




Sect. V. 







Sect. W. 

Sect. X. 

Sect. Y. 

Sect. Z. 

Sect. Aa. 

In addition to the ‘Gardiner menu bar’ InScribe 2004 also has a ‘shape menu bar’ where signs are grouped according to their shape. I am much more appreciative of the features found at the right end of this bar. The ‘composite signs’ are probably the most significant contribution to the improved appearance of documents prepared with InScribe 2004, as compared with the earlier version. Gone are the clumsy but unavoidable combinations such as ,  or  which can now be replaced by the elegant ,  and . There are 163 of these ‘composite signs’ (better perhaps: groups of signs), e.g.:









Another seventy-three signs are composite signs proper (quite a few of these are already present in Gardiner’s font), e.g.:



The last group in the ‘shape menu bar’ is made up of seventy signs used for writing the names of nomes and various localities, as well as deities, e.g.:



If one wants only to set a hieroglyphic text and present it as a separate entity, then using InScribe 2004 is really very simple. It becomes more complex if hieroglyphs are to be embedded into a text in English or any other language, for example in the sentence ‘In one environment, after  rd(y),    stp.f alternates with   jwt.f, but not with