



# *Scriptorium*

## **User Interface Reference**

### **Core Functionality**

**Version 1.0**

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**Scriptorium : Exegetical Tools**  
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**The Latest Updates, Modules and Documentation are available at**  
**<http://www.gnostic-scriptorium.com>**

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**Bugs and issues:** buglist@gnostic-scriptorium.com

## Introduction to Scriptorium

**His disciples said to him, `When will the kingdom come?`**

**`It will not come by watching for it. It will not be said, `Look, here!` or `Look, there!` Rather, the Father`s kingdom is spread out upon the earth, and people don`t see it.`**

**- Gosp. Thomas, Logion 113**

I originally intended to write a few words about why I bothered to create yet another “Bible” program. After a couple of tries, I realized my real reasons had less to do with the software and more to do with the words, the texts. The Nag Hamadi library, to me, signifies something that goes far beyond their contents. These texts were, somehow, hidden away and they appeared exactly, precisely at the time when they would be most relevant. As the author and mystic **Phillip K. Dick** put it:

*In dormant seed form, the plasmate slumbered in the buried library of codices at Chenoboskion until 1945 C.E. This is what Jesus meant when he spoke elliptically of the "mustard seed" which, he said, "would grow into a tree large enough for the birds to roost in." He foresaw not only his own death but that of all homoplasmates. He foresaw the codices unearthed, read, and the plasmate seeking out new human hosts to crossbond with; but he foresaw the absence of the plasmate for almost two thousand years.*

**- Phillip K. Dick, Extracts from the Exegesis.**

Why read the Nag Hamadi texts 2000 years later? Christianity has obviously thrived in its way without them. And of course there are those who would dismiss them and the works of heretics, the losers in the war over the “authentic” Gospel. We do not need to adopt the Gnostic view of the universe to find value in Nag Hamadi. The Gnostic view of the universe did not survive, except in heretical streams and cults because it was radical, too radical for the multitude. Yet in this day of “Biblical inerrancy” and Apocalyptic hysteria, Nag Hamadi can remind us of the importance of the questions, as well as the answers:

**The disciples said to Jesus, `Tell us how our end will be.`**

**Jesus said, `Have you discovered, then, the beginning, that you look for the end? For where the beginning is, there will the end be. Blessed is he who will take his place in the beginning; he will know the end and will not experience death.`**

**- Gosp. Thomas, Logion 18**

- 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.**
  - 2. The same was in the beginning with God.**
  - 3. All things were made through him; and without him was not anything made that hath been made.**
  - 4. In him was life; and the life was the light of men.**
  - 5. And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness apprehended it not.**
- Gosp. John, Chapter 1: 1-5**

# Scriptorium User Interface Reference

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See also the **Installation, Quick Start and Admin Guide** included with the distribution  
Zip or download at <http://www.gnostic-scriptorium.com/scriptorium/docs.asp>

## I. Main Window

### Main Window Toolbars

There are 2 toolbars in the main (MDI) window, the Application Toolbar and the Scripture Agent toolbar.

#### (1) The Application Toolbar



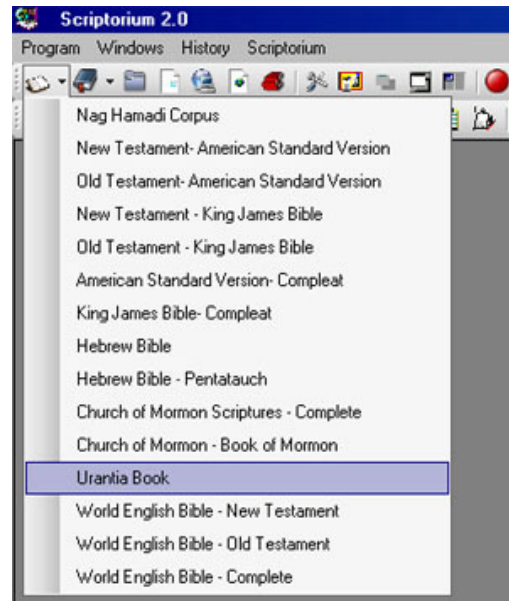
#### Functions:

1. Scripture List
2. Book List
3. Open File
4. New (Blank) File
5. Web browser
6. HTML Editor
7. Bibliography Panel
8. Application Options Panel
9. Show or hide Agent Toolbar
10. Cascade and Tile open windows (in order; Cascade, Horizontal, Vertical).
11. Quit Application.
12. Google Search (Launches Web browser).

With the exception of 1 and 2, all Main Toolbar buttons launch their assigned forms, display a dialog (in the case of Open File) or perform a function (like Tile Windows).

Buttons 1 and 2 are menu buttons and display a dropdown list of either installed scripture modules or books. These dropdown lists are the same as displayed by the main menu Program Menu (see next section). The Scripture list displays all available modules:

Clicking on menu item launches the selected module. The Books list is identical except it launches the chosen book.



## (2) The Scripture Agent Toolbar



The Scripture Agent bar differs from the Main bar in two import ways:

1. It can be hidden if desired
2. It applies only to Scripture forms though it is visible no matter what windows are open.

Functions:

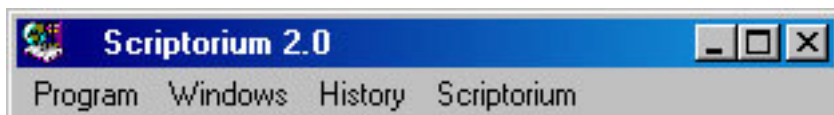
1. Active Scripture definition – the name of the current definition (more on definitions in the Scripture module section). If there is no definition active it is blank.
2. Dropdown list of loaded Scripture definitions.
3. Links all Scripture window instances of the Active definition (more on Linking Scripture windows in the Scripture module section).
4. Unlinks all Scripture window instances of the Active definition (more on Linking Scripture windows in the Scripture module section).
5. Auto links Scripture windows with the active definition when they are opened.
6. Links all searches of any open Scripture window when the Scripture window is loaded.

5 and 6 are push buttons which means they stay checked or unchecked when clicked (the opposite of what they were before they were clicked).

Note: Even if the Scripture Agent bar is hidden the configured options are still applied.

## Main Window Menu

The base menu is the menu that displays even if there is no document or tool window open.



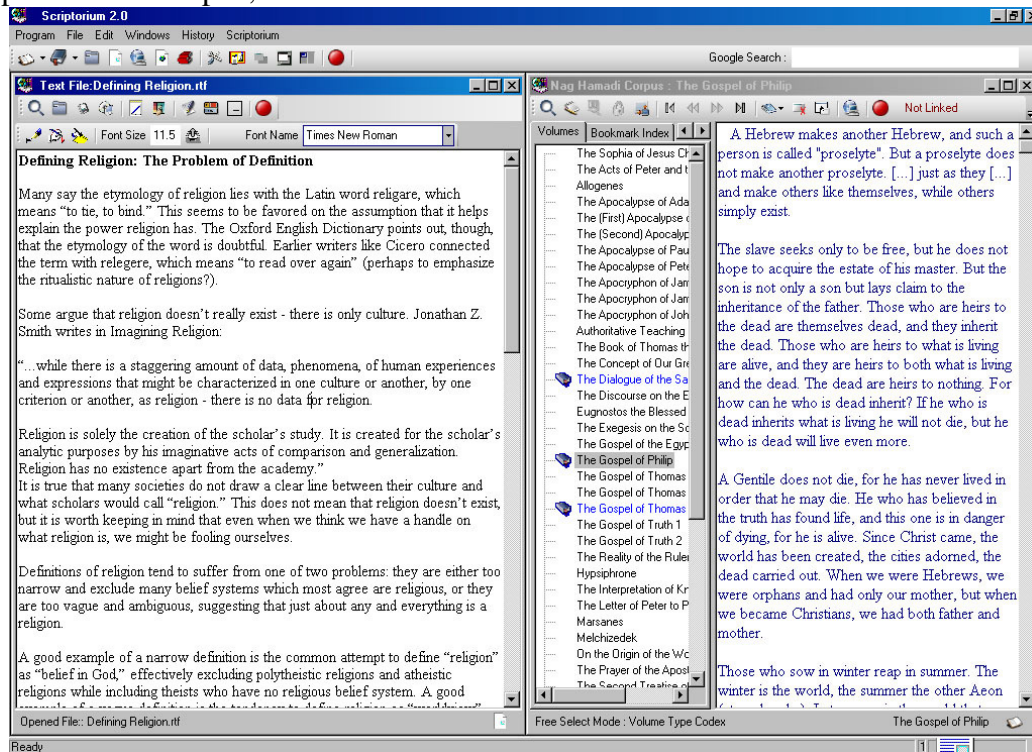
Functions:

1. Program is the menu equivalent of the Main Toolbar.
2. Windows is a list of open windows. Clicking the item activates that window.
3. History lists are lists of recent files and URLs for the file window and browser respectively.
4. Show About.

All menus are on-click like the toolbar buttons.

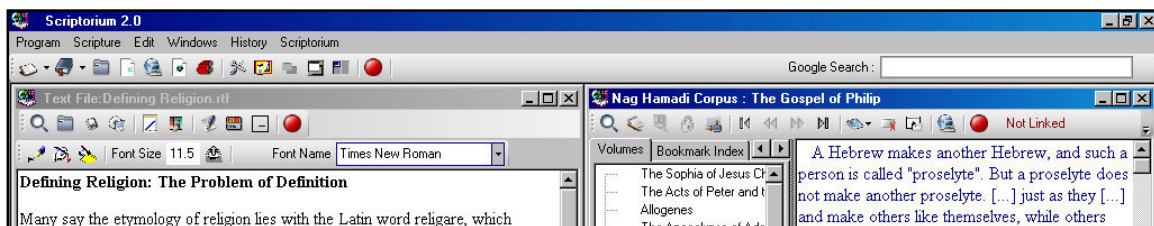


The Main menu for the application is context sensitive – that is, it is generated in response to user events. For example, if you had two windows open, a Text file and a Scripture window open, the screen would look similar to:



Since the Text file is 'active', the main menu displays the 'File' Menu items:

If you clicked on the Scripture window, the menu would change to display the 'Scripture' menu items:

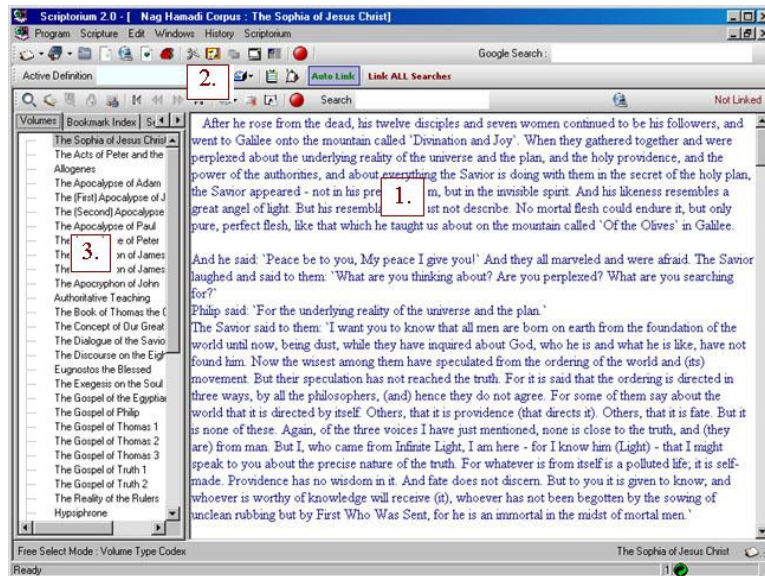


All of the menu items are described below, and are duplicates of the toolbar and/or context menu items, mainly displayed here for convenience.

## II. Document Windows

### (1) Scripture Window

The Scripture window is made up of 3 main panels and several 'utility' panels. The areas of the main panels are shown below:

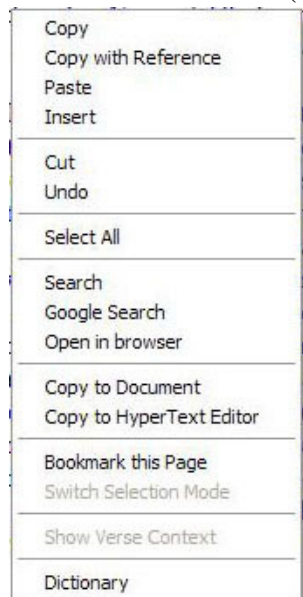


### Functions

1. The text window is where the scripture or book data are viewed.
2. The Scripture toolbar are Scripture specific functions.
3. The Explorer panel is a tabbed panel that contains the navigation tree, the Bookmarks list and the search control.

### 1: Text Area

The text area context (right-click) menu:



1. Copy selected text to the clipboard
2. Copy with document name appended to selection
3. Paste
4. Paste with new lines before and after
5. Cut text
6. Undo last text operation
7. Search using Document search
8. Launches Google in browser with selected text as parameter.
9. Open a new text file and pastes this documents selected text into it.
10. Open a new hypertext file and pastes this documents selected text into it.
11. Show bookmark pane



12. Toggle between free and single verse selection (Bible type only)
13. Shows the selected verse in its context (applies to Search result and Bible type only)
14. Searches the open reference for the selected text in the text panel. A reference must be loaded for current Scripture window.

Note: The text in the scripture window can be modified, however it cannot be saved. If you wish to save it, copy and past or use the 'Copy to Document' feature.

## 2: Scripture Menu Bar



Functions:

1. Search – switches the Explorer pane view to the Search Tab.
2. Show or hide the Bookmark pane
3. Toggle Verse Selection mode between free and single (disabled if Codex)
4. Link or unlink Window (disabled if no definition for this window)
5. Switch the orientation of the Reference pane. (See References)
6. Navigate buttons – Previous Book, Previous Chapter, Next Chapter, Next Book.  
Note: Previous Chapter and Next Chapter are disabled if Codex.
7. List button for installed references.
8. Show or hide reference pane.
9. Show or hide Explorer pane.
10. Launch browser with On-line references URL. URL can be set in options.
11. Close this window.
12. Link status display.



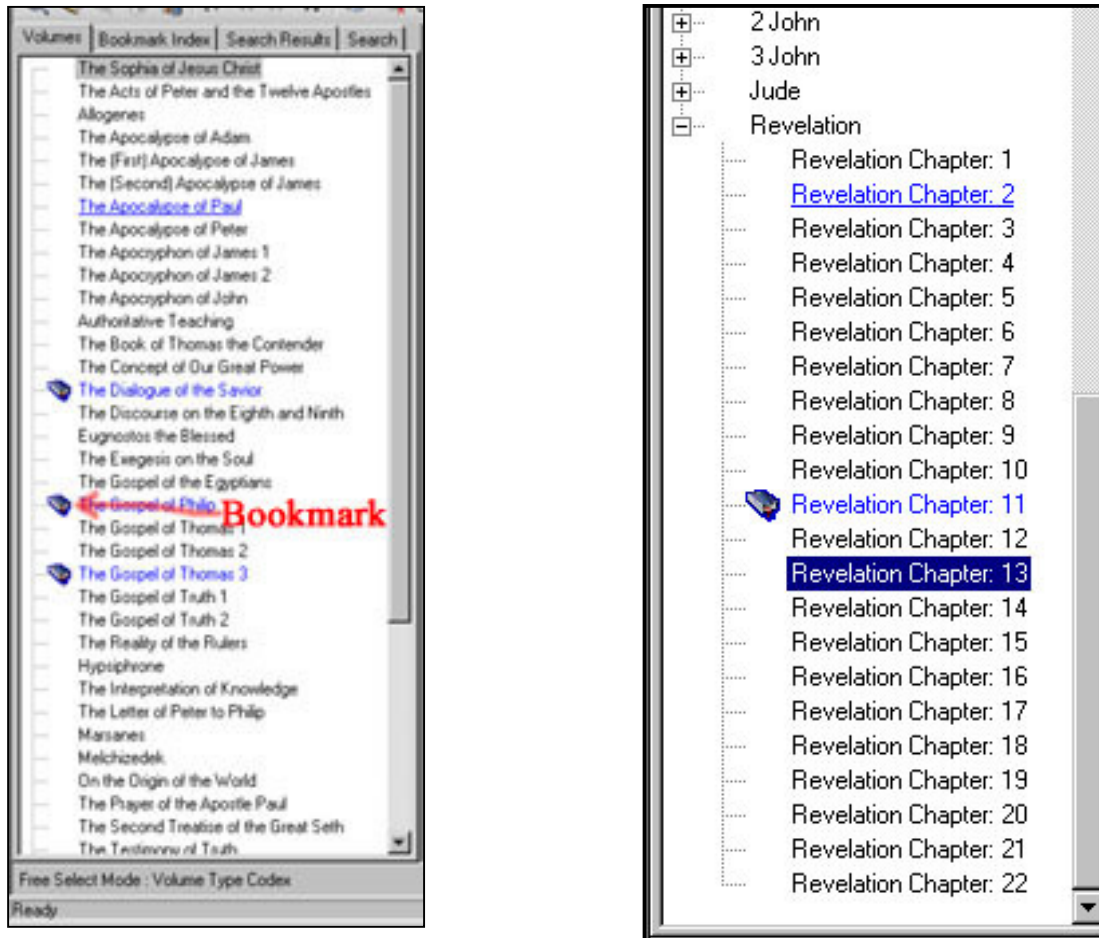
Quick Search Box- searches Scripture.

## 3: Explorer Panel

The Explorer Panel has 4 tabbed pages:

1. Scripture Tree – shows the sections (either Book-Chapter for Bibles or 'Leaf' for Codex type books).
2. Bookmark list – a 'quick-jump' list of all bookmarks in the current Scripture window.
3. Search result list (Codex only)
4. Search Tab – the search control.

