853–1925), son of Mohammad Ali, received his early education from his father. He studied in Tehran under scholars such as Mirza Abolqasem Nouri-Hamedani and Aqa Morteza Ansari, and in the Najaf seminary, he studied under Grand Ayatollahs Hossein Ardakani, Aqa Seyed Hassan Kouh Kamarei, Allameh Habibollah Rashti, and Mirza Hassan Ashtiani, eventually attaining the level of ijtihad. He later dedicated himself to teaching. His students included Sheikh Ali Mohammad Boroujerdi, Mar'ashi Najafi, Baha al-Din Mahallati, Kashani, and Mirza Ahmad Ashtiani. His written works include *Le'ali al-Marbootah fi Wujub al-Mashrutah*, *Tanquih al-Ebahamat fi Ahkam Nafaqat al-Thalath*, *Anwar al-Ilm wa al-Ma'rifah*, and others (Bakhshi, 2016: 629).

Mahallati, Mohammad Taqi (13th century AH), son of Molla Zain al-Abedin, known as Haj Akhund, was one of the prominent scholars and jurists engaged in religious duties in Mahallat. He continued his mission during the early reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (Bakhshi, 2016: 681).

Mahallati, Mohammad Soroush (born 1961), son of Khalil, entered the Qom seminary in 1976 and studied under scholars such as Ayatollah Sotoudeh, Mohaghegh Damad, Haeri Yazdi, Vahid Khorasani, and Shobeiri Zanjani. Since 1998, he has been teaching advanced and post-advanced courses in Islamic jurisprudence and

principles at Ayatollah Golpayegani School. This researcher and religious writer has authored numerous works in political jurisprudence, including *Religion and State in Islamic Thought*, *Freedom, Reason, and Faith*, *Thought and Faith in Freedom*, *Feasibility of Elections in an Islamic System*, and others (Bakhshi, 2016: 745).

Mahallati, Mohammad Ali (1830–1891), son of Ahmad, was born in Mahallat and became a leading scholar in jurisprudence and principles. He authored an excellent book on the principles of Islamic law. *Athar al-Ajam* describes him as *"a unique scholar, a singular perfectionist, and a solid jurist."* He was a student of Sheikh Morteza Ansari and one of his most distinguished pupils. The Shirazi Mahallati family, with over 20 accomplished jurists, descends from him. In 1844, he moved to Shiraz, completed his studies, and later taught (Bakhshi, 2016: 682).

Mahallati, Mohammad Ali (1888), was born in Mahallat and, after completing his early education, moved to Boroujerd, where he studied under Molla Asadollah Boroujerdi and Haj Seyed Mohammad Shafi' Boroujerdi. He transcribed nearly 100,000 verses on principles of Islamic jurisprudence, which are believed to be preserved under the title *Miftah al-Sa'adah* in the Razavi Library. He then studied in Tehran under Sheikh Abdolhossein Tehrani and Sheikh Abdolrahim Boroujerdi. This religious scholar was a teacher of Grand Ayatollah Boroujerdi at the Boroujerd seminary and is buried in Sheikh Baha'i's mausoleum in Mashhad (Bakhshi, 2016: 623).

Mahallati, Masoud (fl. 1485), son of Ali, known as Emad Mahallati, was a master calligrapher skilled in the six classical scripts (*Muhaqqaq, Reyhan, Thuluth, Naskh, Riq'a, and Tawaqi*), as well as Nasta'liq. Among his works is a Nasta'liq calligraphy piece preserved in *Shah Tahmasb's Murraqa*, housed in the Topkapi Palace Library in Istanbul. The inscription reads:

"Your sorrow has aged Emad the scribe, though he is old, his heart remains youthful.
al-'Abd Emad al-Mahallati, written after seventy years, 1491" (Pirhadi, 2013: 157).

Mahallati, Nasir (fl. 1863), known as Nasir al-Atibba, son of Ahmad, was a pharmacist and the brother of Mirza Kazem Khan, a chemistry instructor at Dar ul-Funun during the reign of Mozaffar al-Din Shah Qajar. He served for 40 years in the state pharmacy of Dar ul-Funun and in public and military hospitals. His writings include *Jang al-Adwiyah* (*The Battle of Medicines*) and a brief treatise on various pharmaceutical prescriptions, written in 1863 (Bakhshi, 2016: 711).

Mahallati-Shirazi, Abolfazl (fl. 1918), son of Mirza Ebrahim, was a distinguished scholar from the Mahallati family residing in Shiraz. He was born in Samarra and studied under his father and other prominent scholars there. After the passing of Mirza Shirazi in 1898, he returned to Shiraz with his father. His father was a leading religious and social figure in the city, and Abolfazl continued his father's work after his passing in 1918.

Mahallati-Shirazi, Sadr al-Din (1864–1980), son of Mirza Abolfazl, after completing his preliminary studies, traveled to the Islamic seminaries in Iraq and studied under its scholars. Upon returning to Iran, he continued his studies in Shiraz, Isfahan, and Qom, reaching the level of *ijtihad*. With the establishment of the Faculty of Literature in Shiraz, he taught Arabic language and literature. In addition to research and writing, he was also a poet, using the pen name *Sadr*, and played a significant role in founding the *Parsi Knowledge Center*. His works include *The Circumstances of the Revelation of the Quran*, *Rituals of Hajj*, *Secrets of Hajj*, *Dar al-Ilm of Shiraz*, *The Province of Fars during the Caliphate*, and the introduction to *The History of Arabic Literature* (Bakhshi, 2016: 730).

Mohammadhosseini-Savoj, Jafar (1941–1995), completed his primary education in his hometown, the village of Susanqin in the Nowbaran district (Saveh), and at the age of 14 moved to Tehran. While studying, he became involved in political activities and, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, joined the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. He was a war veteran, the father and brother of martyrs, and a poet who wrote under the pen name *Monib-Savoj*. He also founded the *Serat al-Mostaqim Association* (Fakharian, 2017: 949).

Mohammadi, Ahmad (born 1965), son of Yadollah, from Khomein, is a musician and master vocalist. In 1988, he received training at the Art and Literature School affiliated with the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). Initially, he learned vocal radifs (traditional Persian melodic structures) in various musical modes under the guidance of Master Sadegh (a student of Master Karimi). From 1994 onwards, he continued his studies with his father, perfecting the radifs, and later pursued a career in teaching music. His professional journey began with the *Shakheh Tuba* program, and he held a concert at *Borj Sefid* in Tehran. Additionally, he has been a national wrestling champion (Sami'i, 2003: 920).

Mohammadi, Hasanali (born 1958), son of Baratali and Seyyedeh Ezzatbanoo, was born in the village of Ab-Barik (Shazand). He holds a PhD in Persian Language and Literature and has worked as a high school teacher in Arak, an instructor at teacher training centers, and an author of educational texts and supplementary textbooks. Among

his works are the bestselling *From Bahar to Shahriar*, *Farhang-e Asmangar*, and *Farhang-o-Zaban-e Ab-Bariki*. He was one of the top students of the first Persian language and literature undergraduate program at the Islamic Azad University of Arak. Despite teaching in both urban and rural schools, he consistently achieved top scores in academic exams. His pursuit of higher education led him to earn his PhD from a prestigious university in Tajikistan, where he strengthened academic ties between Persian literature scholars in Iran and Tajikistan. His dissertation, *Modern Poetry in Transoxiana*, explores the expansion and influence of Persian literature beyond the Amu Darya. After retirement, he left teaching in Arak and moved to Tehran, where he established a publishing house, focusing on authoring books and educational materials.

Mohammadi, Abbas (born 1973), son of Hasan and Zahra, completed his primary education at the elementary school in his hometown, Deh-Sad (Khondab). He pursued secondary education at Ba'thath, Haj Kazemi, and Shahid Rajaei Technical School, later earning a bachelor's and master's degree in graphic design from Tehran University of Art. He has worked as a university lecturer, head of the Art Department at the Education Office of Markazi Province, an art expert at the Ghalamchi Research Institute, and the managing director of *Orang Cultural Institute*. His artistic and research contributions include *The Winged Gabriel*, *Red Intellect*, *Symbolism of Plants*, and *Western Estrangement*.

Mohammadi, Fatemeh (born 2005), began her musical training at age five before starting primary school. She studied *santur* for four years under Mr. Jokar. In 2014, after consulting with Master Mobsari and several other instructors, she joined the class of Seyed Vahid Nabavi-Zadeh Namazi. In 2021, she became a student of Master Saeed Sabet, from whom she continues to learn. She also completed introductory courses in *tombak* and music theory under the guidance of Hossein Nouri and Seyed Hamid Nabavi-Zadeh Namazi, respectively. Throughout her education, she won first place in *santur* solo performances over four times at the provincial and Saveh county levels. Her artistic achievements also include acting in a puppet theater, securing first place in Saveh in 2017, and producing documentary and short films about unknown martyrs, for which she won first place in a documentary film festival. Additionally, she trained in gymnastics under Majid Saki and Mahin Mazaheri, earning two gold medals, one silver, and one bronze at the provincial level, as well as a national selection title. She currently teaches *santur* at Roham Music Academy.

Mohammadi, Mohsen (born 1964), son of Hasan and Sediqeh, was born in the village of Fijan (Arak) and is one of Iran's most distinguished entrepreneurs. As a teenager, he balanced his studies with work in his brother's butcher shop. At the age of 20, he entered the shoe trade and, by 1995, had created jobs for 30 people, establishing himself as a reputable businessman in the industry. He later founded *Tabandeh Aluminum Company* with six employees and, between 1997 and 2007, significantly expanded its operations, establishing multiple companies and employing over 400 workers. In 2007, he purchased *Alumroll Factory*, which had been shut down for five years. By reviving production lines and acquiring new machinery, he restored it to full operation. He also founded Iran's first and largest private aluminum industrial city, spanning 40 hectares in the Kheirabad Industrial Zone (Arak), as part of the *Alumroll Novin Industrial Complex*. This project turned the company into a model industrial unit at both the provincial and national levels. The first phase of the project created over 1,000 manufacturing jobs, with the second phase expected to increase employment to 2,000. In the same year, he acquired 75% of *Navard Aluminum Group*, a prestigious producer of aluminum sheets. In 2018, he also purchased approximately 40% of *Iran Aluminum Company (IRALCO)* shares. Over three decades of manufacturing, he has directly created sustainable employment for nearly 6,000 individuals. He has also actively contributed to his home province by sponsoring the *Aluminum Arak Premier League Football Team*. In the near future, he plans to build a state-of-the-art hospital as a tribute to the people of Markazi Province.

Mohammadi, Mahdi (born 1966), son of Mirza Mahmoud, completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein. He earned a master's degree in Human Geography with a specialization in Urban Geography from the University of Tehran. Since 1995, he has collaborated with the Central Province Department of Culture and Islamic Guidance as part of a research group. Apart from his study on the spatial-functional structure of Imam Khomeini's historical house, he authored three other theses by 2002: *The Role of New Cities in Iran's Urbanization*, *Spatial-Functional Transformations of Khomein (1883–1952)*, and several articles published in *Rah-e Danesh* Quarterly, including *Iranian-Islamic Civilization and Its Tourism Potential*, *Formation and Status of Khuzestan's Urban Network*, *Structure and Function of the Bazaar in Traditional Iranian Cities*, and *Metamorphosis of the Historical Fabric of Khomein*.

Mohammadi, Yadollah (1927–?), born in Khomein, completed his primary education in his hometown and his secondary education in Tehran before joining the Air Force. At the age of 17, he began studying music under the tutelage of masters such as Mohammad

Moshrefi, Yadollah Kianfar, and Ali Akbar Khan Shahnazi. In turn, he trained nearly 60 enthusiasts of traditional music and singing in Khomein, Golpayegan, and Khansar. He has also published articles on music in various journals (Sami'i, 2003: 915).

Mohammadi-Anjedani, Gholamreza (1899–1977), entered the Sepahdari School of Arak at the age of 13 and studied under Ayatollah Ha'eri Yazdi and other scholars. Later, he moved to Qom with Ayatollah Khomeini, Golpayegani, Khansari, and others. He spent 20 years in Najaf studying under prominent religious scholars and received *ijtihad* credentials from Seyyed Abolhassan Esfahani, Aqa Hossein Na'ini, and Aqa Zia al-Din Iraqi. For over 30 years, he dedicated himself to religious education and served as the congregational prayer leader at Bab-anbi Mosque in Arak (Mohtat, 1993: 12).

Mohammadi-Iraqi, Ayatollah (1915–?), born in Kahrud (Arak), began his studies at the age of 14 and later moved to the Qom Seminary, where he studied under Ayatollahs Ha'eri, Mohammad-Taqi Khansari, Seyyed Mohammad Hojjat, Boroujerdi, and others. In addition to teaching advanced jurisprudence and principles, he held administrative responsibilities in the seminary, including managing student affairs, overseeing religious schools, serving as custodian of Feyziyeh Library, and supervising the construction of Ayatollah Boroujerdi School in Kermanshah. His written works include *A Catalog of Feyziyeh Library Books* (two volumes), *Edited Version of Mohazzab al-Bare'* (a jurisprudential work), *Biography of Ayatollah Khansari*, and *Tafsir Kanz al-Daqayeq* (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 66).

Mohammadi-Iraqi, Baha' al-Din (1928–1981), son of Mohammad-Baqer, known as *Bozorg* (The Great), was a cleric from Arak who resided in Kermanshah. He initially studied Arabic literature under his father and, at the age of 16, moved to the Qom Seminary to study jurisprudence and principles. During Imam Khomeini's exile, he played a central role in leading the anti-Pahlavi movement alongside Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani, which led to his arrest. In August 1981, he was assassinated by the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization.

Mohammadi-Iraqi, Mahmoud (born 1952), a member of the Expediency Discernment Council and the Assembly of Experts, as well as a member of the Combatant Clergy Association, comes from an esteemed religious family from Arak that migrated to Kangavar (Kermanshah) over a century ago. His father, Baha' al-Din Mohammadi, was assassinated by the Mojahedin-e Khalq at the beginning of the Islamic Revolution. His grandfather, Aqa Bozorg Mohammadi, was highly respected among the people of Kangavar.

Mohammadi-Naraqi, Ne'matollah (1910–1985), son of Abdollah, was a poet and cultural figure born in Naraq (Delijan). In September 1939, he joined the Semnan Department of Education as a teacher and later became a high school instructor at Aftab School in Garmsar, where he mentored many distinguished students. Besides his notable cultural contributions and fluency in English, Arabic, and French, he pursued higher education while working, earning an associate degree before enrolling at the University of Tehran's Faculty of Theology at the age of 55. He was considered one of the outstanding students of Professor Motahhari. He obtained bachelor's degrees in French Language and Literature, Persian Language and Literature, and Islamic Studies. His legacy includes poetry, ethical writings, and translations from Arabic to Persian, notably a translation of *Nahj al-Balagha* into French. Some of his works were published in literary journals of his time. Known for his altruism, he provided free tutoring to underprivileged students, even visiting their homes to teach them. In October 1950, during Prime Minister Razm Ara's administration, Dr. Shams al-Din Jazayeri, the Minister of Education, awarded him the Second-Class Medal of Culture.

Mahmoodabadi, Malek-Mohammad (d. 1279 SH), from Mahmoodabad, Cherra district (Khondab), was a master calligrapher and an expert in the Naskh script. He wrote the Qur'an about 60 times, and one of his exquisite Qur'an copies is preserved in the Milagard Mosque. He also wrote the book *Nasab al-Sabiyan* in beautiful Nastaliq script (Mohtat, 1993: 153).

Mahmoodi, Seyed Karim (1277–1354 SH), son of Mirza Agha, from the village of Reyhan (Khomein), endured a very difficult life until 1947, when he was employed at the Registry of Deeds and Properties and retired in 1958. His poetry collection, *Diwan-e Ash'ar*, is a compilation of nine books published in 1970. These include: *Nazm al-Qarayid*, *Do Bayti*, *Muthallath*, *Ruba'i*, *Mukhams*, *Musaddas*, *Bagh-o-Bustan*, *Manzumeh Alwan*, and *Yek Misra' va Zarb al-Misal* (Sami'i, 2003: 928).

Mahmoodi, Farideh (born 1978 SH), daughter of Ayatollah and Banoo Firouzeh, born in Astaneh (Shazand), completed her primary education at Vaziri School and secondary education at Fatimiyyeh High School. She earned a degree in Public Administration from Payam-e-Noor University of Shazand. During her university years, she collaborated with literary circles and the House of Tales of the Islamic Guidance Office in Shazand and began writing stories. She also conducted extensive studies in this field. In 2003, she officially became a cultural instructor and librarian at the Children's and Young Adults' Creativity Center in Astaneh,

and since then, she has been in charge of organizing the International Storytelling Festival. She has won the title of International Storyteller four times and is recognized as a storyteller, storytelling teacher, and judge in the province and country.

Mahmoodi, Mohammad (1317–1401 SH), son of Norouz and a renowned champion of traditional sports, was born in Naraq (Delijan). He had connections with famous athletes such as Gholamreza Takhti, Teyyeb Hajrezayi, Shaban Ja'fari, Abbas Shirkhoda, and many other contemporary champions. In 1962, he joined the Tehran Bus Company and was one of the founding members of the company's sports club.

Mahmoodi, Maryam (1332 SH), daughter of Mohammad and Banoo Kobra, from Arak, developed an interest in poetry due to the folk poems she heard from her mother. After completing her high school studies, she worked as a teacher and later became the principal of a school. She later established the Hemat School and continued her studies until earning a master's degree. In 2015, she published her first poetry collection, *Ba Oo* ("With Him"), followed by *Parvaz* ("Flight"). She also has collections in progress titled *Dokhtar Khorshid* ("Daughter of the Sun") and *Noh-ha-ye Maryam* ("Granddaughters of Maryam").

Mahmoodi-Ashtiani, Parviz (1312 SH), holds a degree in Journalism and Public Relations. He began his journalistic career in 1953 and served as a writer and editorial member of the *Diplomat* and *Taj-e Varseshi* newspapers. He is also the author of *Tarekhcheh va Mogharart-e Varseh Tirandazi* ("History and Regulations of the Sport of Shooting") (Hazrati, 2003: 179).

Mahmoodiyan, Maryam (1363 SH), daughter of Alireza and Banoo Fatemeh, from Tafresh, became disabled due to medical negligence in childhood (cerebral palsy), yet she is very intelligent and has an interest in music, painting, and chess. She completed her primary education at Bilal Habashi Special Education School, continued her middle school studies individually at home, and completed her high school education at Zaynab Kobra School with excellent grades. She earned a bachelor's degree in Industrial Management from Payam-e-Noor University of Tafresh. Her published works include *Behtarin Behaneh*, *Talavom-e Eshq*, *Vasf-e Sina*, and *Jazabeh-ye Cheshm* ("Best Excuse", "Turbulence of Love", "Description of Sina", and "Attraction of the Eye").

Mahmoodi-Farahani, Ahmad (1280–1360 SH), son of Karbalayi Hossein and Banoo Jiran, was born in the village of Majdabad No (Farahan). He was a talented poet who initially used the pseudonyms

Kharkhan and *Ahmad* before adopting *Mahmoodi*. Due to his cheerful personality, friends and scholars referred to him as *Sarwar-al-Shu'ara* ("Leader of Poets"). His poetry reflects social teachings and the conditions of his time (Mohtat, 1993: 145).

Mahmoodi-Majd, Ali (1322 SH), son of Ahmad (*Sarwar-al-Shu'ara*) and Banoo Raghieh, studied from the first to fourth grade at Masoud Saad Salman School in his birthplace, Majdabad No (Farahan), where his father was the principal. He continued his education from the fifth grade to the third year of high school in Farmehin and later received his diploma in literature from Mohammad Reza Shah High School in Arak. After his military service, he joined the Registry of Civil Status and later, in December 1974, he entered the Higher School of Sciences (University of Arak), where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in Persian Language and Literature in 1977. Some of his poetry works include *Mehr-e-Mihan bar Sepehr-e Sokhan* ("The Sun of the Homeland on the Horizon of Speech"), *Khorush Kharkhan az Diyar-e Kohan* ("The Cry of Kharkhan from the Ancient Land"), *Ghazayel-e Az Serood-ha-ye Pedar* ("Selections from the Songs of Father"), *Azarnama dar Royaroyi-ye Dushiz-e Toghan ba Karim-khan Zand* ("The Fire of Azar in the Encounter between Toghan's Maiden and Karim Khan Zand"), *Amir Kabir va Aeen-e Keshvardari* ("Amir Kabir and the Art of Statecraft"), *Kohanshahr-e Zolfabad zir-e Kalang-e Bidad* ("Old City of Zolfabad Under the Claw of Oppression"), *Talvaseh-ha-ye Tashneh* ("The Thirsty Lamentations") and others, which are currently in print.

Mahmoudi-Milagardi, Ahmad (1877–1952), one of the renowned scholars and literati from Milajerd (Khomein), was also a famous calligrapher who worked in Najaf. He copied the famous prayer known as the Hizb Yamani (also called the Seifi prayer), originally written by Sheikh Baha' al-Din (Sheikh Baha'i), in his own handwriting (Mohtat, 1993: 147).

Mokhtar, Parasto (1978), daughter of Khalil, from Khomein, continued her studies in social sciences. Since her early years, she had an inclination for writing, and her research was presented in the form of stories. Her first book, *Life in Peace*, a social family-themed novel, was published in 2014 and won a national award. Following the success and positive reception of this novel, the second volume, *Daughter of the Moon*, was soon revealed at Payam Noor University. Another of her works, *Reyhaneh*, won the International Red Ink Festival and was awarded the first prize for Book of the Year in the field of sacred defense literature in 2018. In addition

to her published works, she has earned dozens of national, regional, and provincial awards in the fields of culture, social activities, and writing.

Mokhtari, Arzhang (1980), born in Asiabak (Zarrindeh), holds a degree in civil engineering and, since childhood, had a talent for poetry. His poetry collection, *Horizon of Hope*, was published in 2002 (Cheraghi, 2016: 449).

Mokhtari, Javad (1979), son of Ayatollah and Mrs. Ma'soumeh, completed his primary education at Towhid School, high school at Imam Muhammad Baqir High School in Arak, and later obtained a master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Malayer University. He has been passionate about Quran recitation since childhood and, after nearly three decades of activity in this field and teaching at university, he currently performs programs on stage and media for local television, in addition to writing and composing poetry. Two of his works are *The Eleventh Day*, a romantic chronicle of Ashura scenes, and *Forbidden Bullets*, a dedication to chemical warfare veterans.

Makhzoumi-Saveji, Abulfaraj (d. 1896), a calligrapher and poet from the Nasiri era, was born in Saveh. He also composed poetry in Arabic, and his verses mourning Fakhr al-Dawlah, the minister, display his prowess and skills in poetry and literature (Fakharian, 2017: 53).

Mokhles al-Aimmah, Ataollah (1916), son of Agha Sheikh Gholamhassan, born in Arak, studied under his father in his childhood and later continued his studies at Samasami Bayat High School. He then became involved in the carpet trade in the Arak market. From his youth, his talent for poetry, particularly impromptu poetry, became evident. He specialized in religious poems and left behind several works (Majdi, 2005: 324).

Mokhles al-Aimmah, Gholamhassan (1900–1997), son of Mohammad Hashem and grandson of Haji Mohammad Ali Kazazi, was one of the prominent traders of Arak, specializing in handcrafted carpets. He also composed poetry (Mohtat, 1993: 147).

Madahi-Saveji, Seyed Mohammad (1942), son of Seyed Abdollah, known as Miraazfool Yel-Abadi, pursued his education in Saveh and Tehran, before turning to traditional sports. In his youth, he became involved with Mr. Mirtaher, the head of one of the Sufi orders, and quickly gained recognition as one of the notable figures. He authored works such as *Ali, the Glory of Creation*, *The Ascendants of Humility*, and *Rafiq al-Arifin*, among others (Fakharian, 2017: 859).

Madayeh-Negar, Mohammad Ibrahim (1863–1907), son of Mirza Mahdi Sarreshteh-dar of Tafresh and grandson of Mirza Abdollah Vazir-ol-Lashkar of Mohammad Shah, studied in Tehran in his early years. Due to his father's assignment in Mazandaran, he learned Arabic, the science of accounting, calligraphy, and the Nasta'liq script. He then attended Dar al-Fonun, where he studied mathematics, new sciences, foreign languages, and painting. He accompanied Nasir al-Din Shah during his travels to Khorasan and later worked as the scribe for the Ministry of Waqfs under Mirza Taqi Khan Mojad-al-Mulk. He was also the chief secretary, responsible for managing the affairs of Khuzestan under the rule of Nezam al-Saltanah, and briefly served as the English embassy's secretary. Madayeh-Negar held several significant governmental positions during the reigns of Mohammad Shah and Amir Kabir. His works include *Daqayiq al-Nazar fi Haqa'iq al-Safar*, *Tazkerat al-Anjuman-e Nasiri*, *Tazkerat al-Majdiyeh*, *Tazkerat al-Qudsiyah*, and *Golestan Book* (Heydari, 2020: 58).

Madabaranjdan, Esmail (1840–1909), from the village of Anjdan (Arak), served as a scribe for Qavam al-Maqam and held ministerial positions during the reigns of Fath Ali Shah, Mohammad Shah, and Nasir al-Din Shah (Sadiq, 1993: 213).

Madidiyan, Maqak (1902–1981), known as Iskander Shikasteh-Band, was born in Chaharmahal-o-Bakhtiari and later moved to Arak in his youth. He worked for many years as a physician in his own home, treating patients for free, particularly the poor and needy (Mohtat, 1993: 287).

Madadi, Bahram (1968), son of A'la and Banu Azra, born in Arak, showed a great interest in drawing books and magazines during his primary school years. His passion for design and painting reached such an extent during his middle school years that it became his sole focus, to the point where painting replaced his studies and academic life. During his military service, this artist was captured by the Iraqi army during the Iraq-Iran war, but neither this nor the war could keep him away from painting and art. After returning to his homeland, he continued to teach and gain experience in this field. He later obtained a diploma in painting and began teaching art in the Ministry of Education. Participating in group and solo exhibitions in Arak, Tehran, and Shiraz are among his honors.

Madadi, Mohammad (1962), son of Gholam-Hossein and Banu Manzar, born in the village of Nawazan (Arak), completed his primary education at Khayyam School and his middle school

education at Kourosh School. He received his high school diploma in Humanities from Shahpour High School. This cultural activist, who is retired from the Arak Machine Factory, has written numerous articles on history, especially the history of Arak, some of which have been published in weekly and monthly journals such as Kashaneh, Laleh Sorkh, Zaman, and Machine Sazi Arak. Some of his written works include *Arak in Memories and Travelogues*, *Swedes in Iran*, *History of Iraq*, and his most recent book, *Mr. Lajur*, which was unveiled in September 2022.

Madadi, Mohammad Ali (1942–1998), son of Ali Mohammad and Banu Khanom-Sultan, born in the village of Nawazan (Arak), founder of the Iran Sculptors' Association and a member of the second generation of contemporary sculptors. He graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts in 1971 with a degree in sculpture and remained one of the most active sculptors in Iran. His works are mostly installed in various cities of Iran and some in Italy, primarily consisting of portraits of literary, artistic, and mystical figures. The second group of his sculptures has been displayed in galleries, showing a modern perspective.

Madadian, Andranik (1958), known as Andy, was born into an Armenian family from the village of Lelian (Khomein) in Tehran. He began studying music in his youth. At the age of 14, he made his first guitar out of wood and then joined the music group formed by his cousins (Soren, Garni, and Ruben) and began playing the guitar. This artist, who occasionally performed songs in English, sang for a while alongside Kamran Yaghmaei (brother of Kourosh Yaghmaei) in an English rock band. In 1979, CBS Tehran offered him a contract to produce an album in English, which led to his trip to Los Angeles, where his passion for music grew. Andy has collaborated with charitable organizations and peace organizations worldwide and has recorded and released songs with famous international singers.

Modarres-Ashtiani, Mehdi (1890–1953), from Ashtian, studied mathematics under Sheikh Abd al-Hossein Sibuyeh and philosophy of illumination under Mirza Abolqasem Nayini, the personal doctor of Nasir al-Din Shah. He also studied ancient and modern medicine under him and trained many students. His scientific and medical knowledge was immortalized in two treatises, *Asas al-Tawhid* and *Hashiyah on Shifa* (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 67).

Modarres-Anjodani, Abdulhamid (1952), started his education in Arak and completed it in Isfahan. He later returned to Arak and taught for several decades at the Aqaziyad-Din School. Among his students was Ayatollah Seyed Mohammad Maki-Najad (1903–1986).

Modarres-Garkani, Mohammad-Taqi (1887), son of Mirza Alireza Qareeb, was born in Garkan (Ashtian). He studied under Mirza Khalil and Hadi Tehrani in Najaf Ashraf and, from 1887, began his religious work, preaching, and teaching in Tehran (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 334).

Modarres-Meshidi, Abbas (13th century), son of Shir Ali, from Shazand, was one of the religious scholars of the 13th century and a teacher at the Aqaziyad-Din Religious Seminary in Arak (Sadeqi, 1993: 150).

Madani, Hossein (13th century), known as Hossein Vazir, son of Mirza Kazem Ashtiani, was briefly a minister and deputy to Ali Naghdi Mirza Rukn al-Din, the governor of Qazvin. He studied the sciences of his time, such as literature, logic, philosophy, and rhetoric (Hazrati, 2003: 269).

Madani, Shokrallah (1976), son of Hossein, born in Arak, while studying classical sciences, also learned the art of calligraphy from Master Seyed Hassan Farid and other teachers. In 1936, he was employed as a calligraphy instructor at the Ministry of Culture in Arak. Since he taught this art in schools, teacher training centers, and primary teacher colleges, many of the renowned calligraphers in the province were his students. Some of his works include *Zohur Ashura* and inscriptions at the Seyedha Mosque, the Qods Mosque, and the tomb of Aqa Nour al-Din (Pirhadi, 2013: 193).

Madani-Iraqi, Hossein (1883–1965), son of Mehdi, was one of the first teachers and educational figures of Arak and also a well-known calligrapher. For 40 years, he taught calligraphy to students in Arak (Sadeqi, 1993: 213).

Modiri, Seyed Mehran (1967), son of Seyed Reza and Lady Mouloud, is a renowned Iranian director, producer, actor, singer, and TV presenter born into a family from Arak in Tehran. He has received numerous awards, including the Best TV Series Statue for *Heyoola*, the Best TV Personality Statue for the *Dorehami* program, an honorary doctorate from the American Liberty University in Los Angeles, and dozens of other prestigious honors. He is known as one of the prominent figures in the world of comedy in Iran.

Murat, Esmail (1893–1950), son of Mirza Musa (Murat al-Mamalek Ashteyani), was born in Tehran. After completing his preliminary education, he went to France. Upon his return to Iran, he began teaching physics at Dar ul-Fonoon. In 1919, he was selected as the deputy of Abolhassan Furugi after the founding of Dar ul-Muallimeen Markazi. In 1926, he became the head of primary education at the Ministry of Education and later became the governor of Kerman in 1937

and the Minister of Culture in 1939. In 1950, he traveled to the U.S. as the head of Iranian students (Hozrati, 2003: 177).

Moradbegi, Bahman (1988), son of Rahman and Lady Mahram, was born in the village of Hezaveh (Arak). He completed his primary education at Jamal al-Din School and his secondary education at Motahari School, earning his diploma from Shahid 2 High School. He then attended Shahroud University of Technology, where he studied industrial management. He worked at the Iranian Aluminum Manufacturing Company and began practicing kung fu seriously in 2005 at the age of 17, eventually winning championships at the provincial and national levels. He is a federal coach and an official and international referee for the Kung Fu Federation. He has received several awards, including the "Super Fighter" trophy from the International Kung Fu Championship in Bulgaria and the Green Eagle certificate from the Wushu Federation. He has also been the coach of the student team in the national championships in Tabriz, a champion and team member in Free Fighting competitions in Turkey and Ukraine, and the captain of the national Kung Fu Warriors team in the UAE (Dubai).

Masoudi, Hamid Reza (1967), son of Alireza and Lady Fatemeh, born in Tafresh, completed his primary education and obtained a diploma in drafting in Tehran. Since 1989, he has been actively involved in graphic arts and photography. He has participated in numerous workshops, group, and solo exhibitions and earned a certificate and honorary diploma, as well as a bronze medal from China. He founded the Tirajeh Cultural and Advertising Institute in Tafresh, engaging in printing and advertising. Additionally, he launched and edited publications such as *Katibeh Tafresh* and collaborated with other local publications in Markazi Province. In 2007, he entered the tourism sector and, after completing related courses, began organizing domestic and international tours. He also registered the first rural accommodation in Markazi Province under his name. Over three decades of cultural and artistic activities, he has published many research articles and written four books: *Introduction to Computer Usage (Beginner's Self-Study Guide for Students)*, *Four Short Stories*, *Familiarity with Ancient Trees of Tafresh*, and *Comprehensive Introduction to Tafresh County*.

Moradi, Abolqasem (1971), son of Fathollah and Lady Kokab, from Khomeijan, completed his preliminary education at Molavi Elementary School and Shahid Moussavi Middle School. He then attended Khomeijan Teacher Training College and began teaching. Simultaneously with his studies, he completed his master's degree in

Iranian history and contributed articles such as *Khomeijan in Iranian Studies* (presented at the International Iranology Conference) and wrote the book *Khomeijan till Yesterday*.

Moradi, Hassan (1957), son of Esmail and Lady Fatemeh, completed his primary education in his hometown, Dehnamak (Arak), and obtained his diploma in Tehran. He then entered the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the University of Tehran with a rank of 94. After earning his undergraduate degree, he went to England, where he specialized in law at the University of Liverpool, then completed his Master of Arts at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, his Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in International Trade, his doctorate, and post-doctoral studies in International Trade Law at the University of Glasgow. He taught for a year as a visiting professor at this university. As a member of the faculty at the University of Tehran's Faculty of Law and Political Science, he also holds a PhD in Environmental International Law. Professor Moradi has been a visiting professor at the University of London for 11 consecutive years. His professional experience includes serving as a commercial arbitrator for international disputes between Iran and the U.S. at the International Court of Justice, Cultural Attaché of Iran in London, Member of Parliament for Arak in the 7th Parliament, Director General of Legal Affairs and International Organizations at the Ministry of Agriculture, and Consultant for the Iranian Bar Association. He has also authored many books, including *The Art of Persian Carpet Weaving*, *Britain and the Phenomenon of Corruption in Africa*, *Specialized Legal Texts in English*, *International Environmental Law (Two Volumes)*, *Specialized Tribunals in International Environmental Law*, and several other research papers and books in his field.

Moradi, Ghazal (1984), from Saveh, a graduate in Mathematics and a Master's degree holder in Management, has written several literary works, including the poetry collections *Nasira*, *The Wind Will Communicate*, and *Sara in the Mirror*. This poet has been active in literature since 1998 and has been collaborating with the student journal *Segar* since 2005. She is also a member of the editorial board of the electronic literary magazine *Cho* (Chiraghi, 2016: 449).

Moradi, Farzaneh (1985), daughter of Mahmoud and Mrs. Azam, born in Arak, completed her primary education at Qaemiyeh School and secondary education at Azadeh School. She graduated from Zeynabiyeh High School. She received a Ph.D. in Criminal Law and Criminology in 2018, and for two consecutive years, she was named the outstanding young person of the province. She is the author of the first book on

water crimes with a criminal policy approach, titled *Water Crimes in Iran's Criminal Policy*, which was highly praised by the Ministry of Energy, Judiciary, and the Department of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Dr. Farzaneh Moradi has also authored three other distinguished books and over 20 domestic and international articles, and she is a teacher for the first course on criminal law for water sector employees in the country.

Moradian, Ebrahim (1940–1997), with a medical doctorate from Tehran University, served for 30 years at the Railway Hospital in Arak and was a renowned and beloved physician in the region. He was one of the last generations of Jewish compatriots from Arak and was known for offering free medical services to the underprivileged, covering the costs of some patients' medications (Valashjerdi-Farahani, 2001: 193).

Moradi-Bastani, Ali (1995), son of Karim and Mrs. Shirin, born in Arak, established the "Central News" online media at the age of 15 while attending Hajj-Kazemi High School, earning the title of the youngest journalist and editor-in-chief in the province. He won multiple sports and cultural honors and went on the Hajj pilgrimage in 2012. He later ranked 113th in the national university entrance exam and was accepted to Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, where he pursued a doctorate in medicine. In 2017, he published the book *The Quran and Contemporary Life*.

