The text of the folio reports a complaint written on brownish paper by a representative of Mohamed Ibn Al Qaseem addressed to an Amir. The letter accuses a Qadi in al Ashmoline of confiscating Mohamed's inheritance. Similar letters and official complaints written in the cursive conjugated script with few dots were popular during the 3rd-4th century Hijra in Egypt. Such letters were usually written by a professional scribe on behalf of the unlettered men. They start with the Basmallah and display uniformity in the size of the letter and length of lines.
This business transaction is a purchase contract, a document witnessed and dated to 730 H/1330 A.D. It is written in a rounded conjugated cursive script popular during the Mamluk period. The text describes the building as being built in mud-bricks, and comprises a reception area, corridor and a Diwan.

الموضوع: عقد شراء منزل
التاريخ: 730 هـ / 1330 ميلادية
القلم: رقعة اليد
البيانات: 18.5 × 17.5 سم
رقم الالوان: 434
رقم الالوان: 437

تُشير هذه الوثيقة إلى صفقة تجارية وهي عبارة عن عقد شراء مبنى تم إصداره في عام 1330 ميلادي. وكتبت الوثيقة بخط رفيع يظهر ترتيب لا مساومة متمايز للحروف شائع في العصر المملوكي. ووصف النص عمارة المكان فيشير إلى أنه شيد بالطوب البيج والطين، ويشير من مجلس ودهليز وديوان بجانب غرفة.
This Personal letter contains the profession of faith, "Shahadah" in Arabic, yet the rest of the letter is written in Coptic. Coptic was used on papyrus and paper found in the collection and dateable to the 3rd century H. Coptic continued to be used in the Church with Greek as the second language till Arabic replaced it as the primary spoken language among the Copts.
Theme: Lists of salaries
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th – 9th century A.D.
Material: papyrus
Dimensions: 4.5 x 12.5 cm
ID Number: 4080
Inventory Number: 918 (recto)

This papyrus folio is written in crude Kufic script and indicates a hand which is newly introduced to the Arabic language. The folio starts with the Basmalah followed by 3 lines. The first line is a statement indicating the name of the days starting with Monday. The last phrase “Huwa wahdahu Allah”, God is One, this statement was used during the earliest days of the Arabs at Fustat.
The recto and verso of this papyrus folio written in black ink indicate the payment of the kharaj tax. The folio is written in a crude cursive script that lacks any dots and that reveals difficulties in writing over the papyrus support. The verso indicates the title of "Divan Amir Al Mu'mineen and kharaj Amir Al Mu'mineen". While the recto indicates that the letter is heading to Abi Al Abbas. The folio is dated to the Abbasid dynasty, 8th/9th century A.D-2nd/3rd century Hijra.

(PSR.Heid.inv-Arab.95)
سَلَامُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَرَحْمَاتُهُ عَلَيْهِ وَبَركَاتُهُ وَالَّيْلَةُ الْخَرَجِيَّةُ}

كَلَّامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَرَحْمَاتُهُ عَلَيْهِ وَبَركَاتُهُ وَالَّيْلَةُ الْخَرَجِيَّةُ
This personal letter was signed by Nasr Ibrahim known as Lugny and sent to his son for support and encouragement in his journey. It expresses sentimental feelings, care and concerns for his safety and well being. The folio written on brown paper in black ink displays a cursive script written in haste with few dots. This script developed as everyday writing style in Egypt during the 4th century Hijra/10th century A.D. Notice the elongated alif and the roundness of the sad as well as the exaggerated looping of the last letters as R’s, N, Y.

خطاب مكتوب على ورق بني يعبر أسود اللون وتكتشف عن خط رفقة كتاب على وقته مع وجود عدد ضئيل من النقطة ويعتبر الخط المستخدم هو نمط الكتابة المتبع في المكتاتيب اليومية في مصر خلال القرن الرابع الهجري/القرن العاشر الميلادي. الخطاب موقع باسم نصر إبراهيم ويعزوف باسم “أفن” والذي يحتوي كدعم وتشجيع للجالية في رحلته ويعرب فيه عن مشاعر حب واهتمام وحقق بشأن سلامته وصحةه. ويلاحظ في أسلوب الكتابة الطول الواضح لحرف الألف وكتابة حروف “الثون” و “الياء” على شكل دائري ممطوط.
This personal letter, written on paper, continued on the back side. It contains a total of 26 lines, written in a consistent black ink in an undotted cursive script. The text may indicate that it has been written at the city of Tartus, where the writer has reached to witness a "mulid" or visit a religious shrine.
This personal letter written on verso and recto of a papyrus folio was found at Al Ashmunayn. It was written in black ink, in cursive, uniformed script with no dots. This folio is the average length of a papyrus folio (27-30 cm). Furthermore, it reveals a classical formula of letters composed during the 2nd-3rd century of Hijra/8th-9th century A.D.: the Basmalah, the phrase "Atal Allah Baqa‘ik wa dam ‘isak", 'may god elongate your life and sustain your prosperity.'
A personal letter written on papyrus and dates to the 3rd century of Hijra. The classical formula: the basmalah and the greeting statement, "Adam Allah baqa’ik wa ‘izak" are clearly written in crude cursive script in black ink. The cursive script style shows the elongation of the letter Y in the statement: "Kitabi Haza... ", this feature is interesting and unique on papyri.
Theme: Personal letter
Date: 2nd - 3rd century H. / 8th - 9th century A.D.
Material: Papyrus
Dimensions: 23 x 10 cm
ID Number: 4281
Inventory Number: 401

This personal letter written on papyrus was inscribed in a crude cursive hand in black ink in 16 lines. The cursive undotted script style indicates an unprofessional hand, yet the letter is clear and readable. This folio was found at the city of Alexandria.

(PERF.inv.Arab.880)
This letter is a receipt of payment. The importance of this and similar papyri letters is that they record series of figures or numbers. Such letters record dealings that took place between members of the society and accordingly indicate specific amounts of articles or money payment. Towards the 9th - 10th Century A.D., the numbers recorded were always spelled out in letters; yet prior to this date, they were always recorded and written as Greek/Coptic letters.
This personal letter, written on papyrus in black ink, starts with a "Basmallah" in a cursive style followed by 25 lines on the recto and 10 lines on the verso. The text is written in an uneven size. The text starts with "May God elongate your life". Such personal letters usually communicate a request or a problem that needs the attention of the official and include phrases such as "May God guide you so you do not forget my request". Such statements are important to historians dealing with the social history of Egypt during the medieval period.
This is a personal letter that contains 18 lines. The cursive script is sometimes loose and is written in a confident hand. The letter contains several phrases that reflect the writer's concerns and assures his friend that he would not hide anything from him.

Date: 2nd - 3rd century A.D.  
Material: Papyrus  
Dimensions: 22 x 13.5 cm  
Inventory Number: 1735  

The theme is personal letter and a will.