

Prof. HADŽI ALI EF. NAMETAK

U vremenu od kraja 1987. godine do danas umrla su dvojica suradnika *Anala* od još prvog njihova broja: 8. novembra 1987. umro je u Sarajevu profesor hadži Ali ef. Nametak, a 21. aprila 1990. godine, također u Sarajevu, umro je profesor hadži Fejzulah ef. Hadžibajrić.

Alija Nametak je rođen u Mostaru 6. marta 1906. godine. U rodnom gradu je završio mekteb, osnovnu školu i klasičnu gimnaziju. Potom se upisao na Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu. Studirao je srpskohrvatski jezik i književnost, zatim francuski i ruski jezik, te nacionalnu historiju kao soredne predmete. Diplomirao je 1929. godine. Po završetku studija dolazi u Sarajevo za urednika Novog Behara. Kad je primljen u državnu službu radi kao profesor na Srednjoj tehničkoj školi, zatim na učiteljskoj školi, pa na gimnaziji. Školsku godinu 1934. - 35. proveo je u Podgorici, također kao srednjoškolski profesor. Nekoliko godina je honorarno predavao srpskohrvatski jezik i u Gazi Husrevbegovoj medresi. 1945. godine je osuđen na 15 godina zatvora. Kazna mu je kasnije snižena na 12 godina. Godine 1954. je otpušten sa izdržavanja kazne. Po izlasku iz zatvora zapošljava se prvo u Institutu za proučavanje folkloru. Zatim radi u svojstvu bibliotekara na Muzičkoj akademiji, odakle 1973. godine odlazi u mirovinu. Od godine 1938. do 1945. uređuje Glasnik Islamske vjerske zajednice. Bio je i u uredništvu kalendara Narodne uzdanice, te Hrvatske misli (Sarajevo). Godine 1930. je uredio i izdao kalendar Musa Čazim Čatić, ali su mu ga vlasti zabranile. Od ovog kalendara je sačuvano tek nekoliko primjeraka. Aktivno je sudjelovao u radu Muslimanskog kulturnog društva Narodna uzdanica.

Svoj bogati i vrijedni književni, kulturni, društveni i javni rad Nametak je počeo još kao dvanaestogodišnji dječak, zapisavši nekoliko narodnih pjesama od svoje majke Fatime, ročene Čatrnja. Sabiranjem i objavljivanjem narodnih umotvoriona Nametak se bavio, može se slobodno reći, cijeli svoj život. Sâm ili u izdanju knjižare Hadži Ahmeda Kujundžića u Sarajevu, štampao je više zbirki narodnih pjesama i pripovjedaka. 1938. godine štampao je Narodne muslimanske junačke pjesme. Drugo izdanje ovih pjesama je izišlo 1941., a treće 1943. godine. Muslimanske narodne pripovijesti iz Bosne štampane su 1944. godine. Iste godine su izašle i Muslimanske narodne ženske pjesme. Zbirka narodnih pjesama Od beške

ANALI GAZI HUSREV-BEGOVE

BIBLIOTEKE, c. XV-XVI,

Sarajevo, 1990, s. 293-299

Nakhleh, Khalil Abdullah, he received a Ph.D. in 1973 from Indiana University with a thesis entitled *Shifting patterns of conflict in selected Arab villages in Israel*. Selim

Nalbandian, Akop Tagvorovich, born in 1891, he received his first degree in 1950 at Erevan for *Административная и налоговая политика арабов в Армении*. He was from 1947 to his death on 14 December 1952 a research fellow at the Institute of History, Azerbaijan Academy of Science. Miliband; Miliband²

Nalbandian, Georgii Mkrtychevich, born 5 January 1926 at Chita, Russia, he graduated in 1951 at Erevan where he also received his first degree in 1955 for *Очерки по пренеперсидскому языку*. His writings include *Образцы современной персидской прозы* (1964), and he was joint author of *Пехлевийско-персидско-армянско-русско-английский словарь* (1965). Miliband; Miliband²

Nalder, Leonard Fielding, born in 1888, he was educated at Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a sometime member of the Sudan Political Service, Red Sea Patrol, and Mesopotamia Political Service. He edited *A tribal survey of Mongalla Province, by members of the province staff and Church Missionary Society* (1937). He died in 1958. *Who was who* 5

