

# SwordSearcher Bible Software

Version 9.1

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This manual can be accessed in help-file form from within the SwordSearcher program by selecting Open Help from the Help menu.

Please note: Some items referred to in this manual apply only to the Deluxe version of SwordSearcher. If you are using the evaluation download version, some functions or resources (such as maps and images) will not be available to you until you purchase the full Deluxe version. Please see the website for ordering information.

The inclusion of material in the SwordSearcher Bible Software library is not an unconditional endorsement of that material. Commentaries and other books are the writings of men and as such are prone to human error. Many of these materials present differing positions on some doctrines. Always remember to compare any statements of man against Scripture, as only Scripture is pure.

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# 1 Quick-Start

Here are some **quick-start guides** to help you jump right in to SwordSearcher.

- [How to Start Studying a Verse](#)<sup>1</sup>
- [How to Search the Bible](#)<sup>3</sup>
- [Using the Bible Margin Links](#)<sup>5</sup>

Some other important SwordSearcher concepts are:

- [Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup> (how to show or hide them)
- [Main Window and Panels](#)<sup>10</sup>

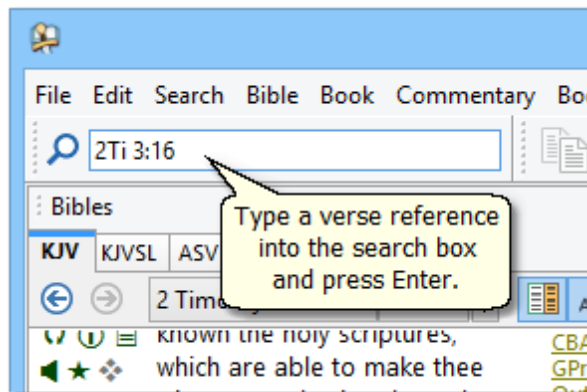


Be sure to check out the [training videos](#) on the SwordSearcher web site.

## 1.1 How to Start Studying a Verse

There are many ways of studying a passage in SwordSearcher. For this quick how-to, we'll examine doing so by just typing in a verse reference.

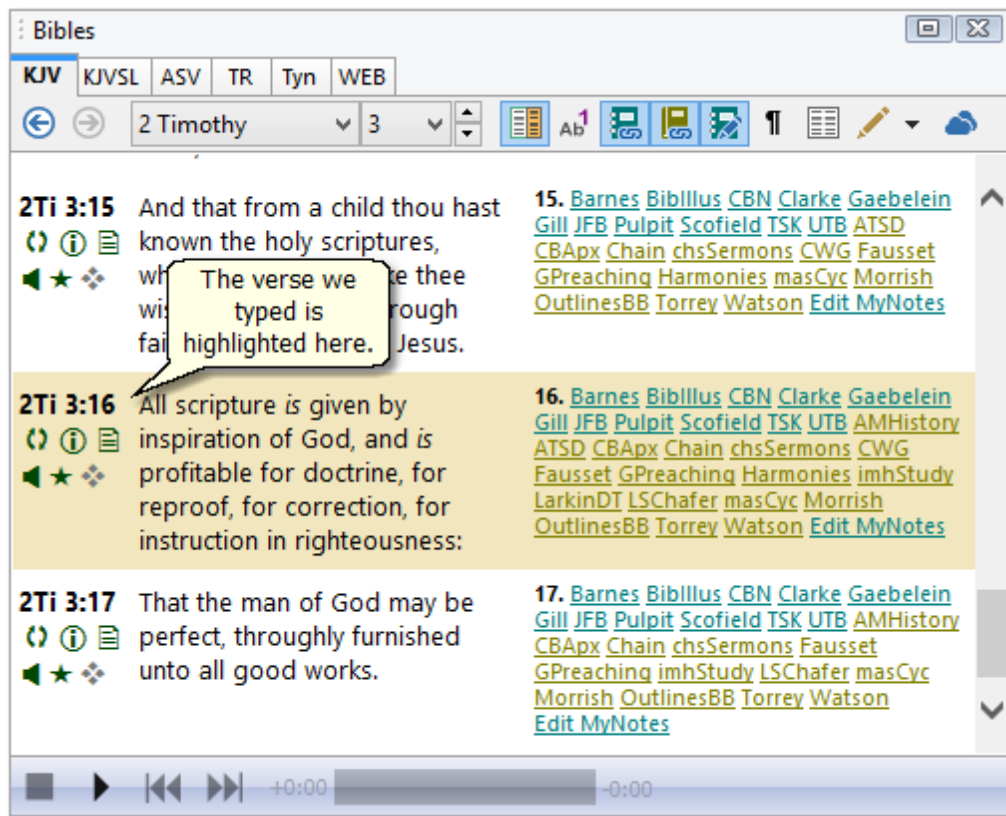
To start studying a verse and see what details the library has to offer, click the *Go To Verse and Search* toolbar text area (or press F6) and enter a verse reference:



This is a sample image of the Go To Verse and Search box from the SwordSearcher main window.

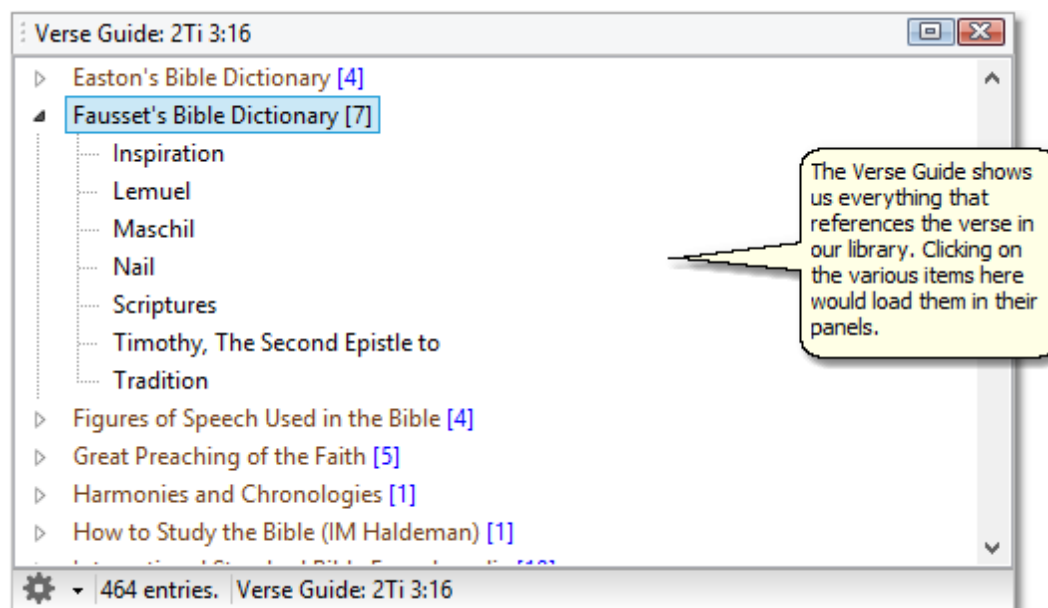
For this example, we'll type 2Ti 3:16. SwordSearcher understands many different ways of specifying a verse. We could just as easily type 2nd Timothy 3.16, or even 2Tim iii. 16. Use what works best for you. After pressing the *Enter* key, three things happen right away:

1. The Bible panel is set to 2nd Timothy, chapter 3, verse 16:



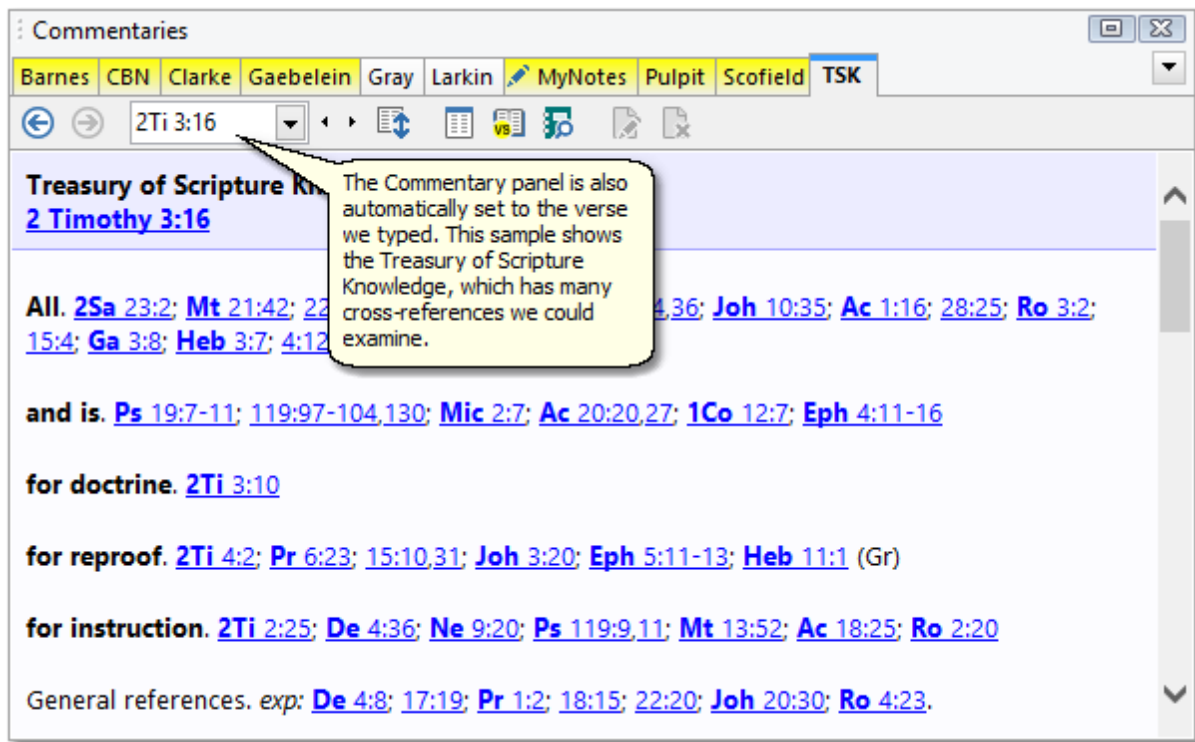
This is a sample image of the Bible panel from the SwordSearcher main window, set to 2nd Timothy 3:16.

2. A Verse Guide is opened for the same verse:



This is a sample image of a Verse Guide for our selected verse.

3. Finally, the Commentary panel is also set to the selected verse:



This is a sample image of the Commentary panel from the SwordSearcher main window, set to our verse.

As you can see, the *Go To Verse and Search* toolbar is a great way to start studying a verse. There are many other ways to navigate to a verse, of course. Explore SwordSearcher for more!

Related topics:

The [Go To Verse and Search toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>

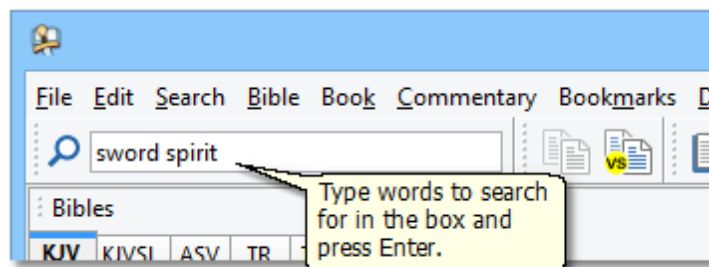
[The Bible Panel](#)<sup>11</sup>

[The Verse Guide Panel](#)<sup>32</sup>

## 1.2 How to Search the Bible

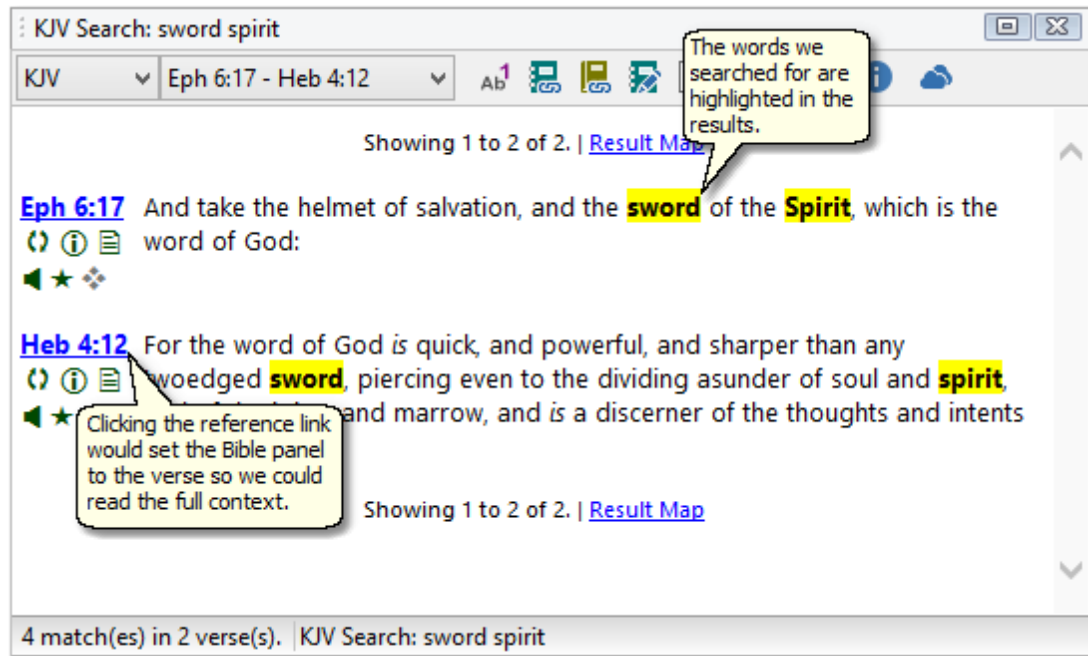
Next we'll examine a quick way to search the Bible for some words.

To enter the words you want to search for, click the *Go To Verse and Search* toolbar text area (or press F6) and type a word or words:



This is a sample image of the Go To Verse and Search box from the SwordSearcher main window.

For this example, we'll look for `sword spirit`, which will find verses that have both the words *sword* and *spirit*. After typing the words and pressing *Enter*, all of the verses in the active Bible text matching our search are loaded in a Verse List panel, which appears below the Bible panel like this:



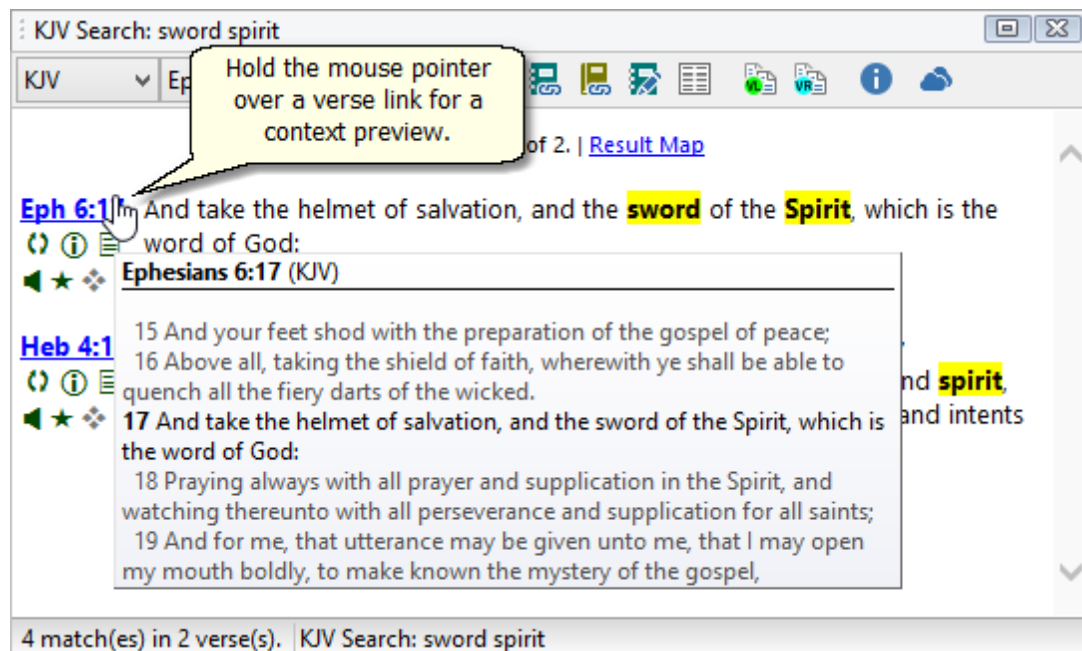
This is a sample image of a Verse List panel showing the results of our search.

As you can see, the words we searched for are highlighted. From a Verse List panel there are numerous things we could do to continue our study, such as opening a Verse Guide panel for one of the verses, viewing commentary links for the verses, etc.

(If you want to do an *exact phrase search*, place the words in quotes, like "love of God".)

If we hold the mouse pointer over a verse link in the Verse List, a preview of the context is shown. If needed, the link can be clicked to examine the entire chapter in the Bible panel.





Sample of verse pop-up context preview in Verse List panel.

The Quick Bible Search toolbar is a fast way to find verses with words you have in mind. SwordSearcher supports a lot more than just simple word searching, too: if you need more control over the search, you can use the [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup>, or use [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>.

Related topics:

The [Go To Verse and Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>

The [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup>

The [Quick Concordance](#)<sup>59</sup>

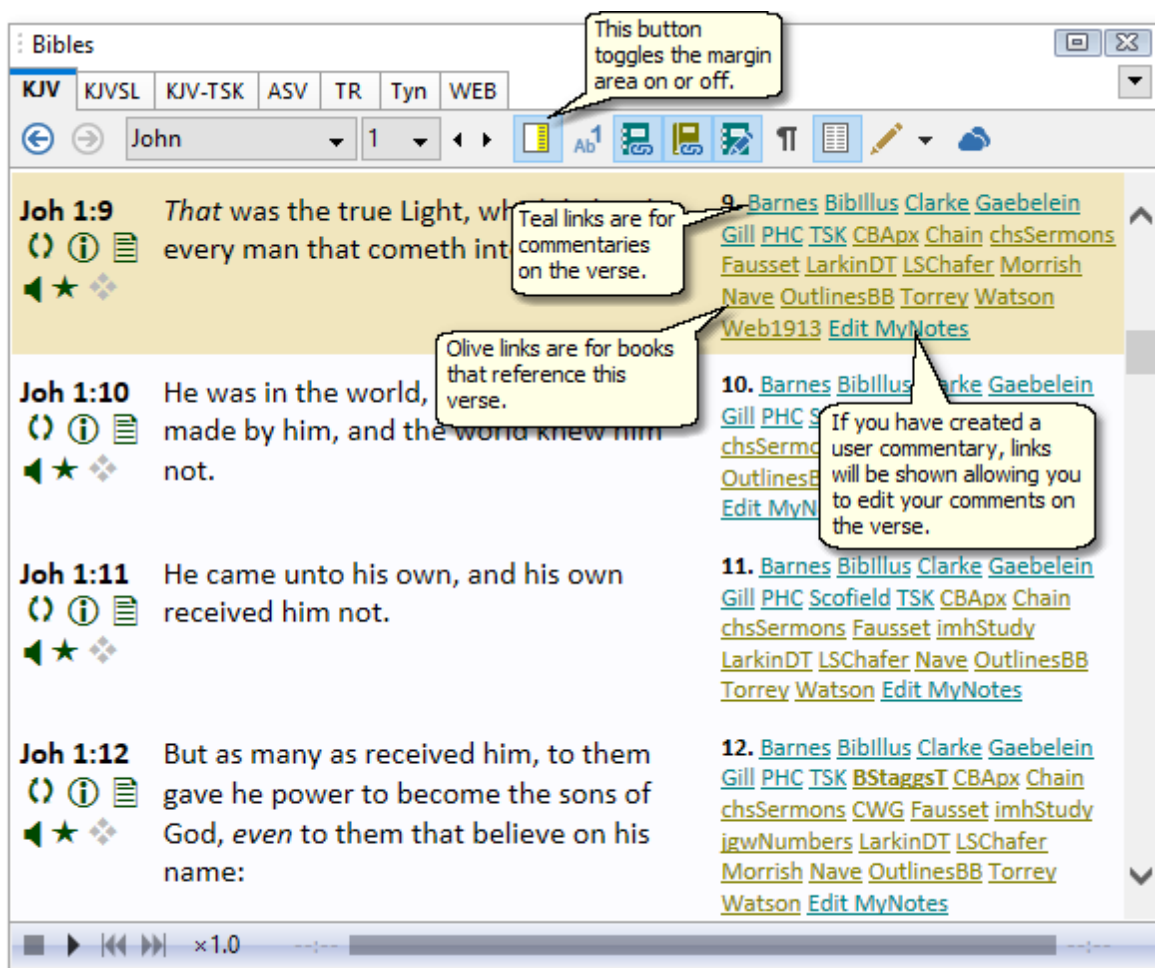
[Verse List Panels](#)<sup>27</sup>

[Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>

## 1.3 Using the Bible Margin Links

Note: the amount of information the Bible Margin Links give you depends on how many library modules you have installed in SwordSearcher. The evaluation download version of SwordSearcher only includes a few of the library modules from the full, Deluxe version.

The Bible panel can show links in the right margin making it easy to quickly access material related to the displayed verses. This is called the *margin area* and the links are called *margin links*.

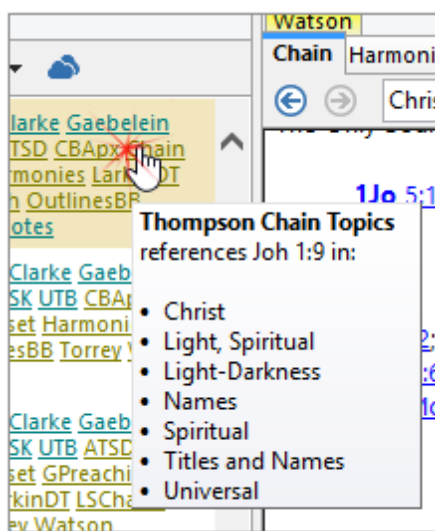


This is a sample image of the Bible panel from the SwordSearcher main window.

These links can easily be turned off if you do not need them with the toolbar buttons, and you can also [control](#)<sup>172</sup> which library modules are included in the margin area.

Using margin links for commentaries is simple: click the link to load the comment text in the Commentary Panel. Comment links are only shown when the commentary has a comment text specifically on the verse. (The [Verse Guide](#)<sup>32</sup> can be used to find comments that only reference the verse.)

Margin links for books will appear whenever a book has an entry that references the verse. For example, clicking the *Chain* link for John 1:9...



Sample image showing the mouse cursor over the Thompson Chain Reference (Chain) link for John 1:9

...will show each entry in the Thompson Chain Reference that includes a reference to John 1:9:



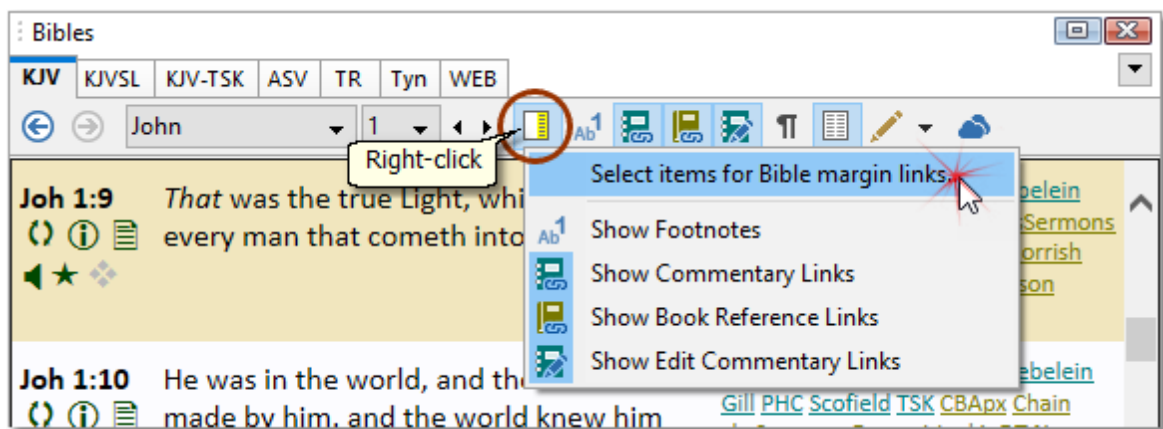
Sample reference index for Thompson Chain Topics on John 1:9

Clicking on an entry title, such as "Christ" in the above sample, would load that entry in the Book panel with the reference highlighted.

### ***Choosing what appears in the Margin Area***

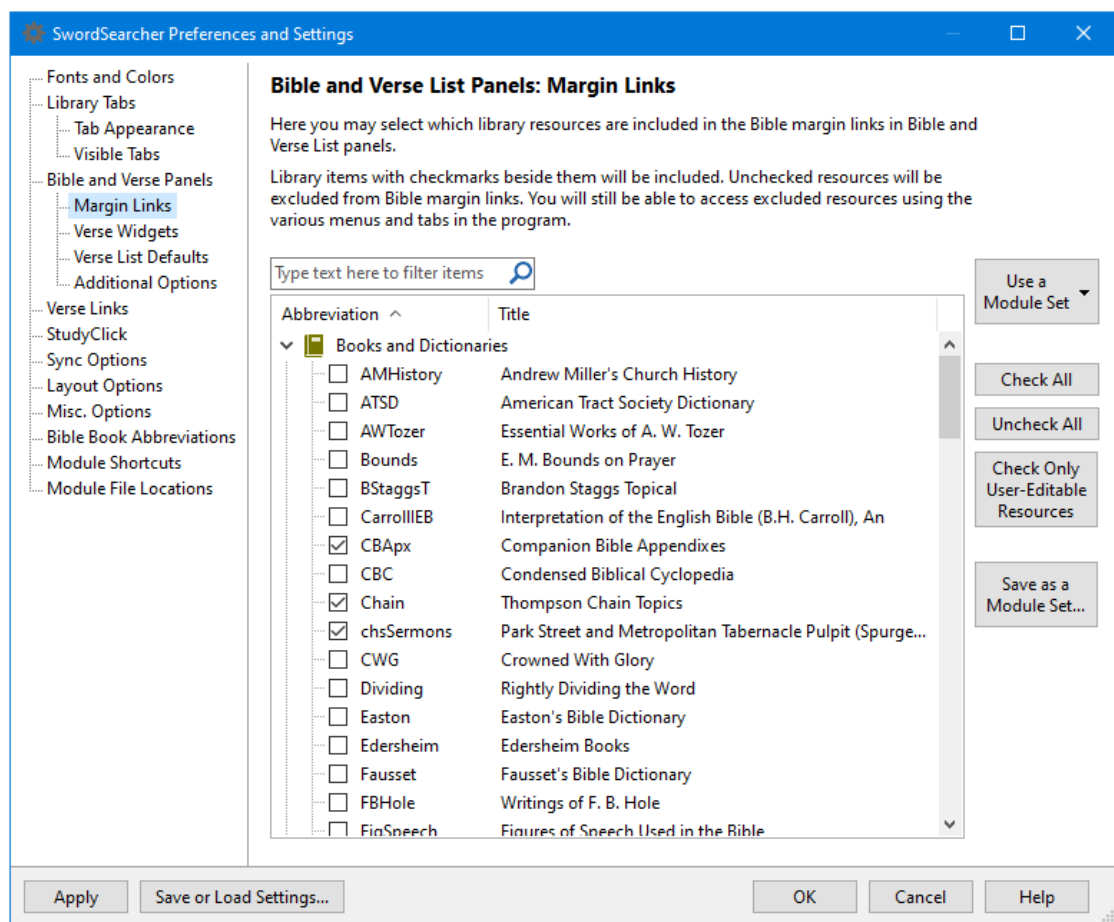
As you become familiar with your SwordSearcher library, you will probably want to be selective about which items appear in the margin area. You can select which library modules (books and commentaries) appear in the margin area very easily.

Right-click on the margin toggle button and choose "Select items for Bible margin links...":



Sample showing how to select Bible Margin items

The Bible Margin Links section of Preferences will appear:



Bible Margin Links section of SwordSearcher Preferences

You can quickly check and un-check items to choose what appears in the Bible margin.


Related topics:

The [Bible panel](#)


<sup>11</sup>


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[Preferences: Verse Widgets](#)  173

[Preferences: Bible margin link selection](#)  172

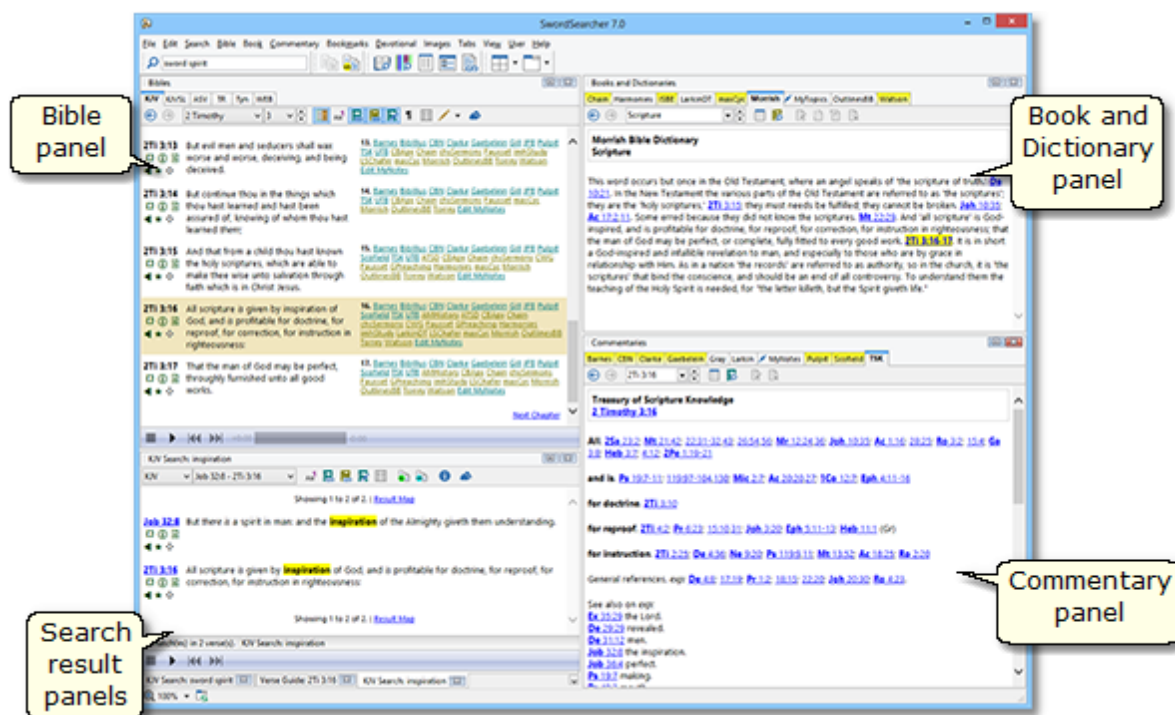
The [Book panel](#)  18

The [Commentary panel](#)  22

[Verse Guide Panels](#)  32

## 2 Main Window and Panels

SwordSearcher's Main Window is designed with four "study panels:" A *Bible* panel, a *Book & Dictionary* panel, a *Commentary* panel, and a *Search Results* panel.



Sample of SwordSearcher Main Window

You can choose between several different pre-set layouts to change the position of the panels, or you can customize the layout to your specific tastes.

The main window also has several toolbars used to access commonly used features of the software.

For details, see:

- [The Bible Panel](#)<sup>11</sup>
- [The Books & Dictionaries Panel](#)<sup>18</sup>
- [The Commentary Panel](#)<sup>22</sup>
- [The Search Results Panels](#)<sup>25</sup>
- [The Main Window Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>

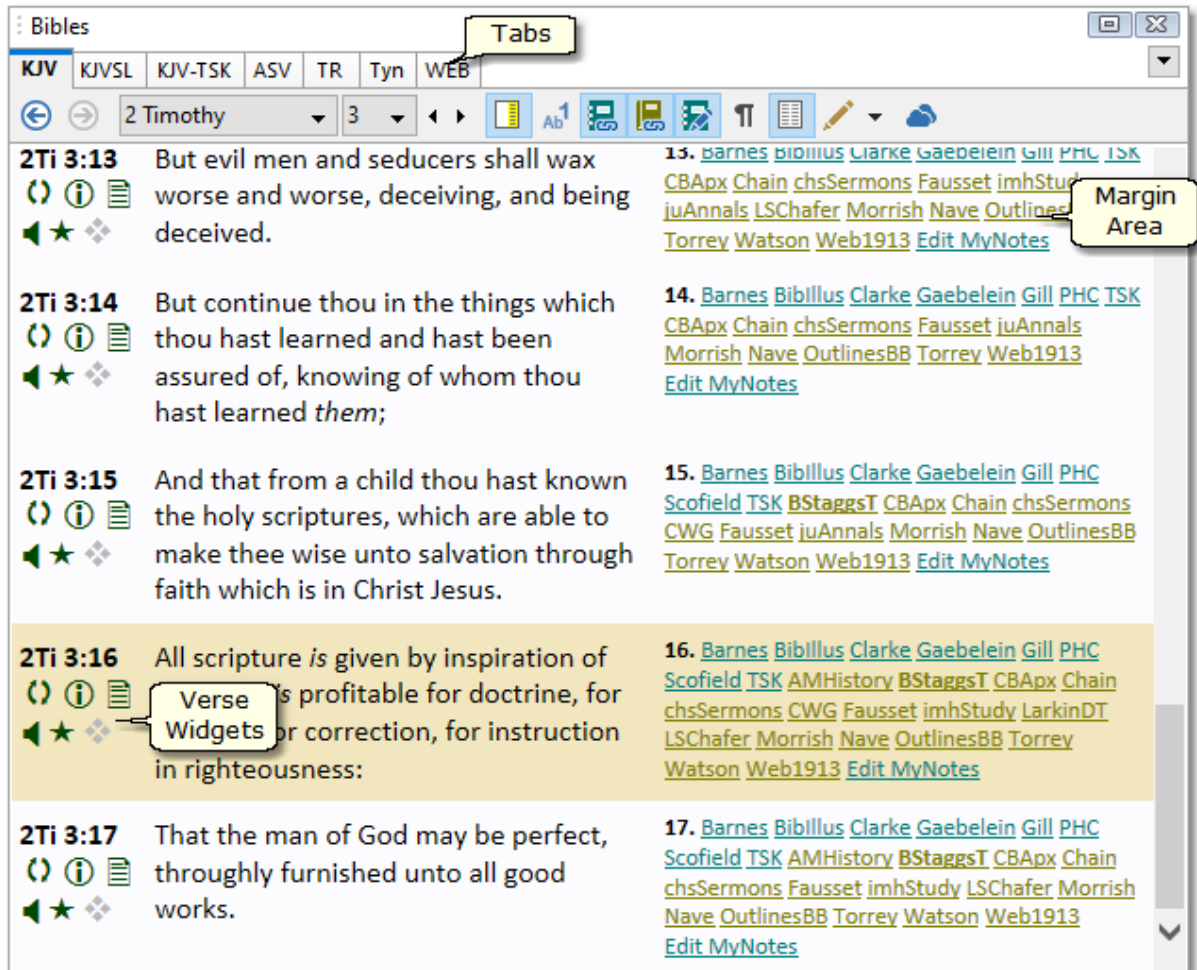
Using [Zoom](#)<sup>42</sup> and [Color Mode](#)<sup>42</sup>

To learn how to change the layout of the panels, see [Panel Layout](#)<sup>185</sup>.

You can create temporary "copies" of the Bible, Book, and Commentary panels, called [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup>.

## 2.1 The Bible Panel

The Bible panel is where you will do most of your Bible reading. This is where SwordSearcher displays Bible text, as well as (optionally) links to related material.



Sample Bible panel

The **tabs** in the Bible panel switch between Bible texts. The tabs have abbreviations for Bible texts (e.g. 'KJV' for the King James Version), and holding your mouse pointer over a tab for a moment will display the full title of the Bible text. (Another way to access Bible texts is from the main menu under *Bible > Select Bible*.) You can control which tabs are visible for your library items; see [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>144</sup>.

The Bible panel's **margin area** includes footnotes for the Bible text and links to material related to the verse. In addition to controlling what type of links are shown with the toggles described below, you can use the [Margin Links](#)<sup>172</sup> section in Preferences to specify which library items should be included in the margin area. (You can also use a [Module Set](#)<sup>124</sup> to control which items are included in the margin area.)

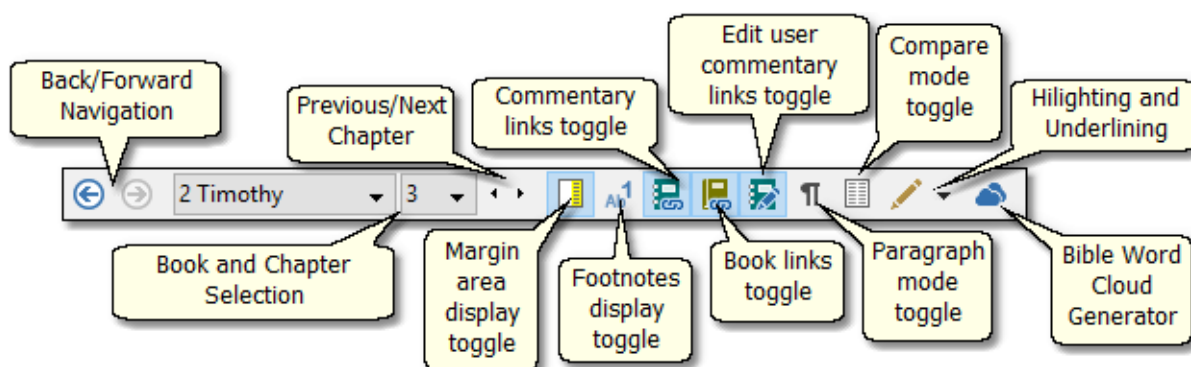
**Verse Widgets** appear under each verse reference in the Bible panel, giving one-click access to various verse-related functions and to your favorite commentaries. See configuring [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup> for more information.

If you have configured [audio Bible support](#)<sup>195</sup>, familiar audio controls are shown at the bottom of the Bible panel, and can be used to play your active audio Bible synchronized with the verse text:



Sample audio control bar, which appears if Bible audio support has been configured (optional).

The Bible panel has its own **toolbar** for quick access to various features specific to the Bible panel.



Sample Bible panel toolbar

**Back/Forward:** Go back to a previous passage you were viewing as well as return. Right-click the forward or back buttons for a history list.

**Book and Chapter Selection:** This is one way to select a book and chapter to view. You can also use the [Go To Verse toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> to type in a verse reference.

**Previous/Next Chapter:** You can quickly move back or forward by one chapter with these buttons.

**Margin Area Display Toggle:** When selected, the margin area will be displayed in the Bible text area, depending on which items you have selected (commentary links, book links, footnotes, and edit links; see following). You can also right-click this button to configure which items are included in the margin area.

**Footnotes Display Toggle:** When selected, footnotes for Bible text (if available) will be included in the margin area.

**Commentary Links Toggle:** When selected, links to commentary text on the verse (if available) will be displayed in the margin area.

**Book Links Toggle:** When selected, links to Book and Dictionary entries that *reference the verse* will be displayed in the margin area.

**Edit User Commentary Links Toggle:** When selected, and a user commentary has been created, links to edit the commentary on that verse will be displayed in the margin area.

**Paragraph Mode Toggle:** When selected, Bible text will be formatted in *paragraph* style. Note: When paragraph mode is selected, the margin area is not displayed.



*Compare Mode Toggle:* When selected, a second column of Bible text is shown for the selected compare version. Right-click the compare mode toggle button to select the compare version. Note: the compare column is not shown if the currently selected Bible version tab is the same as the specified compare version.

*Highlighting and Underlining:* Apply markup (colored highlighting and/or underlining) to text you have selected with the mouse, or to clear markup you have applied.

*Bible Word Cloud Generator:* Opens the [Bible Word Cloud Generator](#)<sup>89</sup>, set to the current chapter.

### ***Quick Topical Lookup:***

Double-clicking a word in the Bible panel will attempt to look up that word in the [Topic Guide](#)<sup>73</sup>. You can customize or disable this behavior to your liking in the [Sync Options](#)<sup>180</sup>.

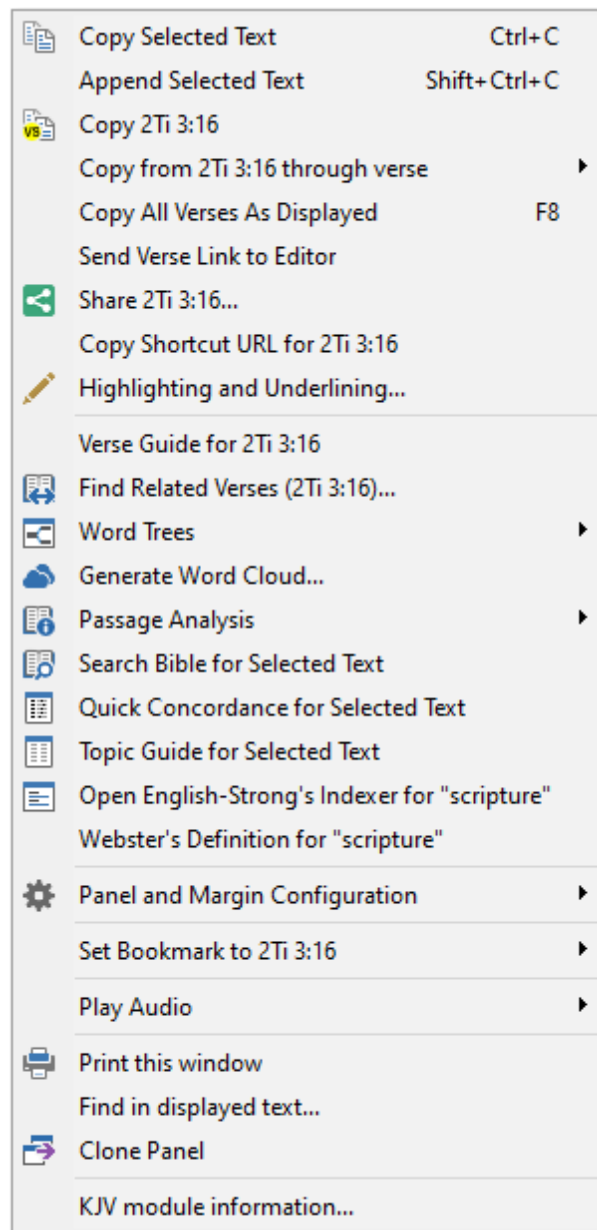
You can also use the Webster's 1828 Dictionary lookup feature on the pop-up menu, shown below. (Requires Deluxe version.)

### ***StudyClick:***

Hold down the CTRL key as you move the mouse pointer over words to turn them into links for instant StudyClick actions. See [StudyClick](#)<sup>111</sup>.

### ***The Bible Panel Pop-up Menu***

Right-click a verse in the Bible panel to activate the Bible panel pop-up menu.



Sample Bible panel pop-up menu

Most of these functions are self-explanatory. Notice also that several of these functions have short-cut keys associated with them. Several pop-up menu features simply duplicate functions found on the toolbars or main menu. A few details will be beneficial:

Whenever a function refers to *Selected Text*, it is referring to any text you might have marked with your mouse in the Bible panel before right-clicking. If you have not selected any text with your mouse, these functions will not apply.

*Copy 2Ti 3:16*: When you right-click on a verse, this option will reflect the verse you click on. This function quickly copies the verse to the clipboard according to your [Export Formatting options](#)<sup>17</sup>. Using this function alleviates the need for manually selecting the

text of the verse to copy and allows you to decide how you want the text copied via the Export Formatting options.

*Copy 2Ti 3:16 through verse >:* Like the above function, this reflects the verse you clicked on. This function differs from the previous in that it allows you to select a verse to copy through (a range of verses in the chapter rather than just one verse).

*Share...* invokes the Windows 10 share functionality for the verse, using your [Export Formatting Options](#)<sup>117</sup>. (Windows 10 only.)

*Open English-Strong's Indexer for...* Whenever you right-click a word in the Bible display that exists in the KJV, you can use this function to open the English-Strong's Indexer (an analytical concordance tool) for that word automatically. For more information, see [Using the English-Strong's Indexer](#)<sup>78</sup>.

*Webster's Definition for...* If you have the Webster's 1828 Dictionary module installed, and the word you right-clicked on appears in it, this item will quickly load that definition in the Book and Dictionary panel.

*Panel and Margin Configuration* contains the same toggle options from the Bible panel toolbar and shortcuts to configuring [verse widgets](#)<sup>173</sup>.

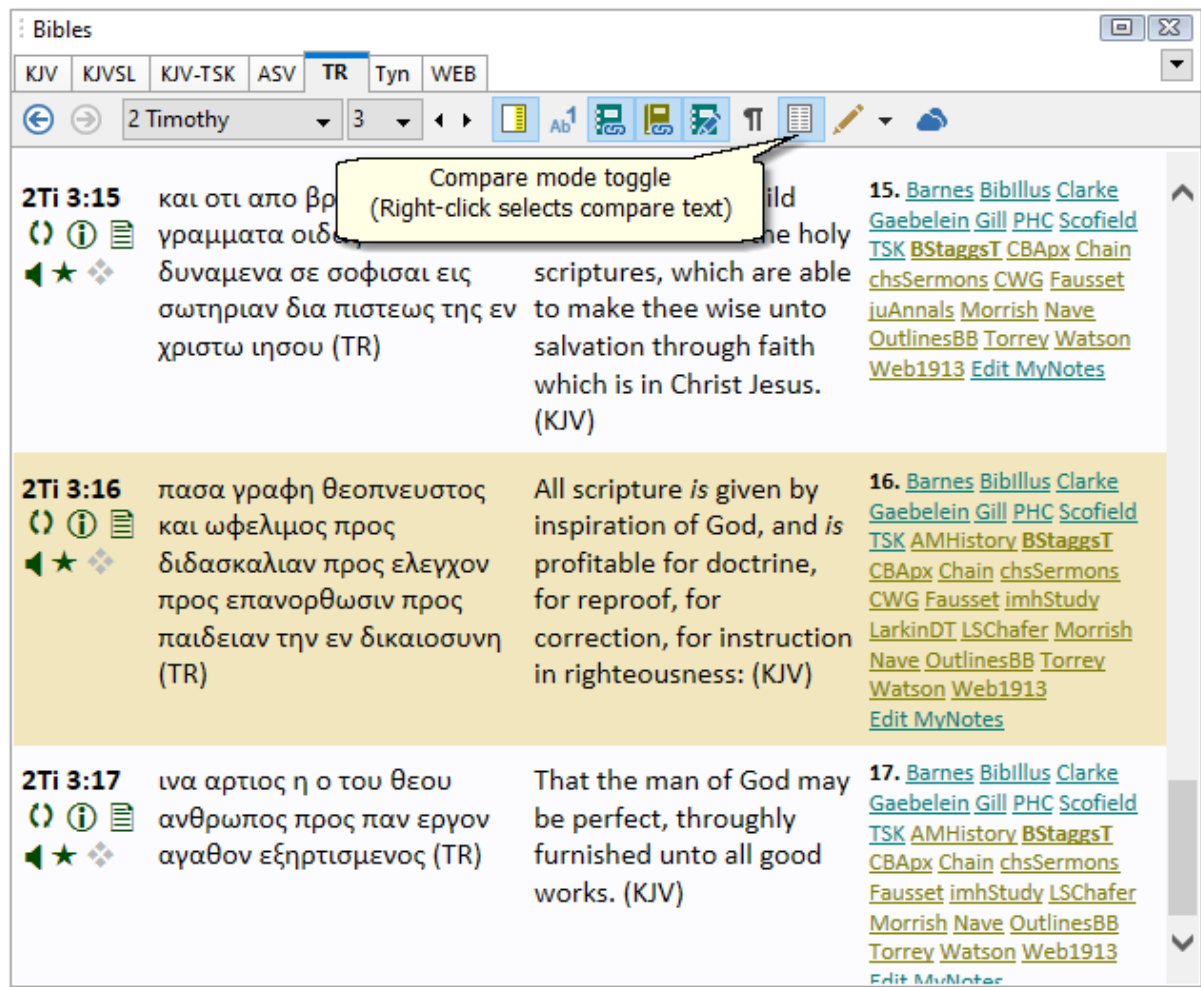
*Clone Panel* creates a new panel with a copy of the current content. See [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup> for more information.

## **Setting a Compare Version**

You can compare two Bible versions by setting a compare version. Right-click the compare mode toggle button to select a comparison text. Left-clicking the toggle will switch on or off the comparison column. You can also right-click one of the Bible tabs and select the "Show as compare version" item.

The compare version will be displayed to the right of your primary version. (The tab you have selected for the Bible text is your primary version.) Note that you may select the same version for compare and primary, but when you do so, you will only see a single Bible column. The reason for this is that when you change your primary version, the compare version stays the same. For example, if you select KJV as your compare version, then whenever you select a different primary version, the KJV text will display to the right of it.

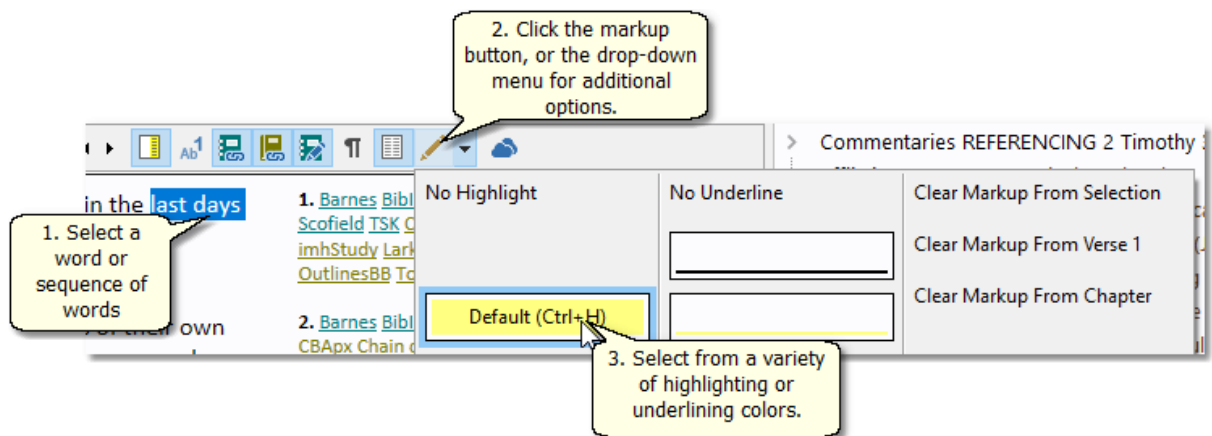
Below is an example of a Bible panel with the primary version set to the Textus Receptus and the compare version set to the King James Version.



Sample Bible panel showing compare mode

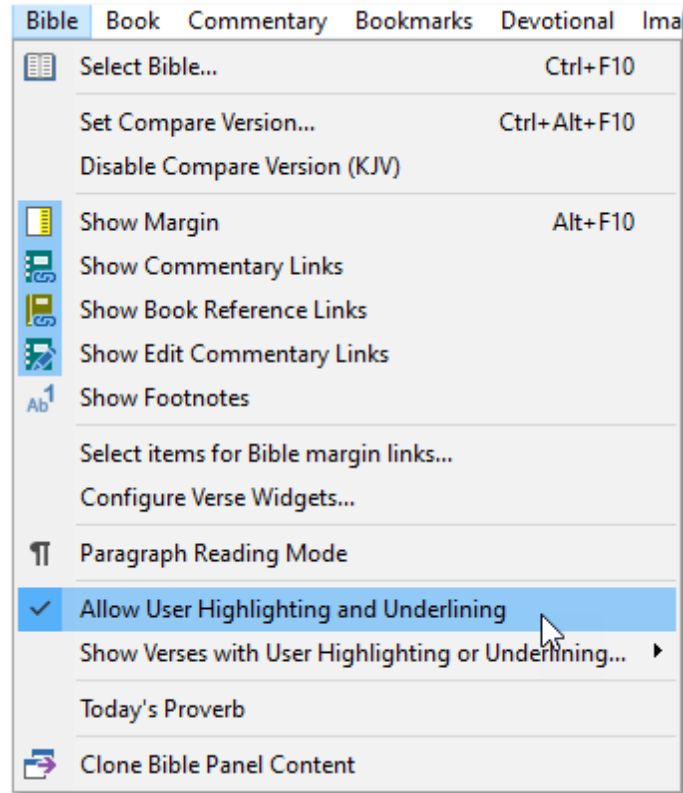
## Highlighting and Underlining

You can personalize Bible text in the Bible panel with user markup (highlighting and underlining). Select words with the mouse by clicking and dragging over the words. Use the Highlighting and Underlining button on the toolbar to apply markup:



Sample showing markup actions

The main Bible menu contains functions for managing user markup:



Sample Bible menu

Disable *Allow User Highlighting and Underlining* if you have no need for user markup and want to disable the highlighting and underlining features of the Bible panel.

*Show Verses with User Highlighting or Underlining* shows you all the verses you have applied markup to, and also provides an easy way to quickly remove highlighting from a group of verses or the entire Bible text.

After selecting text with the mouse, you can press *Ctrl+H* to apply highlighting using the most recent color or underline you have used.

### ***New Testament-only Bible texts***

Some Bible texts in SwordSearcher are only New Testament texts. If you are reading or comparing an Old Testament passage and have one of these modules selected, no text for the verses will be shown because none is available.

### ***KJV-TSK (Cross-references)***

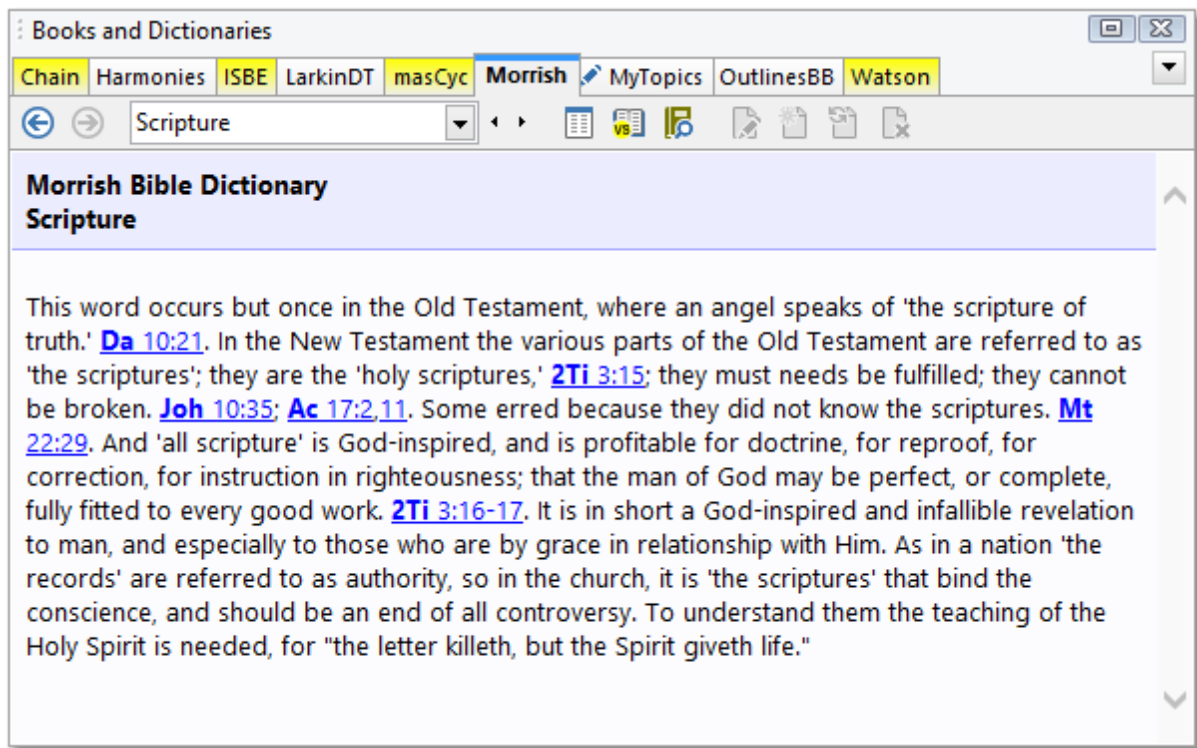
For integrated, in-line cross-references, see the [KJV-TSK](#)<sup>114</sup> Bible tab.

### ***King James Version with Strong's Links***

A special Bible text in SwordSearcher is the KJVSL, or *King James Version with Strong's Links*. For an explanation of what the KJVSL is and the features it adds to the Bible panel, see [Using the King James Version with Strong's Links](#)<sup>102</sup>.

## **2.2 The Books & Dictionaries Panel**

The Books and Dictionaries panel (usually referred to simply as the Book panel) is for library modules that are not Bibles or verse-by-verse commentaries. This is where you will find dictionaries, encyclopedias, topical references, and books. Note that if you do not have any book modules installed and you have not created a user book module this panel will be hidden.



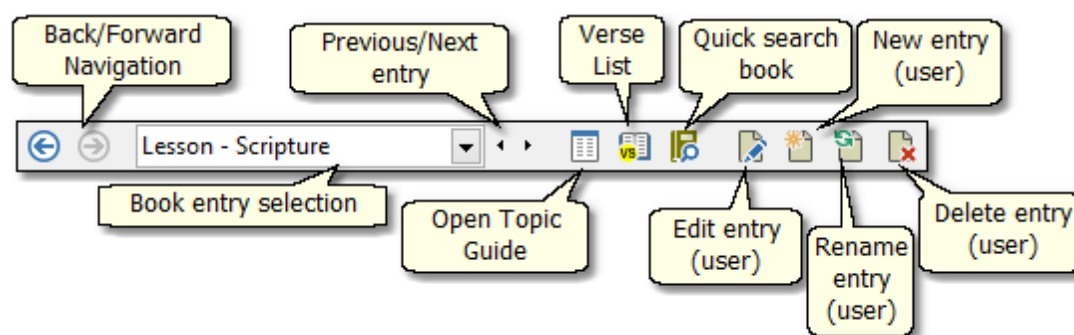
Sample Books and Dictionaries panel

The **tabs** in the Book panel select which book to view. The tabs display abbreviations (e.g. "Chain" for Thompson Chain Topics), and holding the mouse pointer over a tab for a moment will display the full name of the book. (Another way to access books is from the main menu under *Books > Select Book*.) You can control which tabs are visible for your library items; see [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup>.

As in this example, most books have **links to verses**. You can move the Bible panel to a linked verse by clicking on it. Or for a quick view of the verse linked, hold the mouse pointer over the link to see the verse in a pop-up display.

A special color will be used to paint the tabs for other Books that have a **matching entry**. In the above example, the Chain, ISBE, masCyc, and Watson tabs are highlighted because they also have an entry for "Scripture," the current entry in the active book Morrish. This is a quick visual way to see which books have similar material. A more in-depth way to see this is to click the Open Topic Guide button (shown below), which will include books that do not currently have visible tabs.

The Book panel has its own **toolbar** for quick access to functions specific to the Book panel.



Sample Books and Dictionaries panel toolbar

*Back/Forward*: Go back to a previous passage you were viewing as well as return.

*Book Entry Selection*: Here you can select an entry for the book. You can begin typing the entry you are looking for, or use the drop-down selector to view the available entries.

*Previous/Next Entry*: Moves to the previous or next entry in the book.

*Open Topic Guide*: Opens the Topic Guide and searches for the active entry title. This is especially useful with dictionaries and topical guides, allowing you to easily view a list of books with entries that have the same and similar titles.

*Verse List*: (Load all Referenced Verses) If there are verse references in the current entry, this loads all of them at once into a Verse List Panel.

*Quick Search Book*: Provides a fast way to search for a word or phrase in the active Book.

*Edit, New, Rename, and Delete Entry*: These items are active only for user-created books, and are for creating and editing entries in your own books.

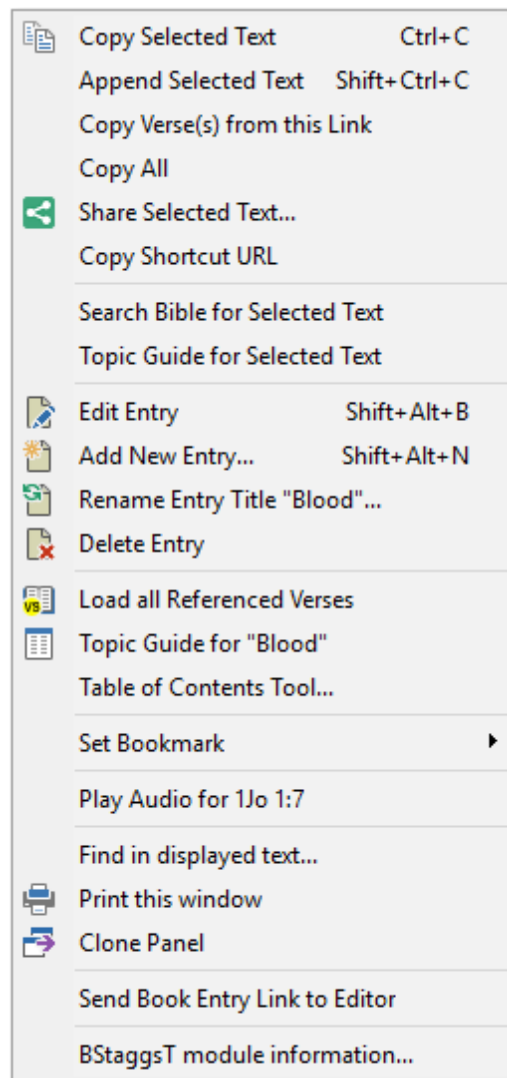
### ***StudyClick:***

Hold down the CTRL key as you move the mouse pointer over words to turn them into links for instant StudyClick actions. See [StudyClick](#)<sup>D111</sup>.

### ***The Book Panel Pop-up Menu***

Right-click in the Book panel text display area for the Book panel pop-up menu.





Sample Books and Dictionaries pop-up menu

Most of these functions are self-explanatory. When a function refers to *Selected Text* it is referring to any text you may have marked in the Book panel with the mouse before right-clicking. If you have not selected any text, these functions will not apply.

*Share Selected Text* invokes the Windows sharing functionality for the selected text. (Windows 10 only.)

*Load All Referenced Verses*: This function loads all of the referenced verses in the current entry in a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

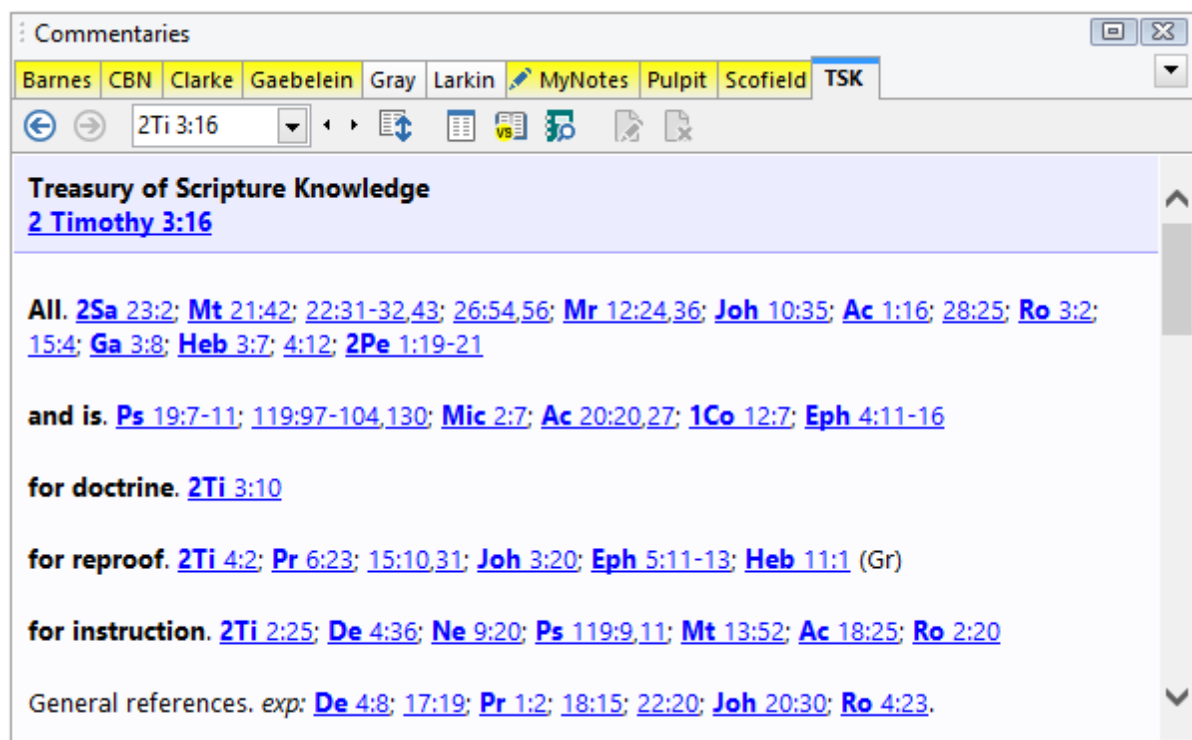
*Table of Contents Tool*: A shortcut to opening the [Table of Contents Tool](#)<sup>83</sup> with the current Book entry pre-selected. An alternative to using the entry selector.

If you right-click a verse link, you can select *Copy Verse(s) From This Link* to copy the linked verses to the clipboard without needing to view them in the Bible or Verse List displays.

*Clone Panel* creates a new panel with a copy of the current content. See [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup> for more information. Also, you may Ctrl+Click a verse link to open the linked reference in a new clone Bible panel.

## 2.3 The Commentary Panel

The Commentary panel is for library modules that are classified as commentaries, with entries tied to specific verses. Note that if you do not have any commentary modules installed and you have not created a user commentary module, this display will be hidden.

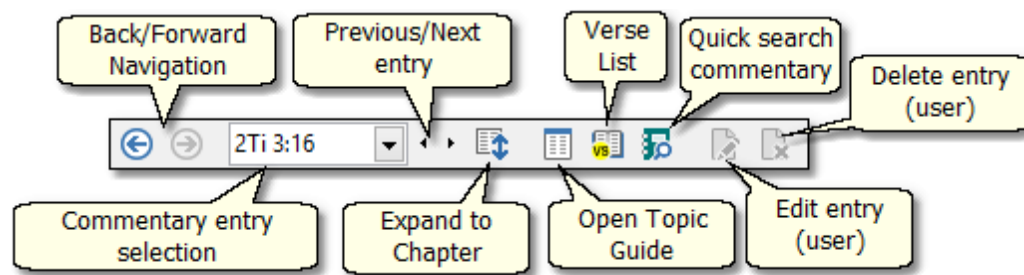


Sample Commentary panel

The **tabs** in the Commentary panel select which commentary to view. The tabs display abbreviations (e.g. "TSK" for the Treasury of Scripture Knowledge), and holding the mouse pointer over a tab for a moment will display the full name of the commentary. (Another way to access commentaries is from the main menu under *Commentary > Select Commentary*.) You can control which tabs are visible for your library items; see [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup>.

As in this example, most commentaries have **links to verses**. You can move the Bible panel to a linked verse by clicking on it. Or for a quick view of the verse linked, hold the mouse pointer over the link to see the verse in a pop-up display.

A special color will be used to paint the tabs for other commentaries that have a **matching entry**. For example, if you have the TSK active, and are reading the entry on 2Ti 3:16, other commentaries (such as Barnes, Clarke, Pulpit, etc.) that have an entry on the same verse will have their tab specially colored as in the above sample. This is a quick visual way to see which commentaries have related material.



Sample Commentary panel toolbar

*Back/Forward:* Go back to a previous passage you were viewing as well as return.

*Commentary Entry Selection:* Here you can type in a verse reference to view the active commentary's text on that verse (if any), or use the pull-down selector to select an available entry. You can type a verse range if you want to read more than one commentary entry at a time, up to a full chapter. For example, Type "Ge 1" to view all of the comments on Genesis chapter 1 in the panel.

*Previous/Next Entry:* Moves to the previous or next entry in the commentary. Note that this does not always move one verse at a time, since commentaries do not always have text on every verse.

*Expand to Chapter:* Shows all of the entries in this commentary for the current chapter at once. Essentially, all of the commentary text pertaining to the current chapter is visible at once.

*Verse List:* (Load all Referenced Verses) If there are verse references in the current entry, this loads all of them at once into a Verse List Panel.

*Open Topic Guide:* Opens a [Topic Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> set to the verse shown in the active commentary.

*Quick Search Commentary:* Provides a fast way to search for a word or phrase in the active commentary.

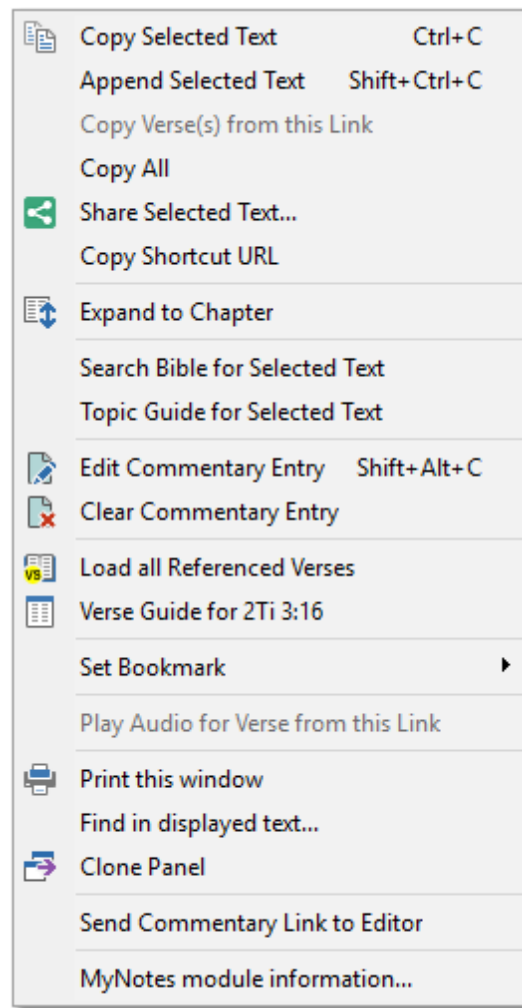
*Delete, Edit Entry:* These items are only active for user-created commentaries, and are for editing or deleting commentary text.

### ***StudyClick:***

Hold down the CTRL key as you move the mouse pointer over words to turn them into links for instant StudyClick actions. See [StudyClick](#)<sup>111</sup>.

### ***The Commentary Panel Pop-up Menu***

Right-click in the Commentary panel text display area for the Commentary panel pop-up menu.



Sample Commentary panel pop-up menu

Most of these functions are self-explanatory. When a function refers to *Selected Text* it is referring to any text you may have marked in the Commentary panel with the mouse before right-clicking. If you have not selected any text, these functions will not apply.

*Share Selected Text...* invokes the Windows sharing functionality for the selected text. (Windows 10 only.)

*Load All Referenced Verses:* This function loads all of the referenced verses in the current entry in a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

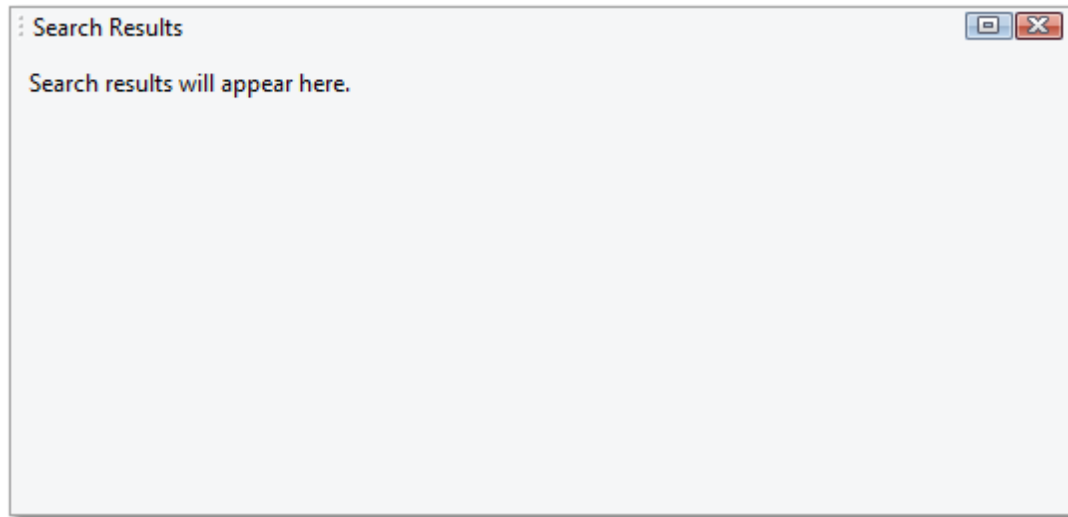
If you right-click a verse link, you can select *Copy Verse(s) From This Link* to copy the linked verses to the clipboard without needing to load them in the Bible or Verse List panels.