## 1 – The Scripture Tree:



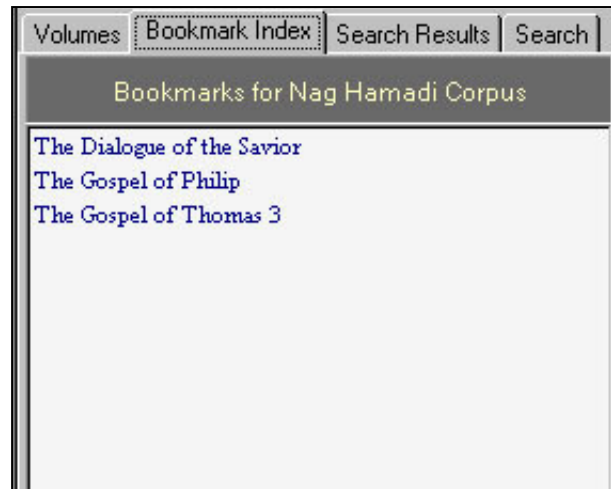
Two views of the scripture tree – The view of a codex type Scripture Volume on the left and a Bible type Scripture Volume on the right. Notice that the Codex has no tree nodes and that the bible is expanded to show the Book of revelation in which can be seen the Bookmark for chapter 16. Bible type Volumes can only be book-marked by chapter. Also, the Book Nodes can be collapsed EXCEPT for the book containing the currently selected chapter. To see all of the bookmarks for a Volume click the Bookmark list.

In a Bible type Volume, clicking on the Book Name node will open the Book at the first chapter. Right clicking on a node will navigate to the selected item and pop-up the 'Book-mark' context menu. If the Bookmark pane is visible and a bookmark exists for the item it will be automatically loaded.

Note: Clicking on the Scripture tree will clear the search results of a Scripture Volume. See Searching Scripture below for more details.

## 2 – Bookmark List:

The bookmark list tab displays a list of all bookmarks in the current Scripture Volume. Clicking on a bookmark item will load the selected chapter or book leaf. Clicking on the bookmark list will navigate the Scripture so, as above, the Search results for Scripture Volumes will be cleared. Also, it should be remembered that text changes and unsaved bookmark entries will be lost when navigating either by clicking on the tree, the tool bar navigation buttons or the bookmark list.

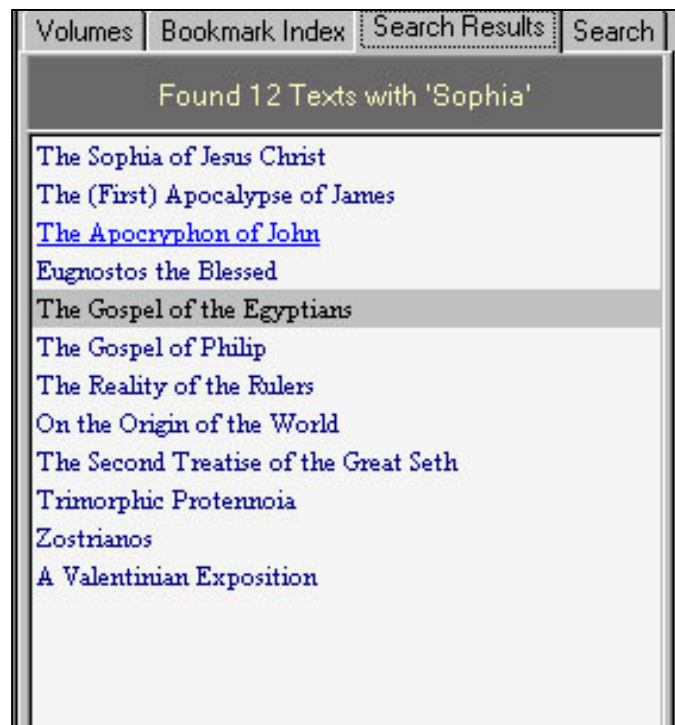


**Bookmark List**

## 3 – Codex Results List:

The Codex Search Results list works identically to the bookmarks list tab. The list is populated when a search is performed on a Codex type Scripture Volume. The list shows all leaf pages containing the search text and will load the selected page when clicked. An important difference to Bible type Volume searches is that the Codex results list is not cleared even when a Linked Bible search is cleared. This is because the Search result tab is independent of the display for Codex Volumes and so it is not necessary to clear search results when a page not in the search results is opened.

The Results list is not visible in Bible type Volumes.



**Search results list of the Nag Hamadi Codex for 'Sophia'**

## 4 – Search Tab: Searching Scripture Volumes

There are several ways to search a Scripture Volume. Two have already been described; simply type a word or phrase in the ‘Quick Search’ box and press enter or highlight a word and select ‘Search’ from the Scripture pane context menu.

The Explorer Panel’s Search tab is the primary search tool for Scripture Modules and provides search functionality with more options than a simple word search. Clicking on the tab (or the Search toolbar button) the search tab is displayed. There are 5 basic functions:

1. Search word or phrase – like the ‘Quick search’ or menu search, the text to be searched for. The Search for control is a dropdown box and previous searched for items (‘Search History’) are listed.

Search for:

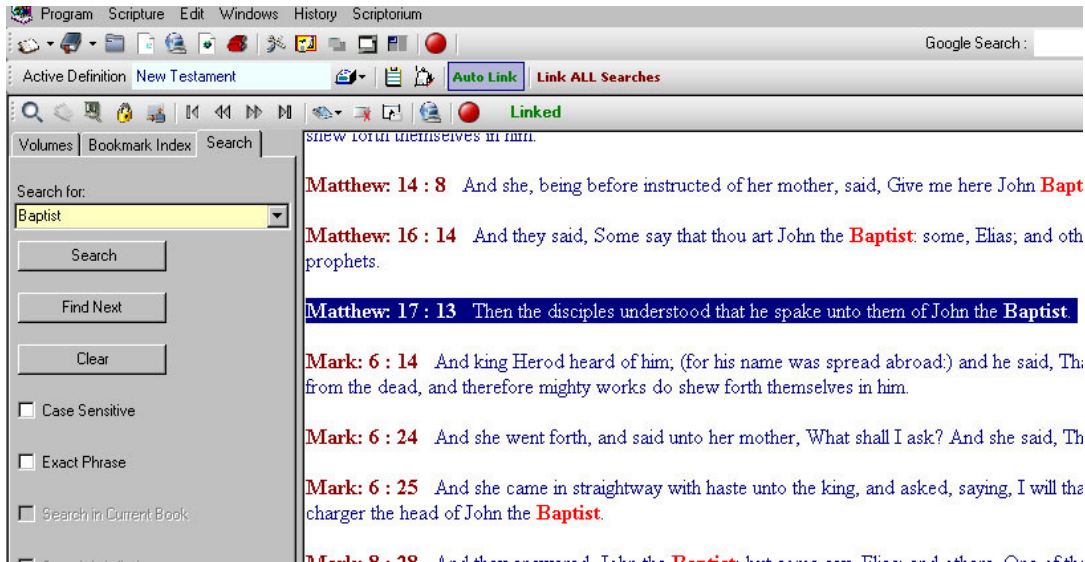
☐ Case Sensitive  
☐ Exact Phrase  
☐ Search in Current Book  
☐ Search in Window

Found 12 verses having 'Dragon'  
Found 12 verses having 'Dragon'

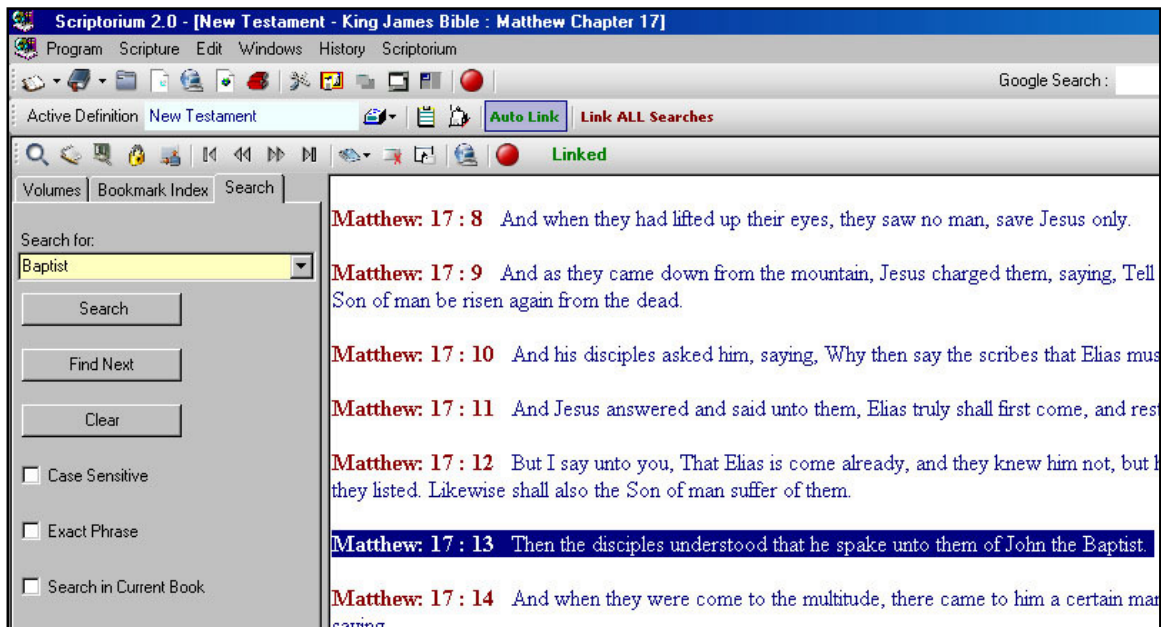
2. Perform the search for the text in the Search word combo box.
3. Find next highlights the next example of the search word in the Scripture Pane.
4. Clear reloads the current chapter or page (that is, the current chapter when the search was performed).
5. Search options: Case sensitivity (highlighting words only, not database search), Exact Phrase allows spaces to be included to perform a whole word search.
6. Messages from the search ‘Engine’ such as number of verses returned or number of instances found in a page (for Codex type Volumes).

The database that Scriptorium runs on, MS Access, does not allow case sensitive text searches so a search for ‘Temple’ and ‘temple’ are treated as equivalent. That is why the case sensitive option only applies to the text window. Exact phase searches for text entered without trimming the spaces from the string. So, if you wanted to search for the word ‘angel’ but exclude ‘archangel’ you would select ‘Exact’ and type ‘<SPACE>angel’. Current book applies to Scripture Volumes of type Bible and limits the search to the current Book. So, if you wanted to search for the word ‘blood’ only in Deuteronomy you should select the Book in the Scripture Tree and select ‘Current Book’ to perform the search as normally. Search in window searches only in the Scripture pane.

## Bible Search:



As noted, the Scripture window functions differently depending on type. While a search against a Codex Volume simply returns a list of pages, Bible Volumes search by verse instead of book and returns a list of verses from all books that have a match. In the image above, you can see that the search for 'Baptist' returned verses in Matthew and Mark (and others that can't be seen). The results can then be copied or sent to a text document or a (Single Select) verse can be selected and the 'Verse Context' option selected from the menu and the book-chapter. The book containing the selected chapter will be navigated to and the chapter will likewise be selected (in the example Matthew 17:13).



**Show Verse Context**

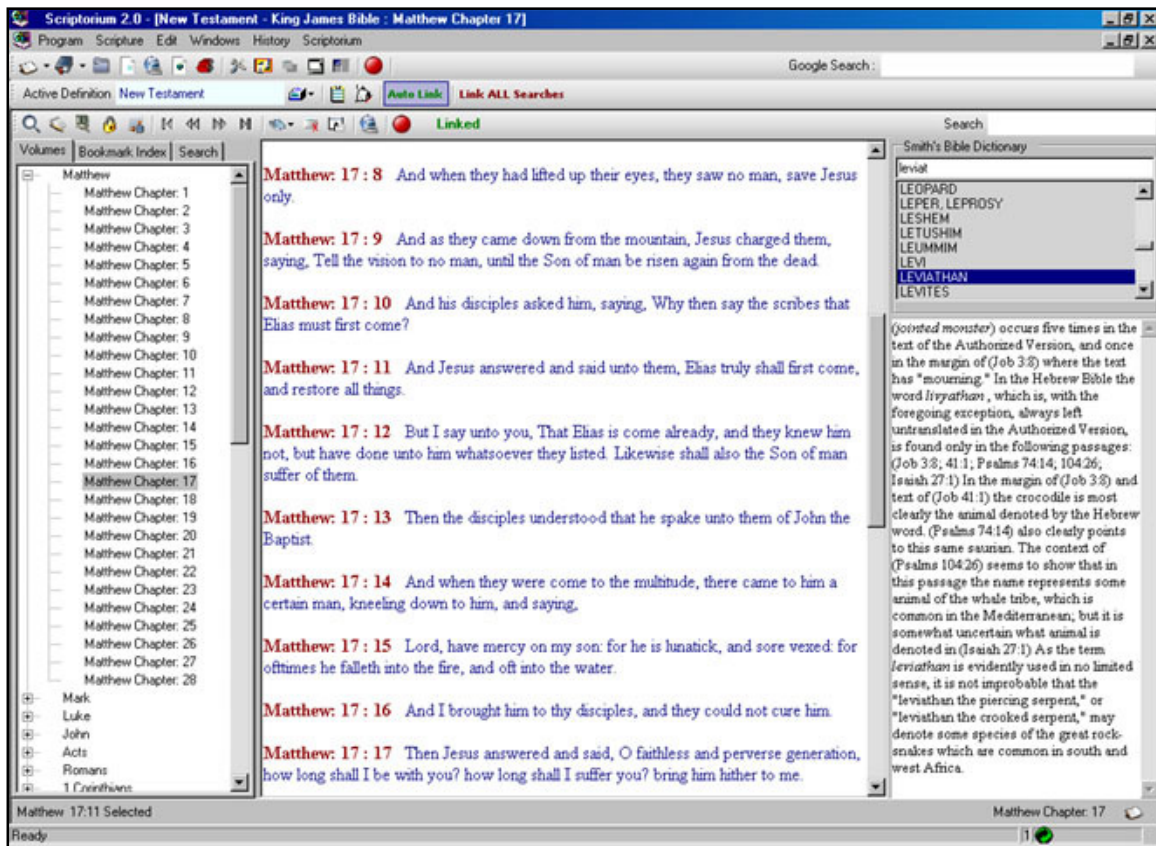


## Scripture Tools:

The Scripture window has several features designed to make study easier and more productive. Scripture window tools:

1. Book-marking items allows you to mark an item and add a note or reference that is displayed whenever that item is opened. (see more about bookmarks in “Shared Feature: Bookmarks”).
2. Reference pane shows a study reference such as a dictionary.

## Reference Pane:



## Reference Pane in vertical orientation

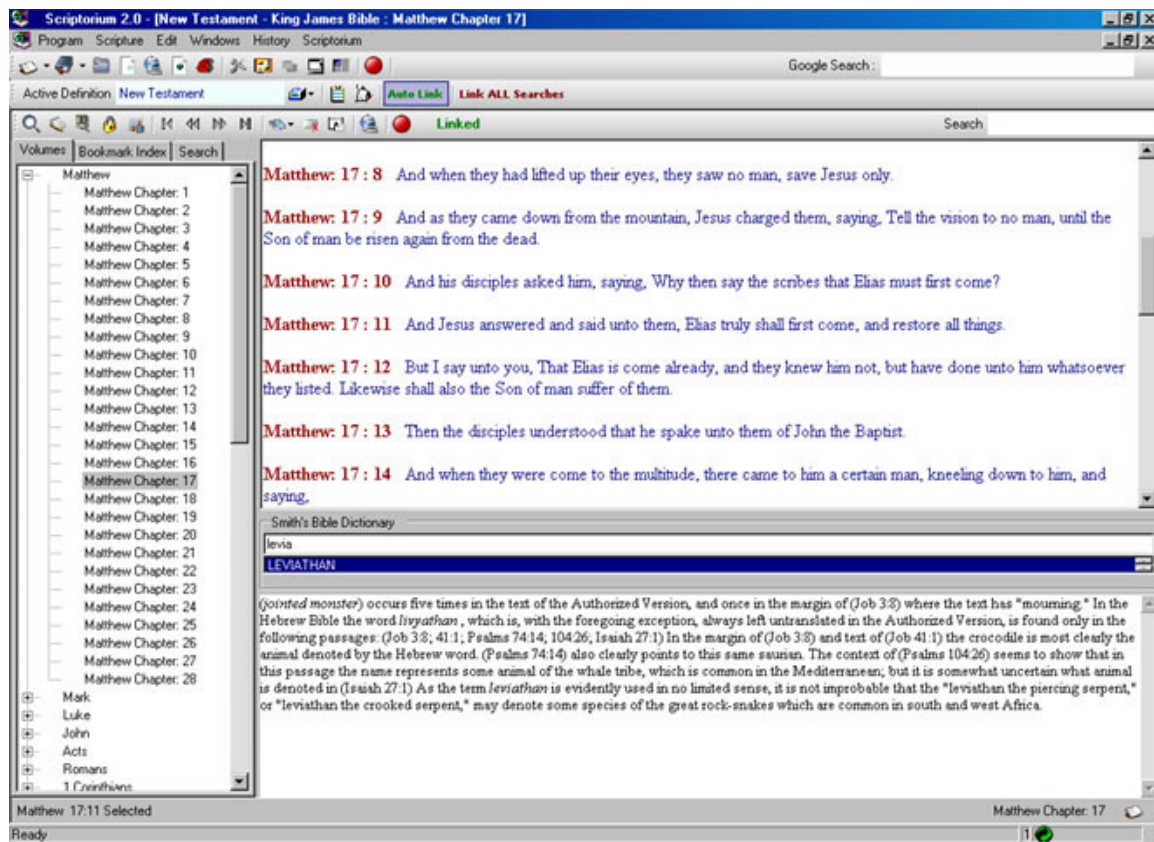
When you select a reference from the main menu or toolbar it is loaded into a pane on the right edge of the main window. References are searchable by typing in the word text box or by selecting a word and then selecting ‘Dictionary’ from the Scripture pane context menu (see Scripture toolbars). The functions:

1. Lookup text – type start of word and keep typing until it finds your word (or reaches the end).
2. Word list – a word can also be shown by scrolling to the word and clicking on it
3. Entry text for the currently selected word.



