This document was inscribed on parchment in 311 H./10th century A.D. in Egypt. It is interesting to see the use of parchment used for documents other than the Qur'an up to the Fatimid dynasty in Egypt. Parchment is a durable material, but the cleaning and preparation of its surface is difficult.

(A,ch,Arab,No,2040)
This legal document is written on brown papyrus in undotted cursive script. It is dated to 268 H./866 A.D. and signed by several witnesses, who acknowledge the payment of the kharaj tax in Edfu and Quret Aswan by Omar ibu Abd el Rahman. The writing on rough papyrus in cursive script was harder and more irregular than writing cursive on paper, the script is accordingly uneven.

(PSR.Heid.inv.Arab.109)
This papyrus folio contains a condolence formula, written in black ink. The text mentions several phrases used in such events: "Your Tragedy is mine, Your sadness is mine and your joy is mine", "Death touches all beings in former and future times". This papyrus folio was inscribed in the oblong manner, indicating an early 2nd/3rd Century H. style. Similarly, the script exhibits the transition between the rigid angular Kufic script and cursive.
The folio records a condolence formula, repeated in a formal script twice. The script is not normally curvilinear, but some letters are rendered in an angular format, and the loops of the "N" and "Y" letters are exaggerated in the North Africa tradition.
This papyrus folio contains a culinary list. Grains, such as beans and rice, are among the list which also displays the words cabbage and raisins. The importance of this folio is that it records types of crops that existed during the 7th/8th century AD in Egypt, thus affirming the use of such ingredients in the Egyptian eating habits.
A papyrus folio written in both Arabic and Greek during the reign of Qura b. Sharik dates to 90-96 H. It was found in Kom Ashqwa, a city near Sohag.