This long scroll must have been rolled, stored and cherished by someone seeking protection and guidance. The 28 cm long scroll was inscribed in North African Kufic script style, popular during the Fatimid Period in Egypt. The inscription recalls Surah Al Imran: "There is no god but He: That is the witness of Allah, His angels, and those endued with knowledge, standing firm on justice. There is no god but He, the Exalted in Power, the Wise" (verse 3:18.)
Theme: Decorative Design  
Date: 5th century H. / 11th century A.D.  
Material: paper  
Dimensions: 18 x 3 cm  
ID Number: 3870  
Inventory Number: 1612

A decorative paper fragments displaying floral compositions. Found at the city of al Fustar, this folio displays the excessive use of brownish ink, they may have been prepared as a stenciled for border pattern. (Islamic Cairo, Cairo, No./14478)

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Theme: Drawing  
Date: 3rd – 4th century H. / 9th – 10th century A.D.  
Material: paper  
Dimensions: 10 x 9 cm  
ID Number: 3464  
Inventory Number: 4127

A fragment inscribed in an outstanding foliated script, revealing the earliest use of the arabesque vegetal scroll on calligraphy. The composition indicates that this may have been a border or heading, while the few letters may read “for his benefit”, a phrase often used on pottery as an aspiration or praise for its patron.
This paper amulet, written in Kufic script was folded, rolled, and carried by its owner in a small metallic box or tube for protection. The combination of the surah in the arched frame title and the verses written underneath became a formula known and repeated in Fatimid Amulets. The Kufic script indicates that this folio was written during the Fatimid period, the script was used on buildings, erected during this time in Cairo as the Fatimid tombs of al-Jafar and Ruqqaya. Similar examples are found at the Metropolitan museum dating to the 11th century A.D.
Theme: Religious verses
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th – 9th century A.D.
Material: Paper
Dimensions: 26 x 11 cm
ID Number: 4383
Inventory Number: 513

An illustration of the Prophet’s mosque at Madina is depicted on the paper folio which includes religious verses and hadiths. The text praises Al Madina and thanks God for its protection and for selecting this spot of land to become the chosen destination of the Prophet. This is followed by the shahadah, and hadiths related to pilgrims visiting the Prophet’s grave. The folio is written in clean elegant dotted script style.

عبارة عن رسم للمسجد النبوي في المدينة على صحيفة ورقية تضم آيات قرآنية وحاديث نبوي. يشيد النص بالمدينة ويشكر الخالق لحمايته إياها ولانقاذه هذه البقعة من الأرض لتكون مكان تواجد نبيه. ويتبع ذلك الشهادة وأحاديث تتعلق بالحج وزوارنة قبل النبي، وكتب هذه الصحيفة بخط منسق وبه تفاوت.

الموضوع: آيات نبوية
التاريخ: القرن 2 هـ / القرن 8 ميلادي
العمر: ورق
الإعداد: 26 × 11 سم
رقم المكتبة: 4383
رقم المجلة: 513

رسالة عن المسجد النبوي في المدينة على ورق مرسوم يحتوي على آيات قرآنية وأحاديث نبوية. يشكر النص المدينة ويشكر الخالق لحمايتها وإياها ولانقاذها هذه البقعة من الأرض لتكون مكان تواجد النبي. يتم التبعية لذلك الشهادة وأحاديث تتعلق بالحج وزيارنة قبل النبي. كتب هذا الورق بخط منسق وبه تفاوت.

Date:

A folio
32 line
amulet
A folio that contains separate letters of Surat Al Korsi in 32 lines. It is an unusual folio that may have been an amulet used for protection.
دورة النوعية - أراغي مسيحي
التاريخ، القرن 2 الميلادي
القسطنطية، ورق
الإجابة 1 × 5 سم
郫م. الطاقة: 6964
رقم المحتوى: 4184

كذلك هذا النص بالأحرف الأسود في زرقاء ساطع، وينبغي أن
حرف الكتابة في هذا النص منقوشة بالأمر الذي يحمله، يؤثر
تقريرا على القرن النسخ والماشية. تشير هذه النقطة إلى أن
العديد من النصوص العربية، كما
بيناء، في النص الرئيسي عبارة "أا". تبين "مسرع"، "جدير
بتذكير أن العديد من النصوص عالية تتشكل أجزاء شبيهة
بهذه الأوراق إلا أنها بمجملة شوت - راينيتز بجامعة
هاربردج بالمانيا.