Moradi-Ghiyas-Abadi, Reza (1964), from Farahan, is a researcher and author of books on archaeology, calendaring, post-colonial archaeology, and humanism. He is the theorist of the use of calendrical structures and solar architecture in Iran, such as the Four-iqāb of Niāsar. He is an active critic of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization and participated as a researcher and expert in several documentaries on ancient astronomy and solar architecture (Ramazan-Zadeh, 2016).

Moradi-Nia, Mohammad-Javad (1966), son of Hossein, completed his early education in Khomyn and then went on to obtain a Master's degree in History from Isfahan University in 1984. He has held various executive roles, including as an advisor to the Islamic Parliament, editor-in-chief of *Kar-o-Kargar* newspaper, and president of the World Tourism Research Center. His written works include *Memories of Pasandideh*, *Khomein in the Revolution*, *Pages from the History of Freedom-seeking in Iran*, *Qom in the Revolution*, *Khomein Through History*, and *History of Markazi Province* (Sami'i, 2003: 929).

Mortaji, Jamshid (1933), son of Mahmoud, born in the village of Alusajerd (Saveh), completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran and then became a teacher in the educational system. At the same time, he continued his studies and earned a Master's degree in Islamic Culture from Tehran University. He authored several books, including *Religious Tables*, *Bahr-i-Gohar*, and *Dialogues between Students and Teachers of Fiqh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 864).

Mortaji-Saveji, Mahmoud (14th Century), son of Mohammad-Kazem (Amin-al-Shari'a), from the village of Alusajerd (Saveh), completed his primary education in Saveh under Sheikh Mohammad-Reza Sharif-Saveji and Sha'riatmadar Saveji. He continued his studies in Tehran at Sepah Salar School, where he studied alongside Badie' al-Zaman Forouzanfar. He later joined the Ministry of Culture as a teacher and retired as the principal of Danesh School. After retirement, he became the principal of the National and Religious school known as Qaemiyeh in Tehran. In addition to his knowledge in Islamic sciences, Arabic, and Persian literature, he was skilled in calligraphy and wrote *Golestan* in his own handwriting (Fakhariyan, 2017: 865).

Marjani, Azam (1970), daughter of Esmail and Mrs. Soghra, completed her primary education at Shams-al-Oluma School and secondary education at Tawhid High School in Arak. She then earned a Bachelor's degree in Applied Chemistry with honors from Isfahan University of Technology, a Master's degree in Applied Chemistry with first rank from Islamic Azad University of Arak, and a Ph.D. in Applied Chemistry with honors from Islamic Azad University of North Tehran. For more than 5 years, she managed the Chemistry Department at the undergraduate, Master's, and Ph.D. levels, and served as the Dean of the Faculty of Basic Sciences at Islamic Azad University of Arak. Dr. Marjani has authored and translated 4 books, published more than 190 ISI and scientific-research articles, completed 12 research projects, and registered 3 patents. She is recognized as the first female professor at Islamic Azad University. Furthermore, according to the 2024 research performance index published by Stanford University and based on data from the Scopus citation database, she has been listed for the third consecutive year among the most-cited scientists worldwide in all fields.

Mardani, Mohammad-Ali (1922–1999), son of Bahram, from the village of Ashmashian (Khomein), completed his primary and secondary education in Khomein and received guidance from Dr. Mohammad Khazaeli in Arak. He had an early interest in poetry and became a poet. Alongside his involvement in religious poetry and establishing the Khomein Poets' Assembly, he moved to Tehran in 1952 and

founded the *Naghmeh-Sarayane-Mazhabi* Society in East Tehran in 1971. This religious poet was a member of the Poetry Council at the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance during the early days of the revolution and also a member of the literature unit of the Islamic Propagation Organization. He served nearly four years at the frontlines during the Iran-Iraq War and was honored as a war veteran. To date, 30 poetry collections have been preserved, with 20 of them published (Sami'i, 2003: 932).

Mazdaqani, Kamal (5th Century), a poet from Saveh during the Ghaznavid era, is mentioned in the *Encyclopedia of Poets*. His known poetry includes the lines: "Kings of the world and emperors are my servants, In the East and West, all are my servants. Despite all the kingdoms and kings I possess, I am your servant, and the whole world is my servant" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 777).

Mazdaqani, Mahmoud (8th Century), son of Abdullah, known as Sharaf-al-Din, was a mystic and Sufi from Saveh in the 8th century. According to the *Encyclopedia of Human Knowledge*, he was one of the esteemed spiritual leaders who received his robe and spiritual training in the Sufi path from Sheikh Ala' al-Dawlah Samanani. Later, he succeeded him in guiding seekers (Fakhariyan, 2017: 860).

Mazdaqani-Saveji (died 507 AH), son of Abdullah, was a minister under Tughtekin, the ruler of Damascus. Although he was not from the Ismaili sect, he strongly supported Bahram, the Ismaili leader (483–533) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 885).

Mozhgan, Mohammad (1955), son of Gholamhossein, born in Arak, began studying Machine Tools at the Arak Machine Manufacturing Training Center in 1970 and started working there in 1973. He became highly skilled in machining and won second place and a silver medal at the national skills competition in 1973 and 1974. He later won first place and a gold medal in 1975 and 1976. In 1981, he co-founded the Arak Ignition Industries company with engineer Alireza Hossein-Abadi, which became the first industrial producer of burners and valves for steam boilers, especially safety valves. In 1996, despite experts' skepticism about the feasibility of manufacturing Rotary-Kap burners in the country, he succeeded in producing them. A prominent entrepreneur, he was one of the pioneers in updating burners with combustion control systems for environmental sustainability and reducing fuel consumption. In 2007, his company introduced a new generation of burners equipped with the German Lemtek system to the market. Today, this company, with 90 employees, is considered one of the leading units in the steam industry in the country.

Mostasharlashkar, Mohsen (13th century), as a clerk in the army of Azerbaijan, used to visit Gerkan (Ashtian) during the months of Muharram and Safar. He would hold mourning ceremonies in a large house, which had both inner and outer parts along with a garden (Hazratian-Ashtiani, 2020: 329).

Mostaghim-Savji, Seyed Hossein (1276 SH), son of Seyed Hassan, born in Qitaniyeh (Saveh), received his early education in Saveh. From a young age, he developed a great passion for poetry. His poems primarily focused on eulogies and laments for the Fourteen Infallibles, and his poetry collection, titled *Gol Nobehar Mostaghim*, was published by his son Seyed Kamaloddin. He was also a dentist and photographer (Fakharyan, 2017: 886).

Mostofi, Reza (1203-1274 SH), from Ashtian, known as Mo'in-olsaltaneh, was a prominent figure and government official during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah.

Mostofi, Haji-Agha (13th century), from Ashtian, cousin of Mirza Youssef Ittisam-ol-Molk, held significant positions such as a senior official in the Qorkhaneh (arsenal) during Naser al-Din Shah's reign, later becoming the head of the register office of estates (Hazratian-Ashtiani, 2020: 354).

Mostofi, Hassan (1279 SH), son of Mirza Baqer and the daughter of Mirza Ahmad Mujtahid Khonsari. A supporter of Mossadegh and Kashani, he received his education in Khomain and Arak. In 1318 SH, he became the mayor of Shemiran. He also served as an advisor in the Court of Accounts, Deputy Mayor of Tehran, and Head of the Grain and Bread Office in Tehran (Sami'i, 2003: 943).

Mostofi, Hossein (1220 SH), son of Mirza Abolghasem, from Ashtian, was a master calligrapher who wrote three volumes of the *Mofakher Dictionary* in 1250-1264 in Tabriz using Nastaliq script and later wrote letters and correspondence in 1280 using Shekasteh Nastaliq (broken cursive).

Mostofi, Seyed Ahmad (life span 1242 SH), son of Mirza Mousa Vazir Tafrishi, was appointed as the governor of Arak in 1242 SH when Youssef Khan Gurji built Sultanabad and was the head of the Iraq government. The *Vaziri Qanat* in Arak is his legacy (Sediq, 1993: 216).

Mostofi, Shafi' (life span 1300 SH), from Ashtian, was a civil servant in the late Qajar period and served as deputy head of the telegraph office (Hazratian-Ashtiani, 2020: 315).

Mostofi, Abdollah (1255-1329 SH), son of Mirza Nasrollah, from Gerkan (Ashtian), was the first graduate of the School of Political Science. He initially worked as a secretary in the Iranian embassy in St. Petersburg with Moshir-od-

Dowleh, then transferred to the Ministry of Finance. He served as Head of the Judiciary in Shiraz, Isfahan, and Kerman, and later as governor of both Western and Eastern Azerbaijan. He authored *Abtal al-Batel* (Refutation of the Falsehood) and *The Great French Revolution* (two volumes), and also wrote *My Life History or the Social and Administrative History of the Qajar Period* (Sediq, 1993: 156).

Mostofi, Abdollah (died 1217 SH), known as Khalaf, son of Mirza Kazem Ashtiani, known as Mostofi-ol-Mamalek, was a famous poet and calligrapher. By order of Fath Ali Shah, he became the private tutor to Mohammad Shah (Sediq, 1993: 73).

Mostofi, Mohammad Mehdi (life span 1300 SH), known as Teraaz-ol-Molk, son of Mirza Mohammad Reza Ashtiani (Bayan-ol-Dowleh), like his other brothers, served as the Mostofi (head of administration) in the Qajar court and held high status and rank (Hazratian, 2003: 268).

Mostofi, Mostafa (1222 SH), known as Gharib, son of Mirza Abdolkarim Mostofi, after completing his studies, initially served as a clerk and later, in 1273 SH, became the Chief of Finance. He was honored with the title of Khan. After retirement, he settled in Gerkan, Ashtian, where his legacy includes the three qanats of Ahmadabad, Alieh, and Karimabad. He also wrote poetry, and his poetic letter to the governor of Verah in 1300 SH is available in the book by Master Mohammad Reza Mohtat (Mohtat, 1993: 136).

Mostofi, Mirza Seyed Ahmad (life span 1285 SH), was a political activist and a member of the Constitutionalists and Freedom Fighters Committee in Arak (Sediq, 1993: 215).

Mostofi, Youssef (died 1282 SH), son of Mirza Abdolkarim, from Ashtian, was the first treasurer and quartermaster. In 1273 SH, he held a military clerk position and in 1280 SH was appointed as the military clerk of Khorramabad and Pashtkouh, reaching the rank of Mostofi. He was also a poet, with most of his work in the form of ghazals (Hazratian-Ashtiani, 2020: 348).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Ibrahim (1806–1879), son of Mirza Mohammad (Qavam-ol-Dawla), was titled Mo'tamed-ol-Saltaneh and the father of Qavam-ol-Saltaneh. After learning Persian language and literature, Arabic syntax and grammar, as well as the art of calligraphy, he began working at the Ministry of Finance at the age of 18. In 1839, he was appointed as the Mostofi of Azerbaijan by the Minister of Finance and received the title Mo'tamed-ol-Dawla from Nasser al-Din Shah in 1846. That same year, he was appointed as a member of the Supreme Council. His last government position was as the governor of Qazvin. He was also elected

as a representative from Tehran in the first Iranian National Assembly (Sadeghi, 1993: 222).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Ibrahim (13th century), son of Hassan, was titled "Ittisam-Daftari" and "Ittisam-ol-Molk." He was the father of Mirza Yusuf Ittisam-ol-Molk and one of the Mostofi officials during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. His ancestors were scholars and artists, giving his family a strong foundation in science and ethics. Mirza Ibrahim moved from Ashteyan to Tabriz with the position of Mostofi during the early years of Naser al-Din Shah's reign. The Ibrahim Khani Castle in Ashteyan is his property (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 503).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Hossein (living 1834), son of Mirza Kazem and grandfather of Mohammad Mossadegh, was a Mostofi during the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar (Sadeghi, 1993: 217).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Reza (deceased 1840), was a senior official in foreign affairs and was a scholar and skilled calligrapher (Sadeghi, 1993: 214).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Zayn al-Abidin (living 1906), son of Karim, was a notable figure during the reign of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah and Ahmad Shah Qajar. He was appointed as the Minister of Maragheh for a time and, after the fall of the Qajar dynasty, withdrew from government positions (Hedari, 2003: 207).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Seyyed Ali (living 1892), son of Seyyed Hassan, was a prominent official in the court of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah, serving as the head of the treasury and the royal clothing department. In 1892, he was titled Mo'tasef-ol-Molk (Hedari, 2003: 237).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Ali (13th century), son of Mirza Yusuf, was one of the Mostofi officials during the Qajar era and the grandfather of Suleiman Mikda (Sadeghi, 1993: 217).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Mohammad (1807–1835), son of Mirza Mohammad-Taqi, was appointed as the Mostofi of Azerbaijan at the age of 18. In 1827, he was appointed as the Minister and chief administrator of Azerbaijan with the title Qavam-ol-Dawla. When Mirza Morad-Hassan al-Sultaneh was tasked with leading the military campaign to Khorasan in 1833, Mohammad-Qavam-ol-Dawla was also appointed as his minister. After the defeat of the Iranian army at Merv and the defeat by the Turkmens, he fell out of favor with the Shah. After being punished, he lived in his ancestral castle (Ashteyan) for about a year. He was then invited back to work in 1841 by Mostofi al-Mamlak and served as the Minister of Sultan-Hussain, Governor of Isfahan. He then continued his service in the customs and finance department in 1846 (Sadeghi, 1993: 197).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Mahmoud (1807–1898), known as "Qara," son of Mirza Shafi (Sahib-Divan Ashteyani), entered the service of the Ministry of Finance at a young age. He served as Mostofi of Natanz, Damavand, and Firuzkuh. In 1851, he was sent as an accountant to Mashhad, and in 1853, he became the Mostofi of taxation in Hamadan. In 1862, he became the Mostofi-ol-Awwal (First Mostofi). He was the first collector of coins, gemstones, and antiques. His house in the old district of Ashteyan, with its architectural beauty and designs, was considered a beautiful museum, but it is now in ruins, with only its entrance still remaining (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 523).

Mostofi-Ashteyani, Yusuf (13th century), son of Mirza Abdullah Khalaf, was one of the distinguished Mostofi and scribes of the 13th century, serving as a Mostofi for many years and known for his virtues in both his personal and professional life (Hedari, 2003: 148).

Mostofi-Ahooee, Khalil (deceased 1892), son of Mirza Nasrollah and older brother of Vosoogh-Hazrat, was initially a clerk at the Ministry of Finance in Azerbaijan. Due to his talent and diligence, he rose through the ranks and, during the reign of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah, became an official and chief administrator of Azerbaijan (Hedari, 2003: 159).

Mostofi-Parsa, Hassan (1865–1938), known as Qavam-ol-Mulk, son of Ramadan-Beg, was born in the village of Tararan in Tafresh. He received his initial education at his father's house and was known for his beautiful handwriting and poetic nature. He first served as the Mostofi of Sultan Morad Mirza (Hossam-ol-Sultaneh), grandson of Abbas Mirza, and participated in the conquest of Herat. After his death, he continued to serve in various governmental positions during the reign of his son Abolnasr Mirza Hossam-ol-Sultaneh (II). His positions included Mostofi of Gilan, head of the general finances (Khuzestan, Fars, Isfahan, Tehran), head of the general financial administration for southern ports and customs, head of customs in Bushehr and its provinces, governor of the Afshar, Deylam, and Qazvin districts, governor of Shulistan and Lorestan, and also governor of Bandar Abbas and surrounding areas. This statesman also had literary works, including selected excerpts from Ghiyath al-Lughat, the chosen lexicon, an explanation of the conquest of Herat, a book of poetry, and the manuscript of Diwan of Helali Jaghatai (Hedari, 2020: 138).

Mostofi-Tafreshi, Esmail (1769–1839), known as Bajqolu, was the head of the Behnam family and was born in Tafresh. During the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar, he accompanied Hossein-Qoli Khan,

the Qajar commander, as a Mostofi, governor, and financial administrator in Yerevan. He was also responsible for managing the financial affairs and assets of the last Qajar governor and commander of Yerevan. He completely restored and renovated the Blue Mosque of Yerevan. The Behnam House in Tabriz, which was built by the Behnam family in the late Zand and early Qajar periods, was renovated and adorned with beautiful paintings during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. After the Treaty of Gulistan, Mirza Esmail's assets were confiscated, forcing him to return to Iran, where he lived in Tafresh until his death (Heydari, 2020: 49).

Mostofi-Tafreshi, Zaki (1813–1884), titled Zia ol-Molk, initially served as a chamberlain to Amir Aslan Khan Majd al-Dowleh, the governor of Gilan and uncle of Naser al-Din Shah. His competence earned him promotions in the administration, and after Majd al-Dowleh's death, he married his widow, Zeenat al-Dowleh, the daughter of Fath Ali Shah Qajar. In 1869, while serving as the minister and chief administrator to Bahram Mirza Mo'ez al-Dowleh, the governor of Khuzestan and Lorestan, he was awarded the title Zia ol-Molk. His key positions included Minister of the Government of Isfahan under Chiragh-Ali Khan Zanganeh Seraj al-Molk and Hamzeh Mirza Heshmat al-Dowleh, Minister of the Government of Hamadan under Abd al-Samad Mirza Ezz al-Dowleh, Minister of the Government of Khuzestan and Lorestan under Bahram Mirza Mo'ez al-Dowleh, Mostofi and deputy governor of Gilan, Minister of the Government of Gilan under Ardeshir Mirza Rokn al-Dowleh, Minister of the Government of Zanjan under Mohammad Rahim Khan Ala al-Dowleh and Mohammad-Taqi Mirza Rokn al-Dowleh, head of the state construction office, Minister of Pensions and Endowments under Naser al-Din Shah, among others (Heydari, 2020: 57).

Mostofi-Tafreshi, Seyyed Mousa (1777–1861), son of Mirza Seyyed Abu al-Qasem and grandson of Fath Ali Shah, was born in Tafresh. After completing his education, he was appointed as the Chief Mostofi of Azerbaijan and later served as the chief administrator and minister to Eskandar Mirza, the governor of Qazvin. He also briefly served as acting Minister of Finance before being appointed Minister of the Capital (Tehran), from which point he became known as Mirza Mousa Vazir. His legacies include the Vazir House in Qazvin, a large water reservoir at Imamzadeh Seyyed Esmail in Tehran (now the Water Museum), a drinking water fountain on the western side of Sabzeh Meydan, and Mirza Mousa Mosque in the Tehran Bazaar (Heydari, 2020: 188).

Mostofi-Tafreshi, Mir Seyyed Ali (d. 1936), son of Mirza Habibollah, was a poet of the 20th century and a student of Agha Seyyed Ali Akbar Tafreshi. According to Hassan Sedigh, his pen name was "Sarvar," and he was also known as Sarvar Ali Shah. He was proficient in Nasta'liq calligraphy, and his eloquence in ghazal poetry was notable. His poetry style followed the Iraqi school, and the vocabulary and themes of his ghazals bore a resemblance to the poetry of Hafez (Sedigh, 1993: 215).

Mostofi-Tafreshi, Nasrollah (active in 1863), served as the Chief of Crown Lands in 1861 and was later appointed as the Minister of Fars and subsequently the Minister of Isfahan in 1863 (Sedigh, 1993: 215).

Mostofi-Zadeh, Ali Akbar (1909–?), son of Gholamreza Tafreshi, was a religious scholar, intellectual, and a high-ranking judge in Iran. In addition to his judicial career, he was a skilled calligrapher with expertise in Nasta'liq and Shekasteh styles (Sedigh, 1993: 218).

Mostofi-Savojii, Baha al-Din Mohammad (14th century), known as Ghazi Savoji, was a renowned poet and scholar from Saveh and one of the prominent figures of Iraqi-Ajam. He was well-versed in governance and statecraft, and a copy of his divan (poetry collection) is preserved in the library of the Sepahsalar Seminary. He served in the court of Khwaja Taj al-Din Ahmad ibn Mohammad ibn Ali Iraqi, the minister of Amir Mobarez al-Din Mohammad ibn Mozaffar (Fakhariyan, 2017: 157).

Mostofi-Savojii, Shokrollah (active in 1477), father of Qazi Masih al-Din, was the Mostofi to Hasan Beg Aq Qoyunlu from 1466 to 1477. His son, Qazi Masih al-Din, later served as the tutor to Sultan Ya'qub (Fakhariyan, 2017: 553).

Mostofi-Farahani, Mohammad (19th century), was a Mostofi of the late 19th century and a well-known Iranian writer. He was also an artist skilled in beautiful calligraphy (Sedigh, 1993: 216).

Mostofi-Farahani, Mirza Taqi (active in 1896), was an official in the Qajar government and served as the Minister of Pensions under Naser al-Din Shah (Sedigh, 1993: 215).

Mostofi-Gorkani, Mahmoud (1877–1930), titled Mazi al-Molk, was a Mostofi and poet during the Qajar era. Before the Constitutional Revolution, he reached the rank of Estifa (Minister of Finance) and later served in the Ministry of Finance after the revolution. He also taught at the German-Iranian School. As a poet,

he used the pen name "Farahi" and composed both qasidas and ghazals (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 339).

Mostowfi-Garkani-Ashtiani, Esmaeil (born 1834), was one of the administrators and accountants during the reign of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar (Sediq, 1993: 203).

Mostowfi-Garkani-Ashtiani, Reza (died 1957), a native of Garkan (Ashtian), served as the accountant of Kurdistan and Saveh for a period. In the second term of the National Consultative Assembly in 1949, he was elected as a representative of the National Consultative Assembly (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 314).

Mostowfi-Garkani-Ashtiani, Alireza (born 1941), son of Mirza Mahmoud, was an efficient administrator and accountant in the treasury and state tax records. He was also skilled in writing Nastaʿlīq and Shikasta scripts and had an interest in painting (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 329).

Mostowfi-Garkani-Ashtiani, Nasrollah (1810–1889), son of Mirza Esmaeil, was a distinguished administrator and accountant of the Qajar court and the deputy of Mirza Hassan Mostowfi al-Mamalek. He was responsible for managing the financial affairs of Isfahan, Kurdistan, Arak, Saveh, Kharaqan, Mahallat, and Darjazin, as well as overseeing the state treasury. In 1881, he was appointed as the head of the Department of Finance (Ministry of Treasury) and remained in this position until his death (Sediq, 1993: 218).

Mostowfi-Mojtabayi, Seyyed Ali (1846–1933), known as Sarvar Alishah, was the son of Mirza Habibollah Mostowfi (Habib Alishah). He was born in Tafresh and, after studying mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and Persian and Arabic literature, entered the field of accounting and became the accountant of Gilan. Soon, he left government service and joined the dervishes, eventually becoming the Sheikh of the Nimatullahi Sufi order. A poet known by the pen name "Sarvar," he became famous as Sarvar Alishah. He was also skilled in Nastaʿlīq script and composed ghazals in the Iraqi style. His poem "Masmati Golnariyeh" was composed in response to Manuchehri's masnavi and was praised by Naser al-Din Shah. His divan of poetry was compiled and published by Bagher and Parvaneh Mojtabayi, with calligraphy by Abolhassan Mirsepasi (Heidari, 2020: 151).

Mostowfi-Mirshakrayi, Seyyed Alireza (1788–1903), son of Mirza Seyyed Ali and a descendant of Mirza Seyyed Shakarollah Hosseini-Tafreshi (Seyyed al-Vozara Khan Zand), was the head of the Mirshakrayi family in Tarkhoran, Tafresh. He was an exceptional

expert in financial calculations and, during the Naseri era, served as the chief accountant of the royal court. His reputation was such that prominent government accountants often consulted him. After retiring from government service, he returned to Tafresh to manage his family's estates, gardens, and farmlands. His contributions include the restoration of Diavar Bathhouse (Qaemieh), dredging and repairing the Diavar aqueduct, and restoring the lower neighborhood Takieh of Tarkhoran. As a poet, he used the pen name "Reza," and his works include the book *Tanbihat al-Ma'adiyah* and his divan of poetry (Heidari, 2020: 174).

Mostowfi-Norayi-Ashtiani, Esmaeil (1843–1939), son of Mirza Ali Akbar, served as a secretary in Tabriz during the Qajar era. Later, he and his family moved to Ashtian, and in 1925, at the request of the people, he assumed the position of deputy governor of Ashtian and Garkan. Known for his excellent handwriting, he was one of the most just governors of the region (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 429).

Masoudi, Mohammad Hassan (born 1939), a poet from Khomein, completed his high school education in Golpayegan. In 1963, he moved to Arak and later to Tehran, where he worked at Sasan Canada Dry Company. He eventually returned to Arak and took charge of water distribution as well as managing the Khoshnoosh Hamadan factory. Some of his poems are included in the book *Golhaye Rangarang* (Majdi, 2005: 268).

Masoudi-Ashtiani, Mehdi (born 1979), son of Alireza and Banu Shahla, is a researcher in the field of contract law and political science. He completed his primary and secondary education at Ayatollah Ghafari and Hekmat schools and graduated from Shakrayi High School in Arak. He earned a master's degree in mining engineering and worked as a surveyor on pipeline projects while simultaneously starting to teach at Islamic Azad University of Ashtian in 2005. Through his professional experiences, he concluded that the root of Iran's contemporary problems lies more in public unawareness and disregard for social capacities than in production and economics. Thus, alongside his industrial work, he pursued a doctorate in political science and political thought to be recognized as an "engineer-politician." Returning to Ashtian, his ancestral homeland, he was elected as a member of the Islamic Council of Ashtian in its fifth term. He organized the first "Night of Ashtian" event with the presence of regional dignitaries and initiated the first citizen rights sessions to hold officials accountable. Dr. Ashtiani also ventured into research and writing, gaining fame as an author with seven books on politics and law. He became a member of the

editorial board of *Tose'e* magazine for the Association of Installations and Equipment and served as the chief editor of the economic section of *Tasisat* magazine. Among his works, two notable books are *Psychology and Politics* and *An Analysis of General Contract Terms*.

Moskoveyeh, Ahmad (923–1018 CE), son of Mohammad ibn Ya‘qub, known as Moskoveyeh Razi, was an Iranian scholar and writer born in the ancient city of Mashkuyeh, near present-day Zarandieh. He received his early education in childhood and soon became a distinguished scholar in natural sciences, theology, mathematics, and medicine. He studied *Tarikh al-Tabari* under Abu Ahmad Ali ibn Kamil Qazi and later served under Mohammad ibn al-Muhallabi, the vizier of Mu‘izz al-Dawla. Subsequently, he became the keeper of the library of Ibn al-‘Amid, the vizier of Rukn al-Dawla Daylami. After the assassination of Ibn al-‘Amid, he entered the service of ‘Adud al-Dawla. He authored more than twenty books, including *Al-Taharah fi ‘Ilm al-Akhlaq*, *Fi Jawab al-Masa’il al-Thalath*, *Al-Fawz al-Asghar*, *Ahwal al-Mutaqaddimin wa Sifat al-Anbiya’ al-Asafilin wa Ahwaluhum*, *Tajarib al-Umam*, *Kitab al-Sa‘adah*, *Daf‘ al-Hamm ‘inda al-Wuqu‘ al-Mawt*, *Al-Fawz al-Akbar*, *Uns al-Farid*, *Kitab al-Jami‘*, *Kitab al-Siyar*, *Adab al-‘Arab wa al-Furs*, *Al-Siyasah*, and others (Cheraghi, 2016: 321).

Masn Abadi, Mohsen (1988 CE), son of Abbas and Mrs. Leila, completed his primary education at Aqa Zia’ al-Din Elementary School and attended Imam Hossein Middle School in Arak. He later studied at Ostad Shahriar High School and earned his diploma from Qa’em Technical School. From a young age, he was interested in sports, and due to his large physique, he entered the field of bodybuilding. His achievements include being the champion of Iran's Strongest Man competition three times, securing third place in *Mardan-e Ahani* (Iron Men), ranking fifth in the World's Strongest Man competition in the UAE, and achieving third place in Iran’s...

Masi, Qanbar Ali (1811–1849 CE), son of Hossein Ali, was born in the village of Mas Safli, located in the Chara district (Khondab). He was one of the notable calligraphers of his time, specializing in the beautiful writing of the Naskh script and leaving behind valuable works (Mohtat, 1993: 149).

Maseb Mahallati, Seyyed Abolhasan (Century: Unknown), son of Abolhai Mohammad Hossein, descended from Hossein Asghar Mahallati, and his lineage traces back to Abolhasan Yahya, a genealogist of ‘Obaid Ali A‘raji. He was the first person to compile the genealogy of the descendants of Abu Talib and is the author of the book *Akhbar al-Zaynabiat*. Most of the Sadaat (descendants of the

Prophet) from Mahallat and some of those from Farahan trace their lineage to this individual (Bakhshi, 2017: 670).

Meshayekhi, Ali Naqi (1948 CE), son of Aqa Hossein and Mrs. Nasrat, completed his elementary education at Amir Kabir School in Khomein in 1954 and obtained his high school diploma from Adib High School in Tehran. He later entered Sharif University of Technology, where he graduated with honors in Mechanical Engineering in 1970. In the same year, he won the gold medal in the 110-meter hurdles competition. In 1973, he was awarded a scholarship to continue his studies at MIT in the United States, earning his Ph.D. from there in 1977. As a professor at Sharif University of Technology, he played an essential role in establishing new academic programs and contributing to the development of organizations and cultural institutions, including organizing the country's first five-year plan in 1981 and 1983. He is considered one of the founders of the Institute for Research and Planning Development. He is also the founder and president of the International Conference on Management in Iran, a board member of Kayson, the founder of the Industrial Management Faculty at Sharif, and a member of the Industrial Management Organization (Sami‘i, 2003: 951).

Meshayekhi, Mohammad (1952 CE), son of Mahdi, was born in Khomein and completed his early education there until grade five. He later moved to Tehran and spent thirty years there, studying under the guidance of Professor Shiroudi. In 1991, he returned to Khomein and studied under Master Yadollah Mohammadi. He spent several years teaching singing at the Islamic Propagation Organization in Khomein. Some of his notable students include Mohammad Shikhi, Mohammad Shambhai, Hamid Sohrabi, and Mokhtari. Meshayekhi performed in various cities such as Delijan, Mahallat, Khomein, Aligudarz, Golpayegan, Qom, and Tehran (Sami‘i, 2003: 956).

Meshayekhi, Mostafa (1957 CE), son of Mojtaba and Mrs. Zahra, began his education at Shahpour School in Arak and graduated from Pahlavi High School. He later earned a degree in Persian Language and Literature from Arak University. Most of his life was spent in cultural work. In 1979, he joined the Ministry of Education, but his passion for writing led him to become a writer in 1996 for the Provincial Radio and Television Station. He wrote plays, screenplays, and poetry, and his radio program *Tanghesh-e Shakhe Nabat* became the most popular program according to audience surveys. He also served as the editor of the magazines *Ravish* and *Sahifeh-e Pakdilan* for several years. Among his literary works are

Akhm-Khand, *Gentleman-e Chini*, *Tavus-Nama*, and *Stand-up Comedy*. He also authored the screenplay *Cheshmeh-o-Sang* and the television series *Aghay-e Zabetah*.

Meshayekhi-Araki, Abdolali (1916–1986 CE), also known as Hajj-Aqa, son of Sheikh Ismail, was nurtured in his father's Maktabkhaneh (traditional school) in Kahrud (Arak). He later moved to Qom, where he completed his studies in jurisprudence and principles under the guidance of prominent scholars such as Ayatollahs Hojat Kook-Kamari, Bujurdi, and Golpaygani. He returned to Arak, where he became one of the notable orators and speakers of the city (Mohtat, 1993: 88).

Meshayekhi-Kahrudi, Javad (1873–1957 CE), son of Sheikh Jalal al-Din, was from Kahrud (Arak) and became one of the most renowned religious scholars and orators in Tehran, known for his eloquence. He began his religious studies in Kahrud and at the age of nine learned the *Jami' al-Muqaddamat* book from his grandmother (Sayyida Hamidah). He continued his studies in Kermanshah under Allama Mulla Mohammad Baqir Kahrudi and later traveled to Najaf Ashraf, where he studied under prominent scholars like Akhond Khorasani and Sheikh al-Shari'a Isfahani. Returning to Iran during the Constitutional Revolution, he settled in Borujerd for some years before moving to Sultanabad, where he supported the constitutionalists. This esteemed scholar authored and edited many rare works, some of which he corrected.

Moshayi, Esmat (1924 CE), daughter of Ahmad (notary), after completing her studies in 1952, was employed by the Ministry of Education in Arak and served as a teacher and school principal until 1975. She was the wife of Ali Akbar Khan Biat, and during the last term of the National Assembly (24th term), she became the first and last female representative of Arak in the Parliament. She was a member of the Social Welfare and Information and Tourism Commissions and served as the secretary of this commission.

Moshtaqi, Ali Asghar (1907–1963 CE), was a well-known and active merchant of Arak, and the carpets produced in his workshops were considered among the best in Arak. He used the finest raw materials (wool, yarn, and thread) and the most authentic dyes in his dyeing factory. In addition to his work in trade, he was also successful in agriculture and horticulture and was involved in public welfare activities. In 1962, he decided to build a bridge over the city's river, but he passed away before completing the project. His son, Hajj Ali Moshtaqi, completed the bridge in 1963, and it still stands today (Mohtat, 1993: 149).

Moshfeq, Ali Asghar (1921 CE), son of Mirza Mohammad Baqer, was born in the village of Qurchi Bashi (Khomein). He completed his primary and secondary education in Golpayegan and obtained his diploma in Tehran. After graduation, he began working at the Dar al-Wakalah office in Arak and was employed by the Judiciary in 1943, transferring to Tehran. His last position was the head of the Public Services Department and Accounting Office of the Ministry of Justice. He also had a talent for poetry, and some of his works are included in the *Rajal* book (Sami'i, 2003: 962).

Moshfeq, Ali Akbar (1925–2000 CE), son of Mirza Mohammad Baqer, was from the village of Qurchi Bashi (Khomein). After obtaining his diploma from Amiri High School in Arak, he studied chemistry at the University of Basel in Switzerland, where he earned his doctorate under the supervision of Professor Erlenmeyer, a Nobel laureate in Chemistry. After returning to Iran, he became an assistant professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Shiraz University, where he established the first graduate and doctoral programs in Chemistry in Iran. During the Iran-Iraq War, he, along with his colleagues, began researching chemical defense, which resulted in a book on the topic and several neutralizing solutions and burn ointments, which had a significant impact on treating chemical injuries. Dr. Moshfeq is also known as one of the founders of the Chemistry Department at Shiraz's Science and Technology Park and the Raja Pharmaceutical Chemical Company (Sami'i, 2003: 960).

Moshfeq-Kazemi, Seyyed Morteza (1900–1977 CE), son of Mirza Reza Kazemi-Tehrani and grandson of Mirza Seyyed Kazem Tehrani (Minister of the Two-Assets Department), after completing his studies at Dar al-Fonun, continued his legal education in Berlin and later rose to the position of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a writer, journalist, and a member of the editorial board of the magazines *Iran Shahr* and *Farangestan*. He is also recognized as the first Iranian novelist in the modern style and became famous by writing the serial *Tehran Makhouf* in the *Setareh* newspaper. His other works include *Yadegari Yek Shab*, *Gol-e Pajmorde*, *Reshke Parba*, *Roozgar*, and *Andisheh-haye Digar*. Despite holding political positions such as the Iranian Minister Plenipotentiary in Syria and Ambassador to India, he preferred writing (Heydari, 2020: 144).

Moshk-Abadi, Imani Khan (12th century), son of Reza Khan, lived at the end of the 12th century and served as the governor of Farahan and a military commander during the reigns of Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar and Fath Ali Shah. His government center was Moshkabad, and his village, Amrabad, was also the

location where he was consulted by Yusuf Khan Gurji for determining the construction site of Sultanabad (Sediq, 1993: 36).

Moshk-Abadi-Anjirkahi, Suleiman (1850–1889 CE), son of Mohammad Hassan, was a scholar and patron of the arts from Moshkabad (Arak), known for providing writing materials for Quran and other books for calligraphers. He commissioned a Quran with a beautiful hand from Ja'far Anjodani in 1873 in the village of Motabad (Sediq, 1993: 219).