*Clone Panel* creates a new panel with a copy of the current content. See [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup> for more information. Also, you may Ctrl+Click a verse link to open the linked reference in a new clone Bible panel.

## 2.4 The Search Results Panels

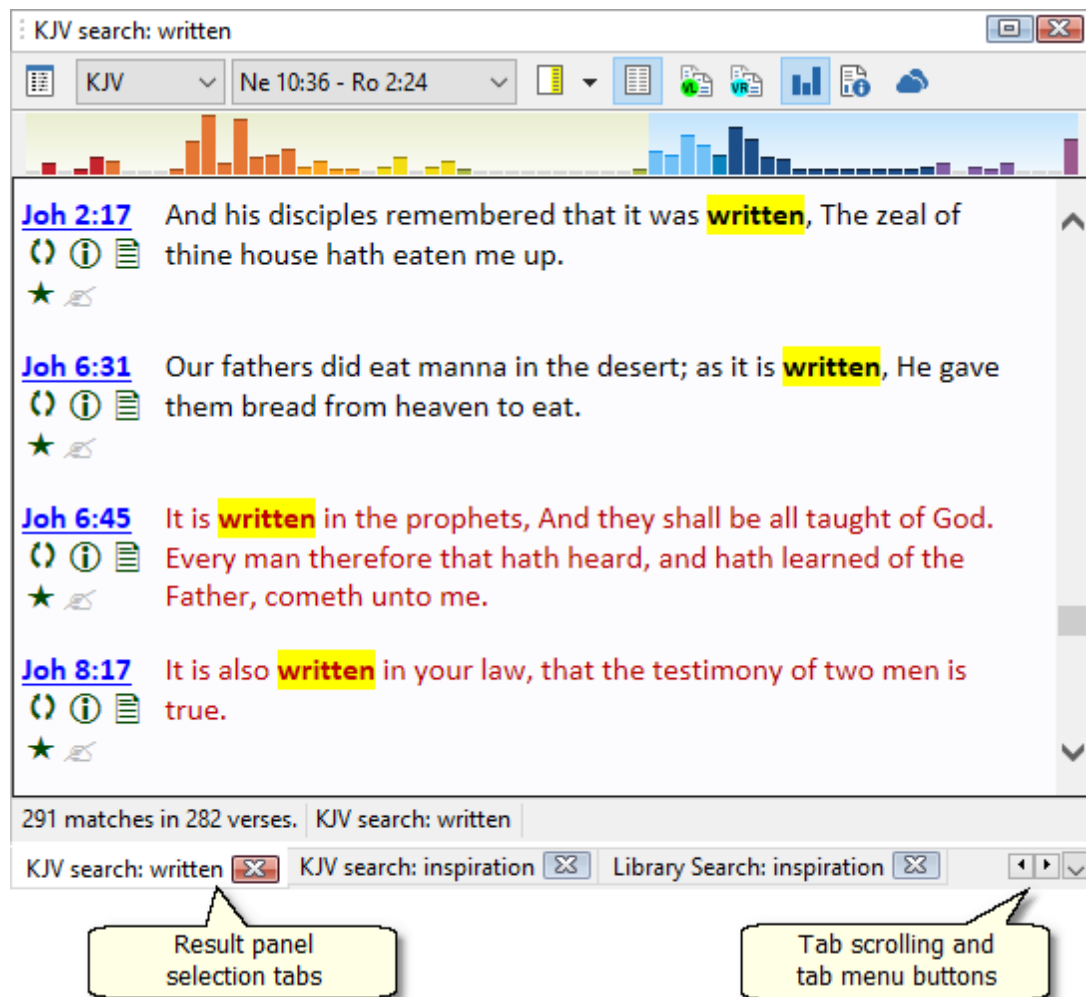
During the course of study with SwordSearcher, various search results will be displayed. There are three different kinds of *search result panels*, and with the default layout, they appear as tabs after more than one search results panel has been created.

When you first start SwordSearcher, the search results panel area is either hidden or empty, like this:



Search results panel area before any searches have been performed

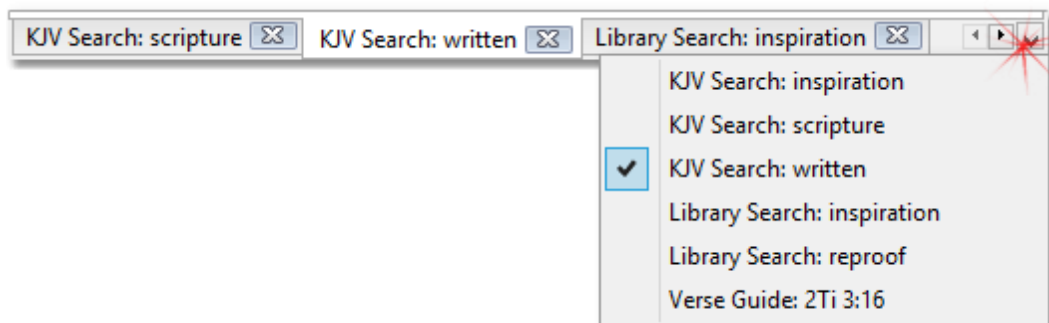
After you perform searches or certain other functions, the results panel may look something like this:



Sample result panels, showing a verse list from a Bible search

When more than one search result panel is available, you will use the tabs at the base of the search results to switch between them. Notice also that the tabs have close buttons. These buttons affect the specific panel they are on, so clicking the close button on the tab above that says "KJV Search: inspiration" would only close that particular result display.

If you have several result panels open, you may find using the tabs menu button an easier way to switch between them, like this:



The *View* menu on the main menu bar also has several items for navigating search result panels.

If you do not wish a new Verse Lists or Library Search panels to be created for every search, you can select the appropriate *re-use panel* option in [Layout Preferences](#)<sup>180</sup>. With *Re-use Verse List Panels* selected, only one Verse List panel would be created, and each search would replace the contents on the panel.

See the following help topics for details on the different types of search result panels:

[Verse List \(Bible Search Results\)](#)<sup>27</sup>

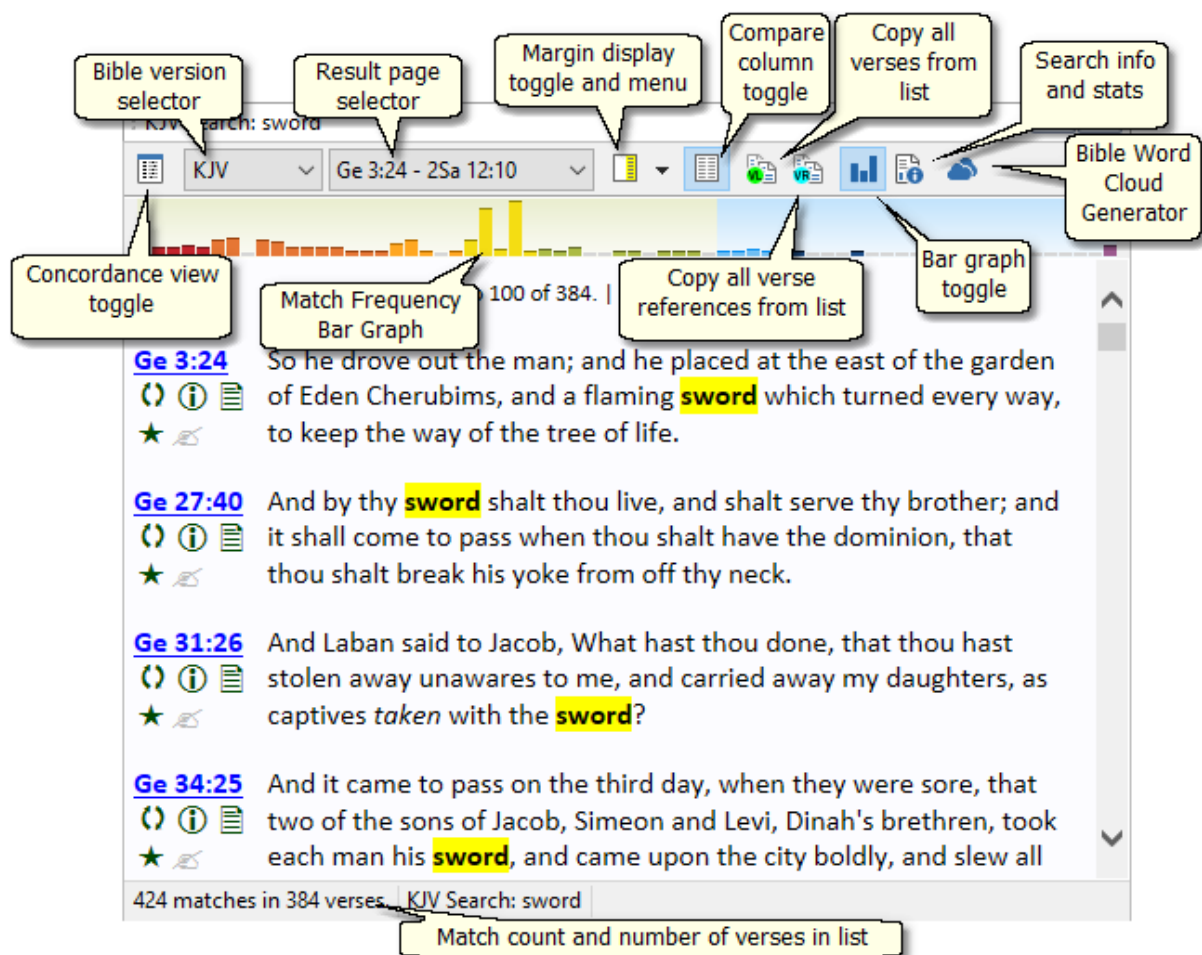
[Verse Guide](#)<sup>32</sup>

[Library Search Results](#)<sup>35</sup>

### 2.4.1 Verse List (Bible Search Results)

A Verse List panel is a search result panel created when you do one of the following:

- Perform a Bible search (either with the [Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> or the [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup>).
- Use the *Load All Referenced Verses* command on the Book or Commentary panel pop-up menus.
- Use the *Display Verses* command on the Search menu.
- Click a [KJV-TSK](#)<sup>114</sup> cross-reference.



Sample Verse List panel in Full View mode, after doing a Bible search in the KJV for "sword."

A Verse List panel is very similar to the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>, with the primary difference being that a Verse List panel does not show Bible verses by chapter, but shows only lists of verses. The reference of each verse is shown as a link, which sets the Bible panel to the verse when clicked.

The *Concordance View Toggle* button switches between Full View (pictured above) and [Concordance View](#)<sup>30</sup>, described in the next section. (This option is only available for Bible search results.)

The *Bible version selector* changes the Bible version used to display the verse list. Note that if the verse list is displaying search results, changing the version does not perform the search again on the new version, but allows you to see how the verses appear in the newly selected version. Therefore, when switching versions in this manner, the verses displayed may not actually contain the words used in the search. You may also use the *compare column*, which is usually more convenient when you need to compare differences.

The *Results Page Selector* switches between the pages of the verse list, which are divided into pages of 100 verses each when there are more than 100 verses in the list. The page selector shows the range of verses displayed on each page of the verse list.



Like a Bible panel, a Verse List panel can display a margin area with links to related library material. Use the *Margin Display* toggle to turn the margin area on or off. The *compare column toggle* button toggles the display of the compare version column. Right-click the compare toggle button to select the compare version. (The compare column will only appear if the compare version is different from the selected version.) The [Verse List Defaults section in Preferences](#)<sup>174</sup> controls how a Verse List margin area (if any) and compare column will appear when the Verse List panel is created.

*Copy All Verses From List* will copy the entire verse list to the clipboard according to your [Export Formatting options](#)<sup>117</sup>.

*Copy All Verse References From List* will copy a list of references, without the verse text, to the clipboard.

The *Bar graph toggle* hides or shows the bar graph (see below).

The *Search Info and Stats* button applies for Bible search results only, and opens an information window showing details about the search, including a "result map" with links to the first match of each verse, and bar graphs showing statistical information.

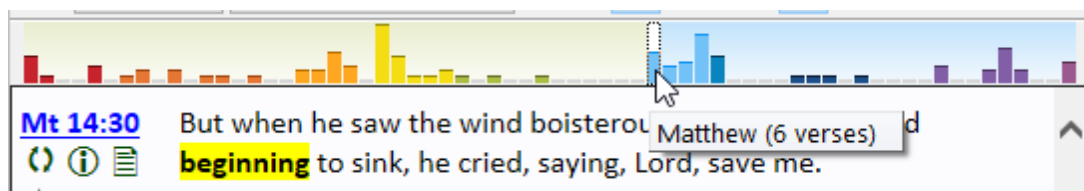
*Bible Word Cloud Generator*: Opens the [Bible Word Cloud Generator](#)<sup>89</sup>, and builds a word cloud based on the verses in the Verse List. This can be a very illuminating way to visualize other words commonly associated with your search words.

The Verse List panel pop-up menu is similar to the [Bible panel pop-up menu](#)<sup>13</sup>. Access the pop-up menu by right-clicking a verse or word in the text display area.

A note about match counts: When you do a Bible search, the Verse List will show how many *matches* as well as how many *verses* are in the results. The match count works well and is useful for simple word or phrase searches. However, be aware that the match count loses its meaning for complex Boolean searches when different parts of the search can match the same word in a verse. If you want to see exactly how the match count is tallied, switch to [Concordance View](#)<sup>30</sup> to see each individual match on a line.

## Match Frequency Bar Graph:

For search results, a bar graph at the top of the verse list shows you the concentration of matching verses across the whole Bible:



Sample screen showing match frequency bar graph for a Bible search.

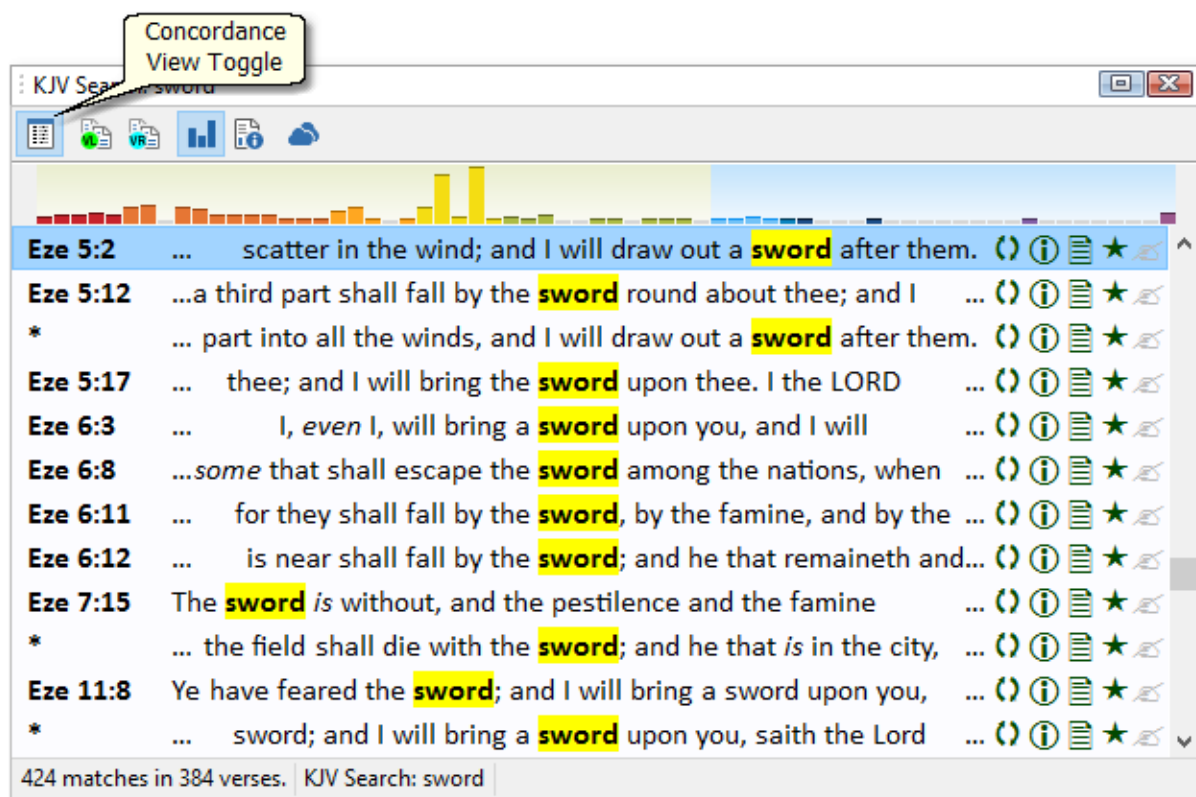
Using this graph you can instantly see where the most and fewest verses are. The bars are color-coded for sections of the Bible (Law, Gospels, etc). Hold the mouse pointer over a bar to see the book name and how many verses matched in that book, and click to go to the first match in the book.

## StudyClick:

Hold down the CTRL key as you move the mouse pointer over words to turn them into links for instant StudyClick actions. See [StudyClick](#)<sup>D111</sup>.

### 2.4.1.1 Concordance View

*Concordance View* is a special view mode for a [Verse List](#)<sup>D27</sup> panel. The layout of Concordance View is similar to a printed Bible concordance, with each match from the search shown on a single line:

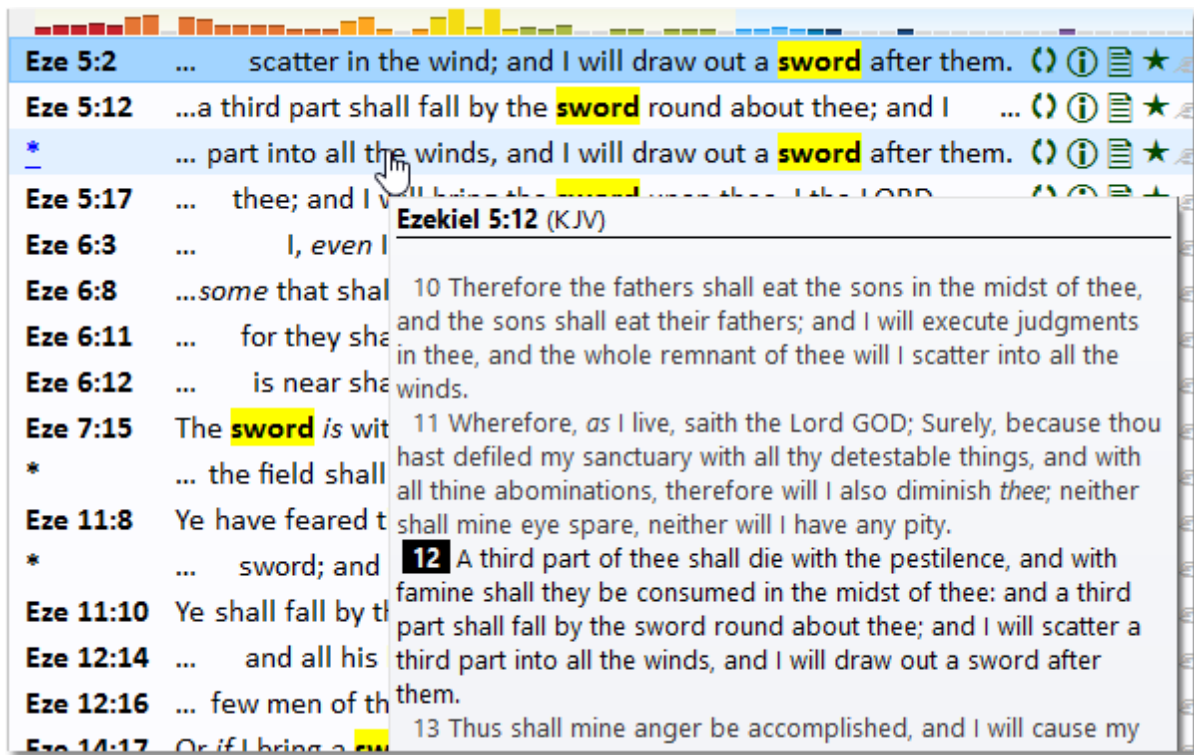


Sample screen: Concordance View Mode for Bible search results.

Although the normal [Full View](#)<sup>D27</sup> mode shows more, Concordance View has some advantages:

- It is easier to locate a single verse out of a large set of results, if you think you will recognize it just by its placement in the verse.
- All matches are shown in a single page.
- Each match in a verse is shown on its own line (see the asterisk lines in the above picture).
- Complex search results with overlapping matches can be easier to understand in Concordance View.

Holding the mouse pointer over a line will present a pop-up preview of the entire verse:



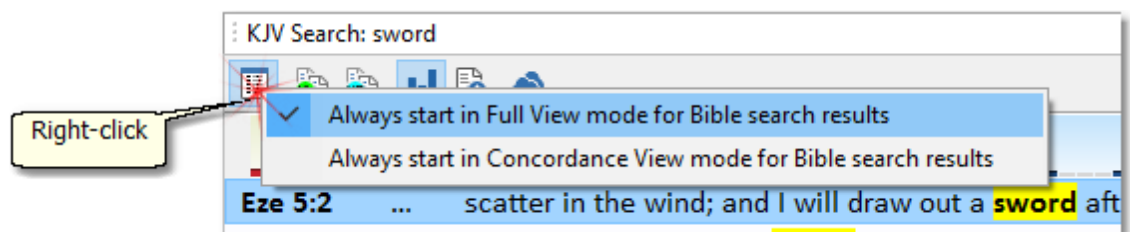
Sample screen: Verse preview pop-up over concordance view line.

Clicking the line will open the verse in the Bible panel. Concordance View has mostly the same options on the right-click pop-up menu as Full View mode.

There are some drawbacks to Concordance View mode:

- Text selection is not supported. (You can, however, use the right-click menu on a line, or the copy verse widget, to copy the verse.)
- Comparison mode is not possible in Concordance View.
- Because Concordance View is directly tied to each specific match in the search, it is not possible to change the Bible version displayed in Concordance View-- it will always use the Bible version that was searched.

You can switch between Concordance View and Full View modes on the fly with the Concordance View toggle button (see first picture above). If you want to change the default view mode for a Bible search, just right-click the toggle button and select your preference:



Changing the default view mode for a Bible search.

This option, and also the visibility of the verse widgets, can be controlled in Preferences under [Verse List Panel Defaults](#)<sup>174</sup>.

**Tip:** Hold the CTRL button and click on a line in Concordance View to open the chapter in a new [Clone Panel](#)<sup>193</sup>. The CTRL+Click function can be changed; see [StudyClick](#)<sup>111</sup> for details.

**See also the [Quick Concordance Tool](#)**<sup>59</sup>, which displays multiple tabs of Bible searches using concordance view.

## 2.4.2 Verse Guide

A Verse Guide panel is a type of search result panel created when you do one of the following:

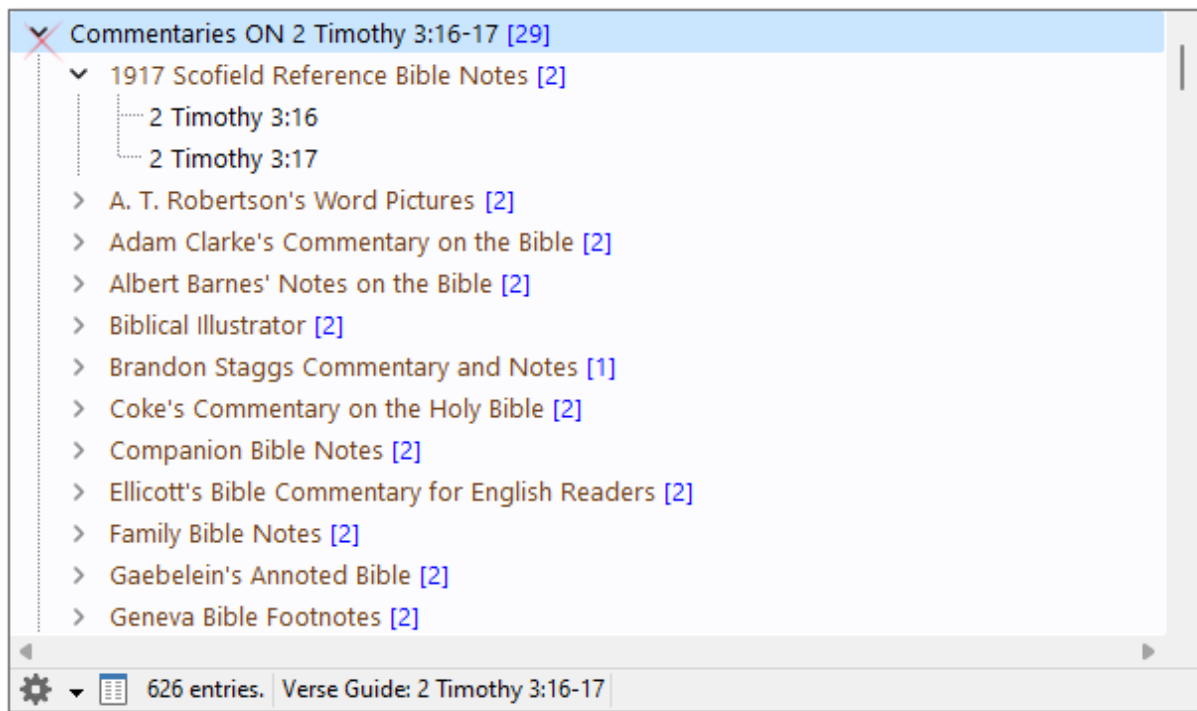
- Type a verse reference in the [Go to Verse toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>, or, using the set active verse [Verse Widget](#)<sup>173</sup>.
- Use the *Verse Guide* item on the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup> pop-up menu.

A Verse Guide shows you all of the library material that references a particular verse or passage. Clicking on an item will load it in the appropriate panel, with the verse reference highlighted. As an example, the following Verse Guide is displayed when you type *2Ti 3:16,17* into the Go to Verse toolbar and press *Enter*.



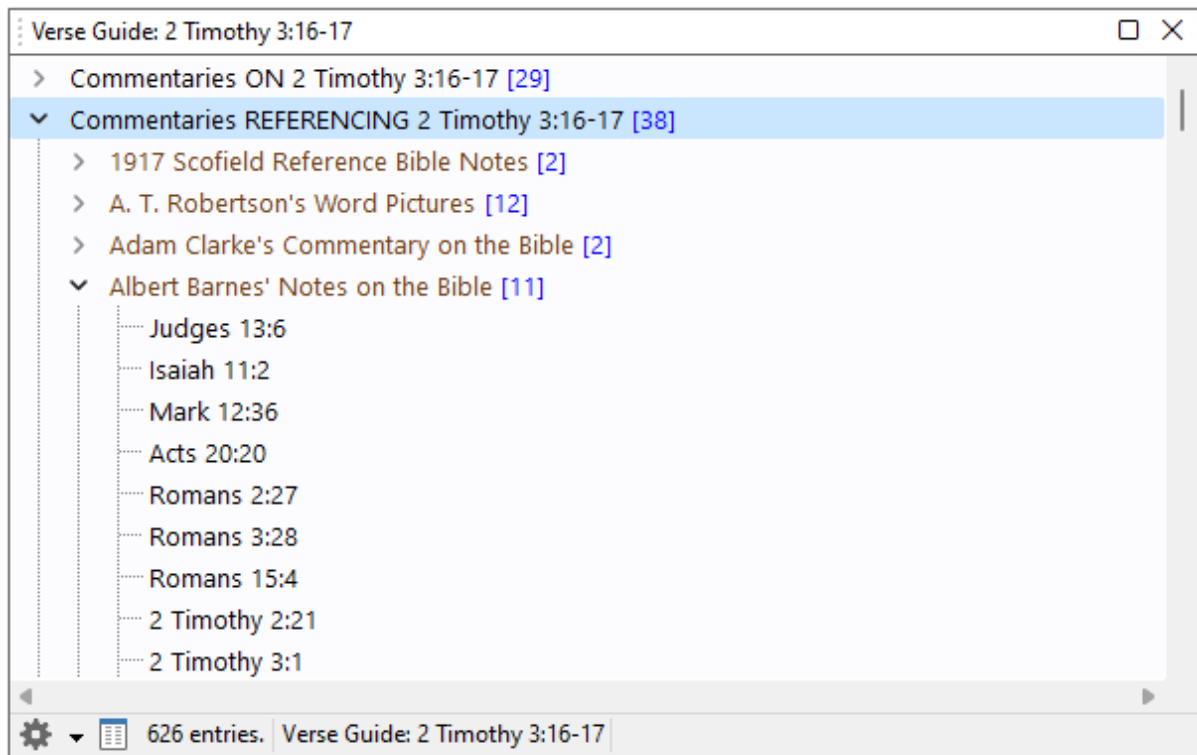
Sample Verse Guide for 2Ti 3:16,17

The first section of the Verse Guide shows commentaries that have entries specifically on the verse(s):



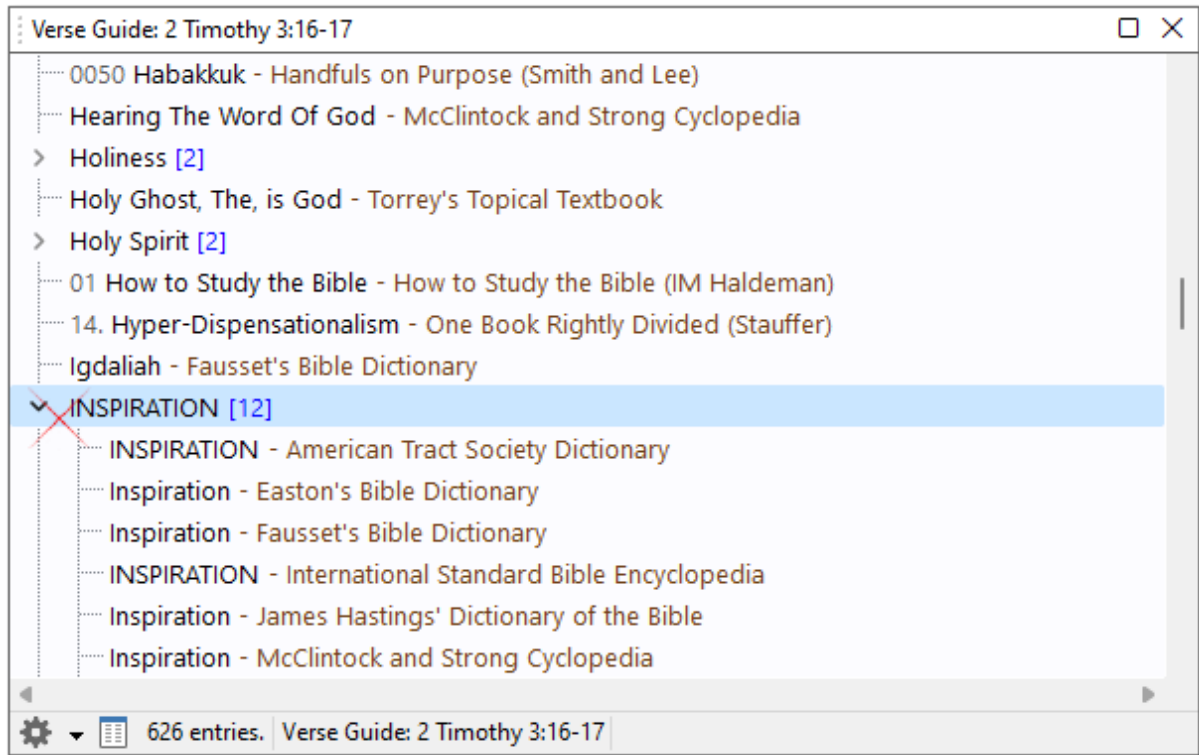
Sample Verse Guide, showing commentaries on verses

The second section shows commentary entries that *reference* the verse(s):



Sample Verse Guide, showing commentaries referencing verses

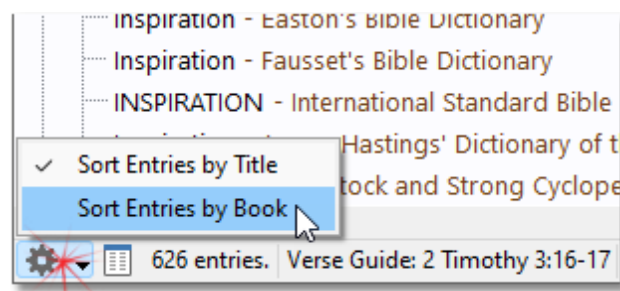
The remainder of the verse guide shows Book and Dictionary entries that reference the verse(s).



Sample Verse Guide, showing multiple Books with entries titled INSPIRATION referencing 2Ti 3:16-17

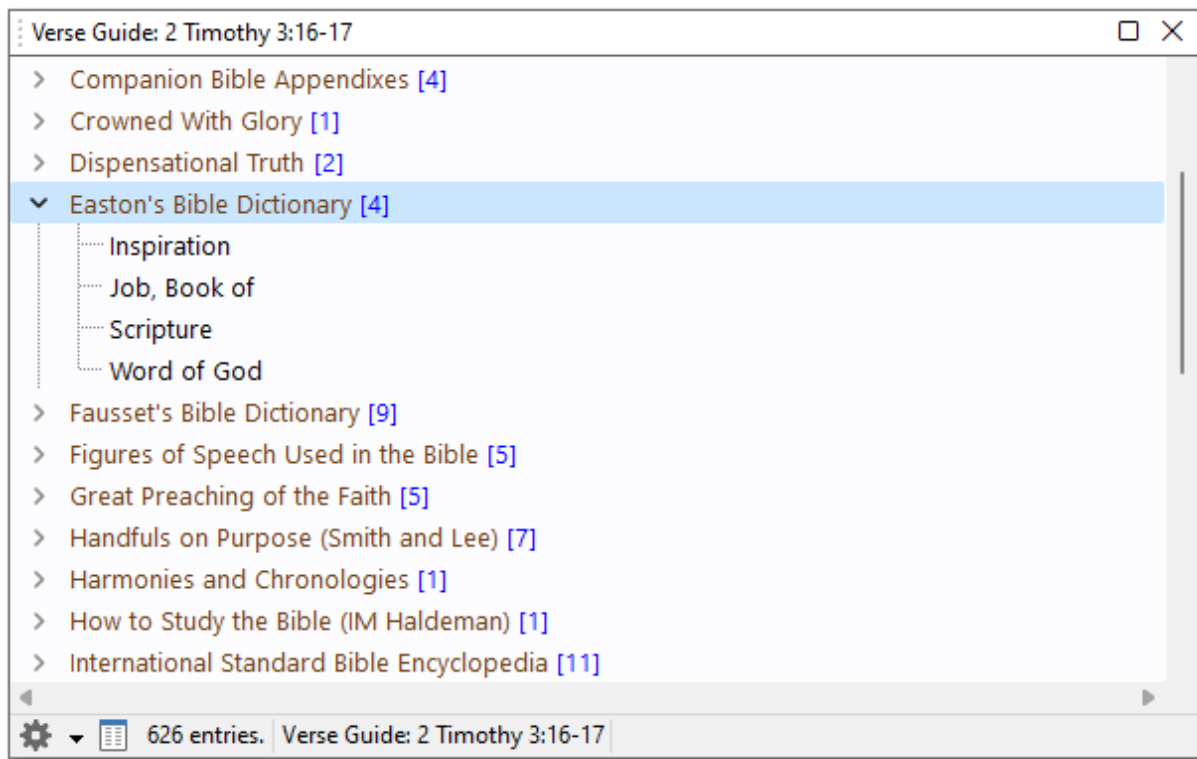
The above example shows book results sorted by entry title, where same-title entries from books are grouped together (as in INSPIRATION in the above example).

You can click the settings button and change the sorting to group entries by book:



Verse Guide Panel settings menu

With entries sorted by book, the Verse Guide looks like this:

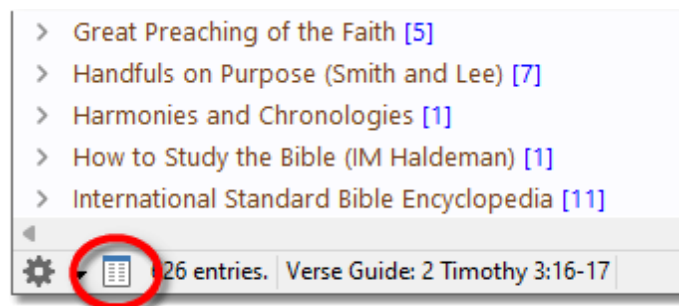


Sample Verse Guide, showing book entries grouped by book module, for 2Ti 3:16-17.

**Tip:** When entries are sorted by book, you can use a [Module Shortcut](#)<sup>183</sup> to instantly scroll to your favorite books.

**Tip:** Right-click an item in the Verse Guide and select *Open in* [Clone Panel](#)<sup>193</sup> if you'd like to examine the content without changing your active Commentary or Book panel entry.

**Tip:** If you would like to browse the Verse Guide with a preview of the content, click the Open in Topic Guide button, which will open the content in the [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> window:



Sample Verse Guide with Open in Topic Guide button circled

### 2.4.3 Library Search Results

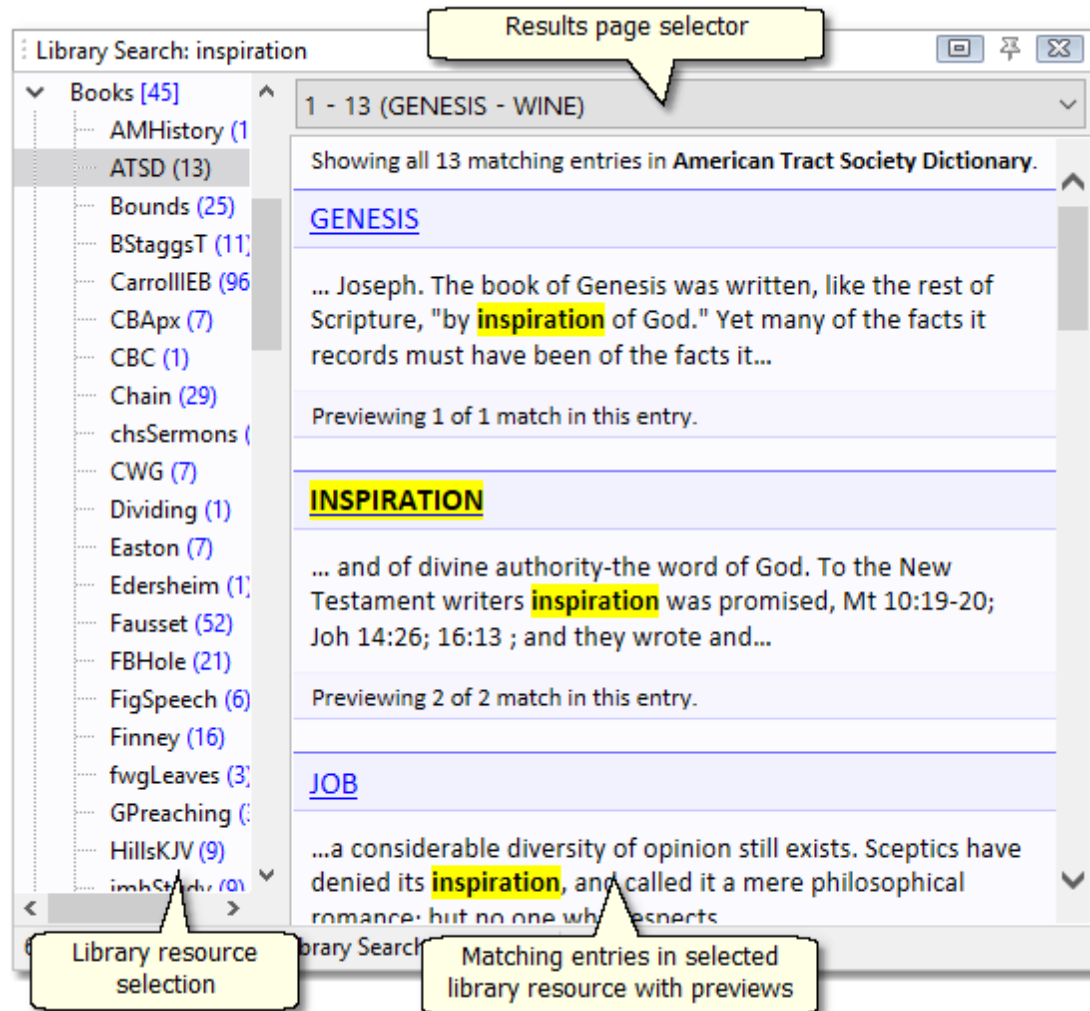
A Library Search Results panel is created when you do one of the following:

- Use the [Full Library Search dialog](#)<sup>65</sup>.



- Use the *Quick Search in Active Book* function on the Search menu or Book panel toolbar.
- Use the *Quick Search in Active Commentary* function on the Search menu or commentary panel toolbar.

A Library Search Results panel displays a preview of library items from the search.



Library Search Results panel showing results from a full library search for INSPIRATION

The above example shows the result of a full library search. Use the *Library Resource Selection* tree on the left to view the results of various library modules, which are displayed in the text area on the right. The *Results Page Selector* switches between pages of results for the selected library resource when there are more than 100 matching entries.

Clicking a link to an entry, such a GENESIS above, would open that entry in the appropriate panel.

**TIP:** After you click on a link to an entry, the text loaded in the appropriate panel will have the search word(s) highlighted. If you click on that panel (Bible, Book, or Commentary) with search results highlighted, you can then press the + and - (plus and minus) keys to "cycle" through all of the highlighted words, scrolling them into view.



## 2.5 The Main Window Toolbar

2Ti 3:16

You can toggle the display of each section of the toolbar with the *Toolbars* sub-menu on the *View* main menu.

2Ti 3:16

### To start studying a verse:

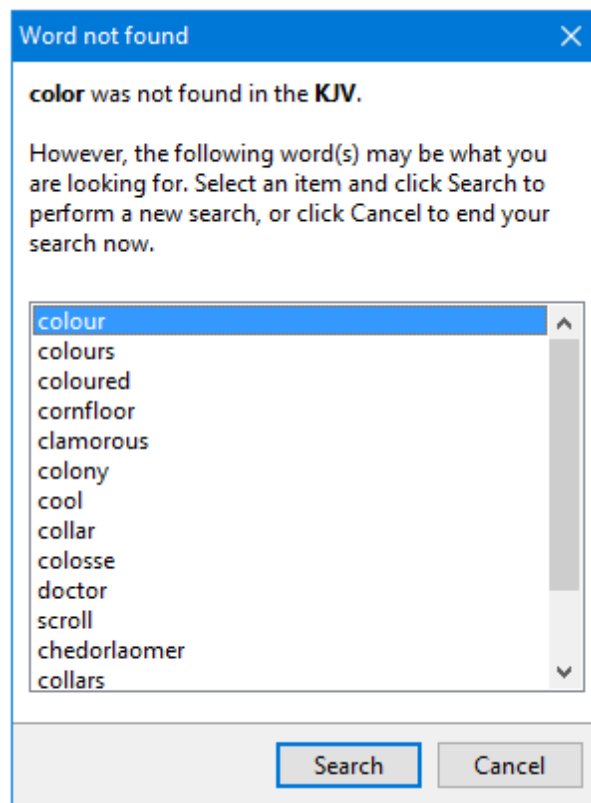
### To perform a Bible search:

Type a word or words to search for and press *Enter*. A [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> will be loaded with all of the verses matching your search using the Bible text that is currently active in the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>.

While you will normally just type a word to search for, the search box also fully supports SwordSearcher's [advanced search expression syntax](#)<sup>68</sup> (see for details).

Entering multiple words will find verses that contain all of the words. You can search for a *phrase* by enclosing the words in quotes, like "jesus christ". For more advanced searching capability, use the [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> or [advanced expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>.

The search toolbar will also **suggest alternate words** if you enter a word and it is not found in the active Bible text. For example, entering "color" in the search box when the KJV is active will bring up this dialog:



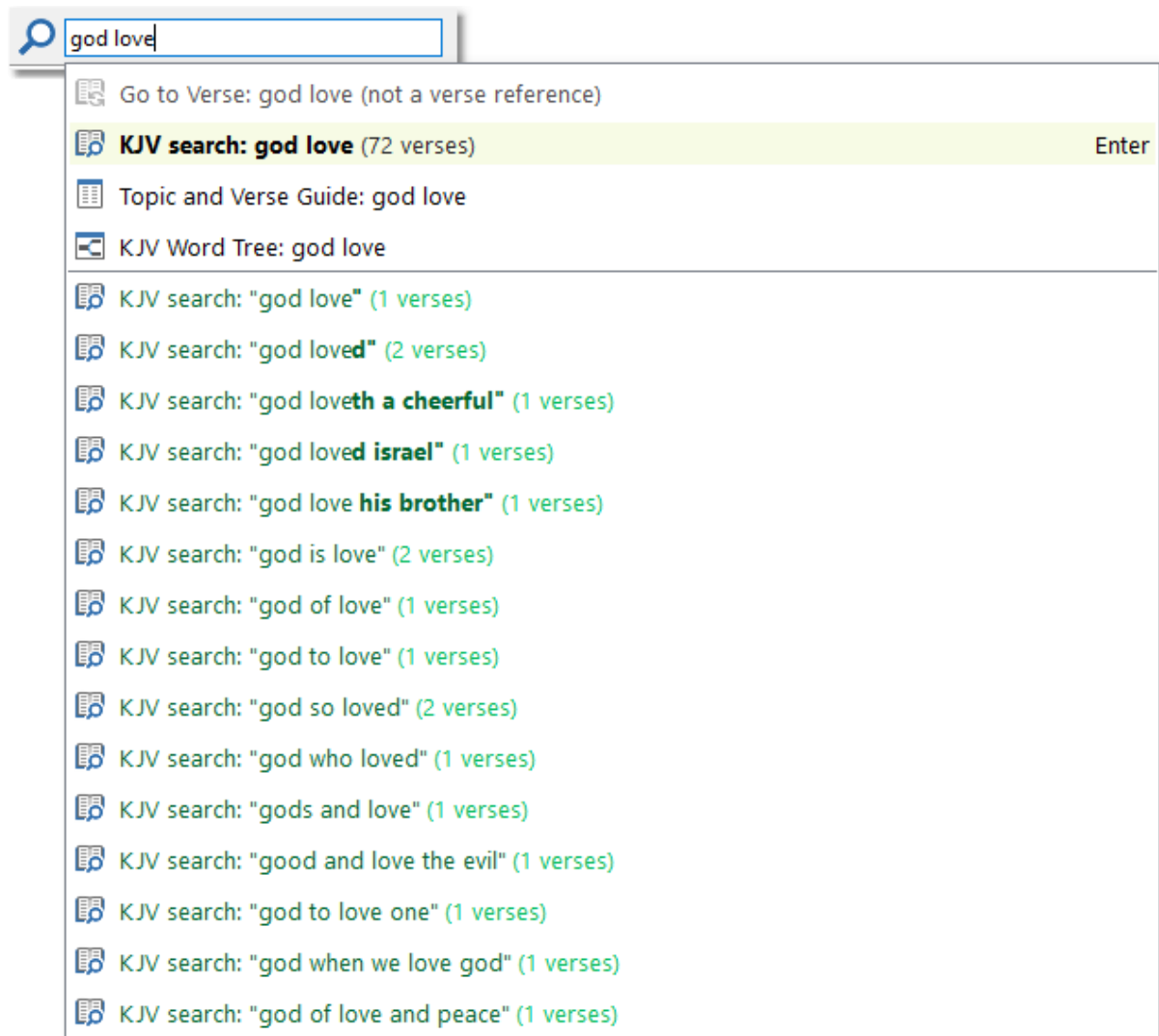
Word suggestion for "color" in the KJV

This is because *color* is spelled *colour* in the KJV, which uses British spelling. The suggestion dialog presents the most likely matching words. This feature works well any time you use an American spelling of words like *savior*, *color*, *favor*, etc., and is remarkably effective in correcting spelling errors. When this dialog appears, you can immediately press *Enter* to search the most likely word, or *Esc* to cancel.

For a more advanced word lookup tool, see the [Word List feature](#)<sup>53</sup> of the Search Bible dialog.

## Additional uses of the Go to Verse and Search toolbar

As you type in the search box, a suggestion menu will appear below the entry area. The most useful aspect of the suggestion box is **predictive phrase suggestion**. For example, if you start typing "God love" the following suggestions will appear:



Sample suggestion list for search

Search suggestions will update immediately as you type, and you can use the down arrow key or mouse to select an option.

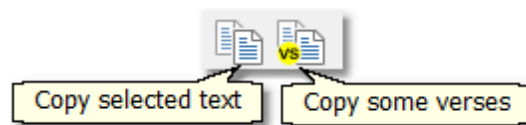
The Go To Verse and Search box can also be used to locate library modules, load a verse list (enter multiple references), open a topic guide, and start other tools in SwordSearcher.

**Tip:** You can "drag" selected text into the Go To Verse and Search box from another application (or from inside of SwordSearcher) and the text will be analyzed and an

appropriate action taken, such as performing a Bible search or setting the current active verse.

**Tip:** You do *not* normally need to select the search box to start typing in it. From most areas in SwordSearcher, if you simply start typing, the text will go into the search box. To manually force keyboard focus to the search box, either click it, or press F6 or Alt+G.

## Copy Tools Toolbar

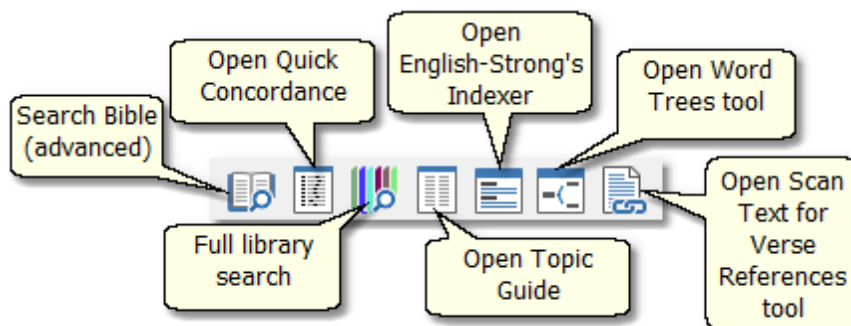


The Copy Tools Toolbar

*Copy Selected Text:* Copies selected text to the clipboard.

*Copy Some Verses:* Opens the Copy Verses dialog, for copying verses to the Windows clipboard.

## Search Tools Toolbar



Search Tools Toolbar

*Search Bible:* Opens the advanced [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup>.

*Open Quick Concordance:* Opens the [Quick Concordance tool](#)<sup>59</sup>.

*Full Library Search:* Opens the [Full Library Search dialog](#)<sup>65</sup>, for searching the contents of the entire library at once.

*Open Topic Guide:* Opens the [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup>, a mega-index of all of the library modules.

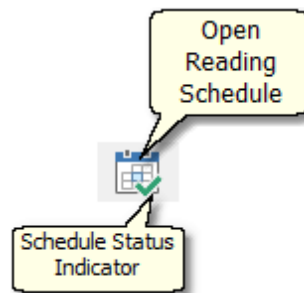
*Open English-Strong's Indexer:* Opens the [English-Strong's Indexer](#)<sup>78</sup>, an analytical concordance tool.

*Open Word Trees tool:* Opens the [Bible Word Trees](#)<sup>92</sup> window for exploring connections between words and phrases.

*Open Scan Text for Verse References tool:* Opens the [Scan Text for Verse References tool](#)<sup>108</sup>, which hot-links verse references in any text you provide, such as a document from a web page.

**Tip:** You can "drag" selected text into one of the above buttons from another application (or from inside of SwordSearcher). For example, you can drag text into the Search Bible button to pre-fill the search text, or drag a paragraph of text from a web browser to the Scan Text for Verse References button to see all of the verses referenced in the text.

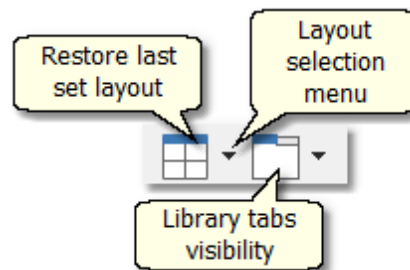
## Reading Schedule Toolbar



Reading Schedule Toolbar

*Open Reading Schedule:* Opens the daily [Reading Schedule](#)<sup>132</sup> window. The *Schedule Status Indicator* lets you see, at a glance, the current state of your reading schedule (whether you are behind or up-to-date), if any.

## Layout and Tabs Tools Toolbar



Layout and Tabs Tools Toolbar

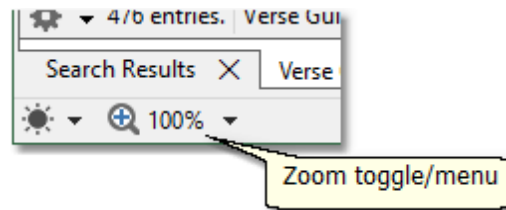
*Restore Last Set Layout* positions and sizes the display panels (Bible, Book, etc) according to the last [layout](#)<sup>185</sup> used ("Bible on Left" by default). The *Layout Selection Menu* selects which layout style to use, or saves and loads custom layouts. See [Panel Layout](#)<sup>185</sup>.

*Library Tabs Visibility* opens the [Visible Library Tabs page of Preferences](#)<sup>172</sup>, where you can select which library modules have visible tabs in the Bible, Book, and Commentary panels. Use this to switch off library modules you rarely use in order to reduce screen clutter. See [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup>.

**Tip:** If your toolbars are missing, go to the View menu and look at the *Toolbars* sub-menu, and make sure you did not disable them.

## 2.6 Zooming

The bottom-left of the main window has a zoom control:



Zoom button on main window

Click the zoom button to toggle between zoom levels. The zoom menu can be used to select among specific zoom levels.

The keyboard shortcuts CTRL++ and CTRL+- can also be used to cycle the zoom setting. Press CTRL+Alt+0 to reset to 100%.

Zooming affects the Bible, Verse List, Book, and Commentary Panels. It will also affect the Verse Guide, Topic Guide, the English-Strong's Indexer, and the Scan Text for Verse References tool.

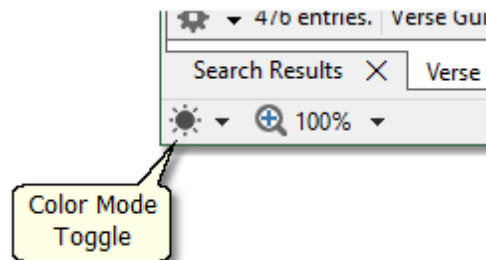
**Using the mouse wheel:** To temporarily zoom a specific panel in or out, hold down CTRL and roll the mouse wheel over the panel text. The zoom level for this panel will automatically reset the next time the content of the panel changes.

**Using touch input:** The "pinch to zoom" touch gesture can also be used to temporarily zoom in or out in a panel if you have a display that supports touch input.

Also see [Fonts and Colors](#)<sup>170</sup> if you wish to simply change the font size.

## 2.7 Color Mode (Light/Dark)

SwordSearcher supports switching between *dark* and *light* color modes. You can use the View menu's *Color Mode* menu to change color modes, or just click the color mode icon on the bottom-left of the main SwordSearcher window.

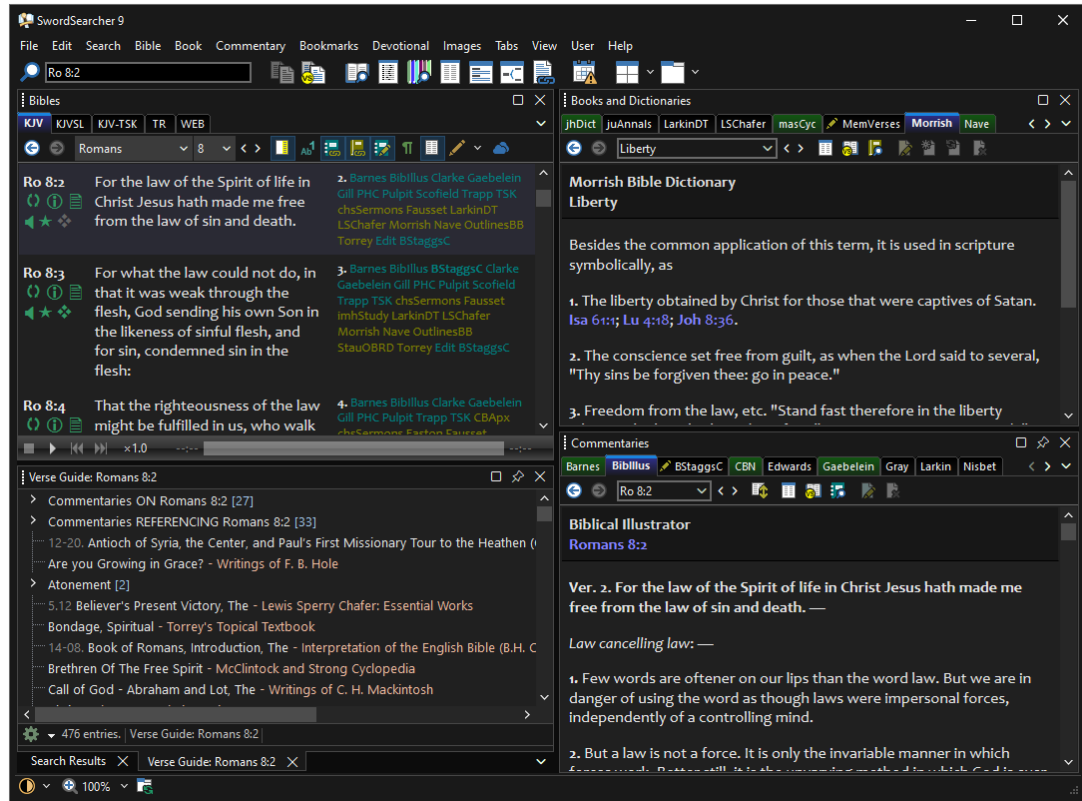


Sample screen showing the color mode toggle button.

- Color settings are all stored on a per-color-mode basis. This means that when you choose a text color, background color, etc, in [Fonts and Colors](#)<sup>170</sup> or other settings areas, those choices apply to the currently active color mode. So, if you choose an off-white text color for dark mode, you can also choose a near-black color for light mode

text, etc. Both will be remembered and automatically restored when you change color modes.

The screen shots used elsewhere in this help file are all in light mode. Here is an example of the main SwordSearcher window in dark mode:



Sample screen showing SwordSearcher in dark mode.

### 3 Managing Library Tabs

Library tabs are the graphical controls used in SwordSearcher to represent the various library items (called modules) in the program, such as the KJV, Easton, Torrey, etc. They appear at the top of the [Bible](#)<sup>11</sup>, [Book](#)<sup>18</sup>, and [Commentary](#)<sup>22</sup> panels.



Sample of Bible library tabs

Using these tabs is fairly straightforward. Click *KJV* to bring the KJV Bible text into view. To switch to the KJVSL, click *KJVSL*, etc. You can also use the Bible, Book, and Commentary menus to select library modules.

Library module tabs also have their own right-click menus with some self-explanatory options.

#### ***A Few Points About Library Tabs***

Holding the mouse pointer over a tab for a moment, such as *KJV*, will show the full name of the resource, such as King James Version. Right-click a tab and select "[Tab] Module Information" to view publication and/or copyright details for the module.

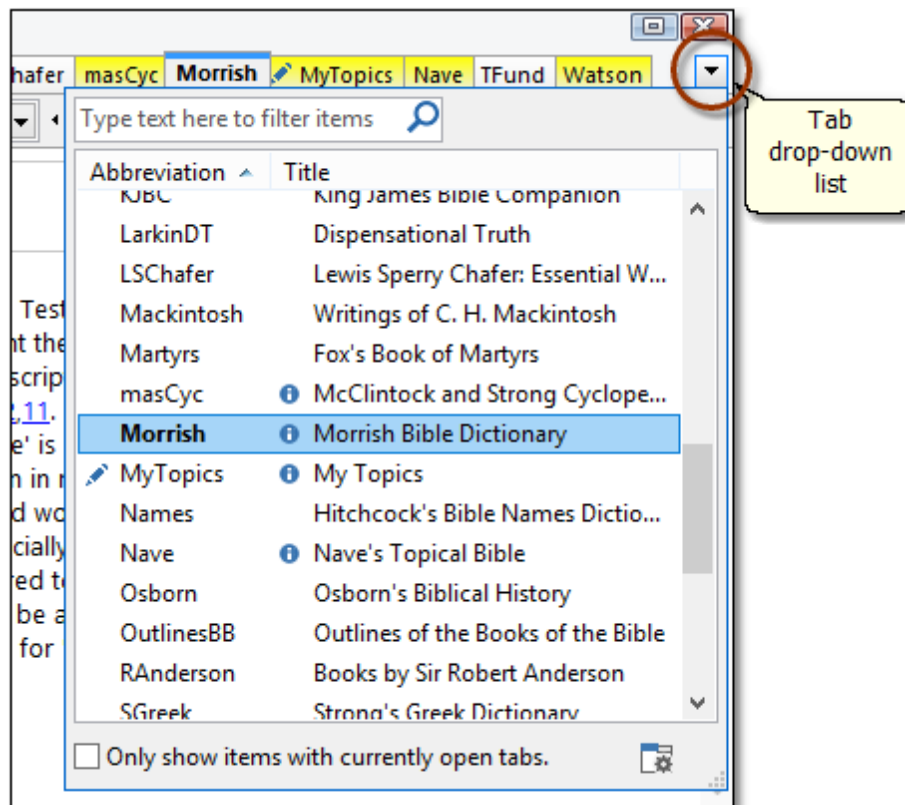
To configure the appearance of the tabs (shape, color, font, alignment), see the [Library Tabs Appearance Preferences](#)<sup>171</sup>. If tabs take up too much space on your screen, be sure to review *Hiding Tabs* (below), or change the tab display structure to *single row* in the Library Tabs Appearance Preferences.

#### ***Opening Tabs that Aren't Visible***

You can use the "Select Library Module" function on the *File* menu to open any library module, including modules with hidden tabs.

Or, you can use the handy drop-down list next to the tabs:





Tabs drop-down list

The drop-down list of library modules can be filtered with keyboard input. For example, start typing "Os" to quickly go to the Osborn Biblical History book in the list. If you want the list to be limited to modules with open (visible) tabs, check the *Only show items with currently open tabs* option.

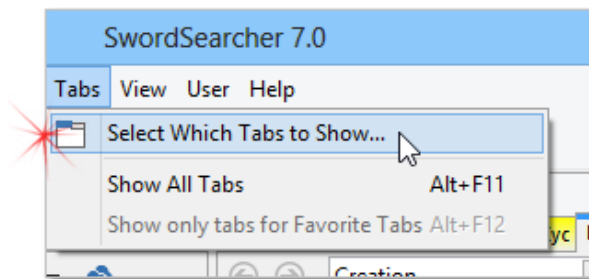
In the Book and Commentary lists, a "round i" icon signifies that there is a corresponding entry for the module. This makes it easy to scan the list of modules to find ones that have an entry with the same title as the one you are currently viewing (e.g., *Scripture*).

**Tip:** Set up [Module Shortcuts](#)<sup>183</sup> for your favorite tabs, so that you can instantly open them with a key press.

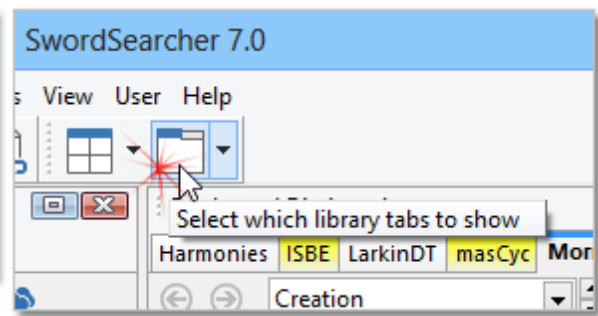
## Hiding and Showing Tabs

You can hide library tabs for which you have no interest. Also, the first time you run SwordSearcher, many of the tabs are automatically hidden so as not to overload your display with tabs. **Even when a library tab is hidden you can still open the module** by going to *File > Select Library Module*.

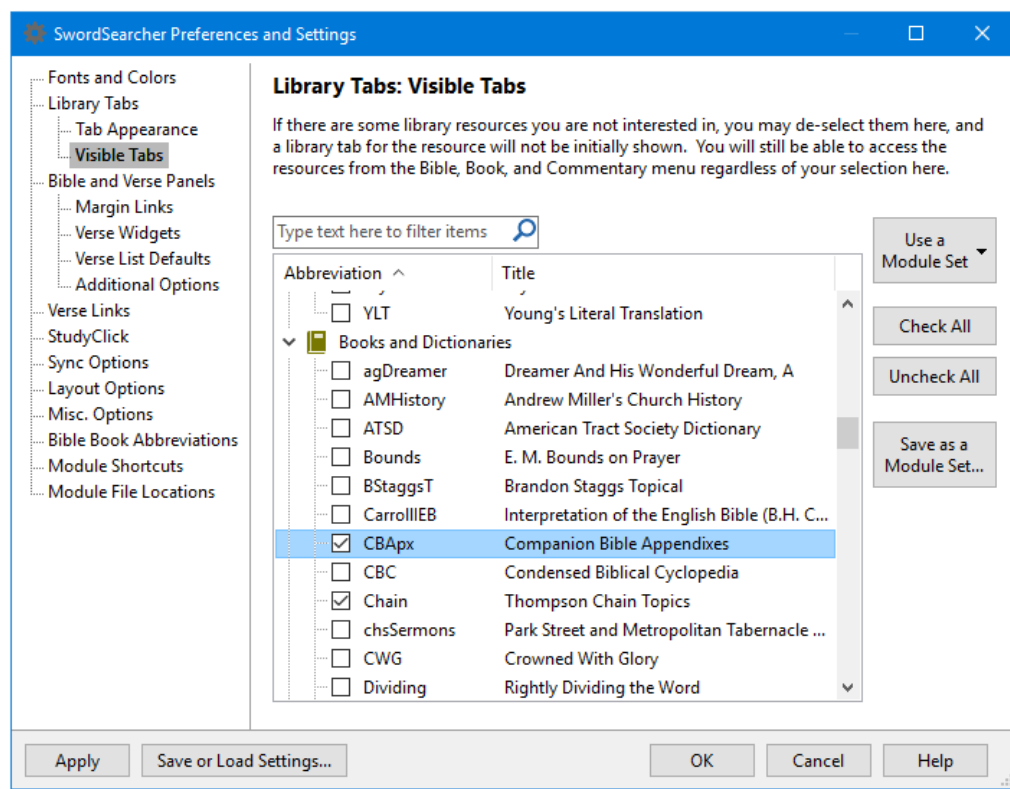
To set up which tabs are always visible, [configure Visible Library Tabs](#)<sup>172</sup>. This is how you tell SwordSearcher which tabs you always want to see. To do so, click *Select Tabs to Show* on the Tabs menu or click the library tabs button on the [layout toolbar](#)<sup>41</sup>. You may configure visible library tabs to suit your own study needs.



Sample Tabs Menu



Sample Tabs Toolbar Button



Sample showing the Visible Library Tabs section of Preferences.

Once you have configured your Visible Library Tabs preference, you can use the Tabs menu to apply the settings at any given time. Select *Show All Tabs* from the Tabs menu (or press Alt+F11) to make all tabs visible (ignoring your Visible Library Tabs preferences). This function is disabled if all tabs are already visible. Select *Show Only Selected Tabs* from the Tabs menu (or press Alt+F12) to hide all of the tabs that you have not selected. This function is disabled if you are already viewing only your preferred tabs.

If you select, for example, the TR Bible module from the Bible menu (*Bible > Select Bible*), but the tab is hidden, the tab for the TR module will be "unhidden" at that point to make the text visible. When you are ready to hide the TR tab again, select *Show Only Selected Tabs* from the Tabs main menu again (or press Alt+F12).

Please note that hidden library tabs do not mean that the library module is unavailable. At any time you can see all of the installed library modules by selecting *File > Select Library Module*, or the *Select* function on the *Bible*, *Book*, or *Commentary* menus.

The [Module Selection Tool](#)<sup>76</sup> can also be used to toggle tab visibility.

### ***Using Module Sets to Control Tabs***

You can set up custom Module Sets to switch between different preferred groups of visible tabs. See the section on [Module Sets](#)<sup>124</sup> for more information.

## 4 Searching and Indexing

### **Quick Search Functions**

You can quickly perform a Bible search with the [Go to Verse and Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>.

You can quickly search the [active Book](#)<sup>18</sup> with *Quick Search in Active Book* on the Search Menu or Book panel toolbar.

You can quickly search the [active Commentary](#)<sup>22</sup> with *Quick Search in Active Commentary* on the Search Menu or Commentary panel toolbar.

You can search the text displayed in a panel without searching the entire module with *Find in Focused Panel Text* on the Search Menu.

### **More Detailed Search Functions**

The [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> provides you with all of the tools and control you need to search Bible text. It can even help you search for [words you're not sure know how to spell](#)<sup>53</sup>, or [find words near each other but not in the same verse](#)<sup>54</sup>.

The [Quick Concordance](#)<sup>59</sup> is convenient way to perform quick, "on-the-side" Bible searches without opening new verse list panels.

The [Full Library Search dialog](#)<sup>65</sup> searches all or part of the entire SwordSearcher library at once, including Bibles, Books & Dictionaries, and Commentaries.

The [Search KJV Words of Christ dialog](#)<sup>67</sup> does a Bible search restricted to the "red letter" words (KJV Bible module only).

The [Find Related Verses dialog](#)<sup>84</sup> helps you to delve into a verse or passage, seeing how its words are used throughout the Bible.

[Passage Analysis](#)<sup>98</sup> gives you details on any portion of Scripture you choose (such as the Old Testament or Pauline Epistles), including number verses, number of words, most frequent words, most unique words, etc.

The [Reference Pattern Search dialog](#)<sup>100</sup> shows you verses matching patterns like "every 10th verse of a chapter."

If you need even more searching power, the Quick Bible Search toolbar, Search Bible dialog, Search Words of Christ dialog, and Full Library Search all support SwordSearcher's [Advanced Search Expression Syntax](#)<sup>68</sup>.

### **Visualization Tools**

The [Bible Word Cloud Generator](#)<sup>89</sup> is a compelling visual tool that can help you see words emphasized in a particular portion of Scripture.

[Bible Word Trees](#)<sup>92</sup> are fascinating visualizations of Biblical word and phrase usage and connections.

## ***Indexing Tools***

A [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>32</sup> shows you all of the library material that references a particular verse or passage. It's a great way to conduct a verse-centric study and still be able to access topical information as well as cross-referenced material. You can open a Verse Guide panel with the [Go to Verse and Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> or by right-clicking a verse in the Bible panel and selecting *Verse Guide*.

The [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> includes the functionality of a Verse Guide panel and adds the ability to create a dynamic index of all Books and Dictionaries for a given topic.

The [English-Strong's Indexer](#)<sup>78</sup> is a word-study tool that works much like the Young's Analytical Concordance.

The [Library Table of Contents](#)<sup>83</sup> is a central location to view the entire installed library index.

## ***Displaying Verse References***

Select *Display Verses* on the *Search* menu to open and load a Verse List with one or more verse references.

The [Scan Text for Verse References tool](#)<sup>108</sup> hot-links verse references in any text you provide, such as a document from a web page. It can also be used to load a longer list of verse reference into a Verse List.

## ***Cross-references***

Use the [KJV-TSK](#)<sup>114</sup> Bible tab for convenient access to over 800,000 cross-references.