Theme: Biblical text
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th - 9th century A.D.
Material: paper
Dimensions: 5 × 4 cm
ID Number: 3597
Inventory Number: 4197

This folio is written in black ink in the cursive dotted style, it starts with the phrase: "Oh God, Jesus Christ". This paper fragment indicates that the Coptic community used the Arabic script during the 9th and 10th centuries.

Two fragments written on paper reveals Christian religious texts inscribed in a cursive script in black ink. The text is presumed to be prayers and pleas. The cursive script is written by a professional scribe.
This papyrus folio is an example of the Greek papyri. The Greek papyri were written in the 1st-2nd century AD. This folio is not yet the official language in Egypt. This folio displays cryptograms written in complementing the Greek text. These characters may have been used as amulets and secret messages.

Date: 1st - 2nd Century AD
Material: Papyrus
Dimensions: 4 x 8 cm
Inventory Number: 1722 (Pep)

Thrace Papyrus inscription

(PSR Holm-arch 500)

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Theme: Religious texts concerning magic
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th - 9th century A.D.
Material: Paper
Dimensions: 16 x 11.5 cm
ID Number: 4562
Inventory Number: 768

This amulet displays biblical stories, related to the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit. The talismanic folio refers to these verses to protect and free Shahatah ibn Munjida, the carrier of this amulet from evil spirits. A mention of oil and water further protects the patient. On the recto of the folio, the text continues, with 6 lines of Coptic script followed by 6 lines of Arabic; a vow to the "24 holy domes". The amulet folio is written in two languages in black ink, in a cursive script, dotted and articulated. The text is clear and is inscribed by a professional scribe.

يتضمن الحجاب آيات مقتبسة من الإنجيل تتعلق بالآب والابن والروح القدس. وتشير الصحفة إلى هذه الآيات بهدف حماية وترميم شعاعات بن منجد. حامل هذا الحجاب، من الأرواح الشريرة. ويساعد ذكر الزبد والماء في توفير المزيد من الحماية للمريض. يستمر النص في ظهر من خلال ستسطور مكتوبة باللغة القبطية. تغطيها ستسطور أخرى باللغة العربية. تمت كتابة الصحفة الحجاب بلغتين باستخدام حبر أسود يخط رفقة واضح و عليه نقطة. يتميز النص بالوضوح ومن الواضح أن كتابته تمت بيد محترف.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي من الصورة.
This illuminated folio consists of three parts. The upper part is a series of letters written on two lines, in Pseudo-Arabic. The middle part is a sketch of two figures raising their arms, one standing and the second up side down. The third part consists of a few verses, written in Arabic mentioning "the Sun and the Moon", the writing is reverse and upside down, where hired has emerged. Such amulets may have been intended to reverse and undo spells.
An amulet made from white parchment, a durable material, exhibits the use of signs, symbols and calligraphic phrases. Such amulets were thought to be protective charms, and display mysterious scripts that resemble ancient writings, next to the Arabic words and sketches.

(PSR.inv.Arab.904)
This is a protective charm or a "hijab" inscribed in naskh script on paper. The charm starts with the plea for protection; the text continues to include verses from the Qur'an, which repeats itself, ending in the statement that there is no power but Allah. The chosen verses are from Surat al fi'la (the elephant), verse 105:3 "tayran ababeel" (flights of birds) and Surat al Hijr (the rocky tract), verse 15:9. The charm was intended for Mus'udah bn Hassan. The lower section repeats the letter N, perhaps since it is one of the mysterious letters found in the Qur'an, followed by stars and other letters placed randomly.
Theme: Letters concerning magic
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th - 9th century A.D.
Material: Paper
Dimensions: 6 x 6.5 cm
ID Number: 4184
Inventory Number: 93 (verso)

Several talismanic folios with scorpions appear at the Dar El Kotob collection. These folios are to protect against scorpions found in the desert, or to keep away evil. Several hadiths or sayings of Prophet Mohamed (s.a.w) mention scorpions and their deadly stings. One folio mention the word "Hafiz" the protector (God) while other folios includes verse of the Qur'an such as: Verse 37:39 Surat: As-Saffat (The Rangers), "Salamen ala Nouh", "Peace and salutation to Noah among the nations"

(PSR.Heid.inv.No,500)
This short message includes Qur’anic verses, surat Al-Buruj (The Big Stars), from 85:1 till verse 11, followed by other verses known for their protective powers. The folio also concludes two drawings of David’s star. It is written in cursive script in black ink on paper.
This folio inscribed in black ink on paper in 26 lines, deals with a magic spell. Some phrases are meaningless "batus, tayus, hayus" yet such words are frequently used in similar magic formulas.