## Reference Pane Orientation:

The reference pane can be oriented vertically (as above) or horizontally:



## Reference Pane in horizontal orientation

To change the orientation of the current window just click the Reference Orientation button on the toolbar. (See Scripture toolbars).

There is no context menu for the reference pane due to the different formats that can be stored but if you want to copy and paste text from an entry you can select the text and use the Windows standard Control-C to copy to the clipboard.

Note : The Reference pane 'stacks' with the Bookmark pane if the Reference pane is oriented horizontally and both are open at the same time.

## Scripture Volume Linking:

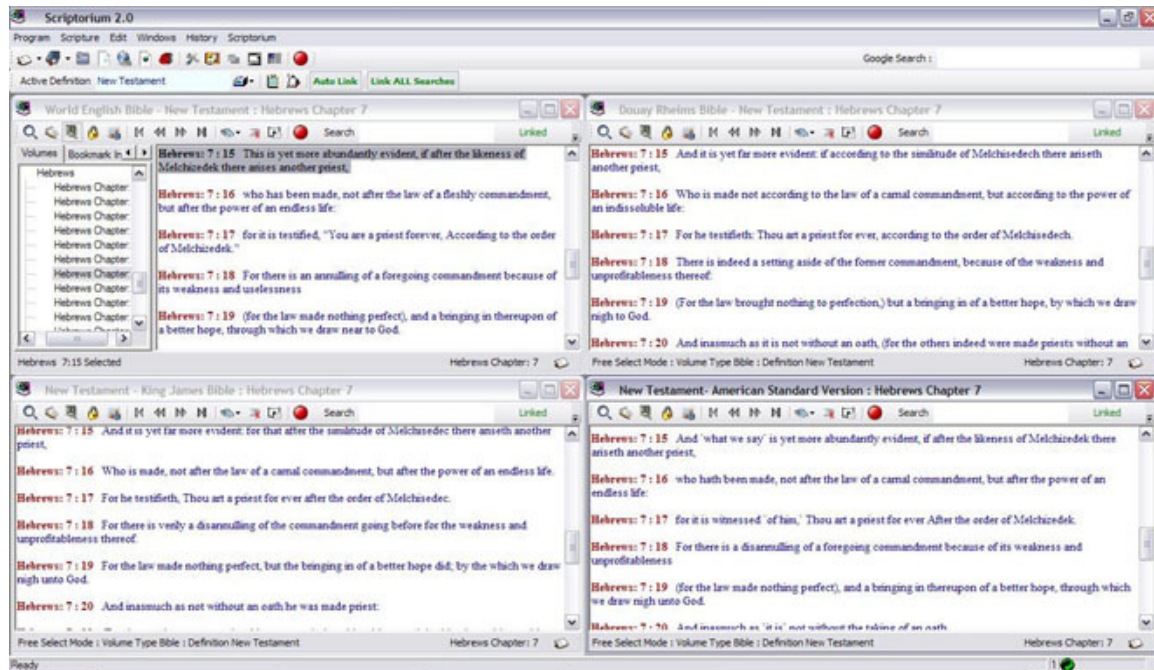
A major feature of the Scripture window is Volume linking and it has two modes.

1.) Definition Linking – there are several translations of the standard (i.e., orthodox) Bible available for Scriptorium, with, hopefully more to come. One of the sacrifices, if that is the right word, that I've had to make in order to keep the program totally free is to only produce modules that are based on public domain texts and this includes Bible translations. There are, of course, many others that are Copyrighted, for various reasons although in most cases that I have come across it is a case of wanting to ensure a translation is not modified or edited to advance someone's agenda at the expense of the translator, rather than monetary. This is not only understandable but actually valuable, since the choices a translator makes is obviously a major factor in the experience of the text but also in interpreting the text. After all, translators usually are more than willing to describe the reasoning behind the various methods and choices they make in the translation but if anyone can change the text and still call it the XXX version then there is no way of verifying what it is you are reading without an 'authoritative version', that is, short of learning to read and write Greek which rather defeats the purpose of the translation anyway. In any case, the availability of differing translations (read from a database rather than a printed book) gives the reader an opportunity to study translations of a text side by side, which provides window(s) into a text that are, at least, difficult to obtain with printed books without a lot of note taking annotation etc. Computers just do some things better.

Definition Linking is an effort to maximize this advantage. Of course, you could always open two or more Bibles and read the side by side. Linking provides a way to automate the process by 'chaining' the scripture windows together. Scriptorium Scripture Volumes are set up in the database according to the concept of 'Definitions' which, essentially, means that a Volume or part of a Volume (like the New Testament) is defined as a definition for that Volume (more on Definitions in the 'Reading Scripture' section, below). Since Bibles are, ultimately, versions of the same book, two Bible Volumes with the same definition are, structurally, equivalent. From there, it is a simple matter of setting windows to send a message to any Linked window open in the program and tell it where to navigate to, just like it would if you clicked on that window's Navigation Tree. This all sounds pretty complicated but an example will demonstrate how simple it is to use.

For the example we will take the Letter to the Hebrews, pseudoepigraphically attributed to Paul, chapter 7. This text is an important foundation to some theological speculation and may therefore benefit from a comparison of readings from several translations. We will look at four, The King James, The Douay Rheims, the ASV and the World English Bibles. Open the Volumes (since we are interested in a NT book we will open the NT definition for each of our Bible, though the Whole Bible definition would work as well. It is recommended that all other windows be closed when reading Linked texts as it makes arranging windows much easier. Once the windows are open, click on Cascade Vertical on the Main toolbar (or select it from the Windows menu). Now show the Scripture

Agent toolbar if it is hidden and select 'New Testament' from the definitions list. Click on the 'Link open windows...' button to Link all of the Windows. Then click on the Scripture Tree of any of the Windows on the 'Hebrews' Node, then Click chapter 7. The screen will look like this:



I've hidden the Explorer pane in all of the windows except the World English window to give the text more room but you don't have to. You will notice that all of the windows are on Hebrews 7 now even though you just navigated in one window. You will have to scroll each window individually so that you can read the desired verse, in this case verse 15. Note that each window is capable of its individual functions, as above I have switched the World English Bible to 'Single Verse' mode and selected verse 15. This affects none of the other windows. You can now read the text and navigate to any item in the definition. For example if you wished to go to chapter 8, you could click on the 'Next Chapter' button on any of the Linked window's toolbar or click on 'Chapter 8' in the Volume Tree in the World English Bible window (which is the only one visible).

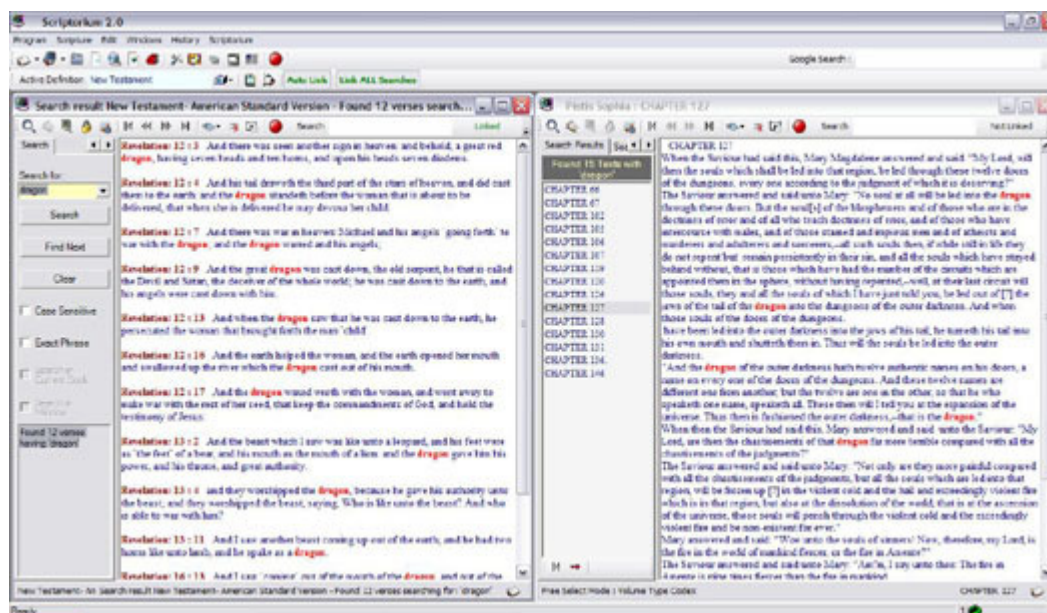
Linked definitions may also be searched with the normal search functions (see above) and the search will be executed in each of the Linked windows. As this function is the same as the 'Search All Definitions' function (described in the next section) it will not be detailed here except to point out that since Linked definitions are considered equivalent in format all operations (such as clearing) a search will be performed on the Linked windows. Also, closing any window does not affect the Links of any other Linked window. Clicking the 'Unlink' button on the Scripture window toolbar can unlink linked windows or clicking the Unlink All button on the Agent toolbar can unlink all Links for the active definition. Windows can be automatically linked when opened by activating 'Auto Link' (see Agent Toolbar).

2.) Search Linking – this function allows Scripture windows to execute searches in



parallel similarly to the navigation of Linked Definitions. In fact, Linked Definitions are automatically search Linked. This feature, however, may be used to search all Scripture windows by activating the ‘Link All Searches’ feature (See Main toolbar).

The Linked search works simply by searching in any open Scripture window while Scripture Definition links that window, either or if “Link All Searches’ is active. As an example we will search the New Testament and the Pistis Sophia (available as a module from [www.gnostic-scriptorium.com/scriptorium/download.asp](http://www.gnostic-scriptorium.com/scriptorium/download.asp)). First open the windows. I will use the ASV New Testament definition and then load the Pistis Sophia from the Scripture List button on the main menu. Make sure Link All Searches is on (the Text will be green). Again, it is recommended that Linked reading be done after all other windows are closed. Tile the windows (I prefer Vertically) and then click the ‘Search’ tab on the ASVs Explorer pane. I want to find all references to the word ‘Dragon’ (which I know is only used in the NT in Revelation) in the PS and the New Testament and then compare the text looking for parallels. Type the word Dragon into the Search text box and click the Search button. The screen will look similar to this.

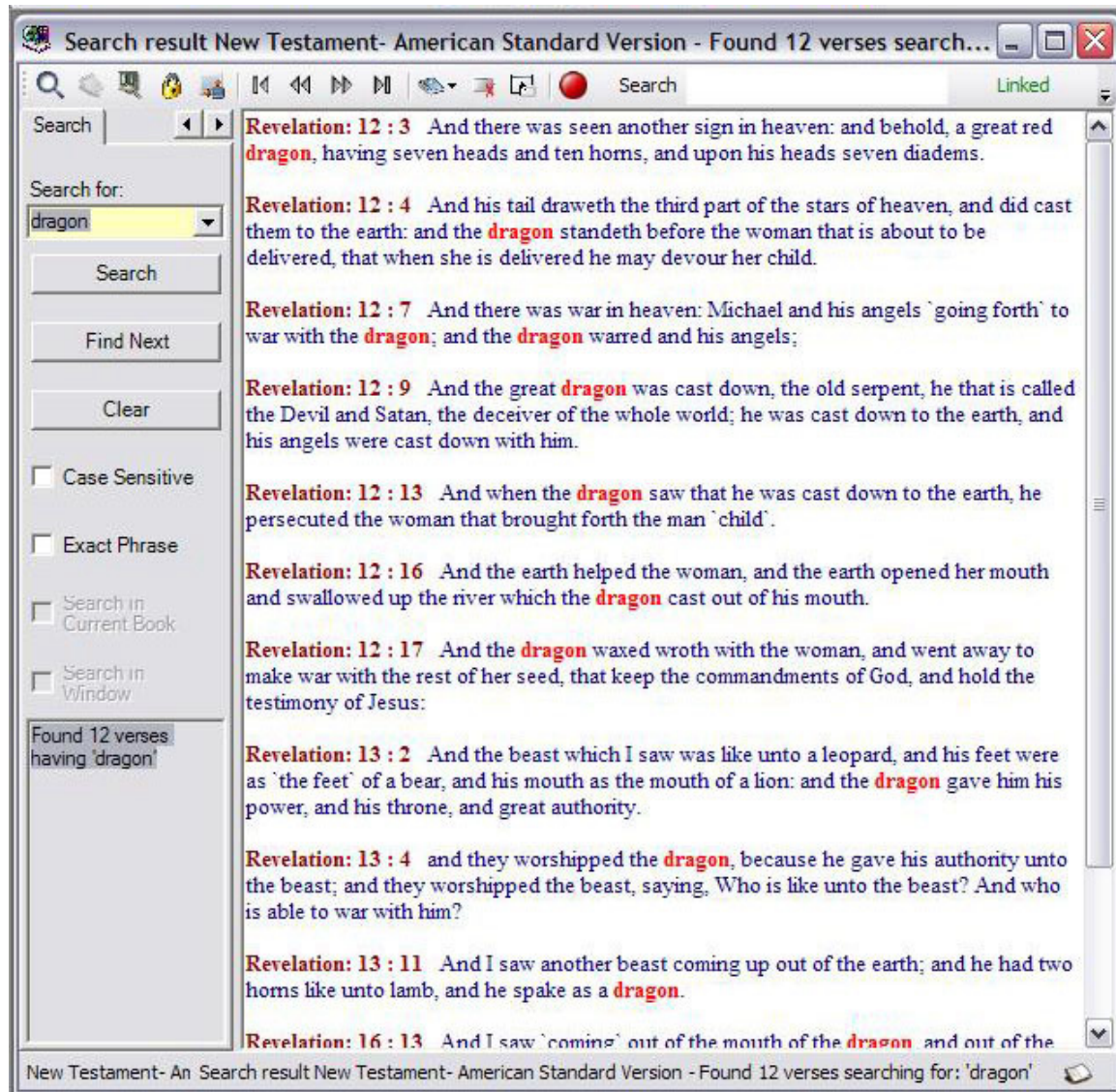


The results illustrate the major features of the search and we will look at them in a little more detail.



Bible Volume:

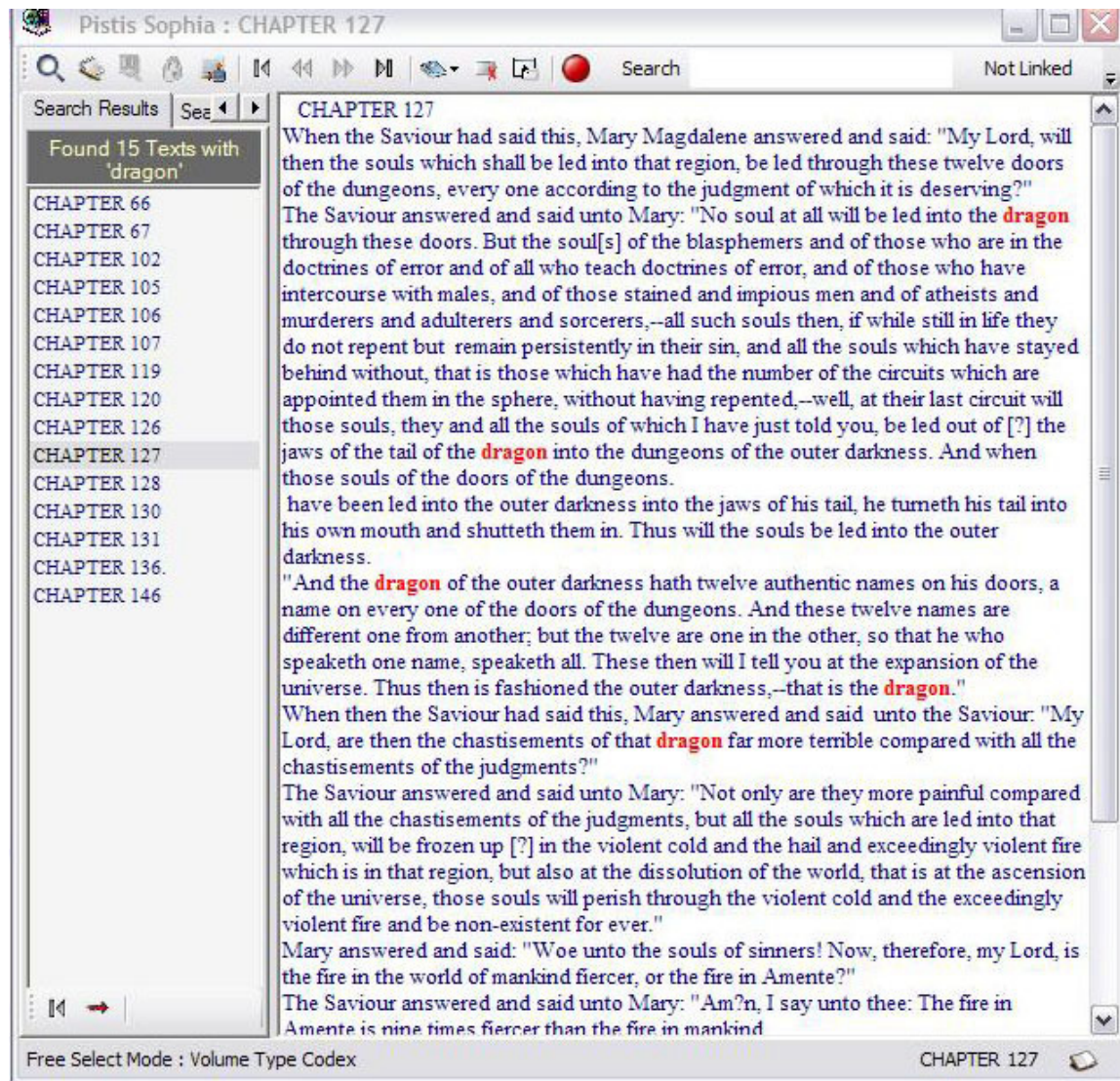
The Bible type Volume search results, as previously described, returns a list of verses from the definition and displays them in order (book-chapter-verse). The Scripture pane will look like this:



Notice that the search word is highlighted in each verse and the Search tab displays the message '12 verses found'. This message is also displayed in the Scripture windows status bar: Also, the Search in current book and window options are disabled, since the Volume is a Bible type Scripture Volume and the window is displaying search results. The toolbar button for the Bookmark pane is disabled. Finally, as is standard in Windows programs, the toolbar has hidden the 'Quick Search' button because it does not fit on the screen and can be accessed by clicking the down arrow at the far right of the toolbar.

