**Papyrus no:** A114 (Glass)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 22 cm. x 14 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only, written in black ink, 14 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jīm*, *hā’* and *kā’* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/ṣin* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens, after *basmala*: حَفِظَكُمُ اللَّهُ وَمَعَاكُمُ (الكُتُبَ) The writer requests the addressee to visit two churches and make inquiries concerning a certain person. The end of the letter is missing.
**Papyrus no:** A115 (Glass)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 15 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only, written in black ink, 8 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

Final 'alif in most cases does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin/Sin normally has teeth.

**Content**

Beginning of a letter. Text opens, after basmala: اكرمك الله وابتقاك واتم نعمة علبك وزاد فيها عننك. The fragmentary traces of the body of the letter mention the place name Tinnis.
*Papyrus no:* A116 (Glass)

**Date:** 2nd century A.H./8th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 20.5 cm. x 14 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 14 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 7 lines, at right angles to the fibres and at right angles to the text on the recto, and 1 line parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jِm*, *hâ* and *kâ* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dalâl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin*/*šin* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. The left side is missing. Text opens, after *basmala*, with an indication of the addressee: [لاَيَّبِي قَدْرَةَ حَفْظِهِ اللَّهُ سَلَّمْ عَلَيْكِ]ama ba'du. The body of the letter opens. These features suggest that the letter predates the 3rd century A.H.

**VERSO**

**Script**

Small hand written with a fine pen.

**Content**

Fragment of an account, expressing amounts in Greek numerals. Also traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
Papyrus no: A117 (Glass)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 18 cm. x 9.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only, written in black ink, 15 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ِJīm, hā' and kā‘ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ِDāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. ِSīn/sīn normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens, after basmala: جعلت فذاك من كل سو واطفال الله بفاك. The writer states that he has sent the address a remedy (قد بعشت اليلك النوا). Closes with the same formula as it opened with.
**Papyrus no:** A122 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 37 cm. x 18 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 18 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 3 lines, at right angles to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the verso, written at right angles to the fibres, is the remainder of the text from the original sheet. Text missing on all sides.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jīm, hā* and *kā* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Ḍāl/ḍal* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* has no teeth and is surmounted by a stroke. Numerous consonantal diacritics.

**Content**
Letter. Opening is missing. Concerns financial accounts (*ارْنِف احِسابا* ‘I draw up an account').

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke.

**Content**
Possibly this contains a fragment of a letter. Only the first word of each line is extant. It is in large script with wide spaces between the lines, which suggests that it is of an official nature.
**Papyrus no:** A123 (Box 4)

**Date:** 2nd century A.H./8th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 14 cm. x 28 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 7 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres. Text is missing at the bottom.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. The stroke of dāl turns back at the top in one cases. The bottom stroke of initial 'ayn extends to the right. Sin has teeth. The tail of final yā' bends backwards.

**Content**

Letter. Early epistolary format. The *basmala* is followed by the address, then the blessing formula: فَأَيُّ هَمِيمُ الْيَلِّدُ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ. The body of the letter opens on a new line after the phrase اَمَا بَعْدَ. The writer states that he is in good health at the time of writing.

**VERSO**

Address of letter on the recto. Obliterated in places.
**Papyrus no:** A138/2 (Glass)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 13.5 cm. Long lacunae across the middle. Writing on one side only, written in faded black ink, 10 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ٗ, ʰa‘ and ƙa‘ are usually written with a single curved stroke. دāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. سين/ṣīn normally has teeth. Sporadic consonantal diacritics.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter. Only the ends of the lines are extant. The writer makes a request of the addressee, with a prayer that God reward him (إن يكافئك).
Papyrus no: A148 (Box 4)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 23 cm. x 16 cm. Small lacuna in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 10 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Text missing at the bottom.

Text:

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line.

Content
Letter. Opening is missing. The writer states that he would not have written the letter if it was not for the pressing need of the addressee.
*Papyrus no:* A149 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 24 cm. x 11.5 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 20 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Text missing at the top and on the left side.

**Text:**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line.

**Content**
Letter. Text opens after *basmala.* Concerns commerce and the shipment of various goods. The writer asks the addressee to send something to him 'Before the (Persian) New Year (قبل الناروز) and to buy a dirham of good flax (درهم كتان جيد). Closes with the conveyance of greetings.
**Papyrus no:** A150 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 28 cm. x 9 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 31 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

*Script*
Small hand. Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim, hā’* and *gā’* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* normally has teeth.

