Papyrus no: A 210 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 17 cm. x 18 cm. Small lacuna in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 8 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hāʾ and kāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Sporadic diacritics.

Content
End of a letter. Contains conveyance of greetings from various people to the addressee.
**Papyrus no:** A213 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 19 cm. x 17 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 generally extends below the connecting stroke. *Jīm*, *ḥā’* and *kā’* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Ḍāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Ṣīn/sīn* normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens, after *basmala:* َنا١ The writer states that he has gone somewhere with his mother (١٠). The letter relates largely to family matters. The addressee is requested to reply to the letter.

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
**Papyrus no:** A 223 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 22 cm. x 16.5 cm. Small *lacuna* 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, 9 lines, parallel to the fibres, faint due to rubbing.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*
Final 'alif sometimes extends below the connecting stroke. The tail of final ya' extends to the right.

*Content*
Fragment of a letter. Opening formula missing. The writer states that he has received a letter from the addressee. Refers to an estate (الضيعة).

**VERSO**

*Script*
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin is written with teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke. Final strokes of a number of letters are extended to the left.

*Content*
Letter. Parts of opening formulae visible, thereafter the text is illegible.
Papyrus no: A 225

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

Physical description: 17 cm. x 23 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, 2 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif in most cases does not extend below the connecting stroke. ‘Im, hāʾ and kāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke.

Content
Letter. Opening formula are obliterated. The writer asks the addressee to come to him without delay (واخرج إلي ما تلبس ولا تتخلف).

VERSO

Address of letter on recto.
**Papyrus no:** A 227 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 22 cm. x 15 cm. Small *lacuna* 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. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight stroke. *Sin* is written without teeth and is surmounted by a stroke.

**Content**
Letter. Right side has been torn away. Remaining portion of opening formula reads: ↓ It closes with the same formula followed by the *tasliya*.

**VERSO**

Address of letter on recto
**Papyrus no:** A 228 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 18 cm. x 17.5 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 5 lines, at right angles to the fibres, faint. Verso, written in black ink, 3 lines, parallel to the fibres. The papyrus piece was cut from a larger sheet.

**Text:**

*RECTO*

**Script**
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin is written without teeth and is surmounted by a straight stroke.

**Content**
Letter. *Basmala* is indented. Most of text is illegible due the faintness of the script.

*VERSO*

**Script**
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Sin is written with teeth. Šin is written without teeth and is surmounted by a bar in the phrase إن شاء الله.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter. The recipient is addressed as يَا سَيْدِي. There is reference to هذه الخدمة, literally ‘this service’. The term may be referring to the document, since this was the technical term for a report in the Fāṭimid period.
Papyrus no: A229 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 28 cm. x 19 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, 16 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā' and kā' are sometimes written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḍāl sometimes approximates to a straight line. Sin/šīn normally has no teeth.

Content
Letter. Beginning is missing. Refers to the release of somebody from custody (اطلاق).

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḍāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/šīn is usually written with teeth.

Content
Letter. Right side is missing. The beginning of the opening blessing is missing. The extant text begins: ... وعافاك وابقاك وأدم نعمتكم عليكم وكرامتكم .... The writer states that he is send the letter from Damascus: كتبني اليك من دمشق. Mentions also the town of Homs in the body of the letter.
Papyrus no: A231 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 24 cm. x 23 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 13 lines, parallel to the fibres + 3 lines in right margin. Verso, written in black ink, faint in places, 9 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 usually extends below the connecting stroke. جيم، حاء and كاء are usually written with a single curved stroke. دال/دال approximates to a straight line. سن/سين normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens, after basmala: اطال الله بعندك. The precise nature of the content is not clear from the extant text. Concerns some problem relating somebody. Mentions كله ‘his laziness’.