## Codex Volume:

The Codex Volume type search has been described above. As part of a Linked search the result is identical to the normal Codex search. It should be noted, however, that Codex Volumes are not cleared, even if a Linked Scripture window is cleared. The search results are listed in the Search Results tab (and that tab is activated) whenever a search is executed (linked or not). The Pistis Sophia search result from the previous example shows the Codex Scripture window after the search is completed:



Note the 'Next' instance and 'Go to top' buttons on the Codex search results toolbar as well as the search results text. Since the search result for a Codex is essentially a filtered list of items in the Volume the statue bar text is the same as it would be if an item were selected from the tree.



## Reading Scripture:

Scriptorium has been designed to provide a number of stand-alone functions for the Scripture window that can be used to focus on whatever level of detail the user may want to have. Each window is independent of the others and there is no application level functionality, with the exception of Linking which is optional and can be turned off and ignored with no loss. Of course, a software tool such as Scriptorium cannot take the place of a printed book and I have been careful not to try to do so. Rather, I have tried to create a set of tools for study and research that will make the experience of Scripture richer and the time spent that much more productive. After all, there are few opportunities to pack up your Bible (and maybe a copy of Bentley Laytons' wonderful *Gnostic Scriptures*) and head out to the desert for months or years to live a life of contemplation, even if you wanted to.

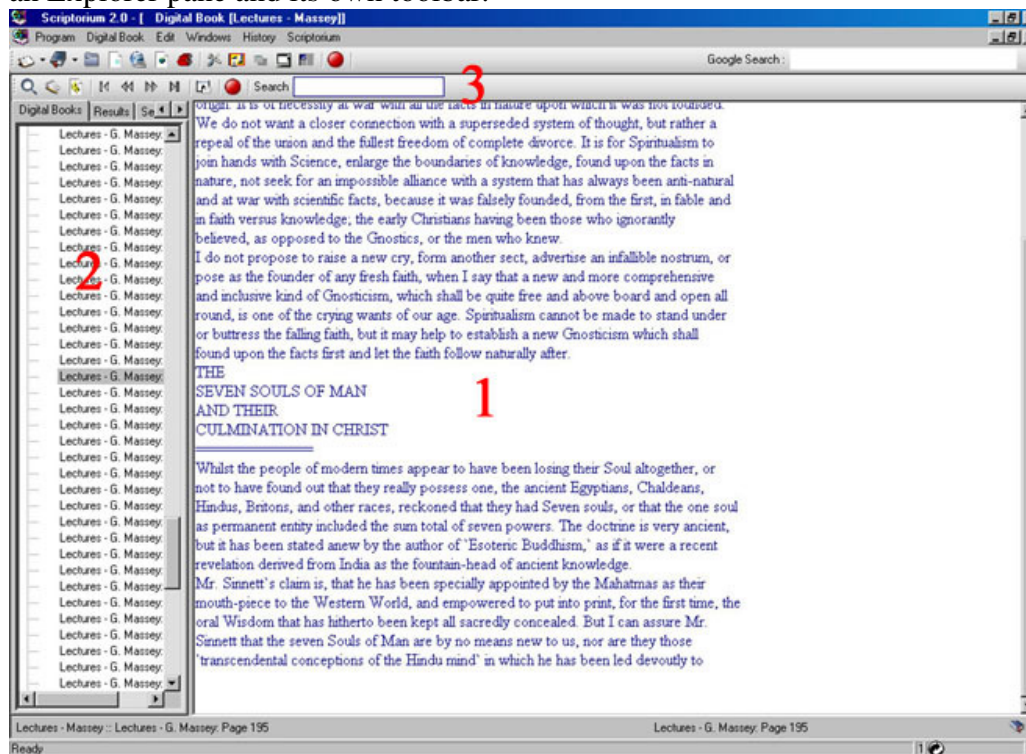
There are other reasons for using software, of course, and this is where electronic text really shines. Whether you are looking to quote a passage and you can't remember which of Paul's letters it was in (and whether the particular wording was in the King James or ASV) or maybe you want to write about a topic and want a hit list of references (just how many times is Bethany mentioned in the NT, anyway?) then you will probably want to at least start your research with an electronic edition of your favorite translation. Definitions let you set up your own study versions (want to create a version of Marcion's NT? No problem). I won't bother to mention the uses for writers and students (and bloggers, discussion group trolls etc.). We already know how frustrating it is to have someone dismiss your brilliantly argued point by fixating on a mistake in a quotation. Ultimately, the goal of the software is, aside from providing access to texts that are not to my knowledge available in the 'Orthodox' (hooray Jesus!) packages, is to let the user find his or her own uses for the software. Not much of a design philosophy, I admit, but there it is.



**An early splash screen design with a bit too much influence from the 'Matrix'**

## (2) Digital Books Window

Like the Scripture window, the Digital Books window is comprised of a main text pane, an Explorer pane and its own toolbar.



### Functions:

1. Text pane
2. Explorer panel
3. Toolbar



The text pane functions identically to the text pane of the Scripture window, including the context menu options (except for Scripture-specific features like dictionary):

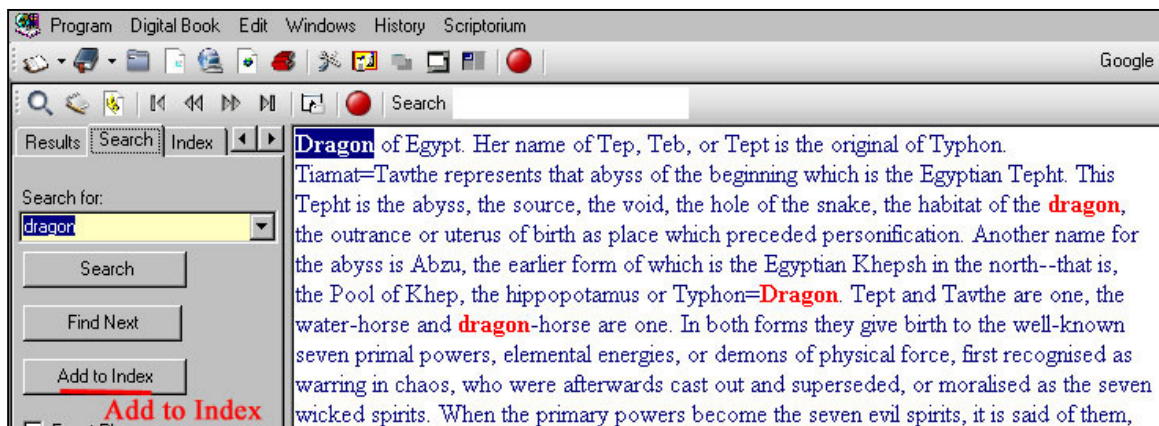
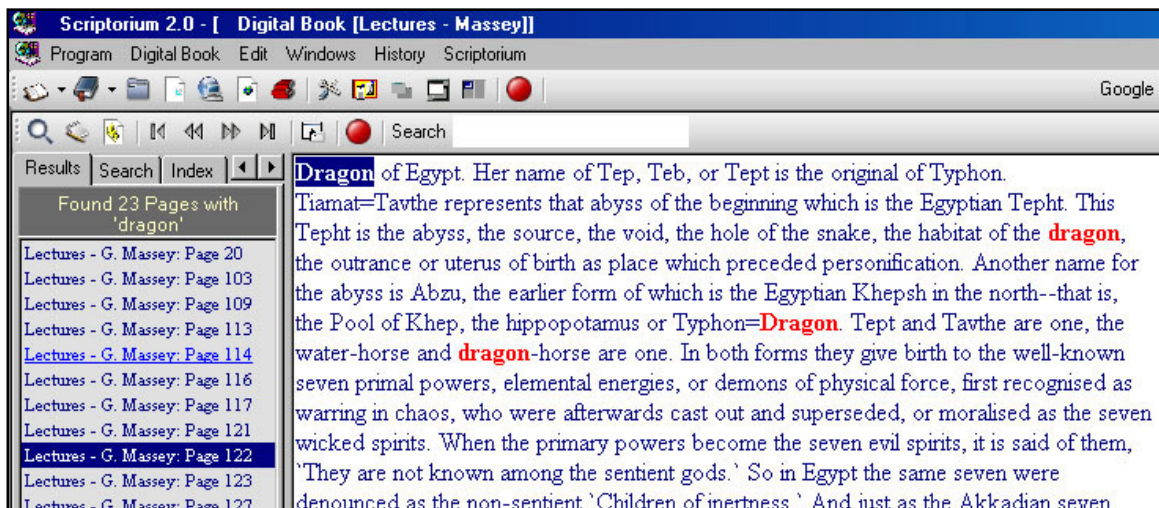
1. Copy selected text to the clipboard
2. Copy with document name appended to selection
3. Paste
4. Paste with new lines before and after
5. Cut text
6. Undo last text operation
7. Search using Document search
8. Launches Google in browser with selected text as parameter.
9. (and 11) Open a new file and pastes this documents selected text into it.
10. Show bookmark pane

The toolbar is also similar with a few differences:



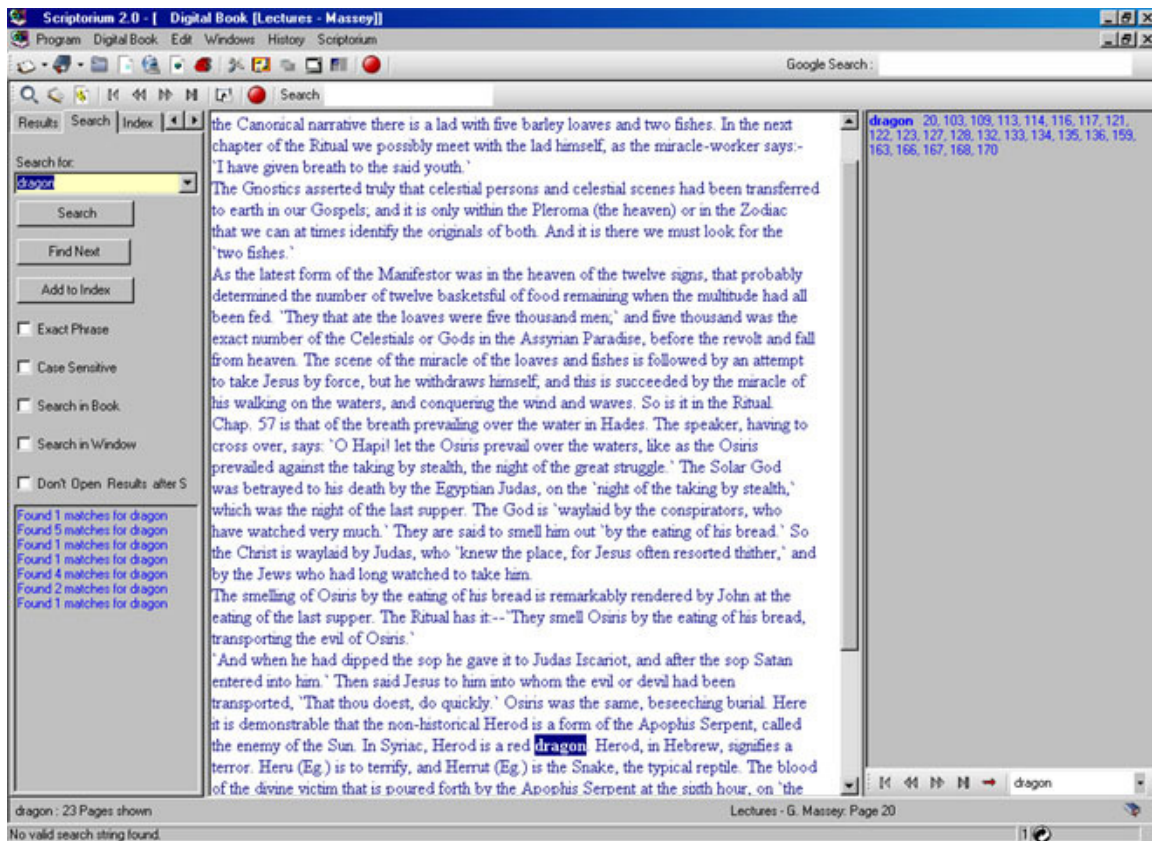
1. Open Search Tab
2. Show or hide bookmark pane
3. Show or hide Book Index pane
4. Navigate to (First page, Previous page, Next page, Last page)
5. Show or hid explorer pane
6. Close Book window
7. Quick search

The Explorer pane functions as the Scripture window with a Codex book loaded with the following exceptions:



The search result shows pages with the search term as the Codex search does. On the search tab there is a button to add the search result to the Books index.



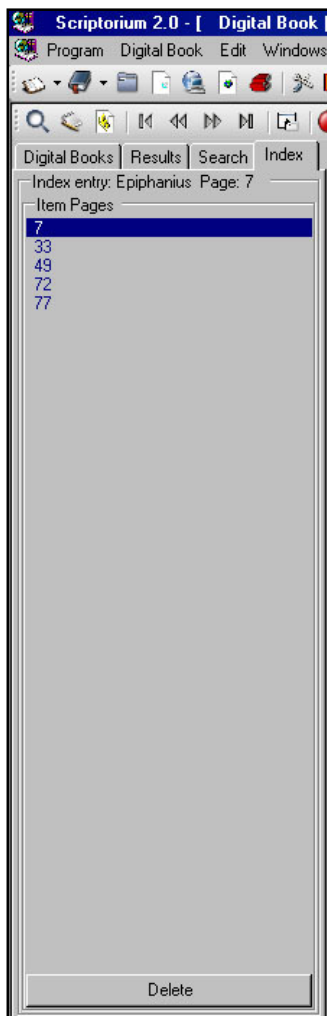


This will add the search term and its pages to the index, which can be seen in the Index pane to the right of the screen. The Index pane has its own toolbar (at the bottom) with the following functions:

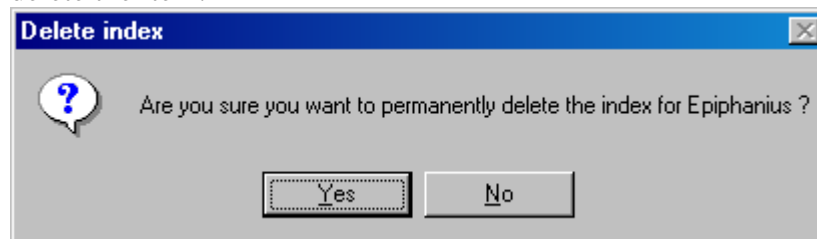


1. Jump to previous index entry
2. Previous page for index entry
3. Next page for entry
4. Next entry
5. Next instance of index (in text pane)
6. List of entries (select entry from drop-down)

Maintaining Book Indices – An index entry can be viewed by selecting it from the Index pane. Click the Index tab on the Explorer pane. You will see a list of pages for the loaded index. From here you can navigate the index (like any item list) or delete an index entry.

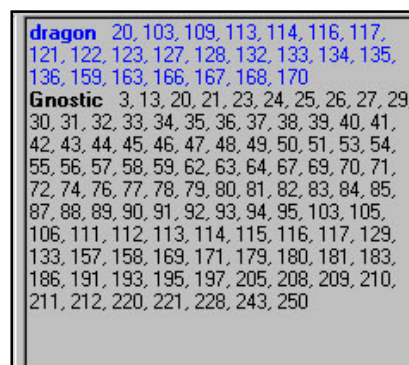
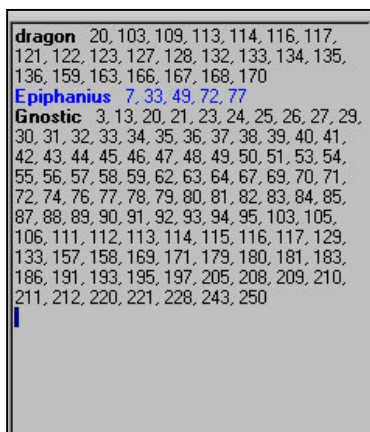


The Index tab (right) shows an index item for ‘Epiphanius’ from the same Book shown above. The page numbers can be clicked to load the page selected. If you wish to delete an index entry click the Delete button, confirm that you want to delete the item:



The Index pane will reload the first entry and the item is no longer in the list.