Mashhad al-Kube, Fatemeh (1971 CE), daughter of Aqa Reza and Mrs. Leila, was born in the village of Mashhad al-Kube (Arak). She completed her education at Bozorgmehr Elementary School, Parto-Islam Guidance School, and Fatimieh High School. She earned her master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Azad University of Arak. She is a writing instructor, manager of the "Companionship with Books" campaign, a board member of the House of Writers in Parand and Robat Karim, a journalist, and a fiction writer for the Fasa Mehr Shiraz newspaper. Her notable works include *Pas Koocheh-haye Ashiqi*, *Ishq-e Nafreni*, *Halaqeh-haye Ishq*, *Man Bi To*, *Parastoy-e Mohajer*, *Haft Shabeh-haye Barani*, *Dokhtar-e Baran*, and *Man Zendegi Ra Doost Daram*.

Mashhadi-Ferfehani, Amanollah (14th century), son of Asadollah from Khomein, was one of the influential figures of Tehran, known for his strong and muscular build. Initially, he had a very good relationship with Mohammad Reza Shah, but over time, he became one of his opponents. He later established a large construction contracting company and employed many of Khomeini's fellow townsmen. He eventually made a pilgrimage on foot to Karbala and also built a mosque named Komail on Takht Tawus Street. This entrepreneur from Khomein also established the Hazrat Ruqayya Charity Fund to help the needy (Sami'i, 2003: 756).

Moshayedi, Masoud (1974 CE), son of Asghar and Banoo Tahereh, completed his elementary education at Hajer bin Adi and middle school at Tahzib, then graduated from Shahid Rajai High School in Arak. In 1993, he joined the Ministry of Education as a full-time employee. He first earned a bachelor's degree in English language education from Arak University and then, in 2004, received a master's degree in linguistics from Tehran University, followed by a PhD in the same field from Isfahan University. He worked as a lecturer at local universities, taught in in-service training courses for the Ministry of Education, and also taught at elite high schools and gifted schools in Arak. Among his written works are the authorship and editing of nine books on English language and linguistics, some

of which have reached 45 editions. He served for three years as a teacher sent by the Ministry of Education to the UAE, and more than 20 of his articles have been published in conferences, scientific research journals, and other publications. His accolades include being a distinguished author and researcher, a model teacher, a member of the Iranian Writers Association, and a member of the evaluation team for secondary school English language textbooks.

Moshiri, Gholamreza (1890-1962 CE), son of Haj Ali and grandson of Haj Abedin, was a prominent figure in Arak in the 20th century, most notably known through his father Haj Ali. His grandfather, Haj Abedin, was a major shareholder in the Ottoman Bank in Arak (Mohtat, 1993: 45).

Moshiri-Tafreshi, Mostafa (1897-1971 CE), son of Mohammad Kazem, was born in Tafresh. After completing his early education, he attended Dar al-Funun, graduating with honors, and entered government service. His first position was as the head of the Arak finance department, and his last position was as an officer in the military. During the unprecedented famine in Iran, his father, Mohammad Kazem Khan, helped the people by distributing daily rations from his own wheat reserves. Mostafa Khan followed his father's example, providing scholarships to talented villagers, helping many students pursue higher education. The Mostafa Moshiri-Tafreshi School in the Khalchan neighborhood of Tafresh is a legacy of this philanthropist (Heydari, 2020: 154).

Mesbah, Ashraf al-Sadat (1941-2020 CE), daughter of Seyyed Mahmoud and Banoo Heshmat al-Sadat, was born in Arak. She completed her elementary education at Manouchehri School and graduated from Iran Dokht High School. She later earned a bachelor's and master's degree in atomic chemistry from Tehran University, while also managing Farah High School in Arak. After a few years, she was hired as a laboratory instructor at the National University (currently Shahid Beheshti University) and later went to France to pursue a PhD in chemistry with a focus on nuclear energy at Pierre Marie Curie University. In 1979, while her husband was teaching in Paris, she returned to Iran and began teaching at Tehran University. Dr. Mesbah also participated in cultural, social, and environmental activities, founding NGOs in this field in 1993 and promoting environmental awareness throughout the country through seminars and conferences. Her written works include "Ionizing Radiation and Their Health," "From Hiroshima to the Destruction of the World," "Health and the Application of Isotopes in Medicine," and "Whispers," a collection of poems by this poet, writer, and civil activist.

Mesbah, Murat al-Sadat (1945 CE), daughter of Seyyed Mahmoud and Banoo Heshmat al-Sadat, was born in Arak. She completed her elementary education at Manouchehri School and graduated from Iran Dokht High School. She attended a teacher training course in Tehran and became employed by the Ministry of Education. At the same time, she studied psychology at Tehran University and began teaching this subject at the Children's Teacher Training Center of Arak's Girls' Primary Teacher's School. In those years, when no textbooks had been developed for psychology courses at teacher training centers, she prepared and provided all psychology course materials as photocopied handouts, making her the first woman to teach modern psychology in Arak. Some of her writings and research reports, focusing on local folklore, storytelling, and childhood memories, have been published in the online journal Iran Didar.

Mesbah, Seyyed Abbas (1951-2012 CE), son of Seyyed Mahmoud and Banoo Heshmat al-Sadat, was born in Arak. He completed his elementary education at Nakhistin School and graduated from Pahlavi High School. He was accepted into two fields, medicine and dramatic arts, in the national entrance exam, continuing both studies to the doctoral level. In 1983, he specialized in neurology and returned to his hometown in 1986, where he treated fellow Araki residents and became involved in the arts, including music, cinema, theater, and literature. He also composed modern poetry. Dr. Mesbah participated in the defense of the country during the 1980s and provided medical assistance to soldiers on the front lines.

Mossadegh, Gholamhossein (1905-1990 CE), son of Mohammad and grandson of Mirza Hedayatollah Vazir-Daftari, accompanied Dr. Mossadegh during his studies in Switzerland. He completed his elementary, secondary, and higher education there. After receiving his medical degree and specializing in obstetrics, he returned to Iran in 1937, where he began teaching at the university. He taught obstetrics theory at the Faculty of Medicine for many years and was the director of Najmieh Hospital. He was a skilled, honest, serious, and gentle doctor, and he never involved himself in politics (Zolfaghari, 2002: 251).

Mossadegh-Ashteyani, Mohammad (1882-1966 CE), son of Mirza Hedayatollah Ashteyani (Vazir-Daftari) and Lady Malek-Taj Khanom, at the age of nine, in 1887, was appointed the financial administrator of Khorasan by Nasser al-Din Shah at the request of his father. Initially guided by others, he quickly became proficient in financial matters and was considered among the most capable financial officers. Together with other Ashteyanis, Tehranis, and Gorkanis living in the

capital, he formed a society to defend freedom and independence called the "Majma'eh Ensaniyat" (Humanity Assembly). In 1908, he went to Paris and returned to Iran in 1914 with a law degree. He joined the Ministry of Finance and served as the governor of Fars for some time. He was appointed Foreign Minister during the government of Mashir al-Dawlah and authored a book titled "Parliamentary Law in Iran and Europe." He served as a representative for Tehran in the 5th, 6th, 14th, and 16th National Assemblies and, alongside figures such as Ahmad Maleki, Hossein Fatemi, Karim Sanjabi, Ahmad Zirek-Zadeh, and Seyed Ali Shayegan, founded the National Front of Iran and led the movement that later became known as the Nationalization of Oil Movement. On March 20, 1951, he passed the Oil Nationalization Law in both the National Assembly and the Senate. In 1951, he became Prime Minister of Iran and earned a place in Iranian history. Despite being tried in a military court after the 1953 coup and sentenced to three years of imprisonment, he spent the rest of his life in exile at his estate in Ahmadabad and passed away there. His name, memory, and services remain immortal in Iran. Dr. Mossadegh authored nearly ten books, including works on legal issues (in French), Islamic legal documents regarding inheritance in Shia law, capitulations and Iran, judicial procedure, and more (Abdali-Ashteyani, 2020: 1236).

Mosraghani, Aqababa (born 1822 CE), son of Khalifeh Dada Khan, from Mosraghan (Zarandieh), was an artist and calligrapher. In 1822, he wrote a manuscript of the book *Sharh Amthaleh* (on Arabic grammar rules) in his own handwriting. This manuscript is preserved in the library of Hazrat Abd al-Azim (Fakhariyan, 2017: 4).

Mustafavi, Seyyed Ruhollah (1902-1989 CE), famously known as Imam Khomeini, son of Seyyed Mustafa and Lady Hajer Agha, completed his elementary education in his hometown (Khomein) and then continued his studies in the religious school of Sepahdari in Arak. There, he studied Islamic jurisprudence, philosophy, and mysticism, reaching the level of Ijtihad. This Shiite cleric opposed the policies of Mohammad Reza Shah, particularly regarding the White Revolution and women's suffrage. As a result, he was imprisoned for ten months in 1963. A year later, he was exiled due to his speech against granting capitulation rights to American military advisers. He was sent to Turkey and then to Najaf in 1964. In Najaf, while teaching in the religious seminary, he managed the political situation of Iran, issuing statements and speeches that criticized the government's actions, which he considered to weaken the country. In October 1978, he was expelled from Iraq by Saddam Hussein and, after being denied entry to Kuwait, traveled to France and led the Iranian revolutionaries from the town of Neufle-le-Château

until returning to Iran on February 1, 1979. Imam Khomeini's leadership during the 1979 revolution led to the establishment of a new type of government based on the theory of Velayat-e Faqih, which was previously proposed by another influential religious figure, Mollah Mahdi Naraqi. According to this theory, the government's structure and all its powers are based on religious rulings and are overseen by a supreme religious leader during the absence of the Imam (the 12th Imam) (Fakhariyan, 2022: 145).

Mustafavi-Rajali, Mohammad-Taqi (1847-1917 CE), known as Dabir al-Dawlah, son of Mirza Mir-Mustafa (Wakil-Lashkar Tafrishi) and Lady Mehri-Jan, and grandson of Mollah Seyyed Hassan Torkhorani-Tafrishi, was born in Tehran. As a young man, he studied bookkeeping, accounting, and the basics of literature and Arabic. He was a skilled calligrapher in the Nastaliq and Shikasteh scripts. He served as a clerk in various governmental departments, eventually becoming a high-ranking official in the Ministry of War. After the death of his father, he took over the family title of Wakil-Lashkar and became a member of the Grand National Assembly (Dar al-Shura al-Kubra). After 40 years of service, he retired from his governmental roles and moved to Karbala, where he took up the important role of the custodian of the shrine of Imam Hussein (Haydari, 2020: 155).

Mustafavi-Rajali, Mahdi (1849-1941 CE), known as Badayi-Naqar, pen name Lahootee, son of Mirza Mir-Mustafa (Wakil-Lashkar Tafrishi) and Lady Mehri-Jan, and grandson of Mollah Seyyed Hassan Torkhorani-Tafrishi, was born in Tehran. He studied the basics of Islamic jurisprudence under the guidance of esteemed scholars such as Haj Mirza Hossein Noori and Sheikh Mohammad Hossein Kazemini. A prominent bureaucrat and author in the Qajar period, he worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held various positions within the government, including a deputy ministerial role. After the death of his brother, Mirza Mohammad Ibrahim Nawab Tehrani, he was given the title of *Badayi-Naqar* by Nasser al-Din Shah. He authored numerous books in both Persian and Arabic, many of which were published. Among his works are *Khair al-Kalam* (a collection of 6,000 couplets), a Divan of poetry containing 10,000 couplets, and other notable works such as *Badai' al-Asrar*, *Badai' al-Anwar*, *Badai' al-Arood*, *Badai' al-Hikmah*, *Badai' al-Mawaleed*, *Badai' al-Mahkamah*, *Badai' al-Ansab*, *Badai' al-Bayan*, *Badai' al-Ahkam*, *Badai' al-Mahdawiyyah*, *Badai' al-Usul*, *Riyaz al-Munajjimin*, *Al-Bad'iyyah al-Lahutiyyah*, *Kifayat al-Irfan*, *Sarat al-Arifin*, *Iftidah al-Kafirin*, and a concise geography book (Haydari, 2020: 156).

Mosafa, Abolfazl (1923-2007 CE), son of Mirza Esmail and Lady Nawab-ol-Sadat, and grandson of Mullah Rajabali Torkhorani (from Tafresh), completed his elementary and secondary education at Hakim Nezami High School in Qom and Dar al-Fonoon in Tehran. He earned a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Literature at the University of Tehran. While teaching at the Military Academy, he joined the Ministry of Culture and worked as a teacher in high schools in Qom. He also managed Saduq High School and Hakim Nezami High School in Qom for a period. As the editor-in-chief, he published the first cultural and social monthly in Qom, titled "Peykar Mardan" (The Fighters). He later earned a Ph.D. in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tehran and became a professor at the University of Tabriz. Some of his works include *"Astronomical Stars in Persian Poetry," "Mythological Culture of the Shahnameh," "Astronomical Terms in Persian Poetry," "Cosmology in Persian Poetry," "The New Moon and Ancient Poetry," "A Collection of Poems: Rahayvard and Badrud," "The Sun's Spring," "Getting to Know Hafiz More,"* and *"A Dictionary of Ten Thousand Words from the Divan of Hafiz" (3 Volumes)* among others. (Heydari, 2020: 157).

Mosafa, Ali (1966 CE), son of Mazaher and Lady Karimi from Tafresh, husband of Leila Hatami, and also the grandson of Hussein Ali Khan Nekeisa, a musician and singer, and the grandson of Karim Amiri Firouzkuhi, a contemporary poet, as well as the great-grandson of Rajabali Ta'ziyeh-Khan, a famous performer during the Naseri period and the muezzin of Mohammad Ali Shah. This prominent actor has directed two feature films: *"The Portrait of a Woman in the Distance"* and *"The Last Step,"* both starring Leila Hatami. In 2012, he was a member of the jury for the Osian Film Festival in India. He won a diploma of honor for Best Actor in a Leading Role at the 37th Fajr International Film Festival for the film *"Dance with Me,"* was nominated for the Crystal Simorgh for Best Actor in a Leading Role for *"Hot Summer,"* and has received dozens of other awards.

Mosafa, Mohammad-Jafar (1933 CE), son of Mohammad-Baqer (E'temad-e-Perishan), was born in Khomayn and completed his elementary and secondary education up to the third year of high school in Khomayn. He then worked at the Franklin Institute in Tehran and, after receiving his diploma in 1958, was employed by the National Iranian Oil Company. In 1960, he entered the Faculty of Law at the University of Tehran and later translated all of Horney's works from English into Persian. He made several trips to India, where he met the famous mystic Krishnamurti and became acquainted with his teachings. Some of his translated works include *"Our Inner Conflicts," "The Nervous Character of Our Time," "Being in Existence," "A Look in Silence," "Life's Narrative," "Beyond*

Violence and Creative Joy," "Excessive Thinking," "Man in the Prison of Thought," "With the Elder of Balkh," "Relation," "Life and Issues," "Hala and All Awareness," among others. (Sami'i, 2003: 968).

Mosafa, Mazaher (1932-2019 CE), son of Esmail and Lady Fakhr-ol-Sadat, and grandson of Mullah Rajabali Torkhorani, was born in Arak. He completed his education at Hakim Nezami High School in Qom and Dar al-Fonoon in Tehran, later studying Persian language and literature at the Higher Teacher Training College and earning a Ph.D. from the University of Tehran. He then taught at the Higher Teacher Training College and also held administrative and educational positions. Some of his academic and administrative roles include serving as a teacher in high schools in Tehran and Qom, head of the Culture Department in Qom, head of the Qom Judicial Academy, head of the Publications Department, director of the *"Education and Training"* magazine, associate professor at Shiraz University, head of the central secretariat at Shiraz University, director of Shiraz's *"Negah"* Publications, head of the Qom Campus, full professor at the University of Tehran, and head of the Faculty of Literature. Some of his most important works include editing *"Majma'-ol-Fosha," "Divan of Sanai," "Complete Works of Saadi," "Jama' al-Hekayat of Owfi," "Divan of Neziri Nishabouri," "Divan of Nazari Qohestani," "Chaleh-Chakameh," "Dah Faryad," "Shab-haye Shiraz," "Sepidnameh," "Stories of Masnavi," "Gand-e Farsi," "A Leaf from the Divan of Safa Isfahani," "Pazdaran-e Sokhan," "Si-Pareh," "With Him is My Story,"* among others. (Heydari, 2020: 158).

Moslahei-Araki, Mohammad-Ali (1894-1994 CE), known as Ayatollah Araki, son of Ahmad (Mirza-Aqa), entered the religious seminary in Arak in his youth, where he studied under Seyyed Mohammad-Taqi Khonsari, Mohammad-Baqer Araki, Aqa Noor-al-Din, and Abdul-Karim Haeri. Ayatollah Araki was the son-in-law of Mohammad-Ibrahim Khonsari and the brother-in-law of Haj Sheikh-Abdul-Karim Haeri, and together they moved to the seminary in Qom. This religious authority trained many students, including Morteza Moghaddami, Reza Estadi, Seyyed Mohsen Khrazi, Mehdi Shah-Abadi, Mohammad-Ali Gharami, and Seyyed Kazem Nour-Mofidi, among others. His works, which remain in the Qom Seminary, include *"Hajj Rites," "Tafseer al-Masa'il," "Fatwa Collection," "Al-Nikah wal-Talaq," "Explanation and Notes on 'Uroa al-Wuthqa,"* and *"Notes on Dur al-Asoul" by Abdul-Karim Haeri.* (Sediq, 1993: 27).

Mosavari, Amir Seyyed Ali (16th century), known by the pen name "Jodai," was a poet of the 16th century. Due to his profession as a painter, he was also known

as "Mosavari." He was an unparalleled artist and spent years in the service of Jannat-Ashtiani. According to Azar Bigdeli, he was originally from Saveh, but due to distress, he left his homeland for India, where he attained high ranks in the service of Jalaluddin Akbar. (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 332)

Motahari, Ahmad (1938), son of Hassan, completed his primary education in his hometown of Saveh and studied for six years in Qom under the guidance of Grand Ayatollahs Boroujerdi, Khomeini, and Shahroudi. He then spent eleven years in Najaf furthering his religious education. Since 1971, he has been engaged in teaching and writing at the seminary of Qom. Some of his works include *The Islamic Congress of Hajj*, *The Goal of the Islamic Government*, *Islamic Relations*, *Leadership and Guardianship*, and several other publications. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 917)

Moti', Mohammad Ebrahim (1950), son of Master Hossein, a native of Mamuniyeh (Zarandieh), obtained a bachelor's degree in handicrafts and applied arts in 1995. From childhood, he was involved in *Ta'zieh* performances, which led to his interest in poetry and music. Having a natural poetic talent, he studied music theory under Master Alinaqi Afsharnia and continued his musical education at university. He also trained in singing for a year under Master Afsharnia. (Cheraghi, 2016: 381)

Mozaffari-Saveji, Mehdi (1977), son of Akbar, a native of Saveh, completed his primary and secondary education in his hometown and obtained a bachelor's degree in Persian language and literature from Payam Noor University of Saveh. He began his poetry career in 1995 and collaborated with various publications for several years. He compiled and published two anthologies of contemporary poetry titled *Melodies of the Thirsty River* and *The Yearning of Petunias*. This prolific poet has also compiled a poetry collection titled *Nectar but also Hemlock*, which is an anthology of contemporary social *ghazals* from the Constitutional era to the 1990s. Mehdi Mozaffari has experimented with various poetic forms but prefers classical *ghazal* and *mathnavi*, as well as the modern *Nimaic* and *free verse* styles. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 919)

Mo'afi, Hossein (1978), son of Touraj and Banu Eshrat, pursued his education in Tureh (Shazand) and obtained his high school diploma from Jalal Al-Ahmad High School. In 2001, he graduated with a degree in chemistry from Arak University and began working as a teacher in the city of Shazand. In 2010, he earned a master's degree from Shahid Rajaei University in Tehran and later became a lecturer at Farhangian University in Arak. Alongside his teaching career, he engaged in

social activities and, in 2018, obtained a PhD in curriculum planning. In addition to teaching, he has authored works in various educational and pedagogical fields, delivered lectures at universities, and reviewed articles for reputable domestic journals. Dr. Mo'afi has authored four books: *The Impact of COVID-19 on Education*, *Teaching Process Skills*, *Curriculum Development*, and *In the Shade of Lajour*.

Mo'aleji, Abbas (1995), son of Ali Akbar, developed an early passion for music and "listening." From childhood, he received his initial musical training from his father, a *ney* (reed flute) player, and his father's musician friends, who were renowned artists from Saveh. After completing his secondary education, he entered a music university and chose the clarinet as his primary instrument. Simultaneously, he studied under masters such as Abbas Tehrani-Tash and Mohammad Hossein Pour-Moein. Eventually, he earned a bachelor's degree in music composition. His composition instructors included Kiawash Saheb-Nassagh, Ehsan Sabouhi, Masoud Pirovi, Hadi Rahmani, and Saber Jafari. He also studied orchestral conducting under Nader Mashayekhi. Over the years, he has performed with various orchestras, including Rhetoric, Farhang-o-Honar, and others. As a composer and musician, he has participated in festivals such as Fajr, Navaye Mehr, and Hamaseye Mandegar. His works include albums such as *Khush Miravi* (*You Depart Gracefully*), *Junun-e Janin* (*The Madness of the Fetus*), *The Lullaby Symphony of Souls*, as well as compositions for over ten theatrical and television productions.

Mo'arraji, Morteza (1932), was born in Khansar but, at six months old, moved with his parents and two-year-old sister to Arak. He completed his primary education at Ferdowsi and Shahpour Schools, then attended Samasami High School before earning his diploma from Pahlavi High School. Later, he briefly studied dentistry in Tehran for six months, but his passion for medicine led him to continue his education in Germany. In 1958, he obtained his medical doctorate from the University of Hamburg. He then specialized in one of Hamburg's largest children's hospitals and later pursued a six-year fellowship in pediatric radiology at the University of Hamburg. Upon completing his specialization, he was invited by the Sophia Children's Hospital in Rotterdam to establish a pediatric radiology department. In 1970, he became the first pediatric radiology specialist at Sophia Hospital, where he directed the department for 17 years. In 1989, Dr. Mo'arraji's outstanding contributions were recognized by the Sophia Scientific and Research Foundation, and he was officially appointed as a distinguished professor with an academic chair in pediatric radiology at Rotterdam University. After retiring in 1998, he founded an organization to support pediatric imaging and shared his

expertise with young doctors in the Netherlands and Iran. In 2000, he was invited back to work and teach, choosing to donate all his earnings from hospital work and lectures to promote pediatric radiology education in Iran. In 2018, he donated an MRI machine to Tehran University's Children's Medical Center, under the condition that children in need could receive free imaging services. In 2011, Professor Mo'arraji was awarded the Royal Order of the Netherlands. A decade later, at the age of 90, after 52 years of service, he officially retired for the second time in a grand ceremony.

Masoumi, Ali (1932–2004), after completing his primary education in Arak, obtained a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Tehran and a bachelor's degree in educational sciences from Daneshsara-ye 'Ali in 1956, ranking first. After two years of teaching in various high schools across the country, he received a scholarship as an outstanding graduate and was sent to the University of London for further studies. In 1962, after obtaining a diploma, membership in the Royal College of Science and Technology at the University of London, a master's degree, and a PhD in analytical chemistry from the same university, he returned to Iran. He authored ten books in the field of chemistry and published 63 articles in domestic and international scientific journals. He was recognized as an exemplary professor in Iran and was honored as a distinguished chemist in 1993. Masoumi also won second place in the field of spectrophotometry studies at the Fourth Khwarizmi International Award. He served as the dean of the Faculty of Science at Shahid Beheshti University and was also recognized as the founder of the chemistry department at Shiraz University.

Masoumi, Mohsen (1969), son of Mosayyeb and Rahimeh, completed his early education in the village of Javeresian (Khondab) and obtained a diploma in elementary education from Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training College in Khondab before joining the Ministry of Education. In 1995, he enrolled in the field of Islamic history and civilization at the University of Tehran, obtaining a master's degree in 1997 and a PhD from the same university in 2004. He then became a faculty member at the University of Zanjan and served as an assistant professor in the Department of History and Civilization there until 2007 before joining the University of Tehran. During his doctoral studies, he developed a keen interest in the history and civilization of Islam in India. Over the years, he has published numerous books and articles in this field, including *An Examination of Iranian-Islamic History and Civilization in the Deccan during the Bahmani Period*, which won the Jalal Al-Ahmad Literary Award in 2011 in the history category and was also recognized as the Book of the Year in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Another work, *Javeresian-*

Nameh, co-authored with several researchers, was selected as the outstanding historical and geographical work at the First Book of the Year Award of Markazi Province in 2020.

Masoumi-Zarandi, Mohammad Hossein (1932–2014), completed his elementary education in Zarandieh and later pursued religious studies in Qom. In 1964, he moved to Kermanshah, collaborating with Shia religious circles. He was elected as a representative of Kermanshah Province in the first term of the Assembly of Experts. Following the assassination of Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani, the Friday Prayer Leader of Kermanshah, in 1985, he was appointed as the Supreme Leader's Representative and the Friday Prayer Leader of Kermanshah. He passed away in Kermanshah in June 2014.

Ma'navi-Savji, Sadr (d. 1970), a native of Saveh and the son of Mirza Ebrahim, was skilled in Persian and Arabic poetry and prose. As an author, his works include *Ruh al-Ghazal*, *Abyat-e Bakht va Eghbal*, and *Fal-Nameh-ye Yomno Shogun* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 582).

Ma'iri, Mohammad Hassan (1909–1968), commonly known as Biouk and poetically as "Rahi," was the son of Mohammad Hassan Khan Mo'ayed-Khalvat Tafarshi and the grandson of Dustali Khan Nezam al-Dowleh Tafarshi, a minister of finance during the reign of Naser al-Din Shah. He was also a relative of Mohammad Hejazi. His mother was the daughter of Mirza Abolqasem Khan Badi' al-Dowleh, and his maternal grandmother was the granddaughter of Mirza Abbas Khan Ghavam al-Dowleh Tafarshi. Due to their service in the Naser al-Din Shah's court, his father and grandfather moved to Tabriz, where he was born. However, the family, originally from Tafresh, had settled in Tabriz for two generations. Rahi completed his education in Tehran at Dar al-Fonun and later entered government service. In 1943, he was appointed as the head of publications and propaganda at the Ministry of Industry and Art. His poetry, under the pseudonyms "Zaghcheh" and "Shah Pariun," was published in the *Baba Shamal* newspaper and *Tehran Mosavvar* magazine (Zolfaghari, 2002: 304).

Mo'een al-Sadat, Seyed Ali (1989), a native of Tafresh, is a *tonbak* (Persian goblet drum) player and a student of Master Mousavi (Arak), possessing a handwritten endorsement from another master, Bahman Rajabi. He later turned to crafting fine *tonbak* instruments and is currently both a performer and an instrument maker.

Moftun-Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (17th century), was a poet of the Safavid era from Ashtian.

Moftun-Mahalati, Mohammad (1822–1880), son of Ali Akbar Vaez Khorasani, was born in Mahallat and moved to Iraq in 1849. His poetic works focus on the virtues and elegies of the Imams, while his prose work, *Hadi al-Mozalleen*, consists of 5,000 verses in Persian explaining the principles of faith (Bakhshi, 2016: 679).

Maqami, Ramazan-Ali (1949 -) Son of Asadollah and Fatemeh-Jan, originally from the village of Mazvar (Delijan), he completed his primary education in his hometown. He has a talent for poetry, and his published works include *Avaye Qalam*, *Manzume-ye She'r va Adab*, and *Golvazehaye Lab-e Teshnegan*.

Maqami, Alireza (1952-2013) Son of Abbas and Hamideh, born in Kashan and residing in Arak, he completed his primary education at Mohammad Reza Shah Primary School and graduated from Mahmoudieh High School in Kashan. He finished the Teachers' Training College in 1971. In 1979, he obtained a bachelor's degree from the University of Tehran, followed by a master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from the University of Tabriz with top honors. Later, in 1993, he earned a doctorate from the University of Tehran, also ranking first. A writer and cultural activist, he published numerous articles, including *Sahr-e Halal-e Ahli Shirazi*, *Dastan-e Manzume: Jamud-e Surat va Ma'ni dar She'r-e Sha'ran*, and many others. Dr. Maqami was also highly active in translation and editing and led literary and cultural sessions in Arak (Majdi, 2005: 270).

Moqaddasi, Maryam (1990 -) Daughter of Nosratollah and Hamideh, she completed her education at Abaei Primary School and 8th Shahrivar Middle School in Arak and graduated from Zeinabiyeh High School. She earned a bachelor's degree in Agricultural Economics from Payame Noor University of Arak and a master's degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Economics from the University of Urmia. Throughout her academic career, she engaged in scientific research, registered patents, and won national and international awards in invention festivals. Additionally, she authored the book *Urban Ecosystem: Opportunities and Challenges*, part of which discusses the historical market of Arak. A member of the Iranian Inventors Federation and an entrepreneur, she manages Sina Elixir Behnoud Company, producing plant-based products. She has also published numerous articles in scientific journals and conferences in the field of natural resources and the environment. Currently, she serves as an economic and

entrepreneurship facilitator in informal settlements and underserved areas of Arak.

Maqsudi-Savji (16th century) A poet and physician from Saveh in the 16th century whose poetry was renowned for its wit. He had a collection of poems that is now lost (Fakharyan, 2017: 924).

Maknun-Karaji, Seyyed Mohammad (17th century) Son of Seyyed Mahmoud, from Karahrud (Arak), a poet of the 17th century known for his eloquent poetry. One of his verses states: *"Zāhedā, rowze-ye rezvān be to bād arzāni / Ke man injā shode'am bā sar-e kūyi qāne'"* ("O ascetic, may the garden of paradise be granted to you / For I am content with this humble corner.") (Sediq, 1993: 222).

Maki, Ebrahim (1942 -) A native of Karahrud (Arak), a writer, playwright, and screenwriter, he was one of the influential figures in improving radio playwriting from the 1970s to the 1990s. He was also the first instructor to author a book on playwriting education. His notable plays include *Pedar o Pesar*, *Hotel Nimet*, *Eshq*, *Sobh Tolou Mikonad*, *Enkar*, *Gom*, *Khalvatgah*, *Kale Sefid*, and *Shotor Ghorbani*. His screenplays include *Jayezeh*, *Zabih*, *Reza Haft-Khat*, and *Ghadir*.

Maki, Seyyed Davoud (1854-1914) Son of Seyyed Sadeq Hosseini-Karahrudi (Arak), a prominent jurist of the Qajar era, he received his education from his uncle, Seyyed Abdulrahman, and also studied in Borujerd under Seyyed Shafi' Mousavi Japleqi Borujerdi. He obtained jurisprudential certification from these scholars and established a religious school in Karahrud, where he trained numerous scholars in theology, including his son Seyyed Yahya, Sadr Gowari, and Sheikh Mirza Aqa E'tizadi. The annulment of the salt monopoly in 1910 was ordered by this religious leader (Sediq, 1993: 224).

Maki, Seyyed Rahman (1819-1864) Son of Seyyed Mohammad, a religious scholar of his era, he maintained a large library in Karahrud (Arak), serving as a resource for scholars and clerics of his time (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Maki, Seyyed Rahman (1872-1937) Son of Aqa Seyyed Akbar, a political activist and constitutionalist, who, along with his brother Mohammad, was a member of the Democratic Society of Arak (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Maki, Seyyed Sadeq (1792-1870) Son of Seyyed Mohammad Iraqi and brother of Seyyed Rahman, a religious scholar from Karahrud (Arak) (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Maki, Mohammad (1876-1947) Son of Aqa Seyyed Akbar, a political activist, freedom fighter, constitutionalist, owner of *Moftesh-e Iran* newspaper, and a member of the Democratic Society of Arak (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Maki-Nejad, Taqi (1918 -) Son of Aqa Yahya Karahrudi, a descendant of Mir Ali Mohammad, he completed his primary education in Arak and obtained a diploma from Dar al-Fonoun in Tehran. In 1936, he enrolled in the Faculty of Engineering. This Marxist activist, journalist, and writer from Arak was arrested in 1938 along with the famous group known as *The Fifty-Three* and imprisoned. After his release, he completed his studies at the Faculty of Engineering in 1943 and was employed in the railway industry. Engineer Maki-Nejad was one of the founders of the Tudeh Party at the residence of Soleiman Mirza Eskandari, but in 1947, due to the party's affiliation with the Soviet Union, he left it (Mohtat, 1993: 150).

Maki-Nejad, Seyed Fakhr al-Din (1902–1983) Son of Seyed Hassan, a native of Kahrud (Arak). After completing his education, he started working at Bank Melli. A literary man, he collaborated with the Dehkhoda Lexicon Organization in compiling and recording the local and commonly used vocabulary of Arak. (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Maki-Nejad, Mohammad (1903–1986) Son of Aqa Yahya Kahrudi, a native of Kahrud (Arak). He was one of the instructors at the Arak Seminary. Among his scholarly works are *Tafsir Surah Hamd* (Exegesis of Surah Al-Fatiha) and *Sharh-e Hal-e Ajdad* (Biography of Ancestors). (Sediq, 1993: 225).

Malbubi-Araki, Mohammad Baqer (19th century) Son of Sheikh Taqi (Imad al-A'lam), a religious scholar from Arak. He was a distinguished author, and among his notable works is *Al-Waqa'i wa al-Hawadith*, which is a eulogy in praise of the Imams of the Ahl al-Bayt.

Malek-Abadi, Mirza Ali (1841 – ?) Known as Habib al-Dowleh, he was one of the humorists and witty figures of contemporary Arak, making jokes with people of all ages in the city. No one was offended by his remarks. According to the late Mohtat, in 1951, he was seen as a dignified elderly man, tall, with a white beard, and a cane in hand. He would enter the bazaar from the Qibla Gate and loudly converse with merchants and the people until Chaharsoo. No one dared to argue with him out of fear of his witty remarks. Based on this account, his birth year is estimated to be around 1841. (Mohtat, 1993: 46).

Malek, Abdolhamid (1885–1955) Son of Haji Mohsen Aqa Malek, a native of Arak. He was a poet with the pen name "Tuti" (Parrot), a high school teacher, and an English language instructor. He supervised the Literary and Promotional

Association of Pahlavi High School. Dr. Maleki was a physician educated at Dar al-Fonun, a prominent member of the Constitutional Movement of Arak, a pioneer of traditional sports, and an official doctor of the police department. His chivalrous character made him a skilled physician who provided free medical services to the poor and needy. (Mohtat, 1993: 105).

Malek-Ahmadi, Khan Ali (1898–1980) Son of Abbas, a native of Arak. In the mid-1940s, he participated twice in the national wrestling championships and secured second and third place. (Mohtat, 1993: 303).

Malek al-Tojar, Hassan Aqa (1843–1904) Son of Haji Mirza Mohammad Tabrizi, born in Arak. A philanthropist and renowned merchant, he contributed significantly to public welfare. He financed the construction of Aqa Zia al-Din Seminary in Arak and its adjacent mosque, the Meydan Divankhaneh School (or Arg connected to Aqa Zia and Aqa Kamal Mosque), and the Sahamiyeh School. He also endowed land for the current Imam Ali School and a caravanserai near Shoora Square. A substantial part of his wealth, including properties in Sultanabad and villages such as Qezlijeh and Rabat Mil, was dedicated to charitable purposes. (Sediq, 1993: 226).

Malekzadeh, Ahmad (1900–1971) Son of Mirza Abdullah Iraqi, one of the most skilled and talented calligraphers from Arak. He worked for a time in the Ministry of Education, teaching young people, and later served in the Agricultural Bank. (Mohtat, 1993: 153).

Malekzadeh, Abdullah (1906–unknown) A merchant from Arak, political activist, and a member of the Democratic Committee and the Constitutionalists of Arak. (Sediq, 1993: 227).

Malik-Sassani, Ahmad (1881–1967) Son of Mohammad Hussein Farahani (Golban), a politician educated in Switzerland and the private tutor of Ahmad Shah. In 1918, he was assigned to the Iranian Consulate in Istanbul. He later served as the advisor to the Iranian Embassy and Consul General in various countries. In 1949, he was appointed by Mohammad Sa'ad (the Prime Minister at the time) as the Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the General Directorate of Publications and Press. His published works include "A Guide to the Life and Works of Adib al-Mulk Farahani," "Iranian Politicians in the Qajar Era," "History of Iran-Ottoman Relations," "Iran's Borders during the Nader Shah Era," "Seven Historical Stories from Ancient Iran," "Memoirs of the Istanbul Embassy," "The Hidden Hand of British Policy in Iran," "Witness of Shiraz" (which includes a history of music

and singing in Ancient Iran), and “The Invasion of Iran by Alexander the Great.” (Sediq, 1993: 16).