*Content*
**Papyrus no:** A151 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 35 cm. x 10 Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 25 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 20 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim, há' and ǧa' are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* normally has teeth.

*Content*

Letter. To the left of the *basmala* there is the note: 'Forgive me concerning the papyrus'. It seems he is apologizing for writer a letter on a sheet that already has writing on it. This original writing must have been written parallel to the fibres on the other side of the sheet.

Text opens after *basmala*: حفظك الله وابنهاك وأمتع بك. The writer begins the body of the letter: 'I have understood your letter and all that you mention'. He has some queries about the content of the letter.

**VERSO**

*Script*

Same hand as recto.

*Content*

Address of letter on the recto and a commercial account.
**Papyrus no:** A153 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 27 cm. x 10 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 17 lines, at right angles to the fibres + 1 line in the right margin. Text missing on the right side.

**Text:**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim*, *hā* and *ţā* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dālīdāl* approximates to a straight line.

**Content**
Letter. Text opens after *basmala*: ۖاَكْرِمَكَ اللهُ The writer mentions the estate of somebody (ضييِعته) and states that he hopes to come to visit the addressee.
Papyrus no: A155 (Box 4)
Two pieces
PAPYRUS A

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 31 cm. x 8 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 17 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 17 lines, at right angles to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the verso is the remainder of the text from the original sheet. Text is missing from the top on both sides.

Text:
RECTO
Script
Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. Ŝin and ṣin are written without teeth and with a surmounting horizontal stroke.
Content
Petition. Beginning missing. Refers to the need for a garment (کسوة). The request component is: ‘If you resolve, may God grant you strength, to look into my affair and give orders for what would benefit me, then do so and be rewarded, God willing’. Closes with blessing: اطال الله بقاك وجعلني من كل سو ومكروه فداك.

VERSO
Script
Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Ŝin is written without teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke.
Content
Fragment of a letter. Refers to a tank (الحوض).

PAPYRUS B

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 30 cm. x 3.5 cm. Long thin strip. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 37 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Ink is faint due to rubbing.

Text:
Script
Small hand. Final ‘alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line.
Content
Letter. Text opens after basmala: ... (cf. the early epistolary formula). Mentions the lake of Fayyûm (بحر الفيوم).
*Papyrus no: A156 (Box 4)*

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 34 cm. x 10.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 28 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 14 lines, at right angles to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the verso is the remainder of the text from the original sheet.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke.

**Content**
List recording petitions. Four entries are extant and the beginning of a fifth. Each entry is headed by the phrase خَلَيْنِهِ 'allow it to its (i.e. the petition’s) owner'. The body of the entry opens with the word قَصَة 'petition' followed by the name of the sender, then a summary of its contents.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl in some cases approximates to a straight line.

**Content**
The left side of a petition. The text is divided into paragraphs that are separated by a space. The request section contains the phrase: يُسْلِى اَن يِسْهِل عَلَيْنَا 'asks that he gives us relief'.
*Papyrus no:* A157 (Box 4)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 8.5 cm. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 17 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. The loop of mim is sometimes open. The loop of final 'ayn has a flat top. The oblique strokes of jim, ha' and ka' usually extend below the line. One word (العافية) is split across two lines. Features of transition from the early papyrus period to the late one.

**Content**
Letter. Text opens after basmala: مسألك الله بالعافية والكرامة وفع التوعيد برحمة... The writer conveys a message from a certain 'Abū Bakr, who requests the addressee to meet him either at the mosque or at home. Closes: اراك الله العافية ودفع عند المكروه ... والسلام عليه ورحمة في وكاله.
Papyrus no: A159 (Box 7)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 31 cm. x 19 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 10 lines, at right angles to the fibres, + 1 line in right margin. Verso, written in black ink, faint in places, 7 lines, parallel to the fibres + 2 lines in right margin.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif generally does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Beginning and end are missing. The writer requests the addressee not to delay in sending wheat and barley (لا تؤخر عن هذا القمح وهذا الشعر).

