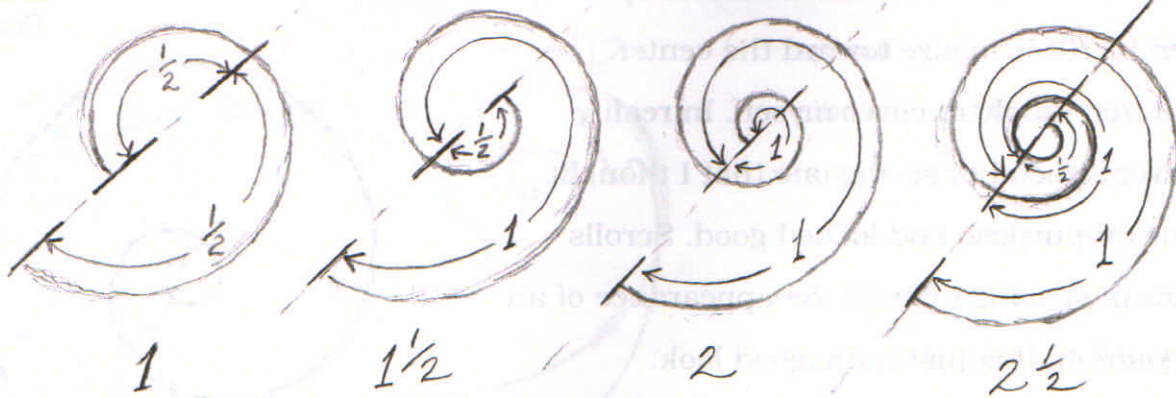
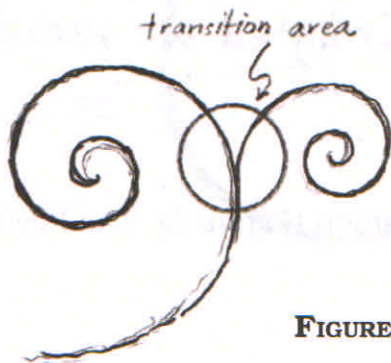


**FIGURE A**



A two and one half revolution on the scroll is a good starting point to drawing a pleasing scroll. Every time the scroll (*Figure A*) crosses the diagonal line shown above, that is a half revolution. Scroll with fewer than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  revolutions are usually smaller scrolls. More than three revolutions on a scroll and it begins to look like a cinnamon roll — better to eat than look at. