**Papyrus no:** A1000

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

**Physical description:** 27 cm. x 19 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 19 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 17 lines, parallel to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final ’alif extends below the connecting stroke. The tail of final yā' is often retroflex and is extended to the right.

**Content**
Fragment of a petition to an 'āmir. First full extant line reads: (د) فعَت الى سيدي الامير ابقاء الله قصَة.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final ’alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hā’ and kā’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Sin is written without teeth and surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**
Administrative list recording content of various petitions. Each entry opens with ‘the petition of + personal name’ (... قصة).
Papyrus no: A1001

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

Physical description: 26 cm. x 17 cm. Small lacuna in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 4 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 1 line, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Large hand. Tails of final kāf and mīm are extended to the left.

Content
Fragment of a letter. Extant portions of opening formula read: ... واتم نعمه عليك ... وجعلت فذاك Mentions the Eastern Province (كرمة الشرقية).

VERSO

Content
Address of the letter on the recto: لاами جعفر اطال الله بقاه.
**Papyrus no:** A1002

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

**Physical description:** 25 cm. x 11.5 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 24 lines. Verso, written in black ink, 6 lines. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet. The script on the recto is written at right angles to the fibres and at right angles to the text on the verso. 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**
Angular features. Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Sād is horizontally extended. Loops open.

**Content**
Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* ... *ملاك فتنة* praises the addressee. Mentions purchase of cloth (ثوب).

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Meidal bāʾ written with high *hasta* when adjacent to tāʾ. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Initial kāf is horizontally extended. Sporadic diacritics.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter. Writer states that he will send the addressee money with a letter.
**Papyrus no:** A1003

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

**Physical description:** 15 cm. x 27 cm. Small *lacuna* 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, 10 lines, parallel to the fibres, upside down relative to the script on the recto.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

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

**Content**

**VERSO**

**Content**
Continuation of the letter on the recto. Includes a list of commodities, measured in *raṭls.*
Papyrus no: A1004 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 31 cm. x 12.5 cm. Small lacunae 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, 3 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script

Final 'alif in some cases extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/shin normally has teeth.

Content

Letter. Text opens, after basmala: ﷺ. The body of the letter opens: بـ. Closes with the word ﷺ, which refers to the blessings at the opening of the letter.

VERSO

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
Papyrus no: A1005 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 37 cm. x 11 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, 18 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

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

Content
Letter. The right side is missing. Extant part of opening formula includes: وجعلني الله (الابن اماعي اكرم). Mentions the bedouin Arabs (الاعراب). The addressee is requested not to delay in writing (فاحب ان لا تبطئ بكتاب). Closes with the conveyance of greetings.

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Sin/šin in many cases is writtne without without teeth and asurmounted by a horizontal stroke.

Content
Letter. At the top of the sheet there is an address (الابن اماعي اكرمه), which may belong to the letter on the recto. The text opens, after the basmala: يا سيدى اطال الله بفاذك. Writer requests the addressee to give him his opinion: فاحب ان تكتب الى برايك فيما كتبت به البك. Closes with blessings: اسلام الله ان تحفظك.
**Papyrus no:** A1006 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 34 cm. x 12 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only, in black ink, 11 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/shīn normally has no teeth.

**Content**

End of a letter. The writer expresses the hope that he will meet the addressee in the near future.
Papyrus no: A1007 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 31 cm. x 13 cm. Writing on one side only. Recto, written in black ink, 4 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:
Script

Final 'alif generally does not extend below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/shīn sometimes has teeth other times does not.

Content
End of a letter. The writer asks the addressee to make inquiries for him concerning barley (احب جعلت فداك ان تسأل لي عن شعير). It closes with the phrase: مثل المصدر, i.e. repeat the formula that appears at the beginning of the text.
**Papyrus no:** A1012 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 32 cm. x 11 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only, written in black ink, 11 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jim, ḥā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dal/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin/sīn normally has no teeth.

**Content**

End of a letter. The writer states that he has received news from somebody (وَقَد) مَجِلَت فِداكِ وَاتَّبَعَ اللَّهُ يَقَكَ (وردني خير من ..) Closes with formula: ولَّيَتَّبِعُ اللَّهُ يَقَكَ.
**Papyrus no:** A1013 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 36 cm. x 10.5 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, 24 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Dal/đal approximates to a straight line. Sin/šin normally has no teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**
Letter. Opening is missing. The writer states that he has sent something to the addressee (وقد انفعلت كلمة اليك). Mentions wheat. Closes with the tašliya.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Written with thick pen. Final 'alif generally extends below the connecting stroke slightly. Sin/šin has teeth.

**Content**
Letter. The beginning is missing. Only fragments of the opening formulae are extant. Refers to the purchase of almonds (لوز). Closes with the conveyance of greetings.
**Papyrus no:** A1018 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 33.5 cm. x 13.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only, in black ink, 4 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**

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

**Content**

End of a letter. Mentions the arrival of somebody. The writer gives instructions concerning wheat and requests the addressee not to be slack in performing them (لا تتوانا في ذلك).
**Papyrus no:** A1023 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 34 cm. x 13.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 1 line, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 2 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

*Ha‘* is written with a single curved stroke. *Sin* has no teeth.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter? Only two instances of a *hasbala* formula (حَسُنُنا اللَّهُ وَنَعِمُ), written one next to the other, are extant. These possibly occurred at the beginning of a letter, which is now lost.

**VERSO**

**Script**

*Sin* is written with and without teeth.

**Content**

Address of letter on the recto: لاَيِّ الحسن حفظه الله من على بن حسن.
**Papyrus no:** A1027 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 30.5 cm. x 11 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only, in black ink, 20 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

*RECTO*

**Script**

Final 'ālīf extends below the connecting stroke. Final kāf has two strokes.