VERSO

Continuation of the letter on the recto. Refers to the dispatch of a servant (غلام) with some commodity.
**Papyrus no:** A165/1 (Glass)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 12 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 12 lines, parallel to the fibres, faint in places. Verso, written in black ink, 5 lines, at right angles to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the verso, written at right angles to the fibres, is the remainder of the text from the original sheet.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sīn/sīn normally has no teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens, after basmala: ان رأيت ايمك الله ان تفضل بالمحزوم الأخرى فعلت ان شاء الله (a makzūm is a type of ledger). The text closes with the tasliya.

**VERSO**

**Script**

Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sīn/sīn is written with teeth.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter. Contains the end of the opening blessing formula: ايمك واساعدك واتم نعمتني وفضلك عندك وجعلني Only a few isolated words are extant from the body of the letter.
Papyrus no: A165/2 (Glass)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 20 cm. x 14 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 10 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 10 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

**RECTO**

Script

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ʾām, ḥāʾ and kāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ʾDāl/gāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/shīn normally has no teeth.

Content

Fragment of a letter. The beginning, end and right side are missing. The extant text refers to agricultural produce (العُلَاث).

**VERSO**

Fragment of a letter. This appears to be the continuation of the letter on the recto. The writer is saddened by the fact that he had not seen the address, as he had hoped (لقد كنت أتمنى أن أراك).
Papyrus no: A177 (Box 7)
TWO PIECES

FRAGMENT A
Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 19 cm. x 6 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 17 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 3 lines, at right angles to the fibres at right angles to the text on the recto. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the verso is the remainder of the text from the original sheet.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif usually extends below the connecting stroke. ١٢٣, ٣٤٥‘ and ٨٠‘ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ١٢٣٤‘ approximates to a straight line.

Content
Collection of gnomic sayings.

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ١٢٣, ٣٤٥‘ and ٨٠‘ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ١٢٣٤‘ approximates to a straight line.

Content
Fragment of a letter. The writer requests news concerning a certain place: 

FRAGMENT B

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 11 cm. x 12.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 9 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ١٢٣, ٣٤٥‘ and ٨٠‘ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ١٢٣٤‘ approximates to a straight line. ١٢٣٤‘ normally has teeth.
Content

Letter. Text opens after basmala. The writer states that he is worried about the addressee since he has not received a letter from him: الله و حفظك و اتيم نعمته عليك

Closes with the conveyance of greetings to various people.

VERSO

Address of the letter on the recto: من يعيش إلى شاكر.
**Papyrus no:** A185 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 26 cm. x 24 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 13 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 8 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Sin/Sin normally has teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* اكرم الله وجهك عن النار ووصلك بالابيام ورفع عنك جميع ملك فن الدنيا والاخرة برحمته. The writer requests the addressee to be munificent (ان تفضل).

**VERSO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/Sin is are usually written with teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Opens, after the *basmala*, on the same line: اطال الله ي vakk وادام عرك. The writer requests the addressee to inspect the state of some water. Closes with the same blessings as it began with.
Papyrus no: A186 (Box 7)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 30 cm. x 24 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 14 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 10 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sīn/sīn normally has no teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens, after basmala: حفظك الله وايболك ياخى. The writer requests the addressee to extend constant protection to somebody فاحب ان لا تانوه حوطه. The end is missing.

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sīn/sīn is written without teeth, šīn having three diacritical dots written on a horizontal plane.

Content
Account. Lists entries opening with the word غلة 'tunic', which is followed by a price expressed in dinārs and dirhams.
**Papyrus no:** A187 (Box 7)
**TWO PIECES**

**FRAGMENT A**

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 19.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 18 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 7 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

*RECTO*

**Script**

Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim, hā*’ and *kā*’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/gāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/sīn* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after *basmala*, on the same line: ابقاك الله. Concerns various commercial transactions. Refers to the prices in the market place.

*VERSO*

Continuation of the letter on the recto and traces of the address.

**FRAGMENT B**

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 16 cm. x 9 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 9 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

*RECTO*

**Script**

Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim, hā*’ and *kā*’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/gāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/sīn* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after *basmala*: ابقر للك الله واطال الله يقلك. Concerns commercial transactions. The writer instructs the addressee to make purchases for him.
VERSOS

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
*Papyrus no:* A190 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 25 cm. x 20.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 11 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Sin/sin* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* حفظك الله وعافاك وامتعني بك. The body of the letter opens on a new line: كنتي الابن وانا في عافيه والله محمود. The writer informs the addressee that he is coming to visit him and that he has arranged for goods to be sent to him. Ends with the same blessings as it began with. Closes finally with 'and it has been written'.