VERSO

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. دال/دال approximates to a straight line. سن/سين is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

Content
Letter. Text opens after basmala: اطال الله بعندك. The writer requests forgiveness for what he has written previously: المعذر جعلني الله فذاك فيما كتبت ... Closes with the same blessing as it began with, followed by the hamdala.
**Papyrus no:** A232 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 24.5 cm. x 23 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, 13 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Letter. Text opens after *basmala*: ابْنَاكَ اللَّهُ يَاوْحَى وَحَفَظْكَ وَتُولِيكَ بِحَسَنِ الْعَافِيَةِ وَدِفْعَ عَنْكَ الْمَكَارِهِ. Concerns family matters. Conveys greetings to various people.

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter that appears on the recto can be seen at the top of the verso. Under this there is another letter:

*Script*

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

*Content*

Letter. Opens, after *basmala*: ابْنَاكَ اللَّهُ وَحَفَظْكَ وَاتَّمَّ النَّعْمَةَ عَلَيْكَ. Concerns family matters. Mainly blessings and greetings. The address appears at the top of the letter, above the *basmala*: لَبَنَيَّ الْعَلا ابْنَاكَ اللَّهُ مِنْ أَبِي عَلا.
**Papyrus no:** A 233 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 18.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 16 lines, at right angles to the fibres + 2 lines in left margin. Verso, written in black ink, 5 lines, parallel to the fibres, faint.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jīm, hāʾ and kāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḍāl approximates to a straight stroke. Sin is written with no teeth and is surmounted by three dots arranged in a horizontal line.

*Content*

Letter. Beginning missing. The writer asks the addressee to send news about his family and conveys greetings to various people.

**VERSO**

*Script*

Same hand as recto.

*Content*

Note recording monetary transaction. Head by the title: ذكر الحق
**Papyrus no:** A234 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 20 cm. x 20 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, 4 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. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

*Content*
Letter. Text opens after basmala: حافظِ اللهُ ورحمةِ الله ورحمةُ علیکم والاخرة برحمة. Mentions an inventory of goods (تَفَصیْل). End is missing.

**VERSO**

Address of the letter on the recto: ... لابی محمد زکری Also a some marks, which may have been made for accounting purposes.
**Papyrus no:** A235 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 26 cm. x 18 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, 11 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final ’alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. *jim*, *hāʾ* and *kāʾ* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* normally has no teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Left side is missing. Text opens after *basmala*: اطال الله يغفرك وادام عزك. Main text opens: كتباني اليك عن سلامه والحمد الله كثيرا لا شريك له. The writer states that he has sent to the addressee a surveyor *(ماضِع)*. Closes with the same formulae as it opened with.

**VERSO**

**Script**

Final ’alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. *jim*, *hāʾ* and *kāʾ* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl/dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**

Letter. The right side is missing. The writer opens by apologizing for writing on a papyrus that has already been used: وصل كتابيك اعزك الله. The main text opens with the report that the addressee's letter has arrived: وصل كتابيك اعزك الله. The writer asks for further instructions with the formula: ...
**Papyrus no:** A 236 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 20 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, faint in places, due to rubbing. Verso, written in black ink, 5 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

*Script*
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximate to a straight stroke.

*Content*
Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* اطلاع الله باقًا واكرمك وأعزك واتم نعمة عليك and closes with the same formula.
**Papyrus no:** A 239 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 20 cm. x 16 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 6 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 6 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

*RECTO*

**Script**

Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. The tail of final nūn is straight and extends on an oblique plane down to the right. Several unconventional ligatures.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter. Part of opening formula visible: معاذاتك

*VERSO*

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Sin is written without teeth.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter.
Papyrus no: A 242

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

Physical description: 8 cm. x 10.5 cm. Small piece. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 4 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Ha' is written with a single curved stroke.

Content
Fragment from the closing formulae of a letter: إحسانه اليك.
Papyrus no: A244 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 25 cm. x 22 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 12 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 12 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. ḫim, ḥā' and ḳā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens after basmala: اِبِلْعَفْعُ اَطِالَ اللَّهُ بِقَابِلَتِكَ وَادَامَ عَزْكَ. Concerns a sea voyage. The address is written in the top margin, upside down relative to the text of the letter:
لاَيْبِ إِبْلِعَفْعُ اَتَّطَلَّ اَلِّلَّهُ بِقَابِلَتِكَ وَادَامَ عَزُّهُ مِنْ عَلَى أَنْ سَعَيْد.

