Scrollwork

Scrollwork Help Guide

Every page of Scrollwork's Help, to read on paper, as it stood on 18 November 2026.

You may print this guide and share it freely, unchanged. Its terms of use and licensing are printed at the end.

The same pages, kept up to date, are at help.scrollwork.app. Scrollwork itself is at scrollwork.app.

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Scrollwork Help

How to read, study and find your way around Scrollwork, a single canvas of Biblical history, page by page.

Scrollwork sets the whole sweep of the Bible on one canvas: the people from Adam to Jesus, Scripture's great moments in gold, its art, its charts, and a Study Reader for the text itself. These pages say how each part works, in plain words. Every page here leads back: the bar at the top goes to scrollwork.app, and **Open the app** takes you straight in.

To read Help on paper, Download the Help Guide (PDF) (3.1 MB): every page, ready to print.

> *But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*
>
> John 20:31, King James Version

Where to begin

Getting started
The public site, your free account, the menu and the Bookshelf.

The Study Reader
Reading, 1,411 Bibles in 1,230 languages through YouVersion, the flip and side-by-side columns.

The original language
The Interlinear, Strong's numbers, Word study, the Passage Guide, Matthew Henry and cross-references.

Your study
Notes, highlights, bookmarks and notebooks, kept on your device and with your account, and how to back them up.

Search
Words, topics, names and meaning, and every filter of Advanced search.

The scrolls
The Lineage of Jesus Christ, The Story in Gold, Biblical Art and the Megiddo Mosaic.

The charts

Cross-references, the people network, the Bible Library and the races.

Faith, Evidence and History

The three pillars, and how contested ground is shown.

Everything else

- Printing and PDF: the whole lineage on paper, and your notes.
- Keyboard shortcuts: every key, in the reader, on the scrolls and on the charts.
- Accessibility: reading with a keyboard, a screen reader, larger text or less motion.
- Your account and privacy: signing in, your settings, and what is kept where.
- Giving: how Scrollwork is paid for, how to donate, a gift to the family, and the companions.
- Contact: how to write, and what happens next.

Searching Help

The box at the top of every page searches all of Help as you type. It works from the page you have already loaded, so it asks the network for nothing. Press <kbd>/</kbd> to jump to it, the arrow keys to move through what it finds, and <kbd>Enter</kbd> to open one.

Getting started

The public site is open to everyone; the application opens with a free account. Here is the way in, and the way around.

The public site and the application

Scrollwork has two parts.

- **The public site**, scrollwork.app, is open to everyone with no account: the front page and its chapters, and the pages on giving, privacy, the terms, accessibility and how Scrollwork is made.
- **The application**, at scrollwork.app/app, holds the scrolls, the charts and the Study Reader. It opens with a free account.

On the public site, **Sign in** at the top right leads into the application. If you are not signed in yet, it takes you to the sign-in page first and then back to where you were going.

What you need

Scrollwork is made for a computer's browser window **at least 1280×720**, and looks its best at **1920×1080 or larger**. Use a current **Chrome, Edge, Firefox or Safari**. On a smaller window the application says so, quietly, once; everything still works, but the scroll has less room. On a phone, Scrollwork opens in its own list form, made for the small screen.

Making a free account

On the sign-in page, choose **Sign Up**. You can join in two ways:

- **With your email address.** Enter it and press **Send me a code**. A six-digit code comes to that address; look in your junk folder too if it is not in your inbox. On the next page, enter the code, choose a password of at least twelve characters, and press **Finish signing up**. You are signed in at once. If the code has expired, **Send a new code** sends another.

- **With a sign-in you already have.** Press **Continue with Google**, **Continue with Microsoft**, **Continue with Apple** or **Sign in with YouVersion**. You may be asked to confirm your email first.

Your name, timezone and picture are set on your account page afterwards.

The whole of it is in Your account and privacy.

The first time you open the application

Two things are asked once.

1. **Before you open Scrollwork.** The terms of use and the privacy notice, with **Accept** and **Decline**. This is asked once on each device. **Decline** stores nothing and takes you back to the front page.
2. **Terms of use.** Once for each version of the terms, on your account, with **I accept these terms**.

The first time you open the reader it welcomes you and asks which way you would like to start, **Normal** or **Study**; see The Study Reader.

After that, when the application has a new version, **What's new** opens once to say what changed. The full change log is always under **About** in the menu.

The menu

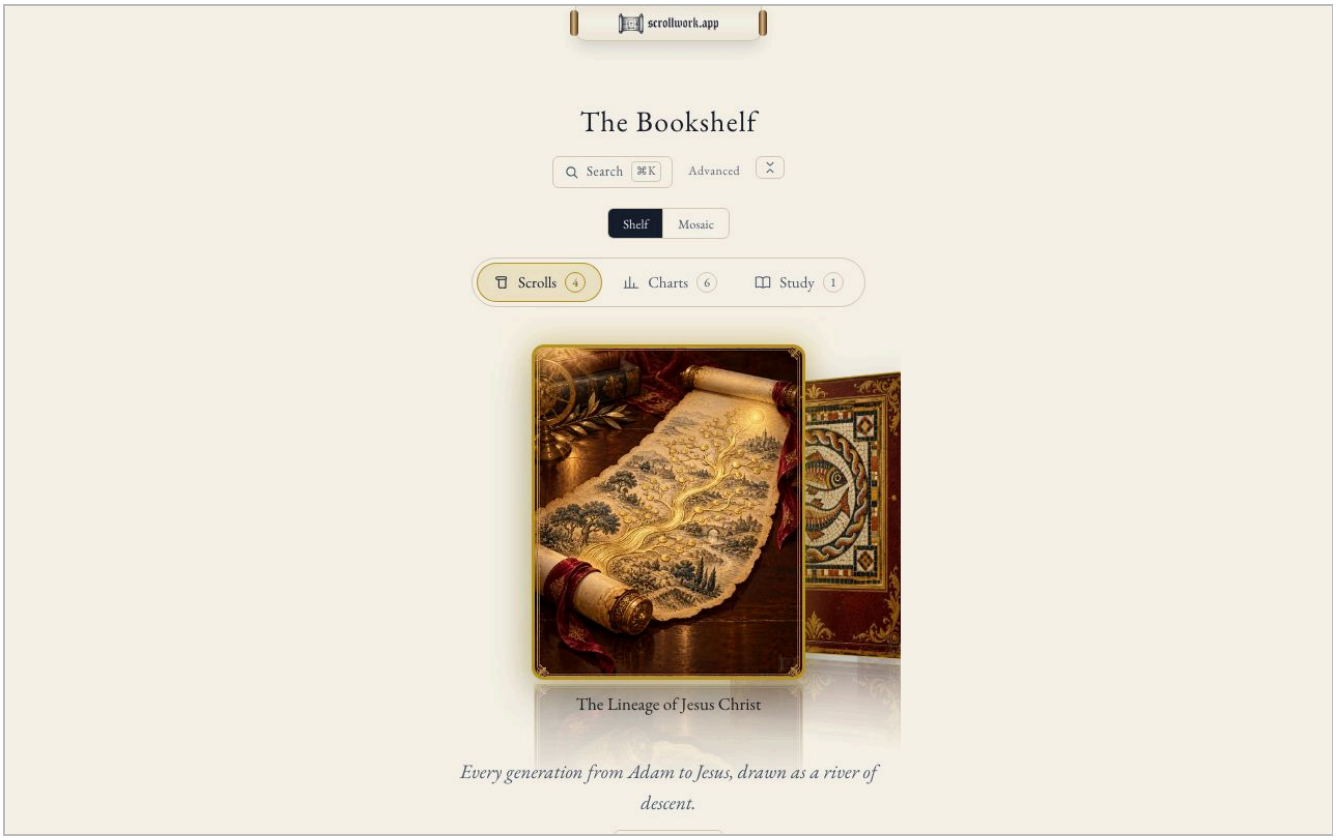
The application has no bar across the top. Its menu is the small rolled scroll carrying the Scrollwork mark, at the top centre of every page. Press it and it unrolls.

- On the left, two featured cards: **The Lineage of Jesus Christ**, the first scroll, and **The Study Reader**.
- **The home page** and **The Bookshelf**.
- **Scrolls**, **Charts**, **Study** (the Study Reader, My Notes and Reading plans) and **Maps**. Each opens beneath its name when you choose it, one at a time, and ends with **See all on the Bookshelf**.

- **Donate**, **Help** (this site, in a new tab) and **About**: the application's version and its change log.
- At its foot, **Search**, which you type into in place, on a larger screen; and your name and picture, with a small menu holding **Account** and **Log out**.

Press Esc or click outside it to roll it up again.

The Bookshelf



The Bookshelf, at scrollwork.app/app, is where everything stands.

- **Scrolls**, **Charts** and **Study** are its tabs, each with a count.
- Move along a shelf with the arrow keys, by dragging or swiping, or with **Previous** and **Next**. Press Enter or click the one in front to open it.
- **Shelf** shows a row of covers. **Mosaic** shows them as tiles, and offers three ways to see them: **Mosaic**, tiles that turn over to say what each holds; **Full covers**, every cover whole and the

same size, so the whole shelf is seen together; and **Traditional**, a picture of each one as it looks when open. Your choice is remembered on this device.

- **Search** at the top searches the whole Bible and everything on the scrolls. See Search.

Where next

- To read Scripture: The Study Reader.
- To see the whole sweep at once: The scrolls.
- To use Scrollwork with a keyboard alone: Keyboard shortcuts.

FAQ

The questions readers ask most, each answered with the pages of Help that answer it.

These are the questions readers put to the Help Advisor most often. Each is answered by the pages of Help that answer it, and each was read and approved before it was added here.

Not here?

Ask the **Help Advisor**, by Help's search at the top of every page: it finds the page of Help that answers your question, in your own words. If Help has not answered, Contact says how to ask a person.

The Study Reader

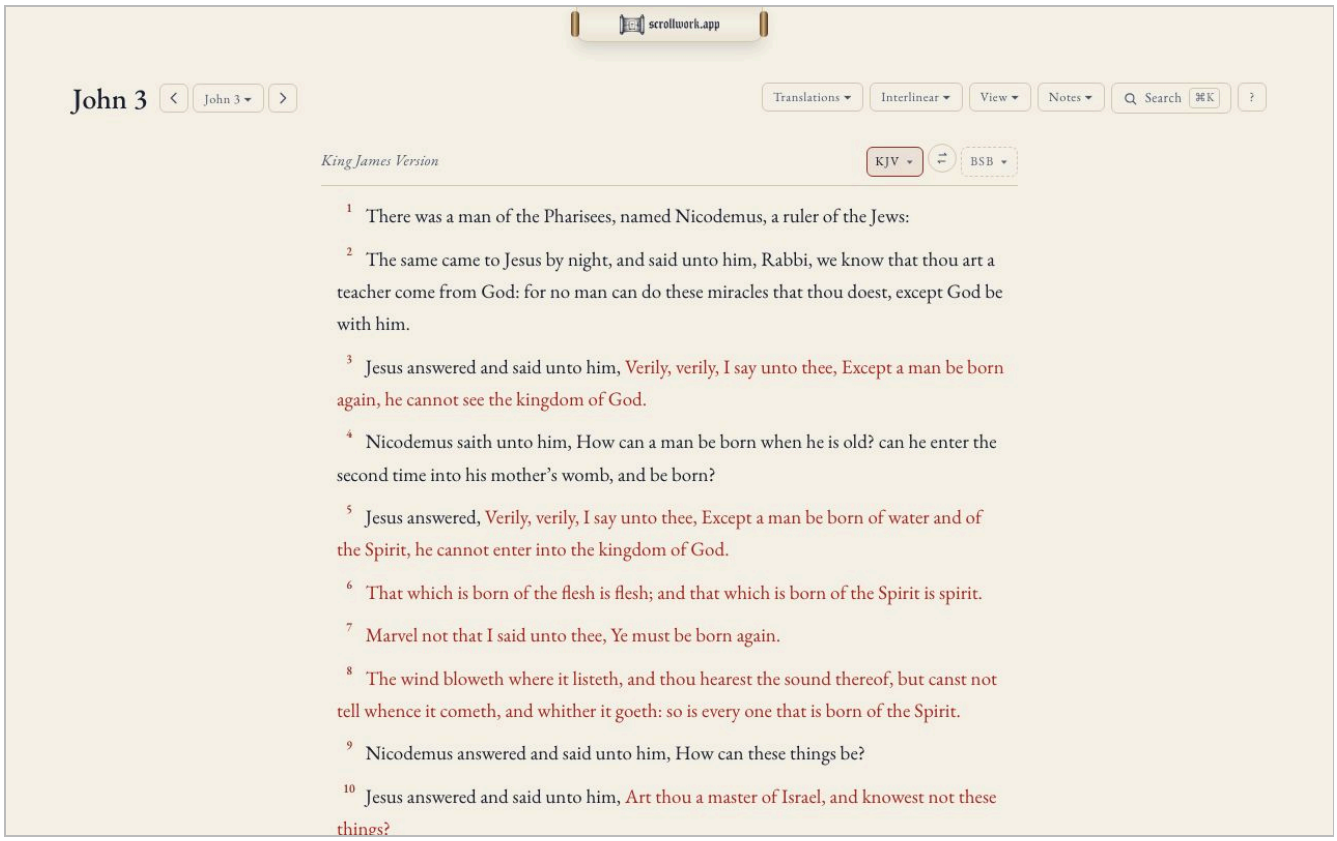
Translations of its own, and 1,411 Bibles in 1,230 languages through YouVersion, side by side if you like, with the flip between two.

