cases, entire private libraries. A number of madrasa and public libraries were also added to the GHL. Thus, the GHL acquired manuscripts from the following libraries:

- Hajji Mehmed-beg Karadoz-beg Library, from Mostar (est. 1557)
- Memi Shah-beg Library, from Foča (est. 1569)
8. A manuscript of Raf al-khafa' 'an dhat al-shifa', in Arabic, written by Ali ibn Sultan Muhammad al-Qari (d. 1605) and copied by Haji Muhammad son of Wali al-din, professor at the Gazi Husrev-beg Hanikah in Sarajevo, 1192/1779. (R-689)

- Dervish-pasha Bajezdagić Library, from Mostar (est. 1592)
- Elchi Ibrahim-pasha madrasa Library, from Travnik (est. 1704)
- Mustafa-efendi Eujb(ović)š, also known as ShaikhYuyo (d. 1707)
- Haji Khalil-efendi Library, from Gračanica (lived in the middle of the 18th century)
- Osman Shehdi Library, from Sarajevo (est. 1760/61)
- Abdullah-efendi Kantamiri Library, from Sarajevo (est. 1774/75), and others.
More recently, the GHL purchased several important private libraries that belonged to Hajj Mehmed-efendi Handžić (d. 1944), the supreme sharia judge Hilmi-efendi Hatibo-vić (d. 1944), Osman Asaf Sokolović (d. 1971) and Dr Muhamed Hadžijahić (d. 1986). Not long ago several particularly valuable libraries were donated to GHL such as the library of Sinanudin-efendi Sokolović from Sarajevo, the Ćaršimamović family from Zenica, the Đumišić sisters from Banja Luka, etc. Apart from manuscripts these donations include printed works in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Bosnian, and other languages.
Rustem Pasha Sokolović from Sarajevo, the family from Zenica, the brothers from Banja Luka, etc. Apart from these donations include books in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and other languages.
12. A manuscript of *Ijī‘ul-um al-dīn* in Arabic, written by Abu Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazālī (d. 1111), the oldest manuscript in the GHT. It was copied during Ghazālī’s lifetime, in 1105 (R-1308).
A great number of manuscripts originated either through writing or copying in various parts of the Islamic world, especially in important centres of learning such as Mecca, Medina, Cairo, Baghdad and, especially, Istanbul. These manuscripts, some of which are unique or rare, came to Bosnia and the neighbouring countries in different ways: through trade, Hajj, and Bosnian students who studied in those centres. They included works by Bosnian Muslim authors written or copied in parts of the Islamic world where these authors served in high scholarly and state positions.

1. Ihya’ulum al-din, written by Abu Hamid Muhammed al-Gazali (d. 1111) in Arabic is the oldest preserved manuscript in the GHL. The manuscript was copied in 1105, i.e. during the author's lifetime.

2. Diwan of Hafiz Shirazi (d. 1389) in Persian. This particularly valuable copy is illustrated with miniatures. (R-1366)

3. Tuhfat al-ahrar, a didactic poem by a classic Persian writer Nur al-Din ‘Abd al-Rahman Jami (d. 1486), is one of the most beautiful pieces of Islamic calligraphy found in the GHL. The manuscript was copied in Mecca in 1575. (R-8677)
4. Firdaws al-akhbar bi-masur al-khitab, a hadith collection compiled by Abu Shuja' Shirawayh ibn Shahirdar ibn Shirawayh al-Daylami al-Hamadani (d. 1115). The manuscript was copied by Abd al-Salam ibn Muhammad al-Khwarizmi in 1151 at the Madrasa Imajiyia in Hamadan, Iran. (R-475)

5. Third volume of the Qur'an commentary in Arabic which covers suras Six and Seven (al-An'am and al-Araf) from Kitab al-Kashf wa al-bayan fi tafsir al-Qur'an written by Abu Ishaq Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Talabi al-Nisaburi (d. 1035). The manuscript was copied by Barakat ibn 'Isa ibn Abu Ya'la Hamza in 1176. (R-1369)

6. Volumes six and seven of the Qur'an commentary in Arabic best known by its short