**VERSO**

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

Content
Letter. Opens after the basmala: اِبِلْعَفْعُ اَتَّطَلَّ اَلِّلَّهُ بِقَابِلَتِكَ وَادَامَ عَزُّكَ Refers to the cultivation of sugar cane (زرَعُ الْاَرْضِ فَصِبْ). Closes with the same blessings as it began with.
**Papyrus no:** A245 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 19.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 16 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 13 lines, parallel to the fibres, upside down relative to the text on the recto.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. 'Im, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḍāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/ṣīn normally has no teeth.

**Content**

Letter. The beginning is missing. Refers to a ship (مربع) that travelled from Jaffa to Ashkelon but was prevented from entering (منع من النفوذ).

**VERSO**

Continuation of letter on the recto. Mentions the Syrian towns Damascus an Homs in connection with trade.
**Papyrus no:** A 246 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 18 cm. x 21.5 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 11 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 10 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. Dal/đal and ra/zay are written with a similar shape, approximating to a straight line. Sporadic diacritics.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after *basmala.* The writer states that he has received a note from the addressee. Mentions material. (وصلت رقعتك.)

*VERSO*

**Script**

Final 'alif usually extends below the connecting stroke.

**Content**

Fragment of a letter.
**Papyrus no:** A247 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 28 cm. x 18 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, 15 lines + 1 line in the right margin, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ḫim, ḥāʾ and ǧāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/ḏāl approximates to a straight line. Šin/šīn normally has teeth.

**Content**
Letter. The beginning is missing. Mentions agricultural produce, including wheat (قمح), and an inventory of goods (التفصیر).

**VERSO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. ḫim, ḥāʾ and ǧāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Šin/šīn is written with teeth. Šīn is surmounted by a curved diacritic.

**Content**
Letter. Beginning is missing. The writer asks forgiveness for not going to the shop of the addressee (لیست لعیدك العذر فيه من المصير الى دکانك). The following paragraph opens ‘and furthermore’ and the writer expresses the wish that the addressee will give him protection: وعِبَد فَتَيْنِ اسِلُ الله حَوْطَنَك وَرَعايتك وَحَفْظَك. Closes with the tasliya.
Papyrus no: A 249 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 18 cm. x 25 cm. Small lacuna 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, 2 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. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

Content
Letter. Text opens after basmala: اكرمناك الله. The writer asks the addressee to come to him without delay (واحب ان شأ الله ان تتعجل القدوم).

VERSO

Address of letter on recto: لايي جعفر اكرمه الله.
**Papyrus no:** A256 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 22 cm. x 14 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, 2 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/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin/ṣin normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens, after basmala: اْبَنِيُّ اَنْفُكَ وَادَاَمْ عَزِيكَ (المركب). Mentions the transport of commodities by boat (~ الرك). Closes with the conveyance of greetings to various people.

**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
Papyrus no: A 257 (Box 7)

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

Physical description: 19 cm. x 18.5 cm. Small lacuna 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, 15 lines, parallel to the fibres, upside down relative to the script on the recto.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Dal/dal approximates to a straight stroke. Jim, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke.

Content
Letter. Text opens after basmala: اطلاع الله بفاكما وadam عركما ونايذكما. The addressees are referred to with both dual and plural second person pronominal forms. The writer mentions the virtue of 'patience': 

VERSO

Continuation of the letter on the recto.
**Papyrus no:** A258 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 24.5 cm. x 19.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, faint in places, 12 lines, at right angles to the fibres + 2 lines in the right margin. 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**


**VERSO**

Traces of the address of the letter on the recto.
**Papyrus no:** A 259 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 15 cm. x 21 cm. Small *lacuna* 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, 9 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.

*Content*
Fragment of a letter. Mentions wheat (قمح).

**VERSO**

*Script*
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. The tail of final *yā’* extends backwards.