> *These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.*
>
> Acts 17:11, King James Version

Opening the reader

Choose **The Study Reader** from the menu's **Study** column or from the Bookshelf. It opens on its start page, with a welcome first: our family's invitation to read the Bible and walk with Jesus Christ, John 3:16, and three ways in, **Begin with John 1**, **The Crucifixion** and **The Resurrection**. Below the welcome are the verse for today, **Begin at Genesis 1**, **My Notes** and **My Progress**. Once you have read a little, it also offers **Continue reading** and **Where you left each book**.

You can open any chapter by its address: `scrollwork.app/app/reader/John.3` opens John 3, and adding `#John.3.16` marks a verse. From a scroll's small reader, **Open in the full reader** brings you here at the same place.



Moving through the Bible

- The arrows beside the chapter's name go to the previous and next chapter. On a phone they read **Previous** and **Next**.
- The chapter's name is a button. Press it for **Go to a chapter**, type a book and chapter (*John 3*), and press Enter. A book you have read before offers the place you left it first.
- From the keyboard: →,] or n for the next chapter; ←, [or p for the previous. Every key is on Keyboard shortcuts.

Normal and Study

The first time you open the reader on a device, it welcomes you and asks which way you would like to start.

- **Normal** is the Bible to read: the text and its verse numbers, listening, search and bookmarks. Strong's numbers, cross-references, the interlinear, commentaries, art, margin and inline notes and the study actions on a chosen verse are put away.

- **Study** is everything on this page.

Change it under **View**, or **Aa** on a phone, where each of those features also has a switch of its own. When the switches match neither, the setting reads **Custom**. Nothing you have kept is lost: your notes and your settings are there again when the feature comes back. If you were already using the reader on this device, it stays as it was and does not ask. The choice is kept on this device, and it never changes what is free. **Focus** is separate.

The toolbar

On a wide screen the tools stand in one row at the top right: **Translations**, **Interlinear**, **View**, **Notes**, **Search** and **?** (the keyboard shortcuts); in Normal, without **Interlinear** and **Notes**. On a phone they are folded into the **Aa** button, with the settings below. On a phone, once you scroll down, the top bar folds to one compact line: the chapter's name, previous and next, **Aa** and Search. Scroll up, or tap the line, and the whole of it comes back.

Translations

Scrollwork holds translations of its own, listed below. It also offers 1,411 Bibles in 1,230 languages through YouVersion, including licensed translations: the NIV, the NASB 1995 and 2020, and the Amplified Bible. Each is shown as its publisher made it. A Bible shown by licence names its publisher and its copyright notice at the foot of the chapter, after the verses and footnotes. The ESV is not offered.

Each translation is named in full beside its text. Those Scrollwork holds are:

Short name	Translation
KJV	King James Version
BSB	Berean Standard Bible
BRENTON	Brenton's Septuagint (1851), Genesis only for now
ASV	American Standard Version (1901)
BBE	Bible in Basic English
DARBY	Darby Translation (1890)

Short name	Translation
WEBSTER	Webster's Bible (1833)
WEB	World English Bible
YLT	Young's Literal Translation
LUTHER	Luther Bible (1912)
SVD	Smith Van Dyke Arabic Bible (1865)
CUV	Chinese Union Version (1919), traditional
CUVS	Chinese Union Version (1919), simplified
WMB	World Messianic Bible (Hebrew Names Version)
LSG	Louis Segond (1910)
RV1909	Reina-Valera (1909)
SYNODAL	Russian Synodal Bible (1876)
VULGATE	Clementine Vulgate (1598)

Choose a column's translation from the picker at its head. It opens **Version**: type in its box to filter the Bibles by name; the language is named above them, with **Change Language** to list every language by its own name and its English name, each with its count of Bibles. Scrollwork's own come first under English, and a licensed one is marked *by licence*. **Cancel** closes it. Your first column's choice is remembered. Under **Translations**, **Versions** then **Manage Bibles** sets which translations the pickers offer and in what order.

The original Hebrew and Greek can be read as text too; see The original language.

The flip

Every column holds two translations at once: the one you are reading, and another kept ready beside it. The ⇄ button between their two pickers flips the column from one to the other, keeping your place, so you can read a verse in the King James and see it at once in the Berean Standard Bible:

> *For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.*
>
> John 3:16, King James Version

> *For God so loved the world that He gave His one and only Son, that everyone who believes in Him shall not perish but have eternal life.*
>
> John 3:16, Berean Standard Bible

Press <kbd>t</kbd> to flip the first column from the keyboard. Each column remembers its pair.

Columns side by side

Up to four translations can stand side by side, kept level verse by verse.

- **+ Translation**, under **Translations**, adds the next one.
- **Versions** lists the columns; choose **None** to remove one, or use the × at a column's head.
- How many fit depends on the window: two from a medium window, three and four on wider ones.

View also has **Split**: a second passage beside the first, with its own chapter picker and **Close**, so you can read Isaiah 53 beside John 19. On a phone it sits beneath the first.

Setting the page

View holds the reader's own settings, each remembered on this device:

- **Columns**: one to four.
- **Text size**: Smaller, Standard, Larger, Largest.
- **Line spacing**: Compact, Comfortable, Spacious.
- **Typeface**: Scrollwork's serif, or a plain sans.
- **Verse numbers**: shown or hidden.
- **Width**: Comfortable, Wide or the full window.

- **Layout**: a verse per line, or **Paragraphs**, which follow the King James's own paragraph marks.
- **Paper**: Parchment, White, Sepia or Night, the reader's own dark page.
- **Focus**: after three seconds, every control fades and only the text remains. Move the pointer or press a key to bring them back; Esc leaves Focus.

Paragraphs and columns work with one translation at a time, and the reader says so when one cannot be used.

The look, brightness (light, dark, or following your device) and text size of all of Scrollwork are set on your account page; see Your account and privacy.

Red letters

In the King James Version, the words of Christ are shown in red, in the reader and in the scrolls' small reader.

Choosing and copying verses

- Click a verse's number to select it. Shift-click selects a run of verses; ⌘-click (Ctrl-click on Windows) adds or removes one.
- Copying the text, or **Copy to Clipboard** in a verse's menu, copies the exact words with the reference and the translation's full name.

Next

The words beneath the translation: The original language. For taking a note, finding it again, notebooks, highlights and keeping a copy, see Your study.

The original language

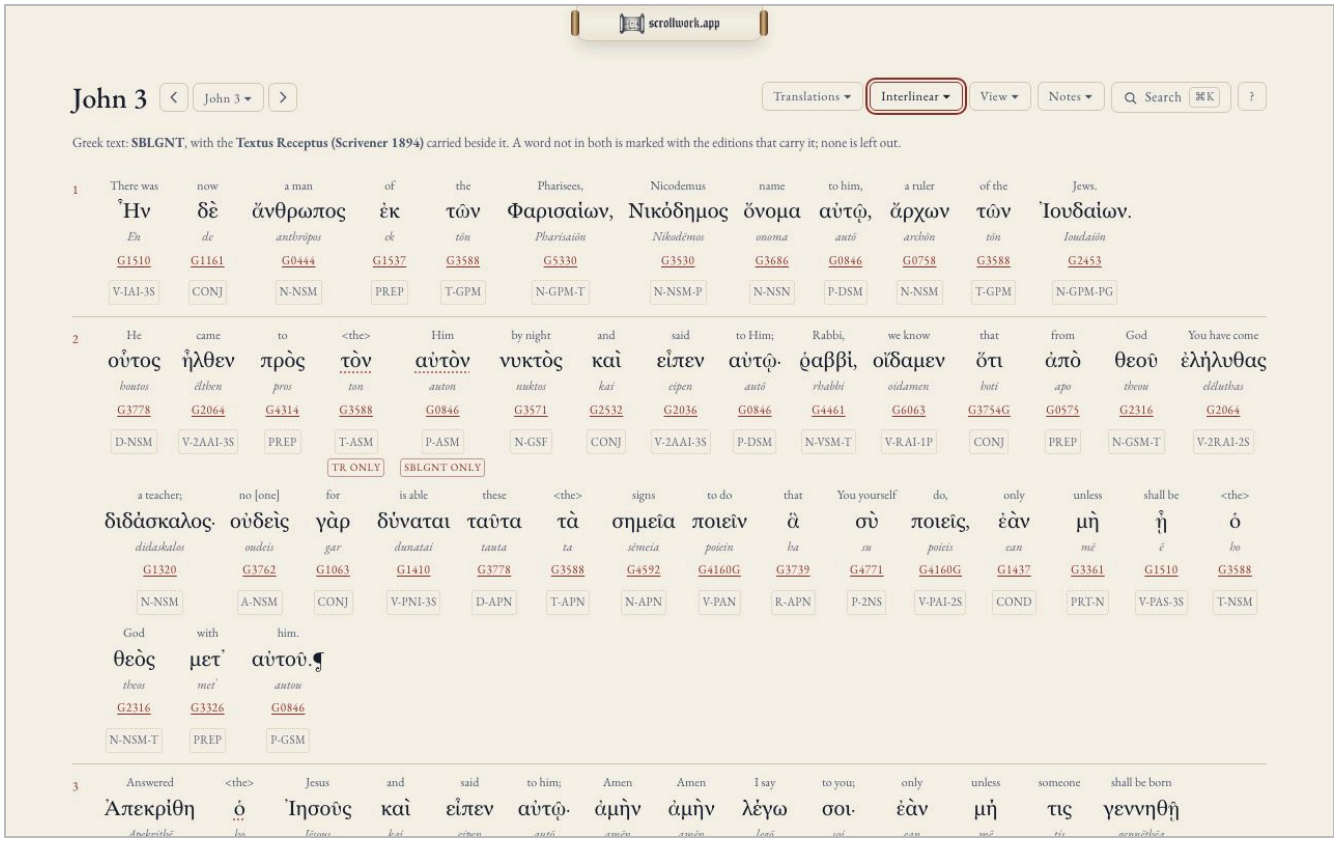
The Hebrew and Greek beneath every verse, Strong's numbers and Word study, the Passage Guide, the commentaries and the cross-references.