Nalivkin, Vladimir Petrovich, born 15 July 1852 at Kaluga, Russia, he was an artillery officer with a solid knowledge of Uzbek, Tajik, and Arabic. He was from 1890 to 1895 an inspector of Islamic schools in Syr Darya, Fergana, and Samarkand, and a sometime governor of Fergana. His writings include *Очерк быта женщин оседлаго туемнаго населения Ферганы* (1886), *Краткая история коканскаго ханства* (1886), *Руководство к практическому изучению сартовскаго языка* (1898), and *Histoire du khanat de Khokand*, translated by A. Dozon (1878). He died in Tashkent, 20 January 1918. BiobibSOT, pp. 222-223; EnSlovar; UzbekSE

Nallino, Carlo Alfonso, born 16 February 1872 at Torino, he studied Oriental languages and geography at the Università di Torino, where he was a student of Italo Pizzi in Indo-Aryan philology. He published *Chrestomathia Qorani Arabica* in 1893 and subsequently received a scholarship to study Arabic at Cairo. Competent in written as well as spoken Arabic, he published *L'arabo parlato nell'Egitto* in 1900. His *al-Battani sive Albatenii Opus astronomicum* (1899-1907), established his international reputation so that he was invited to deliver an Arabic lecture series in 1909/10 on Arabic astronomy at Cairo University, later published under the title *Ilm al-falak*. From 1915 to his death in 1938 he held the chair of Islamic institutions in the Università di Roma. His other writings include *Arabian astronomy* (1911), *Ancora su Ibn al-Farid e sulla mistica musulmana* (1911-20), and *La littérature arabe des origines à l'époque de la dynastie umayyade* (1950). Baldinetti, pp. 90-91; *Chi è*, 1931, 1936; Fück, 299-300; IndBital (3); *Index Islamicus* (17)

Nallino, Maria, born 23 January 1908 at Palermo, she gained an arts degree and subsequently served as a lecturer in Arabic and Islamic studies in the Istituto di studi orientali, Università di Roma. Her writings include *An-Nabigah al-Ga'di e le sue poesie* (1934), and *Le poesie di an-Nābiḡah al-Ġa'di* (1953). She died 8 October 1974. *Studie in memoria di Maria Nallino nel 10. anniversario della morte* was published in 1986. Gastaldi; *Index Islamicus* (3); *Oriente moderno* 54 (1974), pp. 560-63

Nametak, Alija, born 7 March 1906 at Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina, he was a writer on Serbian and Croatian folk-songs. His writings include *Bajram žrtava* (Zagreb, 1931), *Dobri bošnjani* (Zagreb, 1937), *Junačke narodne pjesme bosanshercegovačkih muslimana* (1967), and *Ramazanske priče* (1967). He died in Sarajevo in 1987. *Hrvatski leksikon* (1996-97); LC

Nametak, Hadži Abdurahman, born 7 October 1908, his writings include *Izbor hrvatske muslimanske pripovjedke* (1943), and *Musa Ćazim Ćatić* (1965). He died 11 October 1982. *Analiz Gazi Husrev-Begove Bibliotke* 11/12 (1985), pp. 331-333

Namik Kemal, Mehmed, born in 1840 at Tekirdağ, he spent his youth at Kars, was educated at Sofia, and came to Constantinople in 1857. Since 1863 he was employed in the translation office of the Porte (Tercümen Odası.) He became befriended with Ibrahim Şinasi and began to contribute to his newspaper. In 1865 he was one of the founders of Yeni Osmanlılar Cemiyeti. In 1867 he fled first to Paris and the following year to London, publishing, together with Ziya Paşa, the newspaper *Hürriyet*. After his return to Turkey in 1870, he was soon exiled, in 1873 to Cyprus, and in 1876 to Lesbos. In his final years he served as governor of Lesbos, Rhodes, and Chios (Sakız Adası), where he died in 1888. AnaBrit; DcOrL vol. 3, pp. 131-132; EIS; EP; Master (2); Meydan; Zürcher

Namitokova, Zul'fiia Aisovna, born 30 July 1927 at Moscow, she graduated in 1950 from the Faculty of Philology Moscow, and received her first degree in 1981 for *Становление жанра драмы в арабской литературе XIX века*. Since 1966 she was affiliated with the Institute of World Literature. Miliband²