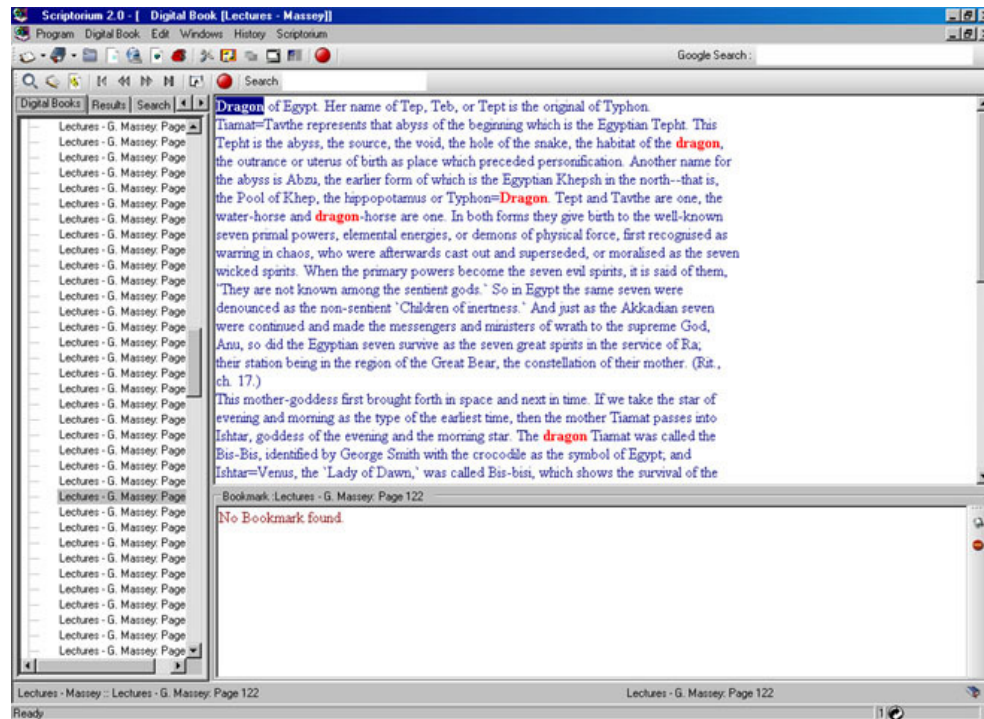
Indexing Digital Books is a good way to mark items for a research project and the maintenance has been kept simple with the view that index entries will probably change often. You can also export the index to a text file the same way a Scripture item can, simply right click on the Index panel and select Export from the context menu:



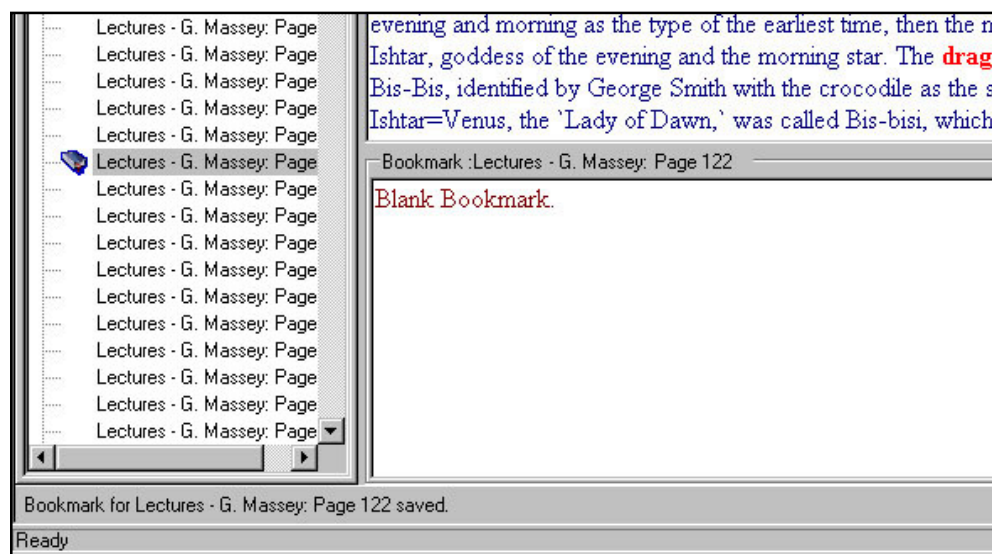
Select Index item → Click ‘Delete’, confirm → Index entry deleted

## Scripture and Digital Books – Bookmarks

To add a Bookmark to any item, either in Scripture or Digital books, first select the item, then open the Bookmarks pane by clicking on the Bookmarks button on the toolbar or selecting 'Bookmark this item' from the menu. The Bookmarks pane will look like this:



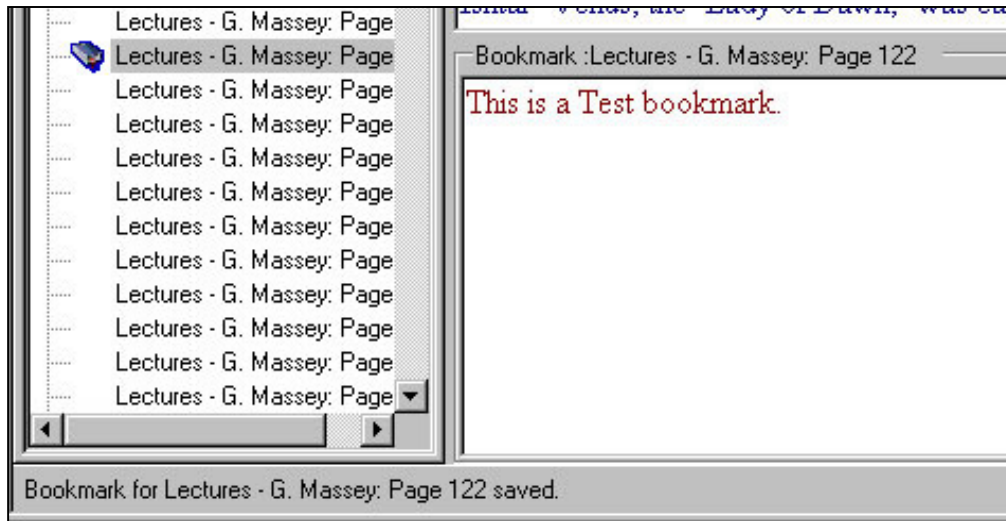
If you want to create a blank bookmark, simply click on the save button on the Bookmark toolbar (vertical to the right). The Bookmark will be created and the Navigate Tree will now show a 'bookmarked' icon:



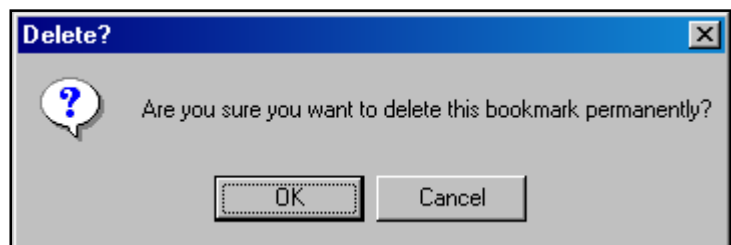


If you decide to add a note to the Bookmark, simply navigate to the item as normal, open the Bookmarks pane if it is hidden and enter your note in the text box. Click the save button on the Bookmarks toolbar (save is the same for new or existing Bookmarks. The save function checks for an existing bookmarks for the item and if it doesn't find, it creates a Bookmark, otherwise it replaces the Bookmark with the text in the Bookmarks text area.

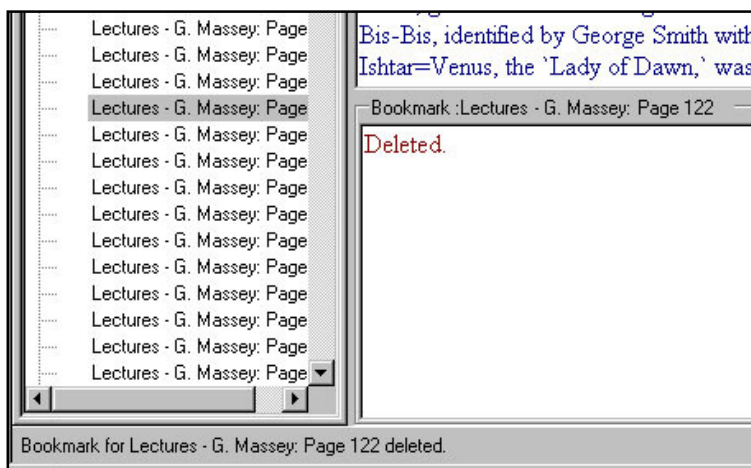
The bookmark has now been updated.



Deleting a bookmark is very simple. As in creating a Bookmark, navigate to the item that has the Bookmark you wish to delete. Click on the 'Delete' toolbar button and confirm the deletion.



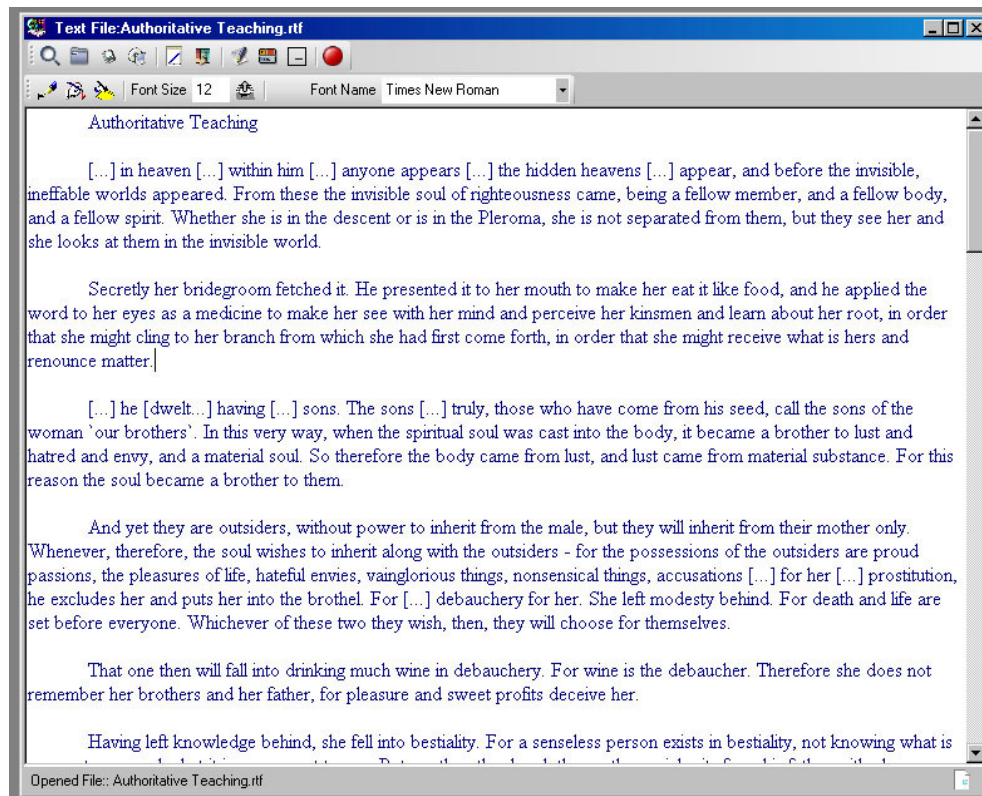
The Bookmarked item no longer has a bookmark icon:



Note: Managing bookmarks, indices and Digital books is discussed in detail in the Scriptorium Technical documentation

### (3) Text File Window

The Rich Text Editor window is a basic text editor, much like MS Wordpad:



A major difference of the Text Editor from the Scripture and Books windows is the Text Editor has no utility panes. Also, the Text Editor has two toolbars, the standard toolbar all document windows have and also Font toolbar.

Toolbars:

#### (1) Standard toolbar:



Functions:

1. Show Search dialog
2. Open a file
3. Save file
4. Save file as
5. Edit font for the entire document
6. Edit the fore color for the entire document
7. Edit font for the selected text in the document pane
8. Edit the fore color for the selected text in the document pane

9. Center align selected text
10. Close document

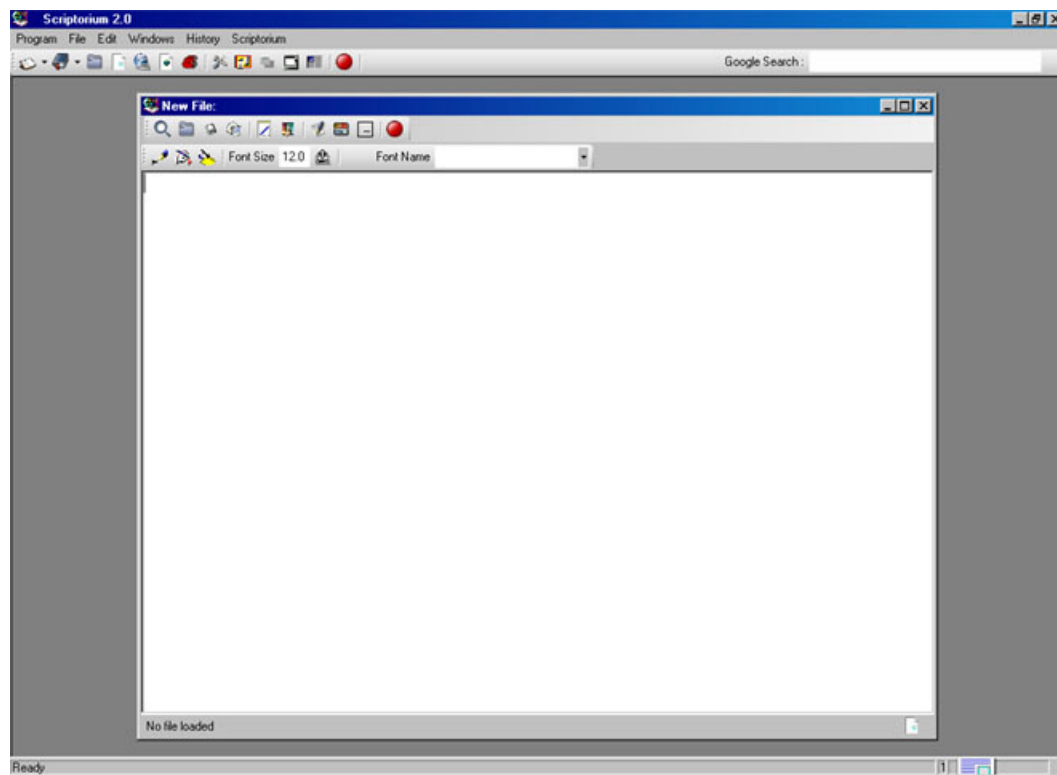
(2) Font toolbar:



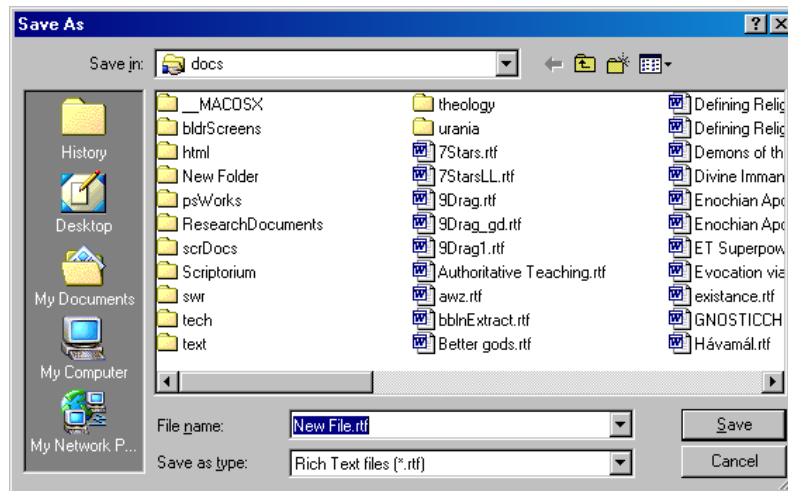
1. Selected text is bold
2. Selected text is italic
3. Selected text is underlined
4. Font size of selected text
5. Format selected text (preserve format)
6. Font name

Open and save new document:

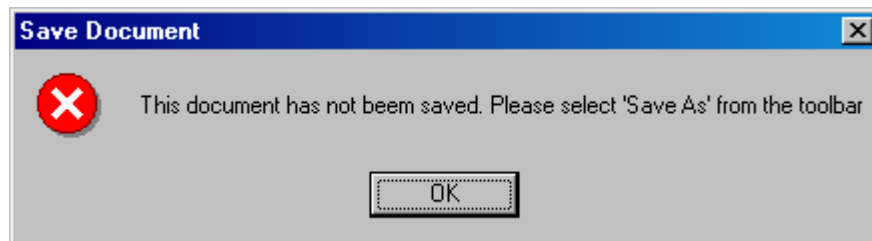
Select 'New document from the toolbar or menu. A new text document will be loaded:



Add text to the Text pane. To save it click the 'Save as' toolbar button. A save file dialog will open:

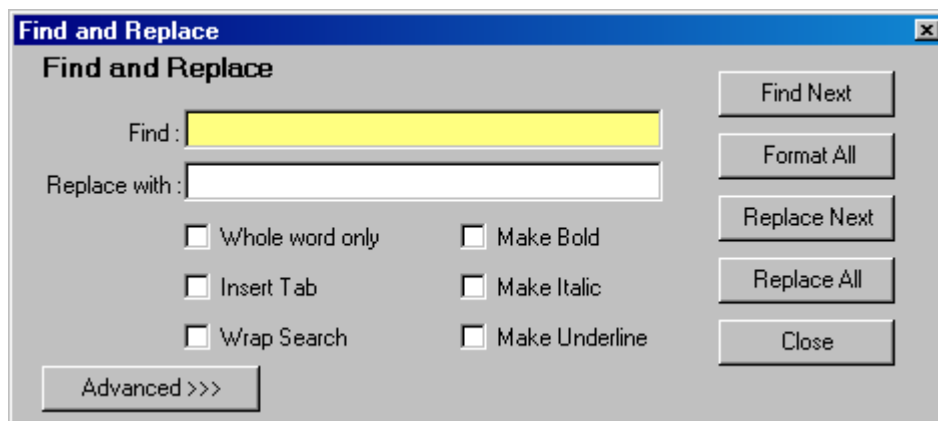


Note: When saving a new text file, it must be saved using 'save as' button. If you try to save a new file by click save you will get this error message:



Searching:

As text files do not have multiple items and are not stored in the database, searching in a text file uses the Search dialog:



The Search is designed to work like any standard windows search dialog.

As noted, Scriptorium's Text Editor window is designed to function much like the Wordpad program that comes with Windows. In fact, the Rich Text functions were designed to be used in conjunction with Wordpad or Microsoft Word as both applications offer a wider range of functionality for polished documents, while Scriptorium's editor is meant to be used as a 'scratch pad' for note taking, drafts etc. The Text Editor is, however, a full-featured Rich Text environment, which means that not only can text be written and saved, but documents can be opened and read along side other documents so that any text (in plain ASCII text format or Rich Text format) can be used in the program for reference. Additionally, such documents can be added to the Bibliography panel list and launched in the application in its own window.

Scriptorium is a Multiple document interface application, which means that any number of text documents (along with browser windows, Scripture Windows and Digital books can be open at any given time (within the limits of system resources).

### **A Note about printing:**

Scriptorium does not feature integrated printing functionality. The reasons for this are, most simply, it is far easier to simply save your files to disk, open them with Wordpad, Word or whatever you prefer and print from that application. This is true of web documents, and they can be printed, if desired, from Internet Explorer. By using the Export to Document feature in the Scripture, Digital Book and Browser window, any document format can be exported from the application and printed.