## ***Strong's Numbers***

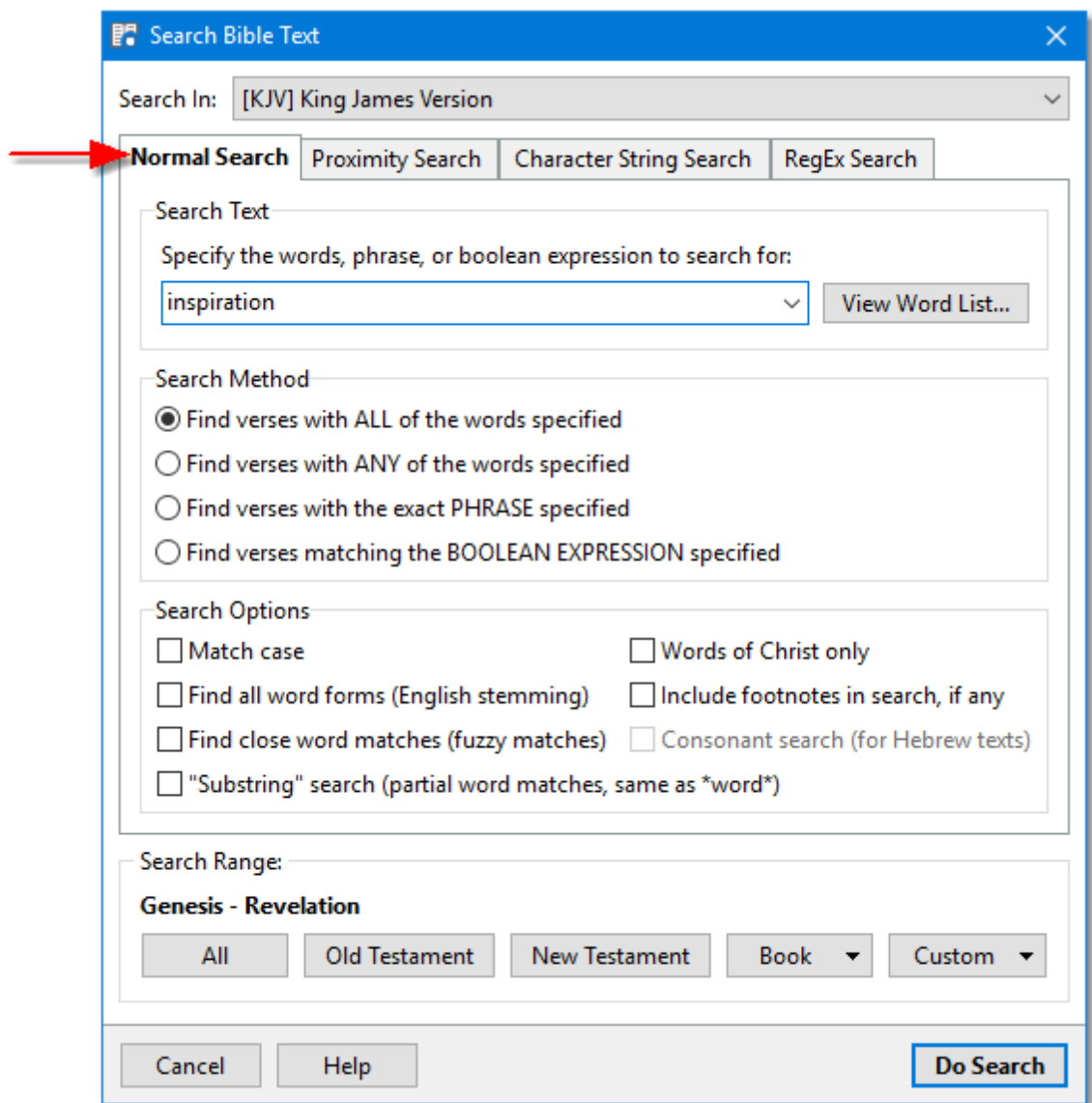
The [King James Version with Strong's Links](#)<sup>102</sup> is a special Bible module in SwordSearcher that includes links to Strong's definitions of Hebrew and Greek words in the text. The KJVSL is searchable by Strong's numbers as well.

## **4.1 Search Bible Dialog**

To open the Search Bible dialog, select *Search Bible* from the Search menu, or press F2, or click the Search Bible button on the [Search tools toolbar](#)<sup>40</sup>.

Note that if all you want to do is search for a few words, you may wish to use the [Go to Verse and Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> on the main window instead.

This is what the Search Bible dialog looks like:



Sample Search Bible dialog with Normal Search visible

There are several search types: *Normal*, *Proximity*, *Character String*, and *RegEx*. The vast majority of your searches will be performed with the Normal Search type.

**Normal Search** is described below. See [Proximity Search](#)<sup>54</sup>, [Character String Search](#)<sup>56</sup>, or [RegEx Search](#)<sup>57</sup> for details on those search types.

## Normal Search

**Search In:** Choose which Bible text to search here. Press Alt+I to invoke this selector (or just click it). You can also set the search module with a custom [Module Shortcut](#)<sup>183</sup>.

**Search Text:** Specify the word, words, phrase, or [expression](#)<sup>68</sup> to search for here. Click [View Word List](#) to help find words to search for with the [Word List dialog](#)<sup>153</sup>.

**Search Method** controls how your search will be performed.

*Find verses with ALL of the words specified* finds verses that have each word from your Search Text. This is equivalent to a "logical and" search.

*Find verses with ANY of the words specified* finds verses that have at least one of the words from your Search Text. This is equivalent to a "logical or" search.

*Find verses with the exact PHRASE specified* finds verses that have all of the words from your Search Text, in the exact order that you provided them. This has the same effect as putting your search words in quotes: "this is a phrase". If you put your search words in quotes, phrase searching is assumed whether or not you select this option.

*Find verses matching the BOOLEAN EXPRESSION specified* interprets your Search Text as a Boolean expression, described in [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>. This option is included for clarity, but using any of the Boolean operators described in [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup> (&, |, !, ^) will automatically force expression evaluation, so it is not strictly necessary to select this option when using Boolean operators.

**Search Options** provide additional control over how words will be compared during the search.

*Match case* makes your search a "Case Sensitive" search. With this option selected, searching for `lord` would find verses that have the word *lord* but only in lower case, so *Lord* would not match *lord*.

*Find all word forms* performs "English stemming" reduction on each word and searches for any form of the words specified. With this option, a search for `love` would find *loves*, *loving*, *lovest*, *loveth*, etc. This only works with English text. It is algorithmic, so it is not always 100% accurate.

*Find close word matches* performs "fuzzy matching" comparisons on words. A search for `color` would find *colour*, *colours*, etc. This can be useful when you are unsure of the spelling of a word, but can often match unrelated words. To find words to search for when you are unsure of the spelling, it may be easier to use the [Word List dialog](#)<sup>53</sup> instead.

*"Substring search"* finds partial word matches. With this option selected, searching for `god` would find *god*, *godly*, *ungodly*, etc. This is equivalent to using a wildcard on each end of each word (`*god*`). Wildcards are explained below.

*Words of Christ only* limits your search to "red letter words" in the selected Bible module. This only works when the selected module supports red-letter display (such as the KJV). See also [Search KJV Words of Christ](#)<sup>67</sup>.

*Include footnotes in search* tells SwordSearcher to include the margin/translator notes in the verse text when searching. Not all Bible texts have footnotes.

*Consonant search* is for Bible modules containing Hebrew text, such as the Old Testament in the Textus Receptus module. Selecting this option ignores vowel points during searching.

You can apply most of these search options on a per-word basis by using [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>.

## Search Range

*Search Range* allows you to specify which verses to search. Choose *All* to search the entire Bible. Choose *Old Testament* or *New Testament* to limit your search accordingly. Use *Book* if you wish to limit your search to a single book in the Bible.

You can specify a *custom* search range by clicking the *Custom* button. A custom search range can be manually typed and may contain multiple books, non-contiguous ranges, specific chapters, etc. Selecting *Custom > Manually enter search range* opens an input dialog in which you may type ranges like "Joh 1-5" or "Ge-Re" or "Psalm 23; 119" etc.

The *Custom* search range menu includes a variety of pre-defined search ranges. You may add, remove, or change items in the pre-defined search range list by selecting *Custom > Edit pre-defined ranges*.

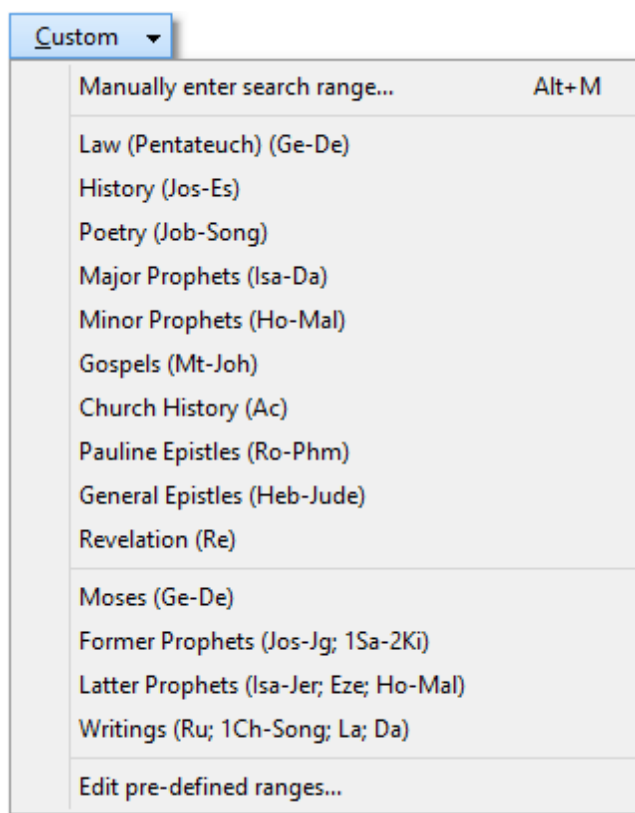
## Do Search

Clicking **Do Search** will perform your search and load the matching verses, with matching words highlighted, in a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

## Wildcards

Any time you want to search for words that *begin with* or *end with* some letters, use a wildcard (\*). Searching for *god\** would find *god*, *godly*, etc. Wildcards can be used before, after, and inside of a word.

You can use the *wild character* symbol (?) to replace a single character. Searching for *lo?e* would find *love*, *lose*, etc.



Sample "Custom" search range menu. Pre-defined search ranges can be edited by the user.

## Searching for Strong's Numbers

You can search the KJV and KJVSL Bible modules for Strong's Numbers to find instances of similar original language words in the KJV. To search for a Hebrew Strong's number, prefix the number with an H (like H1234). To search for a Greek Strong's number, prefix the number with a G (like G1234). See the [King James Version with Strong's Links](#)<sup>102</sup> for details on using the KJVSL and Strong's Links.



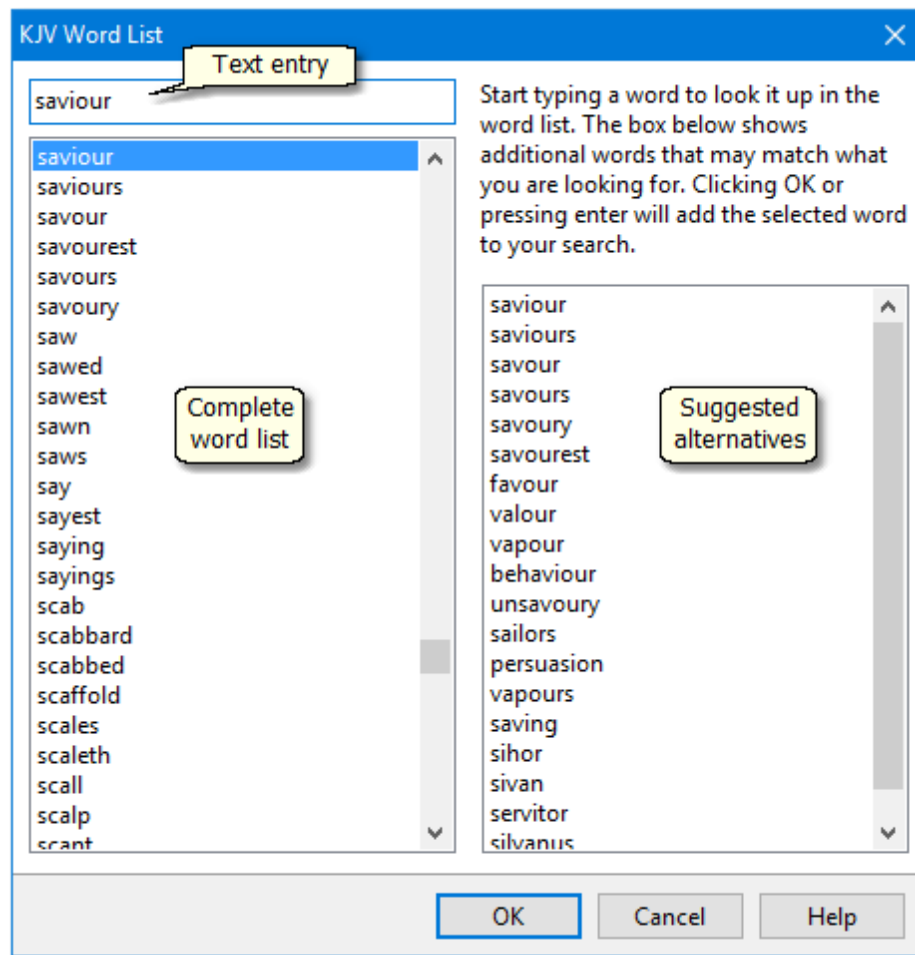
### ***Can't find a verse you know is there?***

Here are some things to check if SwordSearcher can't find a verse you are looking for.

- *Are you searching the right Bible text?* Make sure you're not searching a non-English text, like the Textus Receptus, for an English word.
- *Are words spelled correctly?* A common mistake is to search the KJV with American spellings of words like *colour*, *favour*, or *saviour*. Use the *close word match* option or the [Word List](#)<sup>53</sup> dialog if you are unsure about the spelling of a word or name.
- *Are you searching the right range of verses?* If you've previously restricted your search to the Old Testament, then go on later to search for a word that appears only in the New Testament, no verses will be found. Click *All* under *Search Range* and try your search again.
- *Are you using Match Case unnecessarily?* If you've selected the *Match case* Search Option, but search for *jesus*, no words verses will be found because it only appears as *Jesus* or *JESUS*. Be sure to un-check *Match Case* unless you are sure you need it.
- Are you looking for words that may appear near each other but not necessarily in the same verse? In that case, use a [Proximity Search](#)<sup>54</sup>.

#### **4.1.1 Word List Dialog**

The Word List dialog is a helper function of the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog (Normal Search page). Open it by clicking the *View Word List* button in the *Search Text* area of the Search Bible dialog under *Normal Search*.



Sample Word List dialog

The Word List dialog helps you locate words in Bible text for searching. It is especially useful in determining the spelling of a word or name of which you are unsure.

The *Complete word list* shows every word indexed in the selected Bible text.

Begin typing a word in the *Text entry* box. The *Complete word list* will update as you type to select the first matching word. The *Suggested alternatives* area also continually updates as you type, showing you words that may match what you are looking for. This is where you should be looking if you are typing in a word and are unsure of your spelling.

Clicking OK or pressing *Enter* will add the selected word to your Search Text in the Search Bible dialog. Double-clicking a word in either list will perform the same operation.

#### 4.1.2 Proximity Search

Proximity Search is a specialized search type on the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog.

The screenshot shows the 'Search Bible Text' dialog box with the 'Proximity Search' tab selected. A red arrow points to the 'Proximity Search' tab. The 'Search In:' dropdown is set to '[KJV] King James Version'. The 'Search Text' section has 'Find:' set to 'paul', 'Within' set to '5' verses (in same chapter), and 'of:' set to 'church'. The 'Chapter Boundaries' section has three radio buttons: 'Find within N verses in same chapter.' (selected), 'Find within same chapter.', and 'Ignore chapter boundaries.'. The 'Search Options' section has four checkboxes: 'Match case', 'Words of Christ only', 'Find all word forms (English stemming)', and 'Find close word matches (fuzzy matches)'. The 'Search Range:' section shows 'Genesis - Revelation' selected, with buttons for 'All', 'Old Testament', 'New Testament', 'Book', and 'Custom'. At the bottom are 'Cancel', 'Help', and 'Do Search' buttons.

Sample Search Bible dialog showing Proximity page

A **Proximity Search** finds words *near* each other but separated by verses.

In the example above, we want to find passages in the KJV that contain the word *Paul* within 5 verses of the word *church*. This search would find verses like Acts 15:22, which contain both words, and would also find *passages* like Acts 14:19-23, which contain both words but not in the same verse.

*Chapter Boundaries* defines how SwordSearcher should treat chapters during a proximity search.

*Find within N verses in same chapter* performs a proximity search that only returns results within the same chapter *and* within the number of verses specified under *Search Text*.

*Find within same chapter* performs a search that finds results that appear within any number of verses as long as they are in the same chapter.

*Ignore chapter boundaries* performs a search that returns results within the number of verses specified *without* regard for chapter boundaries.

*Search Options* and *Search Range* for Proximity Search work the same as they do in [Normal Searches](#)<sup>49</sup>.

*Search Text* in Proximity Searching supports [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>.

### 4.1.3 Character String Search

A Character String Search is a specialized search type on the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog.

The screenshot shows the "Search Bible Text" dialog box. At the top, the "Search In:" dropdown is set to "[KJV] King James Version". Below this are four tabs: "Normal Search", "Proximity Search", "Character String Search" (which is selected and highlighted with a red arrow), and "RegEx Search".

Under the "Character String Search" tab, there is a "Search String" section with the instruction "Specify an exact character sequence to search for:" and a text input field containing "me?".

Below the search string is a "Search Options" section with three checkboxes: "Match case", "Place italics in [brackets] and keep bracket characters", and "Words of Christ only".

At the bottom of the main content area, there is explanatory text: "A character string search looks for an exact sequence of characters in each verse, including spacing and punctuation." and a hint: "Hint: if you only want to perform a phrase search, it is better to use the Normal Search tab and select the Exact Phrase search method."

Below the text is a "Search Range:" section with the text "Genesis - Revelation" and five buttons: "All", "Old Testament", "New Testament", "Book" (with a dropdown arrow), and "Custom" (with a dropdown arrow).

At the very bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "Cancel", "Help", and "Do Search".

Sample Bible search dialog showing Character String Search page

A **Character String Search** searches for an exact sequence of characters in a verse, including spacing and punctuation.

Please note that you should not use this function to only search for phrases. The [Normal Search](#)<sup>49</sup> type provides a more powerful phrase search method.

In the example above, we want to find verses containing the characters `me?` in sequence.

It is important to remember that in a Character String Search, *spaces matter*.

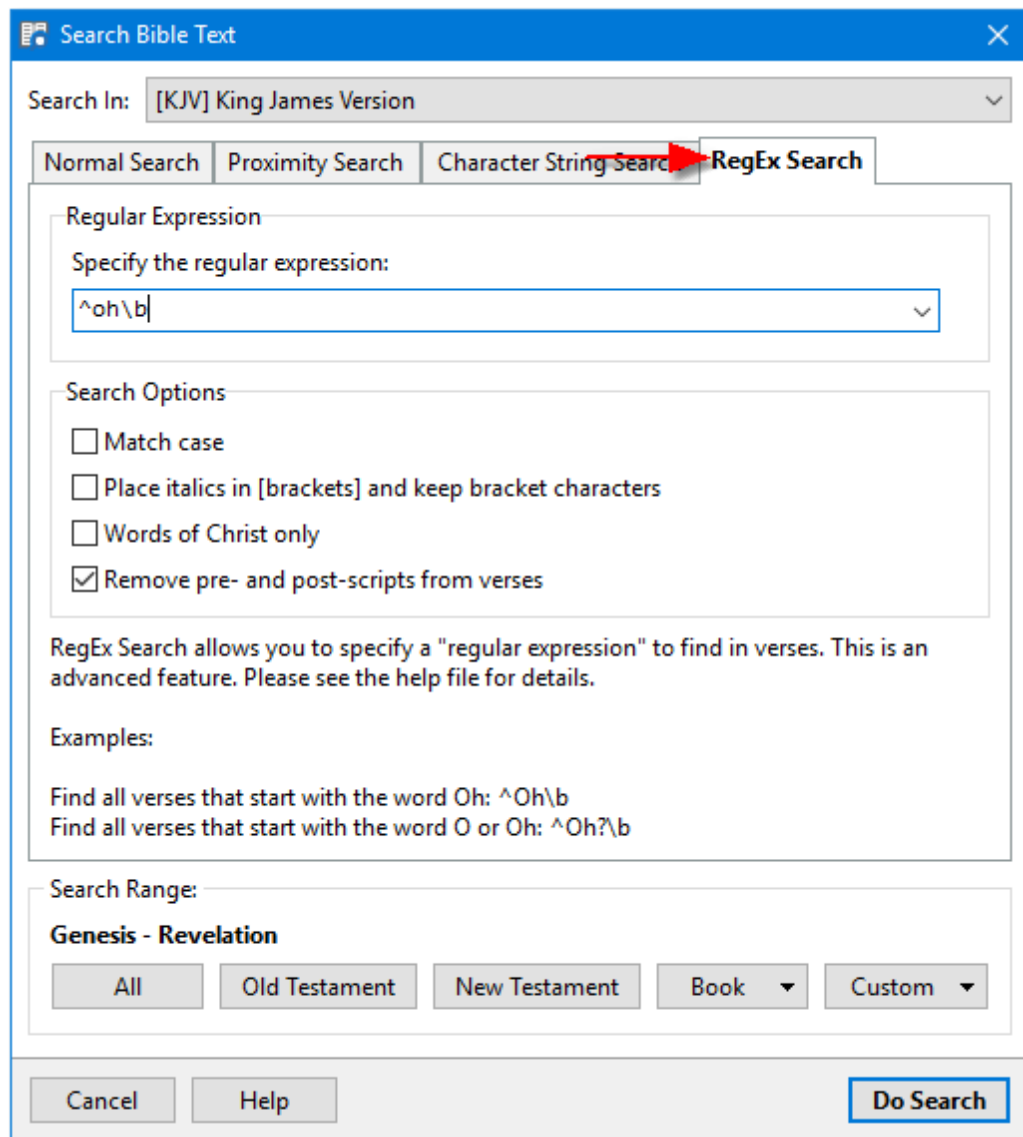
An example which shows the usefulness of this search type is to search for a question mark (?), which would show all of the verses in the Bible with questions in them.

The *Search String* entry only supports explicit strings of text. It does not process advanced search expressions.

#### 4.1.4 Regular Expression Search

A RegEx (Regular Expression) Search is a specialized search type on the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog. **RegEx search is a highly advanced search type. Most users can skip this section.**

If you do not understand RegEx, *don't worry!* Just skip this section and move on. The [Normal Search](#)<sup>49</sup> SwordSearcher provides is all the power 99.99% of users need.



Sample Search Bible dialog showing RegEx Search page

A **Regular Expression** (usually called RegEx) is a special way of describing a search pattern, and can include positions (anchors), character types, repetition, quantification, etc. **A Regular Expressions tutorial is outside the scope of this manual.** For an introduction to RegEx, see [Regular-Expressions.info](http://Regular-Expressions.info) on the Web.

Certain kinds of searches can only be done with a RegEx. For example, you can find all of the verses that **begin** with the word "Oh" with the following RegEx search:

`^oh\b`

`^` means "start of line" (in a SwordSearcher RegEx, a "line" is the same as "verse"). `oh` matches the letter sequence oh. `\b` means "word boundary," which can be a space or punctuation or any other non-letter character.

*Remove pre- and post-scripts from verses* is important because it can affect anchor matching in the search. The "pre and post" scripts are the titles that normally appears before the first verse in a printed Bible, like *"A Psalm of David, when he fled from Absalom his son."* in Psalm 3:1; or the colophon after the last verse, like *"Written to the Romans from Corinthus, and sent by Phebe servant of the church at Cenchrea."* in Romans 16:27. SwordSearcher includes these in the verse proper, but normally when specifying anchors in a RegEx search, you would want these text strings excluded.

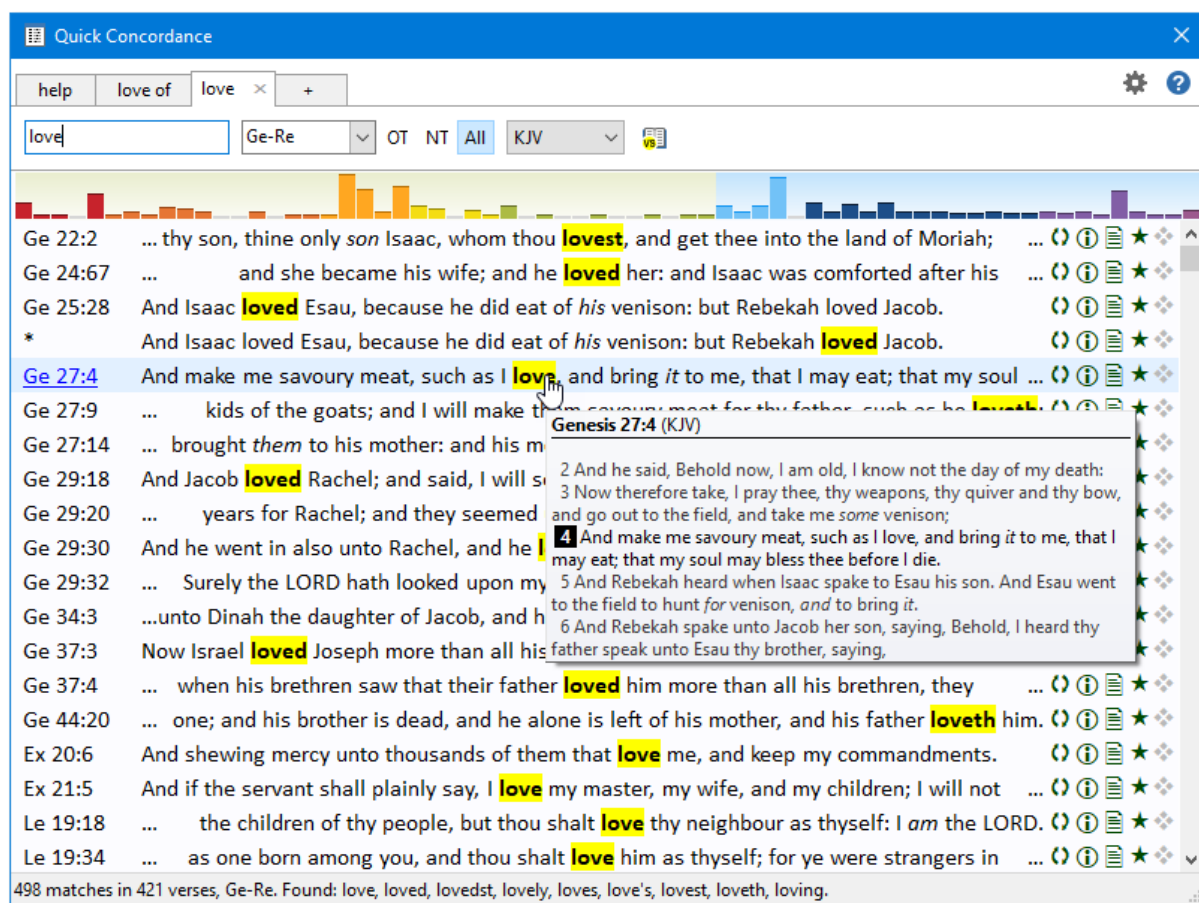
*Technical information:* SwordSearcher uses Perl-style RegEx, specifically the PCRE library.

When typing a RegEx, look for a "red dot" to the right of the text entry area. When the red dot appears, the RegEx is incomplete or invalid. You can hold your mouse pointer over the red dot to see an explanation of the error.

## 4.2 Quick Concordance Tool

To open the Quick Concordance Tool, select *Quick Concordance* from the *Search* menu, or press Shift+F2, or use the Quick Concordance toolbar button on the [Search Toolbar](#)<sup>D40</sup>.

The Quick Concordance (QC) is a convenient way to do quick, "on-the-side" Bible searches without opening new verse list panels. It's designed to help you do a fast search without interrupting your current train of thought and study flow. It's a "floating tool window" which can be left on top of SwordSearcher while you do other things. Here's what it looks like:



Sample Quick Concordance Tool window

Using the QC is easy: just type what you want to find into the search box. You don't need to press Enter, because the QC search is so fast that it updates as you type. Your search results are displayed in the classic *Concordance View* format that is easy to visually scan, and the status bar gives you some details about your search results.

Here's a detailed breakdown of the components of the Quick Concordance tool and how to use them:

### The tab bar:



Sample Quick Concordance tab bar

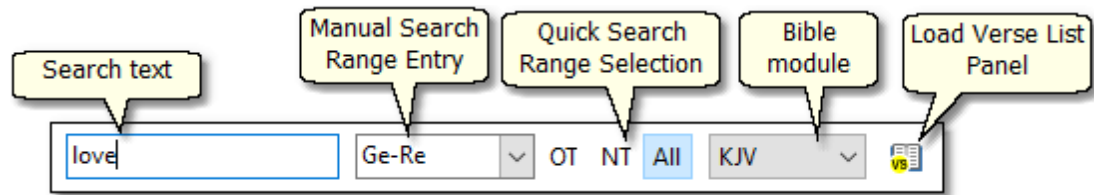
You have an unlimited number of tabs here. To open a new search tab, just click the + in the last tab. To close a tab, click the X on the active tab. To close all of the tabs, right-click a tab and select *Close All Tabs*.

As you type in the search box, the active tab will be updated.



You can also **drag and drop text into the tab bar** to create new tabs with new search text.

### The search bar:



Sample Quick Concordance search bar

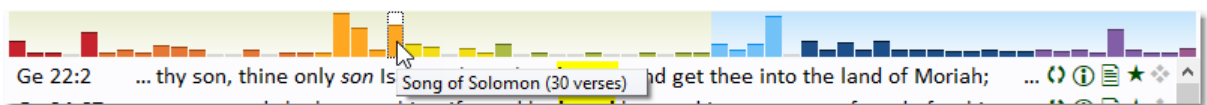
**Search Text:** As you type here, the concordance list will instantly update. By default, the text you type will be searched as a phrase and with multiple word form matching. You can change this in the QC settings (see below). The search box also supports all of SwordSearcher's [Advanced Search Expression syntax](#)<sup>68</sup>.

If you need to restrict the search results to a certain portion of the Bible, use the *Search Range Entry* selector, or just click OT, NT, or ALL to quickly set the search range.

You can change the *Bible module* used for the search. You can use your [Module Shortcut keys](#)<sup>183</sup> to change this instantly with the keyboard.

If you like what you see, and you want to view the full text of all of the verses, click the *Load Verse List* button to view the search in a full [Verse List Panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

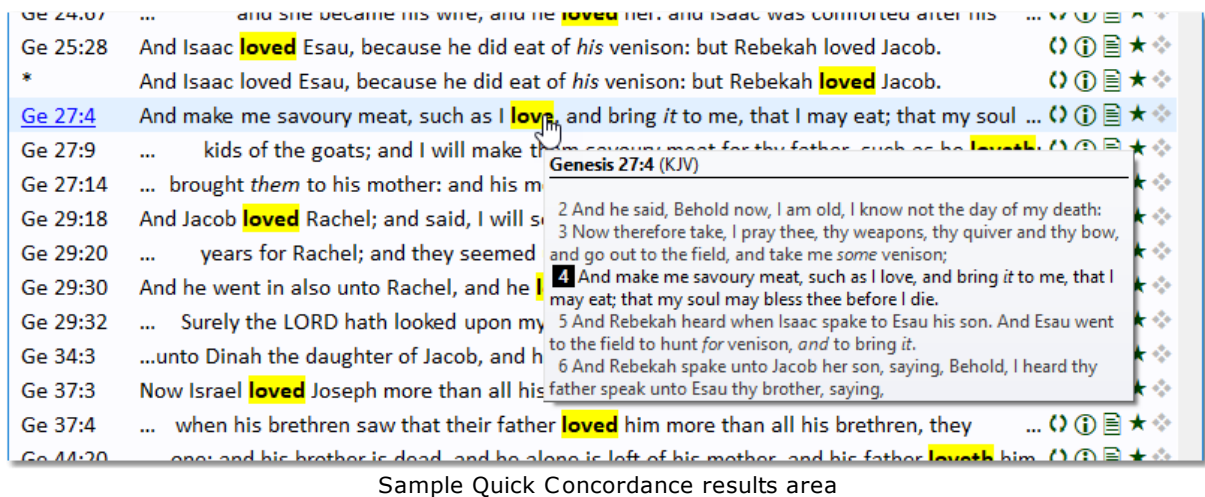
### The search result bar graph:



Sample Quick Concordance bar graph

The bar graph gives you a bird's eye view of your search results. Each bar is a book of the Bible. Hold your mouse over a bar to see how many verses match in the book, and click it to scroll to the first match of that book.

### The search results:

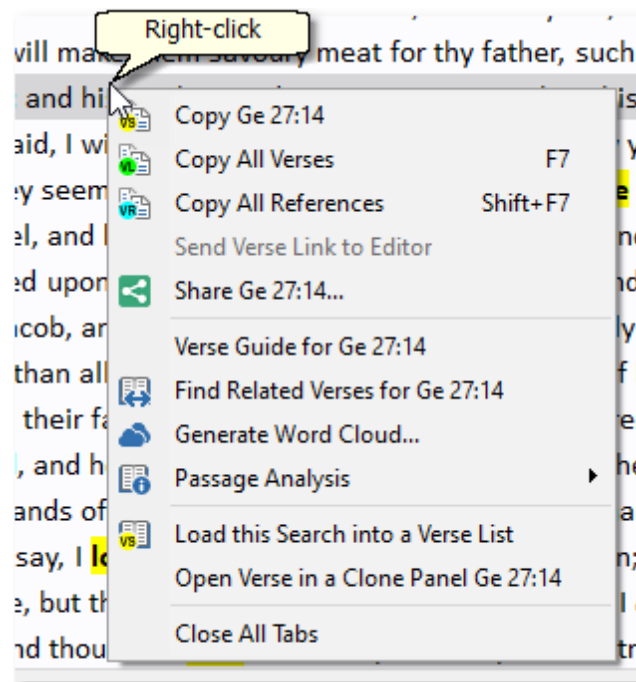


This area is updated as you type and shows all of the verses in the specified search range that match your search text, with each match highlighted and centered (as much as possible), with one match per line.

Hold your mouse over a line to see the full text of the verse in context. Click it to set the [Bible Panel](#)<sup>11</sup> to the verse.

This works the same as [Concordance View Mode of the Verse List](#)<sup>173</sup>. It includes your configured [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup> (unless you [turn them off in Verse List Options](#)<sup>174</sup>), with the exception of the audio Bible widget, which isn't supported in the QC.

Right-click on a line for more options, like copying the verse to the clipboard:



### ***The status bar:***

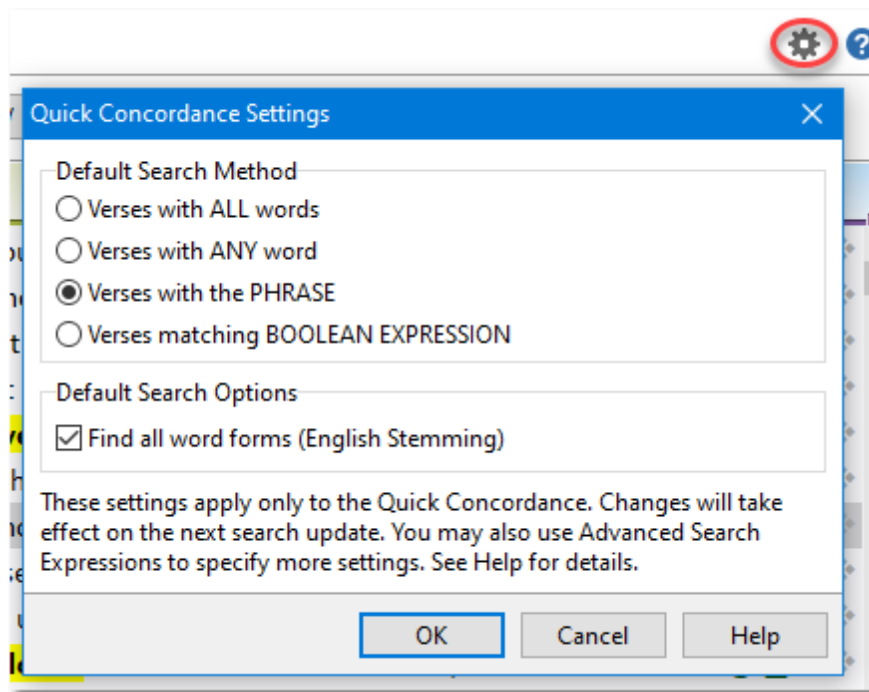
498 matches in 421 verses, Ge-Re. Found: love, loved, lovedst, lovely, loves, love's, lovest, loveth, loving.

Sample Quick Concordance status bar

The QC status bar gives you a few details about your search: The number of matches, in how many verses; the search range you selected; and a list of the words or phrases that were found. (The latter is helpful since multiple word forms may be matched, or additional words based on advanced search tokens you specify, etc.)

### ***Changing the default search options for the Quick Concordance:***

Click the settings button on the tab bar to change the default search options:



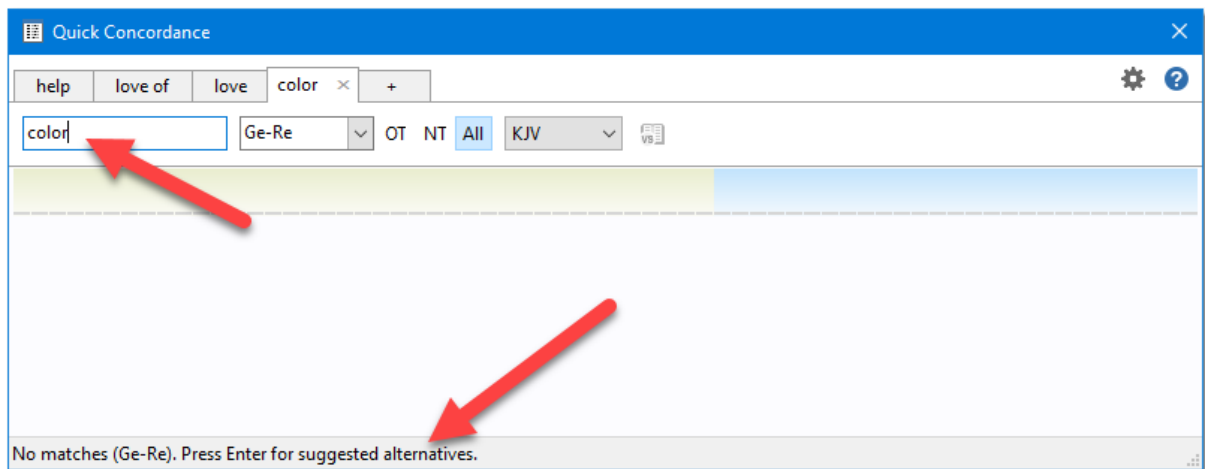
Sample Quick Concordance search settings window

These search options work like the ones explained in the [Search Bible Dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> section. You may also use the [Advanced Search Expression syntax](#)<sup>68</sup> in the search box.

### ***When you can't find what you're looking for...***

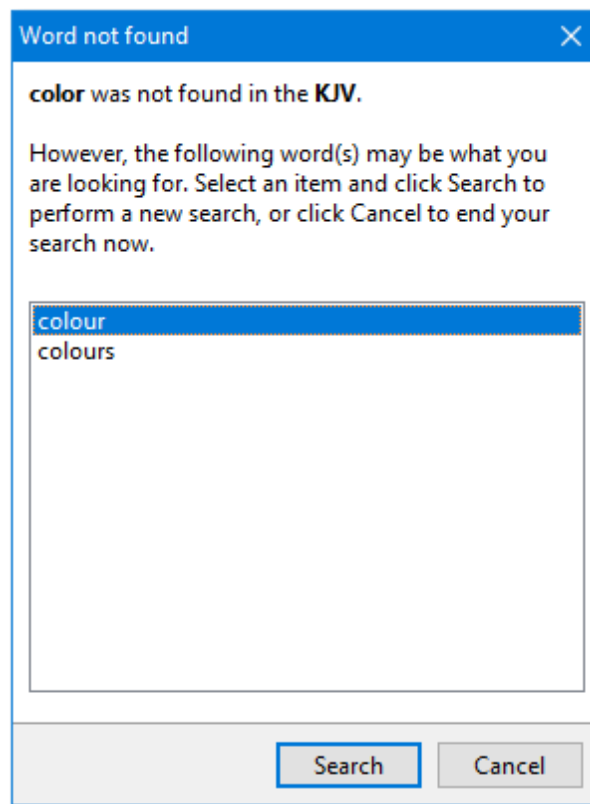
The most common issue is spelling. For example, you might type "color" or "razor," but the text is really *colour* or *rasor*.

Here's an example of typing a search for *color* for the KJV:



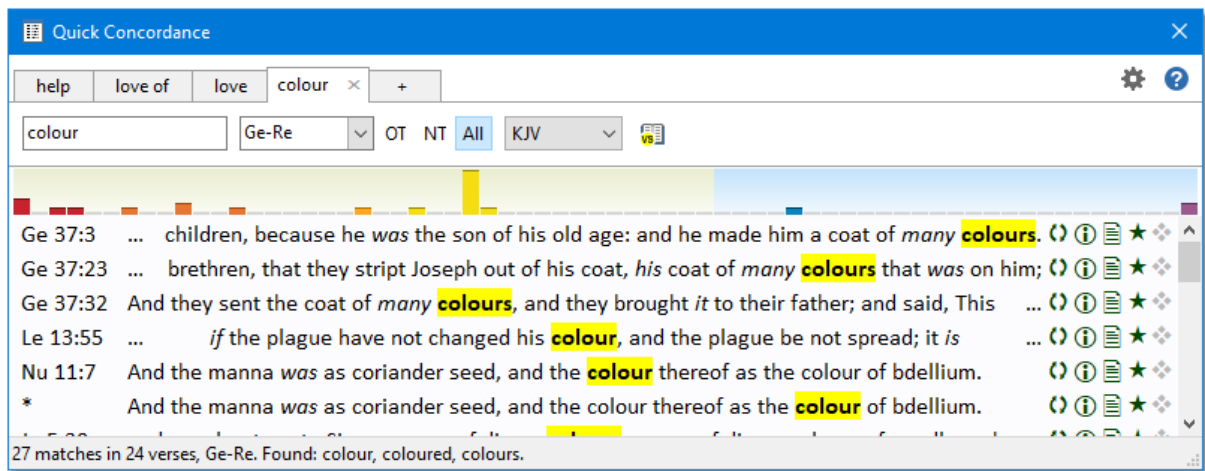
Sample Quick Concordance search for misspelled word

Notice that the status bar lets you know that you can press Enter for search suggestions based on what you typed. Doing so would bring up this list:



Sample word suggestion list for "color" (KJV)

Pressing Enter again would replace the search text with the correctly spelled word:



Sample Quick Concordance search for "colour" in KJV

The Quick Concordance Tool is very useful for quickly "finding that one verse" you're thinking about, getting a fast list of verses from a word, etc., when you aren't looking to do an in-depth study on the results. When you *do* want an in-depth study of the verses from a search, usually you'll want to do a [Bible search from the main toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> or [Search Bible Dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> to view all of the verse text in a [Verse List Panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

### 4.3 Full Library Search Dialog

To open the Full Library Search dialog, select *Full Library Search* from the Search menu, or press Alt+L, or click the Full Library Search button on the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>40</sup>.

A *Full Library Search* performs a "global" text search in SwordSearcher. It can search every single library module loaded, and provides the most of the search features of the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> function (Normal Search type). Search results are loaded in a [Library Search Results panel](#)<sup>35</sup>.

Note: there two cases when the Full Library Search should **not** be used:

- If you wish to search a single Bible text, use the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog instead. The Search Bible dialog provides some additional control for Bible searches and loads a [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> for the search results.
- If you are looking for *verse references* in library modules, use either the [Go To Verse toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> (which can open a [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>32</sup>), or the [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup>, both of which are designed specifically for verse reference indexing.

Here is a sample of the Full Library Search dialog:

**Full Library Search**

**Search Text**  
Specify the words, phrase, or boolean expression to search for:  
inspiration

**Search Method**

- ☒ Find entries with ALL of the words specified
- ☐ Find entries with ANY of the words specified
- ☐ Find entries with the exact PHRASE specified
- ☐ Find entries matching the BOOLEAN EXPRESSION specified

**Search Options**

- ☐ Match case
- ☐ "Substring" search (partial word matches)
- ☐ Find all word forms (English stemming)
- ☐ Find close word matches (fuzzy searching)

**Search In**

- ☒ Search set of modules:  
All Bibles, Books, and Commentaries Configure Sets...
- ☐ Search single module: [Scofield] 1917 Scofield Reference Bible Notes

Cancel Help **Do Search**

Sample Full Library Search dialog

**Search Text:** Specify the word, words, phrase, or [expression](#)<sup>68</sup> to search for here.

**Search Method** controls how your search will be performed.

*Find entries with ALL of the words specified* finds entries that have each word from your Search Text. This is equivalent to a "logical and" search.

*Find entries with ANY of the words specified* finds entries that have at least one of the words from your Search Text. This is equivalent to a "logical or" search.

*Find entries with the exact PHRASE specified* finds entries that have all of the words from your Search Text, in the exact order that you provided them. This has the same effect as putting your search words in quotes: "this is a phrase". If you put your search words in quotes, phrase searching is assumed whether or not you select this option.

*Find entries matching the BOOLEAN EXPRESSION specified* interprets your Search Text as a Boolean expression, described in [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>. This option is included for clarity, but using any of the Boolean operators described in [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup> (&, |, !, ^) will automatically force expression evaluation, so it is not strictly necessary to select this option when using Boolean operators.

**Search Options** provide additional control over how words will be compared during the search.

*Match case* makes your search a "Case Sensitive" search. With this option selected, searching for `lord` would find entries that have the word *lord* but only in lower case, so *Lord* would not match *lord*.

*"Substring search"* finds partial word matches. With this option selected, searching for `god` would find *god*, *godly*, *ungodly*, etc. This is equivalent to using a wildcard on each end of each word (`*god*`). Wildcards are explained below.

*Find all word forms* performs "English stemming" on each word and searches for any form of the words specified. With this option, a search for `love` would find *loves*, *loving*, *lovest*, *loveth*, etc. This only works with English text.

*Find close word matches* performs "fuzzy matching" comparisons on words. A search for `color` would find *colour*, *colours*, etc. This can be useful when you are unsure of the spelling of a word, but can often match unrelated words.

You can apply these search options on a per-word basis by using [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup>.

**Search In** defines the scope of your search.

*Search set of modules:* Select this to choose from various *module sets*. You can use the pull-down selection list to pick other sets, such as only Books and Dictionaries, only Commentaries, etc. You can also use the *Configure Sets* button to set up your [custom Module Sets](#)<sup>124</sup>.

*Search single module:* Select this to choose a single module in SwordSearcher to search.

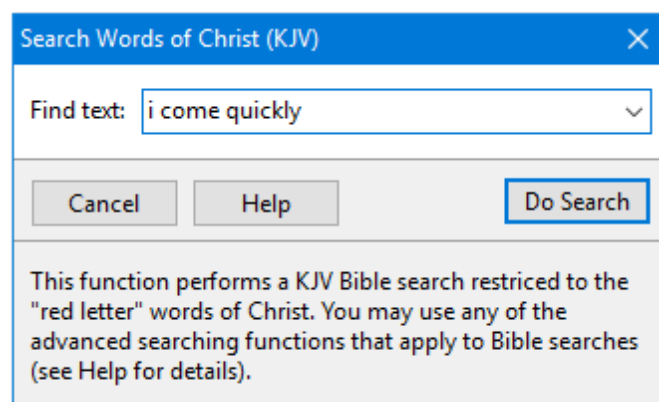
**Tip:** You can use a custom [Module Shortcut](#)<sup>183</sup> to instantly set a single module search here.

Clicking **Do Search** will perform your search and load the results in a [Library Search Results panel](#)<sup>35</sup>.

## 4.4 Search KJV Words of Christ Dialog

To open the Search KJV Words of Christ dialog, select *Search KJV Words of Christ* from the Search menu, or press Alt+F2.

This is what the dialog looks like:



Sample Search KJV Words of Christ dialog

This function performs a KJV Bible module search, but restricts the search to the "red letter" words of Christ. Search results are displayed in a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup>.

If you need more control over your search, you can use the [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> with the "Words of Christ Only" option selected.

The Search Words of Christ function supports the same [Advanced Search Expressions](#)<sup>68</sup> available to normal Bible searches.

## 4.5 Advanced Search Expressions

The [Search Toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>, [Search Bible dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> (normal and proximity searches), [Quick Concordance](#)<sup>59</sup>, [Search KJV Words of Christ](#)<sup>67</sup>, and [Full Library Search](#)<sup>65</sup> functions all support an advanced search expression syntax, described here.

Note that in most cases, the search options provided in the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> and the [Full Library Search](#)<sup>65</sup> dialogs will provide you with enough control over the search that it will not be necessary to use any advanced search expressions.

***You can safely skip this help topic if you only want to use SwordSearcher's standard search features.***

### ***Simple Word and Phrase Searching***

A simple search can include one or more words, like this:

```
lord jesus christ
```

A Bible search for the above would find verses containing all three words, in any order or location in the verse. A library search would likewise find book and commentary entries with all three words, appearing in any order or location in the entry text. This is referred to as a *Boolean AND* search.

A *phrase* search is specified by using quotation marks, like this:

```
"lord jesus christ"
```

The above would find verses or entries that have the three words in the exact order.



Most searching in SwordSearcher disregards punctuation. A phrase search ignores punctuation in such a way that a search for "one two" would match text like "one, two." or "one two" or "one! two!" If you must perform a Bible search that *includes* punctuation, use [Character String Search](#)<sup>56</sup>.

## Boolean Expressions

Boolean expressions allow you to combine comparison operations like OR, AND, NOT, and XOR, and use parentheses to group operations.

A simple example is to take our original search, `lord jesus christ`, and make it find verses with *any* of the words, rather than only verses with *all* of the words. We do this by adding the logical OR operator, which is a pipe (|) symbol (Shift+\ on your keyboard):

```
lord | jesus | christ
```

Unlike the first example, which would only find verses or entries with all three words, this search will find verses or entries that have *any* of the three words.

Now suppose we wanted to do something more complex, like find verses that have the phrase "lord jesus" *or* the word "christ". That search would look like this:

```
"lord jesus" | christ
```

Boolean expressions can also include parentheses to group operations. So, if you want to find any verse that has the three words *lord*, *jesus*, and *christ*, *OR* the exact phrase "*lord god*", you would specify your search like this:

```
(lord & jesus & christ) | "lord god"
```

The & symbol is the logical AND operator, and isn't actually required since AND is assumed. It's included here for clarity.

Here is a complete list of the Boolean operators SwordSearcher supports, in the order of precedence:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| ( ) | precedence, as in above example                       |
| !   | Logical NOT   |
| &   | Logical AND   |
|     | Logical OR  |
| ^   | Logical XOR (exclusive OR, meaning: one but not both) |

Again, a phrase is specified by placing text in quotes: "*this is a phrase*". If no Boolean operators are included in your search text, AND (&) is assumed.

Spelling out Boolean operators like AND or NOT is not supported because those words may frequently be part of the search itself. Therefore you must use the operator tokens listed above (!, &, |, ^).

There is an additional pseudo-Boolean operator @ explained at the end of this topic.

## **Modifier Tokens**

The advanced search expression syntax supports several enhanced comparison modes that are applied on a per-word basis by using *modifier tokens*. A modifier token is placed just before or just after a word, or in some cases, inside a word.

For example, the *wildcard token* (\*) placed after some letters tells SwordSearcher to search for any word *starting with* the letters. A search for

god\*

Finds god, godly, etc.

Here is a complete list of token modifiers and their functions, followed by more detailed examples:

| Token             | Name                   | Function   |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| * (asterisk)      | Wildcard               | Stands for any sequence and count of letters.                      |
| ? (question mark) | Wild character         | Stands for a single character                                      |
| _ (underscore)    | Case sensitive compare | Forces the word to be compared sensitive to case.                  |
| = (equals symbol) | English stemming       | Finds all <i>forms</i> of the word                                 |
| ~ (tilde)         | Fuzzy (loose) matching | Finds words that <i>mostly</i> look the same as the specified word |

### **Wildcard (\*)**

Use the wildcard token to find any string of characters. Examples:

god\*  
\*god  
\*god\*  
g\*d

### **Wild character (?)**

Use the wild character to stand in for any single character.

lo?e

Finds *love*, *lose*, etc.

You can freely mix \* and ? tokens in a word as needed.

### **Case sensitivity (\_)**

The Search Bible and Full Library Search dialogs allow you to do a case sensitive search, but the case sensitivity token makes it possible to mark a *single word* as case sensitive. For example:

```
_lord & god
```

Finds verses with both the words lord and god, but only matches the word *lord* when the letters are all lower case. The word *god* will still match *god*, *God*, and *GOD*, because it lacks the case sensitivity modifier token.

### English stemming (=)

Place the stemming token after a word to find all *word forms*. For example:

```
jesus & love=
```

Finds verses that have the word *jesus* and also a *form* of the word *love*, such as love, loved, loveth, and lovest.

The English stemming comparison function only works on English texts. It works with older word forms like those in the KJV. However, it is algorithmic, which means that it is not 100% accurate. If you need precise word counts, etc, you should not use stemming.

### Fuzzy matching (~)

Use the fuzzy matching token to tell SwordSearcher to match words that *mostly* look the same. This is a "loose matching" function and can be useful when you are not sure of the spelling of a word. For example:

```
color~
```

Finds verses with the word *colour* and *colours*.

While fuzzy matching is useful, it can frequently be too lenient. If you need help finding the spelling of a Bible word, you can also try using the [Word List function](#)<sup>53</sup> of the Search Bible dialog, which implements a fuzzy matching list but allows you to search for just the words you want once you find them.

### Tips

- A search that combines a phrase search and one or more words is assumed to be a Boolean AND search for the phrase and the words. Therefore, the following search texts are equivalent:

```
"jesus christ" saviour  
"jesus christ" & saviour
```

- You can use wildcards and other modifier tokens inside of a phrase. For example, the search:

"love= not"

performs stemming on *love* and would find verses like the following:

Proverbs 15:12 A scorner **loveth not** one that reproveth him: neither will he go unto the wise.

Proverbs 20:13 **Love not** sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.

Revelation 12:11 And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they **loved not** their lives unto the death.

- Searching in SwordSearcher always ignores punctuation, *unless* you use a Bible [Character String search](#)<sup>56</sup> or [Regular Expression search](#)<sup>57</sup>.
- Boolean operators do not need to be padded with spaces. The following search texts are equivalent:

```
jesus|christ|saviour
jesus | christ | saviour
```

- Boolean operations are evaluated in a strict order of precedence. The table under *Boolean Expressions* above lists them in the order that they are evaluated. If you are having difficulty getting the desired effect with a Boolean search, it can often be helpful to use parentheses around the operations you want evaluated first. (A complete discussion of Boolean logic is outside the scope of this documentation.)

### ***Special @ and @! operators: find text translated from or "not" translated from***

This is a very complex search operator used internally by the [English-Strong's Indexer](#)<sup>78</sup>. Typically, you would just use the ESI rather than specifying searches with these operators manually.

The KJV and KJVSL Bible modules support an additional pseudo-Boolean operator @ which means "translated from Strong's number." It is used like this:

```
kind @ G1085
```

Which finds the word "kind" when it is translated from G1085.

The @! operator means "not translated from" and is used like this:

```
kind @! G1085
```

Which finds the word "kind" when it is *not* translated from G1085.

You can provide a list of Strong's numbers and they will be treated as OR matches:

```
love @ g25 g26
```

Which finds "love" when it is translated from G25 *or* G26.

The @ and @! operators have the highest precedence and are evaluated before Boolean operators. It is possible to use additional Advanced Search Expression modifier tokens on the English portions of the search in combination with the @ operators, but it is best to keep things simple.

Finally, a special wild card for Strong's matching is supported:

```
kind @ *
```

Which will match all of the occurrences of "kind" and capture the Strong's numbers tagged for that portion of the text, for examination in the Verse List and its Search Result Details and Statistics.

Technically speaking, these searches are not actually aware of translation considerations. It is easy to search for things like articles (the, etc) from a Strong's number and get many results that don't have translational significance. These searches are limited to the information provided by the Strong's tagging in the KJVSL and are not intended to produce definitive information regarding original language text or translation.

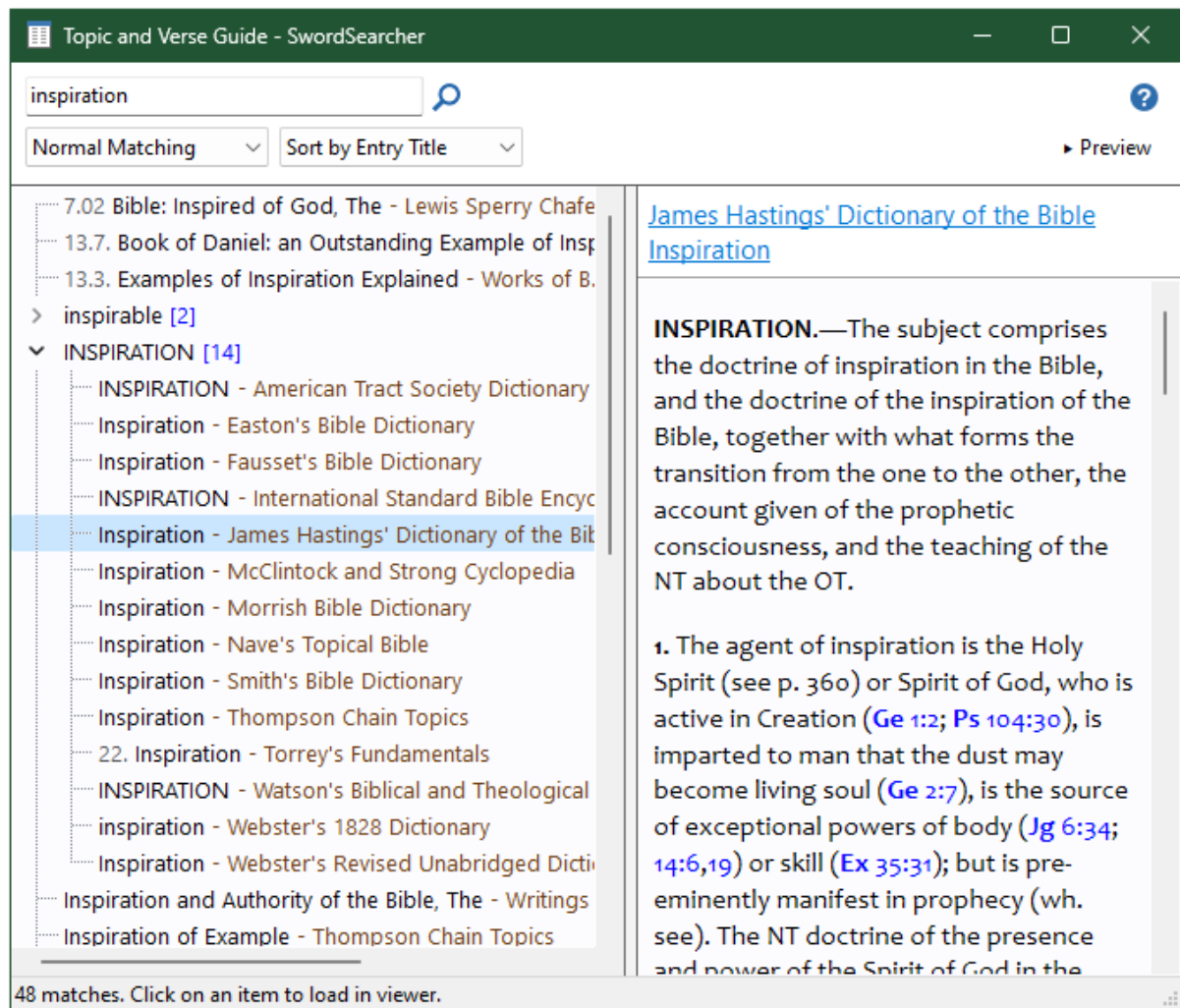
## 4.6 Topic and Verse Guide

The Topic and Verse Guide tool incorporates the functions of a [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>32</sup>, and adds the ability to create a dynamic index of all Books and Dictionaries for a given topic.

To open the Topic and Verse Guide, select *Topic and Verse Guide* from the Search menu, or press Alt+T, or click the Topic Guide button on the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>40</sup>.

The Topic and Verse Guide remains floating above the main window until you are finished using it and click *Close*.

### ***Using the Guide as a Topical Index***



Entering a topic and clicking Search (or pressing Enter) loads a list of library modules with that topic. The above example shows a topic guide for *inspiration*. Any entry that has a title containing the word is included in the index.

The *Matching* option controls how strict topic matching is. There are three levels: strict, normal, and loose. Normal matching will almost always yield the best results.

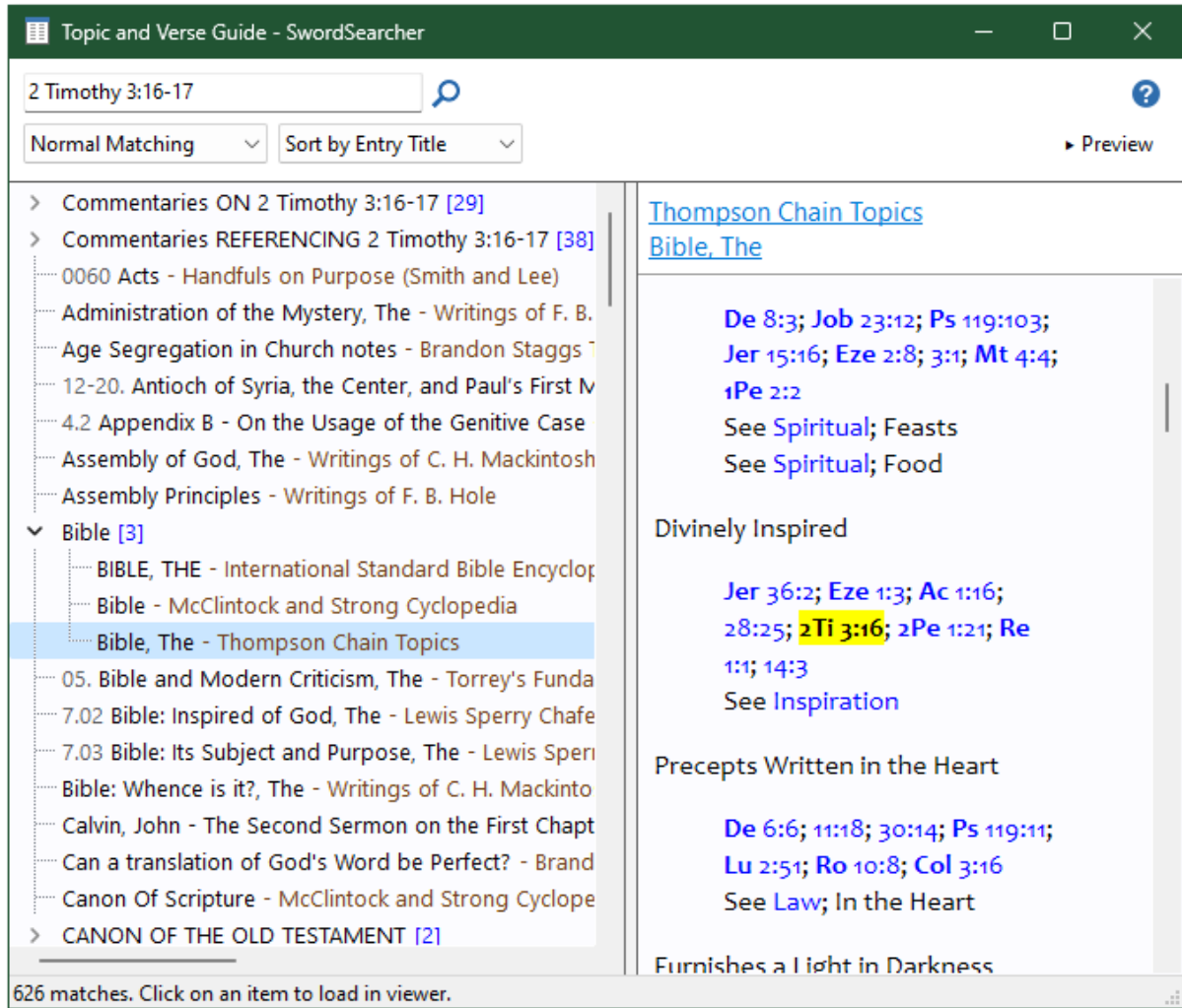
The *Sort book entries by* option changes how results from books are organized in the list. Selecting *Entry Title* organizes all book results by entry title, and groups multiple books with same-title entries together (as in the above sample under INSPIRATION). Selecting *Book Title* organizes results by book module.

The Topic Guide is restricted to indexing *titles* of entries. While this is typically sufficient for locating material on a topic, a [Full Library Search](#)<sup>65</sup> can be performed to search the actual *content* of each library resource for a given word or phrase if more reference material is required.

**Tip:** Right-click an item in the Topic Guide and select *Open in Clone Panel*<sup>193</sup> if you'd like to examine the content without changing your active Commentary or Book panel entry.

## Using the Guide as a Verse Reference Index

The Topic and Verse Guide also incorporates the functionality of a [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>132</sup>, giving you an exhaustive index of verse references across the entire library.



Entering a verse reference or range of verses (as in this example of 2Ti 3:16-17) loads a list of all library material that *reference* the verse(s). Clicking an item in the list will load it in the appropriate [panel](#)<sup>110</sup> of the main window, with the relevant references highlighted.

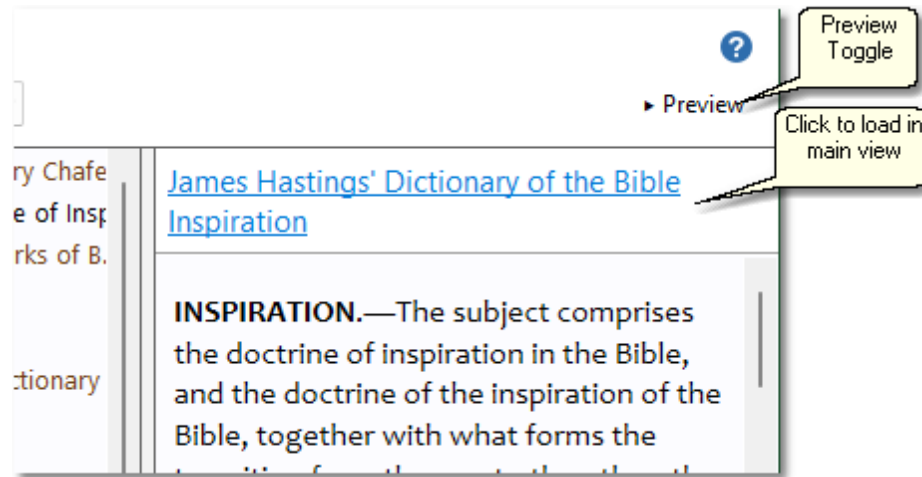
For more details on Verse Guides, see the [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>132</sup> topic.

## Preview Mode

The top-right button with the caption *Preview* toggles the preview panel on and off. When the preview panel is visible, clicking an item in the left list will instantly show the content of that item in the preview panel without changing anything in your main window. If you wish to move the main book or commentary panel to that item, just click the title. Preview

mode is helpful when you want to review material without changing your current visible study material.

When the preview mode is disabled, clicking an item in the list will load it in the appropriate [panel](#)<sup>10</sup> of the main window.



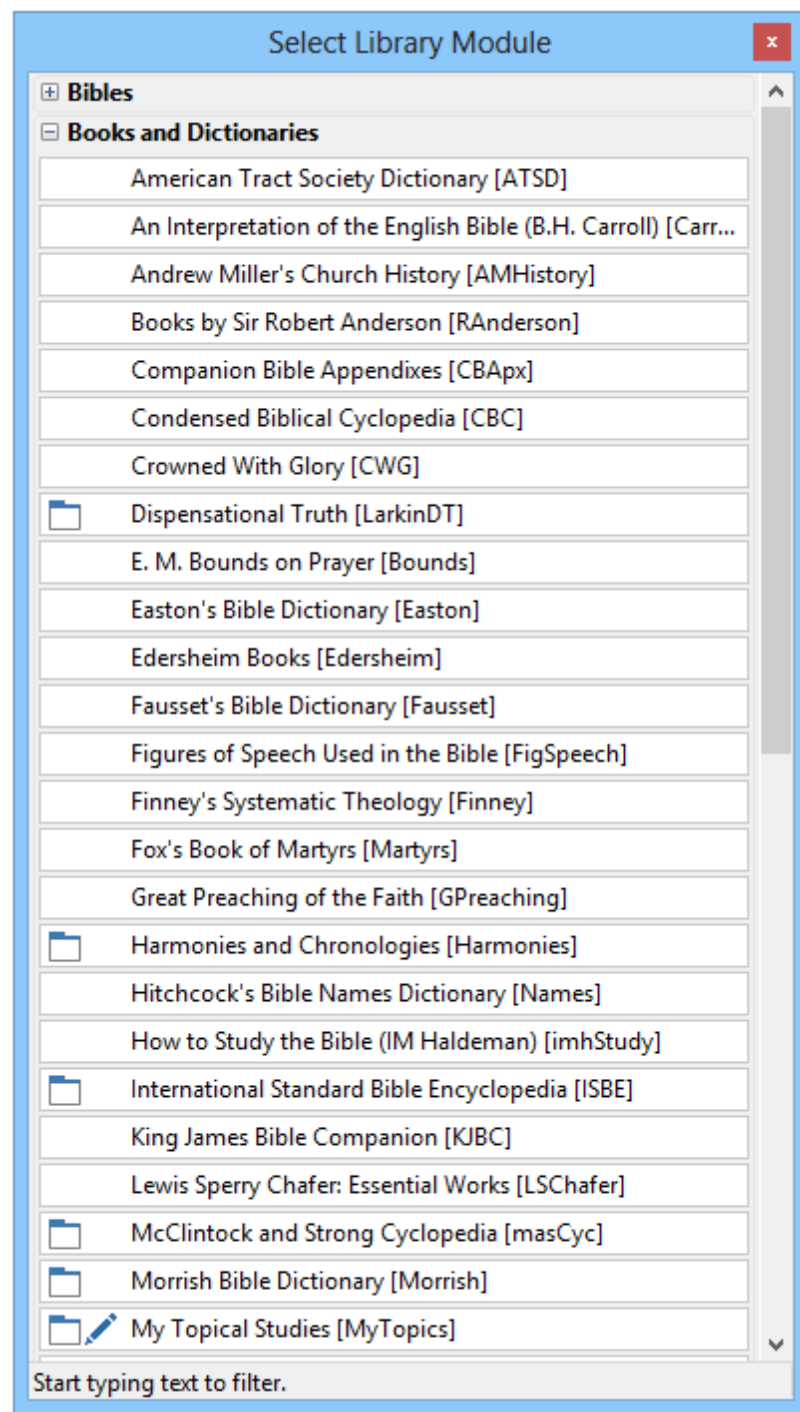
## 4.7 Module Selection Tool

If you are looking for a module that you don't see among the visible tabs, you can use the Module Selection Tool.

The Module Selection Tool lists all of the installed library modules, even modules with hidden library tabs. (See [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup>.)

On the *File* menu, click *Select Library Module* to open the module selection tool.

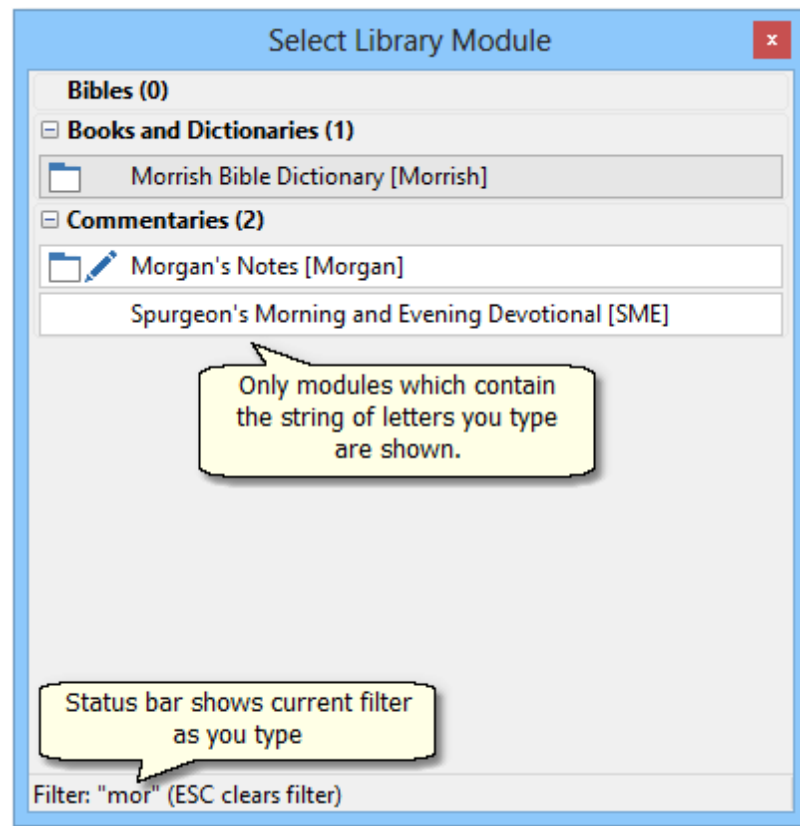




Sample of the Select Library Module window.