Maleki, Javad (1985) Son of Masi’b, he spent his elementary, middle, and high school years in Shaheed Karimi (Sugar Factory), Shaheed Fahmideh, and Qods Schools in Shazand. He later became a graduate student in anthropology. A journalist, anthropologist, writer, and the first reporter from Shazand, he worked for many years in media and public relations and achieved top rankings in this field. One of his important roles in the media sector was as the managing director and owner of "Khabar Markazi" and "Akhbar Markazi" publications. Two of his valuable books, "Heptazaarsalegan" and "Shazand: The Land of Legends," explore the culture, history, customs, traditions, and other aspects of anthropology in Shazand. He has also published the book "Soldier of Love" and a book titled "Golden Tips in Public Relations."

Maleki, Khalil (1901–1970) Born in Tabriz, Maleki lost his father while still in elementary school. His mother remarried and they moved to Arak. He continued his education in Arak and completed high school at the German Technical School (Tehran). Maleki was one of the theorists and politicians of contemporary Iran and a member of the 53-man group of the Tudeh Party's leaders, which later split from the party. He was also a founding member of the first National Front and played a significant role in the nationalization of the oil industry under the leadership of Mosaddegh. His career includes serving as a teacher at Samsemi School in Arak, head of the Tudeh Party's Azerbaijan provincial committee, and Director-General of Culture in Tehran. (Vlashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 125).

Maloul, Gholamali (1947) Son of Mohammad and Banu Zahra, he completed his elementary education at Farzin School in Arak, received his high school diploma from Mohammad Reza Shah and Samsemi Schools, and earned a master's degree in 1970 from the Faculty of Engineering at Tehran University. He is known for founding the Leya Industrial Complex and designing and establishing Aryava Pipe Manufacturing Company. Among his significant accomplishments, he established the largest collection of silver engraving and founded the "Maloul Silver Engraving Museum" in the Negarestan Garden Museum. He also collected 40 antique Iranian rugs from around the world and founded the "Maloul Carpet Museum" in the same location. He authored two books: "Baharestan: A Window to Iranian Carpets" and "Reason, the True Prophet." Maloul has published many philosophical and social articles and has become a cultural figure. His charitable activities include founding Imam Ali School in Arak, contributing to the

construction of Tehran University's Faculty of Engineering campus, donating 28 rare and valuable rugs to the Iranian Carpet Museum, securing the release of hundreds of prisoners, and other philanthropic deeds.

Mandouh, Moradali (1908) Son of Gholamali, known as Pir-Hosseini-Lou, born in the village of Samqavar (Khomeijan). He was a student of Abdul Karim Haeri. This religious scholar authored works including the books "Ghofran," "Usul Aqayid," and "Al-Hadayah." (Sediq, 1993: 229).

Manbari, Reza (1927–1980) Son of Ahmad and Seyedeh Zahra, Manbari was born in the Tarkhoran neighborhood of Tafresh. He completed his education until high school and, due to his deep knowledge, became employed by the Ministry of Education in Tafresh. For years, he worked as a teacher of literature and Arabic at Kafi School and various high schools, including Saadi, Zivar-Kazemi, and Hakim-Nizami. With his fine handwriting, poetic talent, and beautiful voice, he was connected with notable figures like Professor Abbas Manzuri. He became a well-known orator, delivering speeches in gatherings and assemblies. He had memorized many poems by Hafiz, Saadi, and others, and also composed poetry himself. Several of his poems remain today. (Heidari, 2020: 161).

Montazeri-Savji, Mohammad-Mehdi (deceased 1958) Son of Mohammad, he moved from his birthplace Tafresh to Saveh and settled in the village of Sosangin, in the Noubaran district of Saveh. He completed his elementary education in this village and later studied in the seminaries. He returned to his village as a clergyman and dedicated his life to the propagation and teaching of religious doctrines. This religious scholar, who was also a poet, wrote numerous books and poems in Persian and Arabic, with around 6,000 verses of his poetry in Persian. (Fakharyan, 2017: 947).

Monajjem-Tehrani, Seyyed Ahmad (1881) Son of Mirza Ahmad-Hassan, he, like the other members of his family, was highly skilled in astronomy. After his father's death in 1881, he succeeded him in the position and took charge of the astronomical calendar. He became known as "Monajjim-Bashi." His biography and that of his family members is mentioned in the book *Ma'athir wa Al-Athar*, and his work *Daftar al-Taqwim* is also attributed to him.

Manzavi-Zarandi, Ali (1874) Son of Mohammad-Hussein, from Zarand, Ali was a gifted poet. (Cheraghi, 2016: 323).

Maneshorgarkani-Ashteyani, Mohammad-Ali (1906) Son of Mirza Mohammad-Khan, from the village of Garkan (Ashteyan), he was an engineer, politician, and author. His book, *The Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union in Iran*

(1917–1927), was published in 1947 in Tehran. He was a well-informed and patriotic writer, deeply engaged in national issues. (Hazrati-Ashteyani, 2020: 336).

Manshi-Ashteyani, Mohammad-Ibrahim (1880) A talented calligrapher, he wrote two treatises: *Sheikh and Minister* and *Treatise on Calligraphy*, both in Nastaliq script, and both were completed in 1880 under the commission of a person named Mirza Rahim.

Manshi-Gharkani, Ahmad (1854–1925) Son of Mohammad-Hussein, born in Garkan (Ashteyan), in a family traditionally engaged in government roles. After his initial education and learning to read and write, he went to Qom to study religious sciences. Later, he continued his studies in the religious seminaries of Iraq. He returned to Iran and served as a writer and secretary to Mokhber-ol-Dowleh (the Minister of Education). Manshi-Gharkani was well-versed in various sciences, particularly theology, beliefs, history, and Arabic and Persian poetry, often citing prominent Arabic and Persian poems in his writings. His notable work, *Aghatha al-Malhouf fi Ashi'at al-Ma'roof*, is a significant religious and historical text.

Monshi-Garkani-Ashtiani, Mahmoud (born 1890 CE), son of Mohammad Ali, is a calligrapher and artist who wrote a manuscript titled *Tuhfat al-Asrar fi Sharh Mashariq al-Anwar* on virtues in 1890 CE (Hadratī-Ashṭianī, 2020: 339).

Mansour, Javad (1925–2016 CE), son of Rajab Ali (Mansour al-Mulk) and Banu Farangis, with Ashhtiani ancestry, completed his elementary and secondary education in Tehran. He later went to the United States for higher education, earning a degree in Business Administration from the University of California. After obtaining a Ph.D. in Economics, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He then moved to the Organization for Planning and Budget, where he worked as the Head of Public Relations. After the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank, he was appointed its Deputy, and later became the manager of the Investment and Public Relations division at the Industrial and Mining Development Bank. As a founding member and an executive committee member of the Iran Novin Party, he became Deputy Prime Minister in the cabinet of Hassan Ali Mansour and was also appointed as Minister of State in the cabinet of Amir Abbas Hoveyda. He was then appointed to the Ministry of Information and Tourism and later became CEO of the Bankers' Association and President of the Central Insurance Company. He then went to the European office of the United Nations in Geneva and settled in the United States from 1977 CE (Heidari, 2020: 162).

Mansour, Hassan Ali (1923–1964 CE), son of Rajab Ali, from Ashtian, graduated with a diploma from Firooz Behram High School in 1945 CE and earned a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Law and Political Science at Tehran University. He began his government service in 1945 CE at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later became Iran's Ambassador to London, then a secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Head of the Fourth Political Department, receiving the Taj Medal. In the mid-1950s, he led the Supreme Economic Council with ideas and plans to save Iran's economy. He held various positions, including Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Labor, and General Secretary of the Iran Novin Party, before becoming Prime Minister after Amir Asadollah Alam. The first General Secretary of the Iran Novin Party, upon assuming the position of Prime Minister, sought reforms and attempted to reach a settlement with the clergy. In this context, he returned Imam Khomeini from Tehran to his house in Qom on 28 March 1964 CE. The most significant political event during his tenure was the approval of the Capitulation Act in the National Consultative Assembly, which was opposed by Imam Khomeini, leading to his assassination by Mohammad Bokharaei, a member of the Mu'teleh Organization, in front of the National Assembly, making him one of the historical figures of this land (Sadiq, 1993: 227).

Mansour, Rajab Ali (1885–1974 CE), also known as Mansour al-Mulk, son of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Ashhtiani, completed his preliminary and secondary education at the Mofari School and Dar ol-Fonoon. He also showed remarkable skill in handwriting and calligraphy. He graduated in 1906 CE from the School of Political Science and was hired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1919 CE, he became the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in addition to his government duties, he taught law at the same school. He was later appointed as the Governor of East Azerbaijan and served as the Minister of the Interior from 1930 to 1932, then became the Minister of Public Works. He served as Prime Minister of Iran in 1940 and 1941 CE, during which time the Soviet Union and Britain asked him to expel German nationals. Although he assured both countries that no danger existed from these nationals, they were controlled and began to be reduced in number. Meanwhile, British forces from Bandar Shahpour, Khorramshahr, and Qasr-e Shirin and Soviet forces from Julfa entered Iran, and the tragic events of 1941 CE occurred. His name remains as one of the historical figures of Iran. He then became the Governor of Khorasan and the Custodian of the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza. He also served as Iran's ambassador to Italy, Turkey, and several other European countries and wrote the work *History of Law and Government* (Heidari, 2020: 163).

Mansour, Aladdin (born 1576 CE), from Kahrud (Arak), son of Qazi Aladdin, lived in the 10th century CE during the Safavid era and was one of the secretaries of Shah Tahmasp I and a prominent calligrapher of his time (Pirhadi, 2013: 157).

Mansour, Mahmoud (1930 CE), born in Arak, after completing his primary and secondary education and obtaining his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in psychology, went to Switzerland for further studies and earned a doctorate in clinical psychology and genetics from the University of Geneva. Upon his return to Iran, he became a faculty member at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at Tehran University. He was particularly committed to using Persian terminology in translating English and French psychological texts. His book *Structure, Emergence, and Development of Personality*, with additions by this academic writer, was selected as the Book of the Year in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Other works of his include *Psychological Foundations of Education*, *Genetic Psychology*, *Free Dialogue with Jean Piaget*, and others (Valashjardi-Farhani, 2001: 196).

Mansoor-Tafrashi, Ali-Asghar (1867–1954), son of Asadollah-Khan and Banu Amme-Salma, was born in the Tarkhoran neighborhood of Tafresh and received his education at a local maktab (traditional school) in Tafresh. He, who had a beautiful handwriting, was employed by the Ministry of the Interior and served as the Deputy Governor of Tafresh for many years, contributing greatly to the region. He was considered a reliable landowner by the people of Tafresh and, as a philanthropist, made significant efforts in various charitable activities such as expanding and supporting the education of children, restoring and preserving qanats, promoting agriculture, and planting trees. Among his accomplishments were the establishment of the first vehicle garage in Tafresh and the reconstruction of the Noghreh-Kamar road. He also built the first ice house in Tafresh, named "Mansour," to provide ice for the people, which has been registered as a national heritage site (Haydari, 2020: 164).

Mansoor-Tafrashi, Mohammad-Hossein (1914–1997), son of Mirza Ali-Asghar-Khan, after completing his primary education at the Ziyaieh school in Tafresh, finished high school in Tehran and graduated in medicine from Tehran University, receiving a Doctorate in General Surgery. He also completed advanced and specialized surgical training in France and the USA and became a professor at Tehran University's Medical School. He served as the head of the first surgery department at Sina Hospital and worked alongside Professor Adl. He also performed duties

as the Secretary-General of the Adl School and, in the final period leading up to the Islamic Revolution, was elected as the representative of the people of Tafresh and Ashtian in the National Assembly (Haydari, 2020: 165).

Mansoor Khani, Totieh (d. 1948), daughter of Mohammad-Hassan-Khan Qara-Serteep-Farhadi and wife of Haj Zolfaghar-Khan Biat, was a philanthropist from Arak who donated all her wealth through three endowment deeds, written by Aqa Noor al-Din. From these endowments, she established two schools named "Mansouri" and "Totieh" in Arak in 1948 (Zebihi, 2006: 325).

Mansouri, Mohsen (1979), son of Ezzatollah and Banu Akram, completed his primary education at Hazrat Mahdi School and his secondary education at Hashemi Sanjani High School. He then received a diploma in computer science from Qaem Technical School. He later obtained a degree in Software Engineering from Amir Kabir Technical College in Arak. Due to his interest in music, he took classes in music theory, solfeggio, and guitar during his military service. After completing his service in 2003, he was accepted into the entrance exam for Tehran Conservatory of Music and continued his studies in that specialized music center. From 2004 to 2007, he played the saxophone and guitar professionally while teaching, and he holds a teaching certificate from the House of Music in Iran.

Mansouri, Mahmoud (1964), son of Zobihollah and Banu Halimeh-Khatoun, completed his primary education at 17 Shahrivar School, his secondary education at Amir Kabir and Badr High Schools, and his higher education at the Faculty of Islamic Theology and Political Guidance in Qom, earning a bachelor's degree in theology. He then obtained a master's degree in Islamic Jurisprudence and Principles of Islamic Law from Azad University in Arak and a doctorate from Azad University in Mahalat. Some of the works authored by this veteran of the Sacred Defense and university lecturer include: *Habib, Guest of the Cherry Orchard* (biography, will, and memoirs of the martyr student Habib Hasani), and *The Tradition of Staying* (a thematic review of the wills of the martyrs of Delijan and a brief account of the lives of several martyrs from Delijan).

Mansourian, Mohammad-Reza (1945), son of Morteza and Banu Tahereh, completed his education at Azamiyeh Primary School and received his high school diploma from Pahlavi High School in Arak. He then earned a degree in Heavy Industry Production Engineering from the University of Science and Technology in Iran. Mohammad-Reza Mansourian is the founder of Kian Sazeh, a company specializing in manufacturing cranes for construction and refinery equipment, and has been leading the company since 1984. His achievements include receiving awards as

an exemplary industrial pioneer, being recognized in the first Technology Engineers Festival of the province, and other honors. Kian Sazeh is the only producer of specialized cranes for skyscraper projects under the Pilten brand in the country, and for the first time in the Middle East, it designed and manufactured over 18 machines for pipe production ranging from 60 centimeters to 3 meters in diameter using the spiral method.

Mansoury-Sawji (11th century), from Saveh, was a poet who lived during the Safavid era. He was known for his sweet poetry and for traveling for trade purposes (Fakhariyan, 2017: 949).

Mansourian-Naraqi, Gholam-Ali (1942), born in Naraq (Delijan), studied Chemical Engineering at the University of Tehran. In the late 1970s, he researched phase behavior of fluids, asphaltenes, and emulsions, and introduced and promoted nanotechnology in Iran. He later moved to the United States, where he obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Oklahoma and a post-doctorate from Rice University. Known for his theories on nanostructures, including emulsions, he is currently a full professor and faculty member at the University of Illinois, USA. He has written over 550 articles in scientific journals and 10 books, some of which are used as textbooks in the fields of thermodynamics, fluid phase behavior, and nanostructure behavior in universities.

Manteq-Tafreshi, Hassan (1864–1935), titled Ashraf al-Molk and Manteq al-Molk, son of Haj-Ali Tafreshi, after completing his primary education in Tafresh, moved with his family to Tehran and continued his studies at Dar ul-Funun. He later joined the Tehran Municipality and was elected as the mayor, serving for seven terms and making valuable contributions. He also served as the governor of Mazandaran, Hamadan, and Isfahan for some time (Heydari, 2020: 168).

Mansouri, Davood (1953), son of Panjeh-Ali and Banu Farrokhandeh, completed his primary education in his hometown, the village of Ardemin (Saveh), and graduated from Mervi High School in Tehran. He then worked for three years at Khaavar Automobile Factory and in 1978, he went to India to study Space Physics and Astronomy. He earned his Master's degree from Punjab University and returned to Iran in 1987. He worked for approximately three years as a faculty member at Azad University and later at the University of Mohaghegh Ardabili under the Ministry of Science. In addition to authoring dozens of scientific articles, he also wrote the book "Ardemin through Time," which depicts the customs, traditions, and history of the village of Ardemin in Saveh.

Mansouri-Haghighi, Ali (1888–1950), son of Shahvis Tafreshi, was a student of Mirza Seyyed Hassan and a teacher of calligraphy in the schools of Tafresh, Arak, Najafabad, and Damavand. He had a passion for calligraphy from a young age and was taught by Seyyed Hossein, a calligrapher from Tafresh, and became famous for his Nasta'liq Shikasta script. He wrote the books "Golestan," "Bostan," "Rubaiyat of Khayyam," "Safwat Treatise," and "Khamsa of Nezami" in his beautiful handwriting. He also worked as a calligrapher in the National Assembly for some time and was in contact with Mirza Mohammad-Hossein Seifi (Emad al-Mulk), which helped him further improve his calligraphy. Some of his calligraphic works include the inscriptions on the entrance tomb of Noor-Ali Shah in the shrine of Imamzadeh Hamzeh in Shahr-e-Rey, as well as several inscriptions in the mosques, Tekyehs, and shrines of Tafresh. Additionally, his calligraphy of the golden plaque of Article 37 of the former Iranian Constitution, written in 1938, is also among his notable works (Heydari, 2020: 166).

Manhoobi, Ahmad (1950), son of Abol-Fazl and Banu Fatemeh, completed his education in the villages of Taraz Nahid (Saveh) and Damghan and graduated from Saduq High School in Qom. He graduated from the Police Academy in 1972 and worked in the Passport Department. Despite earning a degree in Economics from Allameh Tabatabai University in 1987, his passion and artistic talent led him to focus on poetry and painting, which had emerged in him since 1979. Some of his paintings were published in a book by Goya Publications. He also held 20 solo and group exhibitions and published two poetry collections under the pen name "Shabahang," titled "Shabahang, the Harvester of Hafez" and "Shabahang with Saadi." In addition, he was a student of master Fathali Washghani in calligraphy.

Mojaher, Farhang (1927), son of Hassan, joined the Ministry of Culture in Arak in 1950 and in 1969 became the head of Samami-Bayat High School. This poet, who also wrote beautiful poems, was in charge of the Samami-Bayat High School library and played a role in establishing the library at Azad University of Arak (Majidi, 2005: 277).

Mojaherani, Hamid-Reza (1965), son of Seyed-Olly and Banu Ashraf-Sadat, completed his primary education at Sa'adat Elementary School and his secondary education at Nader Shah School in Arak. He earned his diploma from Samami High School and went on to earn a diploma in Primary Education from Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training College in Arak. He also obtained a bachelor's degree in Arabic

Language and Literature from Jondi Shapur University in Ahvaz, followed by a master's degree in the same field from Tehran University, and a Ph.D. from the Science and Research Center in Tehran. He has worked as a faculty member at Azad University of Kashmar and Mashhad, as a cultural expert, and as Iran's cultural attaché in Qatar. Dr. Mojaherani is a prolific writer and translator, having translated over 27 books from Arabic to Persian since 2011. His first translated work was "Al-Taiehun," which was titled "Serge-Keshan" in Persian, written by Amin Maalouf. His most recent translation is "Dababeh taht Shajarat Eid al-Milad," translated into Persian as "A Tank Under the Christmas Tree," written by Ibrahim Nasrallah. He has also translated other works, such as "The Lost Time of White Horses," "The Stranger Brothers," "Journey and Warnings," "The Last Arab Story," "A Face Like the Sky," and "Gamal Abdul Nasser and the World."

Mojaherani, Seyed-Attaollah (1954), son of Agha-Nour and Banu Azri-Sadat, completed his primary education at Khayyam Elementary School in Arak and his secondary education at Samami High School. He studied History at the Universities of Isfahan, Shiraz, and Tarbiat Modares in Tehran, earning his doctorate. Seyed-Attaollah Mojaherani has held prominent positions, such as representing the people of Shiraz in the first National Assembly, serving as the parliamentary advisor to Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi, and later as the parliamentary advisor to President Hashemi Rafsanjani. He also served as a member of the policymaking council of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) and was the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance during President Mohammad Khatami's tenure. He was also a faculty member in the History Department at Tarbiat Modares University. He now resides in the United Kingdom and has turned to writing. His latest book, "Haj-Akhond," is his latest political work that reflects the intellectual renaissance he contributed to during his ministry.

Mojaherani, Seyed Mohammad (1969 AD), son of Aqa Noor and Banu Azra-Sadat, completed his primary education at Khayam Elementary School in Arak and his secondary education at the Din-o-Danish Guidance School. He graduated from Samasami High School with a diploma. He is the brother of Dr. Ataollah Mojaherani, a writer who began composing in 1984 and attended three semesters at the University of Tehran starting in 1988. He then chose to continue his education at a religious seminary. He also holds a bachelor's degree in philosophy from Mofid University in Qom and a master's degree in children's literature from Shahid Beheshti University. His books include "Haji Koocholo" and a 14-volume poetry collection "Our Dear Prophet" about the life of Prophet Muhammad for children. Other works by him include the 20-volume series "How is Our God," the 15-volume

"Best Mothers," the 10-volume "The Tales of Sosan and Sina," the 6-volume "The Land of Colors," and the 6-volume "Iran, the Land of Faith." Since 2011, he has been a member of the team writing textbooks for primary school, and he has contributed poems and stories for second to sixth-grade textbooks.

Mojaherani, Fatemeh (1970 AD), daughter of Seyed Ismail and Banu Sediqe, completed her studies in Arak and graduated in mechanical engineering from Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman. She became the first woman in the country to earn a master's degree in mechanical engineering from this university. She then pursued further education at Heriot-Watt University in Scotland, obtaining a master's degree in strategy and a Doctor of Business Administration (DBA) from the same institution. She also holds a doctorate in business management from Shahid Beheshti University. Her professional career includes serving as the Deputy Minister of Education and Head of the National Gifted Talents Center, Deputy for Planning and Development of Partnerships at the Organization for the Renovation, Development, and Equipment of Schools, Head of Educational Affairs at the Technical and Vocational University, Advisor for Women's and Family Affairs at the Technical and Vocational University, Head of the Shariati Technical College for Girls, Advisor to the Director of the National Museum of Science and Technology, and a professor at technical universities across the country. Her written works include books on brand management, practical approaches to information systems, practical experiences with CATIA (computer-aided design software), principles of modern organizational leadership, and translated works such as "Spiritual Intelligence" and "The Culture of Strategy."

Mehtash, Mansour (1941 AD), son of Amir Qoli and Banu Qamar, completed his primary education in Farmehin (Farahan) and later attended Khayam Elementary School in Arak, where he graduated from agricultural schools Pahlavi and Shekari. In 1963, he was admitted to the Police Academy and retired in 1993 with the rank of Brigadier General. His memoir, titled "In the Passage of History Paradox," recounts the life of this military officer, who was a renowned karate practitioner in his youth, serving as a coach for the national team and later as the president of the Karate Federation of Iran (official channel of Mohammad Madadi).

Mahdavi, Mojtaba (1940 AD), a poet and entrepreneur born in Arak, discovered his poetic talent in third grade, writing most of his essays in verse. His school principal, Farajollah Binesh, was his first encourager. This gifted student read "Kalila and Dimna" and the "Manuscript of Qa'em-Maqam" from third grade and excelled in all

subjects except English. However, he dropped out of school and became a student of Mirza Hassan Tahsildar, a lover of Rumi and Hafez, and socialized with cultured friends. He first worked as a secretary and accountant and later opened the Adib Bookstore in Arak. His first poetry book, "Gol-e Hasrat" (Flower of Regret), published his early poems under the pen name "Gonam." He later adopted the pen name "Mahdavi." After a few years, he established the Tufteh Industrial Complex, which created jobs for over 50 people and became the most modern private factory in Khuzestan. He is a member of the Free Poets of Iran, the Collective Poets of Tehran, the Shahnameh and Hafez Interpretation Group of Arak, the Pika-Rastan Local Poetry Society, and the founder and manager of the Del-Negaran group in Dezful. His second poetry collection, "Navaye Del" (Sound of the Heart), which includes hymns, praises, elegies, and narratives, was published in 2009, and his third book of poetry is called "Nay-e Del" (The Flute of the Heart).

Mahdavi, Mohammad Ali (1958 AD), son of Jalal and Banu Rabab, from Khoreh (Mahalat), completed his primary education at Sadegh Esfandiari School and secondary education at Dr. Nasiri High School. He earned a bachelor's degree in military science management from the Army Officer Training School and a master's degree in defense science management from the Command and General Staff College. This senior military officer, with specialization in basic, advanced, and National Defense University programs, proudly served for more than 80 months in the war zones of the south and participated in several operations, including the defense of Khorramshahr, the liberation of Khorramshahr, and operations Badr, Fath al-Mubin, and Vali-e Asr. He has served in both combat and staff units, including the 92nd Armored Division in Ahvaz, the General Staff of the Army, and the Armed Forces General Staff, holding various command and staff positions, culminating in his appointment as the Assistant for Human Resources of the Armed Forces.

Mahdavikia, Mahdi (1977), from the village of Cheshmeh (Arak), is one of Iran's sports legends who had a deep passion for football since his childhood. In his teenage years, he was attracted to the Bank Melli club from the dirt fields and, with perseverance, joined Persepolis. This professional football player and coach played for various clubs, including Bank Melli, Persepolis, Bochum, Hamburg, Eintracht Frankfurt, and others. In 2003, he was named the Asian Player of the Year by the Asian Football Confederation. He was also chosen twice as the best player by Hamburg fans in the 2003 and 2004 seasons. Another notable achievement of the most successful Iranian expatriate footballer was his inclusion in the list of the eleven greatest

players of Hamburg's century, which was announced during the club's 125th anniversary celebration.

Mahdavi-Hazaveh, Reza (1969), son of Mohammad and Mrs. Azra, born in Hazaveh (Arak), completed his education at the Hedayat elementary school, Tawhid middle school, and Mohseni high school. As a teenager, he became acquainted with Hojjatollah Sabzi, a veteran of theater, and for the first time performed in the play "Espe-Shineh," which was staged in Arak and Tehran in 1985. He simultaneously met Parviz Ishtari, a writing instructor at the Young Cinema Association, and this led to the creation of many works in the form of stories. He then studied theater at Azad University of Arak, where he earned a master's degree in theater from Azad University of Tehran. In 1999, he became a full-time faculty member of the Arts Department at Azad University of Arak. In 2006, he worked with Mohammad Saleh Ala as the editor-in-chief of the magazine "Neshani," though the magazine ceased publication after 15 issues. Some of his literary works include "Hazaveh's Stories," "The National Garden's Horses," "Perfume Spilled in Isfahan," "Memories You Can Carry," "My Hands Are Right Here," and "Some of These Stories." His most recent work is "I Say Goodbye to Say Hello.

Mahdavi-Hazaveh, Mansoureh (1974), daughter of Mohammad and Mrs. Azra, attended primary school at Khayyam, Tawhid, and Allameh Majlesi schools in Arak, and completed her middle school at Fatimiyah school. She graduated from Afaf high school. She then studied Educational Sciences at Allameh Tabataba'i University and earned a master's degree in Educational Research from Kharazmi University. She also completed her doctoral studies in Curriculum Studies at Allameh Tabataba'i University. "Lullaby" was her first literary work, published in 2005 for children. She also published a collection of educational narratives titled "Unfinished Experiences." Until 2023, she collaborated on several research projects with the Organization for Educational Research and Planning and the Teacher Research Institute, which led to the publication of 14 scholarly research articles. Inspired by her writer brothers, she began writing stories alongside her educational and research activities. Her newest story collection, "Around Six O'clock," was unveiled on March 1, 2024, in Arak. The books "Teaching and Mental Health Literacy" (Fatehmi Publishing) and "Effective Communication" (School Publishing) are also her co-authored works that are in the process of publication.

Mahdizadeh-Mahalati, Fazlollah (1930–1985), son of Gholamhossein, completed his primary education in Mahal and

continued his studies at the Qom Seminary from 1945 to 1961, under the guidance of Ayatollah Sadoughi, Ayatollah Haeiri-Sultani, Ayatollah Allameh Tabataba'i, Ayatollah Motahhari, and Ayatollah Borujerdi. In 1985, the plane carrying this religious scholar and revolutionary fighter, along with eight members of parliament, some senior judges, and others, was attacked while they were on a mission to visit the front lines. The plane was shot down, and all 50 passengers, including Fazlollah, perished. Among his remarkable contributions are publishing numerous articles, serving as the representative of Imam Khomeini in Hajj and the Ministry of Endowments, overseeing Hajj affairs in 1978, being a representative of Imam in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and serving as the representative of the first term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly for the Mahal and Delijan constituencies (Bakhshi, 2016: 602).

Mahdinya, Hassan (1953), son of Hossein and Mrs. Azra, attended primary school at Rahahan, Nasrin, Tolou'i, and Javad Rehnama schools, and completed high school at Shahpour school in Arak. He obtained an associate's degree in agricultural machinery. After completing his military service in the village of Eskan, he was employed at the Iran Jandair Company as a quality control inspector. Later, he was accepted into the entrance exam for the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant and, along with a group of 400 people, spent four years in Germany for training. He holds a master's degree in Executive Management and a professional doctorate in Business Administration. In his youth, he briefly worked with the wagon-pars construction contractor company, then joined the company as the maintenance and repair manager of the Arak refinery. After a tragic incident in which one of his colleagues died at Wagon Pars, he conceived the idea of manufacturing lifts and pursued this idea by initially establishing a workshop for providing technical services and repairing road machinery at the base of Mount Lajour. Over time, with the help of his brothers Hamidreza and Alireza Mahdinya, he founded large companies "Lajour," "Lajour Hydrowick," and "Lajour Arman," employing around 250 people directly, which earned him the title of a prominent figure, industry veteran, and father of the crane and elevator industry in Iran.

Mahdiniya, Hamidreza (1960), son of Hossein and Mrs. Azra, completed his primary education at Shahpour Elementary School and obtained his high school diploma from Shahpour High School in Arak. Holding a bachelor's degree in Law and a master's degree in Management from Islamic Azad University, he played a significant role as an entrepreneur alongside his older brother, Dr. Hassan Mahdiniya, in establishing the Lajour companies. He has served as the deputy CEO of Lajour Company, chairman of the board and CEO of Lajour Hydraulic, CEO of Tosan

Sazan Arak, founder and chairman of the board of Hajiabad Industrial Park for over three decades, vice president of Arak Chamber of Commerce, founder and head of the Secretariat of Organizations of Arak Chamber of Commerce, and a board member of the Arak Pioneers of Industry Association. As a well-known socio-economic figure, he has had a significant impact on the industry and economy of Arak. Lajour Hydraulic, founded in 1995 in Arak, is the first and largest manufacturer of hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and electro-hydraulic power units in Iran. Today, it operates on an area of over two hectares, with 4,500 square meters of equipped production halls and 1,500 square meters of office space, employing 70 people directly and supplying part of the country's needs for hydraulic jacks, pneumatic units, hydraulic power units, and hydraulic lift tables.

Mehrabi, Bahrakh (1969), daughter of Ghodratollah and Mrs. Ezzat, was born in Arak. She completed her education at Amir Kabir, Khakbaz, and Nezam Vafa schools and graduated from Shekarei High School. After receiving her diploma, she studied calligraphy under the guidance of masters Naser Farahani, Karimi Nouraeini, and Rezvanifard. She became the first woman in Markazi Province to attain an "Excellence" degree in calligraphy and the first woman to individually author a book in the province (Pirhadi, 2013: 213).

Mehrad, Farhad (1943–2002), son of Reza and Mrs. Ameneh, was born in Tehran to a Tafreshi family. Due to his father’s role as an Iranian diplomatic attaché, he spent some time in Iraq, where he learned Arabic. At the age of three, he showed a strong inclination toward music, which shaped his future career. What set him apart from other singers of his generation was his focus on socially conscious songs, a defining element in all his works. Mehrad was among the first political singers in Iran, performing songs with political and critical themes in the early 1970s. Some of his most famous songs include "The Lonely Man," "Koodakaneh" (Childlike), "Friday," "Captive of the Night," "Gray Week," and "Little Sparrow Ashi-Mashi." His album *Khab Dar Bidari* (Dreaming While Awake) was his best-selling work.

Mehrtash-Qarehgozlou, Esmaeil (1904–1980), originally from Veyseman village in Gharqabad (Saveh) and a member of the Khalaj tribe, moved to Tehran at the age of five. At fifteen, he began learning the tar (a Persian string instrument) and studied at Dar ul-Funun School under Seyed Hossein Darvish and Davoud Shirazi. He later trained under Darvish Khan and learned music notation from Colonel Vaziri at the Higher School. At twenty, he founded the Safa Society to organize performances for families, and in 1926, he established the Barbad Society, which remained the only private institution in the country to operate in

the arts for forty years. His innovations included setting the poetry of Hafez, Saadi, and Khayyam to music and composing 450 pieces. One of his compositions, *Chaharshanbe Suri* (Fire Wednesday), was broadcast on National Television in 1975. His notable students included Molouk Zarabi, the Vafaei brothers, Abdolvahab Shahidi, and Silani (Fakhariyan, 2017: 968).

Mehrali-Garkani, Mohammad Esmaeil (d. 1976), a native of Garkan (Ashtian), was a poet of spiritual mysticism and a follower of the Ali-Shahi Dervish order. His *Divan* (collected poems) contains ghazals with mystical and Sufi themes. He used the pen name "Mehrali," and his poetry collection was published in 1965 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 333).

Mehri, Efat (1973), daughter of Mohammad Javad, was born in Arak. She holds a PhD in Persian Language and Literature and serves as a teacher and the head of the literature education group in Markazi Province. She is also a research advisor at the Ghalamchi Research Institute (Professor Hesabi) and a lecturer at Farhangian University in Arak. Her published works include *A Dictionary of Medical Terms in Persian Poetry* and *A Feminist Critique of the Works of Contemporary Women Writers*, along with several scholarly articles on literary devices and literary criticism.

Moein-Torabi, Mehraneh (1957), originally from Tafresh, was born in Tehran. This prominent filmmaker holds a bachelor's degree in Acting and Directing from the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran. She made her cinematic debut in 1986 with the film *Golbahar*, directed by Tahmineh Ardakani. She entered television in 1991 with the series *Mash Kheiraloh Sandoghcheh Asrar* and rose to fame with her roles in the TV series *Hamsaran* (Spouses) and *Khaneh Sabz* (Green House).

Motamen al-Saltaneh, Ali Akbar (active in 1898), a native of Arak, was the first deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and highly skilled in Islamic and literary sciences. In 1898, he replaced his cousin Mirza Mahmoud Khan (son of Mirza Abolhassan, who was the son of Qaem-Maqam) as the custodian of the endowments of Mirza Mousa Farahani (Qaem-Maqam's younger brother). As a poet, he wrote a book titled *Jan-e Jahan* (Soul of the World), composed in the meter of Saadi's *Gulistan*.

Motagh-al-Saltaneh, Ali (Life: 1941) Son of Mirza Hedayatollah Vaziri Daftar and brother of Dr. Mosaddegh, originally from Ashtian, was one of the officials during the Pahlavi era. Like his ancestors, he was a scholar and a wise man (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 276).

Mohaadi, Hossein Jan (Life: 1961) Son of Ali, originally from Khomein, was an employee of the Finance Department and a master of playing instruments such as the sorna, kamancheh, and tar. This musician also performed local dances well in his childhood and later turned to playing the tar. Unfortunately, he passed away at the age of 50 (Samiei, 2003: 985).

Mohaadi-Saviji, Ali (Born: 1943) Son of Mehdi, began his primary education in the traditional school (maktab-khaneh) of his hometown, Saveh, and at the age of eleven, he was admitted to the third grade of public schools. After finishing the third year of secondary school, he entered the seminary of Mashhad in 1960 and later, in 1963, attended the seminary in Qom, benefiting from the teachings of Sheikh Mostafa Etemadi, Salavati, Mirza Hossein Nouri, Sheikh Yahya Ansari, as well as Grand Ayatollahs Seyyed Mohammad Damad, Araki, Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Shariatmadari, and Golpayegani. During his studies, he was active in writing and composing works, and to date, he has published three books: *The Creator* (a translation), *The Crown Princehood of Imam Reza*, and *A Study on Nahj al-Balagha* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 959).