### **III. Tool and Utility Windows**

#### **(1) Browser Window**

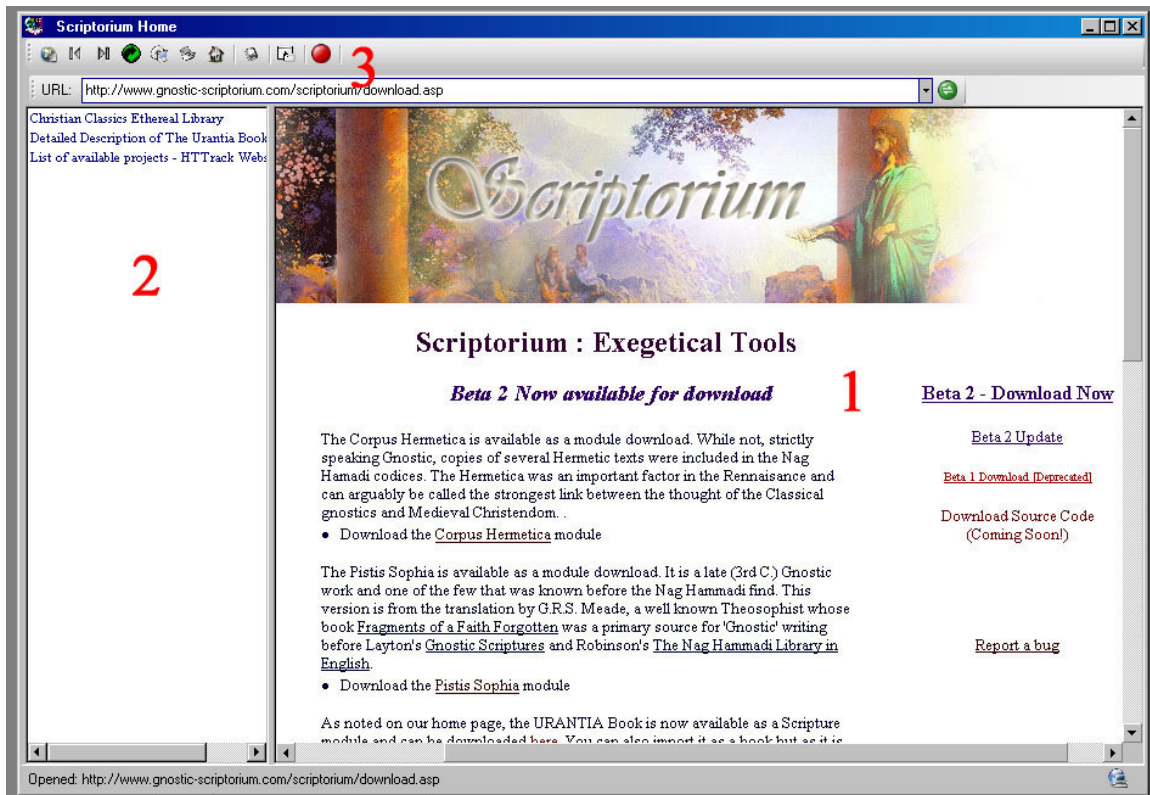
Scriptorium has several utility screens to further enhance the ability to draw data together with a minimum of effort. Obviously since the Internet is the largest single repository for information in the history of the planet any tool such as Scriptorium should be able to take advantage of this massive resource. Unfortunately, while technologies such as Web Services are becoming widely available in business and government, for the most part Humanities and related studies are still in the ‘Horse-and-carriage’ stage, also known as the World Wide Web. With the advent of powerful search engines, off-line browsing and the all-in-wonder utility of web-browser software, however, the WWW is a resource no serious researcher (or for that matter, casual student) should be without. After all, without the Web, you probably wouldn’t be reading this right now...

Practically every PC on the planet at this time has the ability to browse the Internet, Internet Explorer being integrated into the operating system of the Microsoft’s Windows. While it would not be impractical to simply run a browser along with Scriptorium and go back and forth, Scriptorium has a web browser component built in. This doesn’t mean using IE (or Firefox or whatever) can’t or should not be done, just that the web browser component is designed for more specific tasks that will, hopefully, further enhance the utility of the application. And naturally, future versions of Scriptorium will incorporate appropriate technologies as they become widely used, so stay tuned.

The browser component is designed with a couple of primary functions in mind. The first is reading HTML documents that are available from whatever source, although, as is the nature of the Web, sites come and go and offline browsing software (saving pages or whole sites to disk) are available free or for very small amounts. These are especially useful for primary sources and there are excellent sites that exist just for the purpose of making texts (mostly older and in the public domain) available in nicely formatted, browser friendly format. In fact, many of the better sites offer CD’s of their content for very modest prices. Second, there are also many excellent sites that provide access to reference and supplemental material with interfaces (such as search tools, indexes etc.) which means that there are hundreds of Dictionaries, Encyclopedias and similar tools available. While Scriptorium is designed to add your own tools and resources in addition to what is available from the developer, there are undoubtedly many items that might be useful on occasion but not really worth the effort of converting. The browser window can also be used to, well, browse the Internet but I have made every effort to make it safe and easy, so there is no “new” window functions or Javascript execution. Web surfing is still best done from Internet Explorer.

The Browser window has, like the core document screens, three main sections:





1. Browser window
2. Bookmarks window
3. Toolbars

The browser window is, naturally, the main part of the window and works exactly as IE does. In fact the browser component is built from Internet Explorer.

The Toolbars have the following functions:

(1) Main Toolbar



1. Open a page from disk
2. Browser back
3. Browser forward
4. Reload
5. Paste page text to a new text document
6. Paste page text to a new text file
7. Go to Home page (set in options)
8. Add current page to bookmarks list
9. Show or hide Favorite (bookmarks)
10. Close window.

## (2) URL Toolbar

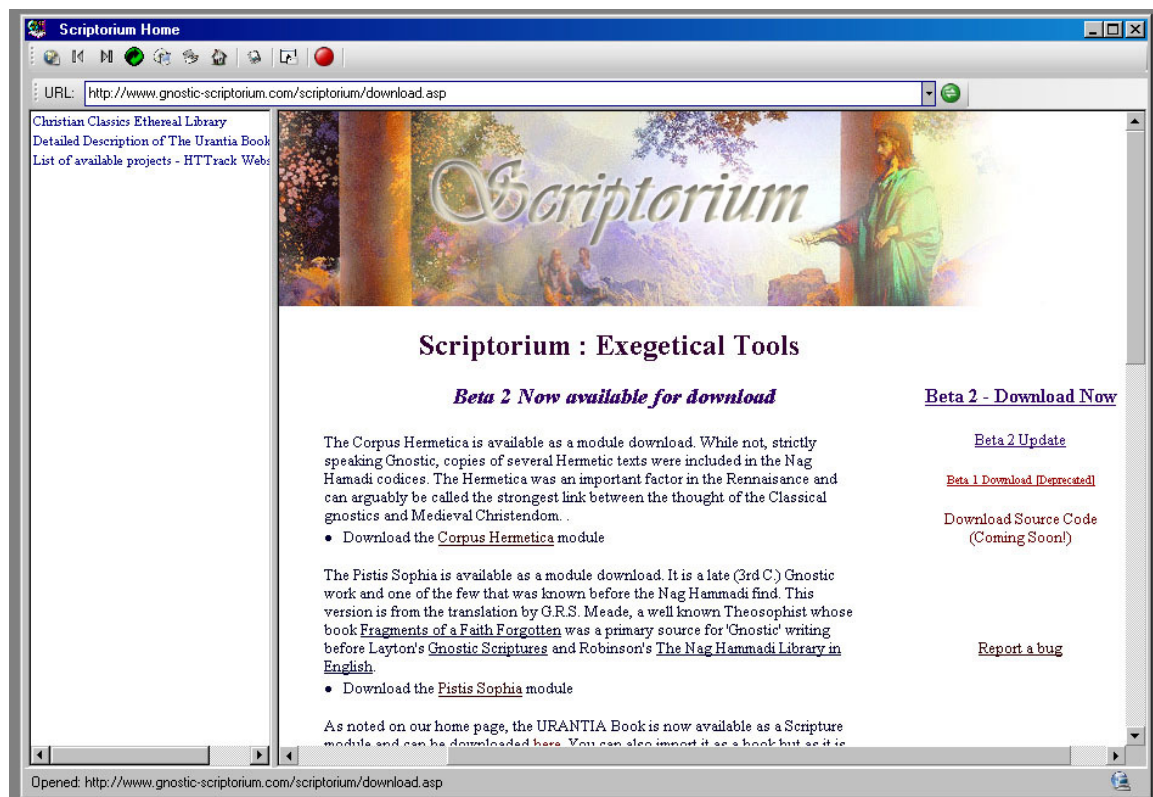


1. URL
2. Go to (navigate to address in (1))

The URL List has an updated list of the browser windows history. To open a previously loaded document, simply select it from the list.

Editing the Favorites:

To add a page to the favorites, show the favorites pane if hidden, navigate to the desired page or document:



Click on the 'Add to Favorites' button on the toolbar or the program menu and the item will be added to the list:



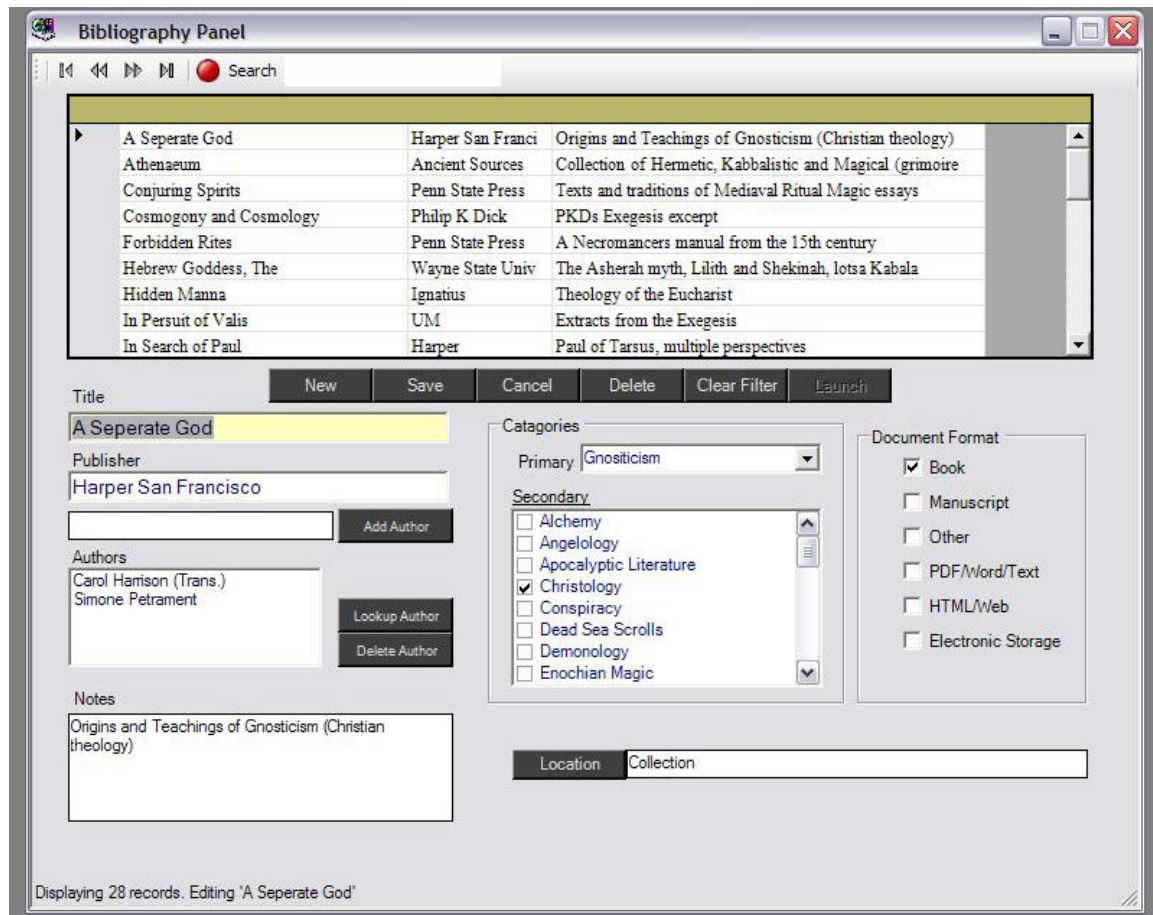
As mentioned in the Core Reference, the Browser is used in other parts of the program and can be launched from the Scripture window, the main toolbar or the application window. Additionally, there are plans to offer On-line resources at [www.gnostic-scriptorium.com](http://www.gnostic-scriptorium.com) (the applications home page) so check often for new offerings.



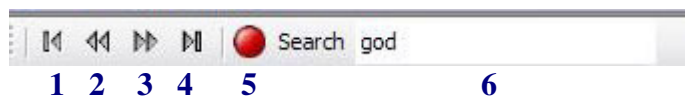
**Browser window tiled with Scripture**

## (2) Bibliography Window

The Bibliography panel, unlike the other windows, functions as a single section (though it incorporates a toolbar). The pane contains the edit and browse controls for the Bibliography:



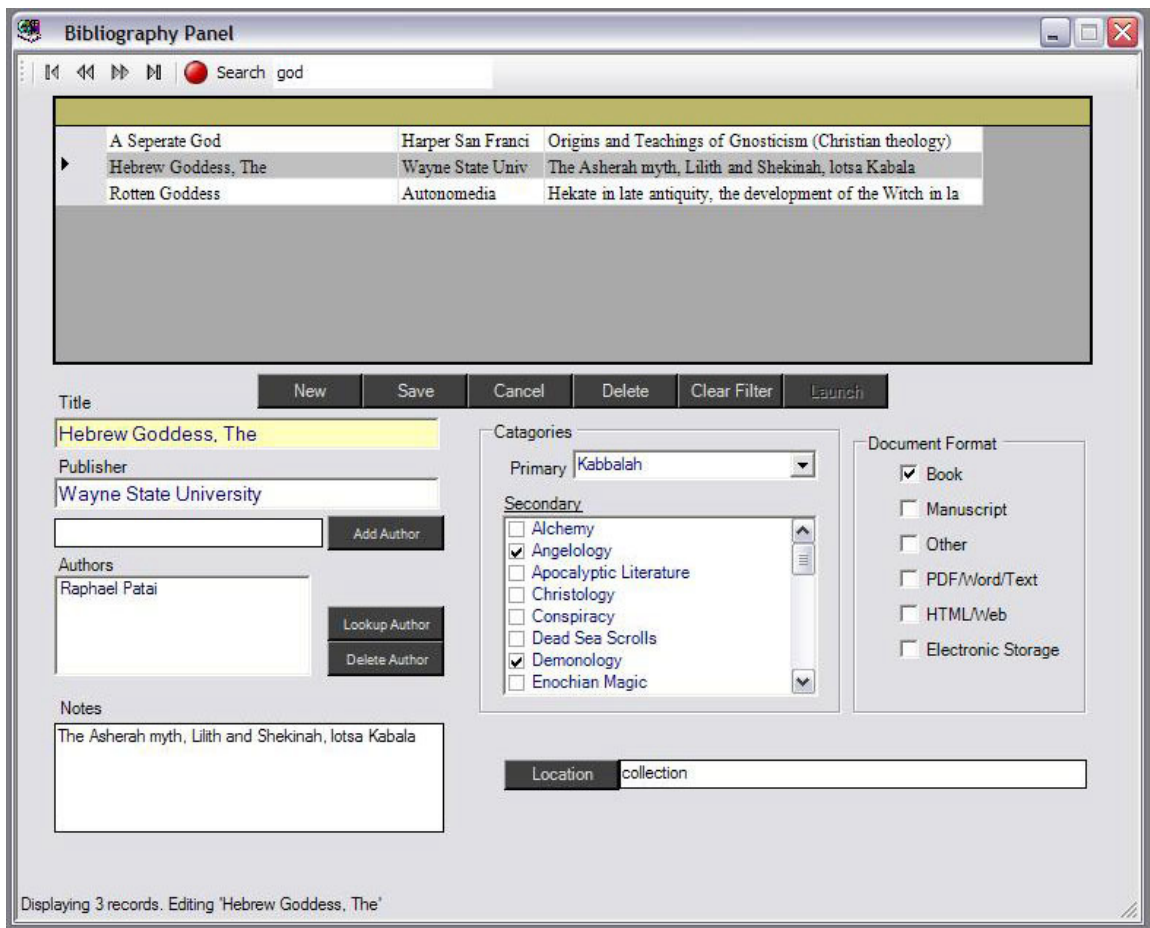
The toolbar functions:



1. First record
2. Pervious Record
3. Next record
4. Last Record
5. Close panel
6. Filter term

Notice that the search term actually filters the grid:





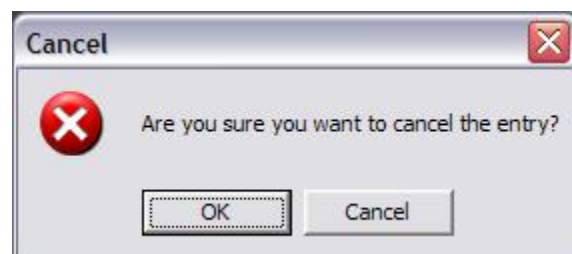
The Bibliography panel is actually a control and has its own functions separate from the window:



1. Creates a new entry
2. Saves changes or a new entry
3. Cancels a new entry and reloads record
4. Deletes entry (after prompt)
5. Clear filter (restores grid to show all entries)
6. Launches the program that displays that file (if current entry is PDF/Word)

#### New Record:

Click on the 'New' button, which will clear the form. All fields must be filled in to successfully save a new entry. Once the form is filled out the record can be saved. To cancel, click 'Cancel' and confirm the prompt:



**Bibliography Panel**

Search: god

Introduction to the Gospel of John	ABRL Doubleday	Text, Form and Theological criticism of the 4th Gospel
James the Brother of Jesus	Penguin	Key to Early Christianity and the Dead Sea Scrolls Huge
Lectures	WWW	Reprint; Also paper ed. collection
Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft	Electronic Facsimil	George Routledge and Sons London 1885
Liber 84 vel Chanokh	Liber 84 vel Chan	Liber 84 vel Chanokh
Magdalene Legacy, The	Element	Another in a long line of speculative histories
Passover Plot	Disinfo LTD	The resurrection was faked; Jesus did it
Paul	Oxford	Very Short Intro
Rotten Goddess	Autonomeia	Hekate in late antiquity, the development of the Witch in la

Title:

Publisher:

Authors:

Notes:

Categories:

Primary:

Secondary:

- ☐ Alchemy
- ☐ Angelology
- ☐ Apocalyptic Literature
- ☐ Christology
- ☐ Conspiracy
- ☐ Dead Sea Scrolls
- ☐ Demonology
- ☐ Enochian Magic

Document Format:

- ☐ Book
- ☐ Manuscript
- ☐ Other
- ☐ PDF/Word/Text
- ☐ HTML/Web
- ☐ Electronic Storage

Location:

Displaying 28 records. New Entry

### Adding a new entry

All fields are free-form except those noted below.