Clicking the module title will open it in the appropriate panel. You may also use the arrow keys to select an item on the list.

The module selection tool supports filtering. If you know what you are looking for, you can start typing a word to filter out items that do not match. For example, typing "mor" filters out all modules that do not have the letters "mor" in their title, like this:



Sample of filtered module list

The status bar at the bottom of the Select Library Module window shows the current filter.

The *Bible*, *Book*, and *Commentary* menus each have a *Select* function that opens the module selection tool with just the Bible, Book, or Commentary lists expanded in the window. The *User* menu has a *Select User Module* function that opens the module selection tool with only user-editable modules visible.

Modules with currently visible tabs appear with a tab icon. User-editable modules appear with a pen icon.

**Advanced Use:** Shift+Click an item to toggle tab visibility. (See [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup> for details.) Right-click an item for a pop-up menu with additional options. User modules can be renamed, deleted, printed, and exported from the pop-up menu, as with the main *User* menu.

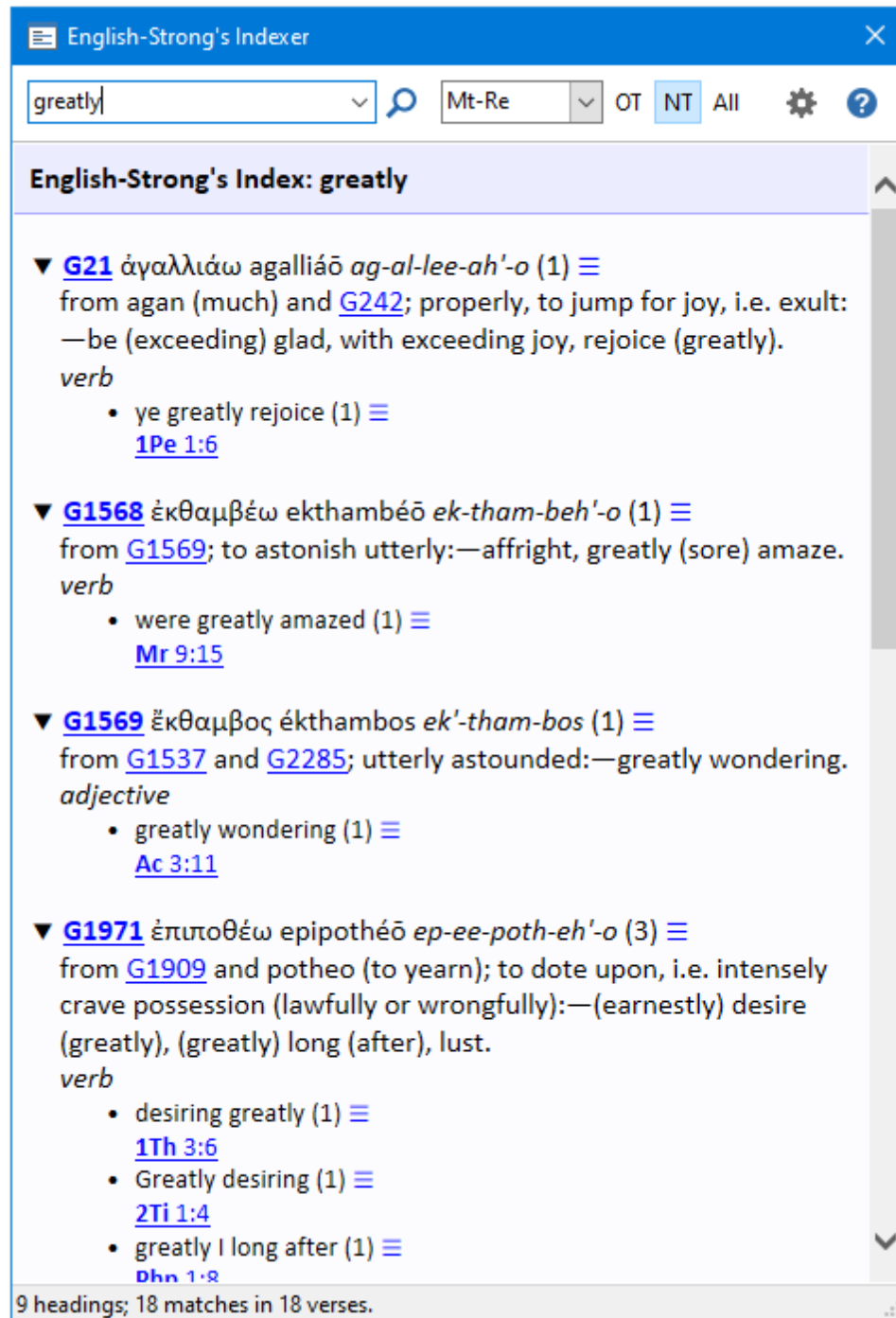
## 4.8 English-Strong's Indexer

Open the English-Strong's Indexer by selecting *English-Strong's Indexer* on the Search menu, or press Ctrl+F2, or click the *English-Strong's Indexer* button on the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>40</sup>.

The English-Strong's Indexer (ESI) is an *analytical concordance* tool that shows which Greek or Hebrew words the King James translators translated into a given English word. It can also be used to show all of the English translations that come from a given Strong's

number. The ESI only uses the KJV because the KJV is the only text in SwordSearcher that is indexed by Strong's numbers.

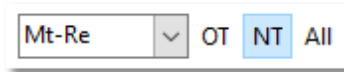
The ESI offers functionality similar to the Young's Analytical Concordance. If you only want to search the Bible for Strong's numbers, see the topic on the [King James Version with Strong's Links](#)<sup>102</sup>.



Sample English-Strong's Indexer, showing New Testament index of GREATLY

In this example, the word "greatly" has been indexed in the New Testament. The results show each Strong's Number for every Greek word that was translated to "greatly" in the KJV, and a sample of verses for each Strong's Number. Also shown is the Strong's Lexicon gloss for the Greek word.

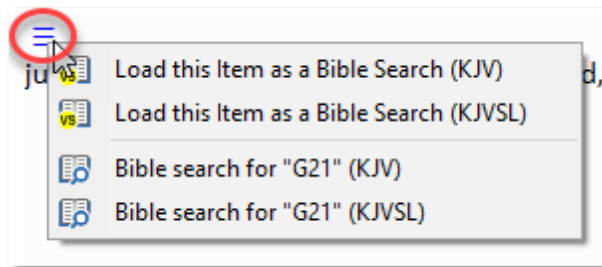
You can limit your search to the Old or New Testaments quickly using these buttons on the toolbar, or specify any custom range you wish:



Here is a breakdown of the result data, shown from a portion of the results from a search for "greatly:"

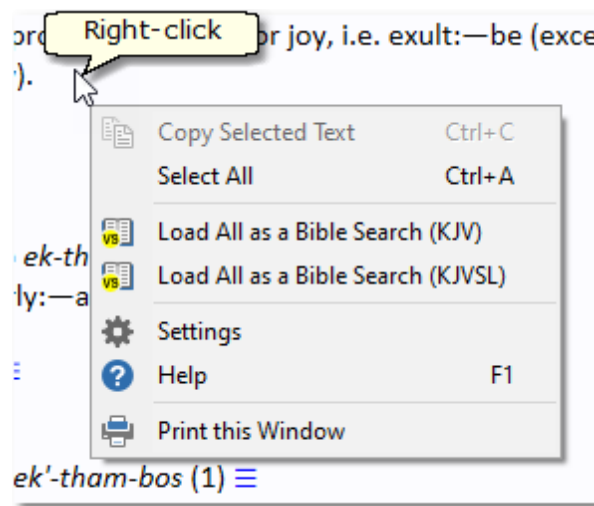
|   |   |
|---|---|
| ▼ <a href="#">G21</a> ἀγαλλιάω <i>agalliáō ag-al-lee-ah'-o</i> (1) ≡  | Strong's number, word, and how many times this word was translated into the given English word.   |
| from <i>agan</i> (much) and <a href="#">G242</a> ; properly, to jump for joy, i.e. exult: —be (exceeding) glad, with exceeding joy, rejoice (greatly).<br><i>verb</i>                                     | Strong's lexicon gloss of the Strong's number.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">ye greatly rejoice</a> (1) ≡<br/><a href="#">1Pe 1:6</a><br/>(This is a sample screen shot. These links are not active in the help file.)</li> </ul> | Breakdown of each English phrase containing the given English word, and how many times that phrase was used for this Strong's number, with example verses linked. |

Each heading and phrase break-down has an additional pop-up menu that can be invoked with the three-line button, which makes it easy to see more information in the form of Bible searches in Verse Lists:



Sample context menu from an ESI heading.

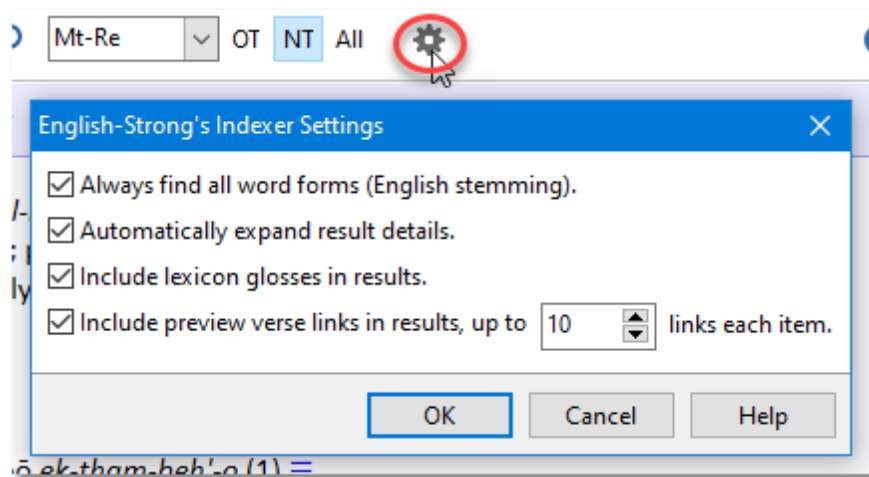
Right-click anywhere else in the text area for additional options:



Sample ESI right-click menu

The *Load All as a Bible Search* item is a quick way to change your search to a normal Bible search with results shown in a complete Verse List. Using the *KJVSL* will also show all of the associated Strong's links for the search.

Click the Settings icon on the toolbar or right-click menu to customize the content of the ESI search results and search:

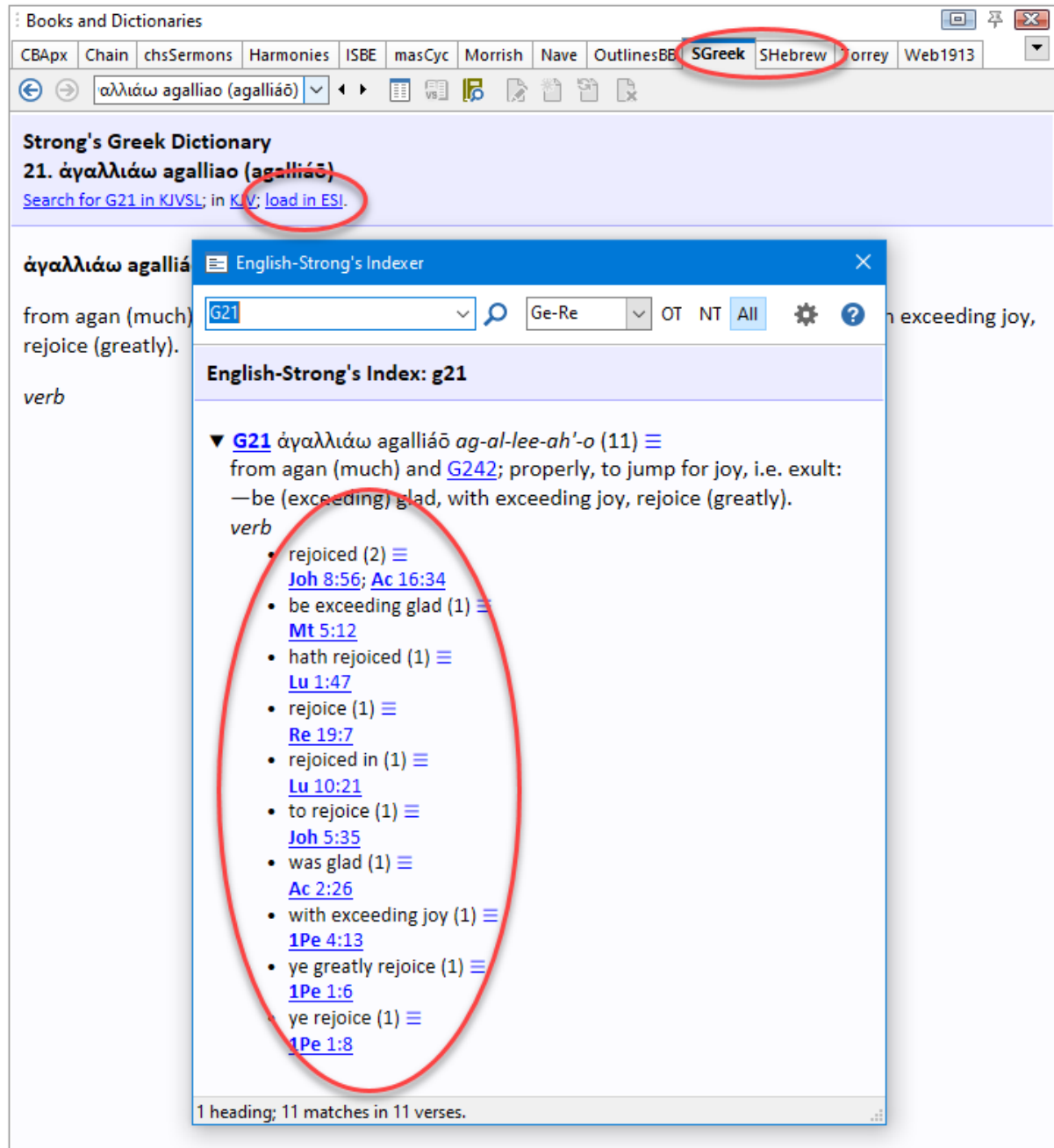


Sample ESI settings window.

By default, English text is matched using *find all word forms* (English stemming). This means that a search for *love* will also find *loveth*, *loves*, etc. Disable this to have more precise search results.

### ***Invoking the ESI from a Strong's dictionary entry***

Here's a handy way to see a breakdown of all of the English words/phrases coming from a Strong's word. From the SGreek or SHebrew book modules (the Strong's lexicons), click *load in ESI*.



Sample ESI from Strong's number.

You can also just type a Strong's number into the ESI search box.

### ***Additional tips and information***

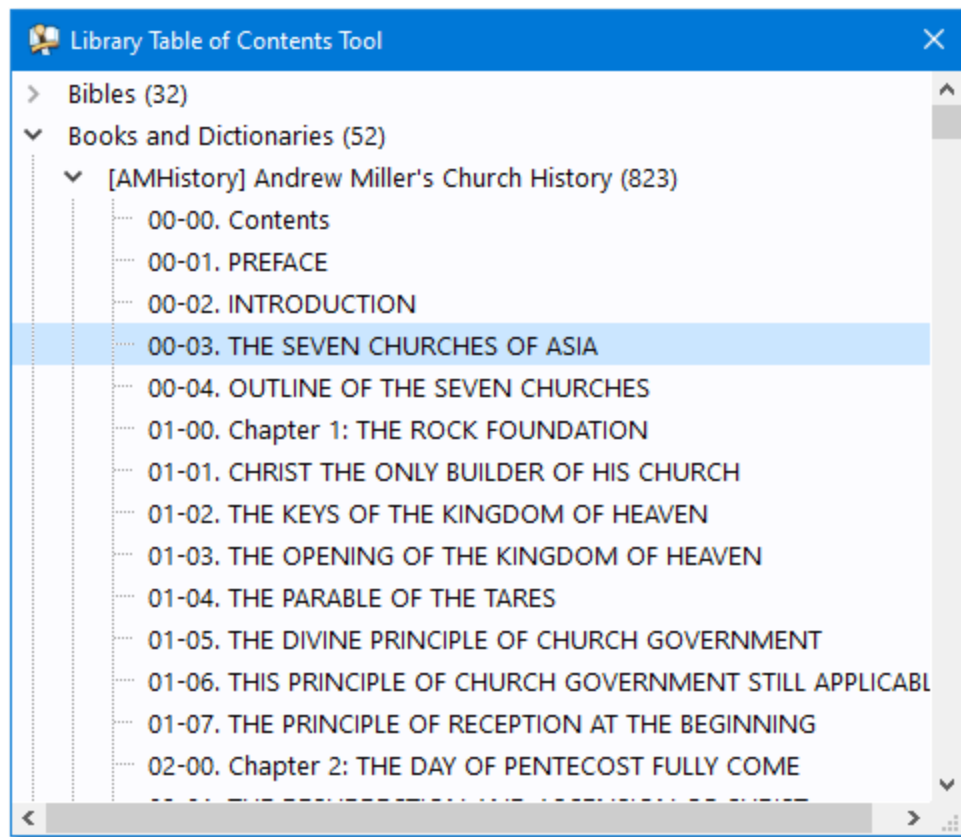
- ESI searches support most of SwordSearcher's [Advanced Search Expression syntax](#)<sup>D68</sup>.

- The ESI works best with single words, defaults to a Boolean "OR" search when you type multiple words, but you can also specify phrases using "quotes like this".
- ESI searches work a little differently from normal Bible searches, because they match at the *translated phrase level*. And:
- The search results in the ESI are *algorithmically generated* based on the Strong's number tagging in the King James Bible module. Any English text preceding a Strong's number is considered to be a phrase "translated from" that Strong's number. This is not technically perfect in terms of translation; a phrase is not *necessarily* a translation of the Strong's number. Also, Strong's numbers are root forms of the Greek or Hebrew words (lemma). You should keep this in mind while using the ESI.
- You should familiarize yourself with the [KJVSL](#)<sup>102</sup> module as well.
- While the ESI can provide interesting information and facilitate the investigation of claims regarding original languages, it cannot be used as a "re-translation tool." Strong's lexicon glosses are not infallible, English translations of Greek and Hebrew words are not interchangeable, and a translation is based on much more than a mere lexicon gloss. *Meaning comes from context, not just dictionaries.*

## 4.9 Library Table of Contents

Open the Library Table of Contents by selecting *Library Table of Contents Tool* on the Search menu or by pressing Shift+Alt+T.

The Library Table of Contents is a central location for viewing the entire index of the installed library, including every Bible, Book, and Commentary module and their entries. It is merely an alternative way to access module entries or to see the table of contents for a module without using the pull-down menus in the display panels.



Sample of the Library Table of Contents tool.

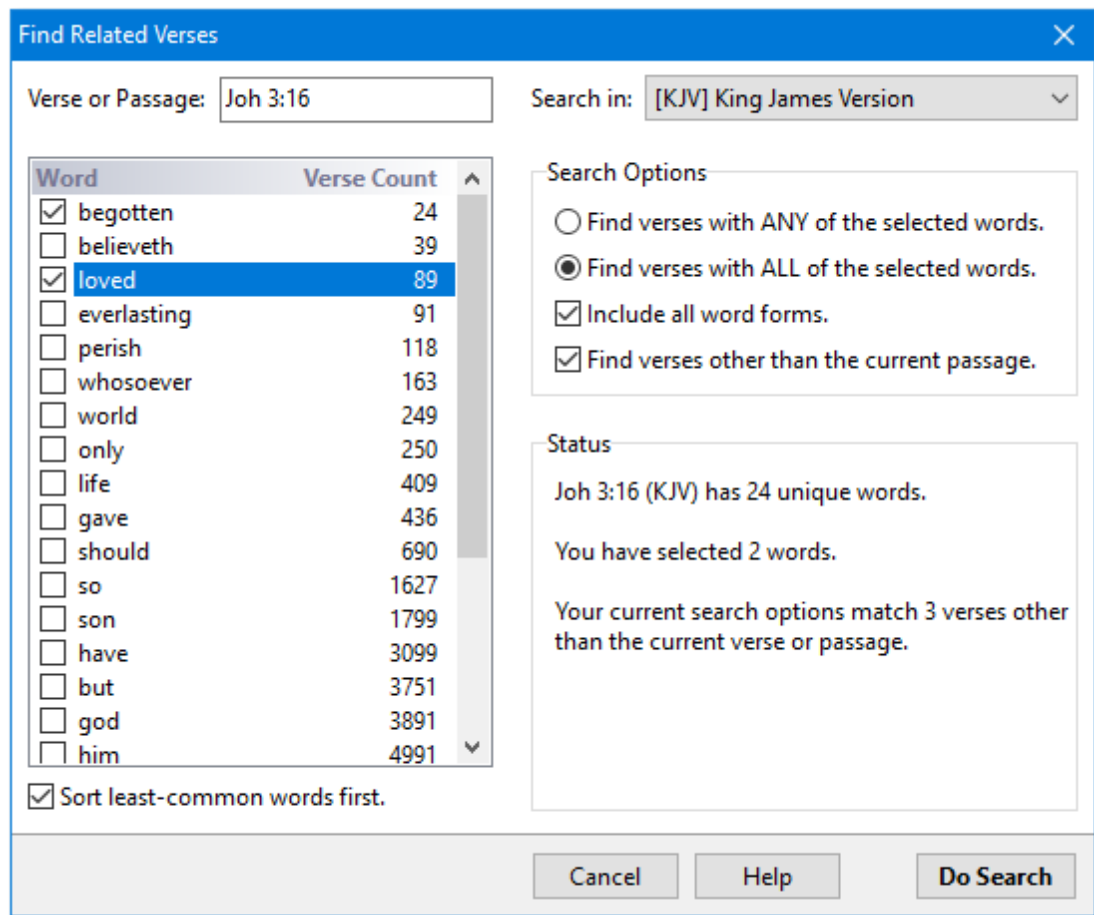
Clicking on an entry title in the list opens it in the appropriate panel in the main window. Right-clicking an item in the list provides options for copying the index text to the Windows clipboard.

**Tip:** you can right-click the Book panel and select "Table of Contents Tool" to open the above window with the active module and entry pre-selected.

## 4.10 Find Related Verses

The Find Related Verses dialog helps you study a verse (or passage) and its words by giving you a quick way to see how the words are used elsewhere in Scripture.

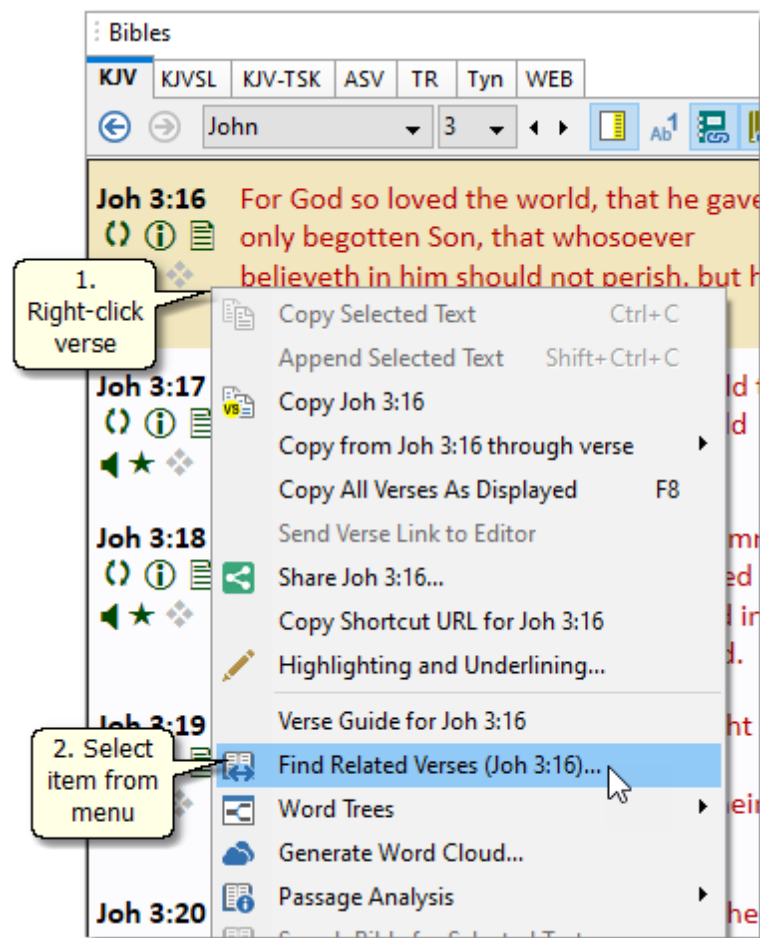




Sample Find Related Verses dialog

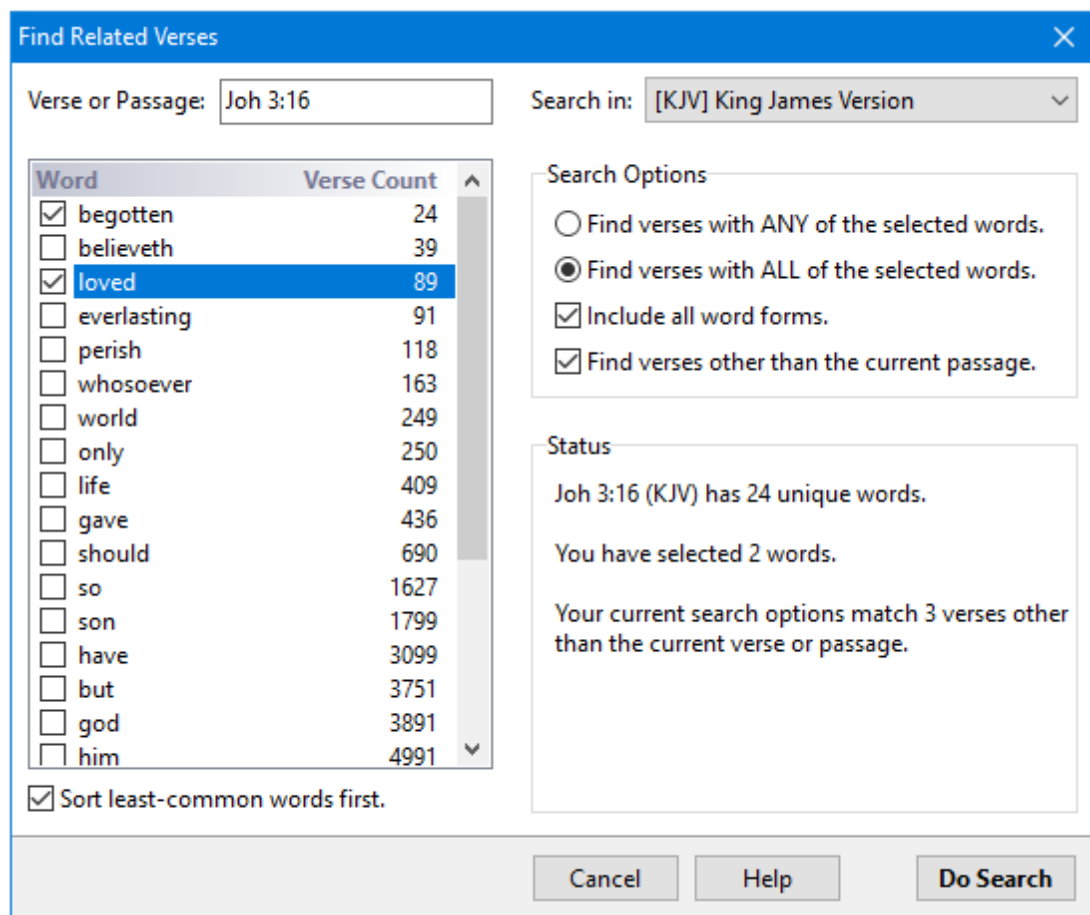
You can access the *Find Related Verses* dialog on the main *Search* menu, or by right-clicking a verse and selecting *Find Related Verses*. or with the [Find Related Verses Widget](#)<sup>173</sup>.

This search function reduces the amount of time you would otherwise spend typing search words during a study. As an example, study John 3:16. In the Bible panel, right-click the verse and select *Find Related Verses* from the pop-up menu: (You can also do this in a Verse List when reviewing search results.)



Sample Bible panel showing pop-up menu

The Find Related Verses dialog opens with the verse pre-set.

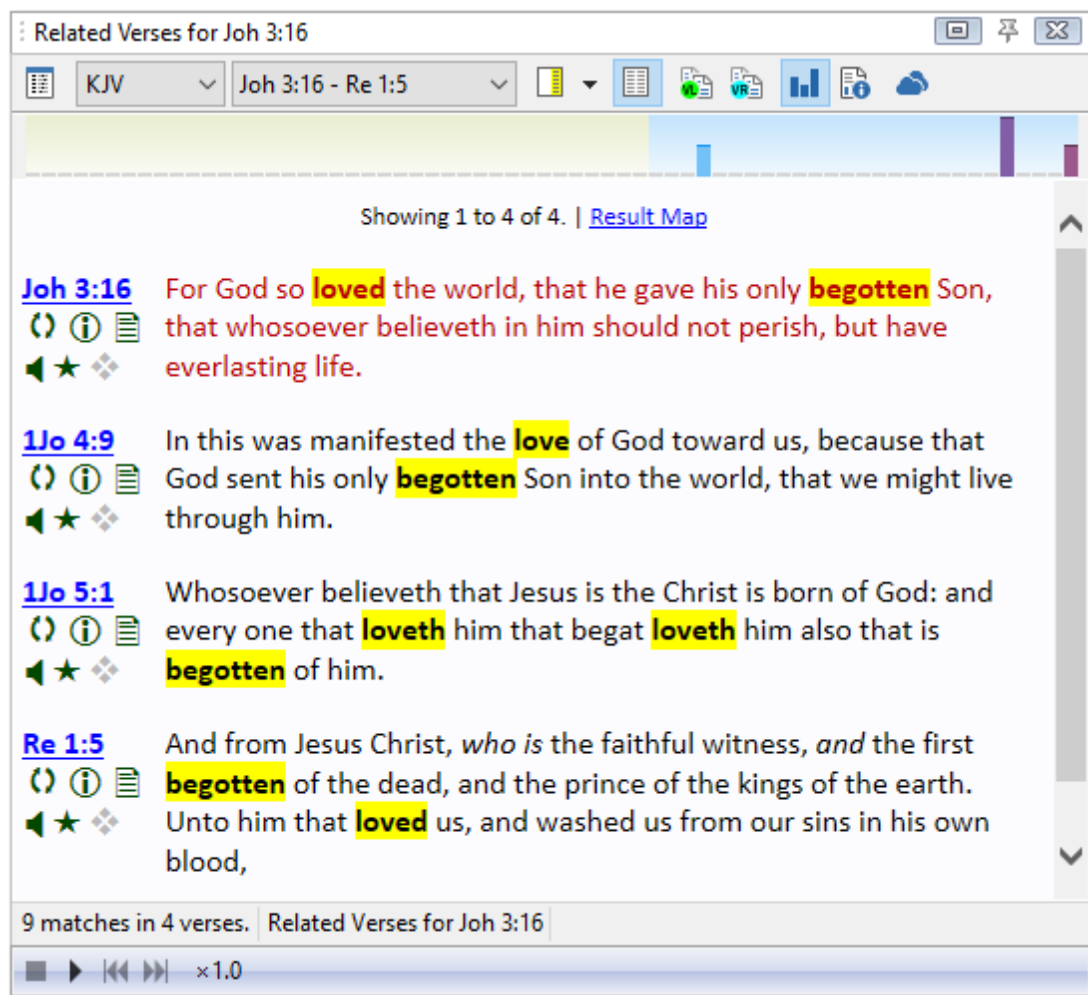


Sample Find Related Verses dialog showing John 3:16

The words from the verse are listed in the box on the left, sorted so that the least-common words appear first. With the word list sorted this way, you can get immediate ideas for further study. For example, check the boxes next to "begotten" and "loved."

Next, see *Search Options* on the right. Here is where you can control your search. Select the "ALL" words method and *Include all word forms*. This tells SwordSearcher to find verses with all of the words checked on the left, and to include all word forms of the selected words. Notice that as you select words and change the search options, the *Status* section updates to tell you how many verses will be found. This way you can easily refine your search, adding words or changing options to get a result list of a useful size.

Click *Do Search* to perform the Bible search. The resulting verses appear in a [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup>, just like any other Bible search:



Sample Verse List showing related verse search results

All three of the additional verses are excellent cross-references. Note that because we used *Include all word forms*, 1Jo 4:9 (with "love" instead of "loved") and 1Jo 5:1 (with "loveth" instead of "love") have been included.

Spend some time experimenting with the Find Related Verses dialog. You will find that it is a great way to learn how words are used throughout the Bible and it is sure to enhance your study, making it convenient to compare Scripture with Scripture.

You can type any verse or passage in the *Verse or Passage* text entry box. However, this tool is most useful with small portions of Scripture. Try to keep it down to a chapter at most.

Select *Find verses with ANY of the selected words* if you want to see how a group of words are used elsewhere but *not* necessarily together. Select *Find verses with ALL of the selected words* if you only want to find verses that use the same words you have selected *together*.

The *Find verses other than the current passage* controls how the *Status* section shows the results of your current options. It helps you avoid performing a search that would only return the same verse (or verses in the passage) you are studying. However, once a

search is performed, the results will include all matching verses, even if they appear in the specified verse or passage.

If you want the word list to be sorted alphabetically instead of the default "least-common words first," un-check the *Sort least-common words first* option.

The [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> right-click pop-up menu includes an option to *Find Related Verses for Entire Verse List*. This pre-loads the word list with all of the words in the verse list. Again, this works better with small portions of Scripture.

If you find yourself using this search function frequently, you can add a [Verse Widget](#)<sup>173</sup> for one-click access.

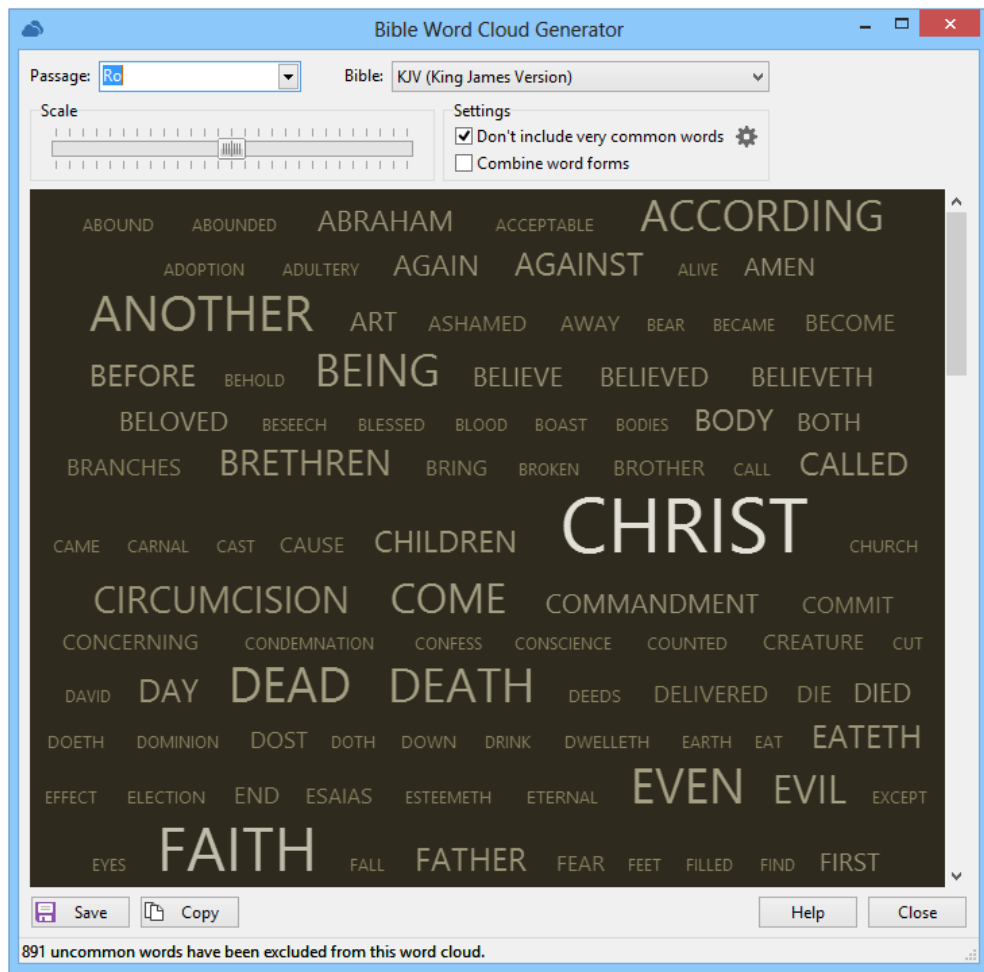
## 4.11 Bible Word Cloud Generator

The Bible Word Cloud Generator is a visualization tool that can show you at a glance what words are emphasized in a portion of Scripture.

This Generator should not be confused with the Word Clouds book module (part of the Deluxe library). The book module is a stylized, fixed set of word clouds, while the Generator can create word clouds on-the-fly for any portion of Scripture you want, and allows customization.

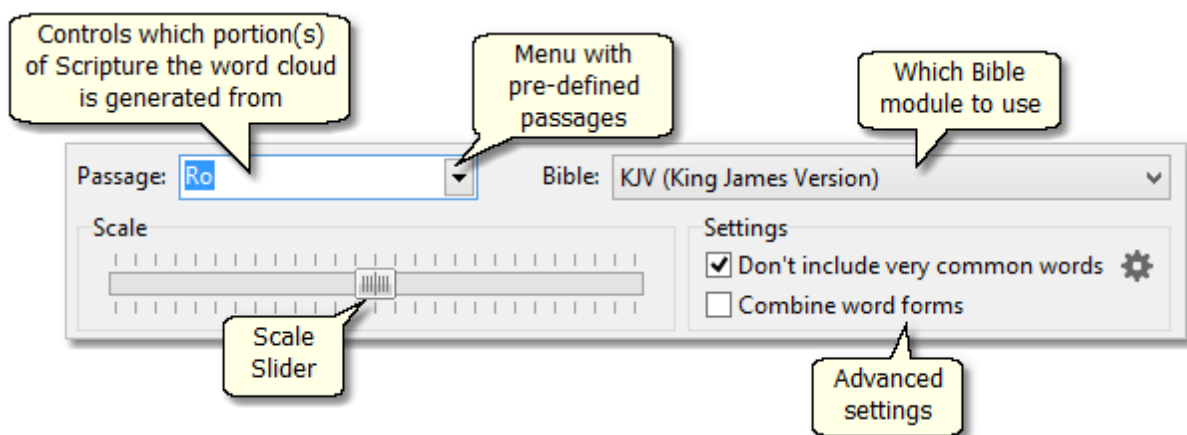
To open the Bible Word Cloud Generator, select it from the Search menu, or click the Cloud icon on the Bible panel toolbar.

Here is an example showing the Bible Word Cloud Generator, set to the book of Romans:



The first thing that is apparent is the author's emphasis on Christ and faith. The word cloud shows words weighted (size and color intensity) based on their relative frequency. That is, words used more often in the passage will be bigger and more intense than the others.

Holding your mouse pointer over a word will show its word count, first use, and last use in the passage. Click a word to show all of the verses from the passage with the word in a verse list.



Use *Passage* to set the portion of Scripture used to generate the word cloud. There is a drop-down menu with several pre-configure ranges available. **Important tip:** a word cloud is not useful unless it is built from a sufficiently large portion of Scripture, as the relative frequency of words will not vary much without enough text. Generally, the smallest amount of Scripture you will want to use is a single chapter. Whole books work well.

The *Scale Slider* works a lot like a zoom control but also adjusts the size difference between the words.

*Don't include very common words* prevents common words like "the" and "or" from being included, which would make the word cloud of little use. You can click the gear icon to edit the common word list. Also, you can right-click a word and select *Add [word] to common words list*.

*Combine word forms* builds the word cloud with word forms combined, so that "love" and "loveth" would appear under the single heading "love" and the word counts combined.

To change the color of the word cloud, or if the words appear as capital letters, right-click in the cloud and use the pop-up menu.

### ***Temporarily removing words from the word cloud***

It can be useful to remove words as you examine a word cloud. For example, we may want to remove the word "come" from the above word cloud and rebuild the cloud. This removes the word from the list and does not count it when weighing the other words. To do so, right-click the word and select *Remove [word] from this word cloud*, or, hold down CTRL and click the word to remove it. This is temporary and the next time a word cloud is generated the word will be included again. You can remove multiple words this way until you are satisfied with the appearance and content of the word cloud.

### ***Saving or Copying***

Word clouds can be very useful teaching tools, and you may want to use it in a document. If you would like to save the word cloud as an image file, click *Save* to do so, or click *Copy* to put a graphical image of the word cloud on the Windows clipboard.

**Another use for word clouds: finding common associations within Verse Lists**

Verse List panels can generate word clouds as well. An interesting study can begin by choosing a common but important word, like "love" (281 verses in the KJV), and then viewing a word cloud based on all of the verses returned from the search. Click the word cloud icon in a Verse List panel to do so. Note that word clouds are not very effective if they are based on short verse lists, so this is only really useful with fairly common words.



Sample word cloud, showing that the word LOVE frequently appears with GOD and LORD.

## 4.12 Bible Word Trees

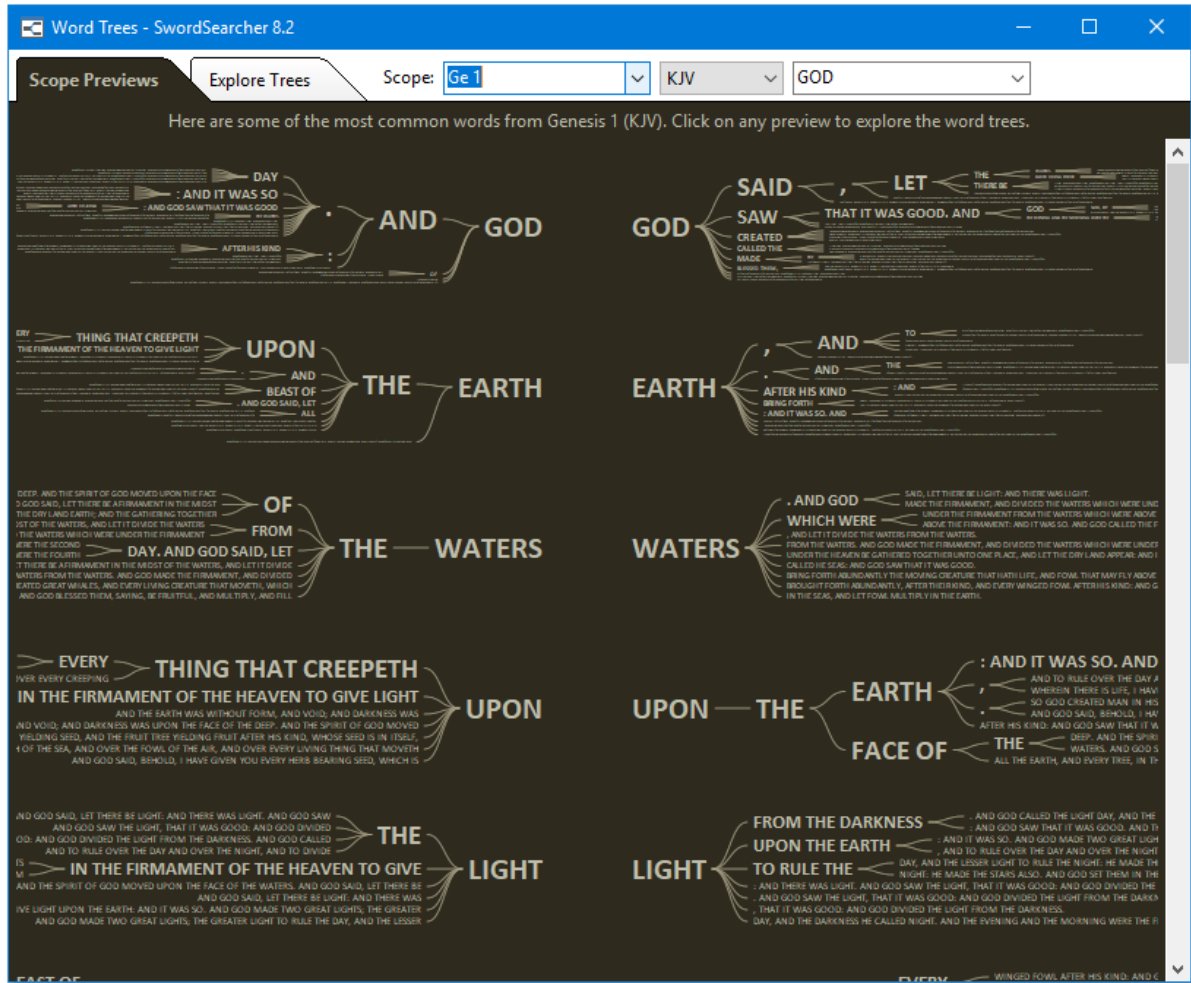
Bible Word Trees show fascinating interactive connections between words and phrases in the Bible.

The Word Tree tool is easy to use, but it is much easier to learn to use it by watching it in action. Please consider [watching the demonstration video on the web](#) to see how it works. Or, just start playing with it.



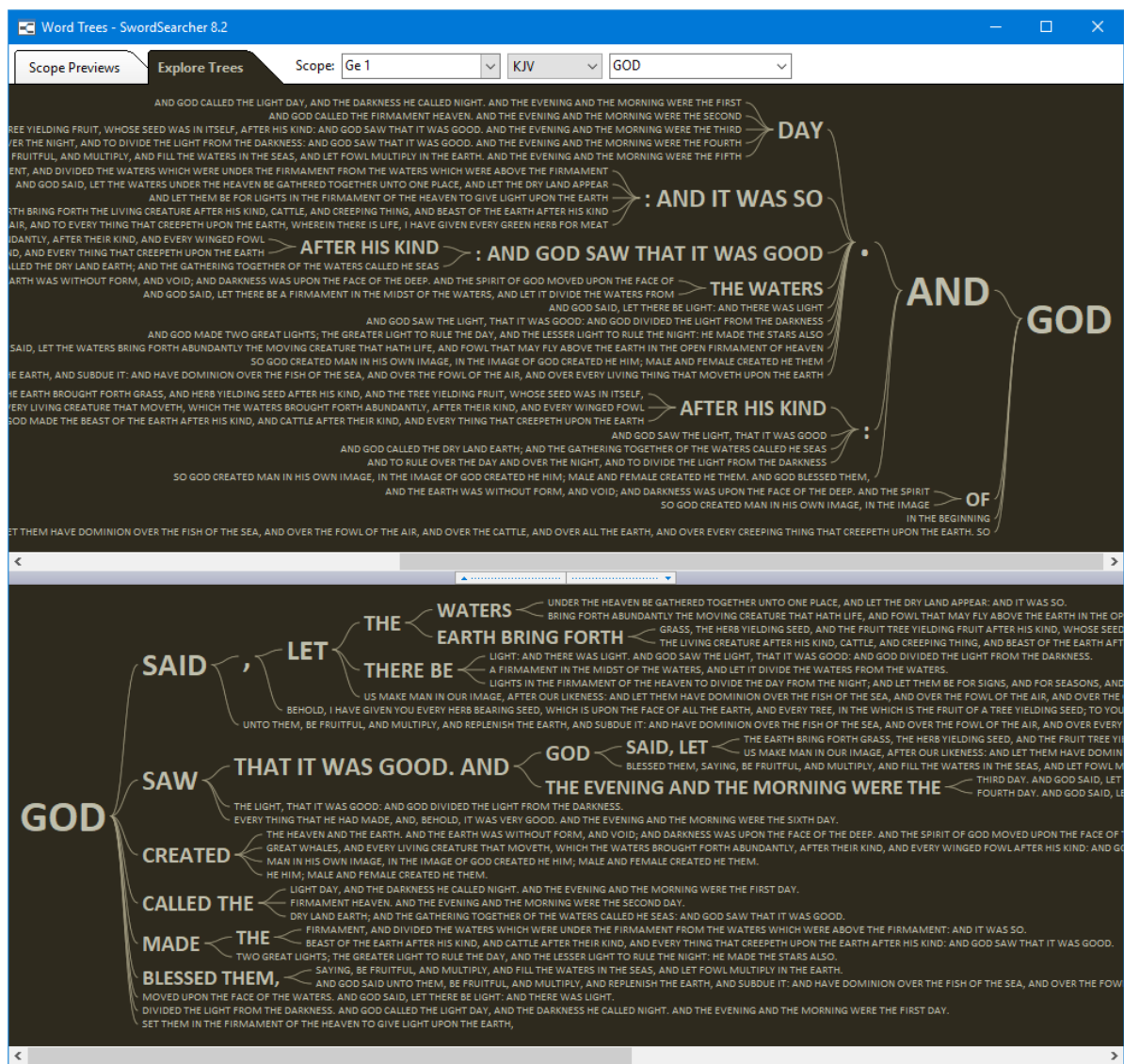
Open the *Word Trees* tool from the *Search* menu or by using the Word Trees button on the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>40</sup>.

When you first open the Word Trees window this way, you will see a list of potential word trees to explore based on the chapter you are currently viewing. It looks like this:



Word Trees showing previews for Genesis 1

Click on any of the trees to explore them. This is what the word tree for "GOD" in Genesis 1 looks like:



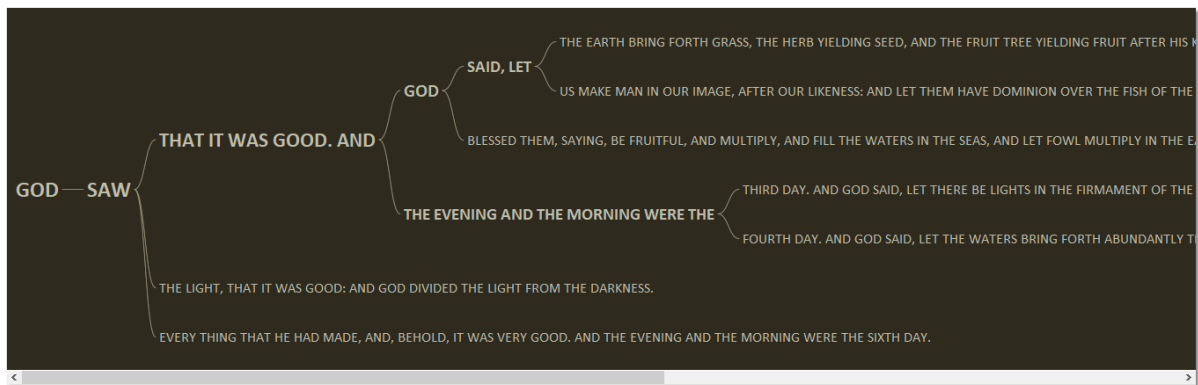
Word trees for the word "GOD" in Genesis 1

What you can see are all of the sentences leading "into" the word, and all of the sentences leading "from" the word. They are grouped by common words, so that it is immediately apparent what words and phrases are most common before and after a word.

Think of word trees as growing sentences from a word. In the example above, the word "GOD" is the *trunk* and there are several *branches* and finally *leaves*.

### Word trees are interactive!

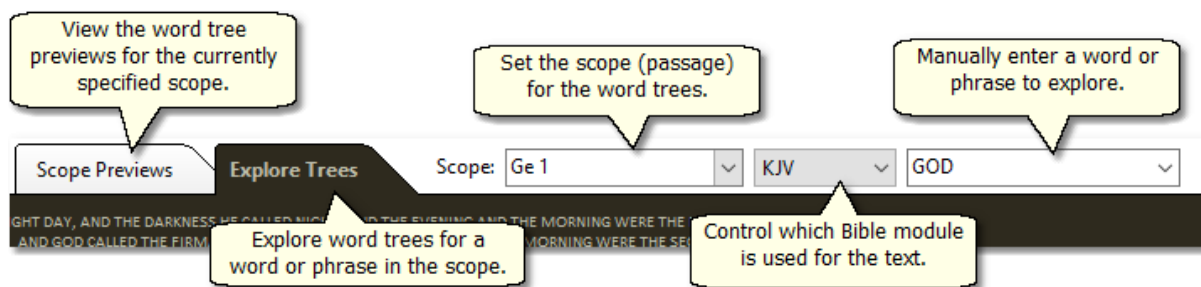
Clicking on a branch in a word tree makes it active and zooms in on it, often revealing more detail. For example, clicking on the word "SAW" in the bottom word tree would make it look like this:



Word tree detail

Click on the "trunk" again to return the word tree to how it looked before. As you pass the mouse pointer over the branches of the tree, you can see the verses in pop-ups.

You can control word trees using the toolbar, detailed here:



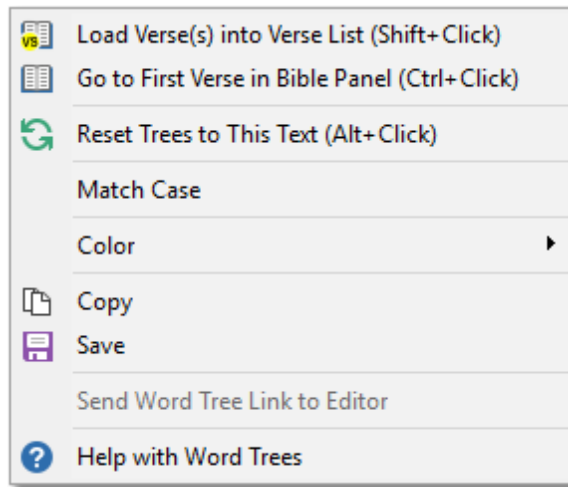
Word Tree toolbar

When exploring trees, the middle divider can be dragged to give more space to the top or bottom tree view. The buttons on the divider can be used to maximize the top or bottom tree if you only want to see details in one of them.



Word Tree divider

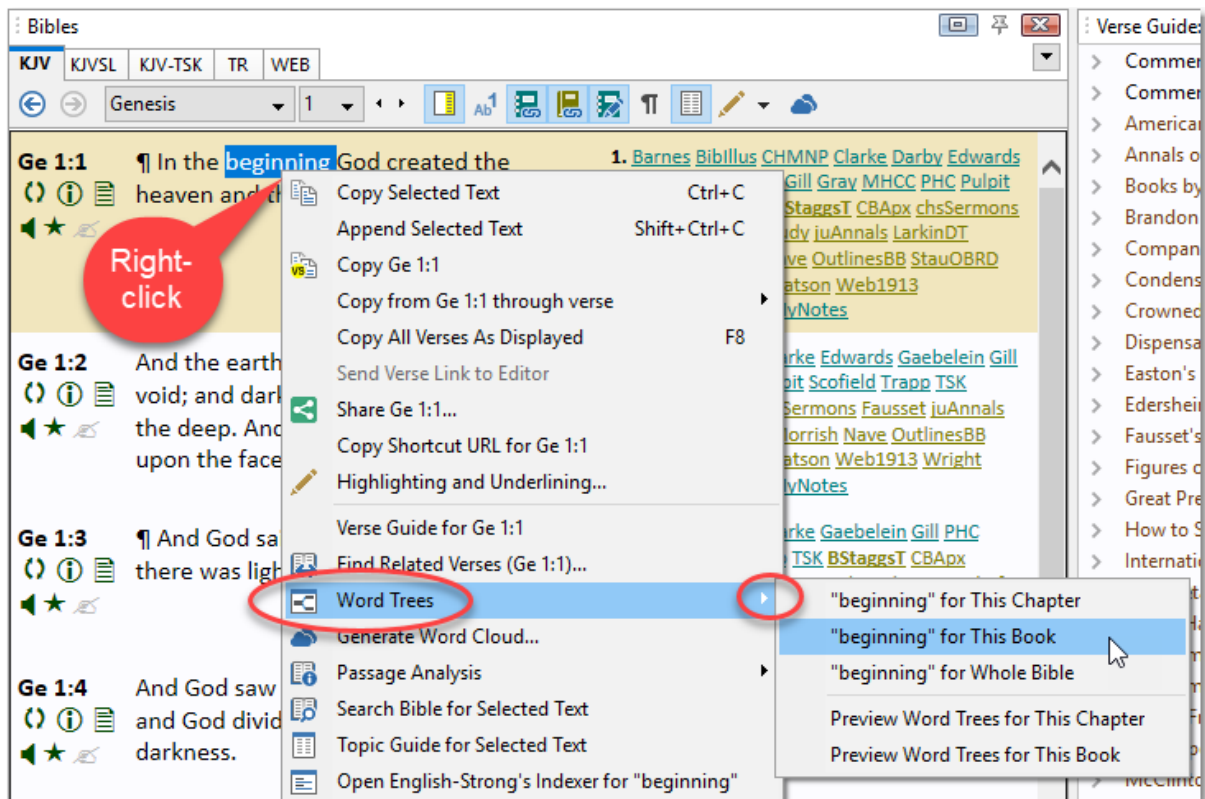
Right-click on a branch for options:



Word Tree context menu (right-click)

### ***Tips***

- Word trees are usually easier to explore for smaller scopes -- Chapters or Books work well. However, you can set the scope to the entire Bible or another large group of books and "drill into" the trees to see how they look from "up high."
- Word trees are not case-sensitive. In order to make sure that "the" is considered the same word as "The," the case of letters is ignored. This is the recommended way to use word trees and also the reason why the words are all shown in capital letters. You can override this by right-clicking in the viewer and enabling "Match Case," but this is not recommended. The only reason you might want to do this is if you need to differentiate between "lord" and "LORD" or other such circumstances.
- If a word tree is showing too many matches to be able to read clearly, it just means that you need to "drill into" the tree by selecting an active branch. Click on a smaller word to make it active and "zoom into it."
- The Bible panel has convenient shortcuts in its right-click context menu for opening word trees based on selected text. You can also do this from search results in a verse list or by right clicking a word in the Word Cloud Generator.



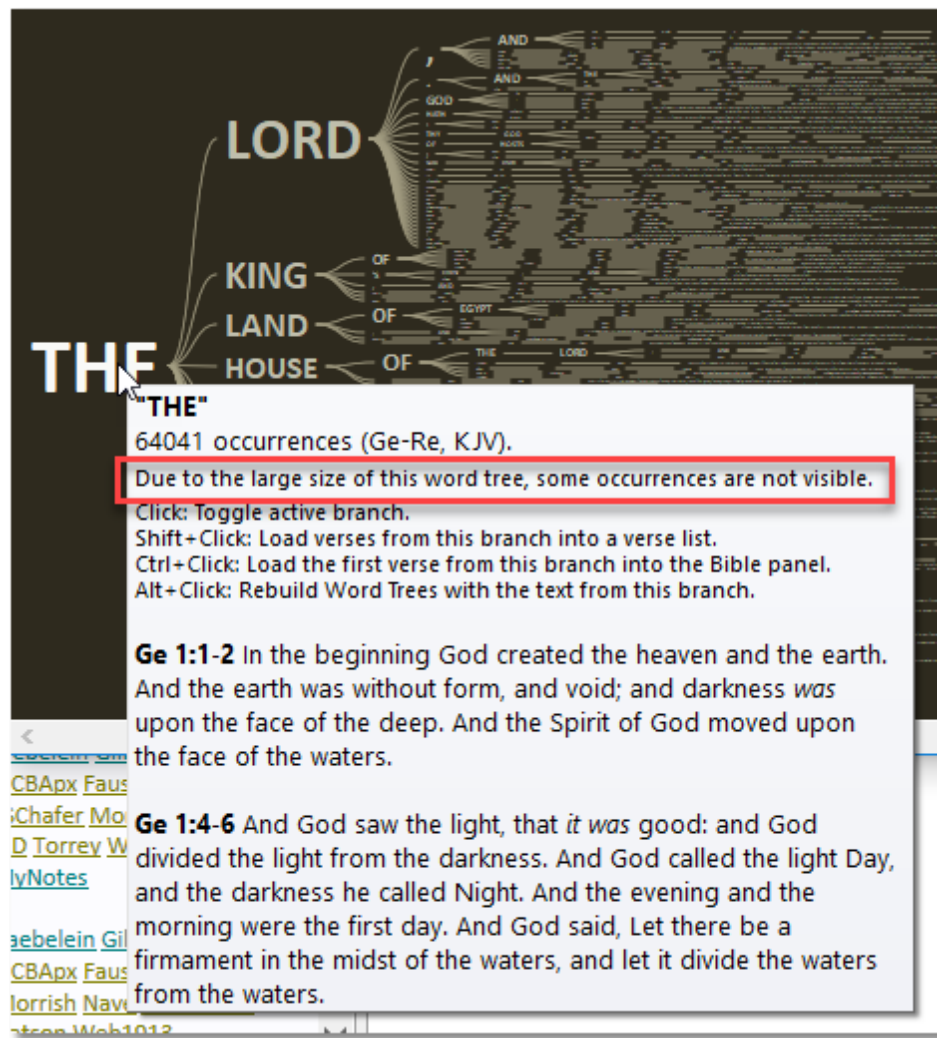
Right-click context menu in Bible panel, showing shortcuts for opening Word Trees.

**Have fun with word trees.** This is a visualization tool designed to give you a different way to view search results. Connections between words and phrases can suddenly become obvious where they can be hard to spot in a conventional list of verses. You won't break it by playing with it, and there's no "right way" to use them. Just try!

**To save a word tree to a graphics file** (PNG, JPG, or BMP), right-click it and select **Save**. You can also use the *Copy* command to place it on the Windows clipboard to be pasted into a Word document or other type of editor.

### ***Some Technical Details:***

Word trees include all of the text, including punctuation, in the *scope* specified. However, for extremely large trees built from large scopes and common word trunks, the trees are recursively "pruned" to exclude branches that do not comprise at least 0.5% of the results. Without doing so, the trees would be far less useful as a visualization tool. When a tree has been "pruned" you will see this note when holding your mouse pointer over text for a preview:



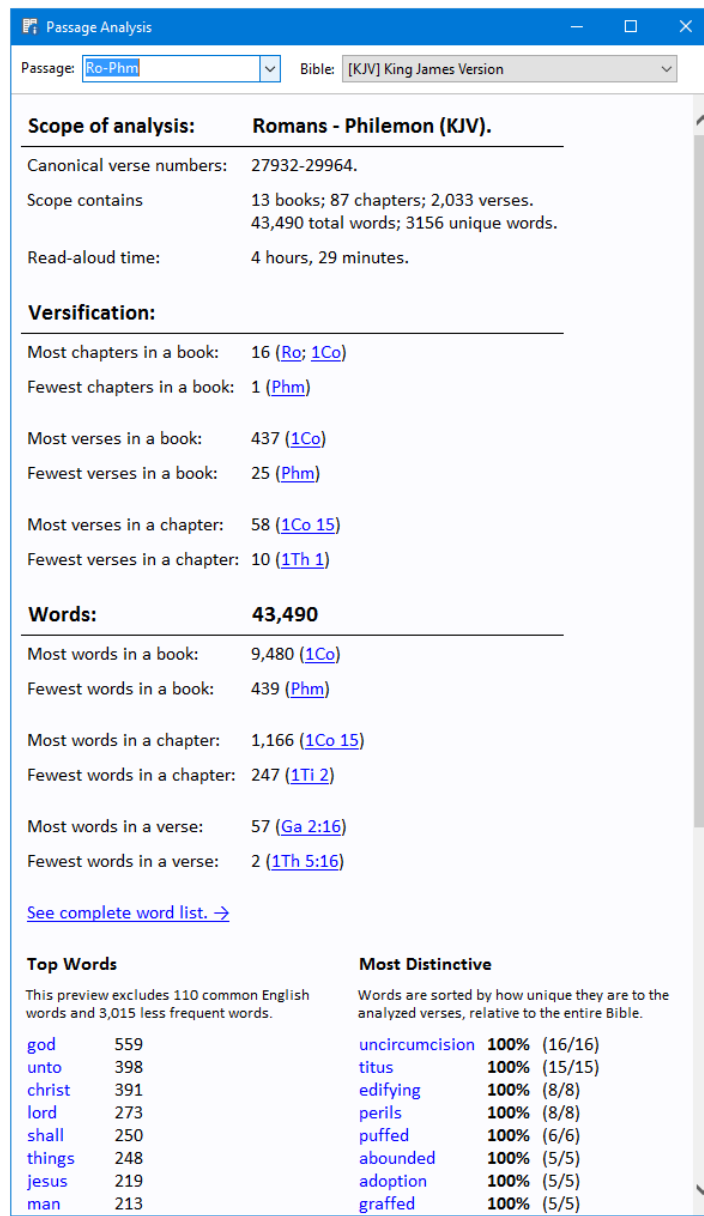
Pop-up showing preview for the word "THE" in the whole Bible.

To make Word Trees easier to use, hyphenation is removed from Bible text inside of the Word Trees.

## 4.13 Passage Analysis

The *Passage Analysis* window gives you interesting details on any portion of Scripture you specify, such as the Old Testament, Pauline Epistles, a book, chapter, or verses.

Open the Passage Analysis window from the Search menu, or right-click the Bible panel and select Passage Analysis.



**Passage Analysis**

Passage:  Bible:

---

**Scope of analysis:** **Romans - Philemon (KJV).**

Canonical verse numbers: 27932-29964.

Scope contains: 13 books; 87 chapters; 2,033 verses.  
43,490 total words; 3156 unique words.

Read-aloud time: 4 hours, 29 minutes.

---

**Versification:**

Most chapters in a book: 16 ([Ro](#); [1Co](#))

Fewest chapters in a book: 1 ([Phm](#))

Most verses in a book: 437 ([1Co](#))

Fewest verses in a book: 25 ([Phm](#))

Most verses in a chapter: 58 ([1Co 15](#))

Fewest verses in a chapter: 10 ([1Th 1](#))

---

**Words:** **43,490**

Most words in a book: 9,480 ([1Co](#))

Fewest words in a book: 439 ([Phm](#))

Most words in a chapter: 1,166 ([1Co 15](#))

Fewest words in a chapter: 247 ([1Ti 2](#))

Most words in a verse: 57 ([Ga 2:16](#))

Fewest words in a verse: 2 ([1Th 5:16](#))

[See complete word list. →](#)

---

| Top Words   |     | Most Distinctive |              |
|---|-----|------------------|--------------|
| This preview excludes 110 common English words and 3,015 less frequent words. |     |                  |              |
| god   | 559 | uncircumcision   | 100% (16/16) |
| unto  | 398 | titus            | 100% (15/15) |
| christ  | 391 | edifying         | 100% (8/8)   |
| lord  | 273 | perils           | 100% (8/8)   |
| shall   | 250 | puffed           | 100% (6/6)   |
| things  | 248 | abounded         | 100% (5/5)   |
| jesus   | 219 | adoption         | 100% (5/5)   |
| man   | 213 | grafted          | 100% (5/5)   |

Sample Passage Analysis window

Under *Passage* you can type or select a passage to analyze, including the entire Bible. Use the pull-down menu to select from several predefined sections of the Bible.

## Details Provided

The list of details depends on the passage being analyzed, and will include several or all of the following:

**Canonical verse numbers:** This is the range of "global" verse numbers analyzed, where 1 is Genesis 1:1 and 31,102 is Revelation 22:21. To learn the global verse number for a particular verse, type the verse into the Passage box to analyze just that verse. (See also [Reference Pattern Search](#)<sup>100</sup> for more details on verse numbers.)

**Scope Contains:** Lists the total count of books, total count of chapters, and total count of verses in the passage. Also lists the total number of words. In Romans through Philemon in the KJV, there are 43,490 total words and 3156 unique words. In this context, "unique words" means the number of words in the passage without counting multiple uses of each word.

**Read-aloud time:** The estimated reading time for the passage. This figure is based on Alexander Scourby's narration of the King James Bible, and is a good gauge of the time required to read verses in a natural, narrative manner. Most people will read silently in less time than this figure.

**Versification:** breaks down the passage listing most and fewest chapters in a book, most and fewest verses in a book, most and fewest verses in a chapter, with links to the text.

**Words:** breaks down the passage listing most and fewest words in a book, chapter, and verse, with links to the text.

Click **See Complete Word List** to view an exhaustive list of all of the words in the passage, which can be sorted alphabetically, by frequency, or by "Passage Uniqueness" (see below).

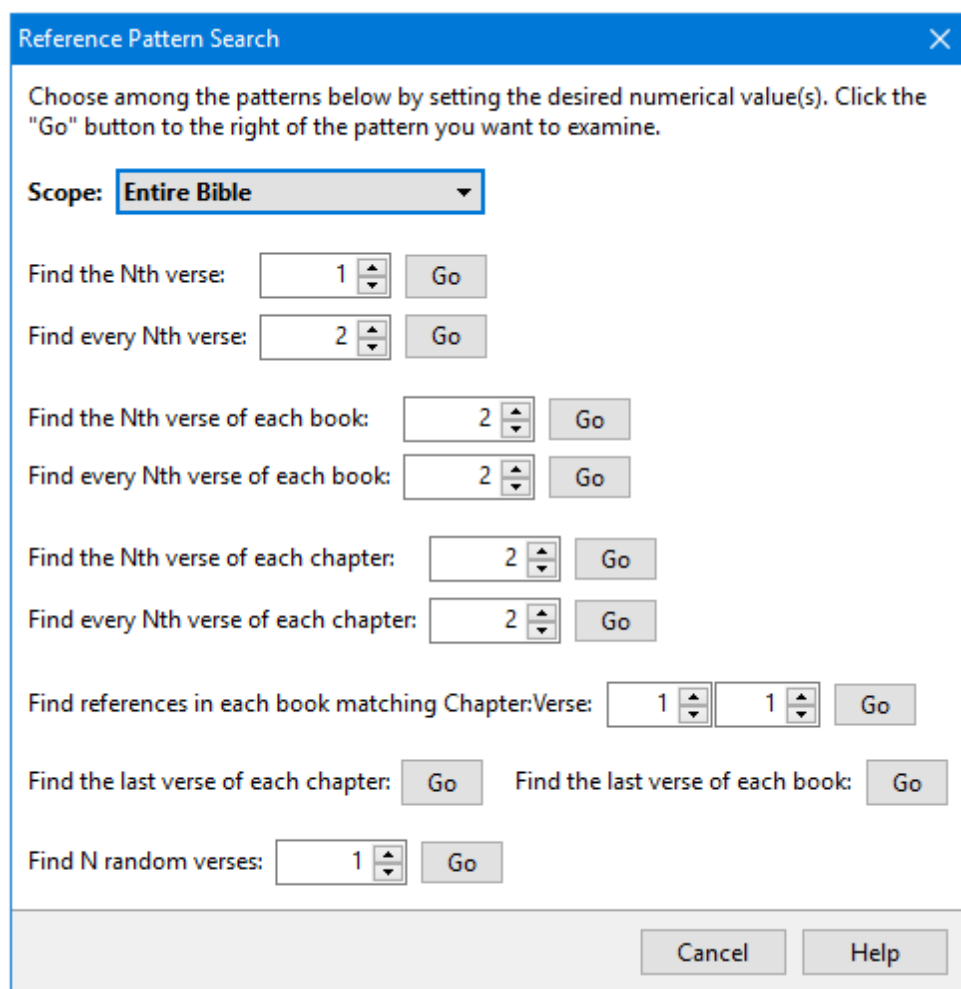
**Top Words:** lists the most common words in the passage. For English texts, common words such as "the" and "a" are excluded from the Top Words list.

**Most Distinctive:** lists the most "unique" words relative to the rest of the Bible. Words that appear *only* in the analyzed passage will score 100%, with the score diminishing as words are more often found in other passages.

## 4.14 Reference Pattern Search

The Reference Pattern Search dialog finds verses by a pattern, such as "every fifth verse in each chapter."





Reference Pattern Search

Choose among the patterns below by setting the desired numerical value(s). Click the "Go" button to the right of the pattern you want to examine.

Scope: **Entire Bible**

Find the Nth verse: 1 Go

Find every Nth verse: 2 Go

Find the Nth verse of each book: 2 Go

Find every Nth verse of each book: 2 Go

Find the Nth verse of each chapter: 2 Go

Find every Nth verse of each chapter: 2 Go

Find references in each book matching Chapter:Verse: 1 1 Go

Find the last verse of each chapter: Go Find the last verse of each book: Go

Find N random verses: 1 Go

Cancel Help

Sample Reference Pattern Search dialog

Open the Reference Pattern Search dialog on the main *Search* menu under *Reference Pattern Search*.

*Scope* limits the pattern search to a specific Testament, Book, or passage.

There are several patterns to choose from. Enter the numerical value into the pattern you want to examine, and click the *Go* button next to the pattern. All of the verses in the pattern will be loaded into a [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup>.