The Interlinear

Interlinear, in the reader's toolbar, sets the Hebrew of the Old Testament or the Greek of the New beneath the chapter, word by word. Each word shows its English gloss, the word itself, how it is spoken, its Strong's number and a short code for its grammar. Point at or focus a grammar code to read it in words.

It has three views:

- **Forward**: word by word, in the original's own order.
- **Reverse**: in the translation's order, each English word with the original word it renders.
- **Inline**: the whole chapter as running text, with the same details to each word.



The Greek is the SBL Greek New Testament, with the Textus Receptus carried beside it: a word that is in one and not the other is marked with the edition that has it, and none is left out. Where an edition places a word elsewhere in the verse, the Interlinear says so. The Hebrew is the Westminster Leningrad Codex. The words, glosses and grammar come from STEPBible (Tyndale House, Cambridge).

While the Interlinear is open, translations side by side wait until it is closed.

The original language as text

The original texts are in the translation pickers too, after the translations: **Original language** (the Hebrew in the Old Testament, the Greek in the New), **Hebrew (Westminster Leningrad Codex)**, **Greek (SBLGNT)** and **Greek (Textus Receptus)**. Read one alone, or beside a translation. Hebrew reads right to left, with every vowel point and accent. Click a word to open its Word study.

- **The Qere mark.** Where the Hebrew is read as the margin directs (the Qere) rather than as the codex writes it (the Ketiv), the word carries a small mark. Point at or focus it to read what the codex itself writes. The letters of the verse are never changed.
- **A Psalm's title.** In the Hebrew, a Psalm's title is one of its verses. Scrollwork shows the title as a row of its own, numbered 0, before verse 1, so the Hebrew's verses still stand beside the same verses of a translation.

Strong's numbers

The King James Version is tagged word by word with Strong's numbers.

- Point at a word in a King James column and its number shows.
- **Strong's**, under **View**, shows every number in gold at once.
- Click a word and choose **Concordance** to see where else it stands.

Word study

A Strong's number opens **Word study**: the word, how it is spoken, its definition from Strong's dictionary (1890), how the King James renders it, and STEPBible's brief lexicon entry. Below is every place it occurs, grouped by book, each opening a small reader; and **Along the timeline**, where in the Bible's history it is used.

The Study menu

Click or tap a verse's text (or press Enter on a focused verse) for the **Study** menu:

- **Passage Guide**: everything about the verse in one place, below.
- **Interlinear**: the verse word by word.
- **Concordance**: on a King James word, every place its Strong's number stands.
- **Bible Comparison**: the verse in other translations, or **Add a translation** as a column.
- **Cross-references**: the verses that speak to this one.
- **Copy to Clipboard** and **Share Verse**.
- **On the scrolls**: the people, places and events the verse names, and **Art of this passage**.

The Passage Guide

The Passage Guide opens beside the text as a sheet headed with the verse. It gathers:

- **Cross-references**.
- **Commentaries**: each commentary on the passage, listed oldest first, for you to open.
- **People, places and events** the verse names, each leading to the scrolls.
- **On Biblical Art**: the works that depict it.
- **Your notes and highlights** on it.

Open beside the text keeps it open as you read on; **Open in a new tab** opens it as a page of its own.

Commentary

Six commentaries are listed oldest first, each with its tradition and date: John Calvin, Matthew Henry, John Gill, Adam Clarke, Keil and Delitzsch, and Jamieson, Fausset and Brown. None is open until you open it. Up to three can be open, side by side on a wide screen; on a phone they stack in one column. To open a fourth, close one first. Your choice carries from chapter to chapter. Several do not cover the whole Bible; a commentary with nothing on a chapter stays in its place in the list, marked **Not offered for this chapter**, and comes back when it has the chapter.

Some comments carry a note marked "Scrollwork AI analysis:", written by Scrollwork, beside the commentator's own words, which are not changed. Where a commentator questions the text, the note gives the evidence on that question and names its sources.

Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Whole Bible (1706) is marked as a classic Protestant commentary of the English Presbyterian tradition. Where the usual text has a gap, it is filled from the 1828 Philadelphia edition, and labelled so. Where the source's own text of a comment is cut short, the reader says so rather than filling it in.

Cross-references

Cross-references come from two sources: OpenBible.info, each with the number of readers who voted it useful, and the Treasury of Scripture Knowledge, with the words each one covers. The first ten are shown, then **Show more**. After a verse's own references come those from other verses that refer to it.

For every cross-reference in the Bible drawn at once, see the **Cross-references** chart in The charts.

Art

Where a verse is depicted on Biblical Art, **Art of this passage** opens it in the reader's own viewer, with **Open it on Biblical Art's road** to see it among the rest. See The scrolls.

Your study

Take a note in the Study Reader, find and organise your notes, mark a passage, and keep a copy of your study.

> **Your study is kept on this device, and follows your account when you sign in.** Notes save themselves as you write. Signed out, they stay in this browser. Signed in, Scrollwork also keeps them in your account when it can connect. Keep a backup of work you want to keep; see **Where your notes are kept** below.

Take a note

1. Open **The Study Reader** from the menu's **Study** column or the Bookshelf. Open the chapter you want to read.
2. Choose a verse. On a computer, click its words or number. On a phone, tap its words or number. A small bar appears beside the selected verse, or at the bottom of a phone's screen.
3. Choose **More** on that bar to open the verse menu. You can also right-click the verse's words, or press and hold them on a phone. With a keyboard, use Tab to focus a verse, then press Enter, the Menu key, or Shift+F10 to open its menu.
4. Under **Your study**, choose **Note here** or **Note in the margin**. **Note here** puts a small gold mark among the verse's words and opens a box to write in. **Note in the margin** opens an editor beside the passage, keeping the Bible in view. The bar's **Note** button is another way to start a margin note.
5. Write your note. It saves itself; there is no Save button. For an inline note, choose **Done** when you have finished. For a margin note, click or move the keyboard focus outside the note to finish editing.

To make one note about several verses, select them before opening the menu. Click or tap another verse to add it; click or tap a selected verse again to take it out. On a computer, Shift-click selects a run. With a verse focused, Shift+↓ or Shift+↑ extends the selection.

The margin editor has **Bold**, **Italic**, bulleted and numbered lists, and **Link a verse**. A reference in double brackets, such as `[[Rom 5:8]]`, becomes a link in your note. These are your own words

beside the Bible; writing a note does not change Scripture.

Find your notes again

Open **My Notes** from the menu's **Study** column or the Study Reader's start page. While reading, choose **Notes**, then **Open My Notes**.

In My Notes, type words from a note into **Search your notes**. Use **Notebook** or **Book** to narrow the list, and choose **Bible order** or **Newest first**. Each note stands with its passage. Choose **Open in the reader** to return to that passage with the margin open at the note.

While My Notes or Bookmarks is empty, the page says how to add one: in the Study Reader, right-click a verse, or press and hold it, and choose from its menu.

In the reader, choose **Notes**, then **Show the margin** to see notes beside their verses. A small letter beside a verse leads to its margin note. An inline note has a gold mark among the words: click or tap the mark to read it. If those marks are hidden, choose **Notes**, then **Show inline notes**. An inline mark belongs to the translation in which you made it; My Notes still gathers the notes together.

Show on the Lineage, where offered, opens the note's place on the Lineage when Scrollwork has a date for its passage. A note chosen from a mark on the Lineage opens with its passage in the small reader.

Edit, move or delete a note

To change a margin note, choose **Edit**, write, then click or move focus outside it. Your changes save themselves. For an inline note, open its gold mark and choose **Edit**, then **Done**.

To work with an inline note in the margin, open its gold mark and choose **In the margin**. This opens the same note beside the passage; its gold mark stays in the text.

To put a note in a different notebook, open it in the margin and choose **Notebooks**. Tick the notebook you want and untick the one you are leaving. A note can belong to more than one notebook.

To delete a note, open it in the margin and choose **Delete**, then confirm **Delete the note**. For an inline note, choose **In the margin** first. Deletion cannot be undone except by restoring a backup. When signed in, the deletion also follows your account when Scrollwork connects.

Notes about two passages

One note can belong to two passages, without copying its words.

1. Open the note in the margin. Finish editing if its writing box is still open.
2. Choose **Also about another passage...**, beside **Edit** and **Delete**.
3. Write a reference, such as `Rom 5:8`, and press Enter. A reference Scrollwork cannot find is refused, with a message so you can correct it. Escape closes the box without adding it.

Both passages are now named at the top of the note. You can add further passages the same way. The × beside an added passage unties that passage from the note; it does not delete the note. The first passage stays attached.

Notebooks

A notebook gathers verses and notes for one theme or study.

- In **My Notes**, write a name in **New notebook** and choose **Make**.
- On a margin note, choose **Notebooks** and tick the notebooks it belongs to. You can also write a new notebook's name there and choose **Make**. Unticking one removes the note from that notebook, while keeping the note.
- To keep a verse without writing a note, open its verse menu and choose **Keep in a notebook**, then a notebook's name. If you have none, **General** is offered and made when you choose it.
- In My Notes, choose a notebook's **Study** to read it **In Bible order** or **Along the timeline**. The timeline uses the dates Scrollwork holds; passages without a date come after, marked undated.
- **Rename** changes a notebook's name. **Delete** asks first: its written notes are kept outside that notebook; a verse kept only in it, with no note written, is removed.

Highlights and bookmarks

To highlight a passage, select its verses and choose an ink on the small bar, or open the verse menu and choose **Highlight**. The reader offers washes in Gold leaf, Vermilion, Indigo, Sepia, Olive, Verdigris and Tyrian purple, and single and double underlines. Each highlight marks a whole verse, one highlight to a verse. Choose the selected ink again on the bar, or **Remove Highlight** in the menu, to remove it.

Manage highlights in the verse menu, or **Highlights** in My Notes, opens the categories. You can name them, change their ink and kind of mark, put them in order, and open a category to see the verses it marks. Deleting a category in use asks first and removes its highlights.

Bookmark on the bar or in the verse menu keeps the selected passage. **Remove Bookmark** takes it away. In My Notes, **Bookmarks** gathers them in folders, in your own order or by title, with **Move to...** and **Remove**.

Print or export your notes

Open **My Notes** and look under **Export and backup**. Choose **Print** for a paper copy, or **Export as Markdown** for a plain text file you can keep and read elsewhere. Search or filter the notes first if you want to export only those shown. See Printing and PDF for printing and saving a PDF.

For a copy that can be restored into Scrollwork, use **Download a backup**, below.

Where your notes are kept

Scrollwork keeps notes, notebooks, highlights, bookmarks and reading history in this browser's storage on this device. **Signed out**, no study records are sent to your account. They do not reach another browser or device on their own.

Signed in, these records also follow your account. Your settings and the place you left off follow your account too: the Bookshelf offers **Continue where you left off** on whichever device you open it. Scrollwork checks for changes when a page opens, a few seconds after you change something, and when you return to the tab. Sign in to the same account on another device to pick

them up there. Edits and deletions follow too. If two copies differ, the newer change wins; at the same time, the account's copy wins.

If the connection is unavailable, your changes stay on the device and Scrollwork tries again later. In the margin, **Kept on this device as you write** is the starting message. **Saved on this device** means the editor has kept it locally; **Saved to your account** is shown when you are signed in and the last account connection worked. That message is not a receipt for each new change: account sync happens separately, so allow it to connect before relying on a second device's copy.

Clearing this browser's data for scrollwork.app removes its local copy. Keep a backup as well as your account copy. For what is kept, where and for how long, see the privacy page.

Your progress

In My Notes, **History** lists the chapters you have read, newest or oldest first, keeping the latest 500. **Clear** empties it. **My Progress** draws your reading as a gold rim around the Bible Library chart: how many of the 1,189 chapters you have read, and how many books you have finished, worked out from your reading history.

