A significant part of the manuscript holdings originated in Bosnia and neighbouring regions, testifying to the lively activities of writing and copying works from all the scholarly fields known at the time. Some of these works were originally composed by Bosnian Muslim authors and then copied in madrasas and copying centres.

1. *Usul al-hikam fi nizam al-alam*, a politico-moral treatise in Arabic on the art of governance by Hasan Kafi Pruščak (d. 1616), one of the most prolific Bosnian authors in oriental languages. He was also a philanthropist who built a mosque, a maktab, a madrasa, a tekke, and water supply in his native Prusac (central Bosnia). He was an influential man in the Ottoman Empire who wrote works in the field of philology, law, theology, history and politics. This particular manuscript was copied by Mehemed Handžić in 1926. (R-98)
2. *Tafsir Surat al-Fath* is a commentary on Sura 48 by Muhammad ibn Musa Allamak (d. 1635), an exceptional scholar who wrote several works in the field of Qur'an commentary, Arabic syntax and rhetoric, logic and administration. (R-1318/1)

3. A collection of fatwas in Turkish entitled *el-Fatawa ül-Ahmediye al-Mostariye* by Ahmed ibn Muhammad al-Mostari (d. 1776). It was much used in Bosnia until the end of Ottoman rule in 1878. (R-484)

4. *al-Fawâid al-'abdîyya* in Arabic, which is a commentary on al-Zamakhshari's *al-Umunzaj fi al-nahw* on Arabic syntax. The works were composed by Mustafa Ejub(ov)ić, also known as Sejh Jujo (d. 1707), one of the most important and prolific Bosnian writers in oriental languages. He wrote in the fields of law, Arabic syntax and stylistics, logic, disputation, theology, lexicography and homiletics. The majority of his works are kept in GHL including a number of autographs. (R-3883)
Surat al-Fath is a commentary on Muhammad ibn Musa Allamak (d. 1318/1319) on the field of Qur'an commentary, logic and admin-
istration of fatwas in Turkish entitled Al-Ahmdiyeh al-Mostariye by Mu-
hammad al-Mostari (d. 1776). It was used in Bosnia until the end of Ot-
mans in Bosnia in 1878. (R-484)

Fālid al-ʻabdiyya in Arabic, which is an essay on al-Zamakhshari's Al-Um-
nahw on Arabic syntax. The work was composed by Mustafa Ejubović, also
known as Enji (d. 1707), one of the most prolific Bosnian writers in ori-
dental literature. He wrote in the fields of law, axiology, philosophy, logic, disputation, exegesis, and homiletics. His works are included in the GHL in-The

5. Diwan-i Qa'imi, a collection of poems about military conquests in the Eu-
ropean Turkey in the 17th century composed by Hasan Efendi Kaifmija from Sarajevo (d. in

Zvornik in 1680). He authored two diwans in Turkish. (R-3883)

6. Mersiyya (a poem of lament) in Turkish by poet Muhammad Naikee al-Sarayi (d. 1635) composed on the occasion of the passing away of Kaftazde Faizi (R-6809/7).

7. A poem about the Prophet's night journey to heaven (Mi'raj) in Turkish by the famous Ottoman poet Alaeddin Ali Sabit of Užice (d. 1712). (R-2649/6)
8. A table of Sarajevo's geographic latitude made by Munla Mehmed Mestvica (d. 1864). (R-2329/3)

9. A calendar for Sarajevo for the years 1285/1868-69 and 1291/1874 - 1305/1887-88 made by Salih Sidki Hadžihusejnović - Muvekt (d. 1888). (R-89)
Collection of teaching licenses

GHL holds an important collection of teaching licenses (Bosnian: idżazetnama), including the licenses issued to Bosnian students:

1. The teaching license for the memorization of the Qur'an for seven and ten readings (qira'at) by hafiz Salih Sidki Hadžihalilović, son of Ahmad Nuri. The license was issued by hafiz Ibrahim ibn Ali Dramali, the imam of Üçmihraplı mosque in Istanbul in 1885. (R-7734)

2. The teaching license for rational and traditional sciences issued to Salih Rıfkı efendi Nalić (Hadžihusejnović) by al-Sayyid al-hajj al-hafiz Salih Nazım al-Erzurumi in 1904. (R-7733)
GHL holds 35,000 printed books in Bosnian and other European languages. Particularly important are the earliest printed books in Bosnia in Bosnian by Bosnian authors.

Risalei-ahlak is the first Muslim book to be printed in Roman script in Bosnia. The writer was Mehmed-beg Kapetanović Ljubušak and the book was printed in 1883. (the supplement) (I-393)

Zemljopis i povijestnica Bosne by Slavoljub Bošnjak (sobriquet used by Franciscan Ivan Franjo Jukić) was printed in Zagreb in 1851. (III- 2581)

There are also some 25,000 books printed in Arabic, Ottoman, Persian and Bosnian (in Arabic script). They include several of the earliest books produced by Ibrahim Muteferrika (1674-1745) pioneering printing press, established at Istanbul in 1727, and a large number of works printed from the mid-18th century until the present day. Among these, works on