*Content*
Fragment of an account regarding deliveries. The surviving texts opens ‘he has delivered’ (سلم). Amounts are expressed in Greek numerals.
**Papyrus no:** A 261 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 16 cm. x 25 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, 14 lines, parallel to the fibres + 1 line in the top margin.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Fragment of a letter. Greetings conveyed to various people including a certain 'Abū Muḥammad Ḥārūn.

**VERSO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Letter. Text opens after *basmala* on the same line: اِبْتَلَكَ الله. The writer states that he has received a letter from the addressee and 'has read and noted' its contents (وقرائه وفهمته ما ذكرت فيه من سلامتك ...).
**Papyrus no:** A 265 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 24.5 cm. x 14.5 cm. Small lacuna 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, upside down relative to the text on the recto.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

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

**Content**


**VERSO**

Continuation of letter on recto, including the address.
**Papyrus no:** A 266 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 26 cm. x 12 cm. Small lacuna 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, 14 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/ḏāl approximates to a straight stroke.

**Content**
Letter. Right side has been torn away. The basmala is followed by the tašliya. Surviving part of opening formula read: 

Account. List of personal names against which are marked various sums that have been expended. The amounts are expressed in dirhams, qīrāts and dāniqs. The text ends with an indication of the total sum that has been expended.
**Papyrus no:** A 267 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 13 cm. x 23.5 cm. Small *lacuna* 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, 4 lines, parallel to the fibres, upside down relative to the text on the recto + 2 lines in bottom margin.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

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

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after *basmala:* اكرمرك الله وابعاك واتم نعماته عليك وزاد في احسانه عليك وعندك. Mentions the difficulty of requisitioning *(المصادرة شديدة).*

**VERSO**

Continuation of the letter on the recto, together with the address *(لابي ا....... بن يعقوب... من)* وأهب بن سلمى بالفسطاط.
**Papyrus no:** A268/1 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 6 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 2 lines, at right angles to the fibres and 7 lines in top margin. Verso, written in black ink, 2 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**

Final ‘*alif* extends below the connecting stroke. *Jīm*, *ḥā’* and *kā’* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Ḍal/ḍal* approximates to a straight line. *Ṣin* has no teeth.

**Content**

Beginning of a letter. Only the first line is extant. Text opens, after *ḥasama*:

كتابي هذا جعلته فذاك ... يوم السبت. The body of the letter begins:

**VERSO**

Address of the letter on the recto:

كتاب ابي العباس محمد بن ... الى منزل جاريه برحف ......
**Papyrus no:** A268/2 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 21.5 cm. x 6.5 cm. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 2 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. Jīm, hā' and kā' are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dal/dal approximates to a straight line. Sin/sin normally has teeth.

**Content**

Beginning of a letter. Only the opening blessings are extant. Text opens, after basmala: 

اطال الله بفاك وأدام عزك وتايندك وسعادتك وكرامتك واتم نعمته عليك

**VERSO**

Address of the letter on the recto: 

لا ي جعفر أطل الله بفاك واعزه احمد بن محمد بن سلامة من عبد الله بن محمد الخراجي
**Papyrus no:** A 269 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 23 cm. x 17 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 12 lines, parallel to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 9 lines, at right angles to the fibres, faint in places. 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. *Sin* normally has teeth. Independent *dāl* is written with two strokes, with an angle on the right side. One word is split across two lines.

*Content*
Letter. Opening formula after *basmala* has been obliterated. Mentions the arrival of a woman pilgrim (الحاجة).

**VERSO**

*Script*
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke.

*Content*
Fragment of a letter.
**Papyrus no:** A 270 (Box7)

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

**Physical description:** 24 cm. x 12.5 cm. Small *lacuna* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 14 lines. Verso, written in black ink, 3 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*
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Full orthography of long َ ā even in the word قَالَكَ

*Content*
Letter. Beginning missing. Refers to monetary transactions. Ends with request formula: فَارَأْكَ فِي ذَٰلِكَ 'Give me your opinion on this matter'.