Mousavi, Seyyed Baqer (Life: 1975) Between 1926 and 1929, he established the Akhgar Printing House in Isfahan, and in 1931 and 1935, he founded the Mousavi Printing Houses in Arak and Shiraz. Additionally, from 1932, he published the *Nameh Iraq* (Iraq Letter) journal in Arak, which was issued three times a week without interruption for a year. This journal had a significant impact on raising the cultural level of Arak and, after 42 years, ceased publication with its last issue on Wednesday, January 22, 1976, with a total of 2,439 editions. However, another publication with the same name has been published since 2017 by Somayeh Basirat (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 415).

Mousavi, Seyyed Ali Asghar (Born: 1966) Son of Seyyed Ali Akbar and Banu Batoul, born in the village of Chaharhad in Kharqan (Zarandieh), completed his education in Jazi, Dr. Mosaddegh, and Ayatollah Kashani schools, earning a diploma in economics. He then underwent a two-year technical training course in the Air Force. This poet, researcher, and theorist in religious literature has numerous works in poetry, prose, articles, critiques, and analyses in various fields, including religious literature, the Imamiyya school, critiques and analyses of religious poetry, evaluations of books and literary works, and research in Islamic broadcasting. Some of his works include: *Ethical Adornments in Religious and Persian Literature*, *From Prayer to Kingdom*, *Hajj: The Eternal Truth*, *Lady Fatima: The Unique Role Model*, *The Adornments of Reason and Love* (a collection of poems),

Hussein, the Most Passionate John the Baptist of Love, *Media and New Norms*, and others (Cheraghi, 2016: 605).

Mousavi, Seyyed Kazem (Deceased: 1970) Originally from Khomein, was a calligrapher, scribe, and writer.

Mousavi, Seyyed Mostafa (1861–1902) Titled *Shari'atmadar* and *Fakhr al-Mujtahidin*, son of Seyyed Ahmad Hindi and grandson of Din Ali Shah, was born in Khomein and received his primary education in local traditional schools. He later traveled to Isfahan and then Najaf for advanced studies, where he achieved the rank of ijtihad. Upon returning to Khomein, he stood against the oppression of local landlords. Eventually, he was assassinated by the agents of Jafarqoli Khan and Mirza Qoli Sultan on his way to Arak to report their injustices to the authorities (Samiei, 2003: 997).

Mousavi, Seyyed Hashem (Born: 1945) Born in Arak, after completing primary and secondary education, he enrolled in the Higher School of Cinema and Television, where he graduated in this field. He worked as a sound engineer on films such as *The Little Lucky Bird*, *Maryam's Flower*, and *Rain*, as well as TV series like *Amir Kabir*, *Autumn of the Desert*, and *Aqiq*. Among his other works as an active and prolific filmmaker and producer, documentaries such as *Companions of the Shrine*, *With Death, Life*, *Love Without Borders*, *Living with Patience*, *The Sniper*, and *Biji* can be mentioned (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 387).

Mousavi, Seyyedeh Tahereh (Born: 1990) Daughter of Seyyed Ali Asghar (the theorist of religious literature) and Banu Parvin, was born into a Zarandieh family in Qom. She completed her primary education at Modarres Elementary School, followed by Imam Mohammad Taqi Middle School, and obtained her diploma from Hazrat Masoumeh Technical High School. She earned an associate degree from the Girls' Technical and Vocational College of Qom, a bachelor's degree from Qom University of Applied Sciences, a master's degree in software engineering from Islamic Azad University of Saveh, a master's degree in media management from Payam Noor University of Tehran, and a doctorate in media management from Islamic Azad University of Semnan. Influenced by her artistic father, she developed an early interest in literature and learned the principles of writing under his guidance. At the age of 17, she started writing professionally and, with the help of her father, collaborated with various publications such as the Islamic Broadcasting Research Center of Qom, the Office of Islamic Propagation, *Payam Zan* magazine, and others. She has published approximately 300 cultural works in the form of articles, poetry, literary prose, stories, short film scripts, and satire. She has also

co-authored four books, including *Forty Steps to Happiness*, *The Celestial Earthlings*, *Media and New Norms*, and *Cover and Serenity*. She acknowledges the significant role of her parents, as well as her mentor Maryam Basiri and her sisters, Seyyedeh Maryam and the late Seyyedeh Masoumeh, in her success.

Mousavi, Seyyedeh Masoumeh (1998–2021) Daughter of Seyyed Ali Asghar and Banu Parvin, born into a Zarandieh family in Qom. She completed her primary education at Modarres Elementary School, attended Imam Mohammad Taqi Middle School, and obtained her diploma from Sobhan High School. She was an exam designer for the entrance exams of paramedical fields and was simultaneously studying psychology (at Payam Noor University of Qom) and nursing (at Islamic Azad University of Saveh). Throughout her academic journey, she ranked first in all her studies. From childhood, she was interested in Quran recitation, painting, and writing, inspired by the works of her artistic father, leading her to write poetry and literary pieces. During her studies, she won a provincial excellence award in the Student Scientific-Literary Olympiad and secured first place in the district schools' futsal championship. She began writing professionally at the age of 16 and collaborated with institutions such as the Office of Islamic Propagation, *Rah-Tousheh* journal, *Payam Zan*, and *Porsman* in various formats, including articles, literary texts, and satire. Apart from composing poetry, she contributed to three co-authored books: *The Media Basket*, *Strategies for Preventing Addiction in Islam* (forthcoming), and *The Seasons and Unions* (as a psychology expert). Tragically, this promising young woman, who aspired to become a neurosurgeon, passed away in a car accident on February 1, 2021, while on her way to Saveh University for her studies.

Mousavi-Zadeh Saviji, Reza (Born: 1969) Born in Saveh, after completing his primary education, he entered the field of music in 1983 and learned to play the tar under Mohammad Reza Lotfi. He later studied bowed string instrument techniques, compositions, and rhythms with Ali Akbar Bahari and pursued vocal styles, the fusion of poetry and music, and the Esfahan School under the guidance of masters such as Ahmad Ebrahimi and Hossein Omoumi. He collaborated with the Darvak, Eghbal, and the Youth Orchestra of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and played the tar in the Darvish ensemble led by Mr. Shafieian and on Radio Tehran. He also performed with the Fakhta group in Tehran and various other cities (Fakhariyan, 2017: 964).

Mousavi-Zadeh Saviji, Seyyed Farhad (Born: 1959) Born in Zarandieh, he entered the field of music in 1975 after completing his primary education. He

mastered tar-playing techniques, particularly left-hand techniques, under Zeidollah Tolouei and Hossein Alizadeh. He further benefited from the teachings of Mohammad Reza Lotfi and Mehdi Kamalian. Today, he is considered a skilled tar player with extraordinary left-hand dexterity. A graduate in Industrial and Mining Studies employed in the public sector, he also teaches music (Fakhariyan, 2017: 965).

Mousavi-Zarandi, Seyyed Mahmoud (1916–1971) Son of Jafar, known as *Harami*, was originally from Zarandieh and studied for many years in the Qom seminary, benefiting from the teachings of Ayatollah Marashi Najafi and others. He later moved to Tehran, where he engaged in religious and social services. His works include translations and writings such as *The Beliefs of Ibn Babawayh*, *The Right Path*, *Incredible Judgments*, and *A Few Questions for Kasravi* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 777).

Mousavi-Saviji, Seyyed Ahmad (1853–1928) Son of Seyyed Reza, titled *Mostanbat Saviji*, was from Saveh and was one of the mujtahids and congregational imams of Najaf. He authored several books, including *Al-Qatrah* (two volumes), *Dalail al-Haqq*, *Al-Bisharah wal-Ziyarah*, *Al-Asi wal-Huzn* (two volumes), *Al-Aqaid al-Haqqah fi al-Usul al-Khamsah*, and *Muntakhab Khatam al-Rasail* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 893).

Mosouli, Hamed (Born: 1986) Son of Mohammad Reza, originally from Mamounieh (Zarandieh), holds a master's degree in civil engineering. He is a tonbak player and instructor with an official teaching certificate from Master Bahman, under whom he trained for five years. He later attended Pejman Haddadi's classes and also earned a professional bachelor's degree in Iranian instruments (Cheraghi, 2016: 387).

Molaei-Ashtiani, Abolqasem (Active in 1946) A member of the Ministry of Finance during the Pahlavi era, he authored *Fars Nameh*, a book on natural sciences, in 1946 (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 526).

Moloudi, Amir Saeed (Born: 1984) After completing his primary education and obtaining a high school diploma in Saveh, he pursued a bachelor's degree in English language and literature at the University of Gilan, followed by a master's and Ph.D. in linguistics at the University of Tehran. In all three academic stages, he graduated with top honors and defended his master's and doctoral theses with distinction. A faculty member at Shiraz University, he has authored numerous scholarly articles, two books, and five independent chapters in linguistics books, some of which were published by the international publisher Springer. In 2017, he co-founded the country's first Digital Humanities Research Center at Shiraz

University and served as its director for a year. He also established the first Scientific Association of Digital Humanities and the Cognitive and Brain Sciences Association at Shiraz University with the help of a group of linguistics students. Additionally, he has been involved in Iranian classical singing since 2002, training under masters such as Rezaei Payvar, Biabangard, and Vahid Taj, and has performed in Saveh and Rasht.

Moulavi, Amir (Born: 1973) Son of Hossein and Banu Sara, he completed his elementary and middle school education at Nejat and Hazrat Hamzeh Schools in Dehkowsar, Shazand. He later attended Somasami High School in Arak. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree in Cultural and Media Studies from Islamic Azad University of Arak and obtained his Ph.D. in Culture and Communication from Islamic Azad University of Tehran. This writer, researcher, and editor-in-chief of *Kian Markazi* and *Padman* publications has authored works such as *The History of Shazand (Sarbend Through Time)*, *The Legend of Shah Zendeh*, *The Mirror of the Sun (The Cultural Identity of Arak)*, *Culture and Disability*, and *The Silent City (Corona and Social Life)*.

Molavizadeh, Ali (born 1943), was a political figure from Khomein during the Qajar and Pahlavi eras and also served as the representative of Malayer in the 4th National Consultative Assembly. He was an associate of Seyyed Hassan Modarres and rose in pursuit of justice for his assassination. During the reign of Reza Shah, he served as the governor of Khomein, later became the mayor of Kashan for a period, and in 1943 was appointed as the mayor of Arak.

Momen, Mohammad (1669–1757), the son of Jamal al-Din Mostafa Tafreshi, was a noble and esteemed descendant, known by the pen name "Da'i Tafreshi." He was a poet of the second half of the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century, contemporary with the Safavid kings. He was a learned scholar, a complete mystic, and an eloquent poet (Sediq, 1993: 76).

Momenzadeh, Morteza (born 1941), the son of Mohammad Hossein and Mrs. Fatemeh, was born in Saveh. He completed his primary education in his hometown and earned his high school diploma from Dar ul-Fonun High School in Tehran. In 1965, he graduated from the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Tehran with a degree in Mining Engineering. Later, in 1976, he obtained a PhD in Mineralogy with top honors from Heidelberg University in Germany. In 2000, after 32 years of service, he retired from the Geological Survey of Iran. Momenzadeh has authored nearly one hundred articles in Persian and English on mining exploration, geology, and the archaeology of mines, some of which have introduced new perspectives in earth sciences. He played a crucial role in

identifying and launching many of Iran's gold deposits, including the Zarshouran and Agh Dareh gold mines, two of the largest gold-producing mines in the country. After retirement, he and his younger colleagues founded the "Zar Azma" mineral analysis laboratory to eliminate Iran's dependence on sending mineral samples abroad. His written works include *An Introduction to Research Methods* and *The Etymology of 1,500 Ancient Names*.

Momeni, Jamshid (1938–2004), the son of Ali, completed his primary education at Hakim Nezami School in Tafresh and studied sociology at Shiraz University. He also earned a bachelor's degree in Biology and Agricultural Engineering from the American University of Beirut as a distinguished student. He later moved to the United States, where he earned a master's degree in Plant Genetics and Biometry from Cornell University in New York and a PhD in Anthropology from the same institution. Professor Momeni taught at universities such as Shiraz, Maryland, Georgetown, and Harvard. He authored more than 40 scientific articles and several books, including *Demography of Iran*, *Marriage and Divorce in Iran (Shiraz)*, *Anthropology of the Black Population in America*, *Law Evasion in America*, *The Social Conditions of Racial Minorities in America*, and *Homelessness in America* (Heidari, 2020: 169).

Momeni, Hossein (1888–1968), the son of Soleiman, was born in the village of Estow, located in the Chahra district (Khondab). He was a distinguished master of calligraphy (Mohtat, 1993: 151).

Momeni, Abdolvahab (born 1933), the son of Gholamhossein, was a calligrapher and one of the pioneers of modern education in Khomein, as well as a trusted community figure. Many marriage, property, and transaction documents of Kamareh were penned by his hand (Sami'i, 2003: 1012).

Momeni, Mohtasham (born 1966), the son of Hashem and Mrs. Monir, known by the pen name "Saman," was a native of the village of Sanavord (Khondab). In 1985, he graduated from Samsami High School in Arak, and in 1987, he earned an associate degree from the Dar ul-Fonun Teacher Training Center in Tehran, subsequently joining the Education Ministry. Simultaneously, in 1998, he obtained a bachelor's degree in Islamic Theology and Studies from Islamic Azad University in Arak. A devoted Quranic scholar, he was the first-place winner of the 20th International Quran Competition in the field of interpretation. He authored over 50 books on various topics, including travelogues, poetry, research, and religious and historical studies, with notable works such as *51 True Dreams*, *Lies: The Plague of Individuals and Society*, and *The Treasure of Happiness*. He was also a member

of the Noor Literary Association in Arak and published hundreds of religious, literary, and historical articles and poems in national and provincial newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, including *Kayhan* (for ten years), *Ettelaat* (since 2001), *Golestan-e-Quran*, *Farhang-e-Jahad Quarterly*, *Razaan Quarterly*, and *Katibeh* magazine.

Momeni, Maryam (born 1988), the daughter of Mohtasham and Mrs. Fatemeh, completed her primary education at Shahed Elementary School and Hadith Middle School and graduated from Shahed High School in Arak. She obtained a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Isfahan in 2012 and a master's degree in Urban Management from the University of Tehran in 2014. Passionate about calligraphy since her youth, by 2019, she had completed advanced, excellent, superior, and master-level courses in the art. Since 2015, she has participated in group calligraphy exhibitions featuring artists from Markazi Province in Tehran. She has exhibited her works at the *Tajalligaah-e-Eshq* and *Tajalligaah-e-Hosn* group calligraphy exhibitions, the *Andisheh Qalam* group exhibition (all three held in Tehran), and her solo exhibition *Khalvat-e-Khat* in Arak. In her academic field, she has actively contributed to research, co-authoring the book *Pathology of Macro Policies on Parking in Metropolitan Tehran*.

Momeni, Hashem (1926–2011), son of Hassan and Banu Tavous, completed his elementary education in the traditional school (Maktabkhaneh) of the village of Sanavard (Khondab). Before the introduction of modern education in the village, he took on the responsibility of teaching children and teenagers in the traditional school. During the era when the feudal system was dominant in Iran, due to his literacy, he was assigned by some landlords of the Khondab and Shazand regions to oversee the harvesting of agricultural products in villages such as Namak-Kur, Muchan, and Ab-Barik. In 1973, he moved to Arak and, benefiting from his elegant handwriting, began working as a deputy notary in one of the official deed registration offices. He retired in 1991. Hashem Momeni dedicated his entire life to the pursuit of knowledge and books and was also engaged in writing. His works include *Farhang-e Sanavard* (Sanavard Culture), *Kashkoul*, *Montakhab al-Ash'ar* (Selected Poems), and *Rooznavesht-ha-ye Molla Hashem* (Daily Writings of Molla Hashem).

Meybodizadeh, Mohammadreza (born 1952), after completing his primary education in Arak, pursued higher education in economics at Melli University (now Shahid Beheshti University) up to the master's level. He later obtained a PhD in Computer Science from the

University of Oklahoma, USA, in 1983. He is currently a faculty member at the Faculty of Computer Engineering and Information Technology at Amirkabir University of Technology. On February 24, 2017, during the ceremony honoring the country's outstanding engineers, he was recognized by the Academy of Sciences of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the distinguished figure in the field of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

Misami, Alireza (born 1932), son of Kazem and grandson of Haj Mohammad-Shafi, completed his primary and secondary education in Arak. Excelling as the top student throughout his education, he entered the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tehran, where he specialized in general surgery and obstetrics and gynecology. He later became an assistant professor at the Faculty of Medicine. Additionally, as a refined poet using the pen name "Parvaneh" (Butterfly), he was honored with a literary award from the Ministry of Culture for his contributions to literature (*Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 197*).

Misami, Fazlollah (1903–1946), son of Jamal al-Din, was a renowned preacher known as "Malek al-Waezin" (King of Preachers). Regarding him, Allameh Tehrani wrote: "Sayyed Malek al-Waezin was one of the well-known preachers in Tehran, and I personally attended his sermons around 1955 when I was a teenager." He authored two books, *Dar al-Salam* and *Akhlaq* (Ethics). He was a descendant of Sheikh Mahmoud Karahrudi (Arak), the author of *Qawaame' al-Osool*, and belonged to the distinguished Misami family of Araki-Karahrudi scholars.

Misami, Mohammad-Taqi (died 1912), son of Mahmoud Misami-Araki-Kazazi-Karahrudi (Arak), was a scholar in Tehran and a student of his father. After his father’s passing, he led congregational prayers at his father’s mosque (Aqa Bahram Mosque in Pamenar, Tehran). He was highly skilled in preaching and also conducted lessons at his residence. Allameh Tehrani stated: "Around 1892, he taught *Najah al-Ibad* (by the author of *Jawaher*), and *Sharh Bab Hadi Ashar* (by Fazel Moqaddam), and I attended those classes."

Misami, Mohammad-Hasan (1877–1947), son of Aqa Rafi', was a renowned businessman in Arak, known as "Vakil" (Attorney). Before the establishment of the National Bank in Arak, he founded the first private bank in the city alongside several partners. He also purchased the British Consulate building, known as Ziegler House, and used it to host prominent figures visiting Arak. Today, this building, known as *Ghale Vakil* (Vakil Fortress), serves as a cultural/touristic museum of handicrafts (*Sediq, 1993: 60*).

Misami, Mohammad-Shafi (1862–1935), son of Mohammad-Jafar, a native of Karahrud (Arak), was a distinguished scholar and intellectual. He studied in Iran and was a special student of Haj Aqa Mohsen Araki. His works include *Al-Intibahiya*, *Tanzih al-Qulub*, *Zobdat al-Orfan*, *Hedayat al-Motalemin*, and *Haqayeq al-Islamiya*. Additionally, he had a poetry collection and wrote under the pen name "Shoghi."

Misami-Araki, Jamal al-Din (1873–1946), son of Mohammad-Taqi and a native of Karahrud (Arak), was one of the prominent figures of the Misami-Araki scholarly family. Like his father and grandfather, he led congregational prayers, engaged in cultural activities, and assisted the community at Aqa Bahram Mosque in Pamenar, Tehran. Besides his own writings, he also published some of the scholarly works of his father, grandfather, and Sheikh Mohammad-Sami Misami-Araki (his father's uncle). His works include *Adab al-Islam wal-Iman* (74 chapters of Hadith from Ahl al-Bayt), *Ershad al-Khawas* (on theology and beliefs), *Anwar Misami*, *Kashkoul Farsi*, *Fih Kaseer min al-Kashfiyat al-Badi'a wal-Sanaye' al-Ajiba*, *Ruh wa Reyhan*, and a biographical collection of the Imams.

Misami-Araki, Sami (1824–1892), son of Molla Jafar and brother of Mahmoud Misami, was a native of Karahrud (Arak) who lived in the second half of the 19th century. Regarding him, Allameh Tehrani wrote: "A distinguished scholar, preacher, and eloquent writer, he was a man of great knowledge and literature. His pen name in poetry was 'Waez' (Preacher), and he was highly skilled in sermonizing and oratory." His works include *Mashaghel al-Nofous*, *Meshkat al-Nayrin*, and *Meshkat al-Raziyah* (*Sediq, 1993: 230*).

Mithami-Iraqi, Seyyed Mahmoud (1824–1890), son of Molla Jafar, was a native of the village of Reshan (Shazand) and lived there until the age of eight before migrating with his family to "Karharood." Among the works of this religious scholar are *Qava'em al-Usul*, *Jame' al-Shattab*, *Khaza'en al-Kalam*, *Kifayat al-Rashidin*, and *Kitab Dar al-Salam* (Sediq, 1993: 230).

Mirashrafi, Seyyed Mehdi (1910–1979), son of Seyyed Hossein Khan Tafreshi (Shokuh al-Sultan) and Banoo Sediqeh, and grandson of Seyyed Yahya Khan (Heshmat al-Nezam), joined the army after graduating from the military academy in 1934. However, in 1952, he resigned from the military with the rank of captain. From 1943, he entered the press industry by publishing the *Jang* newspaper, and later acquired the publishing rights for the *Atash* newspaper. In 1952, he was elected as a representative for the 17th term of Parliament from Meshginshahr. Although he was an opponent of Dr. Mossadegh, he was appointed as a member of the

Presidium and Treasurer of the Parliament. On August 19, 1953, immediately after the coup, he was the first to announce on the radio the overthrow of Mossadegh and the rise of Zahedi's government. That same year, he was elected again in the 18th term of Parliament, as well as in the 20th term from Meshginshahr, though the 20th Parliament was dissolved in less than three months. During this time, he managed two large textile factories in Isfahan and also acquired a major printing house (Heidari, 2020: 172).

Mirashrafi, Seyyed Jafar (L. 2023), born in Arak, is a film and television editor in Iran. He holds a bachelor's degree in cinema and a master's degree in communications with a focus on television advertising. Among his most notable works are his contributions to the TV series *Ma Chand Nafar* and *Rooz-haye Behtar* (*Better Days*). In 2006, he worked as an editor for *Ma Chand Nafar*, where his expertise earned him recognition in the film industry, marking a successful professional experience. Collaborating with renowned actors such as Mehdi Solouki, Shabnam Gholikhani, Borzou Arjmand, and Esmaeil Shangale, he significantly elevated his career. Apart from *Ma Chand Nafar*, he also contributed to the series *Rooz-haye Behtar* in 2016, working alongside director Bijan Mirbagheri and Hamidreza Lavafi, as well as actors like Kazem Hajir-Azad, Gholamreza Asanlou, Maryam Moghadam, and Amirreza Dalavari.

Mirai-Ashtiani, Seyyed Javad (1958), son of Esmaeil, pursued his education at the Teachers' Training College after receiving his high school diploma. He spent two years teaching at Iranian schools abroad (Bahrain and Pakistan). He uses the pen name "Saja" in poetry, and his compositions, often satirical and philosophical, number over three hundred, though none have been published yet (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 417).

Mirpanjeh, Asadollah (b. 1906), son of Ali Aqa Ashtiani, was given the title *Amin al-Hozour* after his father's death. He served for some time as one of the officials under Mozaffar al-Din Shah (Hazrati, 2003: 174).

Mirhaj-Iraqi (15th century), son of Ali, was a native of Arak and lived during the 15th century. Among the remaining works of this religious scholar is a manuscript of the book *Tabsirat al-Olum*, which he personally transcribed for his eldest son, Shams al-Din Ali, at the age of 86. The exact date of copying is unclear, but it belongs to the early 1400s.

Mirza Hesabi, Ali Khan (1854–1927), son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein Khan and Banoo Fakhr-e Jahan, was from Tafresh and known by the titles *Mo'ez al-Sultan* and *Yamin al-Molk*. He was a

high-ranking official in the Ministry of Finance (*Esteifa*). During the tenure of Monsieur Nuz as head of customs, he served as a translator before being promoted to Nuz's deputy. After Nuz left the customs office in 1904, Ali Khan also departed for Iraq and later spent some time in Beirut. Having amassed significant wealth from his customs career, he embarked on a pilgrimage to Mecca and later traveled to Europe. He eventually served as Iran's envoy to Madrid for some time. In 1917, during the administration of Prince Abdolhossein Mirza Farmanfarma, he was appointed as Minister of Finance and retained this position in the cabinet of Mohammad Vali Khan (Sepahsalar Azam) (Heidari, 2020: 86).

Mirzakhanians-Lilian, Yaghoub (b. 1880), was a master carpet weaver, designer, and draftsman of Armenian descent from the Armenian village of Lilian (Khomein). In 1964, he and his family migrated to Armenia. This artist created carpets with designs depicting Armenia and the famous *Etchmiadzin* Cathedral (Sami'i, 2003: 1015).

Mirza Mohammad Ali-Naraq, Ali Mohammad (1910–2000), son of Hossein, was born in Naraq (Delijan) and later moved to Tehran to work as a tailor. He was the founder of Iran's industrial clothing production and the country's first fashion designer. He also served as the head of Tehran's Tailors' Union for 17 years. Alongside Mosiu Garali, Vasili Gorgadz (Vasf) from Russia, and Salvar Yedis from Greece, as well as Hambarson, an Armenian, he played a crucial role in developing Iran's tailoring industry. Naraq was a student of Hambarson, transforming tailoring into an art through his creativity. His tailored garments even gained popularity in Europe. In 1969, he traveled to Europe, where he studied the full Müller method in Germany and introduced it to Iran. He later shared his expertise with students in the Tailors' Union. Based on his contributions, Master Naraq is considered the first fashion designer and industrial clothing producer in Iran, and the *Father of Iranian Fashion*. Sombat Hagopian, famously known as Hakopian, was one of his students. After gaining experience under Naraq's guidance, he established a small workshop in Tehran in 1970 (*Salahshouran-e Naraq* website).

Mirzaeian, Sedigheh (born 1933), daughter of Ali Asghar, was born in Arak. A housewife, she occasionally turned poets' verses into humorous adaptations during her childhood and performed them for her friends. In 1995, after composing a couplet, she was encouraged by her friends. Despite having no knowledge of literary and poetic techniques, she continued composing poetry, which was well received by experts

and earned her multiple awards. Some of her poems are included in the book *Golhaye Rangarang* (Majdi, 2005: 280).

Mirzaei-Savoj (fl. 1496), a poet from Saveh during the reign of Sultan Husayn Bayqara, was also engaged in architecture and construction. Possessing a natural poetic talent, he occasionally composed poetry. One of his couplets reads: *"If you see me intoxicated, do not say I am unaware, For I am drunk with the wine of love, dwelling in another world."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 972).

Mir-Savoj (fl. 1614), a skilled calligrapher and a disciple and devotee of Mir Mohammad Emad al-Molk (Mir Emad) during the reign of Shah Abbas, was recognized for his superior writing abilities among Mir Emad's students (1553–1614) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 972).

Mirsapasi, Abdolhossein (1907–1976), son of Seyed Esmail Tafreshi (Mo'azzaz al-Mamalek), completed his early education in Mashhad and later attended Dar ul-Funun. He obtained a doctorate in psychiatry from the University of Lyon in France and worked as an official assistant to Professor Henri Baruk at Charenton Psychiatric Hospital. Mirsapasi was one of the pioneers of modern psychiatry and the founder of the Iranian Mental Health Association. He held several key positions, including director of Miment Psychiatric Hospital and Razi Psychiatric Hospital, head of forensic medicine, and a member of the Supreme Council of the Ministry of Culture. His contributions include establishing the Tafresh Clinic, constructing the Soviet Hospital building, founding Miment and Azadi Psychiatric Hospitals, and setting up pathology, toxicology, and hematology laboratories in forensic medicine. His published works include *Juvenile Insanity*, *Central Nervous System Hypnosis*, *Summary of Psychiatry*, *Social Psychiatry*, *Psychiatry* (four volumes), *Wrist Sign*, *Cases of Treatment with Tofranil*, *Law and Insanity*, *Inner Thought and Crime*, *Babinski Sign*, *Hypnosis*, and *General Psychology* (Heydari, 2020: 182).

Mirsapasi, Mohammad Ali (fl. 1971), known as Anjafi, migrated to Tafresh after the expulsion of clerics from Najaf by the ruling regime in Iraq. His level of education and knowledge was comparable to that of Ayatollah Haeri, the founder of the Qom Seminary. His son, Seyed Mohammad Javad Mirsapasi, was an activist against the Pahlavi government during the revolution (Rajabi, 2011: 31).

Mir Seyed Reza (fl. 1629), a native of Hazaweh (Arak), held the title of *Mohrdar* (Keeper of the Royal Seal) under Shah Abbas I, a position equivalent to that of a minister at the time.

Mir Shekarayi, Seyed Mousa (1890–1948), son of Seyed Abdolkarim Khan (Saeed Daftar) and Banu Narges, and grandson of Mirza Alireza Mostofi, was born in Tafresh. After completing traditional school education, he joined the government and became an official in the Ministry of Interior. A philanthropist and a trusted figure in his community, his residence—one of the remaining historical mansions associated with Mirza Alireza Mostofi—was recently registered as a national heritage site and converted into the Tafresh Ethnography Museum. Additionally, in 1925, he oversaw the construction of the Qaemiyeh Diyavar Mosque in the Lower Tarkhoran neighborhood, designed by architect Gholamhossein Zagharmi-Tafreshi, which has also been nationally registered (Heydari, 2020: 171).

Mir Shekarayi, Mohammad (born 1942), completed his primary and secondary education in Tafresh and graduated from Sharaf High School in Tehran. He earned a master's and doctorate in ancient cultures and languages in Tajikistan. In 1973, he joined the Ministry of Culture and Art and was responsible for the central region (now comprising the provinces of Tehran, Qom, Qazvin, and Alborz). His roles included director of the Ethnographic Museum and Rural Studies Research Center of Iran, director of national ethnographic research, head of the Ethnographic Research Institute, editor-in-chief of the Research Institute for Cultural Heritage quarterly, managing editor of the bilingual international journal *Haft Gonbad*, and coordinator for the national and international registration of Nowruz. He was also a member of 14 national councils and committees, including UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Governing Council for West and Central Asia. Previously, in 1962, he and some of his classmates founded a literary society under the mentorship of Professor Abolghasem Jannati Ataei and also established the Tafresh Youth Center. His published research includes *The Cultural-Historical Context of Ashura Rituals in the Iranian World*, *Muharram and Symbolic Signs*, and *The Continuity of Ancient Iranian Elements in Ta'zieh*, many of which have been published in national and international academic journals.

Mir Shamsollahi, Vajiheh Sadat (born 1959), daughter of Seyed Mohammad Ali (a train conductor) and Banu Najmeh Sadat, was born in Arak. She studied at Manouchehri Elementary School, Parvin Etesami Middle School, and Tazkiyeh High School. She later worked as an instructor in handicrafts and food industries at the Technical and Vocational Organization. She also pursued studies in food sciences at university. This artist and writer has authored two books related to her field: *Traditional Cooking of Arak* and *The Art of Table Decoration*. She is

currently working on *Cooking with Ice* and a novel titled *Kabootar Bacheh* (The Pigeon Child).

Mirshoghi-Saveji, Mir Mohammad Hossein (11th century AH), son of Mir Azizollah, was a poet and a Sayyid from Saveh during the Safavid era, contemporary with Shah Suleiman. His *Divan-e Shoghi*, containing nearly 600 verses, is described in the book *Arafat al-Ashiqin* as refined in style, possessing a golden eloquence, naturally gifted, and free from distortion or defects. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 973).

Mirsadeghi, Jacqueline (born 1961 AD) was born in Izmir, Turkey, spent her childhood in Switzerland, and later moved to England, then the United States, before finally settling in Iran in the village of Nouralibak, Saveh. In 1982, she earned a bachelor's degree in journalism and social communications from Iowa State University and obtained a master's degree from the same institution in 1984. Her main interests include photojournalism, photo editing, documentary photography, and artistic photography. Her thesis focused on a photographic study of social and cultural life in a village in southern France. From that time, she seriously pursued photography and has participated in numerous solo and group exhibitions in Iran, Switzerland, and France. Her works have been published in Iranian and foreign magazines, and some of her photographs have appeared in a Swiss tourist guidebook on Iran.

Mirsohbati-Tafreshi (died 1608 AD) was a religious scholar from Tafresh in the 17th century. He was a poet skilled in crafting historical chronograms using Abjad numerals. According to *Tazkirat al-Nasrabadi*, upon the passing of the great scholar Allameh Shushtari, Mirsohbati composed a historical chronogram for his death: *Ah, ah, from the leader of the Shiites*, which corresponds to the year 1608 AD. (Sediq, 1993: 232).

Mirseifi, Seyed Morteza (1880–1970 AD), son of Seyed Mostafa, was born in the village of Qeshlaq-e Dokhtaran, a district of Astaneh (Shazand). He studied under Haj Akhund and, in addition to religious sciences, mastered the art of calligraphy at an exceptional level. Among his valuable works are the handwritten copies of *The Holy Quran* and *Sahifa Sajjadiya*. (Mohtat, 1993: 157).

Mirfakhrayi, Esmail (born 1946 AD), son of Seyed Morteza and grandson of Seyed Hossein, belongs to one of Tafresh's prominent families, with their ancestral home still standing in the Fam neighborhood of Tafresh. In 1964, he enrolled at the University of Tehran to study biology. In November 1966, he started producing and hosting

Danesh (Science), the first scientific television program in Iran, on Iran's national radio and television. He later earned a bachelor's degree in radio and television and a master's degree in educational communications from Southern Illinois University. Following the revolution, he retired and moved to Australia to pursue a PhD in communications. However, due to disagreements with his advisor, he left his dissertation on *Legal and Illegal Uses of Media in Iran* unfinished and returned to Iran. This distinguished filmmaker and television personality from Tafresh has taught at universities in Iran and abroad, producing over 500 programs, including *Population: Present and Future* and *With Nature*, which focused on environmental issues. His last production, *Iranian Communication*, was his final project as a producer. He also pioneered Iran's first internet radio broadcasting system. (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 198).

Mirfakhrayi, Seyed Kazem (1853–1911 AD), son of Seyed Ebrahim Khan, was born in the Abdokan neighborhood of Tafresh. He completed his early education in Tafresh and, following his father's death, was appointed as the Chief Accountant of the Supreme Judiciary. Due to his competence and outstanding service, he was awarded the Green Sash and the First-Class Order of the Lion and Sun, earning the title *Eshraq al-Saltaneh*. He was among the great military scribes and accountants. (Heydari, 2020: 175).

Mirfakhrayi, Majd al-Din (1910–1972 AD), known by the pen name *Golchin Gilani*, son of Seyed Mehdi Khan, received his early education in Tafresh and secondary education in Tehran. He earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy and educational sciences before studying medicine in England, where he later settled in London. He began writing poetry in his youth, with his works first appearing in 1928 in *Ermghan* magazine, followed by publications in *Roozegar-e No*, *Forough*, and *Sokhan*. He was the first modern poet whose poetry was included in Iranian school textbooks. His poem *Bārān* (Rain), featured in the fourth-grade Persian textbook, remains one of his most famous works. His other publications include *A Flower for You*, *Mehrokin*, *Nahofte ya Nahzat*, and *Diwan-e She'r* (Collected Poems). (Heydari, 2020: 176).

Mirfakhraei, Nireh-Sadat (1919-1991), daughter of Mirza Mousa-Khan (Moayer-al-Molk Tafrishi) and Lady Ashraf-al-Molouk (Rabeabeh), completed her primary and secondary education at the Jeanne d'Arc School in Tehran and studied Persian literature and French at the Teacher's College of Tehran University. She continued her studies in French language and literature in Paris and later worked as a

translator and journalist in Iran. She published the first women's magazine in Iran, titled "Banou Magazine," and also hosted and produced a radio program on Radio Iran called "Banou." Writing under the pen name "Nir," she translated La Fontaine's fables, becoming the first Iranian woman to win a UNESCO cultural award. In addition to serving as a representative of Tehran in the 22nd and 23rd terms of the Iranian National Assembly, she was a founding member of the Women's High Council, a founding member of the Social Services Organization, a member of the Radio Writers' Council (Poetry and Song Committee), a trustee of the Pahlavi Library, and a member of the Royal Cultural Council. Her works as a writer, translator, poet, journalist, and contemporary politician were published in various magazines and journals (Heydari, 2020: 177).