**Content**

Letter. Right side is missing. Only fragments of the opening formula are extant: 
(جعلني من كل سو) ومكروه فذاك. The letters concerns a young man (الصبي).
**Papyrus no:** A1030 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 35 cm. x 11 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, 12 lines, faint in places, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*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* normally has no teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Text is missing at the top and on both sides. Mentions ‘the house of slaves’ (بيت قبان).

**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 and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*

Letter. Opens جعلني الله فداك واطال الله يفاك. Mentions some event that is to take place at noon (في هذا الظهر). Closes with blessings: وانا اسال مدن الله في عمرك.)
**Papyrus no:** A1032 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 37 cm. x 13 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 28 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 2 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

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

**Content**

Letter. Beginning is missing. The writer states that he is leaving for some place (لا إخبار).

**VERSO**

The address of the letter on the recto: ... لا إبقاء.
**Papyrus no:** A1034 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 27 cm. x 24.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 11 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 13 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 have no teeth.

*Content*

Letter. Beginning and left side are missing. The extant portion contains a long request introduced by the formula: ... The request extends over 6 lines, its closure being marked by the formula إن شا الله. Ends with the *tasliya*.

**VERSO**

*Script*

Final 'alif does not usually 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 and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*

Letter. The beginning and right side are missing. The writer comments on a letter he has received from the addressee: ورد علي كتابكما وبذلك الخط الذي Closes with the *tasliya*. 
**Papyrus no:** A1039 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 37 cm. x 16 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 16 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

**Script**
Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. ّim, ḥāʾ and ǧāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. ّāl/ḍāl approximates to a straight line. ّīn/ṣīn normally has teeth.

**Content**
Letter. Beginning, end and left side are missing. Mentions the ǧarāj tax.
**Papyrus no:** A1041 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 39 cm. x 15.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 22 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 33 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Letter. Text missing at beginning, end and right side. The writer requests news from the addressee to grant him reassurance (literally: *coolness of eye*): خبر وقفة

**VERSO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin/Sin* is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*

Letter. Text missing at the beginning and the bottom. The traces of the opening formula indicate that an address followed the *basmala*, which is a characteristic feature of letters from the early papyrus period. The letter is addressed to a woman, as is indicated by the feminine inflection of verbs. The addressee is asked to write a letter by a condition request formula: وان استطعت أن تكتبي بنفسك... فاقفlei.
Papyrus no: A1042 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 36.5 cm. x 17.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on one side only, in black ink, 13 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:
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 normally has no teeth.

Content
Letter. Right side and bottom are missing. Extant opening formula reads: وَوَزَادَ فِي احْسَانِهِ الْبُكَر. Writer states that he has received the addressee’s letter. Refers to a sum of 1050 dinars and a half and a government office (الديران).
**Papyrus no:** A1044 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 37 cm. x 16 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 23 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 17 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. ‘Im, hā’ and ǧā’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḏal approximates to a straight line. Sin/ṣin normally has no teeth.

**Content**
Letter. Top is missing, which contained the basmala. The first line of the extant text contains the opening blessings: ابْنَيَّكَ اللَّهُ وَحَفْظَك. The writer requests the addressee to pay to him three dirhams and send his news to him: فَادْفَعِي إِلَى... الْمَلَأَ إِلَى الْلَّهِ رَفَايُكَ، الْكُتَابَ بِخَبِيرَكَ وَحَالَكَ.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final ‘alif extends below the connecting stroke. Sin/ṣin is written without teeth. Sporadic consonantal diacritics.

**Content**
Letter. The top, bottom and left side are missing. The writer discusses the letter that he has received from the addressee.
**Papyrus no:** A1045 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 37 cm. x 19 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 19 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 3 lines + 11 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sīn and ṣīn normally have no teeth.

*Content*

Letter. The right side is missing. The beginning of the opening formulae is missing. Mentions the army commander (الأمير) and the governor (السلطان); also the deposit of documents as legal proof (حجة علي ... فاحفظه) and an (عدلك).

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto. Also, in another hand, and account listing agricultural lands and cultivators. Amounts are expressed in Greek numerals. Written with a fine pen, which is characteristic of official account.
**Papyrus no:** A 1067

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

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 7.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 14 lines. Verso, written in reddy-brown ink, 6 lines, faint. The script on the recto is written at right angles to the fibres and on the verso parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final ‘alif sometimes extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl approximates to a straight line.

**Content**
Letter. Beginning is missing. The writer asks the addressee to inform him if needs anything (وَان تَكُن لَكَ يا أُخِي حَاجَةٌ فِي نَاحِيَةٍ مِن النَّواحِيِ أو شَيْ تَشْهَبُ اعْلَمَيْنِي بِهِ). Closes with the formula: اْطَالُ اللَّه بَيْاكَ وَاعْرِكَ.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final ‘alif in most cases does not extend below the connecting stroke.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter.
**Papyrus no:** A 1077

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

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 9 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 9 lines. Verso, written in black ink, 15 lines. The script on the recto is written at right angles to the fibres and on the verso parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

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

**Content**
Order of payment. Composed in the form of a letter. Opens and closes with: 'May my soul be your ransom'. Mentions the miller and the ‘ass-driver’.

**VERSO**

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

**Content**
Letter sent by a freedwoman to a man called Shenudah. Text opens after basmala and closes. The address appears at the top of the recto.
**Papyrus no:** A 1083

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

**Physical description:** 11.5 cm. x 10.5 cm + a small fragment 5 cm. x 5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, faint in places, 5 + 2 lines. Verso, Coptic text written in black ink, 8 + 4 lines. The script on the recto is written at right angles to the fibres and on the verso parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. *Sin* is written without teeth.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter. Refers to land (الارض).