Most of the patterns are "Nth verse" patterns where you specify N. For example, you can find the 100th verse of each book by using *Find the Nth verse of each book* with a value of 100 and clicking *Go*.

*Find references in each book matching Chapter:Verse* finds every C:V in the Bible. For example, you can see every 3:16 of each book with this pattern search.

*Find the last verse of each chapter* and *Find the last verse of each book* load a verse list with the respective verses.

*Find N random verses* isn't actually a "reference pattern." This function generates a random list of verses in the selected scope. You might try this if you are looking for something to start studying and want help getting ideas.

The usefulness of this information is left to the Bible student to determine. Most of the search functions are provided primarily as a means of fact-checking teachings regarding verse patterns in Scripture. Over the years, many claims have been made about such patterns, and this tool can be used to check these claims.

From Genesis 1:1 to Revelation 22:21 is 31,102 verses. Use this to help determine certain points, like "the middle verse." Since there are an even number of verses in the KJV canon, there is no "middle verse," making the middle verses #15,551 and #15,552. Entering 15551 in *Find the Nth verse* with a *Scope* of "Entire Bible" shows Psalm 103:1, meaning the two middle verses of the Bible are Psalm 103:1-2. (The author of this manual makes no claims regarding the usefulness of this information, but presents it as an example of how one might fact-check a claim based on such data.)

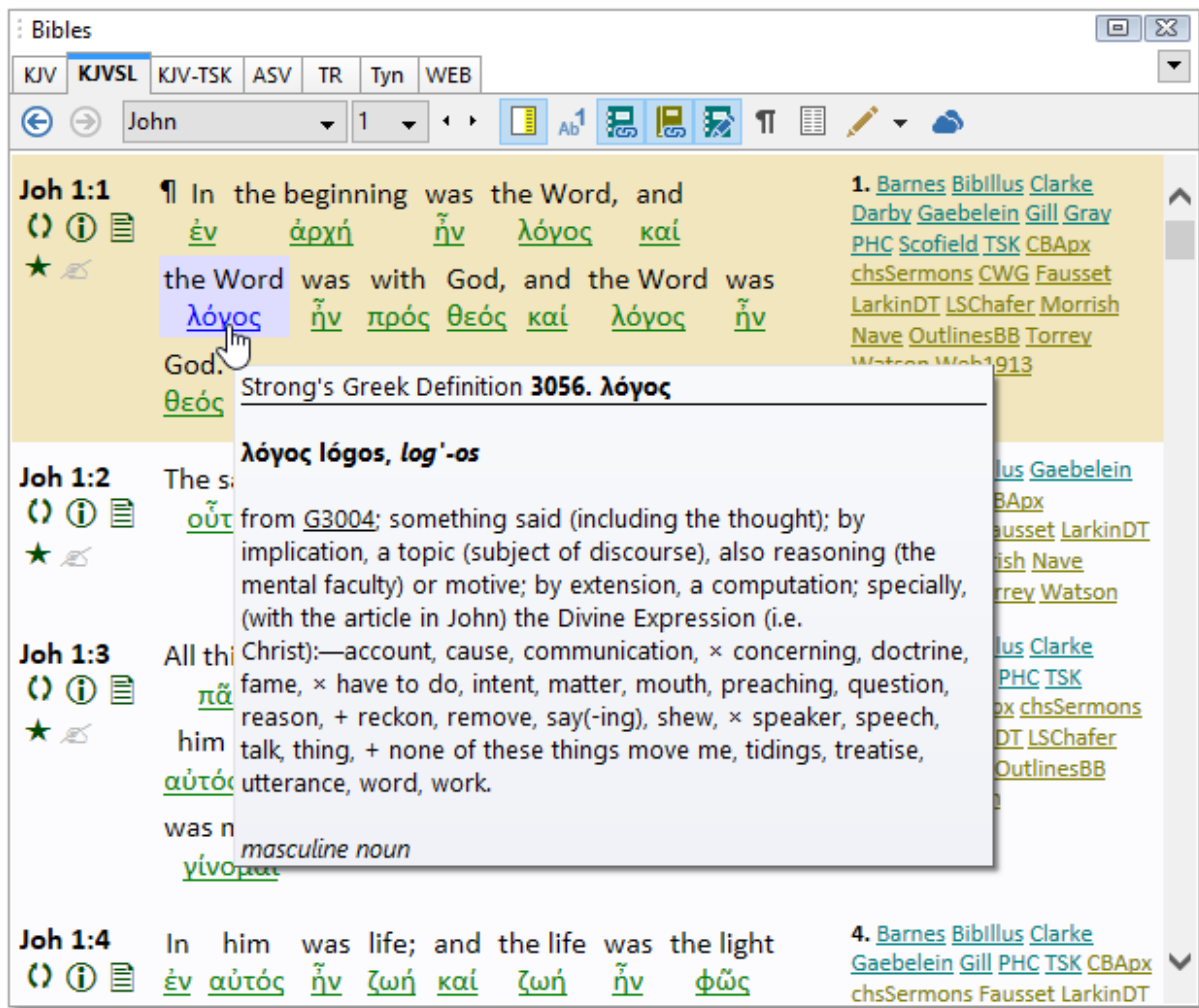
Note that regardless of Bible version, SwordSearcher *always* uses the standard versification of the KJV canon.

## 4.15 The King James Version with Strong's Links

The King James Version with Strong's Links (KJVSL) is a special Bible module in SwordSearcher that includes links to Strong's definitions of Hebrew and Greek root word forms in the text. The KJVSL is searchable by Strong's numbers as well.

The explanation of the KJVSL also applies to the Spanish module SRVSL.

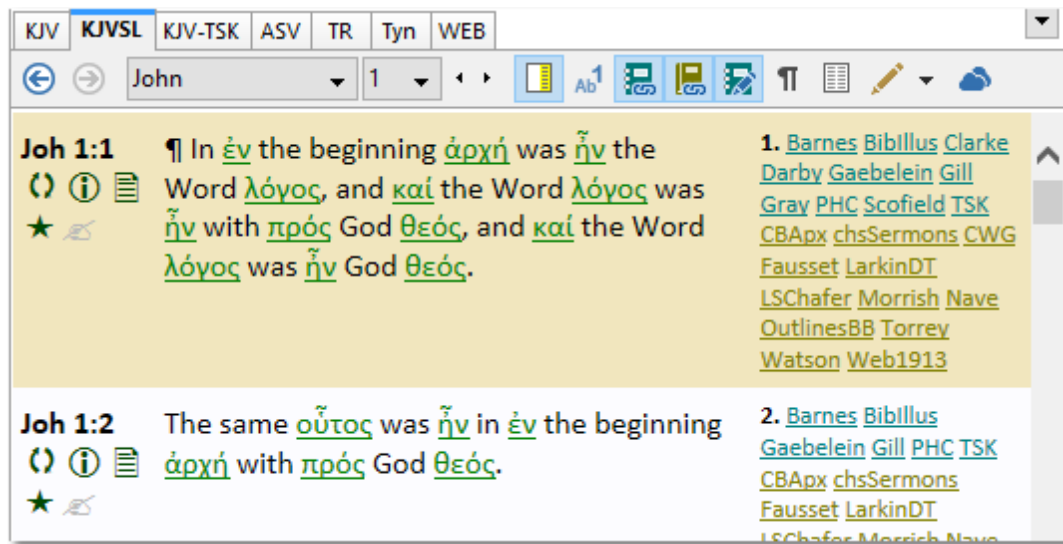
To view the KJVSL, click the KJVSL tab in the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>, or select it on the Bible menu.



Sample of the KJVSL Bible module, showing pop-up Strong's definition

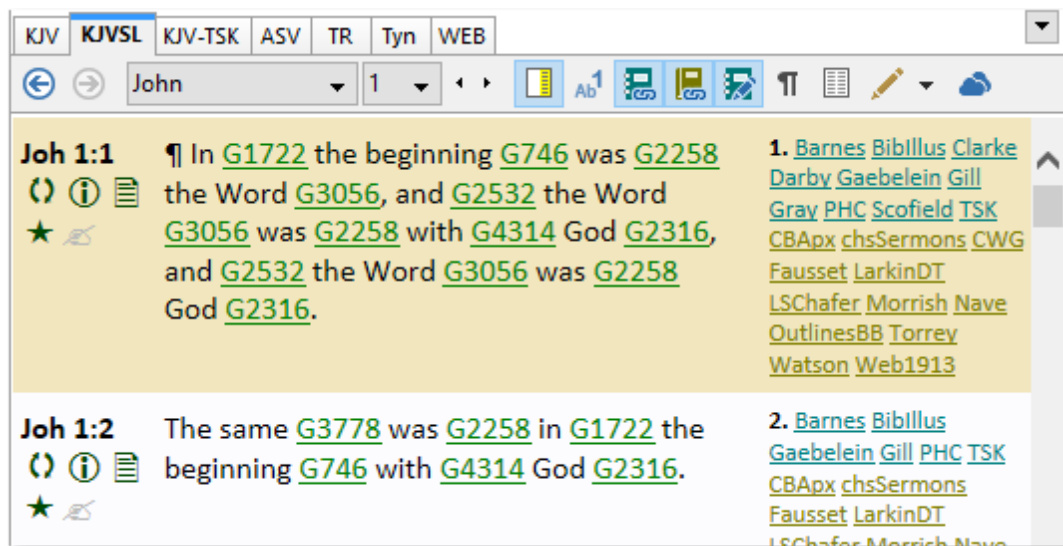
Holding the mouse pointer over a Greek or Hebrew link will pop-up the Strong's definition of that word. You can click on the link to be taken directly to that entry in the corresponding lexicon in the [Book panel](#).<sup>18</sup>

The above pictures shows the *reverse interlinear* format of the KJVSL. You can change to *in-line* display under [Bible and Verse List Panels: Additional Options](#).<sup>174</sup> The in-line display looks like this:



Screen sample: KJVSL in in-line format.

The same settings page also provides an option to display Strong's links as *numbers* instead of root words:

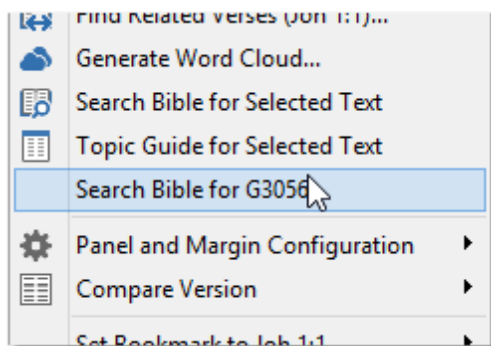


Screen sample: The KJVSL in in-line format with Strong's numbering instead of root word forms.

## Searching for Strong's Links/Numbers

You can perform searches in the KJVSL for Strong's Links. Searches are performed like regular searches except that instead of typing a word to search for, you type a G or H followed by the Strong's Number. So to search for other occurrences of the Strong's Link [ὁ](#) , you would search for G3056. A *G* prefixes Greek Strong's numbers, and an *H* prefixes Hebrew Strong's numbers. You can get the Strong's number for a Strong's Link by simply holding your mouse pointer over the link.

If you right-click on a Strong's link in the Bible panel, the pop-up menu adds a function for searching for that Hebrew or Greek word:



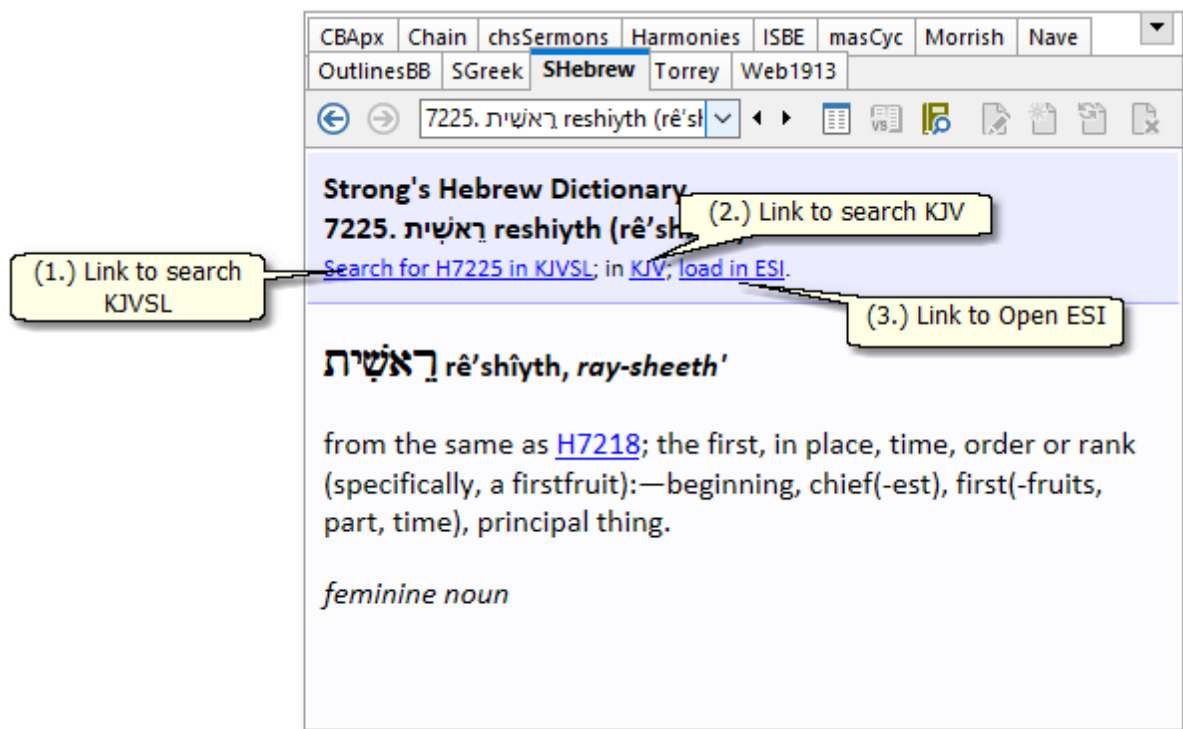
Sample right-click menu for a Strong's link

Clicking *Search Bible for G3056* would open the [Search Bible](#)<sup>49</sup> dialog with the appropriate search text filled in. You can also type a Strong's number (such as G3056) directly into the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> (with the KJVSL active) to perform the same search.

You can search the KJV for Strong's numbers as well. If you search the KJV for a Strong's number, the results will show the *English words* for the Strong's link (see below for example).

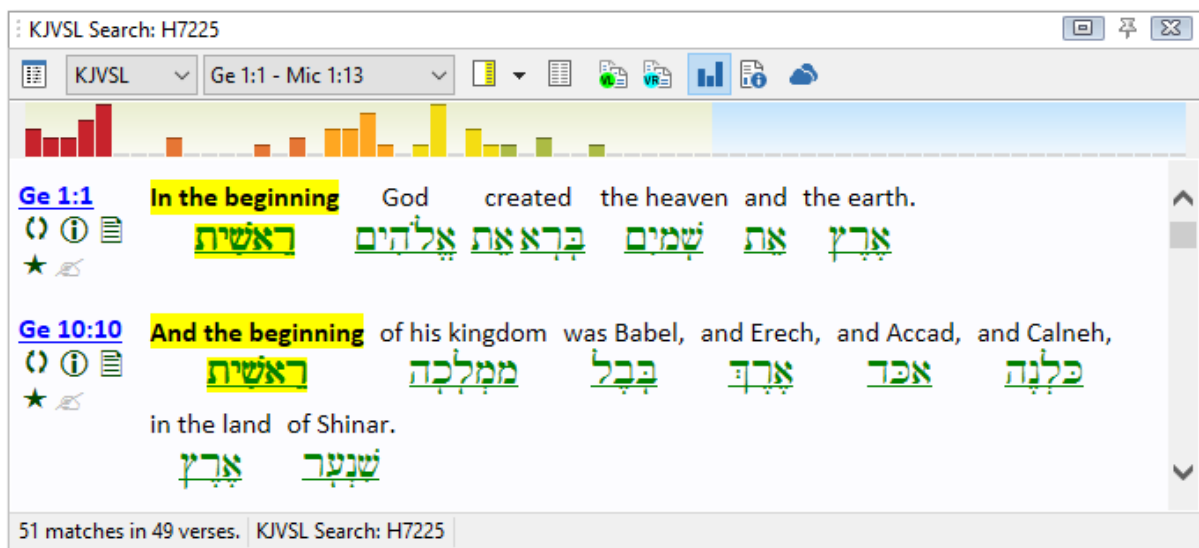
### ***Strong's Lexicons (SGreek and SHebrew)***

While the lexicon definitions are visible in the pop-ups over the KJVSL links, they are also included in the SGreek and SHebrew book modules. These open when you click a Strong's link.

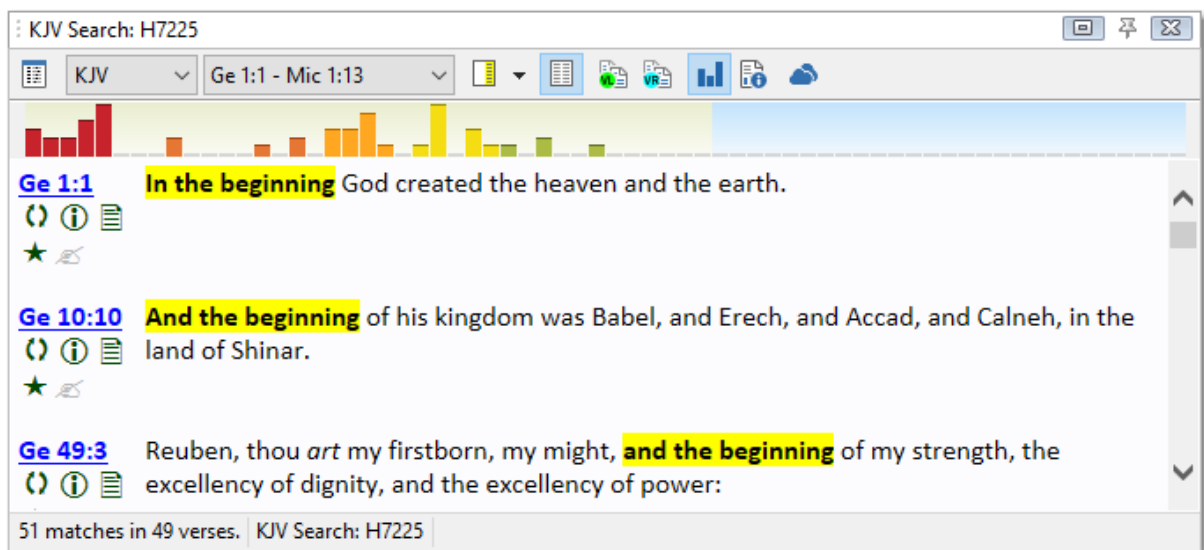


Sample screen: Strong's Hebrew lexicon for H7225.

There are three convenience links for searching for the Strong's number. The first two links load a complete list of all of the verses that contain the Strong's number. The difference between using the (1.) KJVSL and (2.) KJV is in how the verses are displayed. The KJVSL will show the search results in the KJVSL along with Strong's links, while the KJV will only show the English:

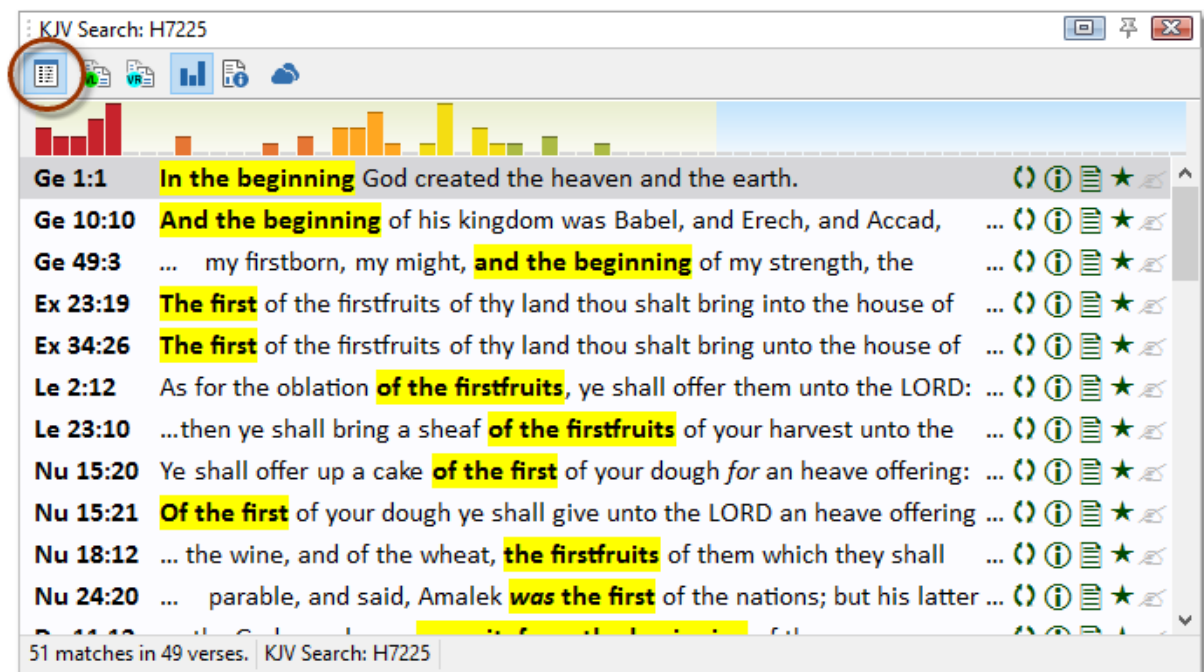


(1.) Sample screen: KJVSL search for H7225, showing reverse interlinear.



(2.) Sample screen: KJV search for H7225, without interlinear.

**Tip:** Switch to [Concordance View](#)<sup>730</sup> for an easy way to see how the Strong's word is used:



Search for H7225 displayed in Concordance View mode.

Also, click the Search Info and Statistics button (  ) for a list of all of the renderings.

The third convenience link (3) opens the analytical concordance tool called the [English Strong's Indexer \(ESI\)](#)<sup>78</sup>.

### ***Signs employed in the SGreek and SHebrew lexicon entries:***

After the punctuation mark :— are given all the different renderings of the word in the Authorized Version.

+ (Addition) denotes a rendering in the A. V. of one or more Greek or Hebrew words in connection with the one under consideration.

× (Multiplication) denotes a rendering in the A. V. that results from an idiom peculiar to the Greek or Hebrew.

( ) (Parenthesis), in the renderings from the A. V., denotes a word of syllable sometimes given in connection with the principle word to which it is annexed.

[ ] (Brackets), in the rendering from the A. V., denotes the inclusion of an additional word in the Greek or Hebrew.

In this digital edition, entry titles include two forms of transliteration of the Greek or Hebrew word; the first easily typed, and the second for pronunciation.

### ***A word of caution about the KJVSL***

The KJVSL is not a true interlinear Bible. Not all Strong's Links actually map to the direct Hebrew or Greek word that is found in the original language on a particular verse. This is due to the fact that Strong's Lexicon does not include every form of the Hebrew or Greek words that appeared in the original language texts, but instead groups words by their root form. So while the Strong's Links and lexicon can be useful tools, they are not here to help anyone "re-translate" the Bible. If you need to read the actual Greek or Hebrew text of the Bible, use the Textus Receptus (TR) Bible text. **Remember also that Strong's lexicon definitions are *glosses*, not thorough definitions.**

## **4.16 Scan Text for Verse References**

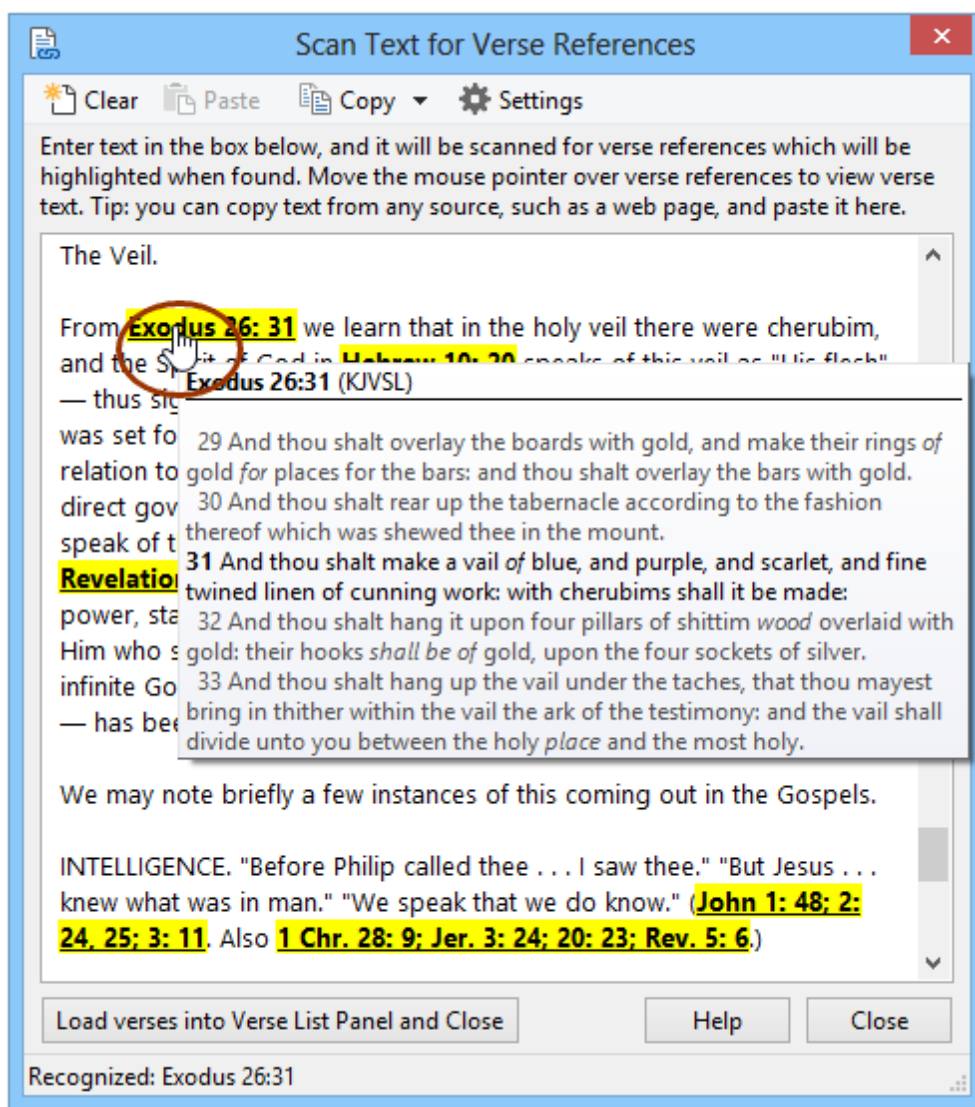
The Scan Text for Verse References tool (Search menu, Search toolbar, or Alt+F5) will save you a lot of time and tedium when researching topics on the Web. Have you ever been reading a web page with verse references throughout the text and wished you could quickly see the verses referenced?

That's the primary purpose of the Scan Text tool. Any text you type or copy into the Scan Text window is automatically "scanned" for references to Scripture. Each recognized reference is highlighted and turned into a hot-link. You can hold the mouse pointer over the references to read the verses in a pop-up, or click them to load them into the Bible panel, or load all the verses into a Verse List panel.

Tip: The *Scan Text for Verse References* tool should not be confused with the [Verse Guide](#)<sup>32</sup>. The Scan Text tool is used to automatically link verse references from text you provide from outside of SwordSearcher. The Verse Guide is used to see all references to a verse in the SwordSearcher library.

Here's how the tool looks with some text pasted in from an article from the Internet:





Sample image of Scan Text for Verse References tool

In the above example, text was copied from Internet Explorer using the Windows clipboard. We could just as easily have copied text from any other application in Windows. (Most applications allow you to copy text to the clipboard by marking it with the mouse and pressing Ctrl+C.) Then we pasted the text into the Scan Text tool (by using the Paste button on the toolbar), and the above picture shows how the result looks -- each reference is highlighted, and we can hold the mouse pointer over a reference to read the Bible text as we read along in the article.

You can also use the Scan Text for Verse References tool to load long lists of verses into a Verse List panel -- just type in all the references, on as many lines as you wish, and click *Load verses into Verse List Panel and Close*.

Tip: You can also "drag" text from other applications into the text box, skipping the Copy and Paste steps.

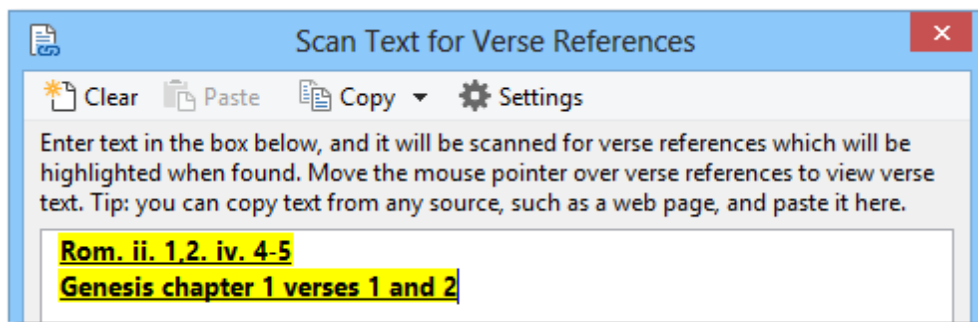
### ***Additional options***

To quickly clear the text in the Scan Text window, click **Clear** on the toolbar or press Ctrl+D.

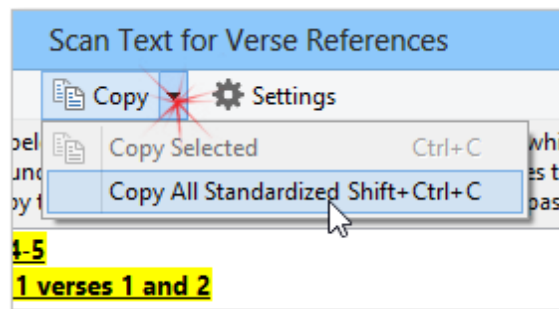
Click **Settings** to adjust how the Scan Text tool handles invalid chapter and verse ranges and what happens when you click a verse reference. You can choose "use strict verse matching" to make verse matching work more like it does in the [editor](#)<sup>154</sup>. Roman numeral matching can be disabled.

## Standardizing Verse References

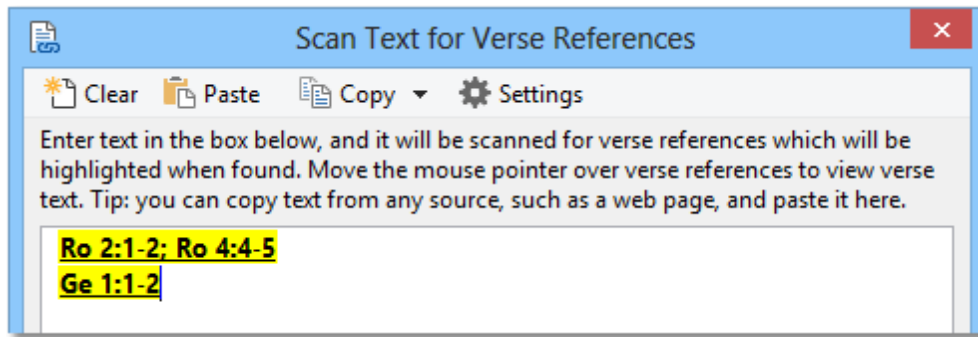
If you click **Copy** and then **Copy All Standardized** (or press Shift+Ctrl+C), the Scan Text tool will rewrite all of the recognized verse references in the text with standard SwordSearcher formatting and copy the entire text to the clipboard. This is useful if you are working on a user Book or Commentary entry and need to verify verse references in some text before putting the text into your entry. This can also be used to update "old style" references found in older commentaries that use Roman numerals to modern format. For example:



1. Insert non-standardized verse references.



2. Click Copy, Copy All Standardized.



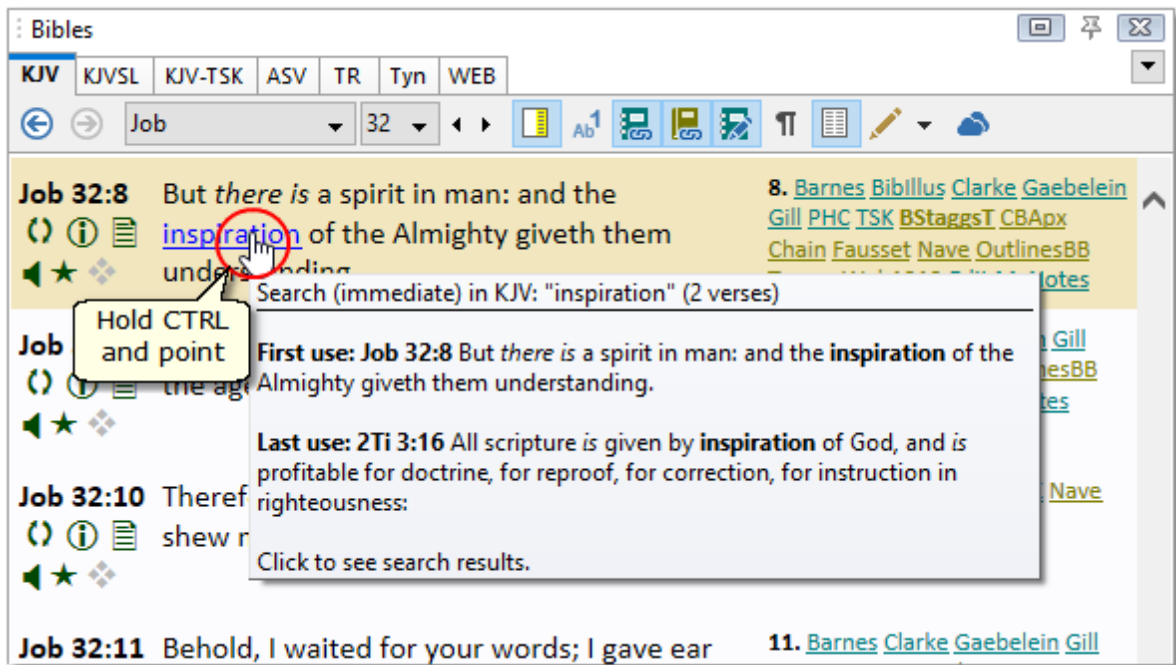
3. References are standardized and the text is copied to the clipboard.

## 4.17 StudyClick

Any word in a Bible, Verse List, Book, or Commentary panel can be instantly turned into a clickable link. All you need to do is hold the CTRL key as you move the mouse pointer over the words. Once you start using StudyClick you will find that it saves a lot of time, reducing the amount of typing or clicking you need to do to accomplish searches or lookups.

The following examples show how StudyClick works with the default settings. You can change what the links do in [StudyClick Options](#)<sup>178</sup>.

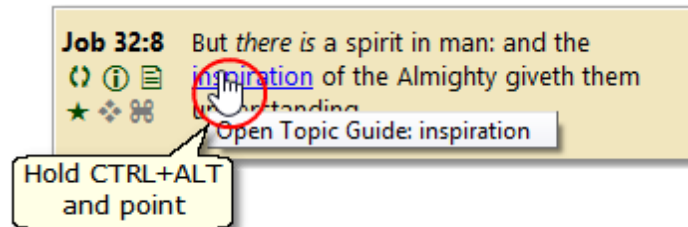
### CTRL+Click



StudyClick sample: Holding CTRL while moving the mouse pointer.

The sample image above shows what happens when you hold CTRL and point at a word. The word "inspiration" has become clickable, and a pop-up shows the first and last use of the word in the Bible. Clicking the word (while still holding CTRL) would show all of the verses in a new Verse List.

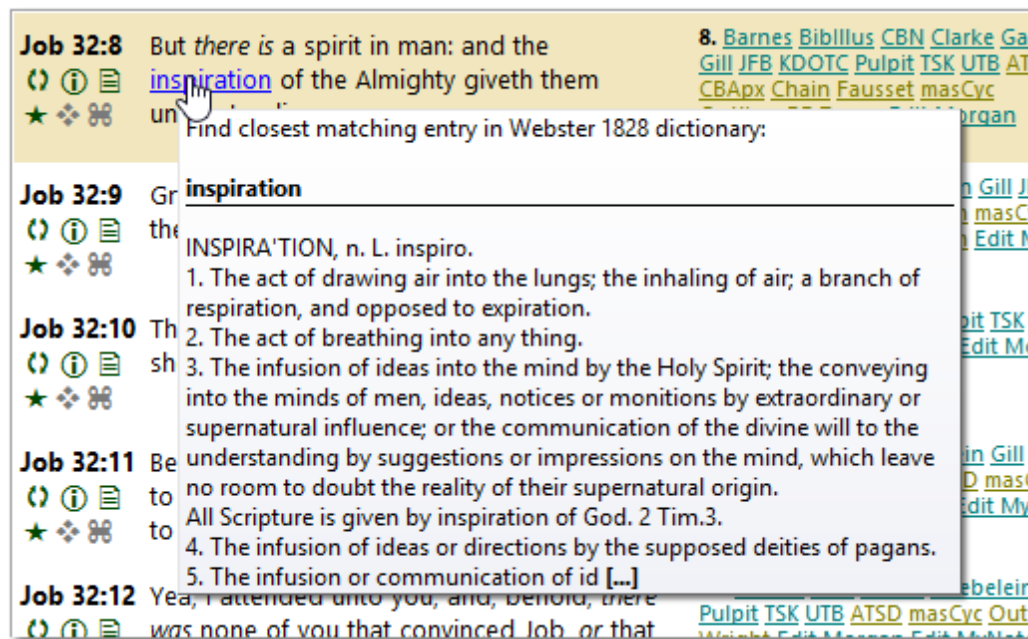
### **CTRL+ALT+Click**



StudyClick sample: Holding CTRL+ALT while moving the mouse pointer.

In this image (above), CTRL+ALT is being held down instead. Clicking the word (while still holding CTRL+ALT) would open the [Topic Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> for the word.

### **A Different StudyClick option**



StudyClick sample: using Webster's 1828 Dictionary for word lookup.

This shows one of the many additional [options](#)<sup>78</sup> you can choose from for StudyClick: lookup in Webster's 1828 dictionary. The preview shows an excerpt of the definition, and clicking the word would open the full definition in the Book panel.

### **Tips**

To use StudyClick on more than one word at a time, you can mark the words first with your mouse, and then use StudyClick on the selected text.

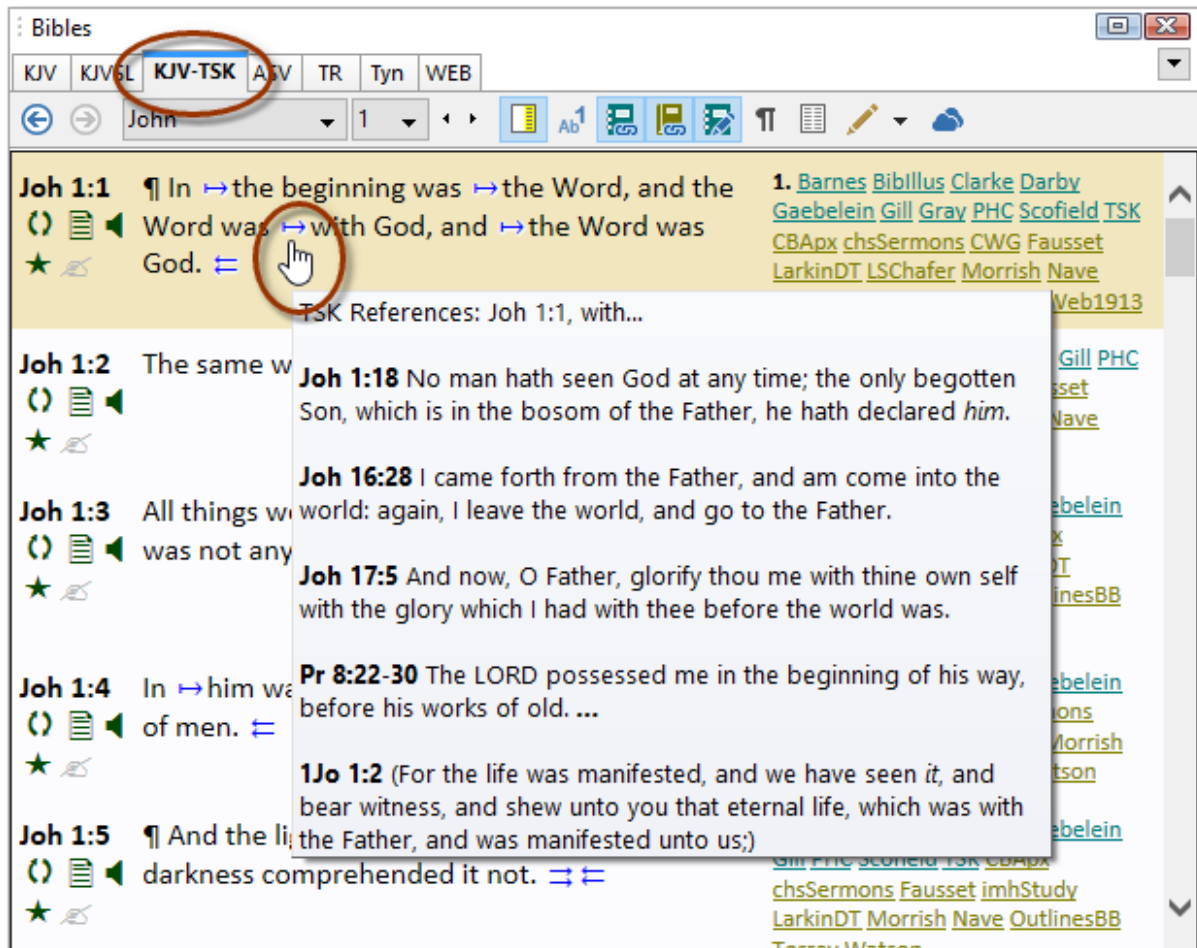
Words that are already linked will not change into StudyClick links.

### ***StudyClick with Verse Links***

Verse links have special meaning in SwordSearcher and work differently with StudyClick. By default, when you hold down CTRL and click a verse link, a [Clone](#)<sup>193</sup> Bible Panel will open for the chapter in which the verse appears, so you can examine the full chapter context of the verse without changing your place in the main Bible panel. Different options are also available on the [StudyClick Options](#)<sup>178</sup> page under *When I hold CTRL and click a verse link...* Also, you can CTRL-click the non-linked verse tags in the Bible panel for the same effect.

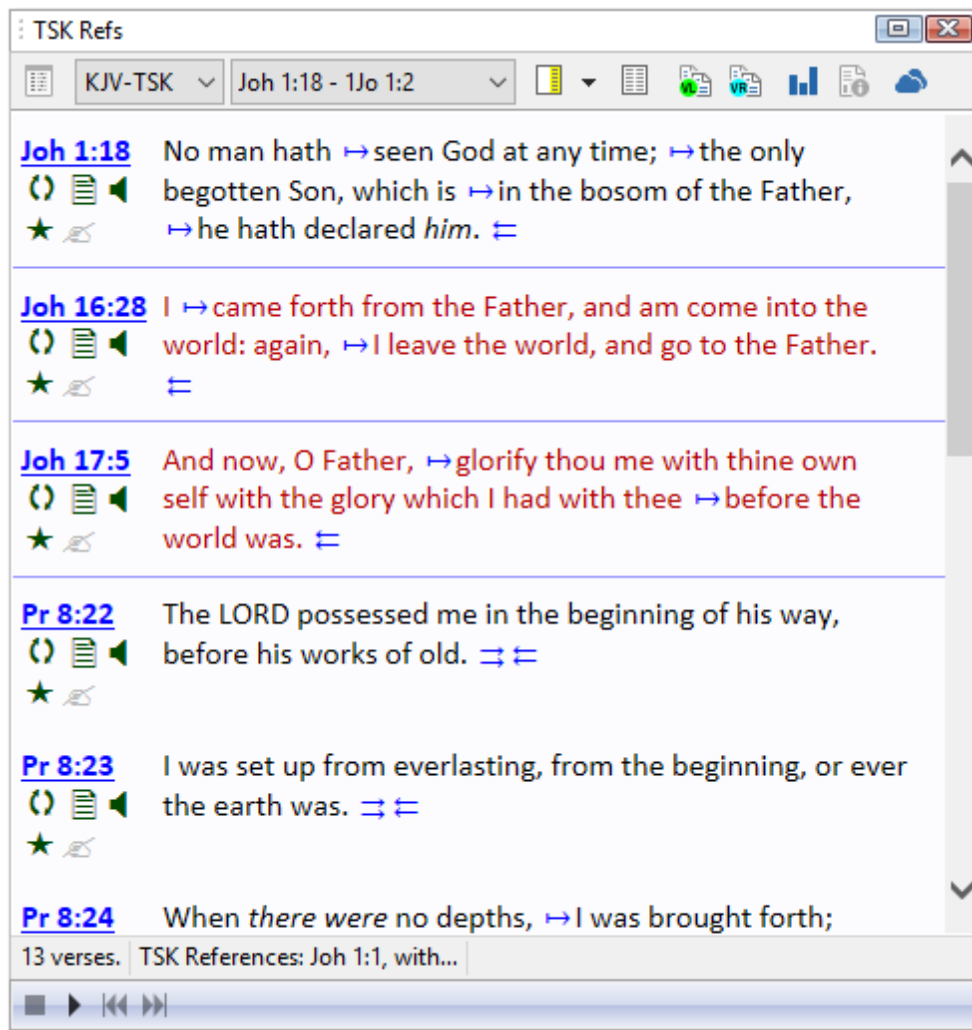
## 5 Cross-References and the KJV-TSK

The KJV-TSK is a special Bible panel tab with *integrated, in-line cross-references* from the TSK (Treasury of Scripture Knowledge). It gives you convenient access to over 800,000 cross-references right in the text of the Bible.



Sample screen showing the KJV-TSK on John 1:1 with cross-references for the phrase "with God."

In the above example, the mouse pointer is being held over the cross-reference link for "with God" in John 1:1. A pop-up shows a preview of the linked verses. Clicking the link opens the complete set of references in a separate verse list panel:



Sample screen showing cross-references for "with God" from John 1:1 in the KJV-TSK.

And from here, additional references could easily be explored.

**The cross-reference notation is as follows:**

- ☐ An in-line reference to one or more other verses, attached to the word(s) following.
- ☐ General cross-references to other verses.
- ☐ Additional verses *from* which a reference *to this verse* exists. (These are the *exp* reference links from the TSK module and can be considered *reciprocal* cross references.)

The TSK commentary module must be installed for this feature to be available. The TSK commentary also has some additional material available on verses in the form of marginal readings, short commentary notes, and chapter outlines. See the TSK commentary module for more details.

**For special preference options related to the KJV-TSK,** see [Verse List Panel Defaults](#)<sup>174</sup> and [Layout Options](#)<sup>180</sup>.

Note: You can do normal searching of the KJV-TSK just as you can with the KJV. However, the advanced *Character String* and *RegEx* search results for the KJV-TSK do not display with match highlighting in the Verse List. If you have need of these special search functions, just use the normal KJV module.



## 6 Copying and Exporting Text

SwordSearcher provides several functions for copying, printing, and exporting text.

### ***Copying Verses and Text to the Windows Clipboard***

The [Bible](#)<sup>11</sup>, [Book](#)<sup>18</sup>, [Commentary](#)<sup>22</sup>, and [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> panels all support copying text by marking with the mouse and pressing Ctrl+C.

A Copy Verse [Verse Widget](#)<sup>173</sup> in Bible and Verse List panels makes it easy to copy a verse you see with just one click.

For Bible verses, you will usually want to use one of the specific verse copy functions, which allow you to control the formatting of the verse output, and also alleviate the need to mark any text at all. See [Copying Verses to the Clipboard](#)<sup>119</sup> for details. SwordSearcher can also be used on standby to automatically paste Bible verses into other applications such as email and word processing documents. See [Automatically Pasting Verses into Other Applications](#)<sup>122</sup>. Using these methods to copy verses allows you to [control the formatting](#)<sup>117</sup> of the verse output.

### ***Printing Text***

The Bible, Book, Commentary, and Verse List panels each have a *Print This Window* item on their right-click pop-up menus that prints out the text from the panel exactly as it appears on your screen.

The File menu has several self-explanatory print functions.

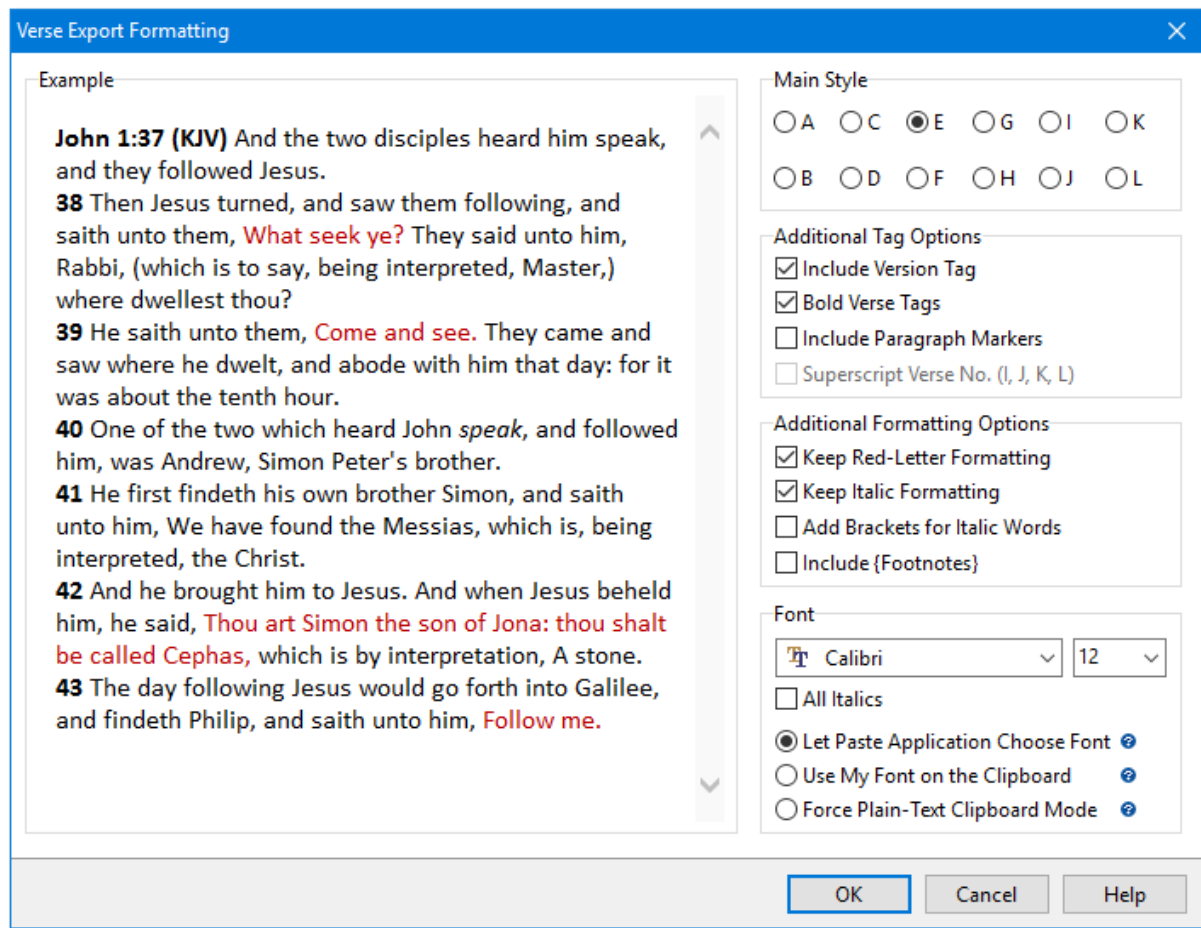
For printing verses specifically, see [Printing Verses](#)<sup>122</sup>. For printing more than one Book or Commentary entry at once, see [Printing Book and Commentary Entries](#)<sup>122</sup>.

### ***Exporting Text to Files***

You can export verses to a file much in the same manner as copying to the clipboard by using the *Export Verses...* functions on the File menu.

## 6.1 Configuring Verse Formatting

Many of the functions for copying, exporting, or printing verses in SwordSearcher allow you to define the format of the verse output. To configure how verse text is formatted when copied to the clipboard, select *Configure Copy/Export Formatting* from the Edit menu on the main SwordSearcher menu.



Sample Verse Export Formatting dialog

**Main Style:** There are several styles to choose from. Experiment by changing the style and viewing the sample. The style controls the basic formatting of verses -- where the reference will be, whether or not each verse is on its own line, etc. If you would like to change the abbreviations used for Bible book names, see custom [Bible Book Abbreviations](#)<sup>183</sup>.

**Include Version Tag:** When checked, the output will include the version abbreviation. (Advanced: For the KJV, you choose the text of the tag in [Misc. Options](#)<sup>182</sup>.)

**Bold Verse Tags:** When checked, verse tags (e.g., John 1:1-13) will be formatted in bold.

**Include Paragraph Markers:** When checked, pilcrows (¶) are included before verses that begin new paragraphs. (Paragraphs are according to the Scrivener Paragraph Bible, 1873.)

**Superscript Verse No. (I, J, K, L):** Use this option combined with styles I-L to make the verse numbers superscript in the text.

**Keep Red-Letter Formatting:** If the Bible text supports it (as the KJV does), words of Christ will be formatted with the color you have chosen in *Preferences* under [Bible and Verse List Panels: Additional Options](#)<sup>174</sup>.

*Keep Italic Formatting:* When checked, italic formatting is retained in Bible texts that use italics such as the KJV. Un-check this option if you wish to have italic formatting removed in the copied text.

*Add Brackets for Italic Words:* When checked, italicized words are placed in brackets.

*Include {Footnotes}:* When checked, footnotes from the Bible module will be placed in {curly braces} and included. **Not recommended!**

**Font settings:** You can choose a preferred font and size for printing and copying.

There are three options controlling how your preferred font is used in clipboard operations. It is recommended that you use the default, first option. However, regardless of what you choose here, other applications will ultimately decide what font is used when pasting in text. SwordSearcher can only include information on the clipboard, it cannot force other applications to honor these settings.

*All Italics:* This forces the entire output to be italicized.

- *Let paste application choose font: Recommended.*

With this option selected, SwordSearcher will omit your selected font settings from the clipboard when copying verses. When you paste them into another application, that application will decide what font to use for the pasted text. Usually, this means that pasted text will appear with the same font and size as the target document.

- *Use my font on the clipboard:*

With this option selected, SwordSearcher will include your chosen font and size when copying verses to the clipboard. When you paste them into another application, the application will usually retain the font settings you choose here.

- *Force plain-text clipboard mode:*

This is a compatibility mode option which disables fonts and formatting when copying to the Windows clipboard. If this option is selected, the font and other formatting settings have no effect for clipboard copy. Only use this if you are having problems with pasting into another application.

**Note that the settings you choose here do not affect text that is copied by marking text with the mouse.** In that case, the text is copied as it appears on the screen. The Verse Export Formatting options are applied when using the various *Copy Verses* functions in the software, such as when you right-click a verse in the Bible panel and select the *Copy Verse* item, or when using the *Copy Verses* function on the Edit menu or toolbar, or from the Copy [Verse Widget](#)<sup>173</sup>.

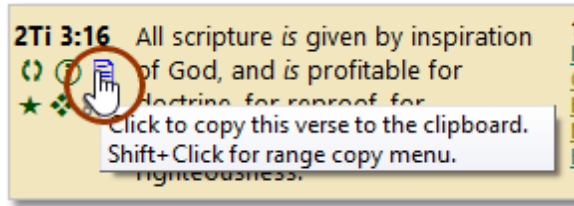
## 6.2 Copying Verses to the Clipboard

One of the most useful features of SwordSearcher is the ability to copy verses to the Windows clipboard for use in other Windows applications, such as email, chat, word processors, etc. SwordSearcher offers several easy methods of verse copying.

### *From the Verse List and Bible Panels*

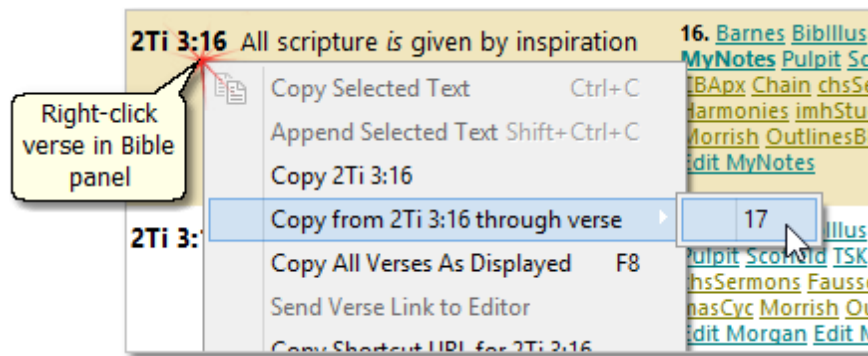
Both the [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> and the [Bible](#)<sup>11</sup> panels have verse widgets and right-click pop-up menus for quickly copying verses to the clipboard. Copying verses in this manner uses your [export formatting options](#)<sup>117</sup>.

**Using the Copy Verse Widget:** Click the Copy Verse Widget to copy the verse to the clipboard. Shift+Click the widget to copy a range (from the verse to another verse in the chapter). (See [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup>.)



Example of copying a verse to the clipboard with the Copy Verse Widget in the Bible panel.

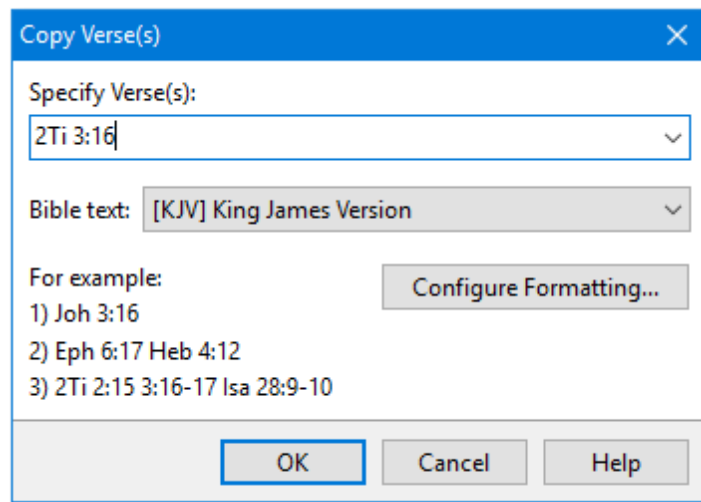
**Using the right-click menu:** if you have the verse widget disabled, you can right-click a verse in the Bible panel and use the pop-up menu to copy verses.



Example of copying verses to the clipboard by right-clicking a verse in the Bible panel

### ***From the Copy Verses Dialog***

To copy a verse or a list of verses you have in mind, you can use the Copy Verses dialog. Select *Copy Verses* from the Edit menu or press F5.



Sample Copy Verses dialog

Enter the verse or list of verses you wish to have copied to the clipboard. For example:

Joh 3:16 would copy John 3:16.

Eph 6:17 Heb 4:12 would copy Ephesians 6:17 and Hebrews 4:12.

Ge 1 would copy Genesis chapter 1 (all verses).

2Ti 3:16-17 would copy 2 Timothy chapter 3, verses 16 and 17.

For ease of typing, you can substitute a period for a colon or omit spaces. For example, you could enter the first example as Joh3.16 instead.

See [Book Abbreviations](#)<sup>209</sup> for the book abbreviations SwordSearcher uses. It is *not* necessary to match these exactly. 1Tim would be recognized the same as 1Ti, Mar would be recognized the same as Mr or Mk for the book of Mark, etc. If you are unsure of the book abbreviations, the general rule is to use the first three letters of the book. For books with numbers, like 1 Timothy, enter them without the space, e.g. 1Ti, 1Co, 2Ki, etc., to avoid confusing book numbers with verse numbers in a list. It is best, though not necessary, to use the standard abbreviations SwordSearcher uses to lower the possibility of SwordSearcher misinterpreting the book you are trying to specify, especially with Philemon (Phm) and Philippians (Php).

Click *OK* (or press *Enter*) to copy the verse(s). Click *Configure Formatting* to change the verse formatting options with the [Configure Copy/Export Formatting dialog](#)<sup>117</sup>.

Tip: You can "drag" selected text into the Specify Verse(s) box from another application (or from inside of SwordSearcher) and all of the valid verse references from the text will be filled into the text box automatically.

## Automatically From Other Applications

See [Automatically Pasting Verses into Another Application](#)<sup>122</sup>.

## 6.3 Automatically Pasting Verses into Other Applications

While SwordSearcher is running in the background, pressing *Ctrl+Alt+V* will open SwordSearcher's [Copy Verses dialog](#)<sup>120</sup>, then automatically paste the selected verses into the application with the Windows clipboard.

For example, while SwordSearcher is running, run MS Word and open a new document. While editing in MS Word, type *Ctrl+Alt+V* (all at the same time). The SwordSearcher Copy Verses dialog becomes visible. Type a verse reference, such as *Joh 3:16*, then press *Enter*. MS Word now becomes active again, and SwordSearcher automatically sends the paste command to MS Word and the verse is now part of your document.

### **Notes and limitations**

SwordSearcher must be running for the *Ctrl+Alt+V* hotkey to work.

The hotkey will not work in SwordSearcher if another application has already "hooked" the *Ctrl+Alt+V* hotkey to a function.

The application you are working in must support the standard *Ctrl+V* command for pasting from the Windows clipboard in order for the verse(s) to be automatically pasted.

Not all applications are compatible with this feature.

This function can be disabled in [Preferences](#)<sup>182</sup>.

## 6.4 Copying Book and Commentary Entries to the Clipboard

To copy a range of entries from a book or a commentary, first make the book or commentary you want copied active by clicking on its tab in the [Book](#)<sup>18</sup> or [Commentary](#)<sup>22</sup> panel. Then select the appropriate option from the Edit menu: *Copy Range of Comments* copies a range of verse commentary text from the active commentary, and *Copy Range of Book Entries* copies one or more entries from the active Book or Dictionary.

If you just want to copy the visible text from the Book or Commentary panels, right-click the panel and select *Copy All*.

## 6.5 Printing Verses

Printing verses is the same as copying verses to the clipboard with the Copy Verses dialog, except they go to a printer instead of the clipboard.

Select *Print Verses* from the File menu, then follow the same steps for using the [Copy Verses dialog](#)<sup>120</sup>.

## 6.6 Printing Book and Commentary Entries

To print a range of entries from a book or a commentary, first make the book or commentary you want printed active by clicking on its tab in the Book or Commentary panel. Then select the appropriate option from the File menu: *Print Range of Comments* prints a range of verse commentary text from the active commentary, and *Print Range of Book Entries* prints one or more entries from the active Book or Dictionary.

Usually, you will just want to print one entry. The best way to do this is to make the Book or Commentary entry you wish to print active in the Book or Commentary panel, and then select *File > Print Book/Commentary Panel Text*. This is especially handy for printing out a personal book module entry to be used as a Bible study handout.

## 7 Module Sets

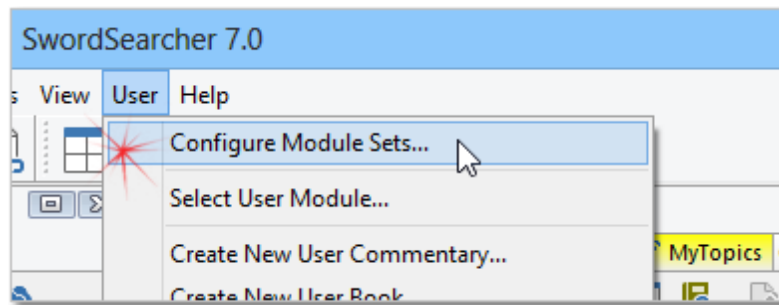
In SwordSearcher, Library items (books, commentaries, Bibles, etc) are called *Modules*. Due to the large volume of modules available for SwordSearcher it can be very helpful to create groups of them, called *Module Sets*. You can create as many module sets as you desire to organize your library. Module Sets are not something you need to use to get the most out of SwordSearcher, but they can be very useful if you find that you often wish to switch between different groups of visible tabs or Bible margin links.

There are three areas in SwordSearcher that can use Module Sets:

1. Visible Library Tabs
2. Bible Margin Links
3. The Full Library Search

### Creating and Editing Module Sets

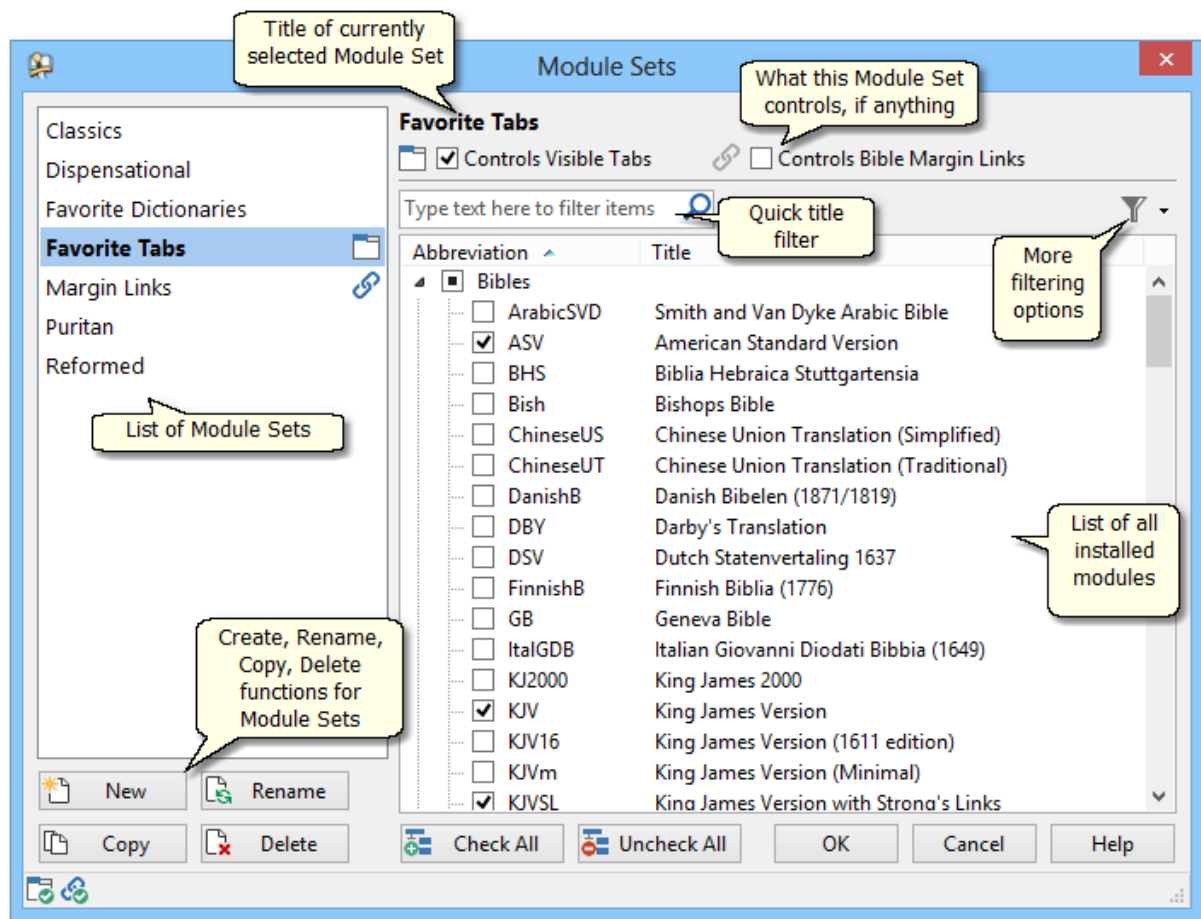
To create and edit module sets, select Configure Module Sets from the User menu:



Sample showing Configure Module Sets on the User menu

The Module Sets dialog window will appear:

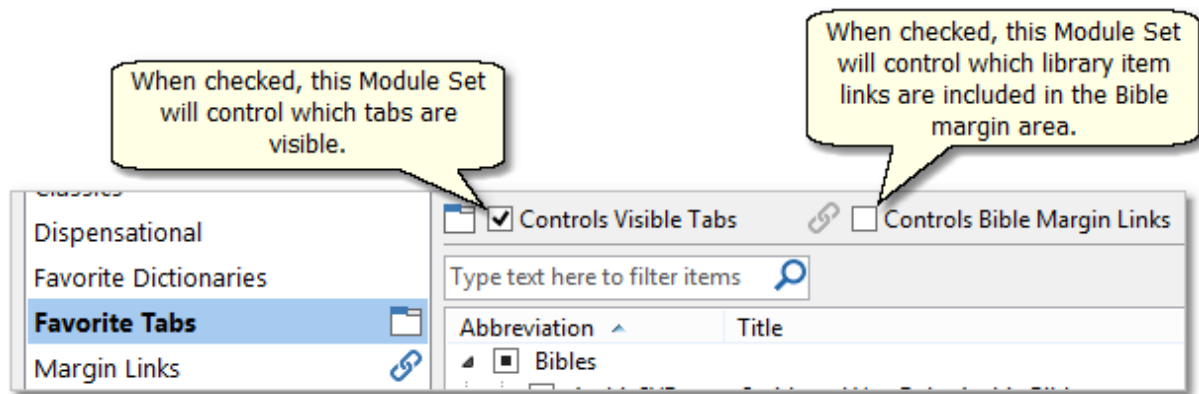




On the left is the list of your module sets, which will initially be empty. Click the *New* button to create a new module set and give it a name. As an example, the above shows a module set named "Favorite Tabs" which was created with the intent to list the user's most often used library tabs. On the right, you can select which modules you want to be included in the selected Module Set. Use the title filter to quickly find a module by typing part of its title or abbreviation.

## Controlling Tabs or Margin Links with a Module Set

You can use module sets to control the Visible Library and/or Bible Margin Links.



When you use a Module Set to control the visible library tabs, you can still open new tabs with the [Module Selector](#)<sup>76</sup>, with links in the Bible panel, etc.

Also, when a Module Set is used to control the Bible Margin links, the Bible panel can still have the margin area toggled off, or even have entire categories of links disabled with the Bible panel toolbar.

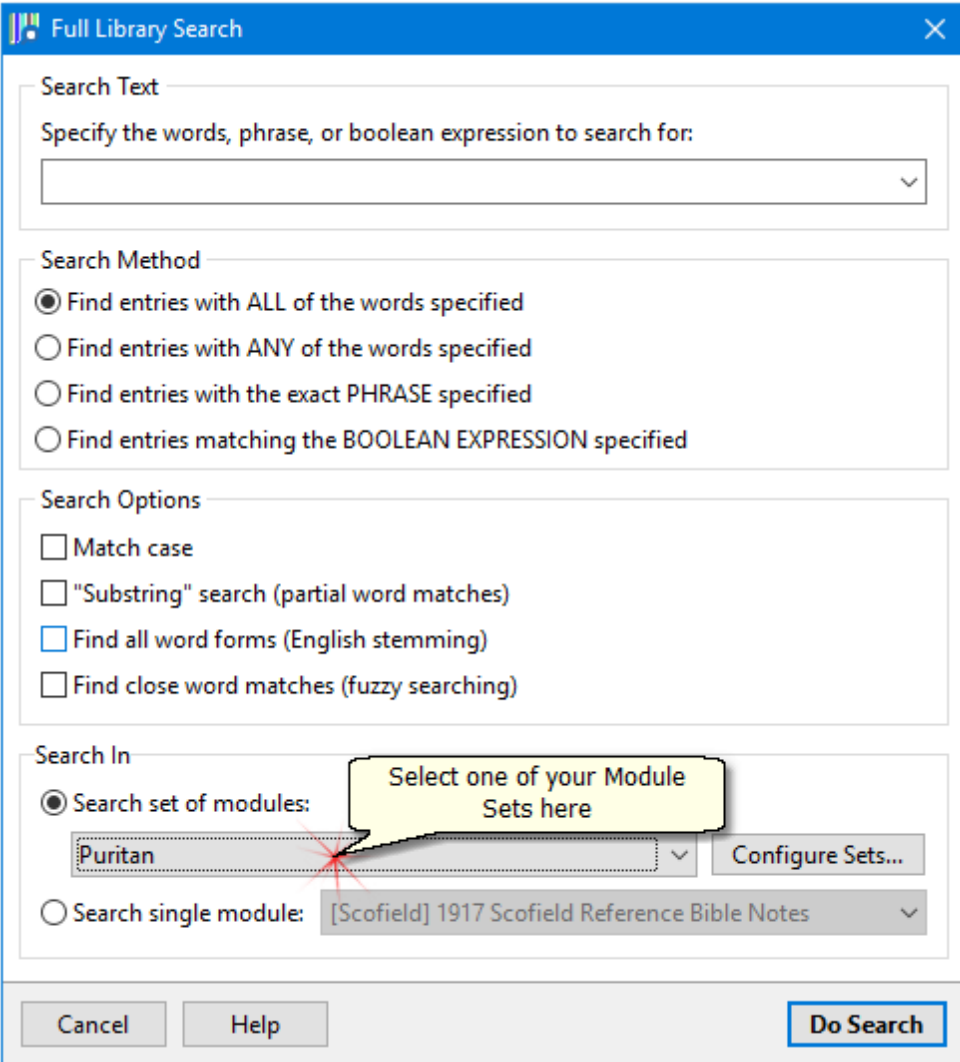
See also [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup> and [Bible Panel](#)<sup>11</sup> (margin).