Mirghadiri, Mahboubeh (1958), daughter of Seyed Morteza and Lady Batool, completed her elementary education at the Minoochahri School and graduated from the Irandokht High School. This writer from Arak graduated from the Teacher's College of Guidance Sciences in 1980 and began teaching. Her first short story collection, titled *Shenas*, was nominated for the Book of the Year in 2000. Her novel *Va Digarān* (And Others) won the Mehregan Literary Award in 2006. Prior to that, her novel *Polak-e-Sorkh* and the short story collections *Roo-ye Labhaashan Khande Boud* (They Had a Smile on Their Lips) and *Yek Shab Digar* (One More Night) were nominated for the Mehregan Literary Award. The collection *Roo-ye Labhaashan Khande Boud* was also nominated for the Parvin Literary Award in 2005. Her short story *Aroos-e-Zaman* (Bride of Time), which is the first story about the tragic fire at the Rex Cinema in Abadan, was initially published in *Adineh Magazine* and later in the *Ketabshenas* journal. Some of Mahboubeh Mirghadiri's short stories, who has also served as a judge in the Mehregan Literary Competition, have been translated into foreign languages. Her latest novel, *Kasi Bekhandad ya Kasi Nakhahad Khond* (Whether Someone Reads or Not), has been published by a press (Zabihi, 2006: 406).

Mirmohammadi, Rezvan-al-Sadat (1979), daughter of Seyed Kazem and Lady Fereshteh, is a writer, poet, and researcher born in Arak. She completed her primary education at Esmat School and secondary education at Allameh Helli School, graduating from Tazkiyeh (Irandokht) High School. After entering university and graduating in Computer Engineering, she completed a master's degree in Social Communications, Cultural Studies, and Media with distinction. She has served as editor-in-chief and editorial staff of journals such as *Dehkadeh*, *Negah Daneshjoo*, *Porsman*, and *Shafaq Quarterly*, and has published over 50 research articles, presented papers at national conferences, and participated in literary

criticism. She obtained an excellent journalism certificate from the Student Journalists Association of Iranian Universities, was nationally selected for *Research, Arts, and Literature* at Tehran University, and has published articles on biocomputing research, interdisciplinary studies, and the role of social media algorithms in shaping the postmodern discourse of collective memory in Iran (ISC). Two of her social poetry collections, *Miyan-e Do Tabiir* (Between Two Interpretations) and *Sandali-haye Mojavar Chaykhaneh No* (Adjacent Chairs of the New Tea House), have been printed. She also won first place at the national Pen Festival in 2022 and is a member of the board of directors of Vasl Communications Company, a researcher at the Young Researchers Club of Iran's universities, and an official member of the Pen Society of the House of Book and Literature of Iran.

Mirmohammadi, Seyed Saeed (1985), son of Seyed Mahdi and Lady Farzaneh, completed his primary education at Gazrani School and his secondary education at Imam Ali High School. He obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in law from the Azad University of Arak and his doctorate from Tehran North University, in addition to holding another master's degree in Shi'a Studies from the University of Religions and Denominations. He also completed postdoctoral studies at Imam Sadiq University. Seyed Saeed is a board member and secretary of the Human Rights and Public Rights Commission at the Lawyers' Center of the province, involved in political, social, and academic activities. He is also the secretary of the Truth and Citizens' Rights NGO, the editor-in-chief of *Tafseer Monthly*, the head of Arak-Online News Agency, and the supervisor of the Cultural Heritage Higher Education Center, as well as the Scientific-Application Center of Markazi Province. As a first-grade lawyer and academic author, he has contributed articles to various conferences both domestically and internationally, authored two books, and made a translation. He is also a faculty member at Qazvin University.

Mirmohammadi, Seyed Fakhr-al-Din (1927-1943), born in the village of Javersiyan (Khondab), son of Ayatollah Haj Mirza Baqir Javersiyani and Lady Marzieh, was a distinguished scholar, poet, calligrapher, and the first official marriage, divorce, and civil registry official in the Chara region (Khondab) over a hundred years ago. He was highly respected for his honesty, integrity, and charitable nature. People from surrounding villages would visit him, especially in the winter, and he would provide them with free lodging and food at his office. It is also noteworthy that two of his nieces, Akhtar and Nasrat Safaei, were some of the oldest teachers in Arak, and they are introduced in this book as well.

Mirmohammadi, Seyed Mahdi (1953), son of Seyed Fakhr-al-Din and Lady Talat, born in Javersiyan (Khondab), holds a master's degree in public administration. He joined the Ministry of Roads and Transportation in 1974 and retired in 2005 as the Deputy Director for Planning, Administration, and Finance of the Road Maintenance and Transportation Department of Markazi Province. In 1968, he joined the Arak Literary Association (branch of the Pen Association of Tehran) under the management of the late Dr. Mohammad Khazaeli, and in 1969, he became a member of the Rooshhan Literary Association, which later evolved into the Adib-al-Mamalek Literary Association and is currently known as the Qaim-Maqam Farahani Literary Association. This poet, pen-named "Pazhoak," after moving to Tehran in 1973 and staying there for 9 years, became an official member of the International Pen Club, managed by the late Zin-al-Abedin Rahnama, alongside poets such as Dr. Bastani-Parizi, Pejman Bakhtiari, Abolhasan Varzi, Dr. Mohammad Ali Islami (Nadoshan), Mehrdad Avesta, and Dr. Mohammad Estelami. He then joined literary associations such as Hafez, Hakim-Nizami, Daneshvaran, and Kamal. After returning to Arak in 1981, he rejoined the Qaim-Maqam, Pishkash, and Nakisa literary associations. He was one of the founding members of the Qaim-Maqam Literary Association and the founder of the Noor Literary Association and the Adab-o-Honar Literary Association of Arak. His first poetry collection, titled *Fanoos*, was published in 1977. His other works include *Wadi-e Shahadat*, the satirical piece *Majles*, *Avaye Andisheh*, and *Farmanroayan-e Solh*. He has four other collections ready for publication, and his poems and writings have been published in over 15 provincial and national books. He has also been introduced in the *Famous Contemporary Iranian Orators* encyclopedia.

Mirmohammadi-Javersiyani, Seyed Mirza Baqir (1907-1932), born in the village of Javersiyan (Khondab), son of Seyed Hedayat-Allah, was a religious scholar of the Constitutional Revolution era who not only studied religious sciences but also pursued the acquisition of philosophical and alchemical knowledge. One of his writings, a manuscript and poetic work, is primarily concerned with ancient chemistry. He was also a poet with over ten thousand verses. This religious scholar was known for his piety, virtue, and charity, especially during years of famine and the cholera epidemic, when he spent most of his wealth helping the needy. In his *Divan* of poetry, Adib-al-Mamalek Farahani refers to cases where individuals sought refuge in his house to escape the oppression of local landlords and government agents, highlighting his prominence and esteemed reputation. Additionally, he was related to Hajj Agha Mohsen Iraqi.

Mirmohammadi-Zarandi, Seyed Abol-Fazl (1948), from Zaviyeh (Zarrindeh), after completing his initial education, went to Qom to study the level and texts of jurisprudence and principles under the guidance of Seyed Ahmad Zanjani. Later, he attended the lessons of Ayatollahs Hojjat Kookamarehi and Boroujerdi, followed by studying under Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and Ayatollah Golpayegani. This religious scholar is currently teaching jurisprudence and principles in Qom (Fakharyan, 2017: 976).

Mirmomtaz, Seyed Hossein (1880–1967), commonly known as *Monshi-Nizam*, son of Mirza Abol-Qasem Mostofi Tafrishi and Lady Sekineh, completed his education in Tehran and entered government service. In 1925, he represented Mashhad in the first Constitutional Assembly and, the following year, was elected to the sixth legislative elections. In 1931, after failing to enter the seventh parliament, he was appointed as the governor of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari, later moving on to govern Laristan and eventually Firoozabad in Fars. His daily journals, published in the *Historical Studies Quarterly*, shed light on the political and social conditions of the early Pahlavi era (Heydari, 2020: 173).

Mirmomani, Seyed Mohammad Ali (1971), born in Arak, completed his secondary education at Imam Ali High School and earned his master's degree in Persian Language and Literature from Azad University of Arak. He received his first handwriting lessons in the third grade from his father, Hossein Mirmomani, and later studied under renowned masters such as Akhoyn, Amirkhani, Khoroush, Vashaghani, and Omidvar, achieving high levels in calligraphy. This writer and calligrapher, who holds a doctorate in Persian Language and Literature, has authored over five books and is the first in the province to earn a Grade One Artistic Rank from the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance (Pirhadi, 2013: 219).

Mirmohammadi, Seyed Amin (1908–1997), son of Seyed Mohammad Ali Khan Tafreshi, earned his bachelor's degree in Natural Sciences after completing his primary education and worked at the Ministry of Education. This high school teacher in Tehran owned a valuable collection of fossils and plants and wrote multiple books on natural sciences. He was the owner and publisher of the *Jahan Farda* newspaper and a member of the Paris Geological Society. His works include *Divan-e Ash'ar*, *Physiology of Animals for Fifth Year Students*, *Plant Physiology for Fifth and Sixth Year Students*, *The Evolution of Living Organisms*, *Geology for Second Year Students*, *Complete Anatomy of the Human Body*, *Ghazaliat Amin*, and *Summary*

of the Heart among others. He also received numerous cultural, scientific, and political awards (Heydari, 2020: 178).

Mirmohammadi, Seyedeh Touran (1927–2016), daughter of Seyed Fazl-Allah Tafreshi and born to a German mother in Tehran, attended Alianz School and later the Azhari School. She went on to study at the University of Sorbonne in France, specializing in educational psychology, and earned a diploma in pre-school education from the Souvine College. Fluent in German, French, and English, she became a faculty member at the University of Tehran, delivered lectures at international conferences, and founded the Farhad School. She was a key figure in establishing the Children's Book Council, served as a judge for international children's book competitions, and was a member of the UNICEF planning committee. Among her many achievements, she founded the Child and Adolescent Foundation in Iran and launched the Children's Cultural Center. She was the recipient of the Best Book of the Year Award in 1998, and her works include *The Encyclopedia of Children and Adolescents* (7 volumes) and *Child and Adolescent Education* (20 volumes).

Mirhadi, Maryam (1901–1980), daughter of Seyyed Ali Akbar Khan Tafreshi (Raf'at Nezam), completed her primary education in Shiraz and secondary education in Tehran. She was the first woman to study dentistry at the University of Tehran, earning her the title "Mother of Iranian Dentistry." Additionally, she pursued a degree in French History and Literature at the Sorbonne University in Paris. In 1942, she founded the newspaper *Nedaye Zanan* (Women's Voice) in Tehran. Alongside her profession as a dentist, she was an active social figure who established the literary association *Nahid*. Fluent in English, French, Arabic, and Turkish, she was also a skilled poet, with her works published in various journals. Her literary and scholarly contributions include *Diwan-e Ash'ar-e Nahid* (2 volumes), *History of Persian Writers* (2 volumes), *Memoirs of London*, *The Life of Women*, *Child Rearing*, *Oral Syphilis*, *Jaw Cancer*, and *Gingivitis*, among others. She donated a significant portion of her wealth to Astan Quds Razavi (Heidari, 2020: 180).

Mirhashemi, Ahmadreza (b. 1963), a native of Zarandieh, learned to play the *kamancheh* under Hadi Montazemi and later studied under Ali Akbar Shekarchi. He then became a student of the renowned *kamancheh* master Ali Asghar Bahari and pursued instrument-making alongside the esteemed Ibrahim Ghanbari (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 388).

Mirhashemi-Saviji, Seyyed Gholamreza (b. 1965), born in Sadabad (Zarandieh), began his musical journey in 1989. He studied Mirza

Abdollah's *Radif* under Master Bayani and learned the construction of *tar* and *setar* under Ramin Jazayeri, ultimately mastering the craft under Mehdi Kamelian. Having studied under great maestros like Mohammadreza Lotfi, Dariush Tala'i, and Mehdi Kamelian, he is renowned for crafting the exquisite *Setar-e Sadabad* (Fakharian, 2017: 977).

Miri, Rouhollah (20th century), son of Nasrollah, is a prominent calligrapher from Markazi Province (Arak), proficient in *Nasta'liq* and *Shekasteh* scripts. Known by the pen name "Rouhi," he also has a talent for poetry and maintained literary exchanges with the poet Seyyed Shekrollah Roshan Araki (Pirhadi, 2013: 110).

Miri-Ashtiani, Seyyed Jalal al-Din (1925–2005), son of Agha Ali, completed his early education at Khaghani Primary School, where he studied classical Persian texts such as *Gulistan* by Sa'di, *Nassab al-Sibyan*, and *Tarikh Mo'jam al-Muqaddamat*. He then pursued further studies in Qom and Qazvin under Seyyed Tabatabai, Abolhassan Rafiei Qazvini, and Amir Kalahi Mazandarani before traveling to Najaf for advanced religious education. From 1959, he taught at the Mashhad Seminary and the Faculty of Theology at Mashhad University, focusing on philosophy and mysticism. He was a staunch defender of Islamic philosophy against opposing schools of thought, such as the *Maktab-e Tafkik* (School of Separation). His academic accolades include head of the Philosophy and Islamic Wisdom Department at the Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies, editorial board member of the faculty's research journal, recognition as a distinguished scholar by the Iranian Academy of Sciences, recipient of the 16th Book of the Year Award for *Fusus al-Hikam*, designation as a "Prominent Cultural Figure" in 2002, and recipient of the First-Class Scientific Medal from the President of Iran. His works include a commentary on *Zad al-Musafir*, an interpretation of *Fusul al-Hikam* by Farabi, and numerous scholarly contributions, including critical editions and annotations of classic texts (Hazrati, 2003: 184).

Miri-Younesi, Seyyed Abbas (b. 1933), born in Karahrud (Arak), was educated at the Qom Seminary, studying under grand ayatollahs such as Seyyed Hossein Tabatabai Boroujerdi, Mohammad Ali Araki, Seyyed Ahmad Khansari, Golpayegani, and Mohammad Yazdi. He later became a representative for Kangavar in the first term of the Iranian Parliament and served as the Friday prayer leader in Kangavar.

Mikdeh, Habibollah (1902–1921), son of Mirza Soleiman Khan and known by the poetic pseudonym "Nahid," was a talented poet from Ashtian. His poetry collection was published in 1971. Renowned scholars and poets, including Saeed

Nafisi, Mohammad Ali Jamalzadeh, Shahriar, and Malek o-Sho'ara Bahar, wrote elegies mourning his untimely passing. Seyyed Nezameddin Vafa composed a famous *Masnavi* (rhyming couplets) titled *Habib o-Rabab*, narrating the tragic circumstances of Mikdeh's suicide (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 261).

Mirkadeh, Soleiman (1831–1932), son of Mirza Ali Ashtiani (Mirkadeh), served as the First Mostofi (chief financial officer) and the head of the Ministry of War's treasury before the Constitutional Era. Due to his support for the constitutional movement, he was arrested and imprisoned by order of Mohammad Ali Shah. After the Shah's deposition and the establishment of the new government in 1911, he was appointed as the governor of Arak and later as the Minister of Justice. (Sediq, 1993: 236).

Mirkadeh, Abdolhossein (1900–?), a native of Ashtian, completed his education at Saint Louis School and continued his studies in Belgium. Passionate about writing, he dedicated himself to authoring research articles and translating foreign works. Some of his notable works include *Marita, or In the Land of the Sick*, *The Religion of Hallaj* (a translation of Roger Arnaldez's work), *The Empire of the Nomadic Conquerors* (a translation of René Grousset's work), *The Collected Poems of Habib Mirkadeh*, *The Story of Bozorgmehr the Wise* (a translation of Christian Sen's work), *The Barmakids According to Arab and Iranian Historians*, and *Bandits and the Fiesco Conspiracy* (a translation of Friedrich Schiller's work). (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 275).

Mirkadeh, Gholamali (1900–?), son of Mirza Ali Mostofi Ashtiani and grandson of Mirza Yousef Ashtiani, was the founder of the Iranian Water Organization and the initiator of the Karaj-Tehran water purification plant, playing a pioneering role in the development of Iran's water pipeline system.

Minassian, Hovik (1952–), son of Savouq, was born in the village of Gurezar (Khondab) and moved to Tehran with his father at the age of six to pursue his education. Alongside his studies, he engaged in cultural activities and has published more than 30 books and hundreds of articles. His book *Majidiyeh Jonoubi in the Mirror of History* was recognized as the top research book of 2014 by the Cultural and Social Organization of Tehran's District 8 Municipality. His book *The Historic Village of Gurezar* also explores his birthplace. Some of his social and cultural roles include being a member of the Southern Majidiyeh Neighborhood Council, a member of the Armenian Writers Association of Iran, a representative in the 16th Assembly of Armenian Representatives in the Armenian Diocese of Tehran and the North, and a top researcher of 2008, as selected by the Cultural Heritage Organization and the Molavi Foundation.

Minaei, Akram (1962–), born in Arak and known as Sanaz, is a writer, researcher, and cooking instructor. She is the pioneer of televised cooking programs in Iran and the founder of Iran's first standardized cooking program, known as *The Golden Chef*. She established Iran's first cooking school in 1995 and later founded the first non-profit university dedicated to culinary education. Her first book, *Vegetable and Fruit Decoration*, was published in 1983, and she has since authored more than 27 books on culinary arts. In 2007, she launched *Sanaz Sania*, Iran's first specialized cooking magazine. Some of her notable achievements include managing and training hospitality staff at the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (Tehran, 2012), serving as a judge and executive expert in the 13th National Skills Olympiad (2012), being one of four judges in the 3rd International Culinary Competition *The Taste of a Happy Life* in South Korea (2010), chairing the first *Healthy Nutrition* conference, receiving the Golden Statue of the *Selected Mark* from the Global Assembly as the first and only Iranian woman to do so, and patenting a culinary standardization and quality control system aimed at promoting the tourism industry.

Minbash-Anjedani, Abbasqoli (d. 1671), a native of Anjedan (Arak), was a military commander and one of the leaders of the Safavid army. His death was commemorated in a historical verse: *"For his date of passing, when anyone asked for a line, A wise man said: He has now gone to paradise."* (Sediq, 1993: 237).

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Naji, Yamin (1861–1951), son of Hossein Saboonpaz, was a native of Saveh. He completed his early education at the Haj Molla Yousef traditional school and, possessing a poetic talent, turned to religious eulogies and Ta'zieh (passion plays). This religious poet lost his eyesight in an accident while traveling to the holy sites in Iraq. Despite his brilliant poetic ability, most of his poems have been lost. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 20).

Naderi, Ali (b. 2023), a native of Saveh, is a composer, guitarist, and faculty member at the University of Art.

Nadalian, Heydarali (b. 2023), from Shazand, is the author of *Kuy-e Mes dar Gozaar-e Tarikh* (*The Copper District in the Course of History*).

Nazmehr, Bahram (b. 1977), a classical singer from Tafresh, was trained under Master Mohammad Nouri and has released an album titled *Ten Songs*.

Nasrolashkar, Mohammad Ali (b. 1883), son of Mirza Mohammad Sadegh Gorkani Ashtiani, held the title of Mostofi (chief financial officer) and was one of the high-ranking officials of the Qajar period. He served as the chief of military affairs and military registrar for Kerman and Baluchistan. In 1883, he endowed a valuable sixty-part manuscript of the Holy Quran to the people of Gorkan village under the custodianship of Aqa Mirza Mahmoud Mojtahed. (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 337).

Naseri, Azizollah (1926–?), son of Nasrollah Khan, known by the poetic name *Saqi Saveji*, was born in Nourabad, Saveh. He completed his primary and secondary education in Qom and joined the University of Tehran in 1958. He later pursued studies in Arabic language and literature. Since childhood, he was passionate about poetry, calligraphy, and painting, drawing inspiration from Hafez's poetry to compose ghazals. This poet, calligrapher, and painter was affiliated with the Shahsevans of Baghdad and belonged to the Qasemlou tribe. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 395).

Naserifard, Mohammad (b. 1958), son of Ali Akbar and Bibi Seyyed, received his early education at Bu Ali Elementary School in Khomein and earned his high school diploma from Pahlavi High School in the same city. He was employed in the education sector and later earned a PhD in Archaeology and Art from Leiden University in

Malaysia. Recognized as *the father of Iranian petroglyphs*, he has been conducting research on petroglyphs in Iran and worldwide—especially in the Teymareh region—for over two decades. He has published more than 20 scholarly articles in journals, participated in numerous radio and television interviews, and authored six books in this field, including *Stone Museums – Rock Arts*, *Iranian Petroglyphs – Ideogram Symbols*, and *Historical Monuments of Khomein*. He has also produced over 500 minutes of documentary footage on Iran's rock art and has discovered more than 20 ancient inscriptions, ranging from the 10th millennium BCE to the Islamic era, which trace the evolution of writing.

Nazem Divan, Abolqasem (1854–1921), son of Allahbakhsh, was a military commander and a distinguished officer in the government of Arak, holding the title *Nazem Divan*. (Sediq, 1993: 243).

Nami Saveji, Hassan (b. 1948), was among the poets of Saveh. Although he was not widely mentioned in poetic anthologies, he was highly skilled in poetic arts. Some of his verses have been preserved in the memory of the elderly, including the following couplet: *"The charm of the beloved's kiss market faded away, When someone set the price of kisses with their life."* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 985).

Nayebolsadr Saveji, Ebrahim (1842–1917), son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein, was born in Saveh. After completing his studies in the seminaries of Tehran and the holy shrines, he attained the rank of *Ijtihad* (Islamic jurisprudential authority) and settled in Tehran. This religious scholar, who also had a talent for poetry and literature, used the pen name *Khalil Saveji*. He often hosted Mirza Alireza Hakim-Saveji and Haji Jenab (*Shahab*), two renowned masters of poetry and literature. In addition to compiling a collection of poetry, he trained students, including Ali Saeedi, Abbas Nadim, and Sabouri. He was also a skilled calligrapher. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 987).

Nayeb al-Sadr Saveji, Zain al-Abedin (1846–1900) Son of Mirza Mohammad Hossein, he studied the basics of grammar and morphology under his father. At the age of 17, he traveled first to Tehran and then to the Atabat (Shi'a holy cities in Iraq) to further his studies. He returned to Saveh alongside his father and then moved to Tehran again, where he continued his education at Sepahsalar School. Due to his competence, he was appointed as the school's director. He was also active in poetry, with one of his poems included in *Farhikhtegan-e Saveh* (*The Elite of Saveh*) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 990).

Naeini Saveji, Hossein (1961–present) Son of Ali-Asghar and Banu Hakimeh, he was born in Saveh and completed his primary, middle, and high school education in his hometown. He studied at the Kashan Teachers' Training College,

learning the principles of teaching, and then worked as an educator in Saveh and later in Tehran. As a poet, his works reflect deep thoughts and a noble spirit (Fakhariyan, 2017: 992).

Nabavi Tafreshi, Seyed Seif al-Din (1922–2009) Son of Seyed Zain al-Abedin and grandson of Seyed Ali Akbar Mojtahed Tafreshi, he completed his primary and secondary education before studying veterinary medicine at the University of Tehran. He then moved to France, where he earned a general medical degree from Nancy University and specialized in microbiology, virology, and serology at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pasteur Institute in Paris. He later pursued a cardiology specialization at a Parisian hospital. Upon returning to Iran, he became the head of the cardiology department at the Army Hospital. He later attended the International University of Brussels (Belgium) for further training in cardiology, earning the title of *Doctor of Excellence in Cardiology*. Dr. Nabavi discovered the phenomenon of blood fat fractionation (*industrial cholesterol*), for which he received a European patent from The Hague. He was later awarded a *Professorship in Cardiology* in France after passing the specialist faculty recruitment exam. He was the first heart transplant surgeon among developing countries, which led to his nomination by UNESCO for the *Nobel Prize in Medicine*. He was also a candidate for the presidency of the World Heart and Vascular Organization, affiliated with the World Health Organization (WHO). Dr. Nabavi published over 400 articles in prestigious scientific journals and served as a professor at the University of Tehran, editor-in-chief of the *Iranian Medical Association Journal*, and editor-in-chief of the *Heart and Vascular Journal*. Some of his notable works include *Electrocardiography*, *Heart Murmurs*, *Secrets of Health*, *Heart Health*, *Heart Attacks and Infarction*, *Cardiac Methods*, *Effects of Exercise on the Heart*, *Prevention of Heart Attacks*, and *The Latest Treatments for Infarction* (Heidari, 2020: 183).

Nabavi Khansari, Seyed Javad (1928–present) Son of Seyed Mohammad, he was from a wealthy family in Arak. He studied up to the eleventh grade under the old educational system and then entered the field of commerce. A philanthropist, he contributed to the renovation and reconstruction of several mosques in Arak and significantly helped in the construction of the emergency department of Vali-Asr Hospital. He was also a financial and moral supporter of the Qaem Maqam Association (Majdi, 2005: 326).

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyed Jafar (1941–present) Son of Seyed Ali and Banu Tal'at, he completed his primary education at Pahlavi School in Saveh and pursued studies in psychology at the

University of Isfahan and English language education in Tehran. He then taught English and psychology in Saveh. His first written work was a book on psychology, followed by another on identity studies titled *How to Know Yourself and Others Better*, published in 1983. Since 1960, he has also been active in theater and music alongside his brother Seyed Reza. He learned to play the violin under the tutelage of masters Mozaffar Bashiri and Asadollah Malek. For about 10 years, he was a board member of the Saveh Theater and Music Association. His artistic activities include acting in the film *Abjad*, directed by Abolfazl Jalili, and the TV series *The Motherland*, directed by Javad Roustaei. He has also performed in theater productions such as *The Whisper of the Evil One*, *Ahmad in the Court of Ahmad*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Three Childhood Friends*, *The Prodigal Son*, *The Document*, *Lalo*, *The Return*, *The Prison*, *Tahir*, and *Love of the World*.

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyed Hamid (1984–present) Son of Seyed Jafar and Banu Zahra, he is an artist in the fields of theater and music in Saveh. At the age of five, he began learning the *santur* under the guidance of his uncle, Seyed Reza. Simultaneously, he became acquainted with percussion instruments. At the age of 15, he chose the *violin* as his primary instrument, initially learning the basics from his father and then continuing for two years under Morteza Rostampour. With great enthusiasm, he later studied *radif* (classical Persian music repertoire) and improvisation with Master Siavash Zendegani. Alongside his music studies, he pursued civil engineering up to the bachelor's level. During the 2010s, he obtained a *Diploma in Music*, an *Associate Degree in Iranian Instruments*, and a *Bachelor's Degree in Composition*. In 2023, he completed his *Master's Degree in Iranian Instrument Performance (Qeychak)*. Throughout his musical journey, he has benefited from the teachings of esteemed masters such as Behnam Sobouhi, Nima Gooran, Farhad Sheikhi, Dr. Kambiz Roshanravan, Shahram Faghihi, Dr. Mohammadreza Amoujovadi, Dr. Sahar Anzali, Mehdi Haji Qasemi, Abbas Dadkhah (violin), Alireza Nasirnejad (classical violin), Alireza Cheraghchi (advanced radif studies), and Master Shima Shah Mohammadi (alto qeychak). In 2018, he founded the *Roham Music Academy*. He is also in the process of writing a book titled *Introductory Method for Learning Qeychak*.

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyed Reza (1949–present) Son of Seyed Ali and Banu Talat, he was born in Saveh and is a descendant of Mirza Seyed Ahmad Khan Sarangi. In the late 1950s, he entered the field of art through playing the *tonbak*. Alongside performing *ta'zieh* (Iranian passion plays), he became familiar with Persian vocal *radif* and gradually learned to play various instruments, including the *flute, melodica,*

organ, piano, accordion, and santur. With the help of Master Mozaffar Bashiri, he studied the *santur* under Master Hossein Malek during his first year of high school. Beyond music, he has been active in over 40 theatrical productions as a director, writer, actor, designer, and musician. As one of the first cinematographers in Saveh, he recorded daily events and documented significant religious and national occurrences before and after the revolution with his *8mm camera*. In the past two decades, he has focused more on acting in television, cinema, and theater, appearing in works by Abolfazl Jalili, including *Abjad* and *Countdown*, as well as in the TV series *Dar Barabar-e Bad* directed by Abbas Ranjbar and *Kolāh Pahlavi* directed by the late Ziaeddin Dorri.

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyed Mehdi (1978–present) Son of Seyed Jafar and Banu Zahra, he began his artistic career in Saveh in 1984. He has performed in plays such as *Sanad, Lalo, The Wise Rabbit, The Infiltrator, Liberation, The Garden of Wishes, The Singers, Hub al-Dunya, The Temptation of Whisperer, The Return, Uproar in Saddam's Palace, Taher, Golnar, The Triplets, Alimardan Khan, The Man Without Lips, The Ring with a Thousand Gems, Shawl, Hat, and Saw, The Seventh Innocent, The Stranger of Kufa, and Raha*. He has also participated in art festivals, including *Yaqut-e Sorkh Theater Festival in Saveh*, *Short Film Festival*, and *Iranian Youth Cinema Society*. He has directed and produced numerous promotional music videos and teasers for various festivals. Proficient in film editing, he has edited short films and documentaries such as *Gabre* and *The Heavenly Seekers*, directed by Seyed Vahid Nabavi Zadeh Namazi. As a director and assistant director, he has worked on short films such as *From Ashura to Ashura, Colored Pencils, Hand, I Was Raw and Became Cooked, Red Light,* and *Me, You... and Him*.

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyedeh Elaheh (1988–present) Daughter of Seyed Reza and Banu Fatemeh, she began learning basic music principles from her father in childhood and chose *tonbak* as her main instrument in 2006. In 2010, she joined the school of Master Bahman Rajabi. She has collaborated with music groups such as *Kimia, Palizban, and Roham* and has performed in specialized and workshop-based music events with many musicians in Saveh and Tehran. As the *first female instructor* to teach *tonbak* in Saveh, she has served as a judge in multiple cultural and artistic competitions for students in the region. She currently teaches *tonbak* at the *Roham Music Academy*.

Nabavi Zadeh Namazi, Seyed Vahid (1986–present) Son of Seyed Jafar and Banu Zahra, born in Saveh, he studied *English Language*

and Literature at Shahid Beheshti University and later earned his *Master's and Ph.D.* in *North American Studies* from the University of Tehran. He began learning the *santur* under his father's guidance in 1995 and has been studying in the *Payvar and Saeed Sabet* schools since 2006. He started making short films before university, joining the *University Cinema Association* and attending the *National Film School of Iran* to study documentary filmmaking and film criticism. He learned from notable mentors such as *Jonathan Rosenbaum, Zabeti Jahromi, Marion, and Ghahremani*. To date, he has produced over *20 works*, including *short films, documentaries, and television programs*. As a writer and translator, he has authored two books and translated four others, focusing on *U.S.-Iran relations and cinema & television studies*.

Nepton, Kebria (1999–present) Son of Alireza and Banu Firoozeh, he completed his primary education at *Mab'ath Elementary School* and *Azadeh Middle School* in Arak and obtained his high school diploma from *Andisheh High School*. He pursued an *Associate Degree in Law* before turning to music and is currently a *piano student*. As a young poet from Arak, he has had his poetry published in local literary magazines and has also published his poetry collection titled *"Pele-ye Paeez" (The Cocoon of Autumn)*.

Najati, Saeed (born 1981), a filmmaker and instructor from Arak, holds a bachelor's degree in film editing and a master's degree in cinema from Sooreh University. He began filmmaking in 2001 at the Youth Cinema Association in Qom and has participated in various national and international festivals, winning several awards. Among his notable films are *Seraahi*, *Baran Aheste Mibarad*, and *Dabar*. His short film *Dabar* won the Special Jury Prize at the 36th Tehran International Short Film Festival and was later screened at the 38th Fajr Film Festival. He has also served as a jury member and selection committee member for festivals such as the Tehran Short Film Festival, the Dhaka Film Festival, and the Samaa Short Film Festival.

Najati, Gholamreza (1918–1997), a researcher and Air Force colonel from Arak, was the author of several works, including *Gamal Abdel Nasser*, *A Viet Cong, One Million Dollars (Vietnam War)*, *Patrice Lumumba and the Congolese Independence Movement*, *Marshal Pétain and the French Resistance*, *The History of the Nationalization Movement of Oil*, *Secrets of the Coup d'État of August 19, 1953* (a translation of a research work by Professor Gazowski), *Three Reports*, *Sixty Years of Resistance and Opposition to Tyranny* (Memoirs of Engineer Bazargan), *The History of Struggles and Transformations of the 25*

Years from August 1953 to February 1979, *Mossadegh: Years of Struggle and Resistance* (2 volumes), *Invasion*, and *The Story of General Qarani's Coup D'État*.

Najjar-Ashtiani, Gholamhossein (active in 1961), son of Ali Akbar, was a designer, poet, and calligrapher during the early Pahlavi era. He collaborated with Glen Rose in foundry work and with the German engineer Hartmann in mold-making, contributing to the design of models in casting and technology. As a calligrapher, he transcribed *Misbah al-Hidayah fi al-Tawdih Ma'arij al-Sa'adah*, written by Sayyed Hashem Tabatabai, in 1961. As a poet, he composed quatrains and epigrams (Hazarati, 2003: 256).

Najjar-Savoj, Ghanbar (active in 1539), was a skilled carpenter and artist who crafted and intricately carved the magnificent shrine of *Hadhi ibn Musa Kazim* in the village of Jamzaghan, Qahan district, Qom. The completion date of this work is recorded as March 1539 (Fakhariyan, 2017: 766).

Najafi, Nasser (1938–2018), son of Amirgholi and Banu Ghamar, and the brother of Mansour Mehtash, pursued his early education at Khayyam Elementary School and the Mohammad Reza Shah and Majidi High Schools in Arak. He spent his summers in his ancestral village, *Kele*, engaged in hunting and nature excursions. After obtaining his diploma, he moved with his family to Tehran in 1963, where he developed a keen interest in theater, cinema, and literature, immersing himself in rigorous study and research. His dedication and talent drew the attention of literary and artistic circles, leading to his recruitment by the Tehran Theater Administration. Later, he was invited by Dariush Mehrjui to act in the renowned film *The Postman*. Following the revolution, he acted in three more films before migrating to Europe, where he settled in the Netherlands. In Europe, he directed and staged numerous plays, including *The Successor* by Gholamhossein Sa'edi, which was performed in Germany. A poet as well as a filmmaker, his poetry gained recognition, and he published three collections: *With Your Youthful Wounds*, *Autumn Songs and Seven Wandering Ballads*, and *A Homeless Epic and Twenty Restless Songs* (Official channel of Mohammad Madadi).

Najafi-Ashtiani, Abolqasem (1935–2012), after completing his teacher training, taught in schools in Ashtian before earning a bachelor's degree in theology from the University of Tehran. He simultaneously taught at Shahpour High School in Tajrish and collaborated with *Dehkhoda Lexicon* and the *Sokhan* and *Ayandeh* journals alongside Iraj Afshar. His research focused on dialectology, linguistics,

and folk culture, resulting in two books: *Local Words of Garkan* and *A Brief Look at Ashtian* (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 1622).

Najafi-Zadeh, Seyed Ali (born 1922), son of Seyed Sadeq, completed his elementary education in Arak. From an early age, he was drawn to poetry and literature. After leaving formal education, he worked in journalism in Tehran for several years before returning to Arak in 1961, where he began collaborating with the *Nameh Iraq* newspaper while also serving in the education sector. A skilled and eloquent teacher, as well as a talented journalist and poet, his poetry, published under the pseudonym *Saeed*, appeared in various newspapers. His literary legacy includes two books: *Blossoms* and *The Diwan of Saeed* (Mohtat, 1993: 69).

Najafi-Savoj, Mohammad (20th century), from the village of *Aghdash* in *Noubaharan* (Saveh), was a poet whose works were published in *Varligh* magazine (Fakhariyan, 2017: 996).

Najafi-Zamanjani, Najaf Ali (died 1942), a scholar and cleric from Arak, was highly regarded for his piety and moral character. Among religious scholars, he was known as *Fakhr al-Muhaddithin* (Pride of the Narrators). He dedicated much of his life to improving the conditions of the underprivileged and working for social welfare.

