

Amulets – Objects believed to have magical powers of protection or good luck.

Archaeological – Related to the study of human history through excavation and analysis of artifacts.

Babatha – A Jewish woman from the 2nd century CE known from a cache of personal documents discovered in the Judean Desert.

Charlatans – People who falsely claim to have special knowledge or skills; frauds.

Contemporaneous – Existing or occurring at the same time.

Conjecture – A guess or assumption based on incomplete information.

Dybbuk – In Jewish folklore, a malicious spirit of a dead person that possesses the living.

Entrapping – Catching or ensnaring someone, often in a deceptive or tricky way.

Epigraphic – Related to inscriptions or the study of inscriptions on monuments or artifacts.

Earthenware – Ceramic objects made from clay and baked at a relatively low temperature.

Golem – A human 'creature' brought into being by ritual means—is a recurring theme in Jewish mysticism and folklore.

Halachic – Relating to Halacha, the collective body of Jewish religious laws derived from the Torah.

Hekhalot/Heichalot Literature – The name given to a group of texts which constitute the earliest known products of ancient Jewish mysticism.

Historiola – A short mythical or magical narrative used in spells or charms to invoke a similar effect.

Incantation – A series of words spoken or chanted as a magical spell or charm.

Lilith – A mythological figure in Jewish folklore, often portrayed as a demon and considered Adam's first wife in some traditions.

Lintel – A long piece of stone or wood at the top of a door or window frame that supports the wall above

Liturgical – Relating to formal public worship, especially in religious services.

Mandaian – Relating to Mandaism, a Gnostic religion with roots in the Middle East, especially around the Tigris and Euphrates.

Melamine – A synthetic compound used in plastic and industrial materials; not typically related to ancient or historical studies.

Muzzuzot – small folded or rolled parchment inscribed with scriptural verses (Deuteronomy 6:4–9, 11:13–21) to remind Jews of their obligations toward God.

Mishnayot – Plural of *Mishnah*, referring to sections of early rabbinic teachings forming the core of the Talmud.

Perishable – Likely to decay or go bad quickly, especially food or organic material.

Philology – The study of literature and of disciplines relevant to literature or to language as used in literature

Prophylactic – Intended to prevent disease or misfortune (can also refer to protective objects).

Provenance – The origin or history of ownership of an object, especially in archaeology or art.

Restitution – The act of restoring or returning something to its rightful owner, or compensating for loss or damage.

Scribe – A person who copies out documents, especially in ancient times.

Wingdings – A decorative symbol font often used for novelty purposes, not actual letters or readable text.