When you are not using a Module Set to control tabs or Bible margin links, these settings are instead controlled in the [Preferences and Settings](#)<sup>69</sup> window.

If you use a Module Set to control your visible library tabs, it is important to remember that if you install a new module (such as from a download), its tab will be hidden unless you add it to the Module Set.

## Using a Module Set to Narrow a Library Search

The [Full Library Search](#)<sup>65</sup> tool allows you to narrow your search to a select group of modules.



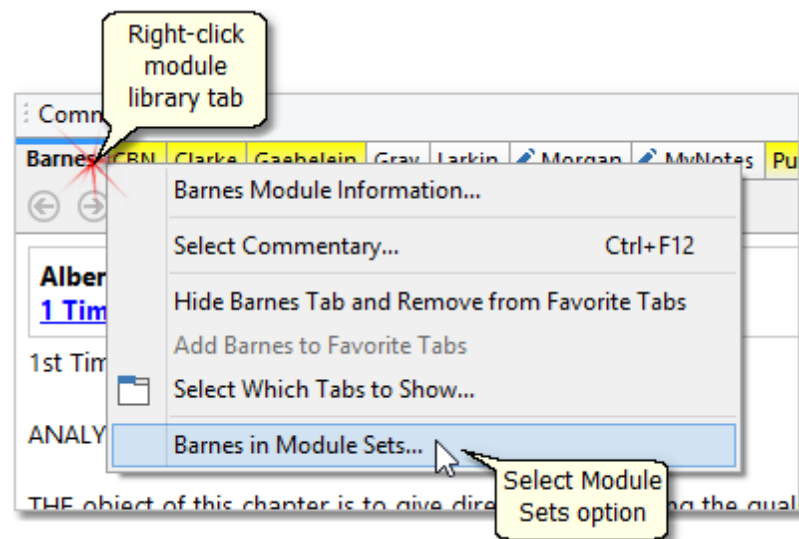
The image shows a 'Full Library Search' dialog box with the following sections:

- Search Text:** A text input field with a dropdown arrow, labeled 'Specify the words, phrase, or boolean expression to search for:'.
- Search Method:** Four radio button options:
  - ☒ Find entries with ALL of the words specified
  - ☐ Find entries with ANY of the words specified
  - ☐ Find entries with the exact PHRASE specified
  - ☐ Find entries matching the BOOLEAN EXPRESSION specified
- Search Options:** Four checkbox options:
  - ☐ Match case
  - ☐ "Substring" search (partial word matches)
  - ☐ Find all word forms (English stemming)
  - ☐ Find close word matches (fuzzy searching)
- Search In:** Two radio button options:
  - ☒ Search set of modules: A dropdown menu showing 'Puritan' with a 'Configure Sets...' button to its right.
  - ☐ Search single module: A dropdown menu showing '[Scofield] 1917 Scofield Reference Bible Notes'.

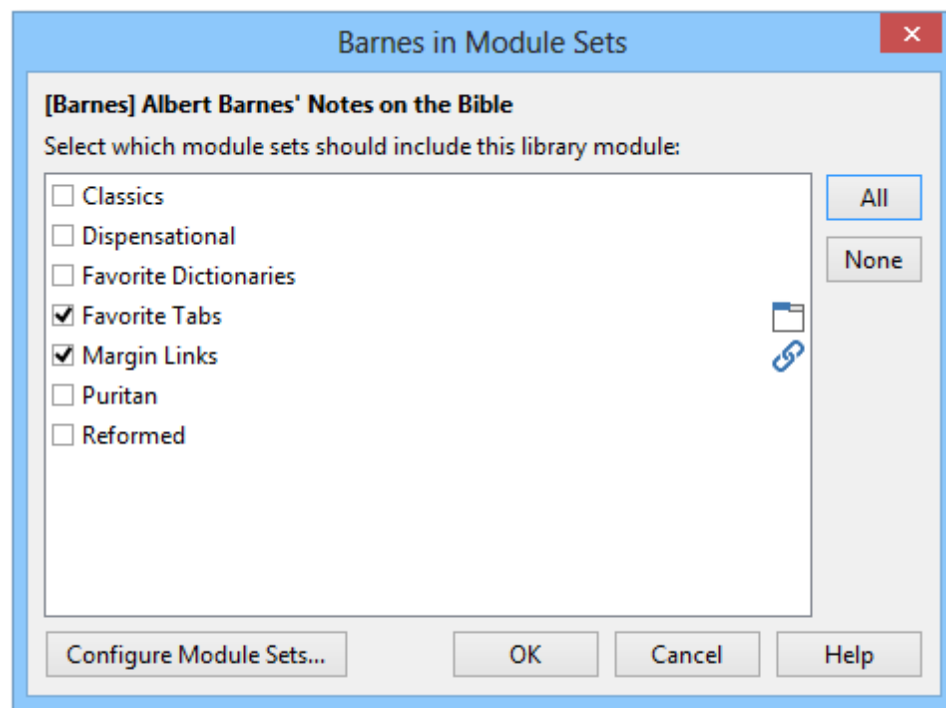
A yellow callout box with the text 'Select one of your Module Sets here' points to the 'Puritan' dropdown menu. At the bottom are 'Cancel', 'Help', and 'Do Search' buttons.

## Including/excluding a module in sets from its tab

A quick way to change which Module Sets a module is part of is to right-click its library tab and select the "... in Module Sets" option:



You can then select which module sets the module should appear in:

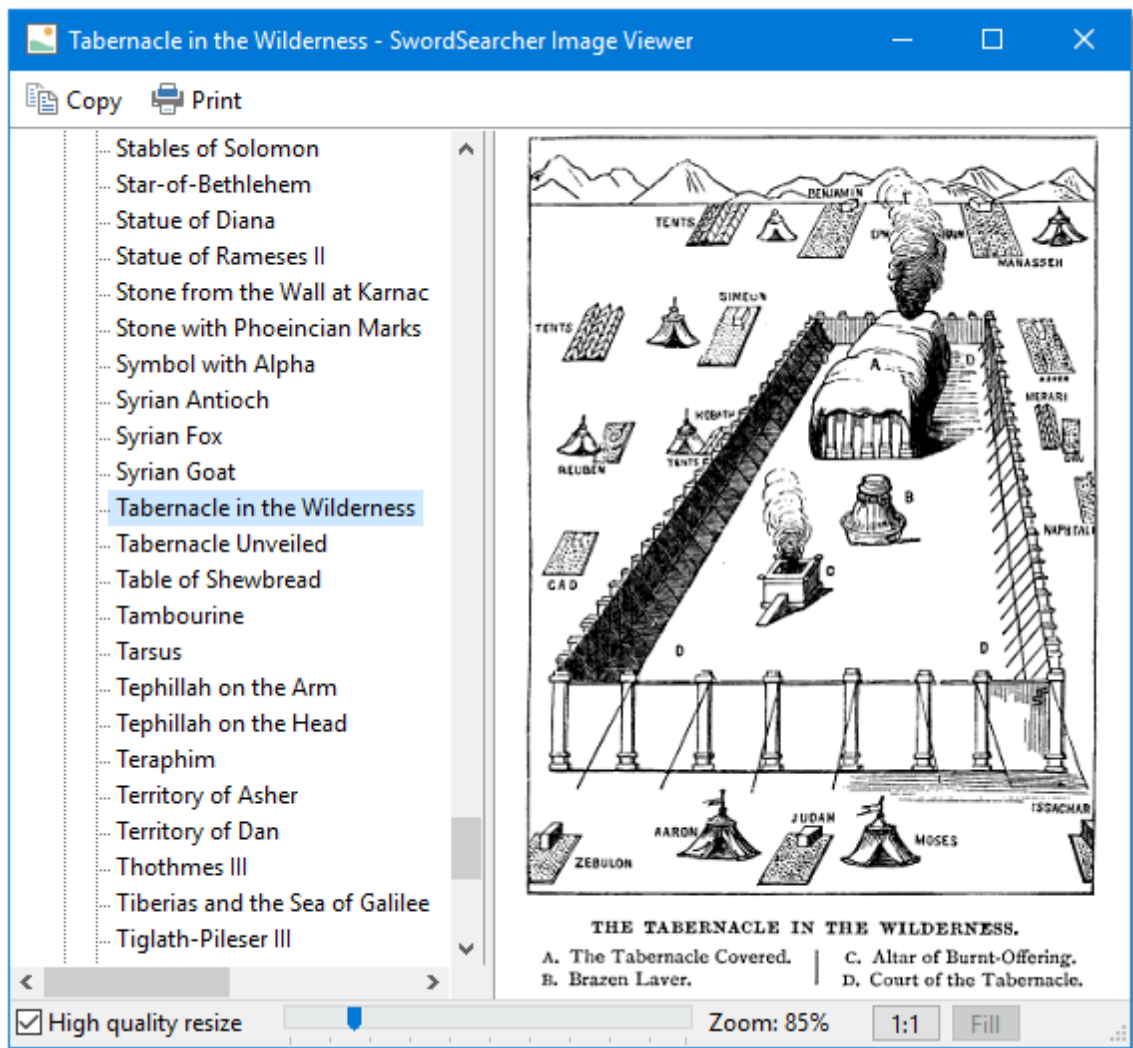


This can also be done from the [Module Selector](#)<sup>76</sup> right-click menu.

## 8 The Image Viewer

SwordSearcher includes hundreds of illustrations, maps and charts. These are viewed with the Image Viewer.

Certain modules (such as the Easton Bible Dictionary) have links to illustrations which you will see while reading entries. For example, the Easton's Bible Dictionary entry for Tabernacle has two illustrations. Clicking the illustration links within the entry will open the illustration in the Image Viewer. (Note that the evaluation download of SwordSearcher does not include any illustrations due to file size constraints.) Following this example, you would see this:



Sample Image Viewer for Easton: Tabernacle in the Wilderness

You can use the mouse wheel to zoom in and out on the image. The zoom control at the bottom of the window also zooms in and out on the image. For images that are larger than the display area, you can drag the image around by clicking and holding the left mouse button and dragging, or by using the scroll bars on the display.

The Image Viewer automatically fits large images to the display area as needed. If an image appears too small to read, you can usually "zoom in" to inspect detail. After zooming, you can return the image to "fitted size" by right-clicking on the image and selecting "Smart Fit."

The *High Quality Resize* option at the bottom of the window controls how sharp images look when they are zoomed out (made smaller). The High quality resize function is very effective but may adversely impact responsiveness on older computers. If images take too long to show or the Image Viewer appears sluggish, you may disable this function to speed things up at the cost of image fidelity.

Images in the Image Viewer can be copied to the clipboard or printed with the tool bar functions.

## 9 Devotional Functions

(See also the next topic, [Reading Schedules](#)<sup>132</sup>.)

### ***Morning and Evening Daily Devotional***

SwordSearcher includes C.H. Spurgeon's Morning and Evening daily devotional readings.

The actual devotional text is included as a commentary module (SME in the [Commentary panel](#)<sup>22</sup>). To access a specific reading, use the Devotional menu.

Selecting *This Morning* would move the Bible panel and the Commentary panel to the current day's morning readings. Selecting *This Evening* would do the same for the evening readings.

Selecting *Select a Day/Time* allows you to access a different day's readings.

### ***Daily Proverb***

The book of Proverbs has 31 chapters, which means that reading a chapter a day is a convenient means of keeping your mind on spiritual knowledge.

To quickly move the Bible panel to the current reading, select *Today's Proverb* from the Devotional menu.

You can also have SwordSearcher automatically open the current reading on start-up by configuring the [Startup Verse option in Preferences](#)<sup>174</sup>.

## 10 Reading Schedules

SwordSearcher includes a flexible daily Bible reading schedule system. You can have as many active reading plans as you want, and SwordSearcher will help you stay on-track with your daily Bible reading commitment.

Use the *Devotional* main menu to access the reading schedule functions, or click the reading schedule button on the main toolbar to open the Reading Schedule window.

### ***Using the Reading Schedule***

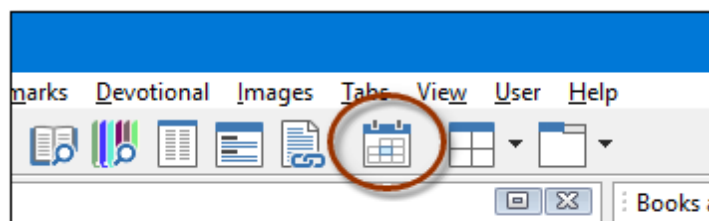
- [Create a Reading Plan](#)<sup>133</sup>  
Start a reading plan to take you through the Bible in a year, or [design a custom reading plan](#)<sup>136</sup> for your individual needs.
- [The Reading Schedule Window](#)<sup>143</sup>  
This calendar-based schedule is where you do your daily reading. From here you can also access the auto-reschedule function if you fall behind on your reading plans and it would be too difficult to catch up.
- [The Reading Schedule Manager](#)<sup>145</sup>  
Reschedule, rename, delete, print, and more.

The reading schedule functions of SwordSearcher prominently feature **estimated reading times** and use them for calculating plans. This is far more useful than dividing readings only by verses or chapters. Also, including the reading time in the calendar makes finding the right time to sit down for your daily readings much easier, since you have a very good idea of exactly how long it will take.

Falling behind on your schedule doesn't mean giving up! SwordSearcher can instantly reschedule your plans if catching up would be too difficult.

*About estimated reading times:* Reading times are based on Alexander Scourby's narration of the King James Bible, and are a good gauge of the time required to read verses in a natural, narrative manner.

### ***The Reading Schedule Toolbar Button***



Reading Schedule main toolbar button

The Reading Schedule toolbar button appears as above if you do not have any active reading plans.



When you do have active plans, this button has three states to help you stay on track with your reading schedule:

**Behind:**

There are unread items from previous days.

**Unread items today:**

You are not behind, but there are unread items in today's schedule.

**Up-to-date:**

You are completely caught up with no unread items today.

## Reading Plan Suggestions

A standard Bible in a Year plan is a great way to get consistent time in Scripture. While reading through the Bible may seem like a daunting goal, the reality is that it can be done in one year with an average reading time of 12 minutes a day. Use the standard, preset Bible in a Year plan to do this. With this plan you will read from the Old Testament and New Testament every day. Set aside 15 to 20 minutes a day for the reading and impromptu study.

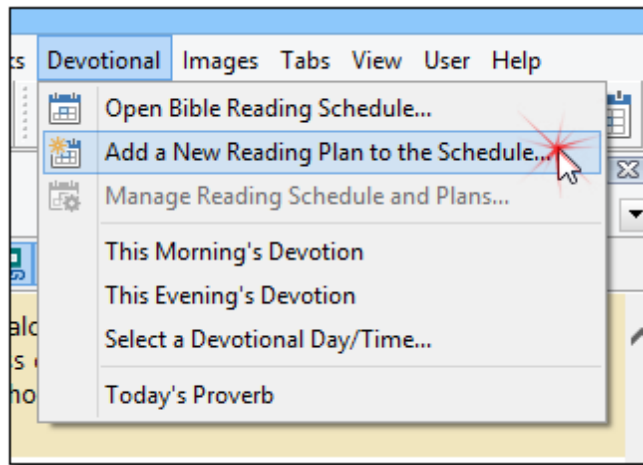
Take your study commitment to the next level, and set up a short daily reading plan in addition to your annual plan. Use this short plan as a starting point for daily study. The custom reading plan designer can create plans that are as short as five minutes a day, so try that. For example, create a plan to read through the book of Galatians in five minute daily portions. *This only takes four days!* Read the planned portion of Galatians on each day (five minutes) and then spend another five minutes searching various interesting words from that reading, comparing Scripture with Scripture. Use the TSK module as a cross-referencing guide (see [this web post for guidance on using the TSK](#)). Warning: you may find your "five minutes" quickly turns into half an hour of time learning wonderful doctrine!

## Reading Plan Data File

All of your reading plan data is stored in your Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules folder. Be sure to include this folder in your normal backup routine. Most backup software should automatically include this location.

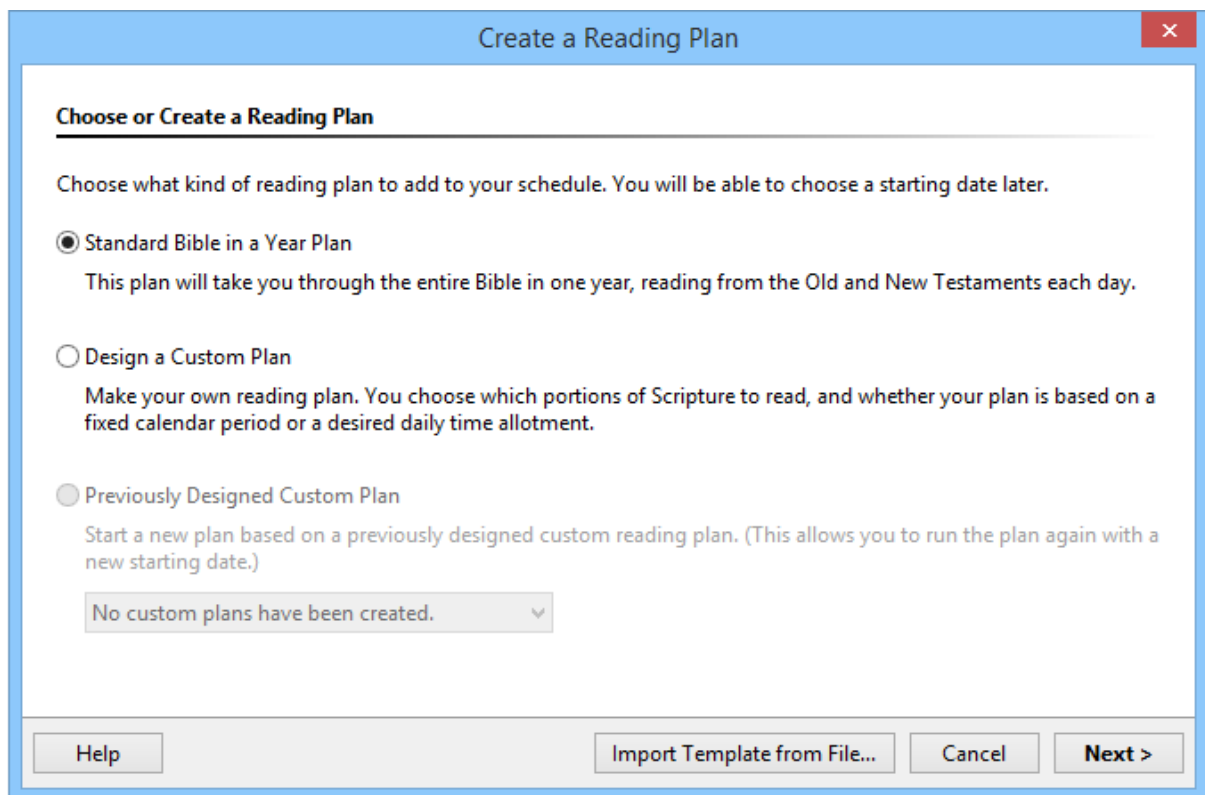
### 10.1 Creating a Reading Plan

To add a new reading plan to your schedule, select *Add a New Reading Plan to the Schedule* from the *Devotional* menu.



Sample Devotional Menu

There are two ways to add a reading plan. You may schedule a **Standard "Bible in a Year"** plan, or, you can **Design a Custom Reading Plan**.



Sample of the Create a Reading Plan window

### ***Standard Bible in a Year Plan***

The Standard Bible in a Year plan will take you through the entire Bible in a year, reading from the Old and New Testaments each day. This plan averages 12 minutes a day for reading.

To begin a "Bible in a Year" plan, select the *Standard Bible in a Year Plan* option, then click *Next*.

On the next page you can see a preview of the daily readings in the plan. Click *Next*.

On the final page, you can give your reading plan a unique title, and select a beginning or ending date of the plan. By default, the plan will be scheduled to begin today. It's easy to select a different starting date for the plan under *First Day of Plan*.

Click *Save*, and you're done! Your annual Bible plan is now scheduled and you can start reading the daily items.

## ***Designing a Custom Plan***

Want to read Acts by Friday? Or how about the five books of Moses before the end of next month?

Or do you want to spend 5 minutes reading from the Gospels every day?

Easy! Let SwordSearcher help you design a custom reading plan to suit your needs.

See [Designing Custom Reading Plans](#)<sup>136</sup> for a walk-through.

## ***Using a Previously Designed Custom Reading Plan Again***

If you have a plan you want to schedule again, that's easy to do. Just choose the "Previously Designed Custom Plan" option and you can start a new schedule with new dates.

## ***Advanced users: Importing Templates***

If you have a SwordSearcher reading plan template file from another SwordSearcher user, you can click the *Import Template from File* to load the plan template and schedule it. Templates can be exported from the [Reading Schedule Manager](#)<sup>145</sup> and shared with other SwordSearcher users.

## ***Advanced users: Importing custom reading plans you design outside of SwordSearcher***

If you need to schedule a reading plan that can't be designed in SwordSearcher, such as a plan provided to you by your church, you can use a plain text file containing daily readings on each line, and the plan will be added to your schedule. Use the *Import Template from File* button and change the file type to "Daily Reading Per Line Text Files (\*.txt)", and select your file. SwordSearcher will build your plan from the list of readings and inform you of the plan coverage so you can be sure it was properly imported. As an example, here is a four-day plan for reading Genesis and Matthew, with readings from each book on each day:

Gen 1-12; Mat 1-7  
Gen 13-24; Mat 8-14

Gen 25-36; Mat 15-21  
Gen 37-50; Mat 22-28

### 10.1.1 Designing Custom Reading Plans

The real power of SwordSearcher's reading schedule system is the ability to design custom reading plans. If you want to go through the Gospels in two weeks, or read the Psalms in a month, it's easy to set up a reading schedule to do just that. You can create as many custom plans as you want.

On the Devotional menu, select *Add a New Reading Plan to the Schedule*.

**Create a Reading Plan**

**Choose or Create a Reading Plan**

Choose what kind of reading plan to add to your schedule. You will be able to choose a starting date later.

☐ Standard Bible in a Year Plan  
This plan will take you through the entire Bible in one year, reading from the Old and New Testaments each day.

☒ Design a Custom Plan  
Make your own reading plan. You choose which portions of Scripture to read, and whether your plan is based on a fixed calendar period or a desired daily time allotment.

☐ Previously Designed Custom Plan  
Start a new plan based on a previously designed custom reading plan. (This allows you to run the plan again with a new starting date.)

No custom plans have been created.

Help Import Template from File... Cancel Next >

Step 1 of designing a custom reading plan

To get started, choose *Design a Custom Plan* and then click *Next*.

## Time

**Create a Reading Plan**

**Custom Reading Plan: Time**

Welcome to the custom Bible reading plan designer. Start by choosing how the duration of the plan will be determined.

☒ Base this plan on how much time I want to spend reading each day. (Approximate.)

☐ Base this plan on how many calendar days I want it to take.

This plan will be designed to be completed over the chosen number of days, and you will be able to re-use the plan again in the future with a new beginning date. You can use the date pickers below to help choose the number of calendar days, or the drop-down menu to choose from a pre-defined length. (These dates are just examples for determining the length of the plan. You will schedule your plan later.)

First Day: 3/ 4/2014 Last Day: 3/10/2014 7 Days

Preset Length...

Help < Back Next >

Step 2 of designing a custom reading plan

The next step is to decide how the duration of the plan will be determined.

**Option 1: Daily time allotment.** You can base the plan on how much time you want to spend on it each day. From an easy 5 minutes per day to an ambitious 2 hours per day, the readings will be divided to give you a fairly consistent daily reading time. Rather than just "chopping up" the readings by verse count, SwordSearcher will base the daily portions mainly on how long they will take to read. This type of plan favors consistent daily reading times, but still tries to begin and stop daily readings at logical points in the text.

**Option 2: Calendar days.** This option bases the plan on a fixed calendar period. For example, you may wish to read through the whole Bible in three months, or the Pauline Epistles in one month. Use the date selectors to help you choose the number of days, or, use the *Preset Length* menu to automatically choose from a list of predefined plan lengths (one week, one month, etc.) If you have a specific ending date in mind for your reading plan (e.g., "I want to read the book of Acts by Friday"), you can use the date selectors to specify the required length of time.

The actual scheduling of your reading plan (where you choose exactly when to start the plan) will come in the final step. For now, you are just designing a plan that can be re-used any time you want, and the first/last days shown in this step are just examples.

**About daily reading division:** SwordSearcher doesn't just chop up reading plans by verse count. SwordSearcher's reading plan system intelligently uses the time required to read each verse and chapter to create a more consistent daily reading plan, and when possible, starts daily readings at logical positions in the text instead of merely dividing by verse count.

Once you make your choice, click *Next*. **Don't worry.** You can always use the *Back* button to come back to the step if you change your mind before you're finished making the plan.

## Scripture

**Create a Reading Plan** [X]

---

**Custom Reading Plan: Scripture**

Assign one or more segments of Scripture to read over the duration of the plan. A portion of each segment will be read from every day. For example, you can create a plan that progresses through the Old and the New Testaments every day by adding a segment for the OT and another for the NT. [Click Help for more details.](#)

You can type a range of books here.

Or use the drop-down menu to choose from preset ranges.

Passage:

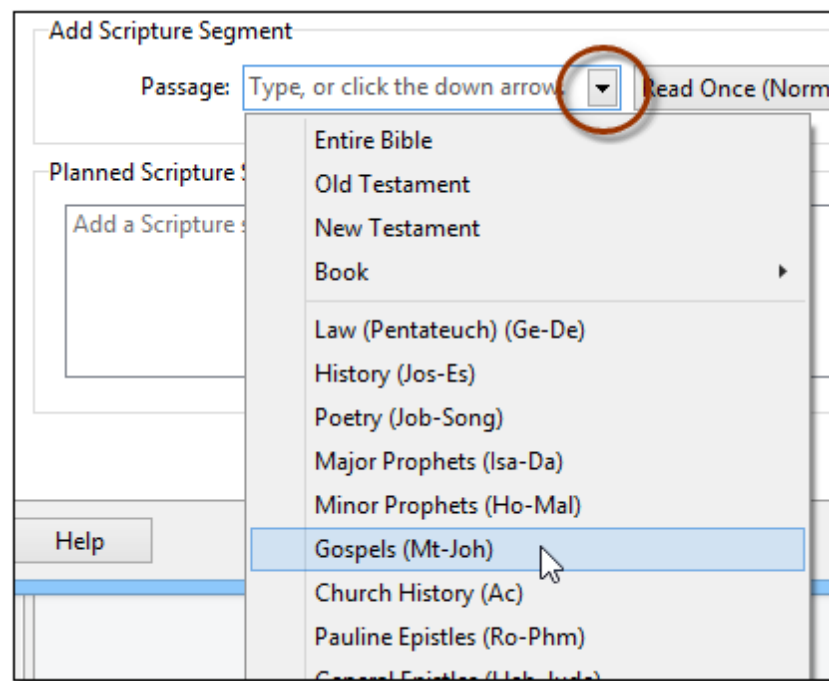
**Planned Scripture Segments**

Add a Scripture segment to this plan above.

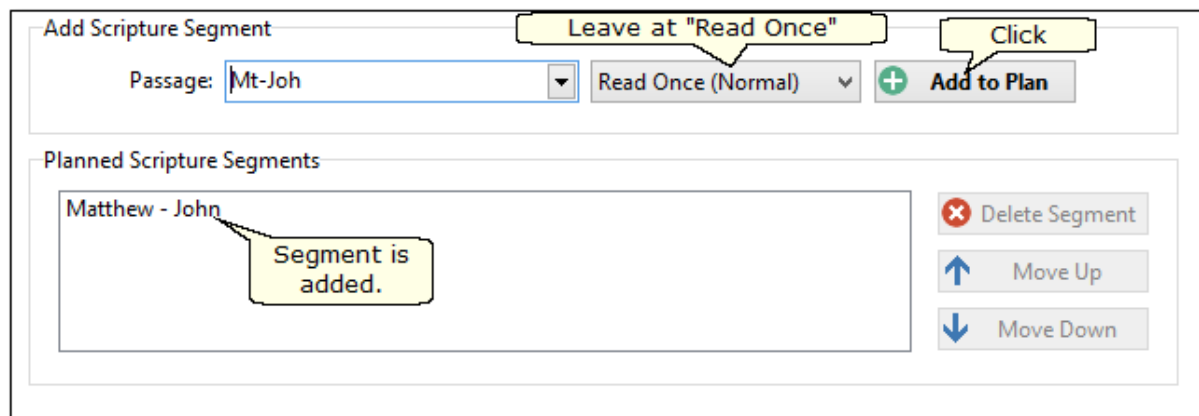
Step 3 of designing a custom reading plan

The next step is to assign scripture segments to the plan. Type a range of verses (usually books, like Mat-Joh) and then click *Add to Plan* to add it to the list of assigned reading segments.

Here is a simple example. If you want to read through the Gospels in one month, you would assign a single reading segment like this:



Leave the reading count set to "read once", then click "Add to Plan."



At this point the plan could be complete and you would click *Next*. But what if you want more in the plan?

A **scripture segment** is a range of verses from which you want to read **every day**. For example, a plan that reads through the entire Bible once in book order has a single scripture segment: Genesis through Revelation. If you want to read from multiple segments *on each day*, you would assign two or more segments. For example, you can create a plan that goes through Psalms and the Gospels, reading from Psalms every day and the Gospels every day, by assigning two segments. In the above example, we already have the Gospels in our plan, so we can just add Psalms.

Also, let's say that by the end of the month we want to read through the Psalms *twice*. Meaning, we want to read through the Gospels in a month, and Psalms *twice* in a month,

from both each day. To do that, we add a segment for Psalms and use "Read Twice" instead of Read Once.

(Again, just type the name of the book in the *Passage* box, or use the drop-down menu to add it without typing.)

The screenshot shows the 'Add Scripture Segment' dialog box. The 'Passage' field is set to 'Psalms'. The 'Frequency' dropdown is set to 'Read Twice'. The 'Add to Plan' button is highlighted with a yellow callout bubble that says 'Click'. Below the dialog, a list of 'Planned Scripture Segments' shows 'Matthew - John' and 'Psalms, 2 times.' with a yellow callout bubble stating 'Now our plan has two daily reading segments, and will go through the Psalms twice.' To the right of the list are buttons for 'Delete Segment', 'Move Up', and 'Move Down'.

Tip: Remember, reading segments are used to specify portions of Scripture that you want to read from *every day*. Don't add books as separate segments unless you want to read from them every day. To specify a range or groups of books to read through in order you just need to use a *single reading segment* with those books. For example, you can read Acts, Ephesians, and Jude by adding a single reading segment with the passage "Acts; Ephesians; Jude".

Lets continue with our above example. We have specified that we want to read through the Gospels (Mt-Joh) every day, and the Psalms every day. By the time the plan is completed we will have read through the Gospels once and the Psalms twice.

Click *Next*.

## Preview

Assuming we chose one month for our plan duration, we should see a preview like this:



Create a Reading Plan

Plan Preview

Your plan is almost ready! You can see the complete plan below.

This plan will take 30 days to complete. On average, you will read about 32 minutes each day, and about 290 verses per day.

| Day  | Reading                             | Time (Approx.) |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| ▷ 1  | Matthew 1-5; Psalms 1-15            | 34 minutes     |
| ▷ 2  | Matthew 6-8; Psalms 16-24           | 29 minutes     |
| ▷ 3  | Matthew 9-11; Psalms 25-34          | 30 minutes     |
| ▷ 4  | Matthew 12-14; Psalms 35-42         | 35 minutes     |
| ▷ 5  | Matthew 15-18; Psalms 43-53         | 34 minutes     |
| ▷ 6  | Matthew 19-21; Psalms 54-65         | 31 minutes     |
| ▷ 7  | Matthew 22-24; Psalms 66-72         | 32 minutes     |
| ▷ 8  | Matthew 25-26; Psalms 73-78         | 31 minutes     |
| ▷ 9  | Matthew 27-28; Mark 1; Psalms 79-89 | 34 minutes     |
| ▷ 10 | Mark 2-5; Psalms 90-101             | 31 minutes     |
| ▷ 11 | Mark 6-8; Psalms 102-106            | 32 minutes     |

Help

< Back

Next >

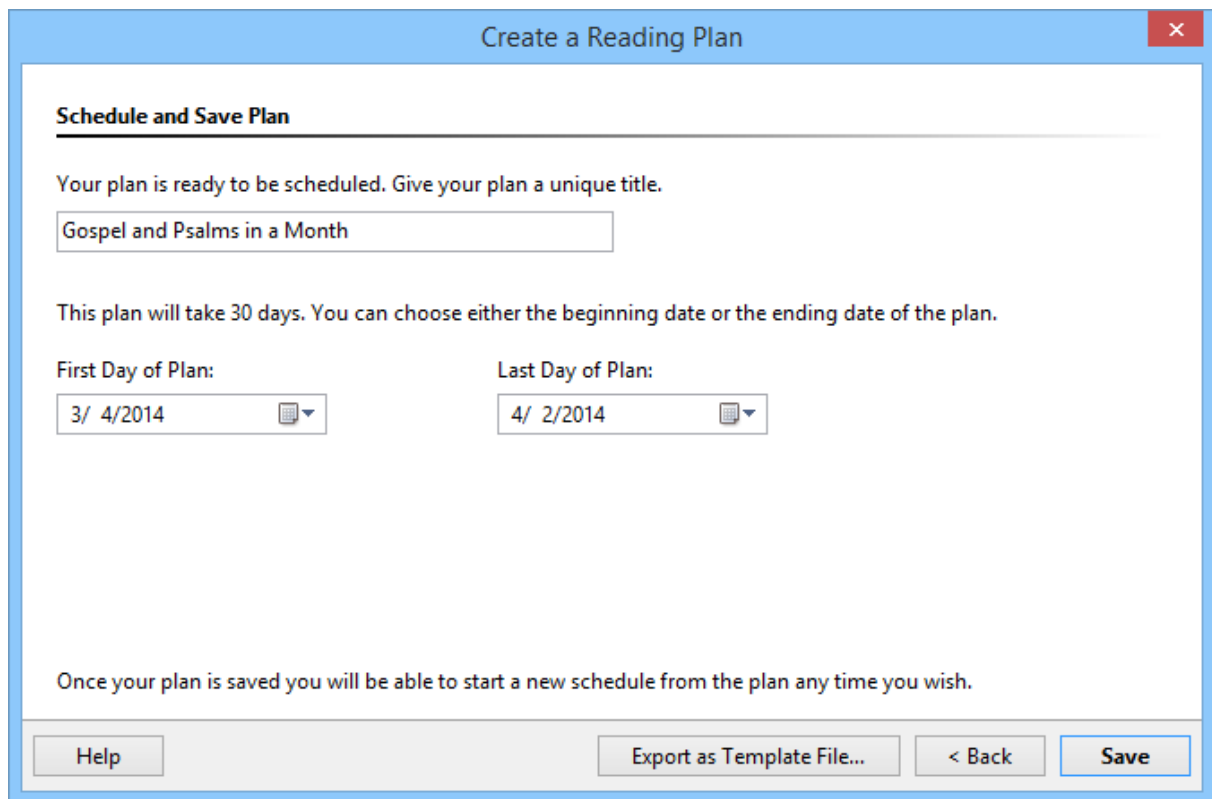
Step 4 of designing a custom plan: the preview.

As we can see, our plan will take 30 days and average 32 minutes of reading each day. The plan preview shows you exactly how the plan is divided over the days. With a plan like this one, with plenty of reading material each day, the division of the plan strongly favors chapter positions and never stops in the middle of a paragraph.

If you aren't satisfied with the plan, you can use the *Back* button to make changes to the reading segments or the duration of the plan. Experiment until you are happy with the results.

Click *Next*.

## ***Schedule and Save***



The screenshot shows a window titled "Create a Reading Plan" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window has a light blue border. Inside, the section "Schedule and Save Plan" is underlined. Below this, a message states: "Your plan is ready to be scheduled. Give your plan a unique title." A text input field contains the text "Gospel and Psalms in a Month". Below this, another message states: "This plan will take 30 days. You can choose either the beginning date or the ending date of the plan." There are two date selection fields. The first is labeled "First Day of Plan:" and contains the date "3/ 4/2014" with a calendar icon. The second is labeled "Last Day of Plan:" and contains the date "4/ 2/2014" with a calendar icon. Below these fields, a message states: "Once your plan is saved you will be able to start a new schedule from the plan any time you wish." At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: "Help", "Export as Template File...", "< Back", and "Save".

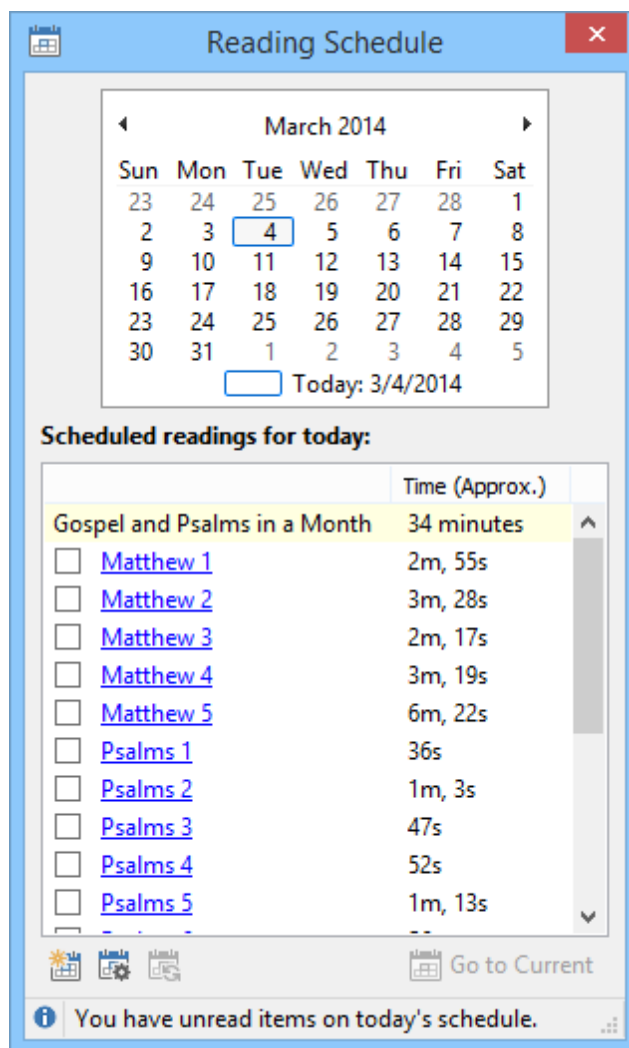
Step 5 of designing a custom reading plan

Now you're ready to give the plan a title and schedule it. In the above example we're using the title "Gospel and Psalms in a Month," and the plan will start on March 4th, 2014. We can see that the last day of the plan will be April 2nd. You can choose one or the other: a beginning or ending day of the plan.

When you're happy with the schedule and title, click *Save*.

### ***Done!***

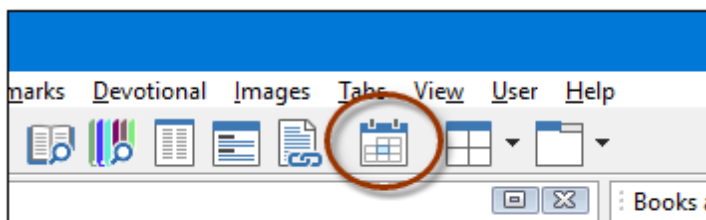
Now that our plan is scheduled, we can start reading the first day, which looks like this in the Reading Schedule:



Sample Reading Schedule Window

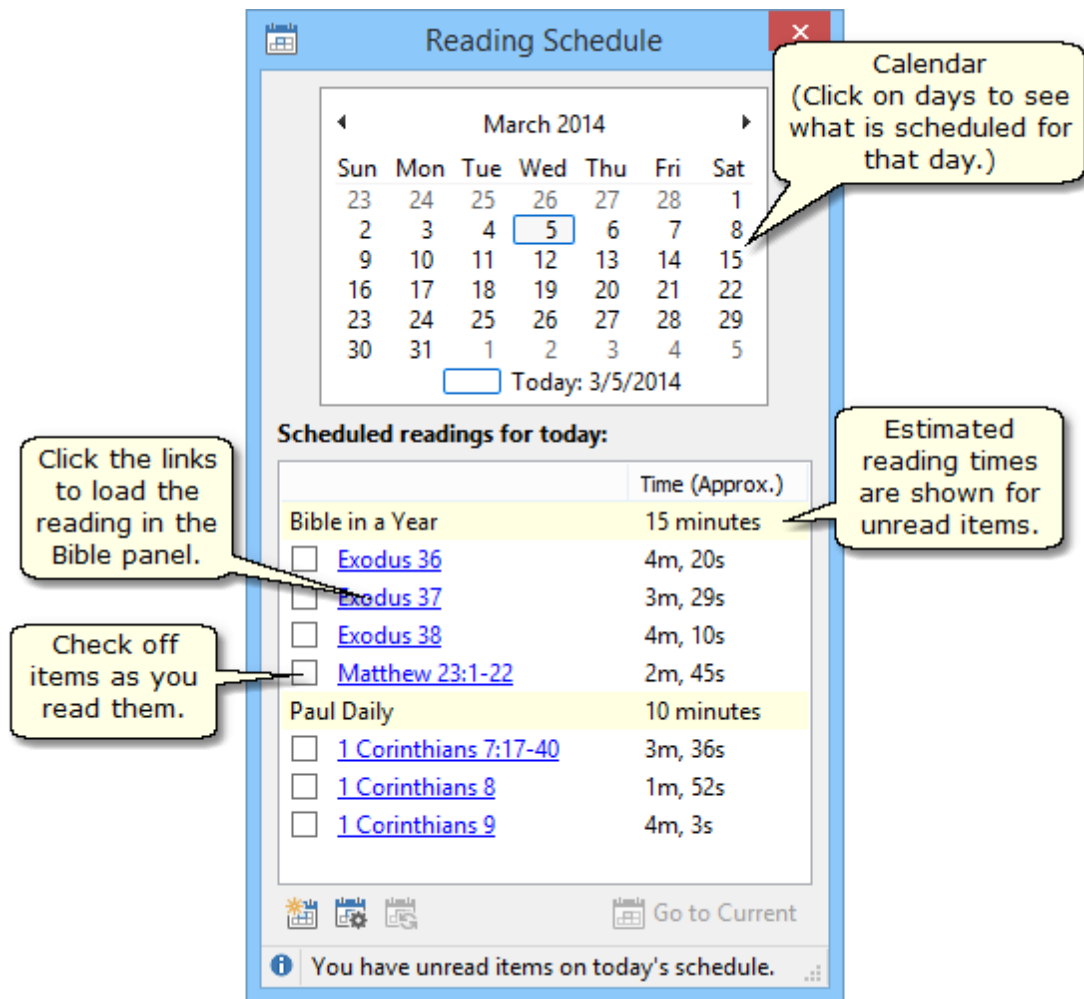
## 10.2 The Reading Schedule Window

To open the Reading Schedule, click the Reading Schedule button on the toolbar (or use the *Devotional* main menu).



Reading Schedule main toolbar button

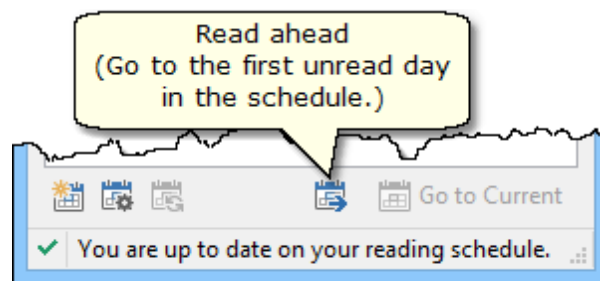
This is what the Reading Schedule looks like:



Sample Reading Schedule window

### ***When you are up-to-date, you can easily read ahead***

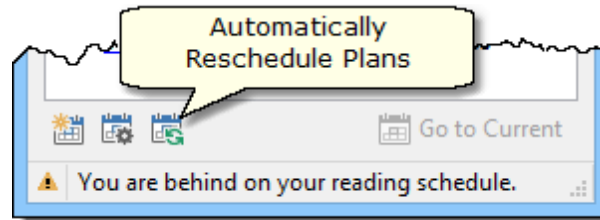
It's easy to use the calendar control at the top to skip ahead, but there is a shortcut when you are caught up:



(This option appears when you are up to date.)

### ***If you fall behind, it's easy to reschedule your plans***

It can happen! Don't give up on your reading commitments if you fall behind. The best thing to do is to catch up -- double-up on your daily reading until you are all caught up. But if that would be too difficult, you can reschedule your plans in one easy step:

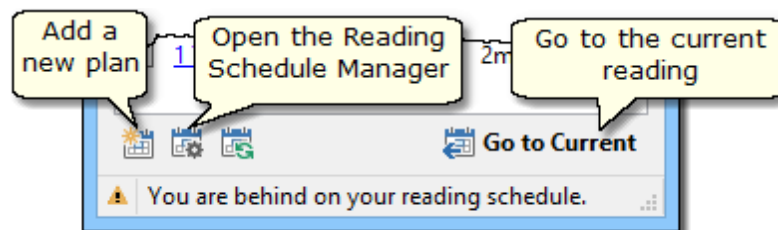


(This option is only enabled if you are behind on your schedule.)

When you click the auto reschedule button, each plan will be rescheduled so that the first unread day is today. You'll see a confirmation prompt informing you of the changes that will be made to each plan before proceeding.

- Only plans on which you are behind will be changed.
- Plans are rescheduled, **not** automatically "marked read." This function does not skip any readings.

### Other shortcut buttons



*Add a new plan* is a shortcut to [Create a Reading Plan](#)<sup>133</sup> and add it to the schedule.

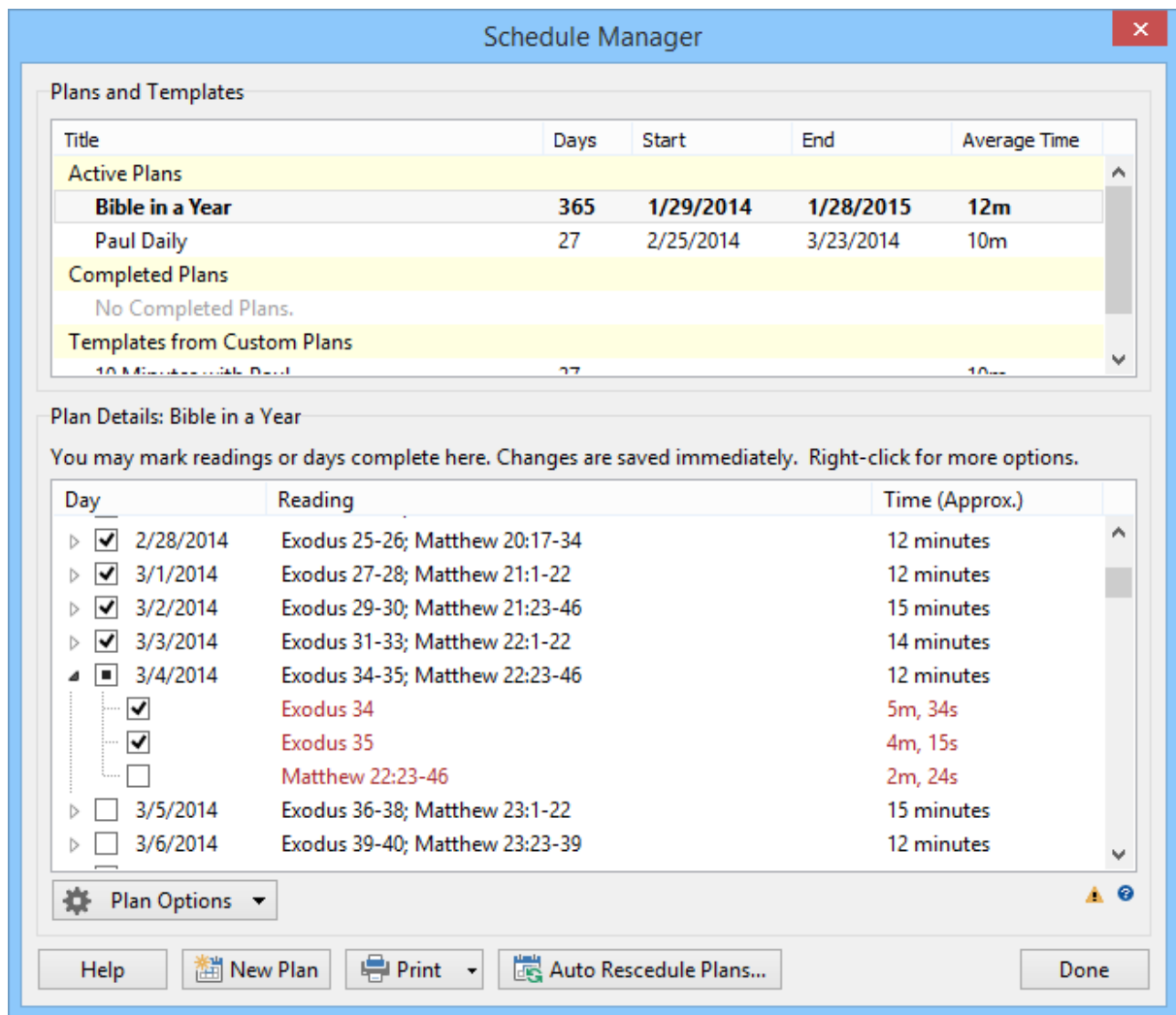
*Open the Reading Schedule Manager* is a shortcut to the [Reading Schedule Manager](#)<sup>145</sup>, where you can print, rename, delete, and perform other tasks.

*Go to Current* is a shortcut to the current day of the schedule, or the first unread day (if you are behind). This is only enabled if you are viewing a different day in the plan, which can be done using the calendar control at the top of the window.

## 10.3 Reading Schedule Manager

The Reading Schedule Manager is where you can print, rename, delete, and reschedule plans. This is not where you do your daily reading. Use the [Reading Schedule window](#)<sup>143</sup> to do your daily readings.

Open the Reading Schedule Manager from the Devotional menu. It looks like this:



Sample Reading Schedule Manager window

## Plans and Templates

Under "Plans and Templates" you can see your plans.

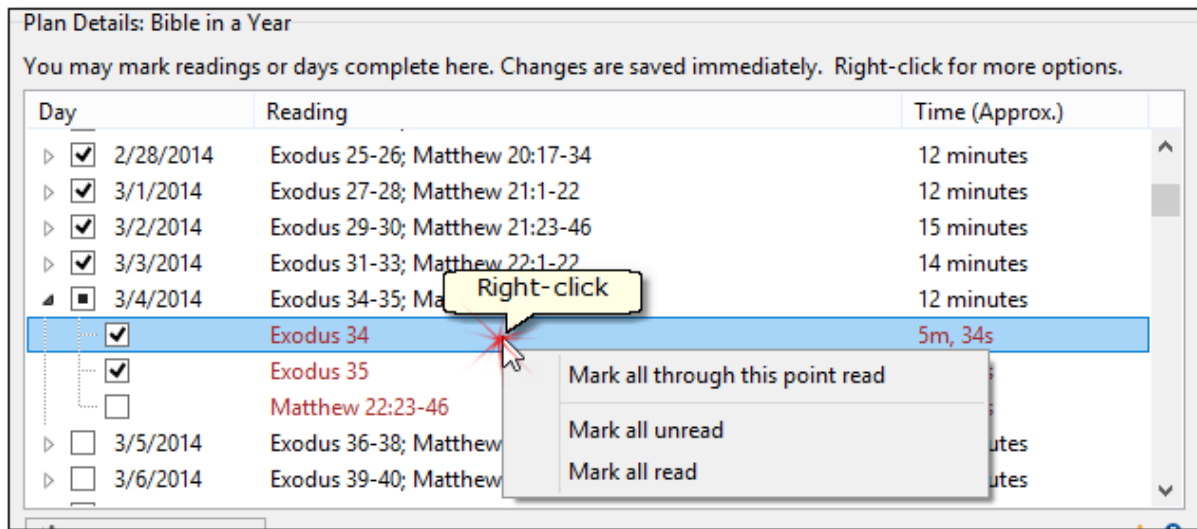
*Active Plans* are any plans that you have scheduled and not completed. *Completed Plans* are plans for which you have completed all of the daily readings. *Templates from Custom Plans* are "unscheduled" plan templates that are created any time you make a [custom reading plan](#)<sup>136</sup>.

Click on a plan under Plans and Templates to see its details in the plan details area.

## Plan Details

The details area shows you the complete plan. In addition to reviewing the plan, you can change the completion state of a day or reading anywhere in the plan.

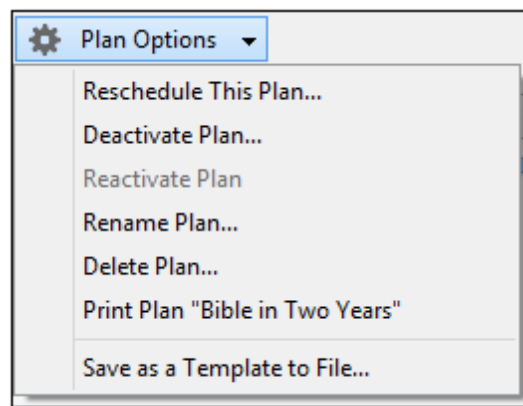
Right-click a day, or an individual reading, for handy options:



Plan details right-click menu

Changes you make in the plan details area are saved immediately.

With a plan selected, the *Plan Options* button brings up the following options:



Plan options

Use *Reschedule This Plan* to manually reschedule the plan with a new starting or ending date. This can also be used to automatically reschedule the plan so that you are not behind. In either case, your completed readings will be remembered. Only the starting date of the plan is changed.

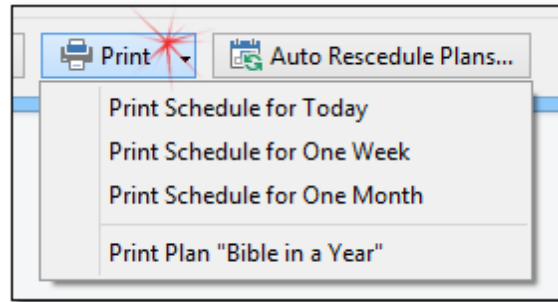
*Rename* and *Delete* are self-explanatory. Deleting a plan is permanent and cannot be undone.

If you want to suspend a reading plan and remove it from your daily reading schedule, select *Deactivate Plan*. Deactivated plans retain your progress and can be re-activated or re-scheduled when you wish.

*Print Plan* prints the entire plan including its current state -- with check boxes filled in for completed readings, and empty check boxes for readings that have not been completed. If

you print a template, the printout will not include specific dates and all of the check boxes will be empty.

### ***Printing your reading schedule***



Printing the Schedule

You can print your reading schedule, which includes all of the active plans.

The main purpose of this function is to allow you to continue reading from your schedule for an extended time away from your computer. For example, if you are going on vacation for a week, you can print your schedule to continue reading from your printed Bible while you are gone. Then when you return, you can use the Reading Schedule Manager to reconcile your plans by marking days read in the details area.

### ***Saving a Plan Template File***

If you have created a custom reading plan, an "empty" unscheduled version of your plan is available as a "template" so that you can quickly schedule the plan again in the future. Additionally, you can export custom plans to a template file using the *Plan Options* menu. Select the template from the Plans and Templates area at the top, and then click the Plan Options menu to *Save Template to File*. This file can be shared with other SwordSearcher users and does not contain your schedule or days read; it only contains the plan itself.

Templates can be imported and used by other SwordSearcher users in the first step of the [Create a Reading Plan](#)<sup>133</sup> window.

Templates from custom plans you have created are automatically available in the Create a Reading Plan window -- you do not need to save a template file unless you want to send it to another user.



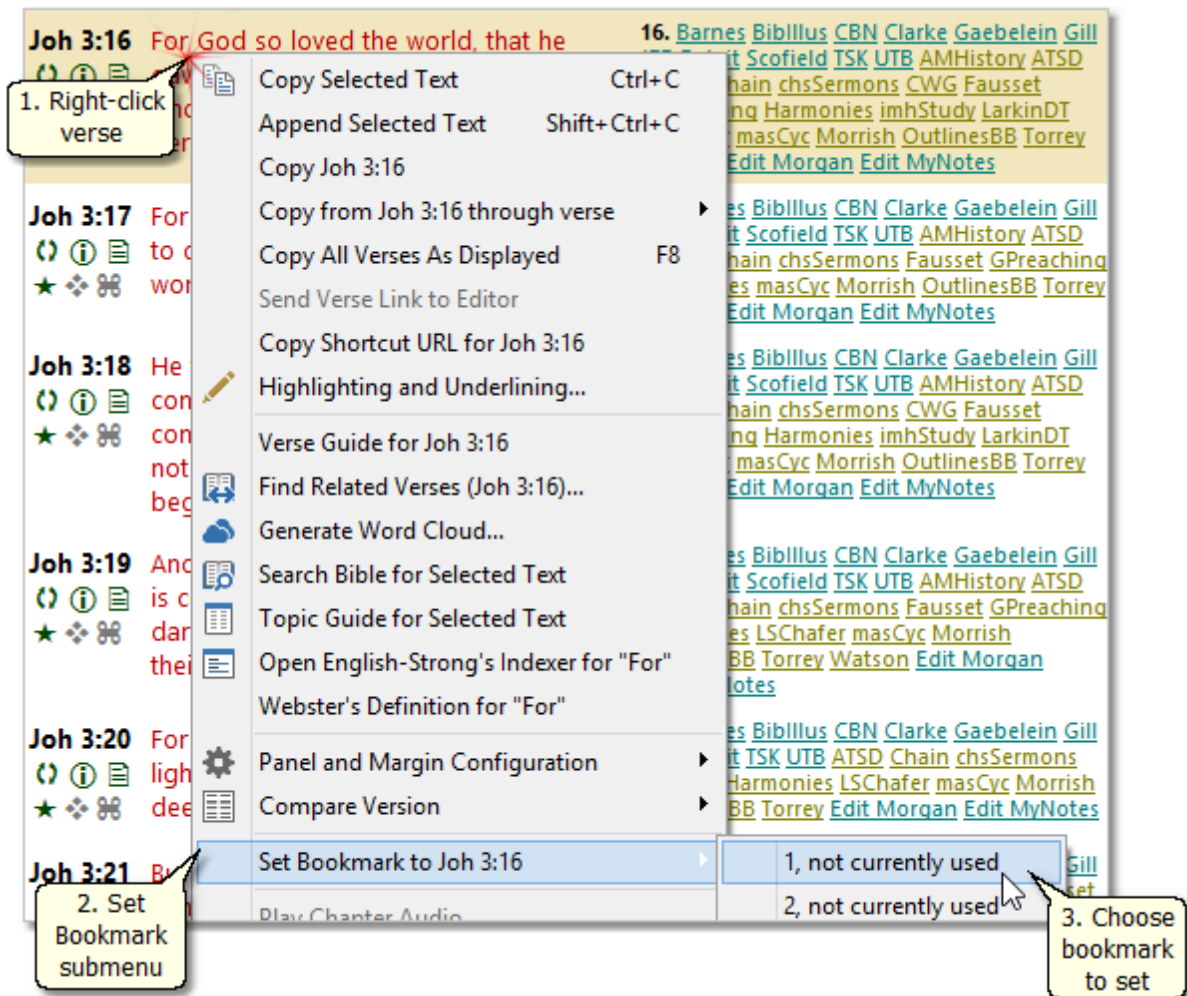
## 11 Using Bookmarks

SwordSearcher's bookmark system allows you to bookmark Bible verses, book entries, and commentary entries. You may set a total of ten bookmarks at a time.

Note: If you wish to maintain a topical list of "bookmarks" or more than ten references, [creating a user Book module](#)<sup>151</sup> to contain topical information and links is a better choice than the bookmark system.

### Setting a Bookmark

The Bible, Book, and Commentary panels in SwordSearcher each have a pop-up menu item for setting a bookmark. For example, in the Bible panel, right-click a verse you wish to bookmark and select the *Set Bookmark to >* item, which will open a sub-menu. Select the bookmark you want placed. If you select a bookmark which is already placed, it will be reset to the new location. Here is a visual example of setting a bookmark on a Bible verse:



Setting a bookmark to a verse in the Bible panel

You can also set bookmarks from the Bookmarks menu on the main menu.

Bible bookmarks store only the verse location and do not change the active Bible module when they are used.

Book and Commentary bookmarks store the specific module, entry, and scroll position.

### ***Viewing Bookmarks***

View bookmarks and go to their places with the Bookmarks menu on the main menu. Also, you can use Ctrl+1 through Ctrl+0 on your keyboard to go to the bookmarked material.

### ***Clearing Bookmarks***

If you wish to erase a bookmark or all bookmarks, select *Clear Bookmark* on the Bookmark menu. You do *not* need to clear a bookmark before setting it to a new location.

### ***Keyboard Shortcuts for Bookmarks***

To go to a placed bookmark with the keyboard, press Ctrl+ the number of the bookmark. E.g. Ctrl+1 for bookmark #1 and Ctrl+0 for bookmark #10. To set a bookmark, press Shift+Ctrl+ the number of the bookmark you wish set.

Ctrl+Shift+0 is used by the operating system so there is no keyboard shortcut for setting the 10th bookmark.

### ***Setting Titles for Bookmarks***

Optionally, you can configure titles for your bookmarks. For example, you can call a bookmark "my son's memory verse" and that title will stay with the bookmark even when you change where the bookmark is placed. This is an optional feature and is not necessary to use bookmarks, but can be helpful if you make extensive use of bookmarks and have a hard time remembering what each one is used for.

To set or change bookmark titles, select *Bookmark Titles* from the main Bookmarks menu.

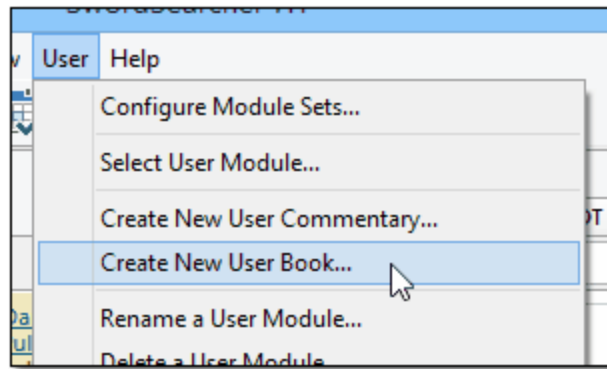
## 12 Creating Your Own Books and Commentaries

SwordSearcher makes it possible to create your own Book and Commentary modules, which are fully indexed and searchable as part of your library. User Books are especially useful for recording your own topical studies, and many users will find them useful for the preparation and storage of Bible lessons and sermons.

(If you have user modules from SwordSearcher 3.x or 4.x, you can easily import them for use in this version of SwordSearcher. See [Importing Modules from Previous Versions](#)<sup>[16]</sup>.)

### ***Creating a User Module***

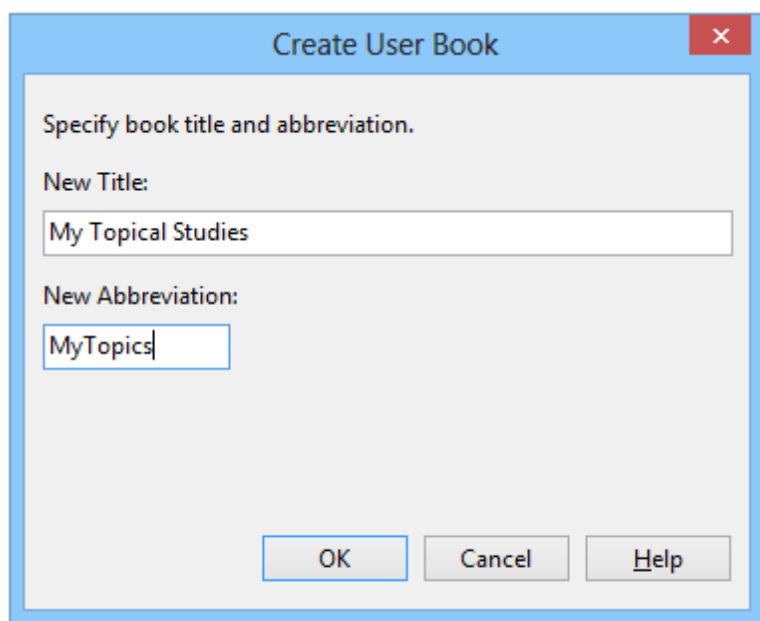
Select *Create New User Book* or *Create New User Commentary* from the User menu.



Sample of SwordSearcher's User menu

If you're not sure what the difference between a user Book and a user Commentary would be, review the help topics on [Book panels](#)<sup>[18]</sup> and [Commentary panels](#)<sup>[22]</sup>.

Selecting *Create New User Book* brings up the new user module dialog:



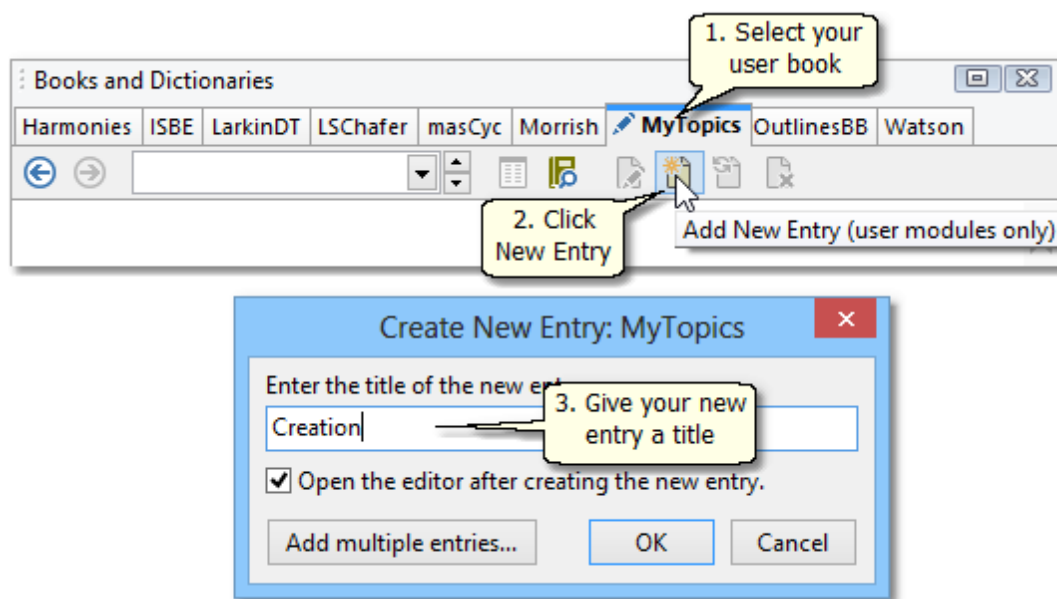
Sample New User Book dialog

Specify the name and abbreviation for the new book module. You cannot use a name or abbreviation that is used elsewhere in SwordSearcher. Also, the abbreviation must be nine characters or less long.

Click OK and new module will be created.

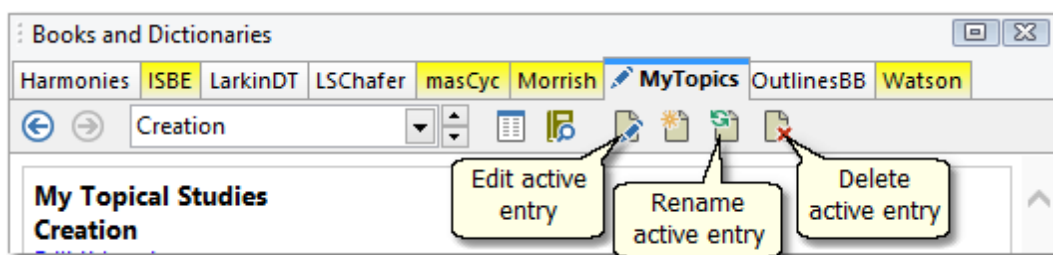
### ***Adding and Editing Entries in User Book Modules***

Once you've created a book module, you can add entries to it with the *Add New Entry* button on the Book panel toolbar. (Make sure your module is selected.) Step-by-step:



Creating a new book entry

Once your entry is created, you can edit or delete it with appropriate toolbar buttons.



Book panel buttons for editing user entries

Clicking the *Edit Entry* button opens the [Editor](#)<sup>154</sup> for the active entry.

Tip: if you want to create a lot of empty entries at one time from a list, click *Add multiple entries* after clicking the *Add New Entry* button.

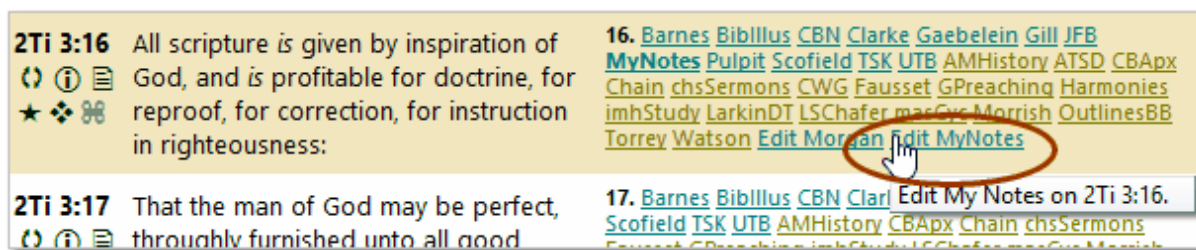
The User menu has functions for deleting or renaming user book modules.

## Editing Entries in User Commentary Modules

Once you've created a commentary module (with *Create User Commentary* on the User menu), there is no need to "create" an entry for a verse comment. They are created automatically as needed when you start editing a verse comment.

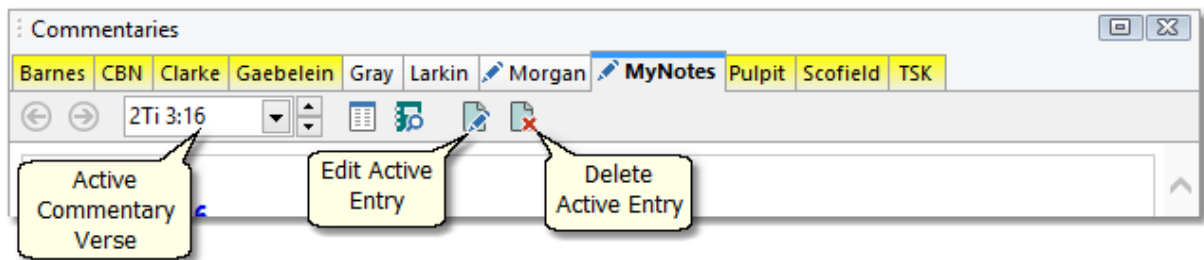
There are two ways to edit a comment on a verse in your commentary.

1. After you've created your User Commentary module, the margin area in the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup> includes links to edit your commentary on each verse:



Edit commentary link in Bible panel

2. Or, select your commentary, type (and press *Enter*) or select the verse you want to edit commentary on, and click the edit button:



Editing a commentary entry with the commentary panel

(You can also use a [favorite commentary widget](#)<sup>D173</sup> in the Bible panel.)

Either method will open the [Editor](#)<sup>D154</sup> for the comment you wish to edit.

