holds 35,000 printed books in Bosnia and other European languages. Particularly important are the earliest books in Bosnia in Bosnian by Bosnian writers.

T minimalist is the first Muslim book to be written in Roman script in Bosnia. The writer of the book, theed-beg Kapetanović Ljubušak, was printed in 1883. (The supplement to this work is known in Slavojub obriquet used by Franciscan Ivanović) was printed in Zagreb in 1851.

There are also some 25,000 books printed in Ottoman, Persian and Bosnian (in part). They include several of the earliest works produced by Ibrahim Muteferrika, including pioneering printing presses, established in Istanbul in 1727, and a large number printed from the mid-18th century to the present day. Among these, works on the Islamic disciplines written in Oriental languages are particularly well represented.

One of the earliest Muteferrika publications was an Arabic-Ottoman dictionary Kitab-i Lugat-i Vankulu by Vankulu Mehmed ibn Mustafa al-Wanli (d. 1592) printed in 1728. (O-55 and O-56)

Ahval-i gazvat der diyar-i Bosna is a work of history also known as Tarih-i Bosna written in Ottoman by Omer Efendi Novljanin (lived in the 18th century) and printed at the Muteferrika press in 1154/1741. (O-2679)
The collection of periodicals consists of the oldest newspapers printed in Bosnia, several Sarajevo dailies and nearly all Muslim newspapers and journals which were or still are published in Bosnia. The collection of Bosnian newspapers printed during the Austro-Hungarian period is complete (1878–1882). There is also a valuable collection of newspapers and journals in Arabic and Turkish.

Bosna, the official newspaper of the Ottoman province of Bosnia, published during 1866-1878 period in Bosnian language and Cyrillic script in parallel with the Ottoman language and Arabic script, is an almost complete set.

The GIL has an almost complete set of Sarajevski cvjetnik - Gulšen-i Saray, which was published between 1869 and 1872 by the first Bosnian Muslim journalist Mehmed Šakir Kurtčehajić (d. 1872).

Among the notable magazines published in Bosnian in Arabic script (known as arabića), one should mention Tarik (1908-1910), Muallim (1910-1913) and Misbah (1912-1913).
Collection of Ottoman documents

The collection relates to Bosnian history and consists of about 5,000 documents which originated in the chanceries of sultans, viziers, kadis, and other state officials.

1. A firman issued in Constantinople and bearing royal signature (hatt-i humayun) dated 23 Shawwal 1146 / 29 March 1734. It was sent to the kadi of Jajce (central Bosnia) to confirm a previously issued document (mu'afnama) for the inhabitants of the town of Yenica / Gornja Kloka, freeing them from paying taxes (avariz-i divanyye and tekalif-i orfiye) in order to facilitate the town's revival and the construction of a mosque, a maktab, and an inn. (A-4856 / TO-13)
58. The berat issued on 19 Safer 1259 / 21 March 1843 in Constantinople regarding the appointment of Mehmed-halifa, son of Abdullah, to the position of imam and khatib of the Sultan Ahmed-han mosque in Zenica (central Bosnia) with a daily salary of 6 akche, following the death of his father Abdullah-halifa, son of Ali. (A-3710 / TO)

59. The berat issued on 24 Rabi’ al-akhir 1280 / 8 October 1863 in Constantinople regarding the appointment of Muhammad, son of hafiz Hasan, to the position of the second imam of Gazi Husrev-beg mosque following the death of hafiz Sulayman, son of Ahmad, with the daily salary of 6 akche paid out of the waqif of Gazi Husrev-beg Mosque and the Madrasa. (A-1307 / TO)

2. The berat issued on 19 Safer 1259 / 21 March 1843 in Constantinople regarding the appointment of Mehmed-halifa, son of Abdullah, to the position of imam and khatib of the Sultan Ahmed-han mosque in Zenica (central Bosnia) with a daily salary of 6 akche, following the death of his father Abdullah-halifa, son of Ali. (A-3710 / TO)

3. The berat issued on 24 Rabi’ al-akhir 1280 / 8 October 1863 in Constantinople regarding the appointment of Muhammad, son of hafiz Hasan, to the position of the second imam of Gazi Husrev-beg mosque following the death of hafiz Sulayman, son of Ahmad, with the daily salary of 6 akche paid out of the waqif of Gazi Husrev-beg Mosque and Madrasa. (A-1307 / TO)
Endowment charters

GHL keeps around 1,600 endowment charters (waqfiyyas) from various parts of Bosnia, of which 500 are originals or certified copies; around 1,100 are copies registered in the three volumes of waqfiyya registers (sijills). The charters are a vital source for the history of the emergence and development of Bosnian towns.

1. The charter of Isa-beg, the founder of Sarajevo, written in 866/1462.

2. The charter of Gazi Husrev-beg for the construction of his madrasa written in 944/1537.
61. A copy of the charter of Gazi Husrev-beg for the construction of his madrasa.

62. The charter of Ceyvan ěhaja, son of Abd al-Rahman; in Arabic, written in Mostar, 7 Shawwal 961 / 5 September 1054.