Papyrus no: A1401 (Box 5)

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

Physical description: 48.5 cm. x 27.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 15 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. Dal/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens after būsmala: جعلنى الله من السو فداكم و أطال (بفاكم) و ادام عزكم اتم (موصل كتابي). Refers to the person conveying the letter (مهم). The writer urges the recipient to issue orders for something to be expedited without delay for the owner of this thing is a creditor of the sender: فاحب جعلني الله فداكم ان تتفضل في الأمر بتعجيل الحاجة مع..... فان صاحبها له عل حق و اوجب The phrase haqq wājib is characteristic of the formulae of documents of debt. End of letter is missing.

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā' and ُkā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dal/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

Content
Letter. Beginning of the opening formula is missing: فاتم لعمة عليك ... ( ). Answers question posed to him by addressee in a previous letter concerning the payment of the porters on a boat (التقالين في مركب). The writer states that he has customarily given them one and a quarter qirāṣ and instructs the addressee to do the same: فاتم قطعت قراطنين غير ربع لكل منهم فاعمل على حسب ذلك. End with a blessing formula beginning فاعمل عليك.
*Papyrus no: A1416 (Box 5)*

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

**Physical description:** 26 cm. x 23 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 16 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. Jim, ha' and ka' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dal/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

**Content**
Letter. Complete text is extant. The basmala is followed by a siglum in the shape of a cross. The texts opens after basmala: ابناك الله وحفظك وانعمت عليه وزيد في احسانه وفضلت عندكم. The writer and addressee are Christian women. The writer asks the addressee to send her news from Ramla or on arrival in Fustat. She requests the addressee to receive the conveyor of the letter hospitably (بوجع المسيح 'with the face of the Messiah'). Mentions a certain 'Abü 'Ali, who appears to be the guardian or husband of the addressee. Closes with blessings and greetings.

**VERSO**
Address of letter on recto, directing it to 'Abü 'Ali.
**Papyrus no:** A1466 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 8 cm. x 8.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 2 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 5 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke.

*Content*

Tiny fragment. The extant text may be from a blessing formula of a letter: ... الله ...

**VERSO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Šin is written without teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*

Insufficient text to allow identification, but it seems to be a fragment from a letter. The phrase إن شاء الله can be read.
**Papyrus no:** A5001 (Box 6)

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

**Physical description:** 44 cm. x 15.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 28 lines, parallel to the fibres, + one in the right margin. Verso, written in black ink, 15 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 generally extends below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/šīn normally has no teeth.

**Content**
Letter. Text opens, after basmala: يَا سِيِّدِي اَمَانِلِ اللَّهِ يَقَلاَكَ وَادَمَ عَزْكَ وَتَابِيَكَ. The writer states that his family and the estate (الضيافة) is in a good condition. He reports that the addressee’s letter has been delivered to him by Sa’d the warden (الحارس). Refers to a plot of land belonging to a church (قطيعة ارض من الكنيسة). Closes with the formula: اطال الله يتقلك.

**VERSO**

**Script**
Large 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. Sin/šīn is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**
Letter. Beginning and left side are missing. The writer requests the addressee not to delay in sending something to somebody: ولا تؤخر ذلك عليه. Mentions the governor (سلطان). Closes with the formula: اطال الله يتقلك.