**Bibliography Panel**

Search: god

Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft	Electronic Facsimil	George Routledge and Sons London 1885
Liber 84 vel Chanokh	Liber 84 vel Chan	Liber 84 vel Chanokh
Magdalene Legacy, The	Element	Another in a long line of speculative histories
Passover Plot	Disinfo LTD	The resurrection was faked; Jesus did it
Paul	Oxford	Very Short Intro
Rotten Goddess	Autonomeia	Hekate in late antiquity, the development of the Witch in la
Sacred Text Archive	WWW	Text Archive collection
Secret Gospel	Dawn Horse	Need other ver.
Secret Initiation of Jesus at Qumran	Bear & Co.	Those crazy Essenes

Title:

Publisher:

Authors:

Notes:

Categories:

Primary:

Secondary:

- ☐ Enochian Magic
- ☒ Gnosticism
- ☐ Goddess
- ☐ Hebrew and Judaism
- ☒ Heresiology
- ☐ Holy Grail
- ☐ Kabbalah
- ☐ Medieval Esotericism

Document Format:

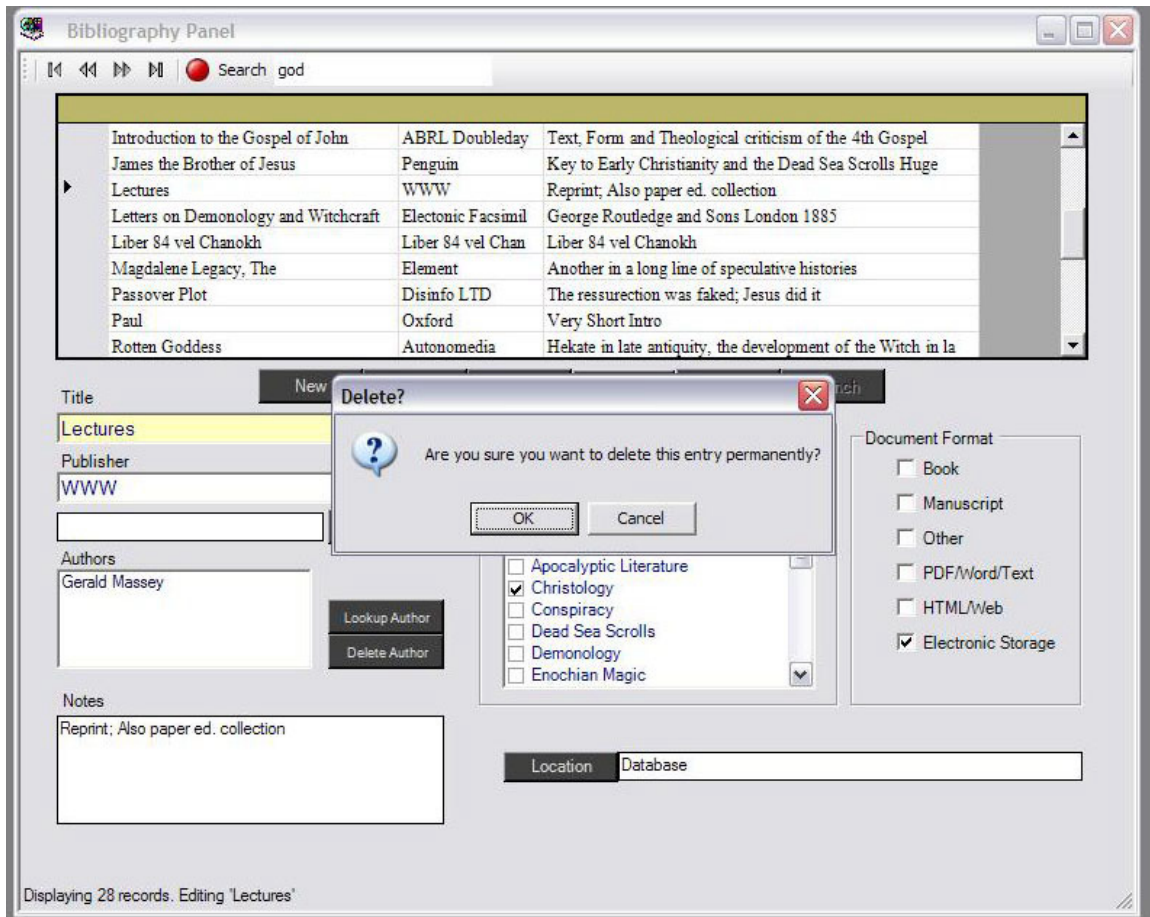
- ☒ Book
- ☐ Manuscript
- ☐ Other
- ☐ PDF/Word/Text
- ☐ HTML/Web
- ☐ Electronic Storage

Location:

Saved new entry: Secret Gospel

**New Entry successfully saved**

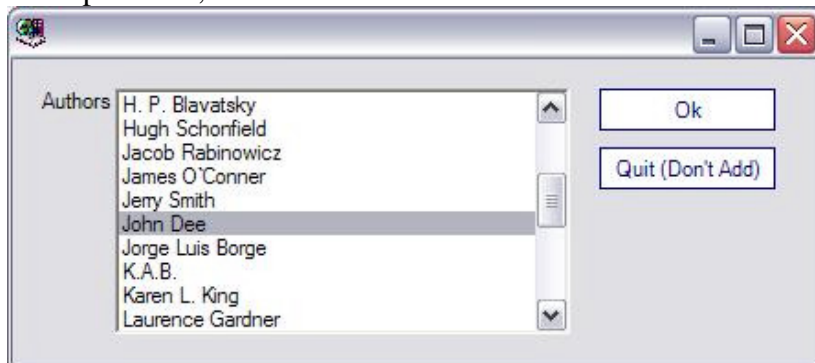
To delete a record:



Navigate to the record you want to delete, click 'Delete' and confirm. The record is permanently deleted.

Authors may be entered 2 ways:

1. Type a name in the text box next to 'Add Author' button and click 'Add Author'
2. Click 'Lookup Author', select an Author from the list and click 'Save'

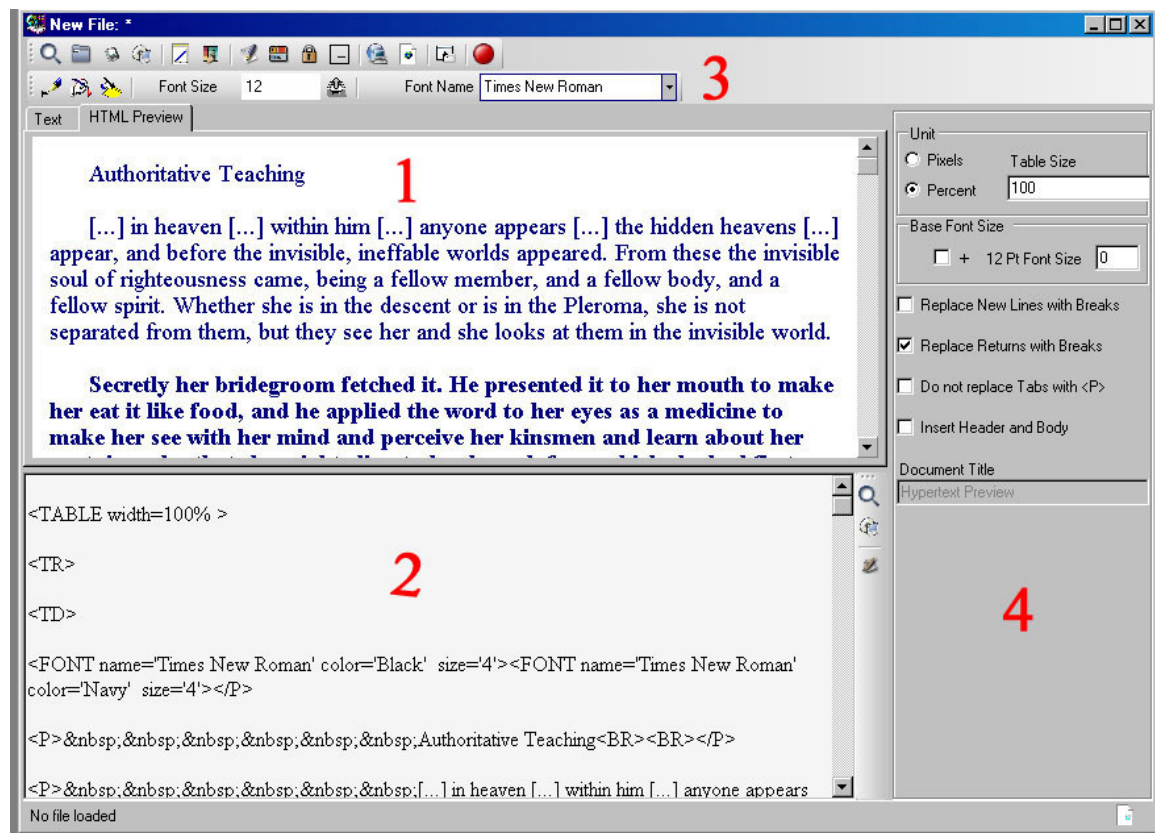


The Authors list is a list of every author already in the database, so if you do not have a book for that author entered you will have to create a new Author entry.

### (3) Rich Text to HTML Window

The Rich Text to HTML window represents both the design of the current Scriptorium release and future enhancements and features. In the current incarnation, it is hoped to make not only study, but writing, whether as research notes or Web site publishing, a much easier task, at least in regard to gathering sources and material. For the future, it is hoped that the application will be as Internet aware as possible and that, along with the current features, Web services, online libraries and who can say what else will be available to the user as easily as loading a module is now. With that in mind, the final section of ‘Utilities’ is last major functional window of Scriptorium, the HTML Editor, and especially the Rich text to HTML features.

The HTML window is one of the more complicated screens with three text panes (the Text and HTML preview are on pages on a tab display and so only two are visible):

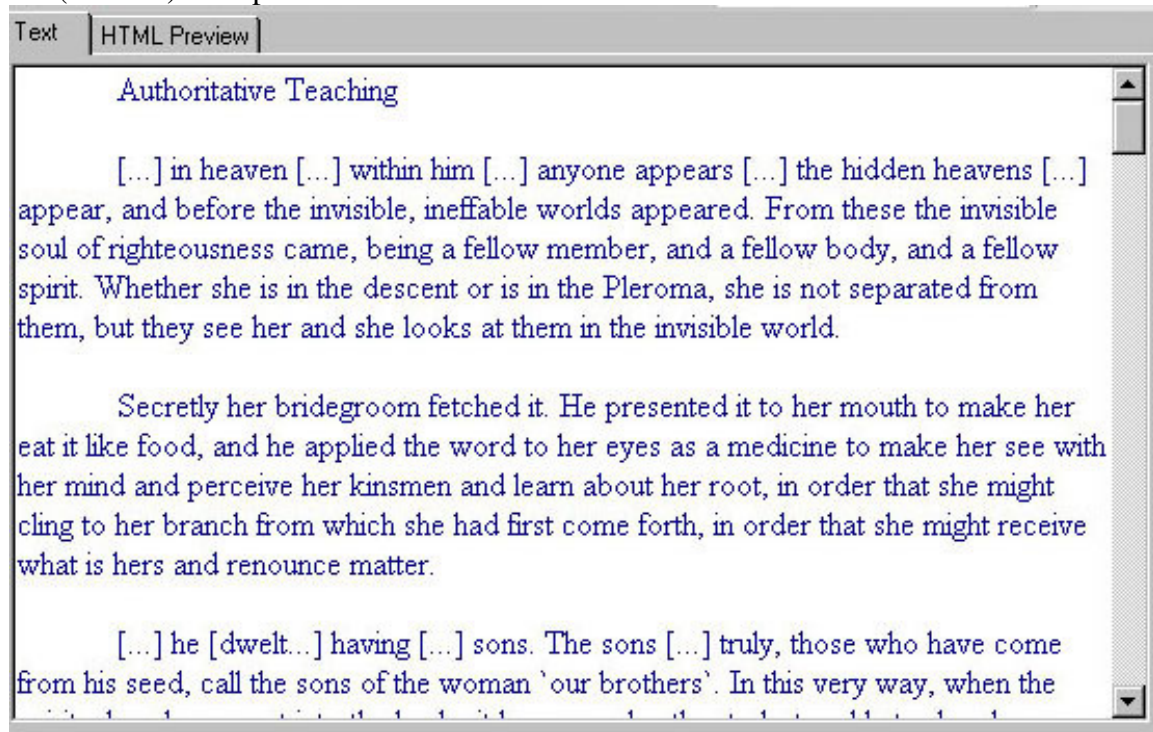


1. Text / HTML preview display.
2. HTML Edit pane.
3. Toolbars
4. Conversion settings pane.

You will notice that the toolbars and the Context menu for the Text pane are nearly identical to the same feature in the text pane. Since the HTML editor is derived from the Text Editor window many of the same functions apply.

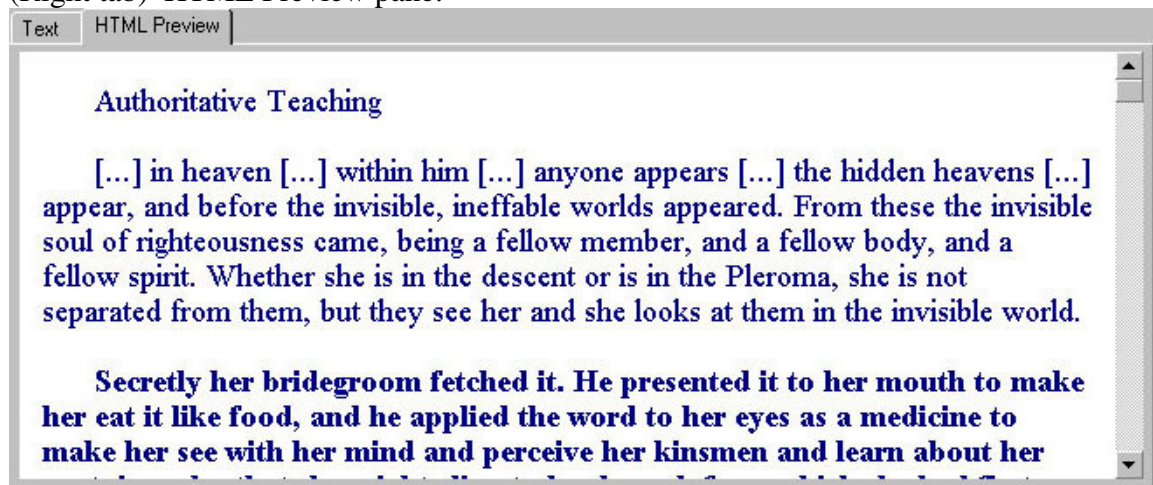


1 – (Left tab) Text pane:



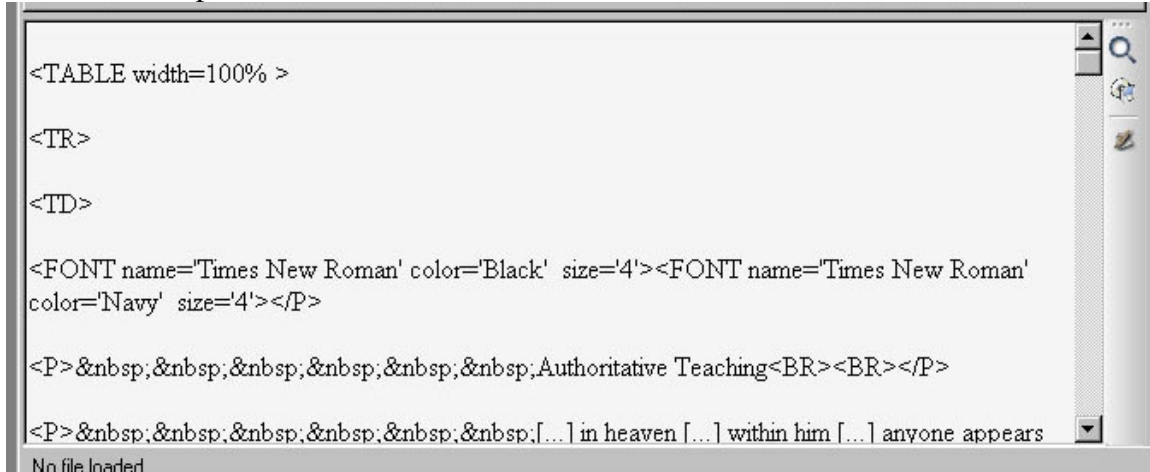
The Editor windows Text pane is identical to the Text editor window in function. It can be used to create and edit text before it is converted to HTML and make modifications to the 'source text' before the HTML is recompiled. While the text pane is identical to the Text Editor, it is recommended that text be modified in the Editor window and imported, as the HTML editor does not keep a history of its files and the Text window is, obviously, much larger. You can load, save and edit any Rich Text or ASCII text file in the Text pane.