Reading plans

Reading plans, in the menu's **Study** column, lists the plans on offer, and Reading plans has its own cover on the Bookshelf, under **Study**. Two plans are offered: **The Bible in the order its events happened**, every verse once, in seventeen eras, with a short note wherever the placing is debated; and **The New Testament in 90 days**, every chapter once, in the Bible's own order. Choose a length (the plan's own, or one year, two years, six months, ninety days or an end date of your own), and **Weekdays only** if you like, then **Start**. You can follow several plans at once.

- **Today's reading** sits on the Study Reader's start page, under the day's verse: today's passages for each plan you follow, each opening in the reader in your own translation. **Mark read** ticks a day's reading off; choose it again to untick it.
- **Pause** stops a plan; nothing is due while it is paused, and **Resume** carries on where you stopped. **Remove** takes the plan and its ticks away, and asks first.

- If you fall behind, the plan says so plainly and offers three ways on: **Catch up** lists everything unread so far to read in a row; **Re-spread the rest** spreads what is left from today to the plan's end; **Shift the dates** moves what is left later by the days missed. Nothing counts days in a row.

A plan holds only Bible references; the words are always the reader's own, in the translation you choose.

Backup and import

Under **Export and backup** in My Notes:

- **Download a backup** saves one file, `scrollwork-backup-` and the date, with your notes, notebooks, highlights, bookmarks, their folders and categories, and your history.
- **Restore from a backup** lets you choose that file. It asks first, adds what is missing, and keeps the newer copy of anything held twice. **Nothing is removed.** A file that is not a Scrollwork backup is refused.

For study kept only on a device, download a backup there and restore it in the other browser or device. When signed in, restored changes can also follow your account. The reader reminds you now and then to keep a backup, with **Download a backup** and **Not now**.

When the browser cannot keep anything

Where this browser's storage is unavailable, the reader warns that what you write is not kept on this device once you leave the page. Do not rely on the page alone to keep it: copy your writing somewhere safe before leaving.

Search and Advanced search

Find a verse by its words, a topic, a name, a Strong's number or its meaning, and narrow the results with every filter of Advanced search.

Opening Search

Search is on the Bookshelf, in the Study Reader, on the Lineage of Jesus Christ, The Story in Gold and Biblical Art, and on the Cross-references chart, the people network and the Bible Library.

- Press **Search**, or ⌘+K (Ctrl+K on Windows), or / anywhere outside a text box.
- Type, and the quick list fills as you go: **Verses**, **People**, **Places**, **Events**, **Books** and **Topics**.
- A reference goes straight there: *Gen 7:11*.
- At the foot, **Advanced search** opens the full results with every filter (⌘+Enter, or Ctrl+Enter).

Ways to search

By words

Words are found in every verse that has them all.

You type	It finds
`faith hope`	verses with both words
`faith OR hope`	verses with either
`faith NOT works`, or `faith -works`	verses with *faith* and without *works*
`"living water"`	the words together, as a phrase
`believ*`	any ending: *believe*, *believed*, *believeth*
`wom?n`	one letter in that place: *woman*, *women*

By the original word

Type a Strong's number, *G26* or *H430*, or a Hebrew or Greek word, and Search finds every verse where it stands. It suggests **Search the Hebrew word** or **Search the Greek word** when it sees one.

By topic

Topics come from Nave's Topical Bible and OpenBible.info, so *forgiveness* finds the verses on forgiveness, not only those with the word.

By name

People, places, events and books are found by name and open on the scrolls. Search finds every painting and film on Biblical Art and opens it there, and a passage such as *Mark 5* lists the films, art and events set in it. The Legion account is found by the name many readers know it by too: *the Gadarene demoniacs*.

By everyday words

Search understands the everyday words readers use. *Christmas* finds the Nativity and the Magi, *the Holy Ghost* finds the Holy Spirit and Pentecost, and *pigs* finds Legion and the swine. What you typed is found first; what your word stands for follows.

By meaning

Search by meaning finds passages related in meaning to a question, even when they share none of its words: *how do I find peace when I am anxious?*

What leaves your device

> **Searching by words, topics, names and Strong's numbers happens on your device.** The first time you search, your browser downloads what it needs, chosen by translation alone and never by what you type. After that, nothing you search for is sent anywhere.
>
> **Search by meaning is the one exception, and it happens only when you ask for it.** Your question alone, and nothing else, goes to Scrollwork and on to the AI service Scrollwork uses, which turns it into numbers and keeps nothing; neither does Scrollwork. Your own device then finds the nearest verses. The button says so before you press it.

A question is asked when you press **Search by meaning**, or the row **Find passages related in meaning to** in the quick list. In Advanced search, pressing Enter on something that reads as a question (four words or more, or ending in a question mark) asks it too.

Each reader can ask up to 100 questions by meaning a day. When that or the day's limit for everyone is reached, or the service cannot be reached, Search says so and shows matches by words and topics instead.

The privacy page sets this out in full.

Advanced search

Advanced search shows every result, and the filters to narrow them:

- **Translation**: which translation's words are searched and shown.
- **Testament**: Old or New.
- **Kind of writing**: Law, History, Wisdom and Poetry, Prophets, Gospels, Acts, Letters, Revelation.
- **Book**: one book, or a range from one reference to another.
- **When it happened**: a span of years, or an era.
- **Who speaks**: **The words of Jesus**.
- **Persons named**, **Places named** and **Event**.

- **Beside the verse**: verses with art, with a Matthew Henry comment, with a find from archaeology, or on the lineage.
- **My study**: your notes, highlights or bookmarks, read from this browser and never sent.
- **Part of speech**.

Sort puts results in Bible order or in the order the events happened. **Charts** draws the results. **Copy all** copies every result with its reference and translation; **Share link** copies an address that opens the same search; **Clear all filters** starts again. Open a result and it opens in the reader, the matching words marked.

The scrolls

The Lineage of Jesus Christ, Family Tree, The Whole of Scripture, The Story in Gold, Biblical Art and the Megiddo Mosaic, and how to move through each.

Six scrolls stand on the Bookshelf, under **Scrolls**, and in the menu's **Scrolls** column.

The Lineage of Jesus Christ

Every generation from Adam to Jesus, drawn as a river of descent on one long scroll laid out along time.



Moving around

- **Drag** to move. The wheel scrolls; Shift and the wheel scroll sideways; Ctrl and the wheel, or a pinch, zoom.
- The main toolbar, at the bottom left, keeps four things: the **zoom** slider, with the scale beside it in pixels per century; **Follow Jesus**, which brings you to Him wherever you are;

The Golden Lineage, which shows only the direct line from Adam to Jesus, in gold; and the ⋯ menu button.

- The **minimap** shows the whole account with your view marked on it. Click or drag on it to move the scroll there. The arrow keys step, and Home and End go to the ends.

The right-click menu

Right-click anywhere on the lineage, or press the ⋯ button at the end of the main toolbar, for one menu that holds every control. There is no settings panel on the screen.

- **Follow Jesus** (J), in gold at the top.
- **Zoom**: **Zoom in** (+), **Zoom out** (-) and **Fit all** (0) to see the whole account.
- **Move**: **To the start** (Home), **Left**, **Up**, **Down** and **Right** (the arrow keys), and **To the end** (End).
- **The Golden Lineage** and **Coins**, each ticked when on. **Coins** shows or hides the gold coins; your choice is kept.
- **Look** (Engraved, Nocturne, Press, Diagram), **Layout** and **Fold** (how the lines stand and how many people are drawn), **Lines**, **Weight** and **Show**. Each opens a list and marks the choice you have now. **Show** holds Events, Finds, Books, Books only, Kings, Lifespans and My notes.
- **Lineage Analytics**, **Reset coins** and **Print or PDF** (see Printing and PDF).
- **Reset the scroll** puts everything back as it was. **Keyboard shortcuts** lists every key; see Keyboard shortcuts.

Weight and Lines

Weight is not line thickness. It sets whether a person's line grows with how many descendants they have.

- **Uniform** draws every line the same, which keeps the shape of the tree easy to read.
- **Strong** grows lines gently, in step with the logarithm of the descendants.
- **Compressed** grows them more, in step with the square root.
- **True** grows them in full proportion to the descendants.

Lines (Full, Thin, Hairline) is the setting for how fine the lines are drawn.

The scroll's tools

Four tools float on the scroll. Drag any of them by its grip; each remembers its place. None can be placed under the menu's tab at the top centre of the screen.

- **Search**: see Search.
- **Warp**: an era, or a span of years, alone. Choose an era and **Go**, or set the years and **Warp to these years**. **Return to the whole account** comes back; **Share link** copies an address that opens the same view. The eras are the twelve on the ruler: Creation to the Flood, After the Flood, The Patriarchs, Israel in Egypt, The Wilderness and the Conquest, The Judges, The United Kingdom, The Divided Kingdom, The Exile in Babylon, The Return, Between the Testaments, and The Life of Jesus Christ.
- **Spread** and **Stretch**: more room between the lines, and between the years.

The strips under the ruler

The ruler stands above the strips. Beneath it run the Events, Finds and Judah/Israel rows, and to their right, in a column of its own, the minimap. The minimap has no frame and no fold button, and it cannot be moved; it fills its column. **Tour**, **Help** and **Sources and credits** stand beneath it in the same column.

Point at a person, an event or a book and a line drops from it to the ruler, which marks its years.

People, cards and the Drawer

- Point at a name (tap it on a touch screen) for a card: dates, chronology and how many verses name them, with **More info**.
- **More info** opens the **Drawer**: the name in its original Hebrew or Greek, the dates, the first and last verse, and its tabs: **At a glance**; **Verses**, second, with every verse that names the person, by book, and their entry in Nave's Topical Bible; then **Faith**, **Evidence**, **History** and **Integrity**. See Faith, Evidence and History.
- **Add to comparison** sets up to four people side by side; **Show the comparison** opens them.
- Every verse is a link that opens a small reader, with **Open in the full reader**.
- The Drawer opens from the bottom, the right or the left, as set on your account page.

Eras, lanes and coins

- Twelve **eras** run along the ruler. The era at the centre of the screen is announced; an era's name opens its card, with **Frame this era**.
- Below the ruler, lanes hold **related events and people**, the **finds** of archaeology, and the **kings' reigns**, with a **Thiele** and **Ussher** switch for the kings' chronology.
- Where an event carries a cited date, as the New Testament's events do, it stands at the year a named scholar or source gives it. Its card says whose date it is, in which work, what kind of source that is, and how sure the date is: a contested date says so, with each position and its holders, earliest published first.
- Each of the sixty-six **books** stands at the years it was written, on its author's own line or on the line's man of its day, by a named scholar's published dating, cited. Its card offers **Read here**, which opens the book in the Study Reader in a window over the Lineage. Read in the full reader with **Read** and the book's name, such as **Read Genesis**. Under **Show**, **Books only** shows the books alone: the events and finds put away, and the people stood back.
- The **gold coins** open Scripture's great moments, each a story of its own: In the beginning, The Flood, The binding of Isaac, From Passover to Sinai, The Ark of the Covenant, Ruth and Boaz, The covenant with David, Exile and return, The Nativity, John the Baptist, The Crucifixion, The Resurrection and The Holy Spirit. **Back to the scroll** returns. Drag a coin out of the way if it covers something; **Reset coins** puts them back.

The welcome, the tour and Help

The first time you open the lineage on a device, a welcome offers a few quick tips, **Take the tour** and a link to this Help. The tour visits the scroll's main parts, one step at a time, with **Back**, **Next** and **Close**. **Tour** and **Help** stay beneath the minimap to open again.

On a phone

The Lineage is not offered on a phone: it is drawn for a tablet or a computer, and needs a larger screen. Anything on it that Search finds still opens on a phone, on its own. On a phone, a gold coin's button says **Back**, and returns you to where you came from.