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
*Papyrus no:* A191 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 25.5 cm. x 24 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 12 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Dāl*/*ḍal* approximates to a straight line. *Sin*/*šin* normally has teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* جعلت فذاك واطال الله يفاك وادام عزك وكرامتك واتم نعمته عليك. The writer states that he is coming to the addressee in the evening and he wishes him to dispatch to him the remaining ornamented garments that he (the addressee) owes him: انا صاير اليلك اعزك الله وقت المغرب ان شا الله فاحب اعزك الله ان توجه الي جباق الحلال الوعي التي ل عندك. Closes with the *tasliya.*
**Papyrus no:** A 192

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 22 cm. x 17 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 5 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 14 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Sin* has teeth.

**Content**

Beginning of a letter to a dignitary. Text opens after *basmala*: اطلاع الله بِقَآ سيدنا الاستاذ وآدام عمزة.

**VERSO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Sin* has teeth.

**Content**

Beginning of a letter. Opening blessing omitted. Begins: وقد كان تقدم شكاوى البلد اعزك اطلاع الله بِقَآ وآدام عزك وكرامتك our complaint has come to your attention. Mentions a dignitary called موسى المظفر.

Text opens after *basmala* with long blessing formula: اطلاع الله بِقَآ وآدام عزك وكرامتك وتا في بك وسعادتك واتم نعمة عليك وزاد في احسانه البلد واجعلنيه من كل سو ومكروه فذاك.
Papyrus no: A193 (Box 7)

Date: 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

Physical description: 26 cm. x 19 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 8 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:

Script
Large hand. Final 'alif usually does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin sometimes has no teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal bar.

Content
Letter. The beginning is missing. Mentions various animals including 'six swift camels': Also mentions the relocation of various agricultural works (اشخاص المزارعين). End is missing.
**Papyrus no:** A 194 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 11 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 10 lines, at right angles to the fibres + 3 lines in top margin parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jim, ḥāʾ* and *kāʾ* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Sin/ṣin* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Petition from a woman in the form of a letter. The right side and bottom are missing. In the top margin appears the note: ‘The petition of Ubaydallah ibn Ahmad.’ The beginning of the opening blessing is missing. The extant portion reads: ‘اطال الله بفلك واعرك واعكر من نعمه عليك ورزقك في...’ The main body of the petition opens: ‘أعلمنك أعزك الله لى مرة ضعيفة...’ Concerns a debt of money. The end is missing.
**Papyrus no:** A195 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 31 cm. x 19 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 8 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

*Script*

Final 'alif in most cases does not extend below the connecting stroke. *Jim, ha* and *kā* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dal/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/sin* has no teeth.

*Content*

End of a letter. Top and right side are missing. The extant portions of the text contain various blessings, such as رفع الله عنك. Closes with إطال الله يفاقك.
**Papyrus no:** A196 (Box 7)

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 30 cm. x 20.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 12 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sīn/sin normally has no teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Text opens after basmala: ابْقَاكُمُ اللَّهُ. The writer tells the addressee that he has written several copies of a letter to him: لقد كنت كتبت اليكم مع الأم نسخ

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto: لابي على ... من والده.
**Papyrus no:** A197 (Box 7)
TWO PIECES

**FRAGMENT A**

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 24 cm. x 20 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 12 lines, at right angles to the fibres + 1 line in left margin and 1 line in right margin. Verso, written in black ink, 9 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif usually does not extend below the connecting stroke. *Jīm*, *hā* and *kā* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dal* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/sin* normally has teeth.

**Content**
Letter. Beginning missing. Letter concerns a legal dispute relating to financial matters. Closes with the conveyance of greetings to various people.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Dāl/dal* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/sin* is usually written with teeth.

**Content**
End of a letter. Mentions the Armenians (*الارمنيين*). Closes with the *tasliya*.

**FRAGMENT B**

**Date:** 3rd century A.H./9th century A.D.

**Physical description:** 11 cm. x 10 cm. Large *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 4 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. *Sin* has no teeth.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter. Traces of the opening formula.