Najm al-Islami, Seyed Esmaeil (1908–1981), also known as *Haftei*, was the son of Seyed Sadeq and a prominent religious scholar from *Shazand*. He was a respected cleric and served as the *Imam of the Congregational Prayers* at *Aqa Zia al-Din Mosque* (Mohtat, 1993: 42).

Najmi, Ali (born 1967), born in Saruq (Arak), obtained a diploma in automotive mechanics from the Arak Technical School and a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from university, becoming a member of the Central Province Engineering Organization. This poet has composed works in praise of the prophets and divine saints (Majdi, 2005: 150).

Nahvi-Bayani, Ahmad (17th century), a religious scholar and jurist of the 17th century, authored a commentary on *Awamil Mohsen* and taught at the Saruq School (Arak) (Sediq, 1993: 39).

Nokhostin-Sanjani, Ali (1864–1942), son of Mousa-Reza Sanjani-Iraqi (Arak), was a student of Mirza Jahangir Khan Qashqai. He studied jurisprudence, logic, and philosophy and, in 1903, first became a teacher at Samsami School before assuming its directorship. Due to his constitutionalist activities, he was exiled to

Hamedan by the Russians. He is considered one of the founders of modern education in Arak, having established a public reading room, overseen Azimiyeh School, served as the director and teacher of Samsami School, and published *Ranjbar*, the third newspaper in Arak after *Iraq-e Ajam* and *Etefaq*, in 1910. His book on jurisprudence was taught in high schools (Sediq, 1993: 247).

Nakhaei, Hassan (1889–1991), son of Ali Khan, was a high-ranking officer from Ashtian with advanced military education. General Nakhaei was known for his precision, generosity, and chivalry. He served as the special aide-de-camp to the Shah and was the head of the Tabriz police force (Hazrati, 2003: 158).

Nakhaei, Mohammad-Taqi (19th century), son of Mirza Nasrallah, grandson of Mohammad-Sharif, and known as *Vosuq-Hazrat*, was a native of Ashtian and a prominent figure in the late Qajar period. He initially worked as a secretary in Azerbaijan before becoming a comptroller and the head treasurer of the entire Azerbaijan province (Hazrati-Ashtiani, 2020: 371).

Nakhaei, Mohammad-Karim (active in 1810), son of Ataollah Ashtiani, was a renowned calligrapher. He transcribed *Al-Safi*, a work by Mulla Mohsen Fayz Kashani, in Arabic using the *Shekasteh Nasta'liq* script in March 1810 (Hazrati, 2003: 158).

Nakhaei-Ashtiani, Mohammad-Mo'men (active in 1835), son of Mohammad-Hossein, known as *Hakim Ashtiani*, was a distinguished physician, a talented poet, and an expert calligrapher. He authored a Persian medical treatise titled *Tazkerat al-'Ilaj*, dedicated to Fath-Ali Shah and Abbas Mirza Qajar. Its preface was dedicated to Shoa' al-Saltaneh Hassan-Ali Mirza Qajar, written in elegant *Shekasteh Nasta'liq* script in 1835 (Hazrati, 2003: 162).

Naraqi, Ehsanollah (1926–2012), son of Sheikh Hassan and Banoo Rakhshandeh, was born in Naraq (Delijan) and was a descendant of Mulla Mahdi Fazel Naraqi. He completed his primary education up to the 11th grade at Pahlavi School in Kashan and his 12th grade at Dar ul-Funun in Tehran. He initially studied law for two years at the University of Tehran before moving to Switzerland, where he earned a bachelor's degree in sociology from the University of Geneva. He later pursued a doctorate at the University of Sorbonne in France with a scholarship. Returning to Iran in 1952 during the peak of the National Front's influence, he served as an informal liaison between Mosaddegh and Kashani and acted as Mosaddegh's representative in Switzerland. His reports led to the replacement of Switzerland's ambassador in Iran. By the early 1950s, Naraqi had entered influential circles

and, through Gholam-Hossein Sediqi, secured a position at the University of Tehran. With the support of Sediqi and Ali-Akbar Siasi, he founded and managed the Institute for Social Studies and Research for 12 years. This institute published numerous books on social sciences and played a role in the master planning of major cities such as Tehran and Shiraz. As a philosopher and sociologist, he was the only Iranian to serve as a UNESCO deputy and was an advisor to Farah Pahlavi. He played a pivotal role in shaping Iran's cultural policies during this historical period. Three of his prominent students significantly influenced Iran's political history: Hassan Habibi, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and Sadegh Ghotbzadeh (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 200).

Naraqi, Habibollah (1888–1933), son of Molla Mohammad Delijani, held an important position in the Tehran municipality. His contributions include paving streets, constructing water canals, planting plane trees along Valiasr Street, and developing Eisenhower Street. Reza Shah knew him personally and addressed him by name.

Naraqi, Shahab al-Din (d. 1931), son of Fakhr al-Din, was a scholar from the Naraqi family of Delijan. He began his studies in Kashan and later studied in Najaf under great scholars such as Sheikh Mohammad-Kazem Khorasani, from whom he received authorization for narration. After returning to Kashan, he became the head of the Soltani School. His work *Al-Bada'iyah fi Mas'ala al-Bada* is a notable contribution.

Naraqi, Fataneh (1929–2021), wife of Mohammad-Amin Mirfenderski, completed her first phase of architectural studies at the Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran. She then moved to Italy, where she earned a degree in architecture from the University of Florence in 1964. Upon returning to Iran, she taught at the National University until the 1970s. She was the first woman in Iran to attain the rank of professor in architecture.

Naraqi, Mohammad (1649–1739), known by the pen name "Mokhles," was one of the notable figures of Naraq (Delijan). In his youth, he moved to Kashan, where he learned the art of poetry. He was a supporter of the Indian style of poetry and, after gaining fame, attracted the attention of the Safavid court. In his later years, when the fame of Allameh Naraqi reached the capital (Isfahan), Etemad al-Dowleh invited him to Isfahan, where he remained.

Naraqi, Mohammad (1800–1879), the son of Ahmad Fazel Naraqi, was titled Abd al-Saheb and Hojjat al-Islam. He studied under his father, Allameh Ahmad Naraqi, and was held in great esteem by him for his scholarly achievements. He also had a talent for poetry and

wrote under the pen name "Saheb," composing fine verses. His notable works include *Mashareq al-Ahkam* on jurisprudence, *Anwar al-Tawhid* on divine wisdom, and *Marased* on the principles of jurisprudence. His *Masnavi Saheb* has also survived.

Nasbati Iraqi (17th century) was a poet of the 17th-century Iraq (modern-day Arak) known for his fluent style. One of his famous verses reads: *"I know that you secretly glance at me in distress, I know that your feigned neglect is out of fear of others."* (Sediq, 1993: 242).

Nashiba, Maryam (1946–) was born in Tehran to parents from Anjedan (Arak). Holding a bachelor's degree in economic geography, she worked as a geography teacher from 1972 to 1995. She then began her career as a radio and television announcer in early 1979, which she continued despite a five-year hiatus. Since retiring from education in 1995, she has focused primarily on voice acting and broadcasting. Nashiba has been involved in news broadcasting and daily and weekly radio programs, most notably as the nightly host of the children's program *Shab Bekheir Koochooloo* since 1990. Additionally, she has hosted *Golbang* on Radio Iran and worked on television documentaries, educational programs, and shows such as *Cinema Do* and *Cinema Chahar*. She has also presented *Sedaha-ye Mandegar* and *Rooz-e Nowruz*.

Nasir, Zeyn al-Abedin (1907–1994), son of Mirza Ahmad, was born in Tehran to parents from Tafresh. He began his education at the Islam School and completed it at Dar al-Fonun. He held various cultural and administrative positions in the Ministry of Culture and Endowments, collaborated with contemporary publications, and was the founder and chief editor of the *Rezaan* newspaper in Tehran. In 1927, he was among the pioneers of modern education in Tafresh and one of the first authors of textbooks of that era. His works include *Serat al-Rezaan*, *History of Iran*, *Collection of Advice and Proverbs*, *Zobdeh al-Hekayat*, *Shahrollah*, *Khair al-Zad*, *Shari'at and Religious Teachings*, *Kelid-e Danesh*, *Rah-e Danesh*, and others (Heidari, 2020: 183).

Nasir al-Islami, Fazlollah (1901–1976), son of Mirza Mohammad Karim (Sadr al-Sharia), studied the preliminary religious sciences under his father in the village of Deh Now (Khomein). He then moved to the Arak Seminary, where he studied introductory, intermediate, and advanced jurisprudence and principles under Ayatollah Agha Sheikh Mohammad Sultan, obtaining the rank of ijtihad at the age of 35. This

religious scholar also taught, led congregational prayers, and managed the Haj Mohammad Ebrahim School (Sami'i, 2003: 1039).

Nasir Anjedani, Mohammad Reza (lived in 1697), son of Ala al-Din Anjedani (Arak), lived in the late 17th century and was one of the viziers of the Safavid era (Sediq, 1993: 243).

Nezam al-Lashkar, Ali Naqi (lived in 1856), a native of Shazand, was known as Kazazi and led the Bayat family, with his headquarters in Kazaz and the villages of Hisar, Far, and Basri. He was also the head of the Kazaz regiment. During the reign of Naser al-Din Shah, insurgencies arose in Fars Province among the tribes, incited by the British. The Kazaz regiment and other military units were dispatched under the leadership of this military commander, Nezam al-Lashkar, to restore order to the region, which he successfully accomplished with skill and intelligence (Mohtat, 1993: 196).

Nezami Ganjavi, Jamal al-Din Elias (1140–1207), known as Abu Mohammad, was the son of Yusuf ibn Moayyed al-Motarezi from Tafresh and is famous as Nezami Ganjavi. He is one of Iran's greatest poets and a pillar of Persian poetry. According to Persian scholars, his literary rank is second only to Ferdowsi, and Abdul Rahman Jami described his poetry as uncovering truths and wisdom. This exceptional poet transformed the legend of Khosrow Parviz and Shirin into a literary masterpiece. His other notable works include *Makhzan al-Asrar*, *Layli o Majnun*, *Haft Peykar*, and *Eskandarnameh*. He is recognized as a literary pioneer and a master of storytelling in Persian literature. Nezami was highly knowledgeable in various fields of his time, including literature, astronomy, philosophy, Islamic sciences, jurisprudence, theology, and Arabic. This made him one of the most influential scholars in the history of Persian literature. In 2021, his house in Tafresh was officially marked by UNESCO, and March 11 is celebrated as Nezami Ganjavi Day in Iran's official calendar (Sediq, 1993: 248).

Nazardonyavi-Saveji, Hamid (1965–), son of Ramazanali, was born in the village of Siljerd (Saveh). He completed his primary education in the same village and attended middle school in Saveh before joining the frontlines to defend his homeland. Possessing a poetic talent, he pursued Persian Language and Literature at Payame Noor University of Saveh in 1999 and, encouraged by his friends, began composing poetry. Writing under the pen name "Hamed," he has authored numerous poems in the forms of ghazal, elegy, dirge, and praises of the Imams (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1018).

Nazari, Fazel (1979–), born in Khomein, completed his early education in Khomein and Khansar. He graduated from Imam Sadegh University and Shahid Beheshti University in Islamic Studies and Management. Since 2004, he has been teaching management at the universities of Tehran and Shahid Beheshti. He also served as the director of the Tehran Art Center for ten years and managed the Art Center for Children and Adolescents. Throughout his years of teaching and management, he has remained actively engaged in poetry, with his simple yet profound poems attracting many admirers. His published works include *Tears of the Emperor*, *Minority*, *Them*, *Existence*, and *Anti*. Among his accolades are being voted the People's Favorite Poet, being recognized as the most widely read poet in Iran by the Fiction Literature Foundation, and the selection of his poetry collection *Minority* as a finalist in the 25th Book of the Year Award.

Nazmi, Mohammad Sadeq (1952–), son of Reza and Hanieh, was an avid painter since adolescence. Although he earned a diploma in automotive mechanics from Arak Technical School, he became one of Iran's master painters, with Majidian among his notable students. He trained for five years in watercolor and oil painting with great masters in Tehran and later completed advanced painting studies at Kamal-ol-Molk School. For over five decades, he has been teaching painting in Arak, Mashhad, Tehran, and Dubai.

Naziri-Astaneh, Hamid (1975–), completed his early education in Arak and obtained his high school diploma from Samsami High School. He was a student at the Arak Youth Cinema Association and later graduated from the IRIB College. A producer, director, and documentary filmmaker, he has won the award for Best Directing in documentary works and received the special jury statue at festivals for his documentary *Wildlife of Haftad Qolleh*. Currently, he serves as the head of the Gilan Provincial Broadcasting Center.

Na'mati-Saveji, Ahmad (1932–), was born in Saveh. At the age of seven, he began his education at a traditional school, where he learned the Quran, traditional accounting, *Gulistan* (by Saadi), and history. He later attended primary and secondary school, eventually becoming a teacher. He then entered the University of Tehran and graduated in 1970 with a degree in Islamic Culture and Civilization. He taught at high schools, teacher training colleges, and Azad University. His works include *Saveh Nama*, *The Ancient City of Saveh*, *The Life of Salman Saveji*, and *Golbarg-e Adab* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1021).

Na'imi, Ahmad (1974–), son of Omidali and Roghieh, completed his primary and middle school education in the village of Golzard (Shazand) and continued his studies at the Shazand Teacher Training College, where he earned his diploma and began teaching. He later pursued higher education at Farhangian University and Arak University, earning a bachelor's degree. Having been interested in classical poetry since his teacher training years, he began composing poetry seriously in 2000. In 2011, he was selected as a winner in the "Ghadir" poetry competition, placed second in the *Bar Astan-e Doost* contest in 2012, and was a laureate in the *Ashura Poetry* competition in 2013. His poem submitted for Arak's anthem project in 2018 was recognized as an outstanding piece, and though it was not chosen as the official anthem, it was performed by renowned musician Mehdi Abdoli and broadcasted on national media and cultural ceremonies under the title *The Land of Eminent Emirs, Arak*. Several of his poems have been published in anthologies alongside other poets, including *From the Language of Ghazal* (compiled by Zahra Rezazadeh), *Under-the-Table Book* (a collection of satirical poems compiled by Gholamreza Khodarahmi and Somayeh Salehi), and *White Thoughts* (compiled by Zahra Rezazadeh). Additionally, this poet and local researcher has composed a unique poem in the local dialect of Golzard village, which highlights cultural elements such as traditions, agricultural practices, influential figures, and key professions of the village.

Na'imi, Davood (1966–), son of Mirza Aqa and Batool, completed his primary education at Taleghani and Amirkabir schools and obtained his high school diploma from Imam Ali High School. He then joined the seminary, dedicating himself to religious and historical studies. This religious scholar has authored multiple books, including the multi-volume *The Pride-Makers of Markazi Province* and *Owais of the Time*.

Na'imi-Saveji, Mohammad Hassan (1960–), son of Shahpour and grandson of Mirza Hassan, was one of the prominent government officials from Saveh. After completing his primary education and obtaining a high school diploma, he pursued medical studies and specialized in arthritis and rheumatic diseases. This Saveh-born physician is also the author of *A Brief Insight into the Secrets of the Divine Book* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1026).

Nakisa, Hossein Ali (1881–1973), son of Molla Rajabali (a muezzin), was born in the Tarkhoran district of Tafresh. He received his early education from his father and Mirza Baba. He began his musical training as a child singer under his father's guidance and with Karbalaei Gholamhossein Karimi, one of the renowned Taziyeh

performers of his time. He later performed in the governmental Taziyeh performances at Tekyeh Dowlat. Eleven recordings of Nakisa's performances exist in Segah, Chahargah, Bayat-e Esfahan, and Abu Ata, accompanied by Tar played by Shahnazi and piano by Mahboobi. His last concert, as one of the greatest Persian vocalists, was held in 1972 at Vahdat Hall (Heidari, 2020: 185).

Namakkouri, Mohammad Jafar (1829–1904), was born in Namakkour (Arak). He completed his preliminary studies in his hometown and later studied under Seyyed Asadollah Boroujerdi in Boroujerd. He then traveled to Isfahan and subsequently to Najaf, where he completed his religious education before returning to Arak. This jurist, calligrapher, and poet, known by the pen name "Safi," has left behind numerous works and poems, which remain unpublished (Mohtat, 1993: 6).

Nahremiani, Hassan (1952–), son of Mirza Aqa and Shohkat, completed his primary education at Dehghan School in Arak and received his high school diploma from Majidi High School. Since childhood, he had a passion for playing the tombak and daf, teaching himself to play the daf to some extent. During high school, he attended theoretical music courses at the Art and Culture Center under the tutelage of Master Moskuki. While serving in the military as an educational corps member in Kurdistan, he trained under Master Mirza Aqa Ghosi. Later, he was employed in the Ministry of Education and pursued his studies at the Institute for Teacher Training in Tehran, where he earned a bachelor's degree in arts. He also studied under Master Mahmoud Farahmandbafi at the Center for the Preservation and Dissemination of Music of the National Radio and Television. This skilled daf player established and manages the Mehrava Music Academy, where he also performs the daf and tombak in cultural gatherings.

Nahremiani, Mojtaba (1980–), son of Hassan and Nahid, completed his elementary and middle school education at Ayatollah Ghafari and Hekmat schools in Arak and attended Imam Ali and Imam Mohammad Baqer high schools before studying industrial management at Islamic Azad University of Arak. Being the son of a musician and daf player, he was introduced to the daf and tombak at an early age. After completing the basic, intermediate, and advanced levels of daf under his father’s guidance, he attended classes with Master Bijan Kamkar and later, after military service, studied under Master Bahman Rajabi. Since 2013, he has been teaching daf at Vaziri, Hesaar, and Mehrava music academies. He has performed on stage with music groups such as Nobang, Mehregan, Vaziri, Amir Kabir, Andalib, and Fasaneh. Additionally, he participated in the Fajr International

Music Festival with the Mehr Province ensemble, where they secured fourth place.

Nawab, Seyyed Nour al-Din (1884–1953), son of Seyyed Nasrollah, was born in the village of Nahremian (Shazand). After completing his basic education, he turned to literature and poetry, making his home a gathering place for literary figures and poets. The first poetry and literature society of Arak was formed in his house. He also founded the "Taraqqi" school, the first modern school in Arak after Samsami, and recruited teachers for mathematics, French, and sciences. Facing opposition from traditional schoolmasters, he transferred the school's management to a respectable and popular figure named Seyyed Baqer Davoudi. In addition to his social and political poetry (comprising qasidas, ghazals, and mathnavis), Nawab left behind several literary works, including *Nameh Khosrowan*, *Golshan-e Danesh* (a poetry collection), *Khorshid-e Haghighat*, *Partow-e Izadi*, and *Goftar-e Man* (Mohtat, 1993: 159).

Navazani, Moslem (1970–), son of Masoumali and Zahra, completed his primary education at Adi ibn Hatam School in Navazan (Arak) and attended Shahid Beheshti Middle School in Michan. He graduated from Imam Baqer High School in Arak and later joined the Social Security Organization as a pharmacist assistant. His poetry collection *Ehsas-e Vazheh* (The Feeling of Words) was published and unveiled in 2022 at the House of Culture through the efforts of the Ghaem Magham Literary Association.

Navazani, Masoumeh (1971–), also known as Masoudeh, daughter of Ataollah and Fatemeh, was born in Arak. She completed her primary education at Taban Mehr School and attended Shahid Moradkhani Middle School in Tehran. After earning her high school diploma from Hajar High School, she pursued a degree in English Translation and Literature at Islamic Azad University of Arak. She began her artistic career during her student years and won first place in the Best Actress category at a theater festival. After graduation, she briefly worked with the Arak Radio and Television Center before joining Channel 4 as a reporter and presenter in 1995. Since 1998, she has been a professional radio announcer and scriptwriter in the Voice of Iran Broadcasting. From 2001 onwards, she started writing and translating books for children and young adults. In addition to collaborating with children's and youth magazines, she has published several works, including *The Snowman and the Scarecrow*, *The Toy-Eating Giant*, translations of *Eddie Piper*, *The Babysitter's Dragon Trouble*, *Ask Me Anything You Want*, *Hello, Is Anyone*

There?, and *Barnie, the Barn Owl*. She has received multiple awards, including Best Radio Presenter at the 2006 Radio Festival and Best Writer at the 2007 Radio Festival. Since 2019, she has also been active in voice acting and dubbing and is a member of the Iranian Children's and Young Adults Writers' Association.

Nobakht, Ataollah (born 1978), son of Amanollah Khan from Khomein, was one of the prominent officers of the Imperial Guard during the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. He accompanied the Shah on most of his trips. After the Islamic Revolution, Colonel Nobakht emigrated to the United States, where he settled (Samiei, 2003: 1045).

Noubari, Seyyed Hamed (born 1986), a native of Arak and a master's graduate in cinema, produced his first film in 2007. His second film, the short documentary *Mashhad Qali* (2008), is regarded by him as his best work. He later produced the documentary *Just a Little Light*, which explores a village in North Khorasan where, for nearly three centuries, both people and domestic and wild animals were born blind. His documentary *Bibi, Happy Birthday* was selected for the Short Film Corner at the Cannes Film Festival during its first screening.

Noudari, Abolqasem (born 1906), son of Molla Mahmoud Iraqi (Arak), was a prominent merchant and the brother of Ebrahim Noudari, with whom he collaborated in philanthropic endeavors. He was also a supporter of constitutionalism and a member of the Democratic Society. The Noudari Caravanserai, the Seyyedha Mosque Bridge, and the Arak Power Plant are among his lasting contributions (Sediq, 1993: 247).

Noor al-Din Ashtiani, Ali Asghar (1918–2004), was one of Iran's prominent film producers. In his youth, he joined the Ministry of Labor, but his passion for cinema and theater led him to introduce new films in the early 1940s, which few were willing to invest in. He imported films such as *Citizen Kane* by Orson Welles at a time when exhibitors were reluctant to screen them. In 1972, he became the first secretary of the Tehran International Film Festival and, in the 1970s, was appointed to the Supreme Council of Performing Arts. His final major project was producing the animated feature *The Cat and Mouse*, based on the famous work of Obaid Zakani.

Nouraei, Hassan (born 1914), son of Mohammad Hassan Mojtahed Ashtiani, completed his primary education in Ashtian and secondary education at Samsami School in Arak. He then attended the Kermanshah Military School before joining the Officers' College. He earned a degree in engineering from the Army Engineering College and was later accepted into the War University. Throughout

his career, he held positions such as Head of Army Finance, Head of Army Logistics, and Chief Inspector of the Ministry of War. His honesty, integrity, and precision were well known within military circles (Hazrati, 2003: 195).

Nouraei, Khodadad (born 1932), son of Rahmatollah and Sakineh, was born in Malmir-e Sarband (Shazand). He received his early education under the guidance of his father, a religious scholar. At the age of 17, he moved to Tehran, where he continued his studies while enlisting in the military. After obtaining his high school diploma, he attended the Military University and earned his officer's commission. Recognizing his poetic talent from an early age, he later became involved in literary circles in Tehran. He served as secretary of the Karaj Poets' Association for many years and held cultural positions such as head of the Literature Unit of the Central Province's Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and founder and director of the Arak Veteran Poets' Association. Since 2001, he has also led the Noor Literary Association in Arak. His published poetry collections include *With the Tribe of the Sun*, *Mirror in Mirror*, and *The Lightning of Emotion*, with additional works featured in publications of the Noor Association and *The Crimson Garden of Karaj Poets*.

Nouri, Hanieh (born 2007), daughter of Ali and Fatemeh, was born in Shahbaz (Shazand). At the age of four, she began narrating stories while playing with her fingers. By the age of eight, she wrote her first story, *The Playful Dot*, but lacking proper knowledge, she continued her attempts until age eleven, when she wrote *The Legendary Fern*. Her father's former literature teacher, Hadi Gholami, recognized her talent and encouraged her father to support her writing. With the help of her mentor, her stories were eventually published. Her first book, *The White Sun*, a collection of eleven short stories, was published in 2019, followed by *The Island of a Thousand and One Flowers* in 2020 and *The Magic Eye* in 2021.

Nouri, Mitra (born 1960), daughter of Nosratollah and Mahin, completed her primary education at Suryash Elementary School and her secondary education at Azarmidokht School. She earned a bachelor's degree in biology from Arak University and a master's degree from the University of Tehran. She later traveled to the United Kingdom, where she received a Ph.D. from the University of London and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. She is currently a professor, head of the Biology Department, and Deputy for Education and Research at the Faculty of Science at Arak University. She has authored seven specialized scientific books, including *Plant Systematics*, *Thallophytes Flora*, *Plant Tissue and Cell Culture*, and *A*

Guide to the Flora of Arak University Campus, as well as over 100 research articles in domestic and international journals.

Navi-Savji, Mohammad (1939–1977), was born in Saveh and developed a passion for poetry and literature from childhood. His poems were published in newspapers such as *Ettelaat*, *Kodak Magazine*, and *Ayandegan*, earning him recognition as a poet. Three poetry collections by this Saveh-born poet have been published: *Laleh*, *Black Sun*, and *Caspian* (Fakharian, 2017: 1029).

Navisi, Hassan (1875–1951), son of Nasir Tafreshi, was a jurist and scholar of his time, teaching at the Qom Seminary. He was recognized as a religious scholar and authored works in jurisprudence and Islamic law (Sediq, 1993: 241).

Niyazi-Savji (16th century), was a poet of the 16th century and a court poet for Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan (Fakharian, 2017: 1031).

Nir Ashtiani, Mohammad Ali (born 1877), was a calligrapher whose collection of 3,464 pages, including *Jamasp-Nameh* (an Arabic manuscript on librarianship), was written in Nasta'liq script in 1877 for Mirza Mahmoud Mostofi (Hazrati Ashtiani, 2020: 547).

Neyrsina Naqaqi, Hedayatollah (1915–1998), son of Molla Mohammad and Banu Monavar, grew up in Naraq (Delijan) until the age of six. After his father's passing, he was raised by his brother, Habibollah Khan, and successfully completed his primary and secondary education in Tehran. He then pursued Persian literature at Daneshsaraye Aali in Tehran, earning a doctorate degree. He taught at Tehran high schools and later at the Faculty of Literature of the University of Tehran and the Officers' College. Simultaneously, he collaborated with Radio Iran and served as the head of the Poetry Council of Radio Iran for some time. His poems and articles were published in national journals, and he authored several textbooks for the Officers' College. In November 1977, Neyrsina retired and, at the onset of the Iranian Revolution, moved to France. After some time, he permanently settled in the United States, where he passed away.

Nisari, Mahmoud (1929–2007), known as Ashiq Mahmoud, was the last bard of the Shahsevan tribe of Saveh. Master Mobsari recorded 68 hours of interviews with him, which are set to be published by the Academy of Arts. He was considered a musical memory keeper and storyteller of the Shahsevan tribe and was knowledgeable in 22 musical modes of the tribe.

Nisaniyan, Moasses (1901–1962), in 1914, following the Armenian massacre in Bashkale and the killing of his parents and relatives, was

taken under the protection of a Kurdish Ottoman sheikh and brought to Iran. After a short period, he continued his education at the Armenian School of Tabriz and later studied medicine for three years in Yerevan. He completed his medical education with high honors at Sorbonne University in Paris. In 1931, he moved to Arak with his wife and children, where he practiced medicine for 30 years. This distinguished and compassionate physician had four sons, who were exemplary in both education and upbringing. They completed their primary and secondary education in Arak before pursuing higher education in Paris. Subsequently, his wife moved to France to oversee their children's studies. Dr. Nisaniyan, who spent his final year in Tehran, died in a car accident while returning from Babolsar to Tehran when his vehicle crashed into a mountain near Noor County (Valashjardi-Farahani, 2001: 202).

Nistani, Gholamhossein (19th century), from the village of Nistan (Arak), was a contemporary jurist of Aqa Nouruddin Araki and a religious scholar.

Nikbakhsh, Saeed (born 1962), son of Abolqasem, from Mamounieh (Zarandieh), was involved in Ta'zieh performances from childhood. Through this experience, he developed an interest in music and, in 1991, began formal music training at the Center for the Preservation and Promotion of Music at the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). He studied singing under Masters Shapour Rahimi and Mohammad Montashari and learned music theory, vocal technique, and poetry under Master Hassan Zargani. He later received a teaching license from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and continues to teach while also performing in concerts (Cheraghi, 2016: 388).

Nikpour, Soghra (born 1971), also known as Afsoon, from Arak, is a restoration graduate from Tehran University of Art. She has authored numerous books on restoration, including *Secrets of Muqarnas*, *Preserving the Identity of Historical Textures*, *The Historical Treasure of Arak Bazaar*, and *Restoration of Muqarnas (with a Focus on the Jameh Mosque of Saveh)*. She has also written many articles in national and international journals. As a researcher and writer, she has contributed to historical documentary series produced by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting in Markazi Province, including the 26-episode documentary *Astan-e Janan* and the documentary *Tekieh Bar Eshgh*. Additionally, she is an artist, sculptor, and painter, with multiple exhibitions in Arak and Tehran.

Nikpour, Abdolhossein (died 1961), was the owner of the villages of Farnaq and Nasrabad (Khomein), a senator, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the founder of Pars Bank, Farhangian Bank, and Bank Mellat. His son, Ebrahim Nikpour, served as the CEO of Pars Bank and established a garden in Khomein,

where the initial building of the Pars Bank Khomein branch was located. Abdolhossein Nikpour purchased the village of Farnaq from Abbas Mirza Heshmati and Nasrabad from Samsam Bakhtiari, establishing two significant gardens in these villages. The Khomein to Aligudarz road is another lasting contribution of this entrepreneurial statesman (Sami'i, 2003: 1047).

Nikzad, Morteza (born 1975), son of Ghorbanali, was born in the village of Kaleh Nahrmian (Shazand). He completed his primary education in his hometown, middle school in Nahrmian, high school in Tureh, and earned a bachelor's degree in history in Arak. In 1999, he joined Bank Melli Iran. From an early age, he had a passion for reading and has conducted extensive research in genealogy and history. He has published several books, including *The History of Navabi Sayyids of Nahrmian*, *The Genealogy of the Imam Khomeini Family*, *The Genealogy of Noble Iranians (Figures of the Shahnameh)*, *The Genealogy of the Amnali Hamadani Family*, *The History and Lineages of the Al-Muhammad in Markazi Province*, *Bahr al-Ansab on the Lineage of Sayyids*, and *The Encyclopedia of Al-Muhammad* (which documents 50,000 Sayyid individuals mentioned in genealogical, historical, and biographical sources, with citations). He has also authored *The History of Al-Muhammad* (covering the lives of Sayyids from the Prophet's time to the present based on genealogical, historical, and biographical sources) and *The Governments of Al-Abu Talib*. Additionally, he has researched and published *The History of Korea*. He has been actively involved in genealogy documentation, issuing genealogy certificates upon request, and participating in academic seminars and radio and television programs.

Nikfam, Yousef (b. 1970) Son of Ebrahim and Banu Soghra, he completed his education at Shahpour Primary School, Edalat Guidance School, and Shahid Beheshti High School in Arak. He obtained an associate degree in statistics from Shahid Chamran Technical College in Kerman. A writer, researcher, and documentary filmmaker, he has published over 20 books, including *The Humorists of Arak*, *Shared Pain*, *Dastan*, *Index and Statistical Analysis of the Articles in the Tribal Quarterly "Zakhayer-e Enghelab"*, *Arak-nameh*, *Cinema Day*, *The Upside-Down Turn of Time*, *Memoirs of Rebellious Days*, *Oral History of the Islamic Revolution in Arak*, *The Carriage Driver*, *The Royal Photographer*, *Cinema Donyaye Arak*, *The Travels of Kings to Arak*, and *Oral History of the Press in Markazi Province*. The quarterly magazine *Razaan*, a cultural, artistic, and historical publication focusing primarily on the geographical region of Markazi Province, has been published by Yousef Nikfam since 2017.

Nikfar, Mohammadreza (b. 1956) A native of Arak, he is a philosopher, thinker, and a representative of leftist intellectualism in Iran. He studied chemical engineering at Tehran Polytechnic University and later pursued studies in philosophy, political science, and Middle Eastern studies in Germany. He obtained a PhD in philosophy from the University of Cologne with a dissertation on the thoughts of Martin Heidegger. In addition to publishing numerous articles, Mohammadreza Nikfar has authored several books. In 2007, the cultural journal *Negah-e No* selected him as its best writer of the year. His works include *Violence, Human Rights, Civil Society*, *Iranian Ideology*, and *Hubert Schleichert: Techniques, Possibilities, and Limitations of Debate with Fundamentalists – An Introduction to Enlightenment*, along with several books published in German.

Niknam, Ebadollah (century unknown) A native of Tireh village (Zarandieh), this poet wrote under the pen name "Andalib." His biography can be found in Turkish journals such as *Varligh* (Fakhariyan, 2017: 691).

Nikouhammat, Ahmad (1924–2007) Son of Aliakbar Nikouhammat-Mohammadi Tafreshi and Banu Khadijeh, he completed his early education and obtained a bachelor's degree in law and literature from the University of Tehran. He later worked for an insurance company. A literary and press activist, he served for years as the secretary of the Iranian Scholars Association. In addition to research and writing, he was also a poet, influencing journals and journalists associated with literary and artistic societies through his investigative articles, books, and poetry. By establishing literary circles in Tehran and other cities, he made significant contributions to poetry and literature. In 1978, he founded the Iranian Literary and Artistic Orators' Association. He was a reporter, writer, and managing editor of the newspaper *Toofan-e Shargh* for many years and published his works under the names "Nikouhammat" and "Hamta." This writer and poet authored over 30 books, including *The Highway of Perfection*, *Law in Islam*, *The Radiance of Yazdan*, *The Garden of Speech*, *Life and Works of Bahar* (2 volumes), *Celestial Melodies*, *The Caravan of Speech*, *An Analysis of the Ode of Ivan Madaen*, *Khaqani Shirvani*, *Nowruz Gift*, *The Grandeur of Poetry*, and *Contemporary Figures* (Heidari, 2020: 186).

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Vahedi-Saveji, Ali (d. 1078) Known as Abu al-Hasan, he was the son of Ahmad ibn Mohammad ibn Ali ibn Mattuya al-Vahedi, also referred to as Imam Vahedi Savei. Since his father was a merchant, he grew up in Nishapur and became a knowledgeable jurist in linguistics, poetry, exegesis, and historical accounts. A student of Tha'labi, his works include *Asbab al-Nuzul* (The Causes of Quranic Revelation), *Al-Wajiz fi al-Qur'an al-Aziz*, *Sharh Diwan al-Mutanabbi*, *Al-Basit* (a 16-volume exegesis), *Al-Maghazi*, *Al-I'rab fi al-I'rab*, and several other books. Abu Hamid Imam Ghazali borrowed the titles of his books from those of Imam Vahedi (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1032).

Vaseti-Saveji, Mobarak (10th century) Son of Bakhtiar ibn Abdollah, he was widely known as Abu al-Karam, a religious scholar and a hadith narrator who lived during the 10th century (Fakhariyan, 2017: 797).

Vashqani-Farahani, Ramazanali (b. 1967) Son of Mohammadqorban and Banu Soghra, he graduated from Sahm-ol-Molk Bayat High School in Arak and earned a bachelor's and master's degree in French translation from Allameh Tabatabai University in Tehran. He later obtained a PhD in French language and literature from the University of Science and Research in Tehran. His career spans various roles in the Ministry of Industries, the Administrative and Employment Organization, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary, as well as university teaching and collaboration with Sahar Global Network. These experiences established him as an expert, leading to his appointment in 2012 as a board member and Iran's representative at the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and Arts (FIPC) at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Additionally, he studied calligraphy under masters such as Vashqani-Farahani and Amirkhani. Having taught this prestigious art to over 3,000 students, he extended his calligraphy instruction beyond Iran, organizing exhibitions, seminars, and practical workshops abroad alongside his wife, Mehri Vashqani-Farahani, introducing Persian calligraphy to international audiences. He also transcribed the book *Tahdhib al-Qira'ah* in Nastaliq script. He has published more than 12 academic articles in domestic and international journals and has translated *The History of Islam in West Africa*, *Iranian Constitutional Law*, and *The Comprehensive Scientific Roadmap of Iran* (for UNESCO) into French. He is currently working on *A Hybrid Dictionary of Political, Economic, Legal, and*

International Terms, *Culture in France*, *Philosophy in France*, *The Persian Legacy in Gaul*, and *An Introduction to Islamic Revolution Literature in French*. His additional contributions include producing over 250 television programs on political, religious, and social topics as a presenter and editor, along with translating and analyzing more than 28 cinematic and documentary films.