Family Tree

The Lineage of Jesus Christ drawn as a family tree, from Adam to Jesus Christ, top to bottom by generation. Christ's line is the gold trunk, with the families the Bible names around it: brothers and sisters, the nations of Genesis 10, the twelve tribes, the priests and high priests, the judges, the kings of Judah and Israel with the prophets of their days, the rulers of the nations the Bible names, and the Herods. The Hasmoneans stand alongside them as history, marked as from outside the Bible's 66 books.

Every role shown with a person comes from a verse that names it, shown with the role. Where Matthew and Luke give two lines from David, both are drawn, with what scholars have held about them.

Beside the tree run three rails of years, side by side, with no ruling between them:

- **Milestones**, from Creation to the fall of Jerusalem in AD 70, each year naming the reckoning it follows.
- **Ussher**, his years, where the kings' table or the exile's stations give one.
- **Jewish traditional (Seder Olam Rabbah)**, the traditional Jewish count of the years from Creation, each naming where it was read.

When the books were written sets all sixty-six books beside their authors, each with its years and its source. Open one for the other dates scholars hold, and who holds them.

Point at anyone for their card, which opens beside their box; click to open their **Drawer**. **Print** gives the whole tree as one 48 by 72 inch poster, with the Scrollwork mark.

The Whole of Scripture

Every book from Genesis 1:1 to Revelation 22:21 as one text, read across in columns or down as a page, and zoomed from the whole Bible to the verse. Its book band is the minimap, G goes to any book and chapter, and the reader's own tools work on every verse. It can keep your reading progress, if you ask it to. See The Whole of Scripture.

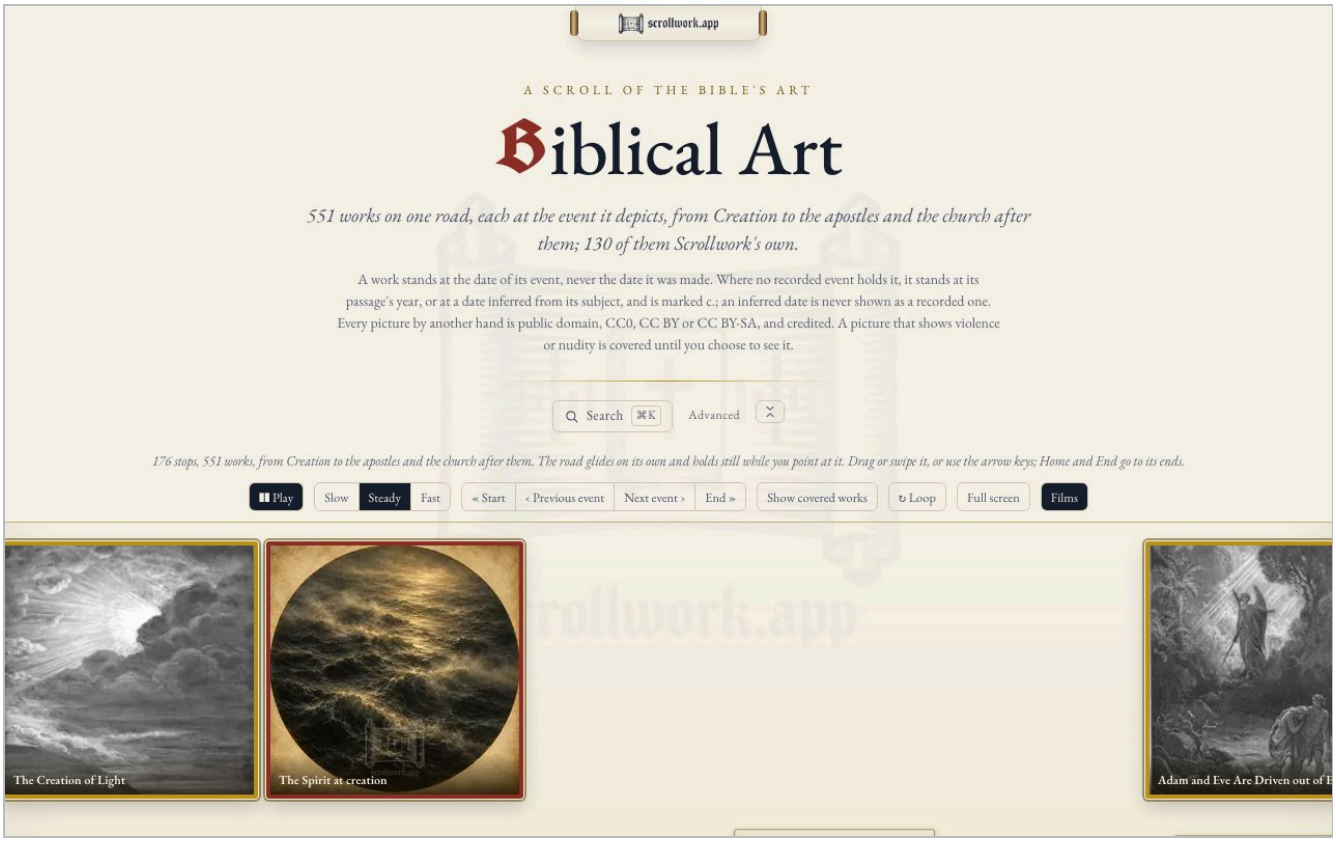
The Story in Gold



Scripture's great moments struck in gold, from Creation to the empty tomb, set down the page in order: thirteen coins on a gold thread, earliest first. Touch one and its story opens beside you (on a phone, as a sheet). **Close** or Esc closes it. Each story has its own address, to share or come back to.

A date marked *c.* is taken from the passage's place in the corpus's chronology rather than from a recorded date, and the page says so.

Biblical Art



Every artwork Scrollwork shows, on one road from Creation to the apostles and the church after them. Each work stands at the event it depicts, never at the date it was made. Where no recorded event holds a work, it stands at its passage's year, or at a date inferred from its subject, marked *c.* and never shown as a recorded date.

The road glides on its own, slowly, and holds still while you point at it. Its controls:

- **Play**, or pause, and the speed: **Slow**, **Steady**, **Fast**.
- **« Start**, **‹ Previous event**, **Next event ›**, **End »**.
- **Show covered works**: a picture that shows violence or nudity is covered until you choose to see it. This shows them all; **Cover them again** covers them. The page always opens with them covered.
- **Loop**: off at first. With it on, the road runs back to Creation at its end and glides on.
- **Full screen**: only the road and the art. Move the mouse or touch the screen to bring the controls back; Esc leaves.

- **Films**: takes Scrollwork's films off the road, or puts them back. A film plays silently while it is on screen (on a phone, or when you ask for less motion, it shows a still picture with a play button); click it to watch it full size, with sound.

Click a work for its card: its date and event, title, artist, credit and licence, **How it is dated** where it is marked *c.*, and links to its event on the lineage and to its source. ‹ **Before** and **After** › step along the road. Click the picture to see it full size.

The Megiddo Mosaic

The church floor at Kefar 'Othnay, near Megiddo, laid about AD 230: a written history with pictures, in six parts, from the place beside the Roman legion to where the mosaic is now. Each of its three inscriptions is shown with its Greek and translations, numbered at each part. Where scholars disagree, the positions are set out earliest first, with no verdict; each part ends with its sources.

The Whole of Scripture

Every book from Genesis 1:1 to Revelation 22:21 on one scroll, read across in columns or down as a page, zoomed from the whole Bible to the verse, with your own reading progress if you want it.

> *In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.*
>
> Genesis 1:1, King James Version

The Whole of Scripture is the Bible as one text, from Genesis 1:1 to Revelation 22:21. Choose it from the Bookshelf, under **Scrolls**, or from the menu's **Scrolls** column.

It is the Study Reader running the whole Bible as one text, so the verses, the verse menu, the translations and the notes are the reader's own. The scroll adds a way to move through all of it at once.

Reading it

- **Columns** runs the text across, one chapter after another in columns, as an ancient scroll. **Page** runs it down as one page. Switch between them with the two buttons at the top right; the verse you are reading stays where it is.
- Move by dragging or with the wheel. In **Columns** the wheel moves along the scroll, and the arrow keys, Page Up, Page Down, Home and End move along it, a screen at a time and to the ends. In **Page** the page scrolls as usual.
- Each book opens with its name, and each chapter with its number. The chapter at the reading line is announced to a screen reader once you stop.
- Every verse is shown exactly as written, under the name of its translation. Choose the translation from **Versions** in the reader's heading; see The Study Reader.

On a phone, or in any window narrower than 760 pixels, the scroll opens as a page, with **Columns** still offered.

Zooming

The slider in the controls, with −, + and **Fit**, zooms through four stops, named beside it:

- **Whole Bible**: the 66 books as bands in proportion, in eight groups. No text is drawn.
- **Book**: one book's chapters, in proportion to their verses.
- **Chapter**: the chapters as blocks.
- **Verse**: the reader's own text.

Press + and − to zoom in and out, and 0 to see the whole Bible. Ctrl and the wheel, or a pinch, zoom about the pointer. At the first three stops, choose a band, a chapter or a block to go into it.

The book band

The strip across the top is the scroll's minimap: all 66 books in order, each as wide as it is long, with a mark where you are. Choose a book to go to its first verse. The arrow keys step a book, and Home and End go to Genesis and Revelation. Below it, the list of books by group opens any book too.

Going to a place

- Press G, or choose the chapter's name, and type a reference such as *Psalm 23* or *John 3:16*. A reference that names nothing Scrollwork holds is said so plainly, with a link back.
- **Previous chapter** and **Next chapter** move one chapter along the scroll, across the books.
- The address holds your place, your translation, the layout and the zoom, so a link opens where you were. Your last place is kept on this device and the scroll reopens there.

The reader's tools

The scroll follows Normal and Study: in Normal its study tools are put away. In Study, everything the reader offers works on every chapter: the verse menu on any verse, cross-references, highlights and bookmarks, notes, the Passage Guide, search, the interlinear, the original

languages, copying, **Aa** and **Focus**. They are described on The Study Reader, The original language and Your study.

Reading progress

Off until you turn it on. Choose **Progress**, then **Track my reading**. While it is off nothing is recorded or drawn.

- With it on, each chapter's heading has a **Read** button; choose it to mark that chapter, and again to unmark it. **Mark everything before here as read** marks every chapter from Genesis 1 up to the one before this.
- **Nothing is marked by scrolling past.** A chapter is read only when you say so.
- The words beside the controls say where you stand, for example *8 of 1,189 chapters read, 2 books finished*, and the book band shades each book by how much of it you have read: stripes for a book in part, a cross-hatch for a book finished. The pattern does not depend on colour.
- Turning **Track my reading** off hides the marks and keeps them. **Erase my progress** clears them, and asks first.
- Your marks, your place and your plan stay on this device. Nothing is sent to Scrollwork.

Reading plans

Scrollwork can follow a read-through plan: choose one, start it, pause it, restart it or remove it, and **Go to today's reading** takes you to the day's chapters, which are marked. Removing a plan keeps your progress. **No plans are offered on the scroll yet**; the controls are in place for the day they are. The reading plans you follow under **Study** are separate, and set out in Your study.

The welcome, the tour and Help

The first time you open the scroll on a device, a welcome offers a few quick tips, **Take the tour** and a link to this Help. The tour visits the book band, the layout, the zoom, a verse and its menu, **Go to** and **Progress**, one step at a time, with **Back**, **Next** and **Close**. **Tour** and **Help** stay with the controls to open again.

The charts

Six charts of the Bible's shape: its cross-references, its people, its library of books, and who is named most, book by book and age by age.

The charts stand on the Bookshelf under **Charts**, and in the menu's **Charts** column. Each carries a faint Scrollwork watermark.

Cross-references

Every cross-reference in the Bible, drawn as an arc from chapter to chapter.

- **Votes** sets how many readers must have found a cross-reference useful before it is drawn; **What are votes?** explains it.
- Point at a book's name to light its arcs. Choose a chapter to see its ten strongest partners, each opening a small reader.
- **Follow Jesus** lights the chapters where He appears, in gold.
- Each book has a card with **More info**, which opens its Drawer.
- On a phone: **Find a book**, then the list.