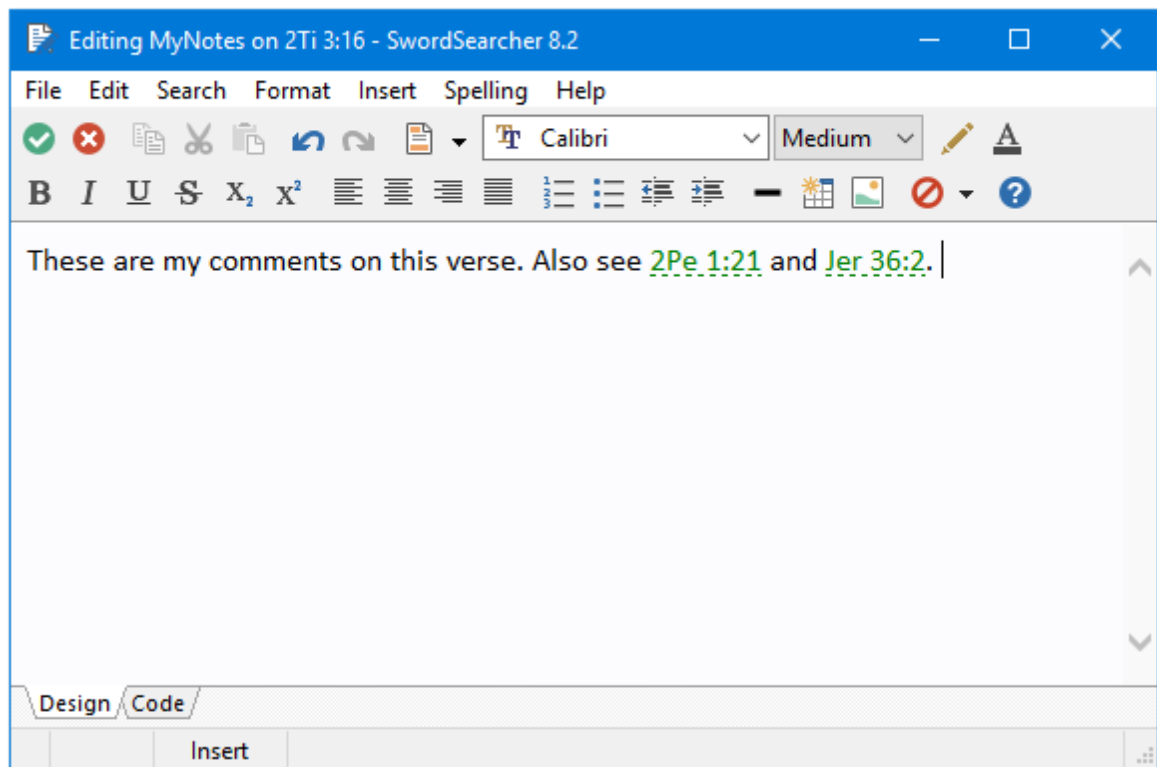
The *Delete Active Entry* button erases the text of the selected entry, if any.

Once you have edited comment text for a verse, a link to that text is shown next to the verse in the margin of [Bible panel](#)<sup>D11</sup>, just as with any of the other commentary modules.

The *User* menu has functions for deleting or renaming user commentary modules. The *Book* and *Commentary* menus also have these functions for the active modules in the respective panels.

## 12.1 Using the Editor

SwordSearcher includes an editor for editing content in user library modules. See [Creating Your Own Books and Commentaries](#)<sup>D151</sup> for details on how to initiate editing a user entry.



Sample editor window, showing user editing comment text on 2Ti 3:16.

The editor is a word-processor style editor and provides several formatting options. You can use the common Windows clipboard commands *Copy*, *Cut* and *Paste* as you would in any text editor. Experiment with the toolbar buttons and review the Format menu to see what kinds of formatting options you may apply to your text.

Any **verse references** you type in the text will be **automatically linked** when the entry is displayed in the Book or Commentary panels, and indexed for the [Verse Guide](#)<sup>132</sup>. See [Verse Links and Links to Other modules in the User Editor](#)<sup>157</sup> for more information on links in user entries.

Advanced users with a strong understanding of HTML code may also want to use the editor in "[code edit mode](#)"<sup>163</sup>.

## Editor Functionality

**Find and Replace** functions are on the editor Search menu. Once a find operation is executed, you can repeat it with F3.

You can paste images in from the clipboard or use the Insert Image function on the toolbar (or Insert menu).

Tables are also supported. Use the Insert Table button on the toolbar (or Insert menu) to insert an empty table. Right-click a table to add, remove, and merge cells, rows, and columns.

The editor has an integrated **spell check** which checks spelling as you type, and underlines words in red that are not found in the spell check dictionary. Select *Spell Check Options* from the Spelling menu to change settings for the spell checker or disable automatic spell check. You can initiate the spell check manually with F7 or on the Spelling menu. The integrated spell check understands American English and all of the words found in the King James Bible. A British English dictionary is also available and can be selected in spell check settings.

When pasting in text from other sources, it is often useful to use the **Remove Formatting** function on the pasted text. Mark the text you wish to "normalize" and then click the Remove Formatting button on the toolbar or Format menu to remove font and other formatting. A similar command on the Format menu is **Remove Link**, which is helpful when you paste in text from a website that may contain links to other documents that you don't want retained in your entry. Another useful function is *Paste As Plain Text*, which pastes text from the Windows clipboard without retaining the source formatting options.

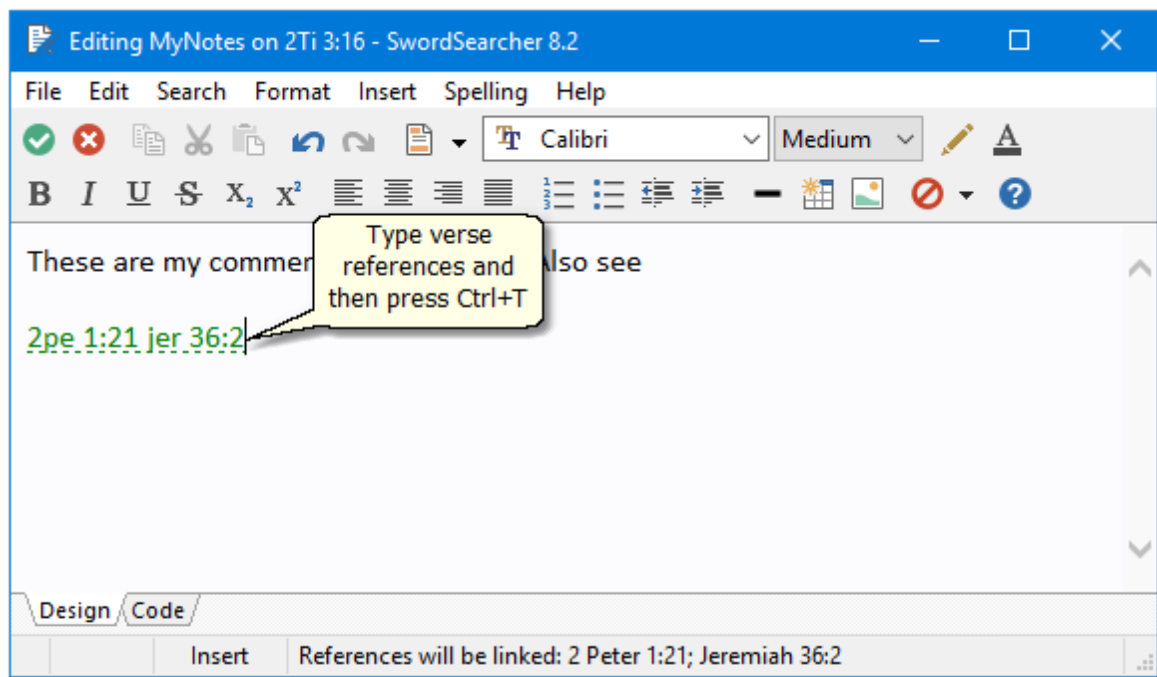
If your entry contains a large amount of inconsistent or undesired formatting, which can happen when pasting text in from external sources, use the **Style and Format Cleaner** tool (on the Format menu) to "scrub" the text free of formatting. The Style and Format Cleaner provides options for choosing what kind of formatting to retain.

Pressing **Enter** while typing text inserts a new **paragraph**. Because entries are at their core HTML documents, paragraphs are "HTML style" paragraphs with white space separating them. To insert a **line break** without creating a new paragraph, press Shift+Enter. (This is not recommended as it creates very large paragraphs.)

## Inserting Text for Verses

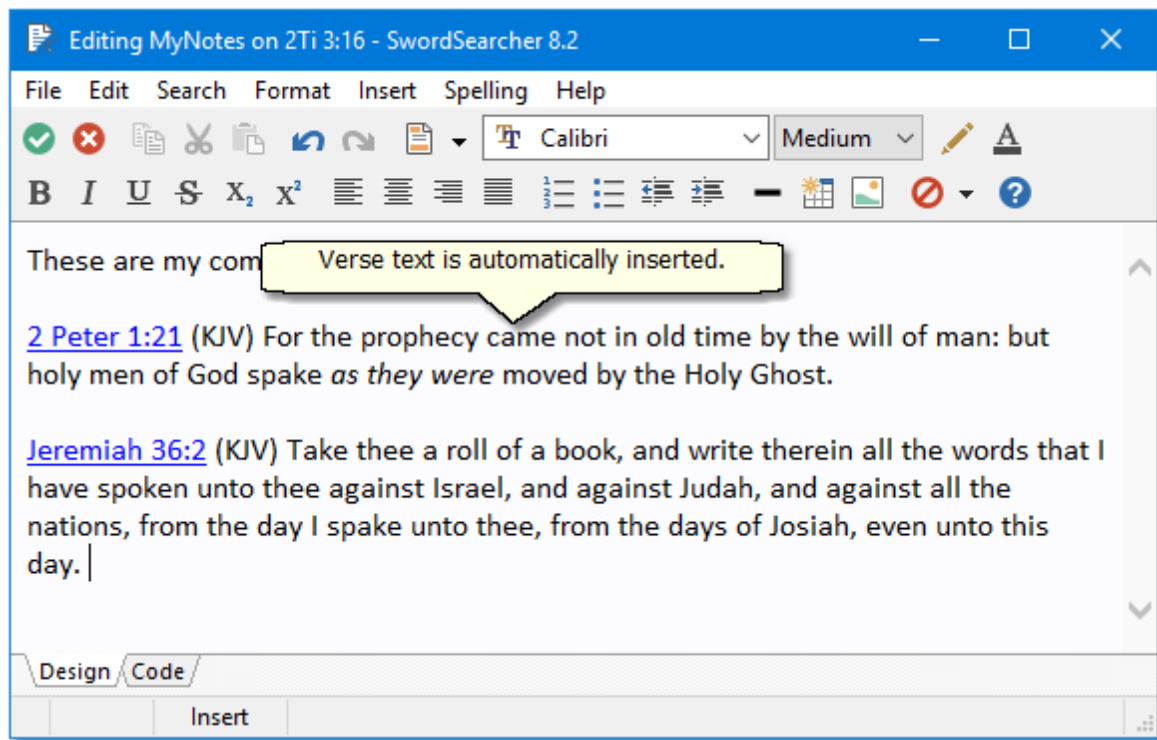
If you are using the editor to create Bible study handouts or sermon notes, it can be helpful to insert the complete text of Scripture references directly into the document, rather than relying only on verses being linked in the display panels. This way, the complete text of the verses is included when you print the entry.

Using the *Insert Text for Verse References at Cursor* function does this automatically. This function is on the Insert menu but can also be accessed by pressing Ctrl+T. Type verse references or move the typing cursor into already typed verse references and press Ctrl+T:



Verse references are typed...





...and after Ctrl+T is pressed, text is inserted automatically.

The formatting used for the verse references and verse text can be configured in the main [Export Formatting](#)<sup>117</sup> dialog.

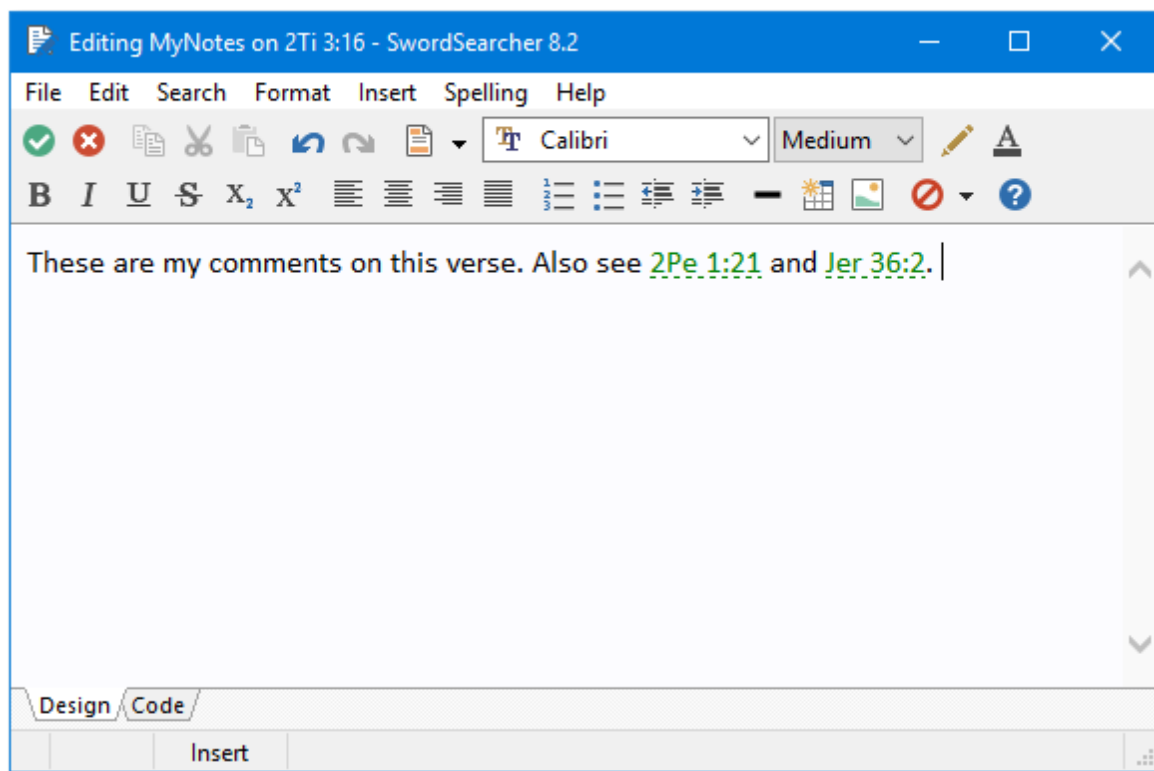
### 12.1.1 Verse Links and Links to Other Resources in User Entries

The [User Editor](#)<sup>154</sup> includes several helper functions for inserting links in user book and commentary entries.

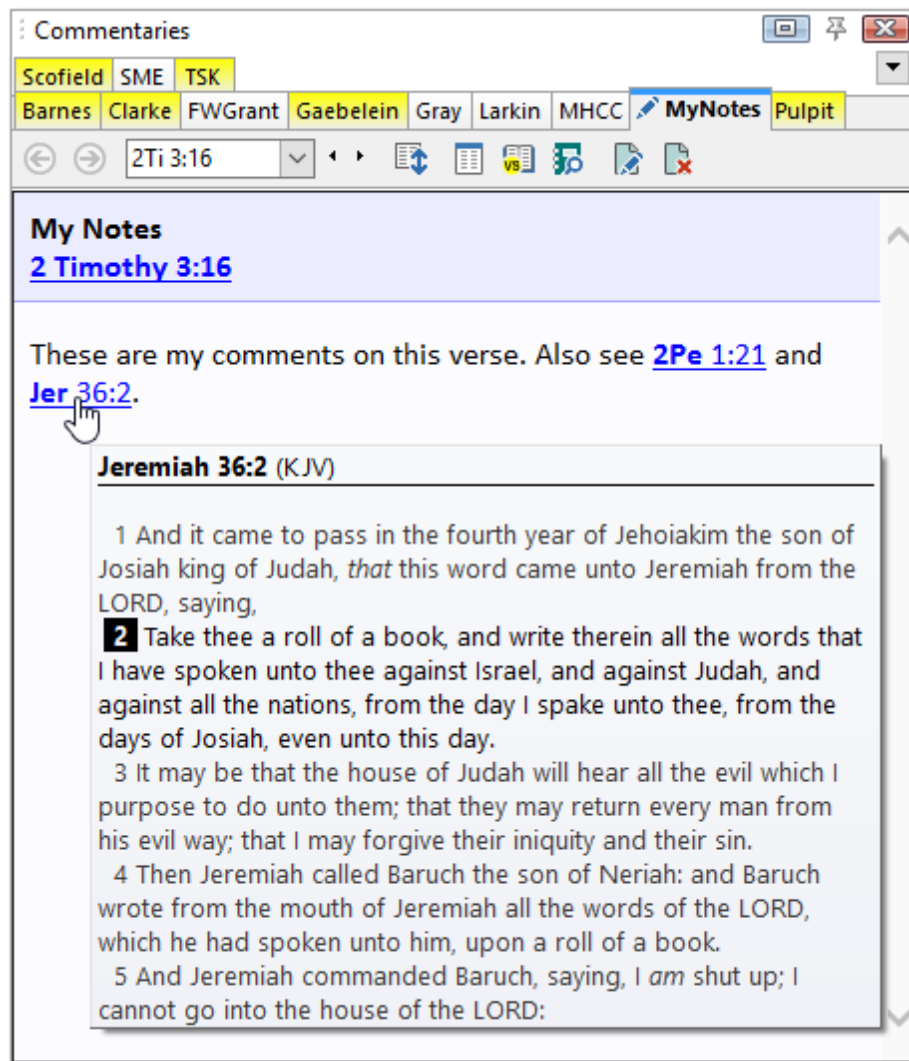
#### ***Verse references are automatically linked***

Verse references you type in the user editor are automatically linked in the Book or Commentary panels, and also indexed for use in the [Verse Guide](#)<sup>32</sup>. As you type, verse links are indicated in green with a dotted underline, so you can see what SwordSearcher will link as a verse reference.

For example:



This user entry has two verse references typed.



The Commentary and Book panels show the verse references as links.

### ***When you have trouble getting a verse reference to link***

First, make sure that you are typing in at least a book name and chapter number. In order to avoid incorrectly linking a verse, SwordSearcher will only link complete references that have a book name (or abbreviation) and at least a chapter number. SwordSearcher can understand over 2,000 different forms of names of the 66 book canon, but if you are unsure how to specify a book you can check the [Book Abbreviations](#)<sup>209</sup> appendix.

If you are unsure of the correct way to write a verse reference, you can use the **Link to Verse(s)** function on the editor Insert menu to preview verse references and have them standardized and inserted into the editor for you. Also, the Bible and Verse List panel right-click menus have functions for sending links to the user editor.

If you enter some references and SwordSearcher incorrectly identifies them, or incorrectly recognizes a number at the start of a proceeding sentence as a verse, you can surround your verse references with # symbols to tell the editor when a verse reference begins and/or ends.

For example, this sentence:

1. See Joh 1:1,3.
2. See Joh 2:1.

is ambiguous because the "2." looks like a chapter reference. The above could be re-written like this:

1. See #Joh 1:1,3#.
2. See #Joh 2:1#.

The # symbols will tell the editor to "break" at that position and "start over" looking for verses, so the following number is not included as a part of the preceding list of verses. The # symbols are hidden during display so they don't appear in the Book and Commentary panels; only in the editor.

Note that you should not usually need to use # symbols. SwordSearcher will almost always "figure out" what verse references are intended.

Also check the *Configure Verse Reference Recognition* (editor *File* menu) to ensure that a specific abbreviation you are using is not excluded from Bible book name interpretation.

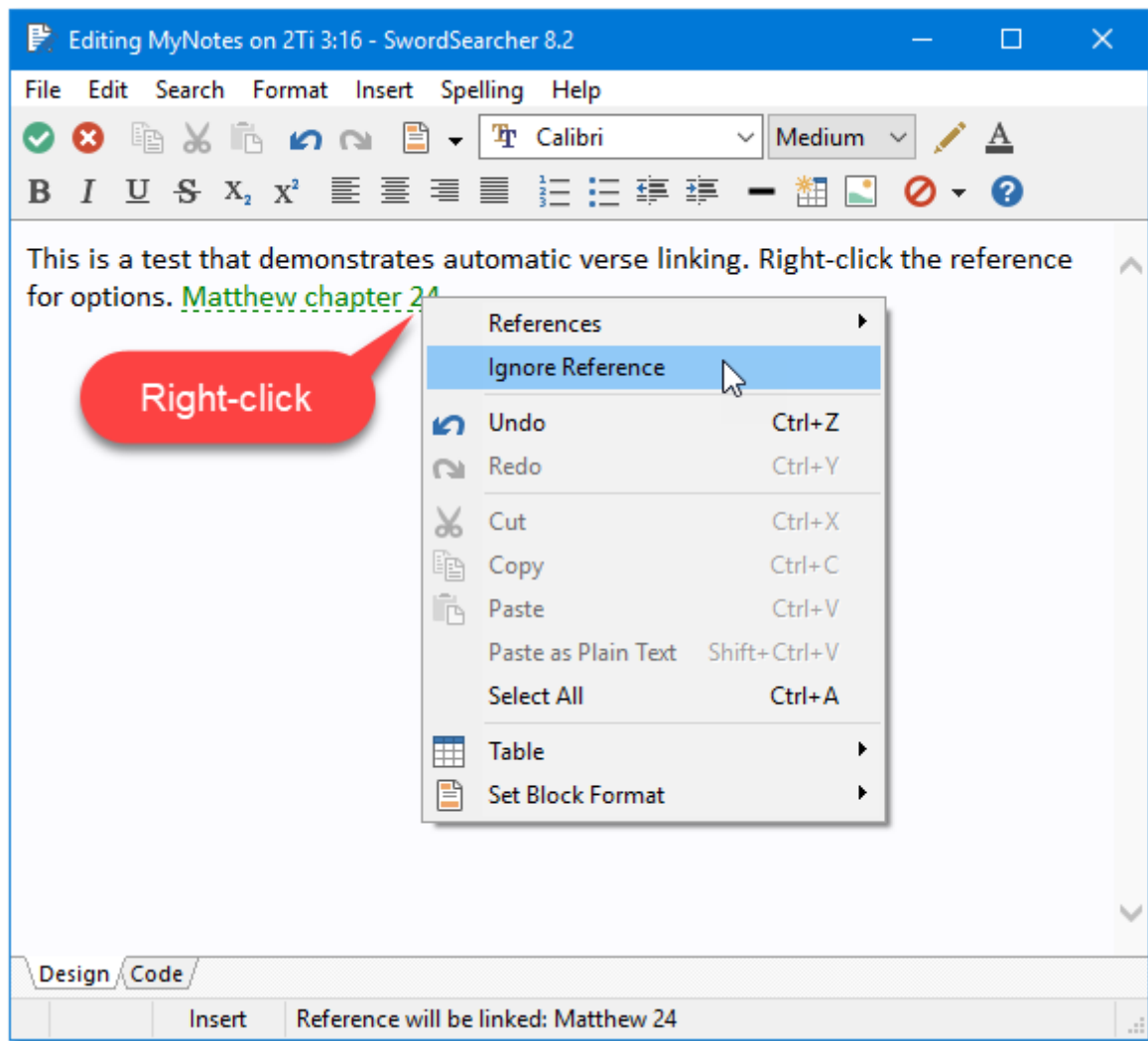
### ***Telling the editor not to link a verse reference***

If SwordSearcher is linking verse references that you do not wish to be shown as links in the Book or Commentary panel, just surround the reference(s) with / symbols like this:

This verse reference won't be linked: /Joh 1:1/.

The / symbols will be hidden in the Book and Commentary panels and only appear in the editor itself.

**Tip:** you can right-click a green, dotted-underline verse link in the editor and select "ignore this reference." This will add the needed symbols so that it is not linked in the book or commentary panel.



Right-clicking a reference in the editor

**If SwordSearcher links text it shouldn't:** In the Editor, select the File menu and choose *Configure Verse Reference Recognition*. You can add words that should not be interpreted as a Bible book name, and disable Roman number recognition if you do not need it.

### ***Linking to other entries in your module***

Use the Insert menu item *Link to Entry in this Module* to insert a link to another entry in the Book or Commentary you are currently editing. (This is a good idea because the link will continue to work even if you change the name of your module.)

### ***Linking to other modules in SwordSearcher***

If you want to link to an entry in a different Book or Commentary, use the *Link to an Entry in Book or Commentary* function. You can also right-click the Book or Commentary panel to send a link to the visible entry to the editor.

To link to an image in the SwordSearcher image viewer, open the image in the viewer and right-click it and select *Send Image Link to Editor*.

You can also insert links to "searches" -- these types of links will perform a Bible, Book, or Commentary search for the specified search expression. *Link to a Bible Search*, *Link to a Book Search*, and *Link to a Commentary Search* are on the editor Insert menu. Search links support SwordSearcher's [advanced search expressions](#)<sup>168</sup>.

***Advanced: To save typing additional verse references, type Ctrl+R to insert a "contextual verse reference."***

- This inserts the book and chapter from the most recent verse reference recognized up to the caret position.
- If no prior reference was recognized, and the entry is a commentary entry, the book and chapter for the entry being edited is inserted.
- This is just a convenience keyboard shortcut to avoid the need to re-type book and chapter repeatedly when making a series of references broken up by other text.
- It has no effect if the caret is positioned inside of a recognized verse reference.
- Tip: if the inserted book+chapter reference is not what was desired, Ctrl+Z will undo the insert.

### ***Advanced users: SwordSearcher URL Protocol and the Code Editor***

Users who are familiar with HTML code can use the editor in "code edit mode" and create various links to other SwordSearcher modules and common actions manually with `<a href="swordsearcher://...">...</a>` links. See [Using the Code Editor](#)<sup>163</sup> and the [URL Protocol](#)<sup>210</sup> appendix.

In addition to the SwordSearcher URL protocol, you can specify an in-line image link which uses an image from the SwordSearcher Image Viewer this way:

```

```

{ssimagestorepath} is an in-line variable to the SwordSearcher image store which is automatically expanded during display in the Book or Commentary panel.

#### **12.1.2 Bible Study and Sermon Preparation in User Books**

A user-created Book module is the ideal place to store, create, and edit Bible study guides, handouts, and sermon notes.

For example, you could [create a user Book](#)<sup>151</sup> module called "BibStudy" to hold all of your Bible study class handouts. Don't create a new book for each Bible study -- instead, create new *entries* in the BibStudy module for each study. Not only is SwordSearcher the perfect environment for building Bible studies and sermon notes, it is also very handy to have all of your past notes in SwordSearcher and completely indexed for the [Verse Guide](#)<sup>32</sup> and [Topic Guide](#)<sup>73</sup>, and they can be instantly searched.

To **print an entry as a handout**, just make the entry visible in the Book or Commentary panel, then right-click the panel and select "Print this window." You can tell SwordSearcher how many copies to print. (Alternatively, you can use the appropriate Print item on the File menu.)

## ***Tips for creating Bible study handouts***

When you create an entry in a user book, SwordSearcher automatically links verse references in the entry text. This is perfect for when you are using SwordSearcher, but mere links are less than ideal when you want to print the entry to use as a handout.

The user editor has the ideal feature for just this case: The [Insert Text for Verse References at Cursor](#)<sup>156</sup> function (Ctrl+T). All you have to do is type a verse reference and then press Ctrl+T, and the text of the verse(s) is inserted directly into the entry. This way, when you print it out, the complete text of the reference is right there on the page.

### **12.1.3 Using the Code Editor**

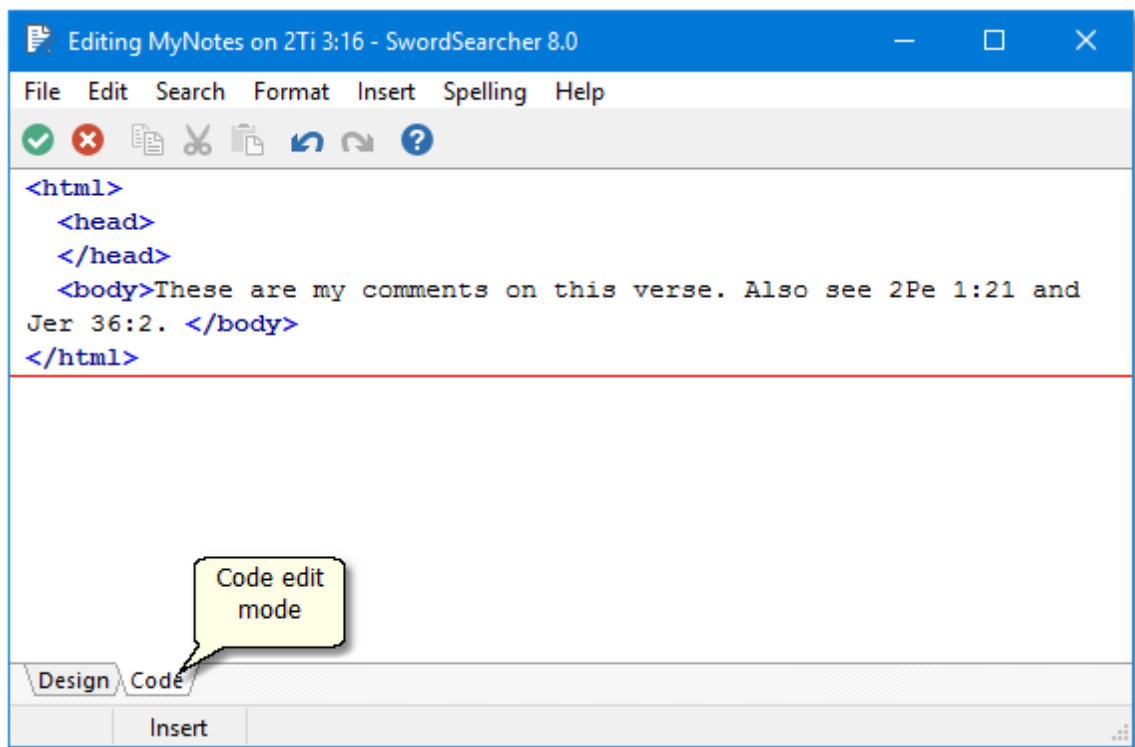
Advanced users with a strong understanding of HTML code can directly edit the source code of user module entries.

**If you do not have experience editing HTML code, do not use the code editor. Instead, use the default "Design" editor which works like a word processor.**

**Users who have no intention of directly editing HTML code should skip this section.**

## ***The Code Editor***

The code editor can be selected in the user editor by clicking the "Code" tab at the bottom of the editor window (or selecting *Code Edit Mode* on the Edit menu).



Sample user editor window in code edit mode

The code editor provides little more than syntax highlighting. Most features present in Design mode are *not* available in code mode. Review the menu items to see which ones are enabled during code edit mode.

Verse references are still linked automatically by SwordSearcher even when you save an entry in code edit mode.

SwordSearcher module entries are HTML documents. It is important to create accurate HTML source when using code edit mode. A discussion of HTML itself is beyond the scope of this text.

Do not use external linked CSS files in your HTML code. If you want to use style sheets, they must appear in the <head> section of each individual entry.

Note that you can switch between Design and Code modes on-the-fly. However, the Design editor *will* rewrite your HTML source code.

Generally, the code editor should only be used to make minor tweaks or to insert elements not formally supported by the Design editor. Some users may also find editing code in a separate, dedicated HTML editor more convenient. You can easily paste in HTML code from other sources into the SwordSearcher code editor.

Users who use the code editor may also be interested in [Forge](#)<sup>168</sup>, an external SwordSearcher module build tool.

## 12.2 User Module Storage and Sharing

User module files are stored in your Windows documents folder. The exact name of this folder depends on your Windows configuration, but is usually `Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules`. Backing up and restoring user modules is as simple as copying all of the files in this directory.

If you have backup software, this folder will probably be backed up automatically. Just make sure the folder is included in your backup routine, and you should be able to restore your user modules at a later time.

When you delete a user module with one of the delete functions on the User menu, the module file is moved to the Windows recycle bin. If you delete a user module in error, close SwordSearcher, then use the recycle bin's restore function. The file name is your module's abbreviation and "ss5book" or "ss5cmtty."

User modules that contain images added in the editor will also have an "assets folder" in this location, where local copies of the images are stored. Do not remove or rename assets folders. If you want to rename or delete a module, use the appropriate function on the *User* main menu.

Bible panel [highlighting and underlining](#)<sup>16</sup> data is also stored in this location, as well as your [Reading Schedule](#)<sup>145</sup> data.

Advanced users who want more control over user module file storage can add additional [Module File Locations in Preferences](#)<sup>183</sup> or even remove the default location.



## Sharing Your User Modules and Third-Party Content

It's very easy to share your user modules with other SwordSearcher users. All you need to give them is your user module file from `My Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules`. For example, if your user commentary is called *Stan's Notes* and the short (abbreviation) title is *Stan*, you would find

```
Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules\Stan.ss5cmt
```

and send a copy of it to another SwordSearcher user. If your module contains images added in the editor, you also need to include the associated *Assets* folder.

**Tip:** you can use the **zip** function of the [Advanced User Module Maintenance](#)<sup>D166</sup> window to quickly zip up a user module for sharing, including any necessary assets (image) files.

To install someone else's user module on your system, make sure SwordSearcher is closed, and put it into your own user modules folder, like the above. If the module was in a zip file, you need to extract the files from the zip file here.

If you are intending to share your user modules with other users, it is important to **use a unique title**, especially the abbreviation. Using *MyNotes* is a bad idea, because many others will already have a file with that title. Also, if you are installing someone else's module, make sure you do not accidentally erase one of your own if it has the same name.

**No warranty or support can be provided for third-party modules.** The publishers of SwordSearcher have no control over what content users may share. You download and use third-party content at your own risk.

If you have made your own content available online and would like to tell others about it, feel free to announce it on the [SwordSearcher User Forums](#).

### Technical note: Module Compatibility

SwordSearcher 9.x is backwards-compatible with 8.x, 7.x, 6.x and 5.x user module files, with the following exception: SwordSearcher 6.0 and later fully supports Unicode text in user-created modules. If you create or edit a user module and use any non-ASCII text, the resulting module file will not display properly in versions prior to 6.0.

## 12.3 Exporting and Printing User Content

When you create your own Books and Commentaries in SwordSearcher, your content is not "captive" to SwordSearcher.

### Printing your user Book or Commentary

**To print just one entry**, such as for a Bible study handout: Make the entry visible on the Book or Commentary panel, then right-click the panel and select *Print This Window*. (Alternatively, you can select the corresponding Print function on the main File menu.) You will be prompted to specify how many copies you wish to print and what printer to use.

**To print your entire Book or Commentary:** Use the *Print Entire User Book/Commentary* items on the main SwordSearcher *User* menu.

### ***Exporting your user Book or Commentary***

If you need to get your Book or Commentary into an external file, you can use the *Export* functions in the [Advanced User Module Maintenance](#)<sup>166</sup> window.

## **12.4 Advanced User Module Maintenance**

*Advanced User Module Maintenance* is available on the *User* main menu.

Most SwordSearcher users will not need this tool. It is designed primarily for module authors with complex needs. The tools in this window only apply to user-editable modules.

The Module Maintenance window has five sections:

### ***Export***

From here you can export your user module to one of two formats:

*Export Module as HTML Document:* Writes the entire module content out to an HTML document that can be loaded by most word processors or by a web browser.

*Export Module for Forge:* Saves the module content to the *Forge* input file format. Advanced users with complex processing needs can use this file and rebuild the module with [Forge for SwordSearcher](#)<sup>168</sup>. The *Include <scripref>* option can be disabled if you do not want the automatically linked verses hard-tagged in the output.

### ***Assets***

Images for user module entries are considered *assets* and stored in a companion folder with the module file. The tools on this page of the Maintenance window are used to ensure that the module does not have any "external" image references not owned by the module. Images from entries which are on web pages or other locations on the local hard drive can automatically be copied into the module's assets folder.

Starting with SwordSearcher 7.1, images pasted into the user editor are automatically copied to the assets folder. These tools can be used to update older user modules.

### ***Rebuild***

The Rebuild Module function completely rebuilds the module data file. This process is almost never necessary but it can be useful for one of the following purposes:

- If certain text patterns are being incorrectly interpreted as verse links across multiple entries, you can use the *configure verse reference recognition* option rebuild the entries, which re-scans each one for verse links. This is equivalent to using the *Configure Verse Reference Recognition* option on the editor's File menu and

re-saving each entry.

- *Remove Styles and Formatting from Entries* can remove styles and formatting from all of the entries at once. This removes all hard-coded font names, sizes, and colors, as well as all CSS-based formatting, and can optionally remove table, heading, list, and other types of formatting from the entries. This is useful if your module contains a lot of entries pasted in from external sources with inconsistent or undesirable formatting, and allows users of the module to see the text in the font, size, and color they have chosen in their preferences. **(Using this option will permanently remove formatting information from all entries in the module. It cannot be undone.)** You can do this for specific entries by loading them into the entry editor as you normally would, and selecting *Style and Format Cleaner* from the editor's *Format* menu.

## Zip

You can package a copy of this module file into a zip file for easy sharing or as a means of backup. Zipping the module includes all used Asset folder files (if any).

*Zip an editable copy of the module:* Good for personal backup use or if you want to share your module in editable form.

*Zip a read-only copy of the module:* Use this if you want to share your module but do *not* want it to appear as a *user-editable* module. **Warning! If you zip the module in read-only form, you will not be able to use the zip file to restore an editable copy of your content.**

Restoring from zip files: Simply extract the zipped module files into your Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules folder.

## Validate

Provides a detailed report of the module content, including the results of a module file integrity check, external links and images, missing images, etc. Selecting this tab will test the entire module for errors.

## 12.5 Importing Modules from Previous Versions

This version of SwordSearcher supports user modules created in version 5.0 and later. If you are upgrading from a 5.x version, you do not need to do anything to use your user modules. Upgrading will automatically retain your user-created content. If you are upgrading from version 5.0 or later, you can safely skip the rest of this section.

If you have user-created content in a much older version of SwordSearcher (3.x or 4.x), you can import it for use in this version of SwordSearcher.

When importing, SwordSearcher simply reads your old file, then creates a new user module in the SwordSearcher user module storage folder. Your old file is not altered or erased, and can still be used by the older version of SwordSearcher. The new file, however, will not be backwards-compatible with previous versions.

If you are manually restoring user modules from another source such as an external hard drive or a backup, be sure to put them in your `Documents\SwordSearcher User Modules` folder. Do *not* place user modules under the Program Files folder on your hard drive; they cannot be edited if they are in that location.

### ***Importing SwordSearcher 4.x User Modules***

SwordSearcher 4 user Books and Commentaries can be imported. Select *Import SwordSearcher 4.x User Module* from the User menu. Choose your user module file when prompted to begin importing. If you installed SwordSearcher 4 in the default installation location, SwordSearcher should be able to locate your user folder. Otherwise, you will need to manually locate your `SwordSearcher 4\User` folder to choose your user module.

Repeat this process for each user module you need to import.

### ***Importing SwordSearcher 3.x Note Sets***

SwordSearcher 3 user Note Sets can be imported as SwordSearcher commentary modules. Select *Import SwordSearcher 3.x Note Set* from the User menu. Choose your user module file when prompted to begin importing. If you installed SwordSearcher 3 in the default installation location, SwordSearcher should be able to locate it. Otherwise, you will need to manually locate your SwordSearcher 3 folder.

Repeat this process for each note set you need to import.

## **12.6 Building SwordSearcher Modules with Forge**



For most users, SwordSearcher's [built-in user module features](#)<sup>151</sup> are more than enough for creating content in SwordSearcher. However, authors, publishers, and power users can take module creation for SwordSearcher to the next level with *Forge*, an external module building tool.

*Forge For SwordSearcher* is a utility that authors, publishers, and power users can use to create SwordSearcher library modules from source files.

If you're interested, please see the [Forge for SwordSearcher website](#).

#### **What Forge Does:**

Forge takes a source file containing specially formatted text and builds SwordSearcher commentary, book, or Bible modules. Forge can compile read-only *or* user-editable modules.

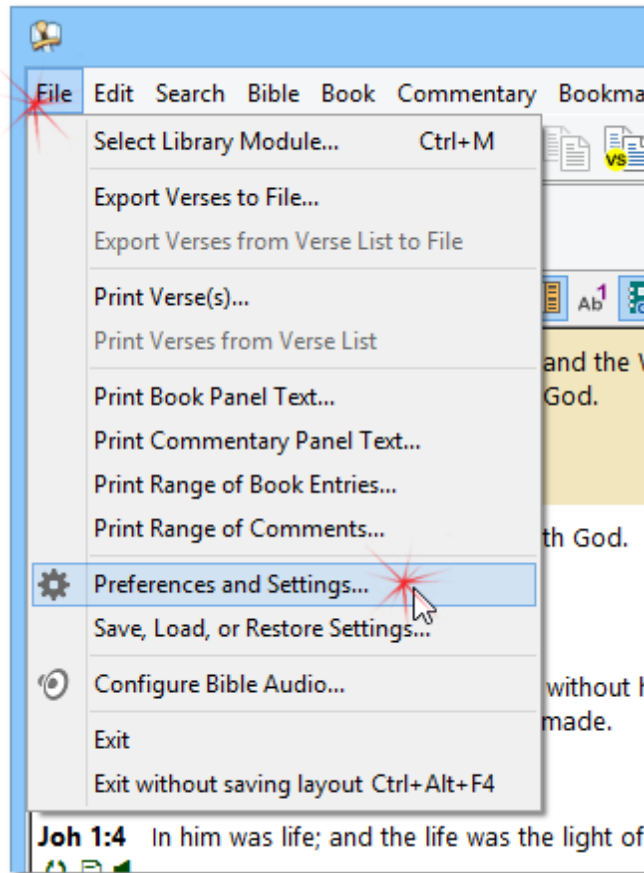
There are **no licensing fees** to use Forge to publish your text in SwordSearcher format, and Forge is a completely free utility.

See the [Forge for SwordSearcher website](#) for complete details and to download Forge.

## 13 Preferences (Options and Settings)

The *Preferences Dialog* is where many of SwordSearcher's settings can be changed to suit your personal tastes, such as fonts, colors, etc.

To access the Preferences Dialog, select *Preferences* from the *File* menu.



Opening the Preferences Dialog

The Preferences Dialog has several pages:

- [Fonts and Colors](#)<sup>170</sup>
- Library Tabs
  - [Tab Appearance](#)<sup>171</sup>
  - [Visible Tabs](#)<sup>172</sup>
- Bible and Verse List Panels
  - [Bible Margin Links](#)<sup>172</sup>
  - [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup>
  - [Verse List Panel Defaults](#)<sup>174</sup>
  - [Additional Options](#)<sup>174</sup>
- [Verse Links](#)<sup>176</sup>
- [StudyClick Options](#)<sup>178</sup>
- [Sync Options](#)<sup>180</sup>
- [Layout Options](#)<sup>180</sup>

- [Misc. Options](#)<sup>182</sup>
- [Bible Book Abbreviations](#)<sup>183</sup>
- [Module Shortcuts](#)<sup>183</sup>
- [Module File Locations](#)<sup>183</sup>

## Saving and Loading Settings

Select the *Save, Load, or Restore Settings* option on the File menu to save or load settings to a portable file. The settings file can be used on another computer or as a backup to load your preferences such as Module Sets, Fonts and Colors, custom Bible book abbreviations, etc. Also, SwordSearcher keeps a history of your settings as backups in case you accidentally delete something important such as a Module Set.

### 13.1 Fonts and Colors

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Fonts and Colors* page.

**Default text settings** controls the font and colors used to display the text in Bible, Verse List, Book, and Commentary panels. The *Search Highlight* color is used to highlight the "found" words when you do a search, or the verse links in an entry when you are using the Verse Guide. You can click the *Set individual panel properties* link to adjust fonts and colors for individual panels (Bible, Book, Commentary, and Verse List) if desired. *Underline links* can be turned off if you do not want links to be underlined.

The **Line Height** setting changes the spacing between text lines in the main text panels (the Bible, Book, Commentary, and Verse List panels).

**Set fonts and colors for each panel:** click *Set individual panel properties* if you want to specify different font settings for the Book, Commentary, Bible, and Verse List Panels. Otherwise, they will all use the same settings, under Default Text Settings.

**Bible margin, Strong's links, and Bible Panel Active Verse** controls the colors used for the various links in the Bible panel margin area. Strong's Links are used in the [KJVSL](#)<sup>102</sup> Bible module. The *Margin Font Size* setting is for the Bible panel margin area, and is proportional to the default text size setting. The *Highlight Active Verse* color is used to highlight the active verse in the Bible panel, and can be disabled.

**Pop-up verse text and tooltips** controls the font and colors used in the "flyover" pop-up displays for control hints and verse links. (When you hold your mouse over a verse link, these are the settings used to pop up the verse text.)

#### **Zooming Tip:**

You can temporarily zoom in and out on a text panel by holding down the CTRL button and rolling the mouse wheel over the panel text. See [Zooming](#)<sup>42</sup>.

### **Fonts for Treeviews and the Module Selection Tool**

You can customize the font used to display text in the Module Selection Tool, and "Treeview" lists like the Topic and Verse Guide. Click the *Set individual panel properties* link and configure the *Treeviews and Module Selector Tool* section.

## About High Contrast Mode in Windows

SwordSearcher supports the special *High Contrast Mode* available in Windows 8 and later. However, many of these color settings are ignored when Windows is in High Contrast Mode. See [Microsoft's documentation on High Contrast Mode](#) for more information.

## About Color Modes and These Settings

Color choices are saved for the *active* [Color Mode \(Light/Dark\)](#)<sup>42</sup> when you set them. Additionally, if you use the option to set specific fonts and sizes on an individual panel basis, those choices are all stored for the active color mode.

When you change color modes (such as going from Light mode to Dark mode), your previously chosen colors for that mode will become active again, etc.

Please see the Color Mode section for more information.

## 13.2 Library Tabs

### 13.2.1 Tab Appearance

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Library Tabs: Tab Appearance* page.

*Library Tabs* are the tabs used to switch between the various library modules (Bibles, Books, Commentaries).

The settings on this preferences page control the appearance of the tabs, including the *caption*, *shape*, and *color* of the tabs.

*Tab Color* controls the background color of the tabs:

- The *Active* tab is the currently selected library resource in the panel.
- *Inactive Tabs* are the other tabs available, but not currently selected.
- *Inactive tabs with corresponding entries* are tabs for library modules that have an entry with the same title. This color is used to "highlight" tabs with similar information. See the help topics on [Books](#)<sup>19</sup> and [Commentaries](#)<sup>22</sup> panels for details.

*Shape* controls how the borders of the tabs appear. Choose a shape that is most visually appealing to you. The *Square Corners* shape uses the least amount of space on the screen.

*Alignment* controls the horizontal configuration of the tabs.

- *Static Multi-Row* (the default setting) shows all of the visible tabs, using multiple rows of tabs if necessary. *Static* means that the tabs will not move as you select them. This generally makes it easier to locate tabs.
- *Normal Multi-Row* is like the above, except that tabs will move down so that the selected tab is always on the bottom row. This is how a tab control usually behaves, but for some users this will be more difficult to use if there are many tabs visible.
- *Single Row* makes tabs appear on a single row and adds buttons for scrolling the tabs left and right. This option is especially useful if you have installed dozens of third-party SwordSearcher modules and want your tabs to occupy less space on screen.

*User Module Tabs: Show Pen Icon:* when checked, tabs for user-editable modules (such as your personal commentary module) will include a "pen" icon making it easier to identify your personal modules in the Book and Commentary panels.

**The sample area** gives you a preview of how your settings will appear.

Color settings for library tabs are saved for the active [color mode](#)<sup>42</sup>.

### 13.2.2 Visible Tabs

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Library Tabs: Visible Tabs* page.

(You can also use the *Tabs* menu or the *Layout and Tabs* toolbar to access this preferences page.)

Here you can select which library resource tabs you want to be visible. By default (when SwordSearcher is installed), most tabs are visible. If you are uninterested in certain modules, such as non-English Bible texts, you can deselect them from the list and their tabs will be hidden, saving screen space and reducing clutter.

Note that these selections only affect which tabs are shown on your screen. It does not remove modules. You can still access modules with hidden tabs on the program menus (Bibles, Books, Commentaries) and within the program (margin links, Topic and Verse Guides, etc). If a library resource is to be displayed that has a hidden tab, the tab is "unhidden" at that point.

You must have at least one visible tab in each category, and the KJV tab cannot be hidden.

See [Managing Library Tabs](#)<sup>44</sup> for more information. The [Module Selection Tool](#)<sup>76</sup> can also be used to toggle tab visibility.

### Using Module Sets to control Visible Tabs

The SwordSearcher Module Sets system can be used to quickly switch between different preferred groups of visible library tabs. See the section on [Module Sets](#)<sup>124</sup> for more information.

## 13.3 Bible and Verse List Panels

### 13.3.1 Bible Margin Links

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Bible and Verse Panels: Margin Links* page.

Here you may select which library modules are included in the margin area of the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>. The purpose of this preference is to reduce "clutter" in the displays by only showing links you are interested in.

Simply uncheck any library items you are not interested in having linked in the Bible margin area, and check items you do want to have linked.



Note that you can still access all of these modules with the menus and tabs throughout the program, as well as still being able to use them in the Topic and Verse Guides. This preference only limits which modules are included in linking in the [Verse List](#)<sup>127</sup> and [Bible panels](#)<sup>11</sup>. Finally, the display of different kinds of links can be completely suppressed with the toggles on the Bible and Verse List toolbars.

## Using Module Sets to control Bible Margin Links

The SwordSearcher Module Sets system can be used to quickly switch between different preferred groups of Bible margin links. See the section on [Module Sets](#)<sup>124</sup> for more information.


### 13.3.2 Verse Widgets


Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Bible and Verse Panels: Verse Widgets* page.


Verse Widgets are icons which appear in the [Bible](#)<sup>11</sup> and [Verse List](#)<sup>27</sup> panels under each verse reference. Verse widgets do not appear in paragraph mode.


Each widget can be included or excluded based on your preference. Check the items you want to be included in the Bible and Verse List panels.

**Action Widgets:** These widgets give one-click access to verse-related functions.

 Set active verse and perform "Go To Verse" actions. Clicking this widget sets the associated verse as the currently "active" verse and performs the actions you have selected on the [Sync Options](#)<sup>180</sup> Preferences page under *When Go To Verse is Set*.

 Topic and Verse Guide. Clicking this widget opens the [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> with the associated verse filled in.

 Find Related Verses. Clicking this widget opens the [Find Related Verses](#)<sup>84</sup> search tool for the associated verse.

 Copy Verse(s). Clicking this widget copies the associated verse to the clipboard using your [verse formatting options](#)<sup>117</sup>. Shift+Clicking the widget opens a menu for copying a range of verses starting with the associated verse. See [Copying Verses to the Clipboard](#)<sup>119</sup>.

 Play Bible audio. See [Bible Audio Support](#)<sup>195</sup>.

**Favorite Commentaries:** A commentary widget is similar to a commentary link in the Bible margin. However, commentary widgets are shown whether or not there is a commentary entry for the associated verse. (If there is no commentary entry for the verse, the widget appears faded.) If the commentary is user-editable, and there is no entry for the verse, clicking the widget will open the user editor. Also, Shift+Clicking a user-editable commentary widget opens the editor. You can include up to three commentary widgets in the Bible panel. You can choose the form of each favorite commentary icon.

**Widget Size:** You can control the size of verse widgets here. Select *Proportional to Font Size* to have the verse widgets scale along with the size of the font used in the Bible panel. Select *Small*, *Medium*, or *Large* to fix the verse widgets to a particular size.

You can control the color of verse widgets on the [Fonts and Colors](#)<sup>170</sup> page.

Note: Verse Widgets are displayed using the *Webdings* and *Wingdings* fonts included on all standard Windows installations. If any of the Verse Widgets appear as random characters instead of the icons seen above, it may be necessary to install these fonts, although they should be included by default on any Windows computer.

### 13.3.3 Verse List Panel Defaults

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Bible and Verse Panels: Verse List Defaults* page.

The options under **Verse List margin area** control the initial margin area configuration when a new [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup> is opened. By default, no margin links are shown in Verse List panels. These settings do not apply when Concordance View mode is active.

#### **Other display mode options:**

If you want Verse List panels to open with a compare module selected, you may specify the compare Bible module here.

Select *Show Bar Graph* if you always want to see the bar graph header above search results (this is on by default).

#### **Concordance View Options:**

Check *For Bible search results, always begin in Concordance View* if you prefer the Concordance View layout and always want to see that for Bible search results. Note that you can switch between Full and Concordance View in the Verse List panel using the toolbar toggle button.

Check *Show Verse Widgets in Concordance View* to display [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup> along with the verse text in Concordance View Mode.

**KJV-TSK Verse Lists:** These settings control the initial configuration of verse lists opened from the [KJV-TSK Bible module](#)<sup>114</sup>.

The default behavior is to load KJV-TSK reference lists with the KJV-TSK module and ignore the compare module setting above. This allows you to continue to quickly chain through additional cross-references from the verse list. However, some users will prefer to use a specific module of their choice to display the verse lists, which can be selected here. When you select a different module here, the compare mode option under *Other display mode options* will also be honored.

See [Layout Options](#)<sup>180</sup> for additional settings related to the KJV-TSK verse list.

### 13.3.4 Additional Options

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Bible and Verse Panels: Additional Options* page.

### Additional Bible Panel and Verse List Settings:

*Color Words of Christ:* The KJV Bible module (as well as the KJVSL and KJV-TSK) supports special coloring of words attributed to Jesus Christ (in the New Testament), also known as "words of Christ in red" (although SwordSearcher lets you use any color, not just the default red). Checking the *Color words of Christ* option will display the words of Christ in the color selected. Selecting the *Bold* item will additionally make words of Christ in bold font, which is helpful due to how some monitors display red text. Only certain modules support this feature. (This setting applies to the active [color mode](#)<sup>[42]</sup>.)

*Use bold-type for user-editable resource links in the Bible margin* helps indicate which commentaries and book are editable by showing them in bold type.

*Use full book names in verse tags instead of abbreviations:* This will use full names (as in "Genesis") instead of abbreviations ("Ge") in the left-hand side of the Bible panel. This setting is **not recommended** because it will consume a large portion of the display space.

**Strong's Linking (KJVSL):** Controls the display of the [KJVSL](#)<sup>[102]</sup> module.

*Display Strong's Links as Reverse Interlinear* (default): Strong's links appear below English text in "interlinear" format.

*Display Strong's Links Inline:* Strong's links appear immediately after the linked English text in the same line. This is how all versions of SwordSearcher prior to 8.0 displayed Strong's links.

*Show Strong's Numbers as Lexicon Words:* when this option is checked, Strong's links appear as the root word forms. When this option is not checked, Strong's links appear as Strong's numbers.

**Display of Italicization in Bible Text** configures how italic text in some Bible modules (such as the KJV) is displayed. *Normal* displays the text as you would expect from a printed Bible; that is, italicized. *Bracketed* replaces the italic formatting with [brackets]. *None* removes all italic formatting from the text. Note that all settings still retain the italicized text -- this setting only affects how it is formatted for display.

The purpose of this function is to aid reading for users who are accustomed to the contemporary usage of italic formatting to indicate *emphasis*. In Bible translation, italicized text is used to indicate *supplied words* necessary for translation. For users who cannot read italic text without inferring emphasis, this option gives a solution.

### Optional Hyphenation of Compound Names (KJV):

The KJV (and KJVSL, and KJV-TSK) text includes the hyphenation in compound proper nouns, e.g. Hazezon-tamar, Bar-jona, etc. Most electronic editions of the Bible omit these hyphens, but they are true to the printed text.

- These are not pronunciation marks, but are compound joiners present in Common Cambridge Text printings without pronunciation marks.
- You can still text search either way-- this is a purely visual function.

Check *Remove optional hyphenation of compound names* if you do not want to see the hyphens.

#### **Additional Bible Panel Settings:**

*Chapter links:* Here you may select which (if any) "chapter links" are included in the Bible panel text area. These links are redundant because of the Next/Previous Chapter buttons included on the Bible panel toolbar, but some users will prefer having them appear in the text area.

*Hide Paragraph Markers:* When selected, the pilcrow (¶) used to denote new paragraphs in Bible text will not be shown.

*Newline Every Verse in Paragraph Mode:* causes each verse to start on a new line when in paragraph mode.

*Bible column spacing:* Increase or decreases the amount of white space used in the Bible panel (non-paragraph mode).

**When SwordSearcher Starts, set Bible panel to...** controls what verse the Bible panel will be set to when SwordSearcher is first started. *Last Viewed Passage* will remember what passage you were viewing when you previously closed it and reopen at that verse. *Daily Proverb* will open with the Bible panel set to the current proverb. See [Daily Proverb](#)<sup>131</sup>.

## **13.4 Verse Links**

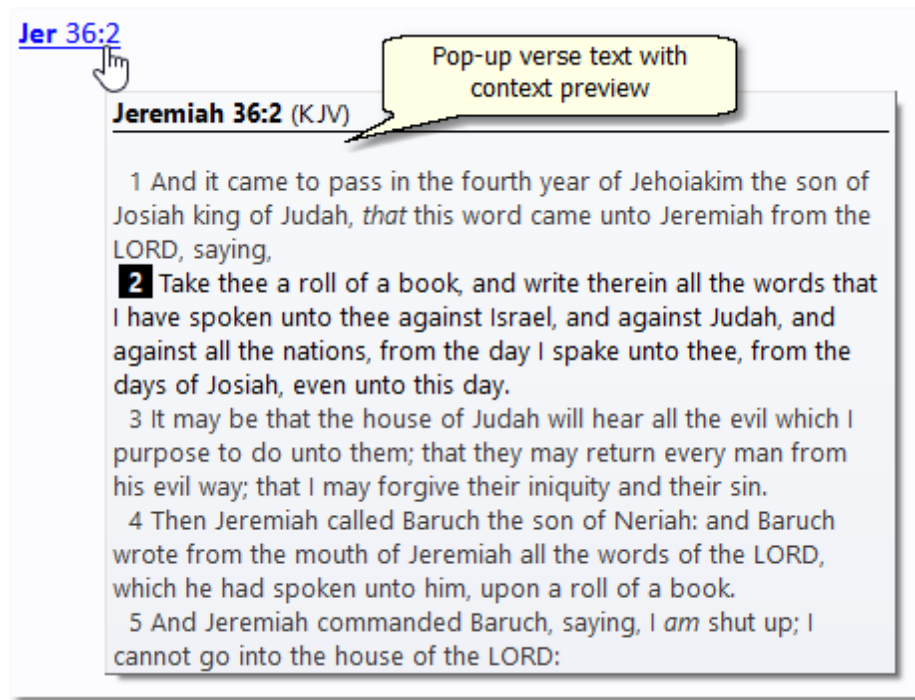
Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Verse Links* page.

**Verse Pop-ups** settings control the "flyover" verse preview pop-ups that appear when you hold your mouse pointer over a verse link.

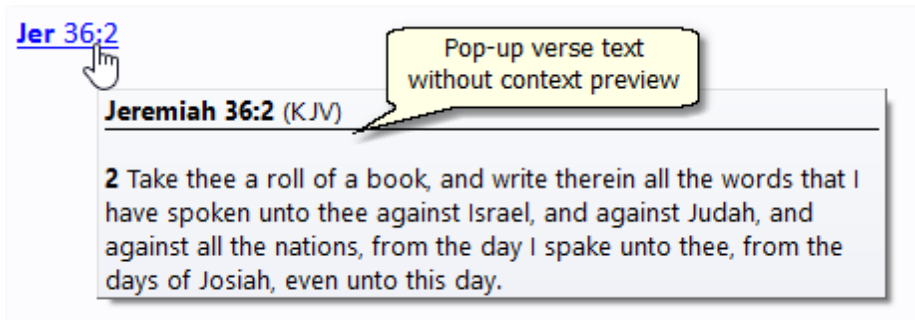
*Use active Bible module...* when this is selected, verse previews will use whatever Bible translation is active in the main Bible Panel.

*Always use this Bible module...* select this option to specify which Bible module you want to be used for pop-ups, regardless of the active Bible module.

When *Use context preview in Book and Commentary panels for links with less than five verses* is checked, pop-up verse text will include a context preview up to a range of five verses. This setting applies to the Book and Commentary panels, as well as the Scan Text for Verse References tool, but is ignored if the verse hyperlink contains multiple verse ranges (set below). Note that the context preview is always shown for verse tag links in Verse List panels.



Example of pop-up verse text with context preview.



Example of pop-up verse text without context preview.

**Verse Hyperlinking Style** controls how verse links in the [Book](#)<sup>18</sup> and [Commentary Panels](#)<sup>22</sup> will appear and function.

*Individual (recommended):* A list of references will be individual verse links. Clicking on a verse link will move the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup> to the referenced verse. Holding the mouse pointer over a link will pop up a display of that verse (or range of verses). **This option is highly recommended** and works well with Context Preview pop-ups.

*Multiple:* A list of references will all be one link. Clicking on the verse link will open all of the references in a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup>. Holding the mouse pointer over the link will pop up a display of all the linked verses. This option adds a function to the right-click popup menus of the Book and Commentary panels which sets the Bible panel to one of the verses in the link.

Note that in either case, the right-click popup menus of the Book and Commentary panels allow you to load all of the referenced verses in a Verse List panel.

*Use full book names in links instead of abbreviations:* does as it says. Use this if you prefer to have complete book names, such as *Genesis*, instead of abbreviations (Ge) displayed in the links. Full book names are more verbose and consume more space, but can be easier to read when you are not familiar with Bible abbreviations.

These settings will not always affect display of verse links in user modules or third-party modules. Those modules can contain "hard links" that ignore your chosen Verse Hyperlinking Style preferences.

## 13.5 StudyClick Options

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *StudyClick Options* page.

These options are for configuring how [StudyClick](#)<sup>111</sup> works.

There are a lot of options to choose from here. Generally, the default options described in the [StudyClick section](#)<sup>111</sup> should suit most study flows well and it won't be necessary to change these. Power users will enjoy being able to configure these options.

Under **Bible and Verse List Panels** you may configure what happens when you use StudyClick in Bible and Verse List panels. Under **Book and Commentary Panels** you may configure what happens when you use StudyClick in Book and Commentary panels.

For example, you can configure Bible panels to open the Webster 1828 dictionary when you Ctrl+Click a word in the Bible, and the Book and Commentary panels to open the Topic Guide when you Ctrl+Click a word.

*When I hold CTRL and click a word...* Choose what happens when you Ctrl+Click a word. This is your primary action.

*When I hold CTRL+ALT and click a word...* Choose what happens when you additionally hold down ALT and click a word. This is your secondary action.

StudyClick actions you may use are:

- *Open the Topic Guide*  
Opens the Topic Guide and pre-fills the click word into the text box for lookup.
- *Search the Bible (immediate):*  
Search the Bible for the word without opening the search dialog. Also shows a preview popup as you move the mouse pointer over the words showing the first and last occurrence of the word in the Bible.
- *Search the Bible (with options):*  
Same as above, but opens the search dialog so you can modify the search first.
- *Search the Bible (Quick Concordance):*  
Same as above, but opens the search results in a [Quick Concordance](#)<sup>59</sup> tab.

- *Open the closest matching entry in Webster's 1828 Dictionary:*  
Also shows a preview popup with the definition as you move the mouse pointer over words.
- *Open closest matching entry in current book:*  
Works best when a dictionary is your active book. Also shows a pre-view popup with the definition as you move the mouse pointer over words.
- *Open closest matching entry in the book I select for lookup:* (see below) Choose your favorite dictionary. Also shows a preview popup with the definition as you move the mouse pointer over words.
- *Full Library Search (immediate):*  
Search your entire library for the word without opening the search dialog.
- *Full Library Search (with options):*  
Same as above, but opens the search dialog so you can modify the search first.
- *Open Word Tree (Scope: Whole Bible):*  
Opens a [Bible Word Tree](#)<sup>92</sup>, using the whole Bible as the word tree scope.
- *Open Word Tree (Scope: current chapter or Verse List):*  
Opens a Bible Word Tree using the current chapter from the Bible panel as the scope. If the text is being clicked in a Verse List, the scope of the word tree is set to include all of the verses that appear in the Verse List.

*Use this book module for lookup:* for StudyClick actions that involve a lookup, you can specify which book module to use, such as your favorite dictionary.

### Other StudyClick Settings:

**For Bible searches started with StudyClick**, you can choose to always use a specific Bible module (regardless of which Bible module is active) by checking *When I use StudyClick to start a Bible search, always use this Bible module...* and choose which one you want to be used.

A special StudyClick action for **Bible verse links** can be selected under *When I hold CTRL and click a verse link*:

- *Open the verse in a Clone Bible Panel:*  
See [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup>. This allows you to open a "new Bible panel" to avoid losing your place in the main Bible panel, and still read the full chapter context of a verse.
- *Set the verse in the Verse Guide Panel:*  
See [Verse Guide Panel](#)<sup>32</sup>.
- *Open the verse in the Topic Guide:*  
See [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup>.
- *Perform "Go To Verse" actions:*  
This is like typing the verse reference into the Go To Verse and Search box on the main toolbar. See [Sync Options](#)<sup>180</sup>.

- Open the [Find Related Verses](#)<sup>84</sup> Tool.
- Open the [Passage Analysis](#)<sup>98</sup> Tool.

This option also works in the non-linked Bible panel verse tags as you hold down the CTRL key and move the mouse pointer over the verse tag.

Finally, a special StudyClick action for **module links** (links to Book or Commentary entries) is available under *When I hold CTRL and click a Commentary or Book Link*:

- *Open the entry in a Clone library panel:*  
Ctrl+Clicking a link to a commentary or book entry, such as from the Bible margin, will open it in a Clone panel instead of the main Book or Commentary panel.
- *Take no special action:* as it says; Ctrl+Clicking a book or commentary link is no different from a normal click.

## 13.6 Sync Options

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Sync Options* page.

**When "Go To Verse" is Set...** When a verse or passage is entered in the [Go To Verse and Search toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup> in the main window, the Bible panel is set to the specified verse. Select additional actions that should be performed when you enter a verse in the toolbar. These actions are also performed when you click the "set active verse" [verse widget](#)<sup>173</sup>.

**Double-Clicking a Word in the Bible or Verse List Panel...** Select what action to take when you double-click a word in a Bible or Verse List (Bible search results) panel. By default, double-clicking a word in the Bible or Verse List panel opens the [Topic and Verse Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> with the word. Other options are available here.

### Other Sync Settings:

*Double-clicking a verse reference tag in the Bible panel performs "Go To Verse" actions.* With this option selected, you can double-click a verse tag in the Bible panel (such as *Ge 1:1*) to perform whatever actions you have selected for *When "Go To Verse" is Set*.

Also, if you also select *But open the Topic Guide Dialog instead of a Verse Guide Panel*, double-clicking a verse tag in the Bible panel will open the Topic Guide dialog instead of a Verse Guide panel. Only use this if you prefer the "floating" [Topic Guide dialog](#)<sup>73</sup> box instead of the normal [Verse Guide panel](#)<sup>32</sup>.

*Double-clicking a word in the Book or Commentary panels opens the Topic Guide.* With this option selected, double-clicking a word in the Book or Commentary panel opens the [Topic Guide](#)<sup>73</sup> with that word entered.

## 13.7 Layout Options

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Layout Options* page.

### Enable Layout Customization:



Allows undocking and manual positioning of the text display panels. See [Advanced: Customizing the layout](#)<sup>187</sup>.

### Re-use verse panels:

When a Bible search is performed, a [Verse List panel](#)<sup>27</sup> is created to display the results. With *Re-use Verse Lists* selected, a single Verse List panel will be used and replaced each time a new verse list is created. When this option is not selected, a new panel will be created for each Verse List, allowing you to view multiple search results at once.

This option also effects the *Load All Referenced Verses* functions of the Book and Commentary panels.

**Always re-use KJV-TSK reference list panels** causes new [KJV-TSK](#)<sup>114</sup> reference lists to be opened in the *same* verse list, re-using the panel. Un-check this if you would like every click of a KJV-TSK reference link to open a new verse list. (This option is redundant, and therefore disabled, if you already have *Re-use verse panels* selected.)

### Re-use library search result panels:

When a library search is performed (either with the Full Library Search function, or the Book or Commentary Quick Search functions), a new [Library Search Results panel](#)<sup>35</sup> is created to display the results. With *Re-use library search result panels* selected, a single results panel will be used and replaced each time a new library search is performed. When this option is not selected, a new results panel will be created for each search, allowing you to view multiple library search results at once.

### Cloned Panel Window Style:

This controls how cloned panels are created.

*Top-level Window* means that clone panels are created as top-level windows that can be minimized, maximized, and participate in Windows task switching with Alt+Tab.

*Docked Layout Panel* means that clone panels will be created as part of the docking [layout](#)<sup>185</sup> system and automatically docked with search results.

*Undocked (floating) Layout Panel* means that clone panels will be created as part of the layout system, but will start in a floating state, and can be docked manually.

See [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup>.

### Include main window and toolbar positions in custom layouts:

When checked, the position and size of the main window, as well as the configuration of the main toolbar, is included when you save a custom layout. See [Customizing the Layout](#)<sup>187</sup>.

### Allow "auto-hide" feature with custom layout:

This is a "power user" feature and enabling it is not recommended for most users. You should read and understand [Customizing the Layout](#)<sup>187</sup> and [Auto Hide](#)<sup>191</sup> before using auto-hide.

## 13.8 Misc. Options

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Misc. Options* page.

**Search Bible Window Default Bible Module** determines which Bible version is set for searching in the [Search Bible Dialog](#)<sup>49</sup> when it is opened. Select *Last Searched Bible Version* to have the dialog set to search the last Bible version you performed a search on. Select *Active Bible Version* to have the dialog set to search whichever Bible version is currently active in the Bible panel. This setting has no effect on the [Search toolbar](#)<sup>37</sup>, which always uses the active Bible version in the [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>.

You can still change the search version in the Search Bible Dialog once it opens. This setting only defines what version it will initially be set to.

### Search Boxes and Search Toolbar

When *Clear History...* is checked, SwordSearcher will not save history lists between sessions for Bible searches, Full Library searches, etc. Essentially, any of the entry boxes that offer a pull-down history list of previously entered text will be erased when you close SwordSearcher.

### Advanced Clipboard Settings

When *Use system-wide hotkey for auto verse copy+paste* is toggled on, the Ctrl+Alt+V hotkey will work outside of SwordSearcher to automatically paste verses into other applications, as long as SwordSearcher is running in the background. See [Automatically pasting verses into another application](#)<sup>122</sup> for details.

The option *When copying a reference list from a Verse List panel, put the book tag on each new chapter reference* is used when using the *Copy Verses References* option in Verse List panels. For example, if you do a search for "love," the first three results are in Genesis, and by default, the reference list would be copied with each chapter appearing thus: "Ge 27:4; Ge 29:20,32;..." If you disable this option, the first three references would be consolidated like this: "Ge 27:4; 29:20,32;..." It is recommended that this be left on the default (enabled) setting for improved readability.

When *Use plain-text clipboard copy with marked text in displays* is toggled on, text copied to the clipboard by marking with the mouse will always be in plain format. Use this to prevent formatting styles from being inserted with the text when you paste into a word processing document. This can also solve compatibility issues with some programs that do not properly handle HTML clipboard objects.

### KJV Version Tag for Export (Copy, Print, etc.)

This allows you to change the version tag for copy/export functions of the KJV module and works in conjunction with the "include version tag" option in [Configuring Verse Formatting](#)<sup>117</sup>. You can choose from KJV, KJB, and AV. This only affects text copied as described in [Copying Verses to the Clipboard](#)<sup>119</sup> and does not change the Bible module tab caption.

## Enhancements for Touch Input and Visual Impairment

*Temporarily use touch-size splitters* can also be selected on the main View menu and is used to make it possible to re-size panels with finger input, without a mouse or stylus.

Note, the *increase line spacing* option that used to be here has been moved to the [Fonts and Colors](#)<sup>170</sup> section and is now a *line height* selection.

**Checking for Updates** controls how often (and if) SwordSearcher will remind you to check for updates. (As is normal practice for computer software, you may occasionally be notified of important updates regardless of this setting.)

## 13.9 Bible Book Abbreviations

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Bible Book Abbreviations* page.

SwordSearcher has a [standardized list of Bible book abbreviations](#)<sup>209</sup>, but you can customize these to suit your own needs. For example, you may wish to change the abbreviation for Genesis from *Ge* to *Gen.*, which you can do here.

Simply double-click an abbreviation in the list to change the abbreviation. Abbreviations you specify must use at least two characters, may not contain spaces, and must be recognizable by SwordSearcher as the book name you are setting. You may add an optional period to the end of the abbreviation.

You can click *Reset All to Defaults* to go back to the standardized list.

## 13.10 Module Shortcuts

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Module Shortcuts* page.