(Right tab) HTML Preview pane:



The HTML Preview pane is simply a browser control and is used to preview compiled HTML before saving or modifying it. When text is created using the ‘Generate and preview’ option, the HTML result is loaded in this window automatically.

## 2- The HTML pane:



The HTML pane shows the HTML source generated by the conversion function. It can be edited like any text file. The HTML pane has its own (vertical) toolbar and source can be saved by using the ‘Save as’ button. The source may be searched using the find and replace feature (see Text Editor, above) and the display font for the HTML pane can be modified using the ‘Set font’ toolbar button.

### 3- Toolbars:

(1) Main toolbar



Functions:

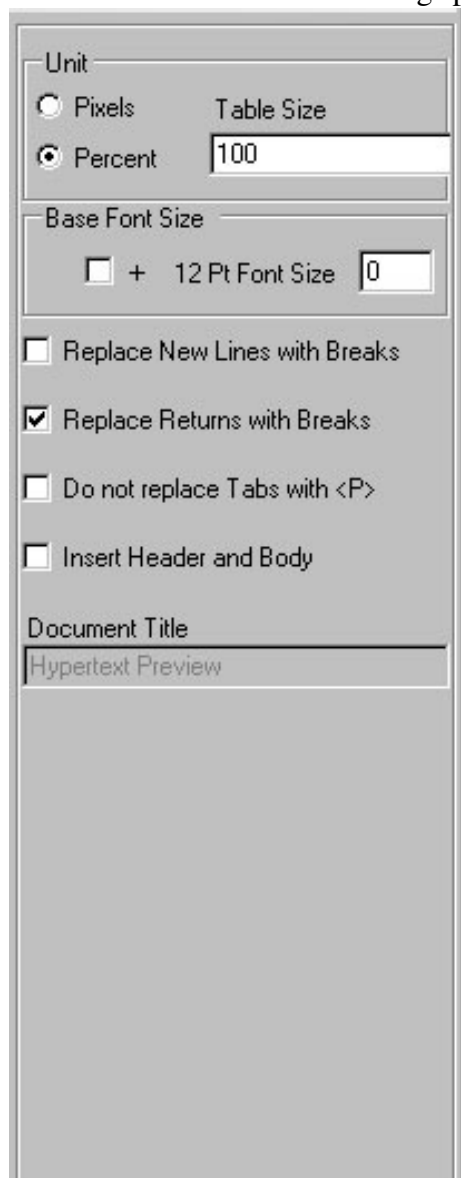
1. Show Search dialog
2. Open a file
3. Save file
4. Save file as
5. Edit font for the entire document
6. Edit the fore color for the entire document
7. Edit font for the selected text in the document pane
8. Edit the fore color for the selected text in the document pane
9. Lock or unlock selected text
10. Center align selected text
11. Generate HTML from text and preview
12. Generate HTML from text (no preview)
13. Show or hide HTML pane (#3 above)
14. Close window.

(2) Font toolbar:



1. Selected text is bold
2. Selected text is italic
3. Selected text is underlined
4. Font size of selected text
5. Format selected text (preserve format)
6. Font name

4- The HTML conversion settings panel:



The Table size settings determine how the HTML table for the output of the conversion will be sized. 100% is the default and means the Table will take up the entire width of the window (or its containing tag if inserted into a larger HTML file).

Base font size is the text size (Font size=3) that the conversion will use to generate the text. If the text is too large or small, enter a number in the Font size box (negative for smaller) to start from a smaller base. If you want to use Font size="+x" check the + checkbox.

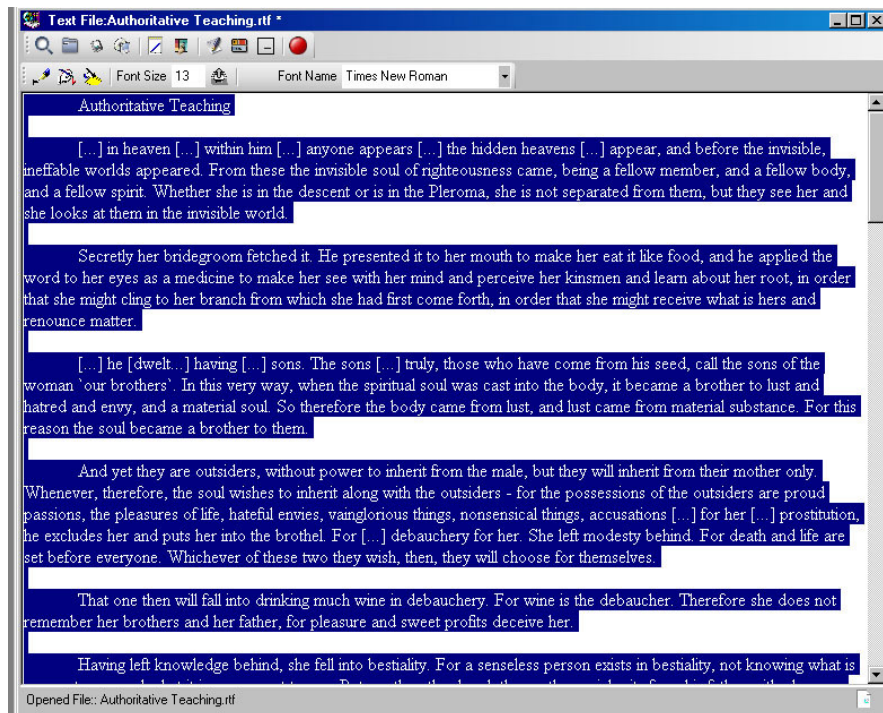
Replace options:

A text file created in the Text editor will usually be formatted correctly with the defaults, however if text is imported from other sources, you may wish to select Replace new lines (ASCII '\n') with breaks. If the text has tabbed paragraphs, the conversion will create Paragraph tags around them. If you do not want <P> tags check the 'Do not replace' checkbox.

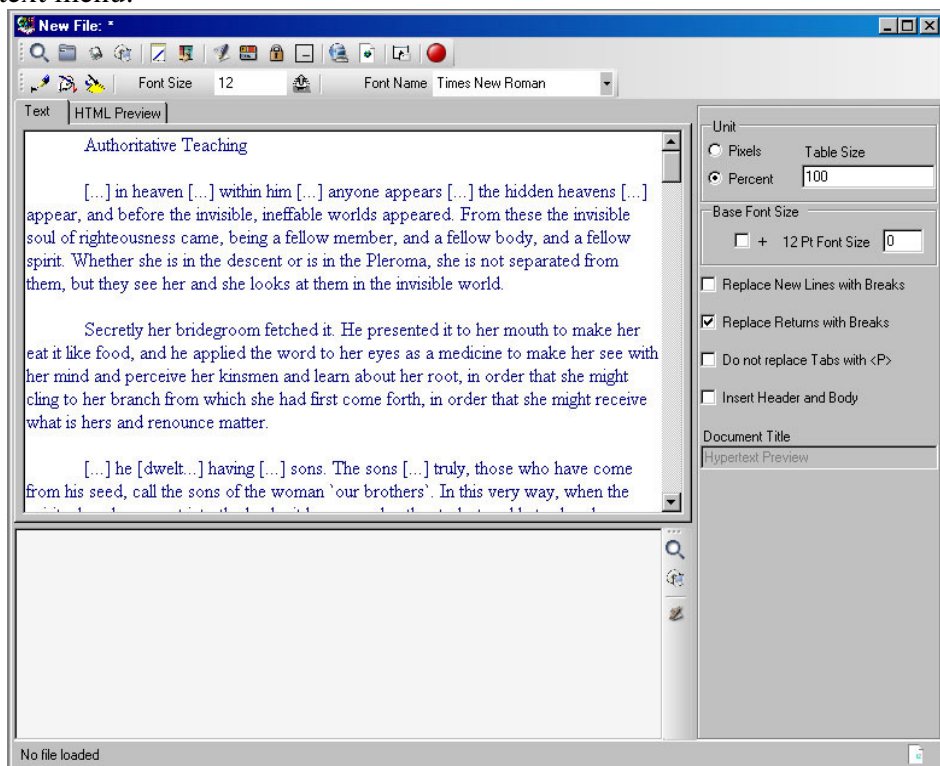
Insert Header and body will create a 'complete' HTML document, if you wish to load the file in a browser by itself. Also, the Reference compiler tool (In process, check the site for News and updates) will use the Title for the Reference Key (i.e. dictionary word).

Using the HTML editor example:

1. Open or create a text file. For the example, I will use a sample of text from one of the Nag Hamadi books:

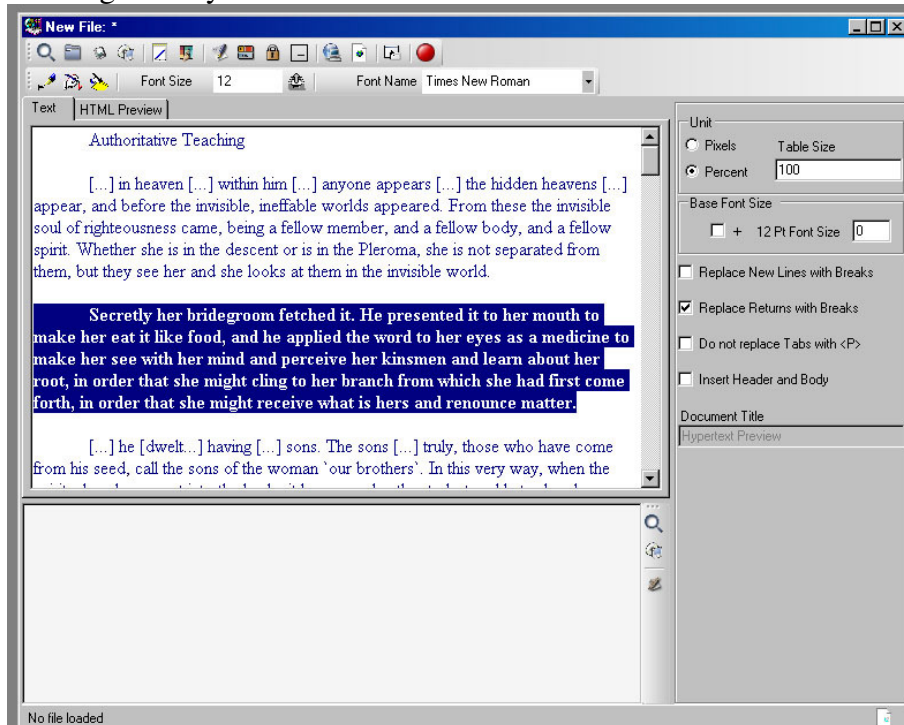


Select all the text (or part if you want a sample) and select Export to HTML Editor from the context menu:

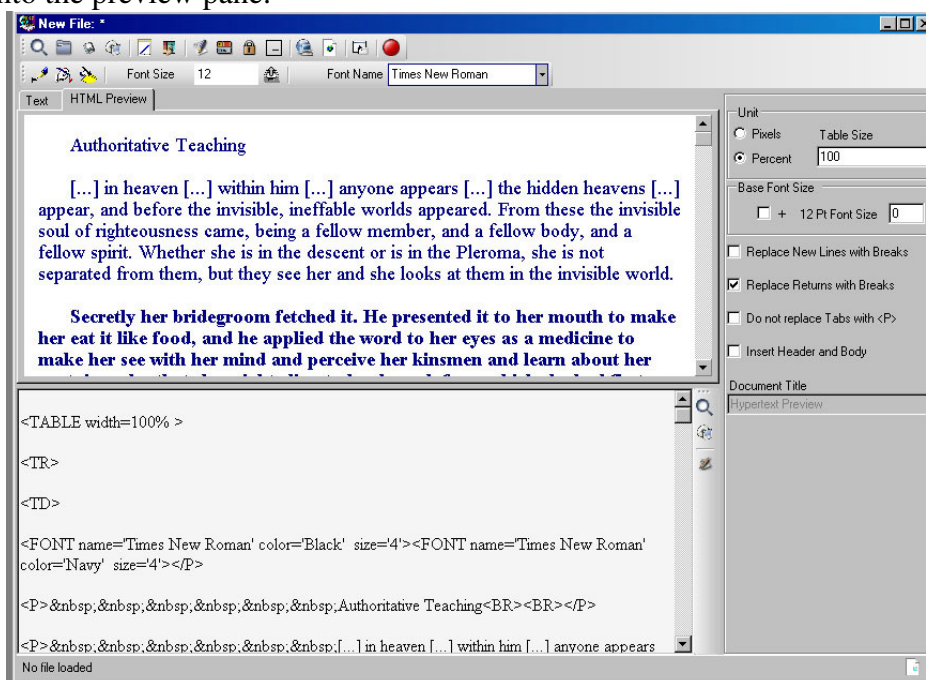




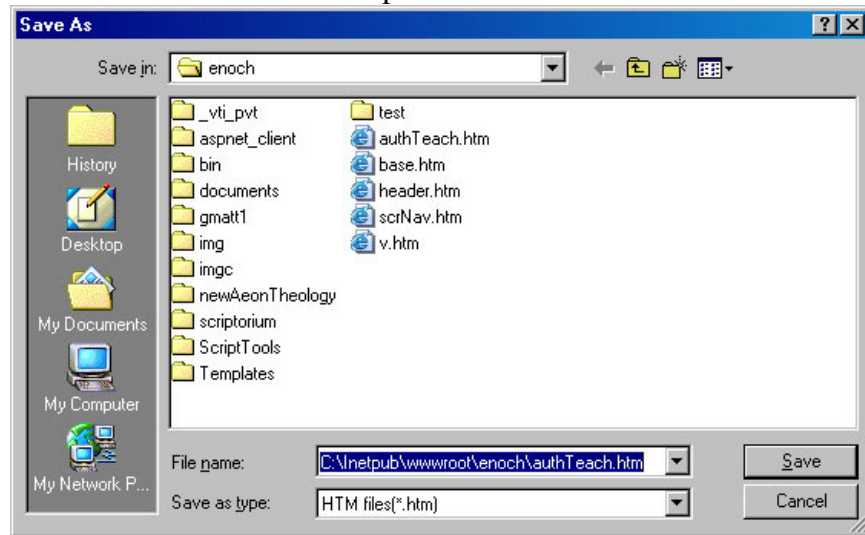
You will see the HTML Editor window open with the exported text is the Text pane. For the example, I wish to Bold some of the text. Select the text and choose Bold from the context menu or select the text and click the 'Edit Font of Selected Text' from the toolbar and change the style to bold:



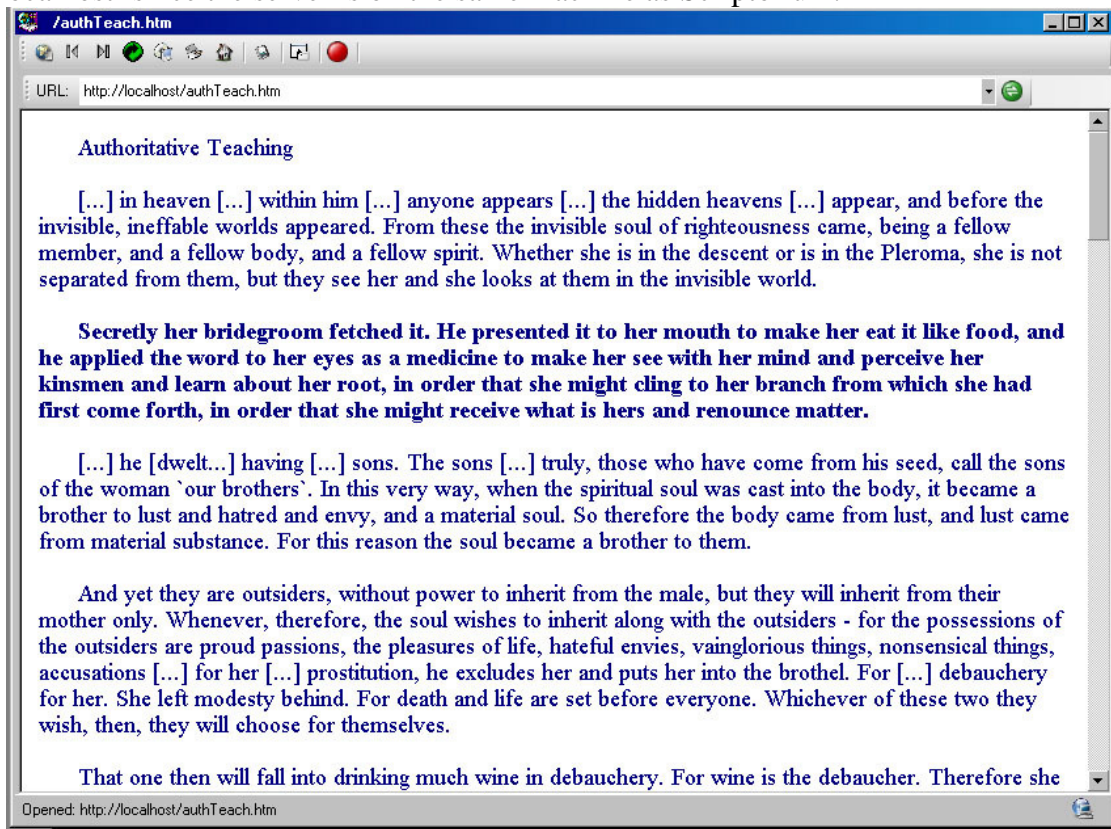
We will leave the conversion options on their default settings. Now click the 'Preview in Browser' button from the toolbar and the program will convert the text to HTML and load it into the preview pane:



Now click 'Save as' from the HTML pane toolbar (NOT the main toolbar) and you will see the standard save file dialog. I want to view this file in Internet Explorer, so I will save it to the IIS Server root on this computer:



Now I can launch a browser window and type the path to the file, in this case it is at 'localhost' since the server is on the same machine as Scriptorium:



The HTML editor is the most 'experimental' feature in Scriptorium, so feel free to play around with it and see if you find it useful.

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Version 2, June 1991

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