Bible People Network Map

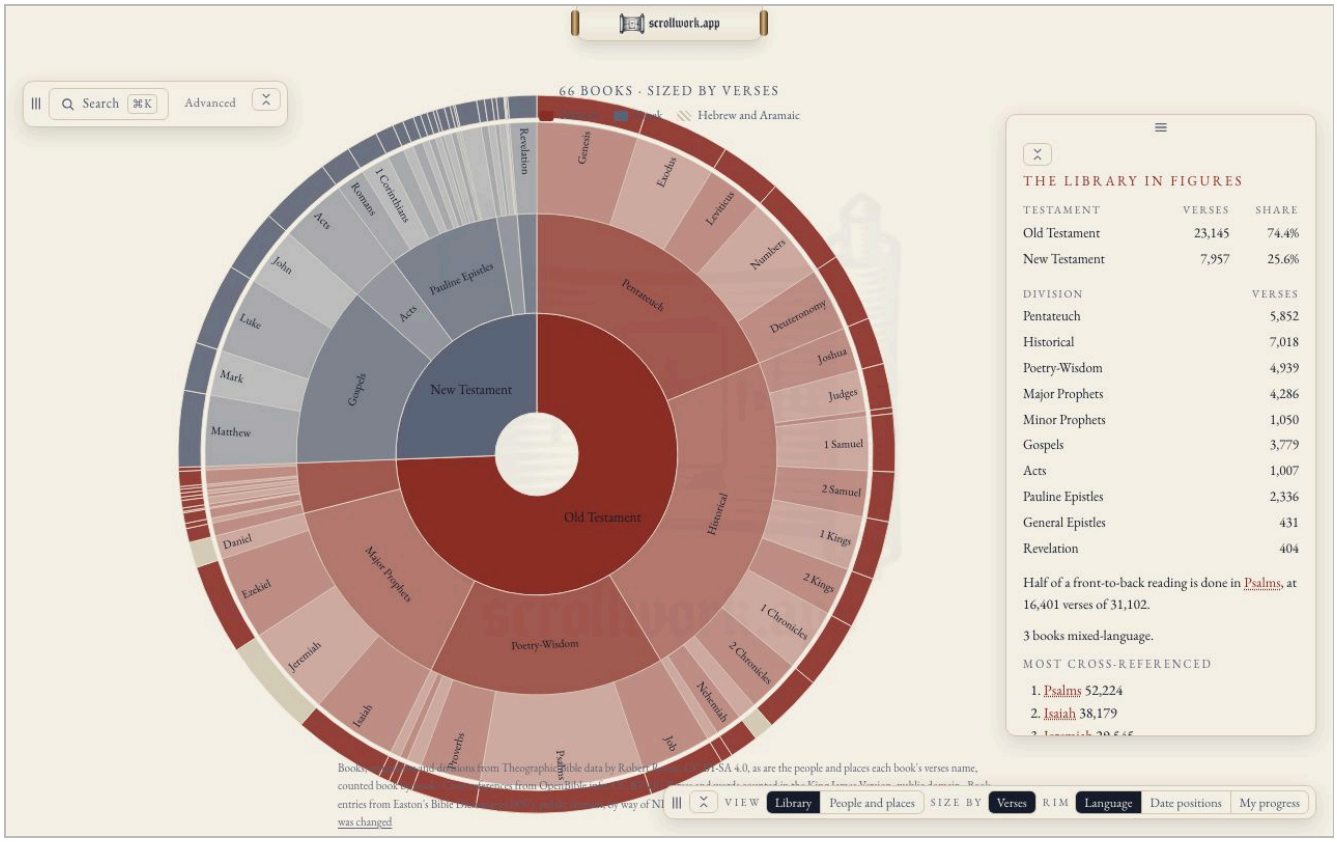
The Bible's people, joined by the verses that name them together.

Its controls run in the order you reach for them:

- **Find**: **Find a person** brings one person and their company forward, **1 step** or **2 steps** out, and **Clear** lets them go. A line beneath says who is in view: the person and how many are around them, or how many people are drawn. A person opened from Search is named here too, as if typed in, with everyone drawn around them.
- **Show**: **People shown** sets how many are drawn (it stands aside while one person is found), **Strength** how often two must be named together to be joined, and **Among themselves** shows how the people are joined to one another.

- **Layout** is folded away until you open it. Its sliders, **Spread**, **Pull**, **Stretch across** and **Stretch up and down**, change how the network lies, and **Relayout** lets it settle again.
- Drag a person to pin them where you want them. Once someone is pinned, **Pinned** lists them, each with **Unpin**. **Reset the network** puts every control back.
- A person opens the same card and Drawer as on the lineage.

The Bible Library



The sixty-six books in rings: the testaments, their divisions, then each book.

- **View**: **Library**, or **People and places**, who and where each book names.
- **Size by**: each book's slice sized by its verses, or by its words in the King James.
- **Rim**: the outer ring shows each book's **Language**, its **Date positions**, or **My progress**: your reading, in gold, from your history in the Study Reader.
- **The library in figures** beside it: verses by testament and division, and the most cross-referenced books.

- Choose a ring's part to zoom into it; **Back to all 66 books** returns. Point at a book for its card, with **More info**.

The People Race

Who is named most, book by book: the names race as the Bible goes on. **Play** and **Pause**, **Reset**, and the **Book** slider to stop at any book. God is named in more verses than anyone, so His count is shown apart at first; **Include God** adds it to the race. **About this chart** says how it is counted.

The Tribes

The tribes and groups of Israel as bars of the members Scripture records, including the six with none recorded.

The Tribe Race

The tribes' recorded members over time. **Play** and **Reset**, the **Year** slider, and the order: **When they lived** or **When first named**.

The Jesus map

A map of where Jesus went, with a drawer for each place. It has a page of its own: The Jesus map.

Keys

Space plays or pauses a race, and ← and → step it. On Cross-references, Tab moves to the next book, Enter shows its first chapter, and I opens its Drawer. All of them are on Keyboard shortcuts.

The Jesus map

Where Jesus went, on a map you can zoom, with a drawer for every place, the Cross that walks His journeys, and old aerial photographs of Jerusalem.

> *And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people.*
>
> Matthew 4:23, King James Version

There are two maps. **Jesus's Places and Journeys** shows the whole region where the Gospels place Him, and **Jerusalem in the Gospels** is the city on its own, close up. Each place is a **pin**. Choose a pin to open its **drawer**.

Moving around

- **Drag** to move the map. The wheel, or a pinch, zooms; the buttons at the top, +, − and **Reset**, do the same. On a keyboard, <kbd>+</kbd>, <kbd>-</kbd> and <kbd>0</kbd> zoom in, zoom out and reset.
- **List** shows every place as plain text beside the map, for a screen reader or for anyone who prefers to read.
- **Help** opens this page in a new tab.

The pins and the drawer

A pin is a place the Gospels name. How it is drawn says how sure the place is. The key says the same: **certain** (solid, dark), **probable** (solid, rust) and **disputed** (hollow). Scrollwork says plainly which is which.

The drawer for a place holds:

- **How sure**: what is known about where the place was, and what is not.
- **Alternatives**, when scholars name another site, each with its source.

- **Named at**: the verses that name the place. A reference opens a small reader over the map; a modified click opens the Study Reader.
- **People** and **Events** that the corpus ties to the place.
- **Photographs**, on the Jerusalem map: see below.
- **Elsewhere**: **Open in Google Maps**.
- **Evidence**: the source for every claim in the drawer.

Open in Google Maps is a plain link. Nothing is sent to Google, and no Google page is loaded, unless you follow it.

Filters

- **Gospel** (on the first map): **All**, **Matthew**, **Mark**, **Luke** or **John**. The map then follows that Gospel and nothing else. The accounts are set side by side, never merged into one.
- **Phase** of the ministry, from **Birth and youth** to **Resurrection and ascension**. Choose one or more to show only their places and journeys; choose again to clear.
- **Lines and pins**: a solid line is a journey the passage itself names: both places, or the place He came to after the account's last stop. A dashed line is a likely road, where the start or the way is read from the account. A dotted line, shown only on request with **Show tradition lines**, is church tradition alone.

Names

Names sets what each place is called: **Biblical** (the default), **Modern**, the name of the town today, or **Both**.

Base maps

Base map changes what lies under the pins.

- **Jesus map**: **Physical** (the land's relief and waters), **Street** and **Satellite**.
- **Jerusalem map**: **AD 30** (the city as it may have looked in Jesus's day; it opens on this), then **Physical**, **Street** and **Historic (1945)**, from the Survey of Palestine's 1945 map of the city.

Each base names its source and licence in the credits under the controls.

Jerusalem about AD 30

The Jerusalem map opens on **AD 30**: one picture of the city from the air as it may have looked about the year 30, with the Temple on its platform, the palaces, the pools and the Mount of Olives. It is an illustration, an illustrated reconstruction made from Josephus and the archaeology, not a photograph, and it says so on the picture. The first time it opens, a short film flies in over the city; **Skip** ends it, and with reduced motion it does not play.

The pins on the picture were placed by hand on the illustration, so they are approximate. Where a place is disputed, each tradition's site that the picture shows has its own pin, named for that tradition; the Garden Tomb lies north of the picture's frame, so it has no pin there and stays in the text list. The picture cannot be zoomed: it is a picture, not a map. It is wider than the window, so drag it, swipe it or use the arrow keys to move it left and right and see every place. The other views, **Physical**, **Street** and **Historic (1945)**, are the true ground, drawn to scale.

A place with a close-up shows it at the head of its drawer, on every view, captioned *Illustrated reconstruction, about AD 30*; a disputed place's close-up names the site it shows. Choose it to see it full size. Gethsemane's close-up is also a short film of the olive grove at dusk: it plays once, silently, when you press **Play the film**, and never by itself.

On **Physical**, **Street** and **Historic (1945)**, each site of a disputed place (Golgotha, the tomb and the Praetorium) has its own pin and its own name, the two joined by a faint dashed line; both open the same drawer, which names both sites with their sources.

Zoom into Jerusalem

On the first map, **Zoom into Jerusalem** opens the second map over the city. **Back to the region** returns.

Play: the Cross walks the journeys

On the first map, **Play** sends the Cross along the journeys in view, in the Gospel's order. It stops at each place and opens a **stop card**: the place, one verse with its translation named, a short note

and its source. The Cross waits; choose **Continue** and it goes on. It never moves on by itself. Esc ends the tour. **Reset**, and the slider beside Play, step through the journeys by hand.

The right-click menu

Right-click the map, or a pin, for **Zoom in to this region**, **Zoom out**, **Reset the view**, **Open this place**, **Read its verses**, **Copy link to this view**, **Save as image** and **Print**.

Print and save as image

Save as image makes a picture of the map as it stands, with the Scrollwork mark, the map's address and the credits for its sources. **Print** prints the same view through your browser, to paper or to a PDF, with the controls left off.

Old aerial photographs of Jerusalem

In the Jerusalem map's drawers are three early aerial photographs, held by the Library of Congress. One is of the Temple area from the east, taken in 1931, and shows in the Temple's drawer. Two were taken from 3,000 metres, one of the whole city, which appears in every drawer, and one with the Mount of Olives, in its own drawer. The Library records no known restrictions on their publication. Each shows its title, date and credit, and a link to the Library's own record; the photographs are held on Scrollwork, and nothing is loaded from the Library's site unless you follow that link. In a drawer they stand under **Today**, below any close-up from AD 30.

Credits and sources

The credits under the controls name every source of the base and the places, and change with the base you choose. Each drawer's **Evidence** names the source for that place. The photographs are credited to the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Matson (G. Eric and Edith) Photograph Collection. The AD 30 picture, its close-ups and its films are credited *Illustrated reconstruction © Scrollwork*.