Vashqani-Farahani, Ali (b. 1968) A native of Vashqan (Farahan), he is the son of Mahdi and Banu Soghra. After completing his early education, he enrolled in seminary studies in Ashtian, Mahallat, and Arak in 1988, continuing at the Iravani Seminary in Tehran from 1993 onward. He later served as the imam of several mosques in Tehran. In 2004, after receiving a donated plot of land in the Olympic area of Tehran, with the help of benefactors, particularly Mohammad Ansari, he oversaw the construction of Imam Reza Mosque, which was completed in 2008. From its inception, the mosque not only hosted religious ceremonies but also provided cultural services, including educational programs, medical assistance, and even shelter for the needy. This led to its recognition as one of the exemplary mosques in the country. A modest cleric who resides within the mosque, he has authored several books and contributed numerous interviews and articles to domestic and international publications. Currently, he is actively working to acquire land adjacent to the mosque for the construction of the Amir Kabir Charity Clinic.

Vashghani-Farahani, Fathali (1930-2012), born in Vashqan (Farahan), studied the Quran and religious sciences in his childhood while also practicing calligraphy. His first mentor was Mirza Zabihollah Vashghani. In 1956, he moved to Tehran and attended classes with great masters such as Seyed Hossein and Seyed Hassan Mirkhani. In 1964, he was chosen as the first instructor of the Iranian Calligraphers Association, and in 1980, he attained the rank of Master. In 1988, he received a first-degree artistic certificate, equivalent to a doctorate, from the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Besides holding training courses, he actively established calligraphy associations in all cities of Markazi province and several other cities such as Khonj, Owz, Gerash, Lar, Lamerd, and Bastak. (Zolfaqari, 2002: 263).

Vashghani-Farahani, Majid (1980 -), a graduate in Metallurgical Engineering, started his acting career between 1998 and 1999 by attending Amin Tarokh's free acting classes. He later gained recognition by appearing in various TV series such as *Zir Hasht* and *Masir Enherafi*. He became particularly famous for playing police

roles in *Housh Siah*, *Matador*, *Enghelab Ziba*, and *Mikael*. He was also a classmate of Pouria Poursorkh in the advanced acting courses in 2001.

Vāez, Mohammad (d. 1602), the brother of Malek Tayfour Anjedani (Arak), known as Da'i Anjedani, was a poet during the reign of Shah Abbas the Great. One of his verses is: *"Tā ān sar-e zolf tābdārash zade ast / Mānād be kasi delam ke mārash zade ast."* (Sediq, 1993: 76).

Vāez, Mohammad (d. 1884), son of Rajab, was a religious scholar from Arak who taught towards the late 19th century and was also a skilled poet. (Sediq, 1993: 254).

Vaez-Tehrani, Seyed Mostafa (1930 -), son of Seyed Hossein, was born in Saveh and completed his education there, earning a high school diploma. Fluent in French, he worked as a math and sports teacher, a sports supervisor at Polytechnic University and Honarsaraye Ali, and was also a national weightlifting champion of Iran in 1957. He secured second place in Asia and ranked sixth in the 1957 World Championships. He later became a weightlifting coach and an international referee. He was awarded the national service medal in sports and was also skilled in calligraphy. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1039).

Vaezzadeh-Hakim-Elahi, Hossein (1895-1970), son of Mirza Mohammad Ali, was born in Khansar and studied Islamic jurisprudence and principles under his father and other scholars. He also studied medicine and pharmacy under Dr. Mohammad Zahraei. A political activist, writer, and intellectual, he was a member of the Democratic Party. For a time, he ran a pharmacy in Khansar before transitioning to teaching and managing the first modern elementary school in the city. In 1920, he moved to Arak and continued his pharmacy practice until 1924, after which he pursued a career in law. Alongside his legal and pharmaceutical studies, he deepened his knowledge in philosophy and literature and was considered a prominent Iranian intellectual. His articles were published in newspapers such as *Iraq* and *Sepehr*, and in well-known magazines like *Yaghma*, *Iran Zamin*, and *Danesh*. Politically active, he was elected as the senior chairman of the National Front's general congress in Tehran in 1962. His valuable personal library was donated by his son to the Arak public library. (Mohtat, 1993: 165).

Vaez-Saveji, Taj Mohammad (century unknown), from Saveh, also known as *Shojouyeh*, was a jurist, preacher, and scholar with eloquent speech. His critical and satirical comments on various social classes, including commoners and rulers, earned him considerable attention. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 205).

Vaezi-Karharoudi, Hossein (19th century), son of Sheikh Alijan, was from Karharoud (Arak). He started his early education under his father in Arak and continued his studies in the city's seminary. Later, he studied under prominent scholars in Qom, such as Ayatollah Soltani Tabatabaei, Sotoudeh, Etemadi, and Rezvani. Some of his written works include: *Asceticism and Piety*, *Struggle Against Carnal Desires*, *The Culture of Ashura*, *The Causes of Imam Hussein's Uprising*, and *Educational Aspects of Ashura*.

Vaezi-Karharoudi, Alijan (century unknown), was a religious scholar from Karharoud (Arak) who passed away in his hometown. One of his works is *The Paths to Salvation*.

Vaezi-Karharoudi, Morteza (1953-2019), son of Alijan, was born in Karharoud (Arak). At the age of twelve, he began his seminary studies at Haj Mohammad Ebrahim School in Arak. At sixteen, he moved to Qom for advanced studies. Holding a bachelor's degree in law from the Judiciary Higher Education Complex, he was a high-level seminary professor and a general assembly member of the Society of Teachers of Qom Seminary. Over fifty years, he authored dozens of books, including *Kefayat al-Ahkam* by Seyyed Mohaghegh Sabzevari, studies on Seyyed Abdul Karim Haeri Yazdi, and research on prominent Shia jurists such as Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Araki and Mohammad Fazel Lankarani. Additionally, he worked on editing and annotating over 50 works of Grand Ayatollah Araki, originally written in Arabic without diacritical marks, making them accessible for wider readership.

Wafi-Najjar, Ebrahim (1946 -), son of Mirza Kazem Fakhar and a student of Shams al-Sho'ara, was a poet from Arak. He was recognized as a distinguished poet with a collection of 107 odes, 28 ghazals, 4 mathnawi poems, 5 quatrains, 3 chronograms, 2 enigma poems, and one tarkib-band (a type of Persian poetry). He used the pen name "Wafi-Najjar." (Sediq, 1993: 254).

Vali, Majid (1962 -), born in Saveh, began his musical journey in 1983 with the balaban (a woodwind instrument) and later developed an interest in the ney (Persian reed flute) in 1986. For two years, he studied Persian classical music radif and its dastgah system under Seyed Reza Nabavizadeh Namazi. Continuing his education, he joined the Organization for the Preservation and Propagation of Iranian Music and trained in the radif of Master Saba and Master Manouchehr Lashgari under Master Aslani. He also attended classes by Master Jamshid Andelib. Among his notable achievements was participating in the fourth Fajr Music Festival in 1988, performing alongside Seyed Reza Nabavizadeh Namazi, Behrouz Mobsari, and other musicians from Saveh. He has collaborated as a ney

and balaban player with various music ensembles, including Mahour, Palizban, and Asa. Currently, he is engaged in teaching and crafting musical instruments, particularly the ney and balaban.

Vosough, Parvaneh (1935-2013), daughter of Mirza Mehdi Khan Ashtiani, earned her medical doctorate from Tehran University in 1963. She specialized in hematology and oncology, training at prestigious institutions such as the University of Cambridge, the University of Massachusetts, and the University of Illinois, with additional studies at the University of Washington. In 1971, she joined Ali Asghar Hospital, where she established the hematology and oncology department. She was actively involved in Mahak, a charity dedicated to children with cancer, from its inception in 1991 and the establishment of the Mahak Pediatric Cancer Hospital in 2007. A distinguished member of the Iranian Academy of Medical Sciences, she authored over 100 books and articles on pediatric hematology and oncology. Known as the "Angel of Hope for Children with Cancer" and the "Mother Teresa of Iran," she was a member of international oncology associations and is regarded as the founder of pediatric oncology in Iran. (Heidari, 2020: 187).

Vosough-Ashtiani, Hassan (1872-1950), son of Mirza Ebrahim (Mo'tamad al-Saltaneh) and Tavoos Khanom, was the nephew of Amin al-Dowleh (the Prime Minister of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah) and the elder brother of Ahmad Qavam. He studied Persian and Arabic in his youth, learning under Mirza Mohammad Adib Golpayegani and Mirza Hashem Ashkouri, while also acquiring knowledge of mathematics, logic, and other contemporary sciences. In his teenage years, he began composing poetry under the pen name "Nasir." In 1892, he was appointed financial administrator (Mostofi) of Azerbaijan, and in the early reign of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah, he received the title "Vosough al-Dowleh." He later held key governmental positions, including Minister of Justice, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Education. In 1918, he became Prime Minister for the second time. Although he had a significant role in Iranian politics and culture, his involvement in the controversial 1919 Anglo-Persian Agreement, which granted Britain control over Iran’s military and financial affairs, led to public distrust. The agreement was never implemented due to widespread opposition and its contradiction with Iran’s constitutional law. (Abdoli-Ashtiani, 2020: 576).

Vosough-Lashkar Ashtiani, Gholamali (b. 1925), from Ashtian, served as the military governor of Azerbaijan in the late Qajar period and was an official involved in state affairs. (Hazrati, 2003: 259).

Vajhi-Tafreshi (16th century), a Persian poet during the reign of Akbar Shah in the 16th century, was also known as "Heravi Tafreshi" due to his ancestral roots in Tafresh while being born in Herat. Aqa Bozorg Tehrani, in his introduction to Vajhi's divan (poetry collection), writes: *"His origin is from Tafresh, but he was born in Herat, later settling in India and gaining favor with Akbar Shah..."* (Zolfaqari, 2002: 371).

Vazir-Tafreshi, Hossein (1821-1868), known as "Baloor," son of Mirza Rahim, was born in the Zagharm neighborhood of Tafresh. After receiving a traditional school education, he migrated to Tehran with his brothers, Mirza Abolghasem Zia' al-Lashkar and Mirza Hassan. Due to his literacy, he entered the Qajar court and held various ministerial positions, including the Ministry of Tehran, the Ministry of Isfahan, and the Ministry of Armory and State Properties for many years. He owned extensive estates in Arak, Farahan, and Tehran. He commissioned his brother, Mirza Abolghasem Zia' al-Lashkar, to construct the Baloor Water Reservoir, which was built in the Zagharm neighborhood of Tafresh in 1859. This reservoir supplied a significant portion of Tafresh's drinking water for years and, along with other endowments, including land, gardens, and agricultural water, was dedicated to public welfare. His children included Mirza Mohammad Khan Mostofi, Mirza Baqer Khan, a daughter named Hormozd, and Mirza Taghi Danish Baloor. (Heidari, 2020: 33).

Vazir-Daftar, Heydarollah (d. 1892), son of Mirza Hossein Ashtiani and father of Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh, was one of the distinguished financial officers of the royal court and a renowned figure of the 19th century in literature, ethics, philosophy, and wisdom. In 1851, Amir Kabir appointed him to adjust taxes and inspect the salaries of the cavalry in Sa'in Qaleh. In 1858, he was promoted to Minister of War Administration, and in 1873, upon the death of Mirza Mohammad Ghavam al-Dowleh Ashtiani, he assumed the title "Vazir-Daftar" and became the head of financial affairs (Minister of Finance). As a writer, he authored five treatises on religious and theological topics: *Principles and Beliefs*, *Secrets of the Origin and Resurrection*, *Kashf wa Ishraq* (philosophy and theology), *Durrah Makhzan* (philosophy, theology, and mysticism), *Sirr Kalam*, and a fifth treatise on the study of diseases. (Hazrati, 2003: 144).

Vazir-Lashkar Ashtiani, Mousa (d. 1881), son of Mirza Hadi, was a statesman during the Naseri era. In his youth, he entered the royal financial office (Diwan-e Istifa). He demonstrated competence in suppressing a riot in Qazvin in 1850 that led to the closure of markets,

earning Amir Kabir's attention. As a result, he was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of Khorasan. Following Amir Kabir's assassination, Mirza Mousa was temporarily sidelined but later appointed as the governor of Qazvin. Eventually, he was granted independent rule over Qazvin. In 1872, during the tenure of Mirza Hossein Khan Sepahsalar as the head of military affairs, Mirza Mousa was promoted to Minister of War Finance, where his first significant task was auditing the armory accounts and compiling an accurate inventory of military supplies in Tehran and other provinces. He remained in this position until his death. (Sediq, 1993: 257).

Vaziri-Astanaei, Mohammad Mousa (b. 1834) lived during the reign of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar and served as the Minister of Religious Endowments of Sahl ibn Ali in Astana (Shazand). (Sediq, 1993: 257).

Vaziri-Ashtiani, Shafi' (b. 1830), son of Mirza Razi, was appointed by Fath-Ali Shah Qajar in 1830 as the successor to his uncle, Mohammad Mousa Vaziri Ashtiani, in the Ministry of Religious Endowments of Sahl ibn Ali.

Vatan-Parast, Esmaeil (1930-1989), son of Ali Mohammad Khan, was from the village of Ashnakhur (Khomain). He studied under Master Mohammad Ali Kholaji in a traditional school and later attended Rudaki Elementary School in Dehnow up to the sixth grade. He then worked for Colonel Alamir, the landowner of Ashnakhur. As a poet from Khomain, his poems and articles were published in newspapers and magazines, particularly *Tehran Mosavvar*, during Mohammad Mossadegh's premiership. Other poems of his remain unpublished and are kept by his cousin, Asadollah Maddahi, awaiting future publication. (Sami'i, 2003: 1049).

Vatanpour, Mansour (b. 1938), son of Hossein Gholi and Hajieh, was born in Arak. He became a senior flight instructor, joining the military academy in 1959. After three years of rigorous military training in combat skills and strategic sciences, he graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant and pursued a doctorate in military sciences. As an Air Force Major General, he became the third helicopter pilot martyr of the Iran-Iraq War on October 1, 1980, in Susangerd due to an aviation accident.

Vafaei, Abbas-Ali (b. 1965), son of Reza, was born in the village of Taghlidabad (Zarandieh). He completed his elementary and middle school education in his hometown and earned his high school diploma in Mamunieh. He then continued his studies at Arak University, where he earned a bachelor's degree before becoming a teacher in Mamunieh, Zaviyeh, and Parandak. Alongside teaching, he pursued a

master's and doctoral degree in Persian language and literature at Azad University. He later served as a faculty member at Allameh Tabataba'i University, the financial deputy of Al-Zahra University, and a cultural attaché of Iran in Uzbekistan. His published works include *Artificial Qasidas*, *The Corrected Divan of Salman Saveji*, *Golbang-e Ashnayi*, *Persian Grammar*, *A Dictionary of Abbreviated Words*, *Practical Literary Text Grammar*, and *Miftah al-Asrar*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1047).

Vafaei, Ali (b. 1963), son of Reza, was born in the village of Taghlidabad (Zarandieh). He completed his elementary and middle school education in his hometown and earned his high school diploma in Mamunieh. He then continued his studies at Shahid Bahonar Teacher Training Institute in Arak, where he obtained an associate degree and began teaching in Zarandieh schools. Alongside teaching, he earned a bachelor's degree from Azad University in South Tehran and a master's degree in Persian language and literature from Azad University in Arak. Some of his publications include *Selected Persian Literature Texts* (co-authored with Safari and Shabanlou), *Commentary on General Literature 1 & 3*, *General Persian Language 1 & 2*, and an article titled *The Alphabet of Love in Hafez's Poetry*. (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1048).

Vafaei-Tafreshi, Abdollah Beyg (1848-1931), son of Mohammad Hossein Beyg, was one of the notable figures of Tafresh. He was educated in Shiraz and later spent several years in Isfahan as a seminary student. Abdulrazzaq Beyg, in the book *Negarestan*, described this 19th-century poet as: "Polite, well-mannered, refined, praiseworthy in conduct, ascetic by nature, content in heart, sociable, and of pure character. I met him and conversed with him during one or two of his travels to Tabriz." (Sediq, 1993: 260).

Vafaeinejad, Akbar (1928-1995), son of Mohammad and Masoumeh, was born in Arak. He was a poet and writer who received his early education at Tofigh Public School. He also learned Arabic, calligraphy, and letter-writing from renowned mentors outside of school. Throughout his life, he worked in various professions, including printing, journalism, herbal medicine, and even butchery. In 1950, at a time when the press was dominated by Tudeh Party members and radical leftists, he entered the journalism field. In the early days of the *Kanoon Taraqqi* Party's formation, he joined its editorial board and officially started his political career in 1954. In 1963, he was appointed as the head of the Arak branch of this party. From 1953 to 1974, he collaborated with *Sepid o Siah* weekly magazine. Due to his critical writings published under the title "A Word with the Editor," he was prosecuted by the Arak prosecutor's office. While serving as the CEO and

chairman of the board of directors of the Arak Meat Company and the head of the city's slaughterhouse, he was sentenced to nine months in prison on charges of disrupting meat distribution and was banned from writing political articles.

Vafaeinejad, Bahman (b. 1968), son of Akbar and Khadijeh, completed his elementary and middle school education in Arak and has been residing in Hanover, Germany, since 1986. He is a professional cinematographer, wildlife photographer, and documentary filmmaker specializing in *wildlife photography*. He is also an artist in the *reggae protest music* genre. Bahman gained worldwide fame for his extreme close-up wildlife photography, particularly of big cats, without using zoom lenses. Due to his environmental activism and involvement in NGOs working to prevent the extinction of species such as rhinos, elephants, cheetahs, and tigers, he has been nicknamed the "Green Messiah." To date, he has traveled to more than 50 countries for wildlife photography and filmmaking. Internationally, he is known as *Benny Rebel*, and he is recognized as one of the most successful nature photographers in the world. He has received several international awards, and global media outlets have featured him more than almost any other nature photographer.

Vafsi, Oveis (1932-2022), son of Abolqasem and maternal grandson of Master Ali Manzouri, was originally from Vafs (Komijan) but was born in Tafresh. At the age of two, he moved with his family to Tehran. He studied Persian and Arabic at *Dar al-Ulum Arabiya* and later learned calligraphy from Master Hossein Mir-Khani. He excelled in *Shikasteh Nasta'liq* script. In 1958, he was employed by the *Department of Fine Arts* and later worked as a calligrapher at the *Cinematic Center of the Ministry of Culture and Art*. In addition to calligraphy, he was also a talented poet and compiled a collection of his poetry. (Pirhadi, 2013: 232).

Vafsi, Seyed Abdolhamid (d. 1906), son of Seyed Nezam al-Din, was a native of Vafs (Komijan) who lived during the *Constitutional Revolution of Iran*. In 1906, he was a theology student at the *Abulhassan Memarbashi Seminary*. He was the first person to be martyred in the *Iranian Constitutional Movement*. (Sediq, 1993: 262).

Vafsi, Seyed Mobin (d. 1854), son of Seyed Khalil ibn Seyed Es-haq Sajjadi, was from Vafs (Komijan). Like *Karbala'i Kazem Saroughi*, he miraculously memorized the entire Quran overnight. Even *Naser al-Din Shah Qajar* traveled to Qom to meet him. He was born with congenital paralysis.

Vafsi, Abdolbaqi (active 1846), a native of Vafs (Komijan), was the patriarch of a branch of the Sajjadi Sayyids of Vafs. Before 1827, he held the position of

Sheikh al-Islam in Vafs and Darjazin. A royal decree bearing *Mohammad Shah Qajar*'s seal confirmed financial allocations in his favor. (Sami'i, 2021: 437).

Vafsi, Abdollatif (active 1862), a native of Vafs (Komijan), succeeded his father *Mirza Qasem* as *Sheikh al-Islam*. A decree dated 1862, signed by *Nasr al-Dowleh*, established his governmental stipend from the village of Gurchan. (Sami'i, 2021: 440).

Vafsi, Mir Mohammad Baqer (active 1723), son of *Mir Fazel*, was from Vafs (Komijan). He was a poet of the 18th century who personally witnessed the *Ottoman invasion of Iran in 1723*, including the plundering of the western regions, including Vafs. He documented this tragic event in his poetry. (Sediq, 1993: 261).

Vafsi-Iraqi, Abdolnabi (1890–1965) was born in Vafs (Komijan). He learned reading and writing at the *Maktab-khaneh* (traditional school) of Seyed Ahmad and Noorali Beyg, later studying literature under Mirza Mahmoud, Mirza Hashem, and Mirza Reza. He continued his education at *Akhund School* in Hamedan before moving to Arak, where he studied Islamic jurisprudence for four years and spent two additional years learning from Aqa Noor al-Din Iraqi. In 1908, he traveled to Najaf, where he attended the lectures of *Allameh Yazdi* and prominent religious scholars such as Aqa Zia al-Din, Aqa Ali Quchani, Aqa Mehdi Mazandarani, and Seyed Shariat. For eight years, he studied under *Mirza Naeini* before returning to Iran. After a five-month stay in Arak, where he led congregational prayers, served as a judge, and taught, he returned to Najaf for another ten years of study. He then taught *Advanced Principles of Jurisprudence and Fiqh* for eight years before settling in the seminary of Qom. This religious scholar left behind 65 works. (Mohtat, 1993: 89).

Vakil, Mohammad Sadegh (1935–2006), son of Mohammad Hassan and Sadigheh, completed his early education in Arak before earning a Ph.D. in *Atomic Physics*. He taught at universities in Tehran, including *Sharif University of Technology*.During the 1960s, he was one of Iran's leading professors in *space sciences*. In the same decade, he represented Iran at a space sciences conference held in the United States, where he presented the results of his research titled *"Protecting Spacecraft from Lightning Hazards."* This presentation earned him international recognition, and shortly afterward, he was invited by NASA to the United States, where he supervised several spacecraft launch operations. Unfortunately, in 2006, while delivering a speech at a scientific conference in China, he suffered a cardiac arrest and passed away.

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Yaḥaqi, Ramadan (Born 1970), born in the village of Kishan (Shazand), was on the front lines during the final months of the war while in his last year of high school. He then pursued religious studies for several years at Masoumiyeh School. His career began with a position at the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation and continued at the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults until he eventually joined the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB). After completing a one-year course in production at the IRIB College, he started working at Radio Arak. He attended the first training course of the Iranian Youth Cinema Society and, along with Reza Mahdavi-Hazaveh, directed the first eight-millimeter film of this society. Works by this filmmaker have been published in local and national journals, and he is now one of the program producers at Radio Arak, focusing primarily on dialects and local accents.

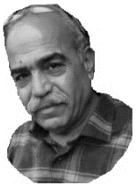
Yarbig-Kamarei, Hossein (Lived 1694), a native of Khomein, was one of the renowned warriors and champions of the late Safavid era (during the reign of Shah Sultan Hossein). He was a fearless warrior, and the book *Rostam al-Tawarikh* describes him as follows: "Yarbig Kamarei... in chivalry, skill, and bravery, was akin to Rostam Zal, Giv, Gudarz, Faramarz, and Bijan, and Shah Sultan Hossein was distressed by him..." (Sami'i, 2003: 852).

Yarmohammad-Touski, Maryam (Born 1961), daughter of Hossein and Banu Mehrmah, was born in Shahr-e Rey. Since 1991, she has resided in Arak and is a retired associate professor (Grade 24) of sociology at the Islamic Azad University of Arak. She has published several scientific research articles (ISI), served as the director of the Iranian Sociological Association (Arak branch), led the national family dialogue project in Arak and Saveh, and conducted multiple provincial and urban research studies in Markazi province. As an author, she has written and translated several books, including *The Most Important Social Issues of Arak City*, *Analysis of Social Governance Issues in the Country*, *Criminal Law of Police Firearm Use*, *The Intellectual Life of Contemporary Iran*, *Community-Oriented Policing Sociology*, *Medical Sociology and Healthcare*, *An Introduction to the Sociology of Social Classes and Inequality*, and *A Reflection on the Intellectual Life of the Past Half-Century in Iran*, among others.

Yarmohammadi, Asadollah (1882–1955), a prominent merchant of Arak, was a political activist, a supporter of constitutionalism, and a member of the Democratic Association of Arak. Due to his direct carpet exports to Germany, he was also known as "Asadollah Almani" (Asadollah the German) (Sadiq, 1993: 265).

Yarmohammadi, Lotfollah (1933–2021), son of Fathollah, was born in Jalalabad (Farahan). He completed his six-year elementary education in Farmahin and continued his studies in Arak and Golpayegan, earning his diploma from the Preliminary Teacher Training College. He obtained a bachelor's degree in English language and literature from the Higher Teacher Training College of the University of Tehran. Ranking first among his peers, he traveled to the United States with a group of selected students, earning a master's degree in the same field from Indiana University. In 1964, he obtained a PhD in linguistics. Upon returning to Iran, Dr. Yarmohammadi taught for a time at the Higher Teacher Training College (now Teacher Training University) in Tehran and later at Shiraz University. One of his major research projects was the *Descriptive Thematic Encyclopedia of the Humanities*, carried out with his colleagues from the Humanities Department of the Academy of Sciences. His works include *Communication from the Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis*, *Fundamentals of Linguistics*, *Common and Critical Discourse Analysis*, *Contrastive Phonetic Analysis of English and Persian*, *Descriptive Thematic Encyclopedia of the Humanities*, *Sociology of Language*, *Psychology and Neuroscience of Language*, *Research on Modern Persian Phonetics*, *Intonation and Its Associated Features*, *Contrastive Analysis of Persian and English Sentence Structure*, and *Teaching English Pronunciation through Transformational Phonology*. Professor Yarmohammadi was recognized as the most renowned figure in applied linguistics in the Middle East (Zolfaghari, 2002: 296).

Yari, Abbas (Born 1951), son of Akbar and Banu Moloud Khanom, completed his primary education at Khayyam School and received his diploma from Majidi High School in Arak. His interest in cultural work began with photography and selling newspapers in Arak. A graduate in cinematography from the Higher School of Television, this talented writer started his professional career in Tehran as a journalist for *Sobh-e Emrooz*, *Tehran Mosavvar*, and *Kayhan* newspapers. The story of how *Film* magazine was founded by him and two other friends has been the subject of several documentary films. He currently serves as the managing editor of this specialized magazine, which continues to be published.



Yari, Ali (1961–2018), son of Akbar and Banu Moloud Khanom, completed his primary education at Fadak School and attended middle school at Shirha School before earning his diploma from Majidi High School in Arak. This artist began his marquetry work in 1987 without formal instruction and participated in the Biennial Exhibition of Painters at the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art and the Chaharfasl Museum in Arak. As a museum expert, he had a keen ability to identify the age of antique artifacts. In addition to sculpture, design, and marquetry, he meticulously recreated masterpieces of the renowned miniature artist Master Mahmoud Farshchian on wood. Master Farshchian, upon seeing these works, expressed his appreciation in a letter, calling him a creative and distinguished artist. In 2015, Master Yari began a collection of visual art and sculpture titled *40 Keys*, which was exhibited posthumously at the Ayeneh Cultural Center in Arak following his passing in 2018.

Yari, Kaveh (1953–2019), son of Akbar and Banu Moloud Khanom, was born in Arak. He completed his primary education at Khayyam School and graduated from Arak Industrial High School with a diploma in metalworking. After completing his military service, he explored various professions, including sound recording for television programs and theater. For 20 years, he worked as an internal manager, sound engineer, and assistant in photography and lighting. Later, following his artistic passion and education, he turned to sculpture and visual arts, creating unique metal works. He coined the term "Choghashi" (a combination of painting and hammering) for this art form. With four solo exhibitions at Golestan, Hepta, Sohrab, and Mikai Kish galleries, his distinctive style garnered significant attention from the media, artists, and art enthusiasts.

Yavaranjedani, Mohammad Ali (13th Century), son of Yaqub, was the author of the book *Qawaid-e Nezam* (*Rules of the Military*), written in Persian on military tactics (Esmaili, 2022: 112).

Yasrebi, Mehdi (1892–1944), son of Mohsen, was a religious scholar, writer, and jurist from Arak. His articles were published in the *Armaghan* magazine (Sadiq, 1993: 265).

Yaqubzadeh-Saviji, Ahmad (Born 1933), was born in Saveh. After studying in traditional schools, elementary school, and seminary, he earned a diploma and a Level 1 seminary degree. A religious scholar, teacher, and poet, he studied under prominent scholars such as Ayatollah Shariatmadar, Tehajodi, and Sheikh Alireza Maddadi. He later took on the role of an educator. He served as the deputy director and head of the Education Department and was the founder of the Din-o-Danesh

School in Saveh. He composed poetry under the pen name "Maskin" (Fakhariyan, 2017: 1055).

Yekkeh-Taz, Semiramis (Born 1988), daughter of Latif, was born in Mamuniyeh (Zarandieh). She discovered her poetic talent in childhood, and her first poetry collection, *Maybe One Day I Will Fall in Love*, was published in 2015. She holds a master's degree in Persian language and literature (Cheraghi, 2016: 466).

Youbay-Saviji, Nasr (6th Century), son of Ahmad, was a poet from Saveh. Abu Tahir Salafi, the historian, has recorded some of his *Anashid* (hymns) (Fakhariyan, 2017: 997).

Yousef-Beigi-Shirazi, Mohammad (Born 1916), son of Yousef-Beig, was a contemporary poet known by the pen name "Yousefi." Of Mahallati origin, he lived in Shiraz and worked as a tailor. This Mahallati poet residing in Shiraz has a divan (collection) of thousands of verses of poetry (Bakhshi, 2016: 739).

Yousefi, Abolfazl (Born 1978), son of Toghān-Aqā and Banoo Fatemeh, completed his primary education at Shohada-ye Hoveyzeh School and secondary education at Tohid School in Arak. He obtained his high school diploma from Tarbiat Badani High School and pursued a master's degree in sports physiology at Mohajer University in Isfahan, Azad University in Arak, and Mahallat. He started playing hockey during high school and became interested in the sport after attending a coaching course. In 2009, he was invited to the national hockey team as a fitness coach, leading the team to win the Asian championship seven times and securing third place in the world once over a 13-year coaching career. His achievements include serving as head coach of the Vietnam national team for one year, head coach of Kazakhstan's national team for two years (winning a bronze medal in Asia and a gold medal in Belarus), and head coach of Iran's national team for three years (securing a gold medal at the Asian Games in Thailand). Additionally, he coached Iran's national team to gold medals at the Asian Championships in 2009, 2011, 2015, 2017, and 2019 and won a bronze medal at the Berlin World Cup in 2018. He has also been a champion four times in Iran's Premier League as a head coach, a fitness coach for a League One football team, and a gold medalist in international tournaments in Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Belarus, Russia, and Germany. He has participated in three World Cups and currently serves as the head coach of Kazakhstan’s national hockey team, ranked 13th in the world.

Yousefi, Zahra (Born 1951), daughter of Rahim and Banoo Khanom-Aqā, studied at Manouchehri Primary School and Irandokht High School in Arak. In 1969, she entered the Police Academy and, after three years, began serving in Tehran. In 1976, she completed a nine-month training course in computer science in England. She was the first woman from Arak to serve as a police officer and was a highly skilled motorcyclist. She performed daring motorcycle stunts, including jumping through fire rings, leaping over four cars, and jumping over 20 to 25 people lying before a ramp. She retired in 1979 with the rank of captain. (Zabihi, 2006: 419).

Yousefi, Abdollah (Born 1970), son of Ne'matollah and Banoo Marsa', from Delijan, completed his education at Shah-Reza and Shariati primary schools and Vali-Asr Secondary School, graduating from Allameh High School with a diploma in culture and literature. His first book, *Del dar Ayeneh-ye Del*, was published without an ISBN. Other works include *Golāband Jozqand*, *Ādor va Qanari*, *Hazrat Eshq*, and *Delijāneh Esm-e Ghashang-e Shahr-am*. He has also written *Qalam Sar-be-Rāh* and *Qalam Sar-be-Havā*, which are pending publication. Additionally, he has engaged in various artistic fields such as calligraphy, poetry, theater, and performance, earning multiple awards, certificates of appreciation, and statues. He served as the head of the Kowsar Literary Association in Delijan for three years and managed the city's theater association for two years.

Yousefi, Fatemeh (Born 1973), daughter of Shokrollah and Banoo Zahra, was born in Arak. She completed her primary and secondary education at Ebrahimi-Fakhār and Shahedokht (Tarbiat) High School. In 1997, she earned a bachelor's degree in Persian language and literature from Azad University of Arak. She later attended the Young Cinema Society and began filmmaking. Her three-minute short film *Dast-hā-ye Ou* (*His Hands*) won the Golden Statue, Honorary Diploma, and a cash prize at the Tehran Short Film Festival and was awarded the Golden Camera and an honorary diploma for Best Social Film at the Hamburg International Film Festival. After marriage, at the insistence of her husband, Māni Ziāri, she directed her second short film, *Masir* (*The Path*), which again won the Golden Statue, Honorary Diploma, and a cash prize at the 2002 Tehran Short Film Festival. In 2011, she played a significant role in the film *Octopus (White Forehead Deer)* and collaborated with director Seyyed Javad Hashemi.

Yousefi-Āvi, Abu Ubaid (13th Century), a student of Allāmeh Helli, was a scholar and statesman of the Yousefi family. His most significant contribution

was constructing the Jāme' Mosque of Āveh (Saveh), which featured a large minaret, courtyard, prayer hall, and mihrab. (Fakhariān, 2017: 49).

Yousefi-Āvi, Hasan (Born 1251 AD / 629 AH), son of Abu Tāleb, from Saveh, was a well-known scholar and jurist of the 13th century, also referred to as *Fāzel Ābi* and *Ibn al-Zabib*. He wrote *Kashf al-Ramouz*, a commentary on *Mukhtasar al-Nāfe'*, the work of his teacher Mohaghegh Helli. After receiving his early education in Saveh, he studied at theological schools in Qom and Ray before migrating to Iraq to pursue further religious studies. (Fakhariān, 2017: 388).

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Abstract

Most of the people of Iran believe that Arak is the name of the center of the Markazi province, which was previously called Sultanabad, but this word is not the name of a city, in fact the name of a vast land from Kermanshah to Hamadan, to Isfahan, to Ray and Ta Azarbaijan, which in order to revive this name, was first chosen as the name of the railway station in 1317 AD, which later was considered the biggest project in the history of Iran at the time, and then replaced the name of city Sultanabad. It was settled, so that after 1200 years, as the inheritor of that great Arak, it will shine again on the land of this region of dear Iran, a name that from the Parthian period until the arrival of the Tazians and then as Iraq- Ajam until the end of the 13th century, including 40 cities, with an area of 200,000 square kilometers, it is one-eighth of the total area of Iran, and today it is called "Great Arak" and includes the current borders of the central province and on the other hand, it should be said that before this land was known as Iraq- Ajam, it was called Irak.

This province is known as the land of the sun and the cradle of the glorious - the origin of Amirs and ministers, with the dedication of 17 prime ministers, the first speaker of the National Assembly, the dedication of many martyrs and the first martyr of the constitutional revolution, the first modern school of Iran, the first hospital in the west of the country (Farahanchi Dehno)), the most proud of the country (including scientists, artists, politicians, etc.), the industrial capital of Iran, 40 thousand years of settlement, two thousand historical works, more than 1000 works of national registration, one work of world registration, the largest and only holder of the special section Religious minorities of the country, hundreds of pristine and attractive tourist places and more than 90 first titles (in the country, region and the world) - as it should be, not for the people of Iran, which is not known for its 1.5 million people. !

In this book, I tried to list the notables of this land as part of the identity capacities in fourteen sections including: historical figures, religious scholars, writers, poets, ministers, governors, calligraphers, doctors, entrepreneurs, painters, music artists, I have categorized cinematographers, activists and sports heroes, and in the fifteenth section of the book, I will present the names of scientific fathers, scientific mothers, holders of scientific badges, holders of the first ranks in Iran, so that it will be a gift to present to the citizens. , especially guests and tourists choose the land of Irak (central province) for sightseeing.

Abolfazl Abbasibani

The Pioneers of IRAK

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