**VERSO**

*Script*
Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. ۝ Sin is written without teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*
Fragment of a letter.
**Papyrus no:** A276 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 17 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, 6 lines, at right angles the fibres and at right angles to the text on the recto. 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 teeth.

**Content**

Letter addressed to a woman. The beginning is mutilated, but can be read, after basmala, as اطال الله بقائك واتم نعمه عليك. The body of the letter opens: اعلمني يا اختي.

**VERSO**

**Script**

Large hand. 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**

Fragment of a letter. Refers to the purchase of items.
**Papyrus no:** A278 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 13 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 7 lines, parallel to the fibres, and three lines in right margin, very faint in places. Verso, written in black ink, 6 lines, parallel to the fibres and at right angles to the text on the recto.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Fragment of a letter. Mentions various monetary transactions.

**VERSO**

*Script*

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

*Content*

Letter. Opens, after the *basmala*: ..

Concerns some medical matter relating to the lower limbs of a woman. The addressee is asked to look into the matter ( ..).
Papyrus no: A280 (Box 1a)

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

Physical description: 21.5 cm. x 13 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Damaged on one edge. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 15 lines. Verso, written in black ink, 2 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

Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jīm, ḫāʾ and kāʾ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl in most cases approximates to a straight line. The horizontal strokes of final letters are sometimes extended.

Content

Letter. Text opens after basmala with the blessing: 'لا كرمك الله بنعمه' The writer states that he has received the dinār that the addressee had sent him (قد وصل الدينار) and will adjust his accounts by removed the dinār from his credit (لا أعماله من عندى). Closes with various blessings including: 'الله يلدننا بعبادك ... ولا إرنا فيك' 'أقوى أنكم لعلكم ... وادع ولك النعمة 'May God grant the enjoyment of your life. ... May he not cause us to see evil afflict you ... May he cause your wellbeing to endure'

VERSO

Script

Larger script than on recto. Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jīm, ḫāʾ and kāʾ are written with a single curved stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Medial kāf consists of straight vertical stroke. Many unconventional ligatures.

Content

Fragment from the end of a letter contain some of the closing blessings.
Papyrus no: A 282

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

Physical description: 24.5 cm. x 14.5 cm. Small lacuna 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, 11 lines, parallel to the fibres.

Text:

RECTO

Script
Final ‘alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā’ and kā’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Sin has no teeth and is surmounted by a bar. Some unconventional ligatures.

Content
Letter. The left side has been torn away. Text opens after basmala: اطّال الله يَبِّيَكُ وَادِمَ عَرَكُ. The closing paragraph contains a request introduced by ... In between the lines of this letter the same writer has added a postscript, in which he instructs the addressee to send somebody papyrus on receipt of the letter (وصِلَ الْقُرْطَاسَ فِي مَجِيَّهُ شَرْقَة).

VERSO

Script
Final ‘alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Jim, hā’ and kā’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Sin has no teeth and is surmounted by a bar.

Content
Beginning of a letter. Text opens after basmala with long blessing formula: اَكْرِمْكَ اللهُ وَابْقِاكَ وَادِمَ عَركَ وَكَرَامَتَكَ وَنعْمَتِكَ وَسَعْادَتِك. Mentions a slave-boy (الغلام). Closes with the formula it opens with.
**Papyrus no:** A288 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 21.5 cm. x 16.5 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, 8 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. *Sin/shin* normally has teeth. Sporadic consonantal diacritics.

*Content*

Letter. The beginning is missing. Concerns some kind of dispute, in which one party is making a claim. Ends with a request that the addressee send his news. Closes: حفظك الله واحفظك. Note the formula *kutiba* 'it has been written' that explicitly marks the close.

**VERSO**

*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/shin* is written with teeth.

*Content*

**Papyrus no:** A289

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

**Physical description:** 13.5 cm. x 10.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 9 lines, and one line in the right margin. Verso, written in black ink, 5 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**

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 normally has teeth.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens, after basmala. Concerns trade in skins (الجلود). Reports the delivery of skins in Qayrawān. Mentions a certain 'Abū al-'Abbās who is involved in the trade.