Faith, Evidence and History

The three pillars every person and story is told by, and how Scrollwork shows the questions on which faithful scholars differ.

Scrollwork is a Christian work, made for readers of Scripture. It tells each person and each story by three pillars, and it is honest about the places where the record leaves a question open.

> *But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:*
>
> 1 Peter 3:15, King James Version

The three pillars

On the lineage, a person's **Drawer** opens on **At a glance**, then the three pillars, then **Integrity**.

Faith

What Scripture itself says: where they appear, who is named with them, their words, the miracles, Matthew Henry's comment, the cross-references, the words in their verses, and, for Jesus, the two genealogies of Matthew and Luke.

Evidence

What has been found outside the Bible: inscriptions, objects and records that name or bear on them. Each says what it is, its date, where it is held and where it was published, with a mark of how it stands: **Confirmed**, **Contested**, and whether it is a primary source. Many people of Scripture have left no such trace, and their Evidence says plainly that nothing is gathered for them yet; an empty pillar is not a judgement on them.

History

The life around them: their family, a king's reign, those who lived at the same time, pictures, places and events.

Integrity: where the record leaves a question

Integrity gathers the questions on which careful readers differ: a date, a reading of the text, how two accounts fit together. Each entry is tagged **Disputed**, **Data** or **Undated**, and sets out each position with who holds it, the verses it rests on and the works it cites. **No position is declared the winner**; where a matter is a question, it is shown as one. When a person has none, it says **No dispute is recorded**. A disputed detail elsewhere in the Drawer carries a small ⚑ **Integrity** link to its entry.

The stories behind the gold coins carry the same parts, headed **History**, **Evidence** and **Integrity**.

How uncertainty is marked

- **A date marked *c.*** is approximate: on The Story in Gold, taken from the passage's place in the chronology; on Biblical Art, inferred from the work's subject, and never shown as a recorded date.
- **A lifespan** reads *about* so many years, unless Scripture states the age.
- **A name marked ?** on the lineage has no recorded date, and stands between its dated kin.
- **Era boundaries** that scholars place differently (the Exodus, the division of the kingdom, the return from exile, the birth and the crucifixion of Jesus) are drawn with soft, hatched edges and a flag that opens the positions.
- **A place whose identification is disputed** is drawn hollow on a card's small map and labelled *site uncertain*.
- **The kings' reigns** can be read by two chronologies, **Thiele** and **Ussher**, with the switch in the kings' lane. The rest of the scroll follows one chronology, named at its foot.

Sources

Every claim names its source, and every source says what kind it is and the tradition it comes from. Behind the Drawer, each entry of the miracles, of Matthew Henry's commentary and of the familiar names a person is shown by (where they differ from the source's own) records its source, what kind of source it is, and how sure it is. The Drawer names the miracles' source, Nave's Topical Bible (1896), and gives each comment of Matthew Henry's with its source, its

kind and its tradition. On the Megiddo Mosaic, each source says whether it was read directly. How the work is made, and the standard every source is held to, is set out on How this is made.

If you find an error, write and say so.

Printing and PDF

The whole Lineage of Jesus Christ on paper or as a PDF, your notes, and everything else through your browser's own print.

Scrollwork prints through your browser's own print dialog. To make a PDF, choose **Save as PDF** (or **Microsoft Print to PDF** on Windows) as the printer.

The Lineage of Jesus Christ

The lineage has its own print, made for paper.

1. Right-click the scroll, or press the ⋯ button in the main toolbar, and choose **Print or PDF**.
2. Choose **This view**, the part of the scroll on your screen, or **The whole account**, from Creation to Christ.
3. Your browser's print dialog opens. Choose a printer, or save as a PDF.

Every layer you have shown prints: the eras, the ruler, the kings, the events, the finds, the coins, the lifespans and the people. The translation and the chronology are named on the page, and every picture is credited. The whole account prints as one long sheet in panels, to be read in order. The toolbar, tools and minimap stay off the paper.

Your notes

In **My Notes**, under **Export and backup**, **Print** prints your notes without the page's controls. **Export as Markdown** saves them as a plain text file instead. See Your study.

Everything else

The Study Reader, the other scrolls and the charts have no print button of their own yet; your browser's **Print** (⌘ + P, or Ctrl + P) prints them as they stand on the screen.

These Help pages print cleanly too: the bar, the contents and the search are left off.

All of Help, on paper

Help is also one guide to print or keep: every page in order, each starting a fresh sheet, in a size that reads comfortably on paper, with the terms of use and the licensing at the end.

Download the Help Guide (PDF) (3.1 MB)

You may print it and share it freely, unchanged.

Keyboard shortcuts

Every key in the Study Reader, on the scrolls, on the charts and on the Bookshelf. None works while you are typing in a box.

On a Mac, ⌘ is the Command key; on Windows and elsewhere, use Ctrl in its place. A key does nothing while you are typing in a text box, and Tab reaches every control on every page.

Everywhere in the application

Keys	What they do
⌘ K, or /	Open Search
⌘ Enter	In Search, open Advanced search
Esc	Close a menu, a dialog, the Drawer, a story or the tour

The Study Reader

Press ? in the reader for this list on screen.

Keys	What they do
→] n	Next chapter
← [p	Previous chapter
t	Flip the first column to its other translation
Enter on a verse or a King James word	The Study menu
Menu, or Shift F10, on a verse	Your study: notes, highlights, bookmarks
Shift ↑ ↓	Extend the verses selected
⌘ B, ⌘ I	Bold and italic, in a margin note
Esc	Leave Focus; in a margin note, back to its card
?	The keyboard shortcuts

The menus are walked with the arrow keys, and close with Esc, returning you to the verse.

The Lineage of Jesus Christ

Keys	What they do
+ or =	Zoom in
-	Zoom out
0	Fit the whole account
← ↑ ↓ →	Move
Home, End	The start, the end
J	Follow Jesus

The same keys are shown beside their items in the right-click menu (right-click the scroll, or press ⋯).

On the **minimap**, the arrow keys move the view a tenth of the way (with Shift, half), and Home and End go to the ends. On a tool's grip, the arrow keys move the tool and Home puts it back. A gold coin moves with the arrow keys when it is focused.

Biblical Art

Keys	What they do
← →	Travel along the road
Page Up, Page Down	A screen at a time
Home, End	The road's two ends
← →, on a work	The work before or after
← →, in a work's card	Before and After
Esc	Close the card, or leave full screen

The charts

Keys	What they do
Tab	Cross-references: the next book
Enter	Cross-references: the book's first chapter
I	Cross-references: the book's Drawer
Space	The races: play or pause
← →	The races: a step back or on
Esc	The Bible Library: back out

The Bookshelf

Keys	What they do
← →	Along the shelf
Enter	Open the one in front

Help

Keys	What they do
/	Search Help
↓ ↑	Move through what it finds
Enter	Open a page it found
Esc	Clear the search

Accessibility

Reading Scrollwork with a keyboard, a screen reader, larger text, more contrast or less motion, and how to tell us about a barrier.

Scrollwork is meant to be read by everyone. What has been tested, what has not, and the standard it aims at are set out in full on the accessibility statement. This page says how to use what is there.

With a keyboard

- Every page begins with **Skip to the content**, the first stop of Tab.
- Every control can be reached with Tab and used with Enter or Space; focus is always shown with a clear ring.
- Menus are walked with the arrow keys and closed with Esc, which returns you where you were.
- In the reader, each verse can be focused: Enter opens its Study menu, and Menu or Shift+F10 its Your study menu.
- Every shortcut is listed on Keyboard shortcuts.

Larger text

- Your browser's zoom enlarges everything.
- **Text size** on your account page, under **Appearance**, sets Standard, +2, +4 or +6 for all of Scrollwork, and carries over to the public pages in a browser you have signed in with.
- The Study Reader's own **Text size**, **Line spacing**, **Typeface** and **Width**, under **View**, sit on top of it.

Light, dark and contrast

Brightness, on your account page, follows your device, or stays always light or always dark. The reader's **Paper** adds White, Sepia and Night. Text is set to the contrast the Web Content

Accessibility Guidelines ask for (level AA), in light and in dark, and so are the reader's highlight inks.

Less motion

If your device is set to reduce motion, Scrollwork honours it: the menu opens without unrolling, the lineage and the charts draw without animation, the coins' gold holds still, the reader's fades are off, and Biblical Art never glides on its own and shows each film's still picture with a play button.

With a screen reader

Controls are named, pages have landmarks and headings, and changes are announced: the chapter opening, the lineage's zoom and the era you stand in, the tour's steps, the Bookshelf's choice. The Hebrew and Greek are marked with their languages, and Hebrew reads right to left.

Scrollwork has not yet been tested with a screen reader by a person who uses one, and the lineage's overall shape may be hard to convey; the statement names these limits. On a phone, the lineage becomes a list, which may be easier to read.

Tell us about a barrier

If something stops you reading or using Scrollwork, write through the contact page: which page, what you were trying to do, what happened, and the browser and any assistive technology you use. A barrier is treated as a defect to fix, not a request.

Your account and privacy

Signing in and out, passkeys and the second step, the account page and its settings, what Scrollwork may email you, leaving, and where to read exactly what is kept.

Signing in

Sign in on the public site, or any page of the application, brings you to the sign-in page.

- With an email address: your **Email** and **Password**, then **Sign in**. Tick **Save my username** and your email is filled in for you next time, on this device.
- With **Sign in with a passkey**: your fingerprint, face or device PIN, if you have added a passkey (see Passkeys and the second step).
- With **Continue with Google**, **Continue with Microsoft**, **Continue with Apple** or **Sign in with YouVersion**. The first time you use YouVersion, a confirmation is mailed to your address before your account is made or linked; after that you sign straight in.

The sign-in page remembers, on this device only, how you last signed in, and a line above that way in says so. Nothing on the page moves.

Keep me signed in decides how long a sign-in lasts:

- Without it, you are signed out when you close your browser, and in any case a day (24 hours) after signing in, whichever comes first.
- With it ticked, you stay signed in for 30 days from your last use of Scrollwork, and never more than 90 days after signing in.

Keep me signed in holds whichever way you sign in, Google, Apple or Microsoft included.

When a sign-in ends while a page of the application is open, a quiet notice at the top of the page says **Your sign-in has ended**, with **Sign in again** to come straight back to that page.

Making a new account is on Getting started.

Passkeys and the second step

A passkey signs you in with your fingerprint, face or device PIN, with no password to type. Add one under **Account**, **Password and security**, **Second factors**, with **Add a passkey**. Each passkey is listed by where it lives, with when it was added and last used, and its own **Remove**.

A **Second factor** is a second step after your password. It can be:

- an **Authenticator app**, such as Google Authenticator or 1Password, set up with **Set up**;
- **Email me a code when I sign in**, which emails you a code each time you sign in; or
- a passkey.

At the second step, **Use your passkey** comes first, and **Email me a code** sends a code to your address. Once you have a second factor, you are given ten **Recovery codes** as a file to download, offered only once. Each works once, in place of your second factor, so keep them somewhere safe. **Replace recovery codes** gives you a new ten.

Signing out

Open the menu (the rolled scroll at the top), and at its foot open the small menu beside your name: **Log out**.

A forgotten password

On the sign-in page, choose **Forgot password?**, enter your email address and press **Send the link**. The link works once and lasts an hour; it opens **Choose a new password**. Setting a new password signs you out everywhere, on every device, and removes any Google, Microsoft or Apple sign-in linked to the account.

The account page

Your account is under **Account**, in the menu's foot. A menu beside the page (above it, on a phone) holds its groups. A group opens as one card of rows, each showing where it stands, and a row opens its own page. A message about a change appears at the top of the page.