SwordSearcher has a powerful custom module shortcut (or *hotkey*) system. Using module shortcuts, you can assign a special keypress combination to be used to select a Bible, Book, or Commentary module from a menu list or to make it visible and focused in it's corresponding panel.

By default, SwordSearcher comes pre-set with a single module shortcut: *Ctrl+K* for the *KJV*.

This means that at any time you can press CTRL+K to make the KJV visible, or if you are viewing a menu of modules, CTRL+K can be used to instantly select it.

Click *New Shortcut* to create a new shortcut. The list of shortcuts also contains delete and edit buttons for each one.

## 13.11 Module File Locations

Select the *File* menu and click *Preferences*. Select the *Module File Locations* page.

See also [User Module Storage and Sharing](#)<sup>164</sup>.

You may add additional folder paths for SwordSearcher to use for loading library modules and for user-created module storage.

By default, SwordSearcher creates a *SwordSearcher User Modules* folder in your Windows user *Documents* folder. **For most users this is perfectly adequate and there should be no need to change these settings.** This is the location SwordSearcher places newly created user books and commentaries and is where the Bible highlighting data is stored.

Advanced users can add additional locations for SwordSearcher to look for modules at start-up and even disable the creation of the default user module folder, and can move the Bible highlighting data to another location.

For example, you may wish to use a Windows OneDrive folder instead, so that you can synchronize your user modules or Bible highlighting data between multiple computers. Or, you might want to put your user modules on a removable flash drive.

**Files must be available offline.** SwordSearcher can't work with files that are not synced to your hard drive or are only visible as "placeholders."

**Be careful when adding non-fixed drive folders.** If you use a removable device such as a thumb drive or removable hard drive, never remove the device when SwordSearcher is running. Also, adding non-local folders, such as a local area network shared folder, can adversely impact SwordSearcher start-up time and greatly slow down SwordSearcher, especially if you are connected via WiFi or a wired network with less than gigabit speeds. Doing so is not recommended.

**Never edit a user module from a cloud storage location when it could be open on more than one computer.** While you can use cloud file mirroring services like OneDrive to store user modules, you should never try to edit a module while it could be open on another PC at the same time. If you do, the cloud service may create duplicate module files that cannot be reconciled later. *There is no way to merge conflicting changes between duplicated module files. Do not do this!*

SwordSearcher does not look into "subfolders" of the folders you select, so be sure to select folders that contain modules, not folders of folders.

When there are multiple module file locations added, the Create New Commentary and Create New Book functions will have an additional option to select which folder the module should be created in.

## 14 Panel Layout

### ***Introduction to SwordSearcher's Layout***

SwordSearcher's study layout is based on the idea that there are four primary types of "documents" used during study:

- The Bible (first and foremost!)
- Books (including dictionaries and topical references)
- Commentaries
- Search Results (such as verses found in a Bible search or a Verse Guide)

These four types of resources are separated into four "panels." The [Bible panel](#)<sup>11</sup>, the [Books and Dictionaries panel](#)<sup>18</sup>, the [Commentaries panel](#)<sup>22</sup>, and the [Search Results panel](#)<sup>25</sup>. (The Search Result panel can itself be separated into more panels during layout customization, described later.)

Most users will probably choose to use the default "Bible on Left" layout, and some users will switch to one of the other pre-set layouts available. However, SwordSearcher allows you to completely customize the positions and sizes of these panels on your screen if you so desire, even to the point of undocking a panel completely and setting it outside of the main window. You can save as many of these "custom layouts" as you need.

### ***Important Note***

Most users will have all the control they need with the [pre-set layout selections](#)<sup>185</sup>.

**It is *not* necessary to familiarize yourself with SwordSearcher's advanced layout features!** Most users will find the default settings suitable, and in fact, layout customization is disabled by default. These features are provided for "power users" who really want to get into customizing the software they use.

### ***Layout Topics***

[Using the pre-set layout styles](#)<sup>185</sup>

[Resizing the panels](#)<sup>187</sup>

[Advanced: Customizing the layout](#)<sup>187</sup>

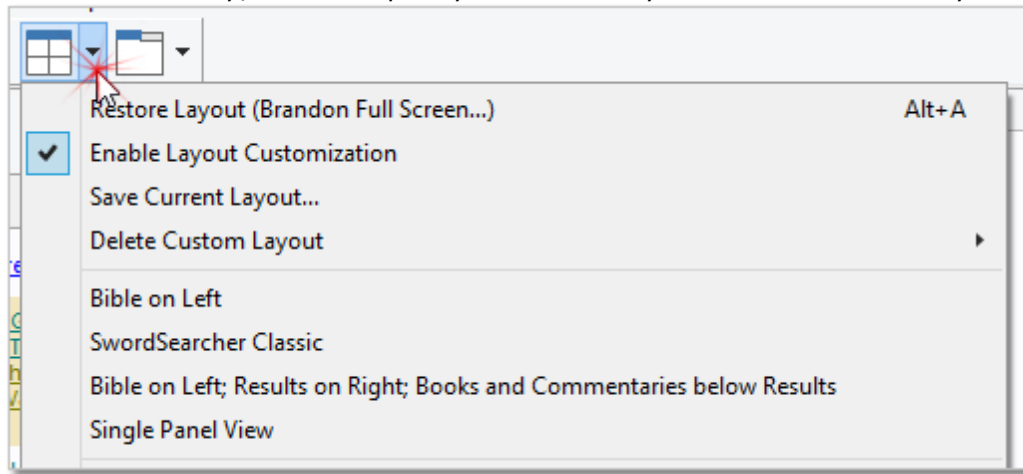
[Even more advanced: Auto Hide](#)<sup>191</sup>

See also [Clone Panels](#)<sup>193</sup>.

### 14.1 Using the pre-set layout styles

There are four "pre-set" layout styles in SwordSearcher. Choose a layout with the View menu's *Set Layout* sub-menu, or with the [layout toolbar](#)<sup>41</sup>.

The *Restore Layout* function (keyboard shortcut: Alt+A) applies the last selected layout style. This can be handy if a resize or customization operation renders the layout undesirable in some way, as it will quickly return the layout to the selected style.



Selecting a layout style with the Layout toolbar

Below is an explanation of each layout style, though it is probably easier to simply try them out in SwordSearcher.

### ***Bible on Left (Default Layout)***

The Bible panel is on the top-left of the main window. The Search Results panel is below the Bible panel. The Books and Dictionaries panel is to the right of the Bible panel, and the Commentaries panel is below that.

### ***SwordSearcher Classic***

This style emulates the layout of SwordSearcher 4. The Search Results panel has priority as the top-left panel, with the Bible panel on the top-right. The Books panel is below the Search Results panel, and the Commentaries panel is below the Bible panel.

### ***Bible on Left; Results on Right; Books and Commentaries Below Results***

In this layout style, the Bible panel occupies the entire left half of the main window. The Search Results panel is on the top-right. The Book and Dictionaries panel, and the Commentaries panel, are "tabbed" and occupy the bottom-right of the main window. With this style, the Books and the Commentaries panels cannot be viewed simultaneously (you must click the appropriate tab to bring the panel forward). However, this layout style has the advantage of giving the majority of the screen space to Bible text.

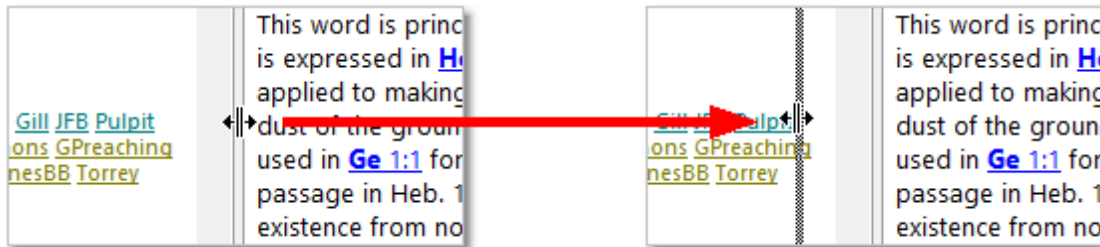
### ***Single Panel View***

A layout style designed for very small displays. Each panel is tabbed along the bottom of the screen.

## 14.2 Resizing, Maximizing, and Hiding the panels

### Resizing Panels

To change the size of a panel, click and drag the divider between two panels, and release the mouse button where you want the new division to be:

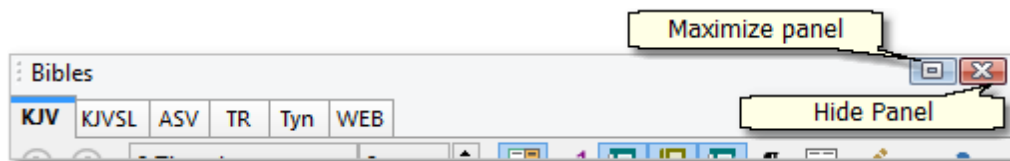


Resizing panels

Use the [Restore Layout](#)<sup>185</sup> function to reset the sizes of the panels to the last pre-set layout you selected.

### Maximizing and Hiding Panels

The Maximize and Hide buttons appear on a panel's caption bar:



Maximize and Hide panel buttons

The *Maximize* button makes the panel fill the entire main window and hides all other panels. The *Hide* button closes the panel, hiding it from view. You can toggle a hidden panel back to visible on the View menu or with the panel's associated Show shortcut key. When a panel is maximized, the maximize button changes to a *restore* button, and clicking it will return the panels to the previous state.

Note: Closing a Search Results panel is permanent, because once you are finished viewing search results, there is no need to keep the data in memory. The search panel will open again the next time you do a search.

The *View* menu has commands for hiding/showing/maximizing panels, and there are also associated keyboard shortcuts.

## 14.3 Advanced: Customizing the layout

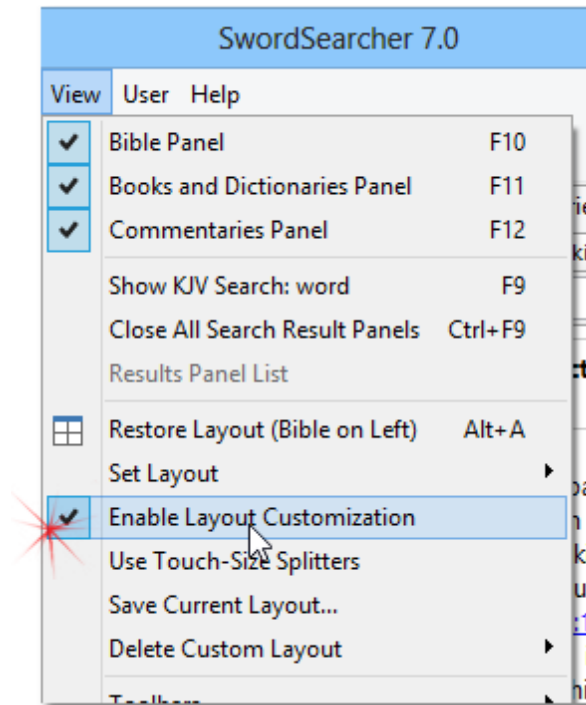
If one of the [pre-set layout styles](#)<sup>185</sup> does not suit your needs, SwordSearcher provides you with the ability to completely customize the location of the various panels.

This is considered an advanced feature, and as such, it is not necessary for most users to become familiar with it.

At any time, you can use the [Restore Layout](#)<sup>185</sup> function to reset the panel layout to the last layout style used or saved.

### ***Enabling Layout Customization***

Layout customization is disabled by default. **To enable layout customization, select the *Enable Layout Customization* option on the View menu.**



Enabling layout customization

Once enabled, you can begin **undocking** the various panels and changing their location.

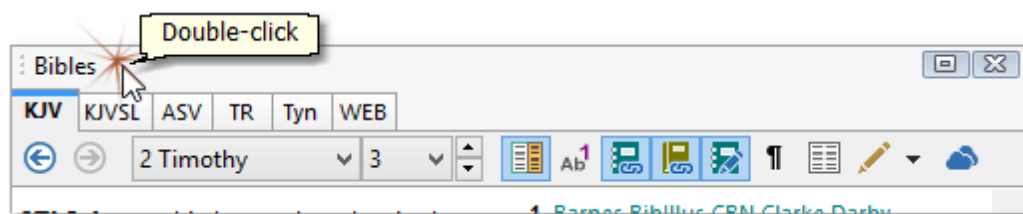
### ***The Docking System***

SwordSearcher has an advanced **docking system** that allows you to "grip" the panel captions and tabs, then drag them around to place them in the desired location. You can even completely undock a panel and leave it "floating" over or off of the main window.

Undocked panels are great with multiple monitor setups. If you have more than one monitor, you can undock panels and move them to another monitor completely.

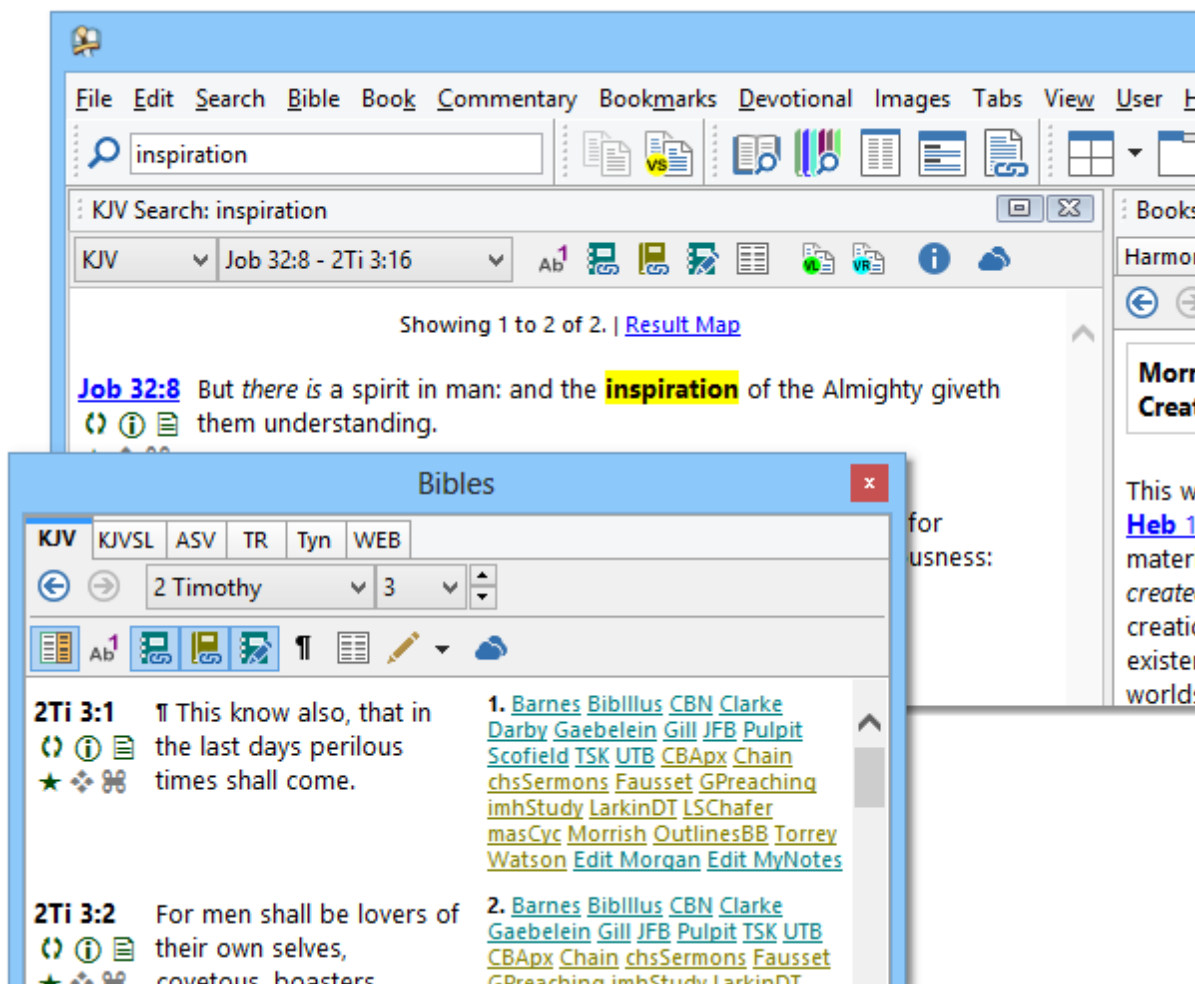
To **undock and float** a panel, double-click the caption bar of the panel:





Undock and float a panel

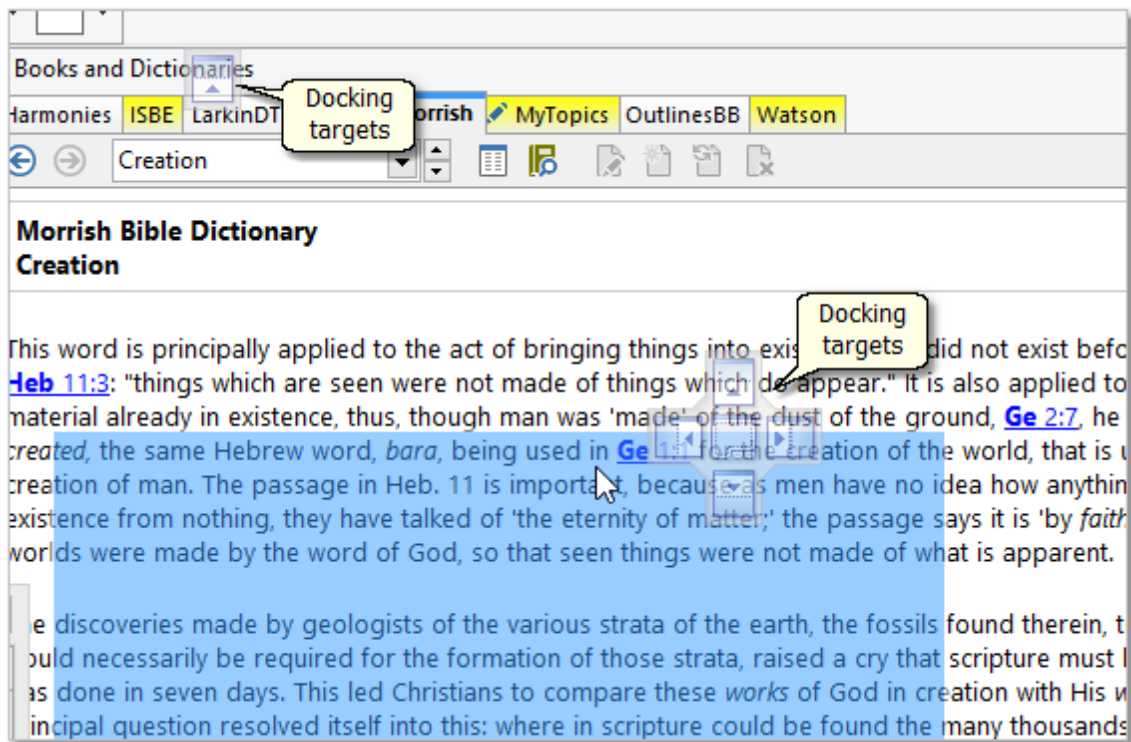
The panel will now be a free-floating window on your desktop, which can be moved by click-dragging the title bar:



Floating panel - the Bible panel is undocked from the main window.

Double-clicking the title bar will "re-dock" the panel to its previous location.

To **dock** a panel, click-drag its caption bar (or title bar, if it is floating). While you do so, **docking targets** will appear, showing you where and how you can dock the panel. Release the mouse button directly over the desired target:



Docking targets - drag to the desired target and release the mouse button.

Panels are docked relative to, or inside of, panels already on the main window. The center target docks the panel *inside* of the target panel, making both panels "tabbed." The outer targets dock the panel to the indicated side of the target panel.

If a panel is "tabbed," dragging its caption bar or tab will remove it from the tabbed collection and dock or float it elsewhere.

The easiest way to learn SwordSearcher's docking system is to experiment. You can always reset the layout with the *Restore Layout* function.

**Keyboard commands for use during docking:** While you are dragging a panel, you can press *Esc* to cancel the docking operation, leaving the layout unchanged. You can hold the *Ctrl* button to prevent docking, so you can make the panel float over any location on the screen without docking targets forcing the panel to dock.

## ***Saving custom layouts***

Once you have organized and sized the panels to create a layout you are satisfied with, you can save your layout in case you need to restore it again later. SwordSearcher allows you to save and restore as many custom layouts as you wish to create.

To save the current layout as it appears on-screen, select *Save Current Layout* on the View menu or the [layout toolbar](#)<sup>41</sup> drop-down menu. Custom layouts appear at the bottom of the *Set Layout* menu (on the View menu and on the layout toolbar drop-down menu). Once you have saved, or loaded, a custom layout, it becomes the "default layout," so that using the *Restore Layout* function (Alt+A) will reset the layout to your chosen configuration.

You can delete custom layouts with the *Delete Custom Layout* function on the View menu or the layout toolbar drop-down menu.

**Custom layout tip: When creating a custom layout to save, it is best to do so with a single search result panel open.** This way you can be sure that the layout system knows where you want search result panels to appear. **You can also move the Verse Guide Panel independently of other search result panels,** and the layout system will display it separately in your custom layout.

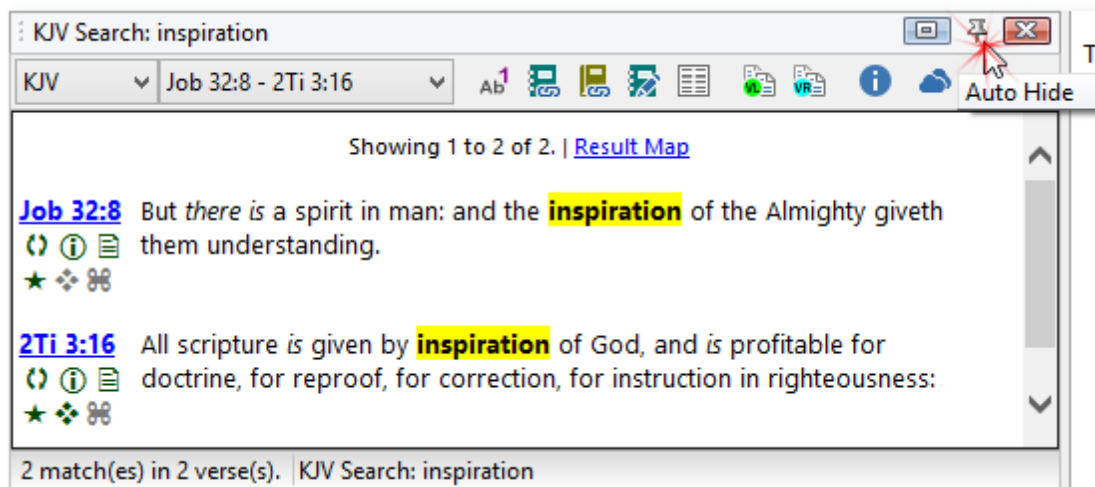
## 14.4 Even more advanced: Auto Hide

SwordSearcher's advanced docking system supports an *auto hide* feature. This feature is **not recommended** for most users, as it can easily make your user interface confusing if you are not familiar with it. It is disabled by default.

Auto Hide is a user interface feature common to programming environments which allows unused panels to be "unpinned" and hidden to an edge of the main window, freeing up space for the other panels.

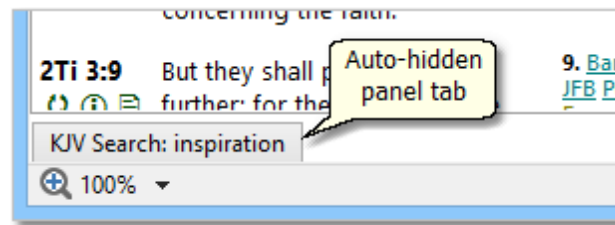
To use auto hide, you must have layout customization enabled on the View menu. Also, you need to enable auto hide on the [Layout Options page of Preferences](#)<sup>180</sup>.

To enable auto hide for a panel, use the "pin" button on the caption bar:



The "pin" button on a caption bar toggles auto hide for the panel

When a panel "auto hides," a caption tab for the hidden panel will appear on an edge of the main window.



An auto-hidden panel reduces to a tab on an edge of the main window

Passing your mouse cursor over the tab will display the panel. Moving the mouse cursor away from the panel will hide it again. Clicking on anything in the panel while it is showing sets the focus to the panel and will prevent it from hiding again until focus is set to a different panel.

Click the pin button of an auto-hidden panel, when it displays, to disable auto hide for that panel.

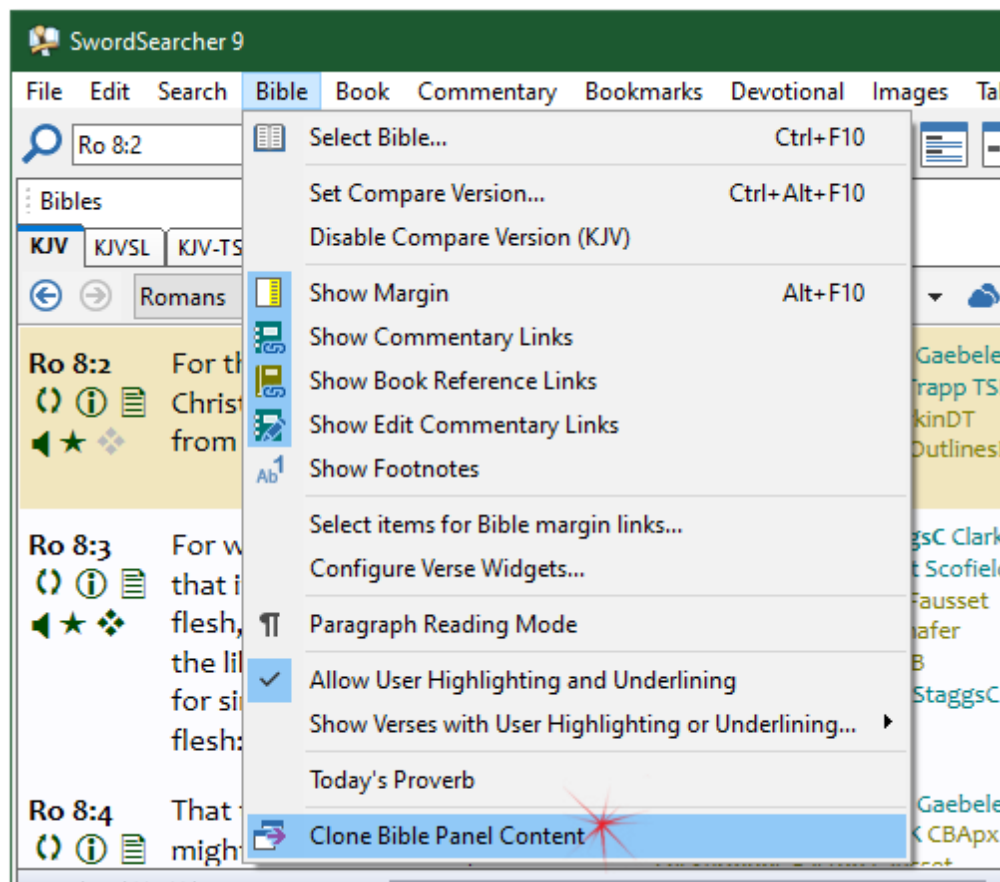
A panel caption will only show a pin button when auto hide is enabled in preferences, and *Enable Layout Customization* is selected on the View menu, and the panel does not have other panels docked to it. Sometimes it may be necessary to alter the docking layout to auto hide a specific panel.

## 15 Clone Panels

A *Clone Panel* is a special type of [Bible](#)<sup>11</sup>, [Book](#)<sup>18</sup>, or [Commentary](#)<sup>22</sup> panel created when you select the *Clone Panel* option from the respective panel menus.

A Clone Panel is essentially a "snapshot" or copy of the content of one of the panels which never changes. This makes it easy to hold your place in a Bible, Book, or Commentary while still being able to move around in the software, clicking links, etc.

For example: begin a study on Romans chapter eight by setting the Bible panel to Romans 8. Next, click the main *Bible* menu and *Clone Bible Panel Content*. (You can also select *Clone Panel* from the Bible panel right-click pop-up menu.)



Sample Bible menu and Bible panel

A new window is created containing the text of Romans 8:



Sample clone panel

Now you can move the Bible panel to other chapters but still have Romans 8 (and margin links) visible on-screen. A clone panel has a right-click pop-up menu similar to the original panel's menu. A clone panel functions substantially the same as its original panel, except that it will not navigate away from its current text.

You can create as many clone panels of any type as you need. When you are finished with the passage or entry, simply close the clone panel. The View menu has options for selecting among your clone panels (if any) and you can close all clone panels at once by pressing **Ctrl+Alt+F9**.

In Book and Commentary panels, you can **Ctrl+Click** a verse link to open a clone Bible panel at the verse reference. Also, if you **Ctrl+Click** a module link (such as from the Bible margin), it will open in a clone panel instead of the main Commentary or Book panel. (See [StudyClick settings](#)<sup>178</sup>.)

By default, when you create a clone panel it is created as a top-level window that can be minimized, maximized, snapped, and participates in Windows task switching with **Alt+Tab**. **If you prefer to have clone panels created as part of the layout system or have them docked with search results**, go to [File > Preferences > Layout Options](#)<sup>180</sup> and change the setting there for clone panels. Experiment to see what works best for your study flow.

## 16 Audio Bible Support

SwordSearcher supports integration of an audio Bible. With audio Bible support, you can play narrations of the Bible with familiar audio controls in the Bible panel, with synchronized scrolling and verse highlighting.

SwordSearcher does not include an audio Bible, but instead, supports "linking" MP3 Bible file sets available from various publishers. To enable audio Bible playback in SwordSearcher, you must obtain the audio files and link them in SwordSearcher with the easy-to-use Configure Audio Bibles window.

You can link as many audio Bibles as you like and switch between them at will.

StudyLamp Software LLC does not publish an audio Bible. Audio files are *not* included with SwordSearcher. SwordSearcher supports the integrated playback of audio files on the user's computer only.

**The following table lists the supported audio Bibles as of this writing (Q1 2024). If a publisher makes changes to the MP3 files, full support for the audio Bible may not be possible.**

**Please visit the [Audio Bible page](#) on the SwordSearcher Website for up-to-date information about supported audio Bibles.**

**None of these Audio Bibles are sold by StudyLamp Software LLC. Links are for your convenience. If a publisher changes their format, encoding, or file structure, support cannot be guaranteed. Please see the [Audio Bible page](#) for the most up-to-date information.**

| Narrator                                   | Publisher              | Format         | Retail/Download location    | Info   |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Alexander Scourby<br><b>(RECOMMENDED!)</b> | Hendrickson Publishers | MP3 on DVD-ROM | <a href="#">Amazon</a>      | ISBN:<br>9781598563597<br><br>Copy all files from the DVD to a folder on your hard drive.  |
| Alexander Scourby                          | AMG Publishers         | MP3 on CD-ROM  | <a href="#">Amazon</a>      | ISBN:<br>0899575951<br><br>Copy all files from the CD-ROMs to a folder on your hard drive. |
| Alexander Scourby                          | YouBible (Litchfield   | MP3 download   | <a href="#">Scourby.com</a> | 128 KBPS Voice Only <i>or</i>  |

|   |                                |                              |  |  |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
|   | Associates)                    | (app version NOT supported!) |  | <p>192 KBPS Voice Only MP3 downloads.</p> <p>Dramatized version not supported.</p> <p>Download and unzip to a folder on your hard drive.</p>   |
| Mac McLean (KJV)<br><b>(RECOMMENDED!)</b> | Thomas Nelson                  | MP3 download                 | <a href="#">christianaudio</a>                   | <p>"ZIP MP3" 2015 <i>The KJV Listener's Audio Bible</i></p> <p>Download both the Old and New Testament "MP3 Zip Download" files and extract them to a common folder on your hard drive.</p>            |
| Max McLean (KJV)                          | Fellowship for Performing Arts | MP3 download                 | <a href="#">ListenersBible (KJV Old and New)</a> | <p>ISBN-13: 9780718081560<br/>Stock No: WW445284<br/>"KJV on MP3" Old and New Testaments.<br/>"Zondervan Zip Document." Sold via Christianbook.com.</p> <p>Extract to a folder on your hard drive.</p> |
| David Cochran Heath (KJV)                 | Christianaudio                 | MP3 download                 | <a href="#">christianaudio</a>                   | <p>"THE HOLY BIBLE IN AUDIO - KING JAMES VERSION" Only MP3 version is supported.</p> <p>Extract zip files to a common</p>  |



|                           |                         |               |  |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|--|
|                           |                         |               |  | base folder on your hard drive.  |
| Paul Mims (KJV)           | AudioBible.com          | MP3 on CD-ROM | <a href="#">AudioBible</a>   | "King James Bible download - Bible audiobook by Paul Mims"<br><br>Copy all files from all CD-ROMs to a folder on your hard drive.        |
| Various, Dramatized (KJV) | Faith Comes by Hearing  | MP3 download  | OT: <a href="#">ENGKJVO2DA.zip</a><br>NT: <a href="#">ENGKJVN2DA.zip</a> ( <a href="#">Download page link</a> , you need <i>King James Audio Drama New Testament and Old Testament.</i> )  | This is a free audio Bible. Only the dramatized version is supported. You must download both the OT and NT MP3 file sets from the links. |
| Dan Wagner (KJV)          | TalkingBibles.org       | MP3 download  | Download from <a href="#">KJVMMP3.Org</a> from the six files listed under TalkingBibles.org named TBI_1 through TBI_6.<br><a href="#">tbi_1.zip</a><br><a href="#">tbi_2.zip</a><br><a href="#">tbi_3.zip</a><br><a href="#">tbi_4.zip</a><br><a href="#">tbi_5.zip</a><br><a href="#">tbi_6.zip</a> | This is a free audio Bible. All six of the zip files need to be extracted to a common base folder.                                       |
| Stephen Johnson (KJV)     | Firefighters for Christ | MP3 download  | Download from <a href="#">FireFighters.org</a> the <a href="#">Entire KJV.zip</a> file.  | This is a free audio Bible. Download the "Entire KJV" zip file and extract to a folder on your hard drive.                               |

StudyLamp Software LLC is not affiliated with the publishers of these audio Bibles. "Alexander Scourby" is a trademark of Litchfield Associates Ltd.

**Recommended audio Bible for use with SwordSearcher**

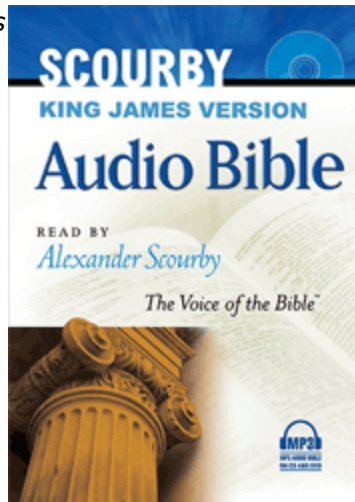
*Scourby Audio Bible: King James Version.*  
*Read by Alexander Scourby™.*  
*MP3 files on DVD-ROM.*

**Published by Hendrickson Publishers.**

ISBN-10: 1598563599

ISBN-13: 978-1598563597

[Available from Amazon.com.](https://www.amazon.com/dp/1598563599)



### ***What will I need to do?***

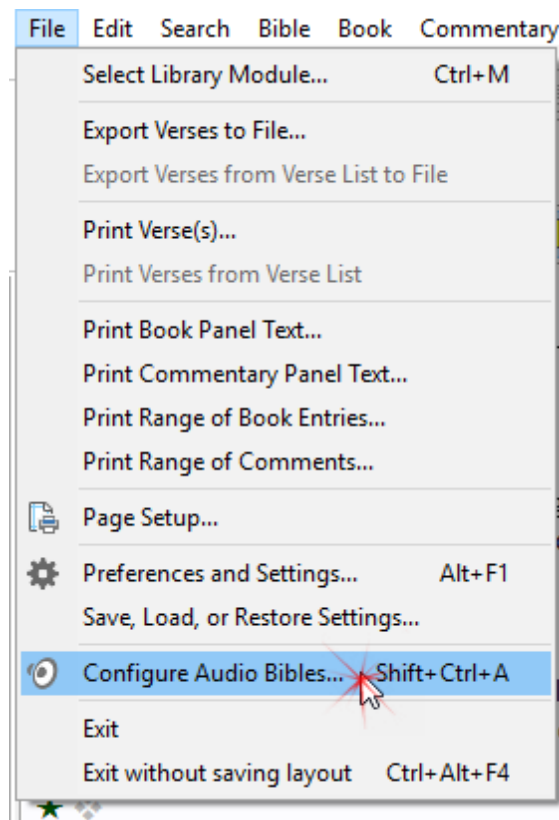
Once you obtain an MP3 set, you need to copy all of the files from the MP3 DVD to your computer or extract the downloaded zip file. Using Windows File Explorer, create a folder on your hard drive and give it a name like "Audio Bible MP3s" and copy all of the contents from the DVD-ROM or the extracted zip files to this folder. Follow the instructions listed below for setting up audio in SwordSearcher.

If you are purchasing an downloadable MP3 Bible online, make sure you get MP3 files. SwordSearcher cannot integrate non-MP3 files, "Apple optimized" files, or "apps" for playback. **Only complete (Old and New Testament) Audio Bibles in MP3 format can be linked into SwordSearcher.**

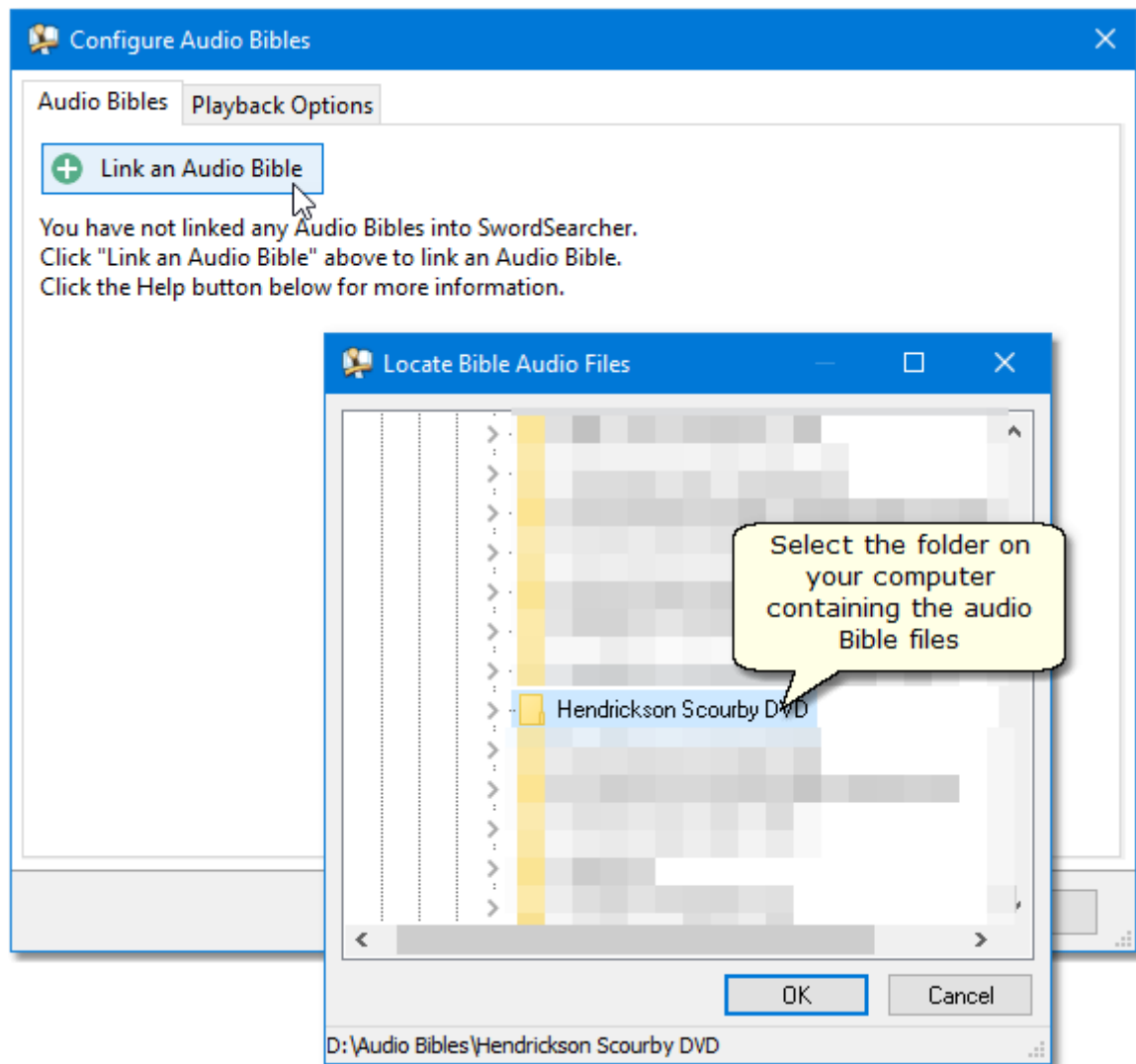
### ***Setting up Bible audio support***

If you have not already done so, copy all of the files for your audio Bible into a folder on your hard drive. It's okay if this folder contains sub-folders (such as a folder for the Old Testament and one for the New Testament, or one folder per disc, etc). If you have purchased and downloaded an audio Bible from the Internet, the files should already be on your hard drive, and you just need to locate them. (Please consult the installation instructions that came with your audio Bible purchase if you do not already have the files installed. It may be necessary to "un-zip" the files to a common folder.)

In SwordSearcher, on the File menu, select *Configure Audio Bibles*.



In the window that appears, click *Link an Audio Bible*, and select the folder containing the MP3 files. Again, it is okay if the files are broken up into sub-folders. Select the folder containing all of the files or sub-folders. For example, I have copied the Hendrickson MP3 DVD to my hard drive into a folder called "Hendrickson Scourby DVD" and choose that folder:

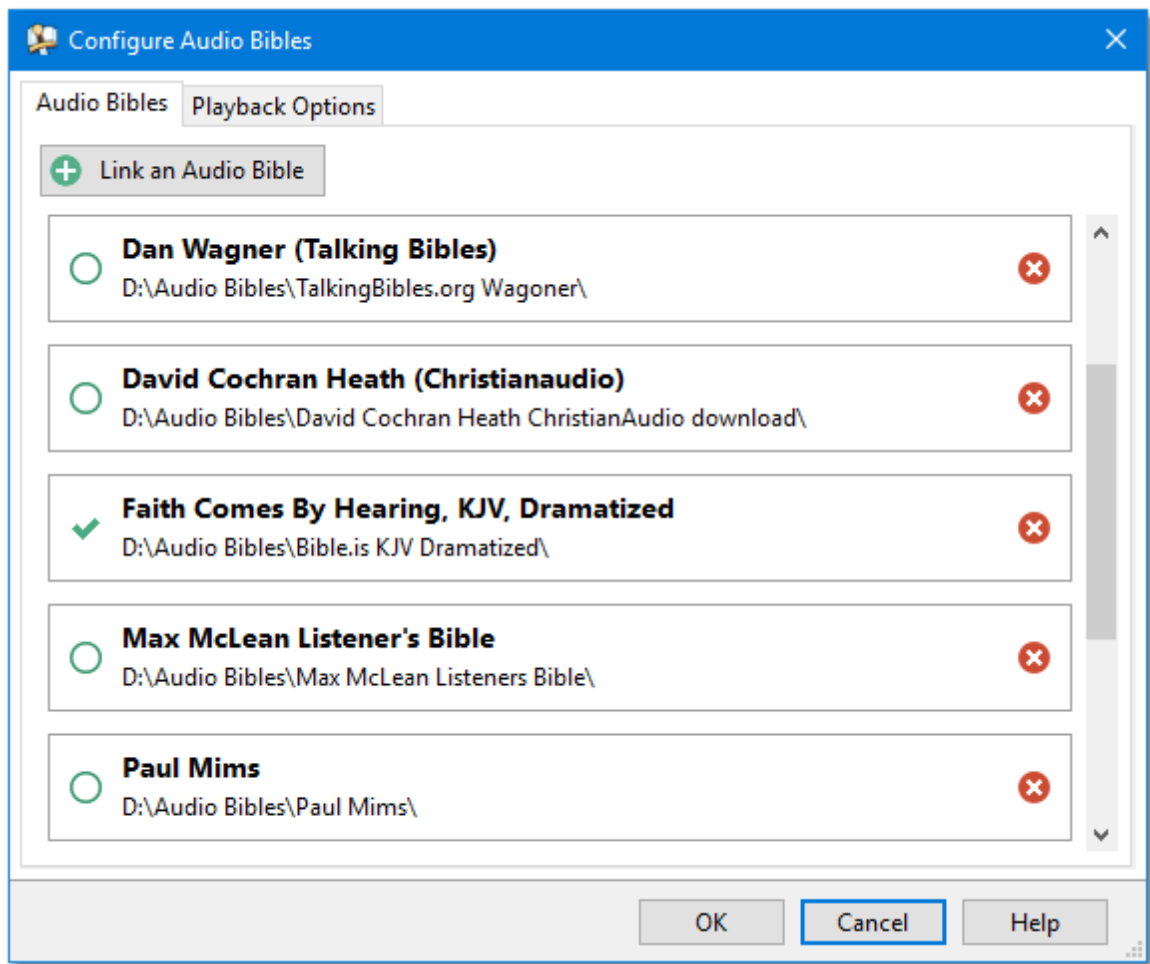


Sample showing how to link audio files.

Click OK and SwordSearcher will scan the files to integrate them into the Bible panel.

If you are using one of the audio Bibles in the table above, SwordSearcher will provide *verse-level synchronization and playback*.

If you enjoy listening to a variety of narrators, you can link as many of the supported audio Bibles as you wish, and choose among them by clicking the green circle next to the one you want to make active:

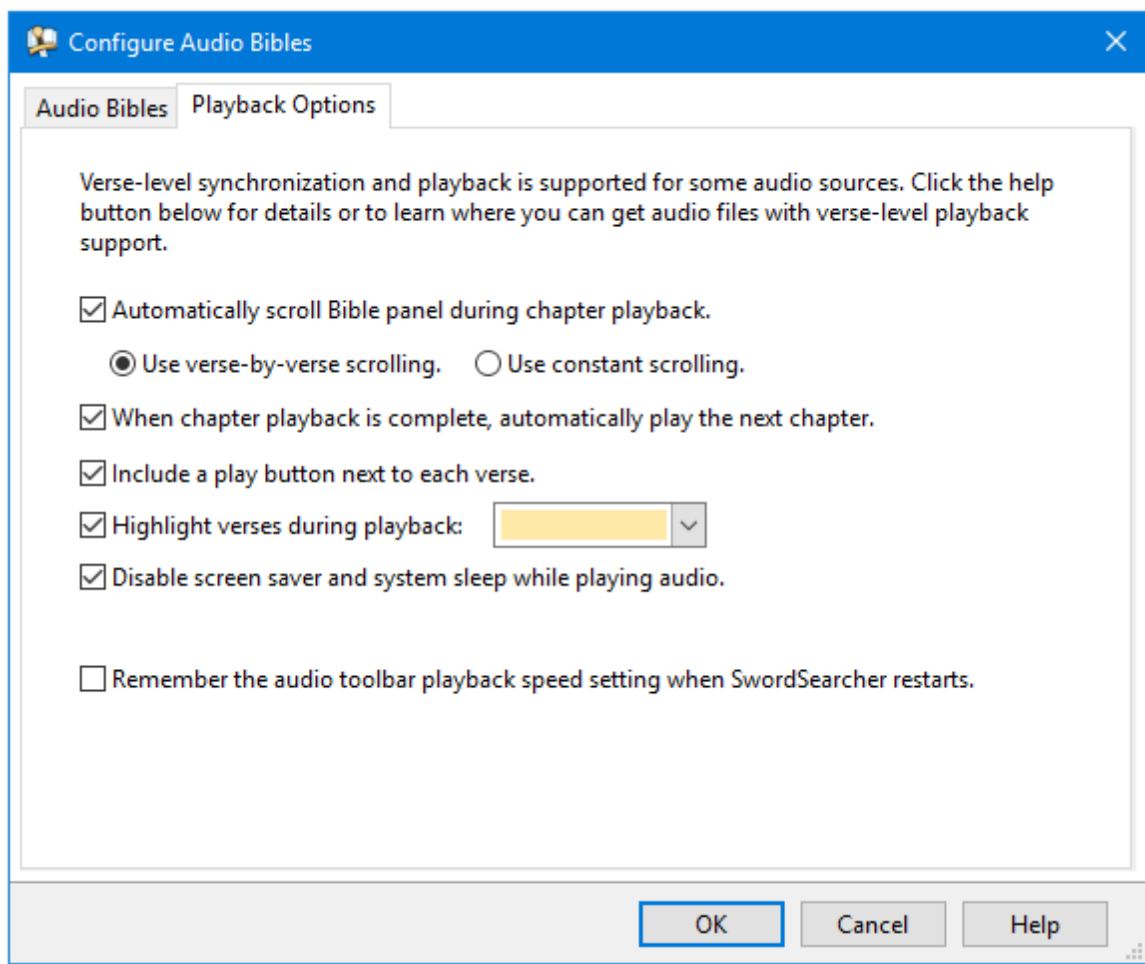


Sample showing multiple audio Bibles linked into SwordSearcher.

If you wish to remove an audio Bible from SwordSearcher, just click the red X. It will *not* delete the audio Bible files.

### ***Audio Playback Options***

The *Configure Audio Bibles* dialog offers several options on the *Playback Options* page:



Sample Configure Audio Bibles: Playback Options screen.

*Automatically scroll Bible panel during chapter playback:* Causes the Bible text to scroll as audio is played. If you are using a supported audio Bible listed above, this scrolling is exactly accurate to the current verse being narrated. If you are using an unsupported audio Bible, the scroll position is estimated but usually quite accurate.

Scroll method: *Use verse-by-verse scrolling* scrolls to each verse as it is narrated, keeping it centered in the panel. *Use consistent scrolling* slowly scrolls the text throughout the playback and may be more pleasing for some users.

*When chapter playback is complete, automatically play next chapter:* if this option is selected, playback will be continuous through the whole Bible until you stop playback. When the end of the chapter is reached, the next chapter will be loaded and played automatically.

*Include a play button next to each verse:* If you are using supported audio Bible, you can have a "play" button (which looks like a speaker cone) next to each verse to begin playback at that verse. See [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>173</sup>.

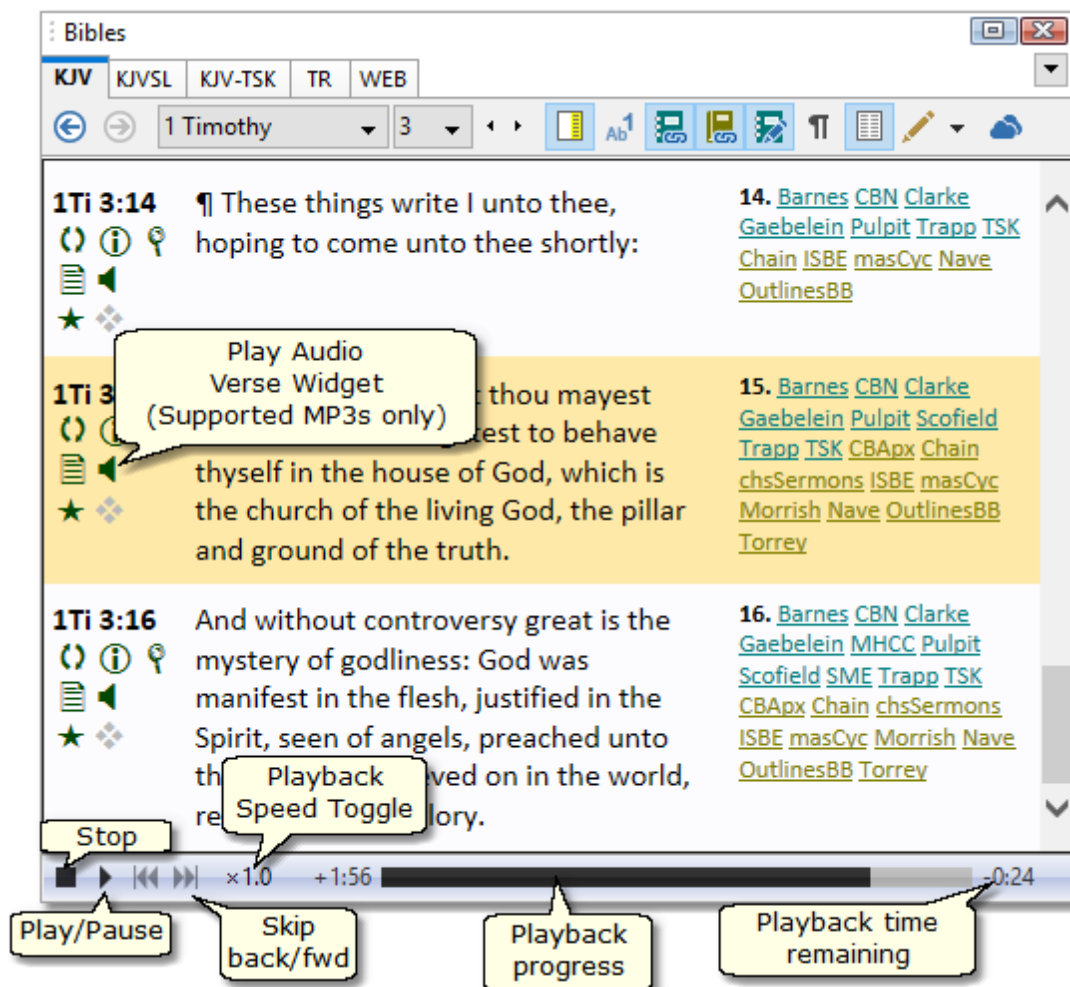
*Highlight verses during playback:* The currently narrated verse will be highlighted, and the highlight will follow along with the playback. Only for supported audio Bibles. (This setting is saved for the active [color mode](#)<sup>42</sup>.)

*Disable screen saver and system sleep while playing audio:* It is recommended to leave this checked. If you disable this option, Windows may enter power saving modes and stop playback during extended periods of Bible audio playback if you do not interact with your computer.

*Remember the audio toolbar playback speed setting when SwordSearcher restarts.* If you check this option, changes you make to playback speed will be remembered when you close and restart SwordSearcher. Otherwise, the toolbars will always begin with a x1.0 (normal) playback speed when SwordSearcher starts.

## Using Bible audio

Once you have set up Bible audio support, the [Bible panel](#)<sup>D11</sup> will add a media control bar at the bottom:



Sample Bible panel showing media control bar

The *Play Audio Verse Widget* (see [Verse Widgets](#)<sup>D173</sup>) only appears if you are using a supported Audio Bible. Clicking this verse widget starts playback at the specific verse and

continues through the chapter. Shift+Clicking the widget plays back that verse *only*. Clicking the verse widget of an actively-playing verse stops playback.

The media control bar (bottom of panel) works like a typical audio player. If you are using a supported Audio Bible, the skip buttons will move back/forward one verse. For unsupported Bible audio file sets, the skip buttons will move *approximately* by verse. Clicking on the playback progress bar will jump to that location in the audio.

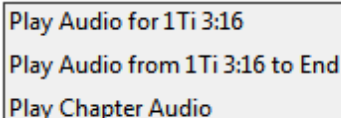
The *Playback Speed Toggle* button controls the speed of the audio playback, so you can slow down or speed up the audio. Normal is x1.0 (100% speed). Click this button multiple times to toggle between the available speed values.

You can use the keyboard *Pause* button or *Ctrl+Space* to toggle playback as well. (The Pause button is usually located above the Insert key but may not be included on compact keyboards.)

It does not matter which Bible version you are reading, or from which version your audio is narrated. The Bible panel will always show the media controls, and they will always operate, regardless of the active Bible version or the version used in the audio. They also work when the Bible panel is in compare mode and in paragraph mode.

While audio is playing, all other features of SwordSearcher are fully functional. You can perform searches, view and edit commentaries and books, etc. Playback is also available in [cloned](#)<sup>193</sup> Bible panels. Tip: Open a clone Bible panel on the chapter you want to study. Begin playback in the clone panel. When you want to stop for a moment to search out a topic, pause playback and perform your searches or read your cross-references. When you're ready to continue listening, resume playback from the cloned Bible panel or by pressing *Ctrl+Space*.

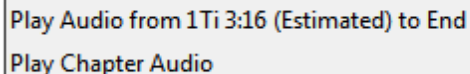
The Bible panel right-click pop-up menu also includes playback commands. If you are using a supported Audio Bible, these additional commands appear as follows:



Play Audio for 1Ti 3:16  
Play Audio from 1Ti 3:16 to End  
Play Chapter Audio

Sample audio playback menu items  
from the Bible panel (with  
verse-level support)

If you are using an unsupported file set (which does not support individual verse playback), the additional menu commands appear as follows:



Play Audio from 1Ti 3:16 (Estimated) to End  
Play Chapter Audio

Sample audio playback menu items from the  
Bible panel (without verse-level support)

The main difference in menu options is that for audio file sets without individual-verse playback support, SwordSearcher can *estimate* the position of a verse in the chapter audio to begin playback at that verse. Usually, estimated playback will begin a little bit



---

before the selected verse. For the best results, use only supported audio Bible files, listed at the top of this help topic.

If you are using a supported Audio Bible, [Verse List panels](#)<sup>27</sup> also include playback controls. You can play aloud complete verse lists just as you can play back a chapter of the Bible.

## 17 Appendix: Keyboard Shortcuts

SwordSearcher has many keyboard shortcuts to quickly perform functions without using the mouse. Certain tasks will always require some use of the mouse, but advanced users who like to stick to the keyboard as much as possible will benefit from the many keyboard shortcuts provided in SwordSearcher.

Here is a list of the keyboard shortcuts SwordSearcher's main user interface responds to. This is not a comprehensive list of SwordSearcher's functions, just a list of keyboard shortcuts for functions that have keyboard shortcuts.

### "Edit" commands:

- **Ctrl+C**: Copy selected text
- **F5**: Copy verse(s) to clipboard
- **F7**: Copy all verses from Verse List panel
- **Shift+F7**: Copy all references from Verse List panel
- **F8**: Copy all verses from Bible panel
- **Ctrl+Alt+V**: From another application, such as MS Word, opens the Copy Verses dialog in SwordSearcher and automatically pastes the selected verse reference.

### "Search" commands:

- **F2**: Search Bible dialog
- **F3**: Quick Search in active Book
- **F4**: Quick Search in active Commentary
- **Ctrl+F**: Search text displayed in focused panel (does not search entire module)
- **Alt+T**: Open Topic and Verse Guide
- **Alt+L**: Full Library Search dialog
- **Ctrl+F2**: Open English-Strong's Indexer
- **Shift+F2**: Open Quick Concordance
- **Shift+Alt+T**: Open Library Table of Contents tool
- **Alt+F5**: Open Scan Text for Verse References tool
- **Alt+F2**: Search KJV Words of Christ

### Bookmarks:

Access bookmarks with Ctrl+#, where # is the number of the bookmark you want to go to. Press Ctrl+1 for bookmark number 1, or Ctrl+0 for bookmark number 10. Set bookmarks with Shift+Ctrl+# in the same manner.

### "View and Layout" commands:

- **F9**: Close active Search Result panel
- **Ctrl+F9**: Close all open Search Result panels
- **Ctrl+Alt+F9**: Close all open Clone panels.
- **F10**: Show/Hide Bible panel
- **F11**: Show/Hide Book and Dictionary panel
- **F12**: Show/Hide Commentary Panel
- **Alt+A**: Restore layout and panel sizes
- **Shift+F9**: Maximize active Search Results panel
- **Shift+F10**: Maximize Bible panel

- **Shift+F11**: Maximize Book and Dictionary panel
- **Shift+F12**: Maximize Commentary panel
- **Ctrl+]** : Increase text display font sizes
- **Ctrl+[** : Decrease text display font sizes
- **Ctrl++** : Increase zoom level
- **Ctrl+-** : Decrease zoom level
- **Ctrl+Alt+0** : Reset zoom level to 100%

#### **Bible Panel commands:**

- **Alt+PgDn**: Next chapter
- **Alt+PgUp**: Previous chapter
- **Alt+Down**: Next verse (based on "active verse" as shown in Go To Verse toolbar)
- **Alt+Up**: Previous verse (based on "active verse" as shown in Go To Verse toolbar)
- **Alt+F10**: Toggle display of margin area
- **Ctrl+Alt+F10**: Set compare version for Bible panel.
- **Ctrl+H**: Apply default highlighting to selected text.

#### **Set Keyboard Focus:**

- **F6** or **Alt+G** or **Shift+F2**: Set keyboard focus to Go To Verse and Search toolbar
- **Alt+1**: Set keyboard focus to Verse List panel
- **Alt+2**: Set keyboard focus to Bible panel
- **Alt+3**: Set keyboard focus to Book panel
- **Alt+4**: Set keyboard focus to Commentary panel
- **Ctrl+Alt+1**: Set focus to search results panel selector control.
  - Verse lists: the module selection button; will respond to module shortcuts while focused.
  - Library search results: the module selector tree. Module selector tree will respond to module shortcuts if it is focused.
- **Ctrl+Alt+2**: Set focus to Bible panel, no different from Alt+1 but reserving for future use.
- **Ctrl+Alt+3**: Set focus to Book panel entry selector control.
- **Ctrl+Alt+4**: Set focus to Commentary panel entry selector control.
- **Alt+5**: Set focus to editor (if editing)

#### **"Library Tabs" commands:**

- **Alt+F11**: Show all tabs
- **Alt+F12**: Show only selected tabs
- **Ctrl+Alt+Left, Ctrl+Alt+Right**: Move to previous/next relevant open tab in focused panel. (For example, if the Commentary Panel is focused, pressing Ctrl+Alt+Right will select the next commentary tab that has content on the currently visible verse in the commentary panel.) For Bible, Book, and Commentary panels.

#### **Misc:**

- **Ctrl+M**: Select a module with the Module Selection Tool
- **Ctrl+F10**: Select Bible module with Module Selection Tool
- **Ctrl+F11**: Select Book module with Module Selection Tool
- **Ctrl+F12**: Select Commentary module with Module Selection Tool
- **Shift+F5**: Display Verse(s) (loads user specified verses into a Verse List panel)

- **F1**: Open help file
- **Alt+F1**: Open Preferences Dialog.
- **Shift+Ctrl+A**: Open Configure Audio Bibles Dialog.
- **Shift+Ctrl+F10**: Next Bible version tab
- **Shift+Ctrl+F11**: Next highlighted Book tab
- **Shift+Ctrl+F12**: Next highlighted Commentary tab
- **+/-** (while focused on panel with highlighted search results showing): Cycle through highlighted search results
- **Alt+F4**: Exit SwordSearcher
- **Ctrl+Alt+F4**: Exit SwordSearcher without saving layout (used for troubleshooting purposes)
- **Alt+Up/Down**: Decrements/Increments active Bible panel verse and performs "Go To Verse" events.
- **Alt+Left/Right**: Navigate the back/forward history list in the focused panel.
- **Pause/Ctrl+Space**: Pause/Resume Bible audio playback, or start Bible panel chapter playback.
- **Shift+Alt+N**: New Entry (for user book module).
- **Shift+Alt+B**: Edit current book entry (for user book).
- **Shift+Alt+C**: Edit current commentary entry (for user commentary).
- **Ctrl+Alt+F12**: Set the active verse from the commentary panel. (The currently displayed entry in the commentary panel becomes the active verse.)
- **Alt+F9** (In Bible search results): Toggle between Concordance View and Full View.

**Search Bible dialog:** only when Search Bible dialog (F2) is open

- **Alt+M**: Manually enter search range.
- **Alt+I**: invokes module selection menu.

In the Editor:

- **Shift+Ctrl+H**: Invoke background color selection.
- **Ctrl+Alt+H**: Apply most recently selected background color to selection.
- **Alt+D**: Switch to Design editor.
- **Alt+C**: Switch to Code editor
- **CTRL+T**: Insert text for verse reference at cursor.

## 18 Appendix: Standard Bible Book Abbreviations

Following are the standardized abbreviations SwordSearcher uses for the books of the Bible. These are the standard abbreviations, but SwordSearcher understands over 2,000 forms of Book names and abbreviations. Also, you can [customize the abbreviations](#)<sup>183</sup> if you wish to use your own set.

### Old Testament

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>Ge</b>   | Genesis         |
| <b>Ex</b>   | Exodus          |
| <b>Le</b>   | Leviticus       |
| <b>Nu</b>   | Numbers         |
| <b>De</b>   | Deuteronomy     |
| <b>Jos</b>  | Joshua          |
| <b>Jg</b>   | Judges          |
| <b>Ru</b>   | Ruth            |
| <b>1Sa</b>  | 1 Samuel        |
| <b>2Sa</b>  | 2 Samuel        |
| <b>1Ki</b>  | 1 Kings         |
| <b>2Ki</b>  | 2 Kings         |
| <b>1Ch</b>  | 1 Chronicles    |
| <b>2Ch</b>  | 2 Chronicles    |
| <b>Ezr</b>  | Ezra            |
| <b>Ne</b>   | Nehemiah        |
| <b>Es</b>   | Esther          |
| <b>Job</b>  | Job             |
| <b>Ps</b>   | Psalms          |
| <b>Pr</b>   | Proverbs        |
| <b>Ec</b>   | Ecclesiastes    |
| <b>Song</b> | Song of Solomon |
| <b>Isa</b>  | Isaiah          |
| <b>Jer</b>  | Jeremiah        |
| <b>La</b>   | Lamentations    |
| <b>Eze</b>  | Ezekiel         |
| <b>Da</b>   | Daniel          |
| <b>Ho</b>   | Hosea           |
| <b>Joe</b>  | Joel            |
| <b>Am</b>   | Amos            |
| <b>Ob</b>   | Obadiah         |
| <b>Jon</b>  | Jonah           |
| <b>Mic</b>  | Micah           |
| <b>Na</b>   | Nahum           |
| <b>Hab</b>  | Habakkuk        |
| <b>Zep</b>  | Zephaniah       |
| <b>Hag</b>  | Haggai          |
| <b>Zec</b>  | Zechariah       |
| <b>Mal</b>  | Malachi         |

### New Testament

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>Mt</b>   | Matthew         |
| <b>Mr</b>   | Mark            |
| <b>Lu</b>   | Luke            |
| <b>Joh</b>  | John            |
| <b>Ac</b>   | Acts            |
| <b>Ro</b>   | Romans          |
| <b>1Co</b>  | 1 Corinthians   |
| <b>2Co</b>  | 2 Corinthians   |
| <b>Ga</b>   | Galatians       |
| <b>Eph</b>  | Ephesians       |
| <b>Php</b>  | Philippians     |
| <b>Col</b>  | Colossians      |
| <b>1Th</b>  | 1 Thessalonians |
| <b>2Th</b>  | 2 Thessalonians |
| <b>1Ti</b>  | 1 Timothy       |
| <b>2Ti</b>  | 2 Timothy       |
| <b>Tit</b>  | Titus           |
| <b>Phm</b>  | Philemon        |
| <b>Heb</b>  | Hebrews         |
| <b>Jas</b>  | James           |
| <b>1Pe</b>  | 1 Peter         |
| <b>2Pe</b>  | 2 Peter         |
| <b>1Jo</b>  | 1 John          |
| <b>2Jo</b>  | 2 John          |
| <b>3Jo</b>  | 3 John          |
| <b>Jude</b> | Jude            |
| <b>Re</b>   | Revelation      |

## 19 Appendix: SwordSearcher URL Protocol

This is an advanced topic and the information here will be useful to only a small portion of SwordSearcher users.

Starting with version 5.3, SwordSearcher has a standardized URL linking system which functions anywhere in Windows where URLs are recognized, such as Internet Explorer (HTML href links), MS Word, explorer bars, etc., and in user-created SwordSearcher modules. The SwordSearcher URL protocol opens SwordSearcher and performs certain actions, such as setting the Bible panel to a verse, loading a verse list, performing a search, and other common tasks. When SwordSearcher 5.3 (or later) is installed, the URL protocol is registered with Windows automatically.

A SwordSearcher link looks like this:

```
swordsearcher://bible+kjv/Ge1.1
```

The following is a complete specification of the SwordSearcher URL format.

### **URL format:**

```
swordsearcher://[Action](+[ResourceAbbreviation])/[Entry]
```

**Action** is required and tells SwordSearcher what you want to do.

**+ResourceAbbreviation** is usually optional and only applies to some *Actions*. It tells SwordSearcher which module, if any, you want the action to be performed with.

Finally, **/Entry** is required and is the entry you wish to open or text you wish to search.

An important note about encoding links: It is important to encode special characters in links, like spaces. A discussion of general URL formatting is beyond the scope of this text. However, the most common encoding that usually needs to be done is the space character, which should be represented as **%20** in a URL instead of an actual space. Though the space will work properly in SwordSearcher, many other applications may not properly handle a true space. Also, due to the way Internet Explorer handles quotation marks (even encoded ones), SwordSearcher recognizes **[q]** as a double-quote. So, for example, an html link to a KJV phrase search for "sword of" would be written like this:

```
<a href="swordsearcher://search+kjv/[q]sword%20of[q]">Search for "sword of"</a>
```

Here is a list of action types and examples.

### **BIBLE**

ResourceAbbreviation (optional) is the desired Bible module

Entry is the verse reference to set the Bible panel to

Example: `swordsearcher://bible+kjv/mt1.1`

Example: `swordsearcher://bible/mt1.1`

### **VERSELIST**

ResourceAbbreviation (optional) is the desired Bible module

Entry is a string of verse references to be parsed and loaded into the Verse List panel

Example: `swordsearcher://verselist+kjv/ge1.1-5;ex1.1;de1.1`

Example: `swordsearcher://verselist/ge1.1-5;ex1.1;de1.1`

### **STRONGS**

ResourceAbbreviation ignored  
Entry is Strongs number, such as G100 or H100.  
Example: `swordsearcher://strongs/g100`

### BOOK

ResourceAbbreviation (optional) is desire book module. If not specified, active book is used.  
Entry is the desired entry title.  
Example: `swordsearcher://book+torrey/manna`

### CMTY

ResourceAbbreviation (optional) is desired commentary module. If not specified, active cmtly is used.  
Entry is the desired verse entry.  
Example: `swordsearcher://cmtly+mhcc/ge1.1`

### IMAGE

ResourceAbbreviation is ignored.  
Entry is the image path in the SwordSearcher image store.  
Example: `swordsearcher://image/Easton%20Illustrations/Aceldama.png`

### SEARCH

ResourceAbbreviation is module to perform search on.  
Entry is the search expression to use.  
Example: `swordsearcher://search+kjv/love`  
If the module is a Bible, the ResourceAbbreviation can also include a search range:  
`swordsearcher://search+kjv[r=Mt-Joh]/love` would do a search in the King James Bible for *love* limited to the gospels.

### TVG

Opens the Topic and Verse Guide.  
ResourceAbbreviation ignored  
Entry is the text to set in the TVG.  
Example: `swordsearcher://tvg/love` opens the TVG and indexes 'love.'  
Example: `swordsearcher://tvg/ge1.1` opens the TVG and shows all references to Ge 1:1.

### EDIT

(SwordSearcher version 8.0 or later)  
Opens an entry in an editable user module for editing. If the entry does not exist, it is created.  
ResourceAbbreviation is the book or commentary module to edit.  
Entry is the title of the entry to edit. For books, this is any valid entry title. For commentaries, this is a verse reference.  
Example: `swordsearcher://edit+MyTopics/Love` opens the MyTopics book module in the editor for the entry "Love", which is created if it does not exist.  
Example: `swordsearcher://edit+MyNotes/Ge1.1` opens the MyNotes commentary module in the editor for the entry on Genesis 1:1, which is created if it does not exist.

### TREE

(SwordSearcher version 8.2 or later)  
Opens the Word Tree tool.  
ResourceAbbreviation is the Bible module to use in the word tree.  
Entry is the word or phrase to use as the trunk in the word tree.

ResourceAbbreviation can also include a range to limit the word tree to a passage or list of passages.

Example: `swordsearcher://tree+KJV/loveth` opens a word tree for the word *loveth* for the entire King James Bible.

Example: `swordsearcher://tree+KJV[r=ge]/loveth` opens a word tree for the word *loveth* in the book of Genesis in the King James Bible.

### **ESI**

Opens the English-Strong's Indexer tool.

ResourceAbbreviation is ignored.

Entry is the English word or Strong's number to index.

Example: `swordsearcher://esi/love` opens the ESI and indexes 'love.'

A range can be specified:

Example: `swordsearcher://esi[r=ge-mal]/love` opens the ESI and indexes 'love' in the Old Testament.



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