**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 written with teeth.

**Content**

Fragment from the end of a letter. Contains the phrases that convey greeting to various people. The formula تَقُولُ لِسَلَامٍ كُثِير occurs. The letter closes with the formulaِ آكَرِمِكَ اللَّهُ.
**Papyrus no:** A294 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 21 cm. x 14.5 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 8 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 7 lines, parallel to the fibres.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

*Script*

Final 'alif normally 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/sin normally has no teeth and is surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

*Content*

Letter. Beginning and right side of text are missing. Concerns the managing of an estate (محبب الله ونعم الوكيل). Closes with the *hasbūla* (حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل).

**VERSO**

*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/sin is usually written without teeth.

*Content*

End of a letter. Mentions the sending of somebody on a commission (فَنبَتُ الْيَهِ فَإِنَّكَ). Closes: يَا سَيِّدٌ إِطَالِلَ اللّهُ بِفَتاكَ (كَانَ تَصْلِحُ سَيِّرَتَهُ سَيِّرَاهُ).
**Papyrus no:** A295 (Glass)

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

**Physical description:** 18.5 cm. x 16.5 cm. Small lacunae in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, 14 lines, parallel to the fibres. 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. ِJim, ِ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. The beginning and end are missing. Concerns transactions. Mentions the malpractice of a commercial agent ِ(وكيل).

**VERSO**

**Script**

Large hand with wide spaces between the lines. 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/ِṣin is written without teeth and is, in most cases, surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**

Fragment of an official letter. Refers to the postponement of some matter ِ(تأخير) due to neglect.
Papyrus no: A296 (Box 3)

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

Physical description: 33 cm. x 10 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, 15 lines, parallel to the fibres, and upside down, relative 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 does not extend below the connecting stroke. Dāl/dāl approximates to a straight line. Sin and sin normally have no teeth and are surmounted by a horizontal stroke.

**Content**

Letter. Text opens after basmala: اَللَّهُ بِقِلْبِكَ وَأَدَمَ عَزَّكَ وَجَعَلَكَ قَدْرًا. The confirms in writing the receipt of four dirhams from the addressee: اسماء الله الذي قبضت منك وهو أربعة دراهم. If the addressee does not recognize anything in the account, he is asked to return it:

**VERSO**

**Script**

Well executed script. Final 'alif does not extend below the connecting stroke. Final ya‘ extends backwards horizontally.

**Content**

Fragment of an account. Mentions payments. Amounts are expressed in Greek numerals.
**Papyrus no:** A297 (Box 3)

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

**Physical description:** 33.5 cm. x 20 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on both sides. Recto, written in black ink, faint in places, 18 lines, at right angles to the fibres. Verso, written in black ink, 4 lines, parallel to the fibres and upside down relative to the text on the recto.

**Text:**

**RECTO**

**Script**
Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Jīm*, *ḥāʾ* and *kāʾ* are usually written with a single curved stroke. *Dāl* approximates to a straight line. *Sin* normally has teeth, which are sometimes surmounted by three dots written in a horizontal row.

**Content**
Fragment of a letter. The beginning is missing. Concerns agricultural land (أراضي) and **VERSO**

**Script**
Clearly executed script. Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. *Sin* has teeth.

**Content**
Note, apparently written in a different hand from the hand of the recto, yet seems to be an addendum to the letter. No *basmala*. States that the sewing took place on the Thursday after the writing of the letter: واعمله فادبتلك أن الغرس يوم الخميس بعد 1 كتاني البلك.
**Papyrus no:** A299 (Box 7)

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

**Physical description:** 29.5 cm. x 16 cm. Small *lacunae* in the middle. Writing on one side only. Written in black ink, 26 lines, at right angles to the fibres.

**Text:**

*Script*

Final 'alif extends below the connecting stroke. Ḣīm, ḥā’ and ǧā’ are usually written with a single curved stroke. Sin normally has teeth.

*Content*

Letter (?). Beginning and end are missing. Narrative account in 1st person singular telling of the writer’s various illnesses, including a headache (صدأع الرأس).