- **Personal details**: **Profile** (your name and the nickname others would see), **Email** (with **Change address**) and **Delete account**. Beside them, the **Scrollwork** card keeps your time zone and your avatar: upload one (a square is cut from it), choose one of Scrollwork's engravings or one from your Scrollwork-family account (the sign-in service's own set), or **Remove** yours for your initials. Clicking an avatar saves it at once, and the one you chose last is the one shown.
- **Password and security**: it opens with a **Security checkup**, which counts any recommended actions, such as adding a passkey, and whose last row is where you are signed in: **Review where you're signed in** when another session is live, else **Where you're signed in**. That row opens your sessions, with **End** for any other, or **End all other sessions**; an ended session may keep working for up to thirty minutes. Below the checkup, its rows: **Password**; **Second factors**, your passkeys, the authenticator app, the emailed code and your recovery codes; **Linked sign-ins**, to **Link** or **Unlink** Google, Microsoft and Apple (your only way in cannot be unlinked); and **Sign-in activity**, your own recent sign-ins, read from your account each time.

Under **Scrollwork**, in the same menu:

- **Payment methods**: your saved cards and your billing address, once you have donated in the application. It opens with a note: Scrollwork never sees or saves your card number or bank details; Square, Scrollwork's payment partner, keeps them, and Scrollwork keeps only each card's brand, last four digits and expiry, the details shown here. Each card is drawn as a card with those details and the cardholder's name, read from Square each time, with the billing address it was saved with; Square does not let a saved card change, so to use a new address on a card, replace the card. **Add a card** opens the form right there on the page, with Square's name and the cards it takes at the top, so you can see the form is Square's, and a card above it that shows your name as you type it; the card number on it stays hidden, because Scrollwork never sees it. Then come the cardholder's name, your billing address as one line with **Change**, which opens **Billing address** to edit it, and Square's own card fields, and a card is saved only with your consent. You enter the billing address in one place, **Billing address**: with none saved, **Add a card** asks you to add it there first and brings you back. The cardholder's name and billing address are sent to Square with the card, so that Square can verify the card with your bank when the bank asks; your email address goes with them, from your account, and is never asked. **Replace** opens the same form for that card,

saves the new card and moves your monthly donation to it before the old one goes; **Remove** asks first, and is never offered for the card your monthly donation is charged to: replace that card, or cancel the donation under **Giving**, first. Your card number and bank details are typed into Square's form and are never seen or stored by Scrollwork. **Billing address** keeps one address for your account, at Square, never at Scrollwork: **Add billing address** or **Edit billing address** opens a form in place, **Remove billing address** asks first, and the cards you add or replace use the saved address. Changing a card or the billing address needs a recent sign-in, so you may be asked to sign in again first.

- **Appearance**: **Look** (Engraved, Nocturne, Press, Diagram), **Brightness** (follow my device, always light, always dark) and **Text size**.
- **Reading**: where **Open in the full reader** opens (a new tab, a new window or the same window), and which edge the Drawer opens from.
- **Communication preferences**: what Scrollwork may email you. See below.
- **Privacy**: the terms you accepted, and when.
- **Giving**: two separate cards. **Donations** shows your donations to Scrollwork this year. A donation made in the application is linked to your account so the reminder knows when to stop; no donor is ever named publicly unless they choose to be. If you donate monthly, it shows the amount and the date of the next charge, with **Cancel**, which stops at the end of the month already paid, and a new amount, from the next charge. Your saved cards are not here: they are under **Payment methods**. **Gifts to the Guillory family** lists your gifts to the family, through GitHub Sponsors or PayPal, and says so plainly when there are none; a gift is changed or stopped where it was made. A donation is never listed as a gift, nor a gift as a donation.

Communication preferences

Three switches, each off until you turn it on, with the date you turned it on shown beside it:

- **The newsletter**: now and then, news about Scrollwork, what has been added and what is coming.
- **News of the companions**: word of Scrollwork's companions (see Giving).
- **What's new**: a short note when a new release ships, saying what changed.

Turn all off stops all three in one press, and every one of these emails carries a link that stops it in one click, without signing in. Under **Always sent** is the mail your account needs, which no switch stops: sign-in codes and address checks, security notices, changes to the terms, notice of your account's closure, receipts for donations and gifts, and replies to messages you sent.

Leaving

Delete account, under **Personal details**, asks for your password (or a fresh sign-in with your provider) and then signs you out. The account is kept for thirty days, in case you change your mind: signing in within them offers **Restore my account**. After that it is erased. Your donations and gifts stay with the account through those thirty days, and come back with it if you restore it. A record of a donation or gift is kept for seven years, with its link to you removed.

Signed in, your notes, highlights and bookmarks follow your account, and a copy also stays in this browser. Deleting the account does not remove that copy, and you can export your notes at any time. See Your study.

Privacy

> The privacy page is the full and exact account of what Scrollwork keeps, where, why and for how long, and who else is involved. It is written to be read, and it is kept up to date. In short:
>
> - The public site sets no cookies. Signing in sets only the few that signing in needs.
> - There are no advertising or analytics cookies, no tracking pixels, and nothing is sold.
> - Searching stays on your device, except a search by meaning, which sends your question alone (see Search).
>
> Help's pages carry the same page-view count as the public site. It sets no cookie and keeps nothing that identifies you; the privacy page says who runs it.

The terms of use are on the public site too. Among other things, they say that Arizona law governs them, and that if Scrollwork closes an account holding a paid companion subscription, the unused part of it is refunded, prorated to the day the account is closed.

Giving

Scrollwork is free to read, and paid for by people who choose to donate. How to donate, what a donation does and does not do, the quiet gift to the family, and the companions, which are sold separately.

> *Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver.*
>
> 2 Corinthians 9:7, King James Version

Free to read

Scrollwork is free to read, and paid for by people who choose to. A donation is given freely, not a purchase: it buys no tier, no early access, no badge and no feature. The Bible reader stays free.

What it costs to run Scrollwork, what has been donated, and where anything beyond three years' costs would go are set out on What it costs to run.

Donations

Donate is in the public site's top bar and in the application's menu. The donate page takes you to **Giving** on your account page, signed in. There, a donation is made by card through Square, once or monthly, any amount. The card is typed into Square's own form; no card or bank details ever reach Scrollwork. A donation is not tax-deductible: Scrollwork is not a registered charity. PayPal and GitHub Sponsors are not ways to donate (see A gift to the Guillory family).

Donations pay what Scrollwork costs to run, and anything beyond three years of those costs goes to a Christian charity.

Signed in, the application may also ask, now and then: a short reminder after some hours of reading, at a natural break and never over the text, with **Donate with stored payment method** and **Cancel**, which closes it until the next break. A donation there goes through Square, once or monthly, any amount, and is linked to your account, so the reminder knows you have given. **Donate with stored payment method** asks the cardholder's name before Square's own card

fields, and shows your saved billing address as one line with **Change**; only when none is saved does it ask for the address, and then keeps it as your billing address. They are sent to Square with the card, so that Square can verify the card with your bank when the bank asks, and your email address goes with them from your account. No donor is ever named publicly unless they choose to be. Donations to Scrollwork aren't tax-deductible.

The **Donations** card, in the **Giving** section of your account page, shows your donations this year and your monthly donation, and is where you change or cancel it. Your saved cards are under **Payment methods** on the same page, where you add, replace or remove them, and keep a billing address at Square for them.

The companions

Scrollwork has companions: products built on it, each its own product with its own price. They are not free, and none of them is ready yet; the public site marks each one **Coming**.

- **Scrollwork Table**, and on it **Henrichsen Bible Study Methods**: organise and lead Bible studies by Walter Henrichsen's method, on your own or as a group gathered online, with the whole of Scrollwork open beside every passage you study.
- **Scrollwork Bible Analytics**: the Bible read as data, its numbers, patterns and structure counted and charted.
- **Scrollwork Atlas**: every journey in the Bible on one map, from the patriarchs' wanderings to Paul's voyages. The Journeys of Jesus and Jerusalem stay in Scrollwork, free.

Scrollwork itself stays free: the scrolls, the Study Reader, search and the art. A companion adds to it and takes nothing away. The public site's Companions section says more about each.

A gift to the Guillory family

Offered quietly, at the foot of the public site and of the donate page, is A gift to the Guillory family: a gift to the family who make Scrollwork, personally, in thanks. A gift is not a donation: it pays nothing of what Scrollwork costs to run, it is not tax-deductible, and it unlocks nothing. Anything given through PayPal or GitHub Sponsors is always a gift, so there is no need to write the word Gift in PayPal's note.

The **Gifts to the Guillory family** card, in the **Giving** section of your account page, lists the gifts recorded against your account, and says so plainly when there are none.

Other ways to help

Telling someone about Scrollwork, and writing when something is wrong or could be clearer, help as much as anything.

Contact

How to write to Scrollwork, what to include, what happens to your message, and how to suggest a feature.

Look in Help first

Most questions are answered on these pages, and the answer is quicker here than by writing. Start with Getting started, or the page for what you were using: the scrolls, Search, the Study Reader, your study, charts, your account and privacy or giving. Help's front page lists them all.

Get help

If Help has not answered, and you have an account, Get help: ask there with the account you already have, and see your requests and their answers in one place.

Writing

If you have no account, the contact page is the way to write: about an error, a barrier, a question, or anything else. You need no account.

- **Your email address**: where a reply would go. It is used to reply and for nothing else.
- **Subject**: optional.
- **Message**: up to four thousand characters.

Press **Send**. The page checks, quietly, that a person is writing; for that check the form needs your browser's scripts turned on. Then it says **Thank you**: your message has arrived. A reply, if one is needed, comes from scrollwork.app. Up to five messages can be sent in an hour.

What to include

- **An error in the content**: the page, the person or the verse, what it says, and what you believe is right, with your source if you have one. Corrections are welcome and taken seriously.

- **Something not working**: the page, what you were doing, what happened, and your device and browser.
- **A barrier to reading**: the same, with any assistive technology you use. See Accessibility.
- **Your account or your data**: the email address of the account, so the right one is found. You can delete your own account at any time from your account page; see Your account and privacy.

What happens to your message

Your message is kept so that it can be read and answered; it is not sent on to anyone, and nothing in it is shared. How long it is kept, and how to have it deleted, is on the privacy page.

Answers are not instant, but a real request gets a real answer.

Suggesting a feature

Signed in, you can see where Scrollwork is heading and suggest what it should do next. If you are not signed in, either link asks you to sign in first.

- **The roadmap**: what has shipped and what is coming, in four columns by where each item stands: **Done** for what has shipped, **Now** for the work in hand, **Next** for what is planned, and **Later** for what is being explored. Above them is a scale of Sprints, a week each: press a Sprint to see only what it delivers, shipped or still to come, and press it again, or **All**, to see everything. Each phase opens to show its items: what has shipped, with the day it shipped, and what is still open, with the Sprint it is expected in. That Sprint is an estimate, worked out from how quickly things have shipped so far. The roadmap is a summary, not a promise.
- **Request a feature**: a title; what you are trying to do; when it happens; and the part of Scrollwork it concerns. If you like, how you manage now, and how much it matters: nice to have, important, or it stops you. Press **Send the request**, and the page thanks you. Your address comes from your account, so it is not asked for. Your request is kept with your account and read by the person who builds Scrollwork, and by no one else: there is no public list and no voting. Up to five requests can be sent in an hour.

Both are linked at the foot of the home page.

Terms of use

Scripture, and the sources behind every claim, will never be sold here. Most of Scrollwork is free and stays free; where a larger work carries a price, it will say so plainly.

In force from 6 November 2026

What this is

Scrollwork is a Christian tool for studying Biblical history — Scripture, its chronologies, the evidence bearing on it, and the connections between them. Scripture is treated with reverence. Scrollwork is built by a Christian who holds the Bible to be God's Word; where faithful Christians differ, it shows each reading.

It is not spiritual direction, and it is not authoritative. It is a tool for study, assembled from sources it names. Treat it the way you would treat any reference work: as something to check, not something to trust blindly. Errors are possible and corrections are welcome.

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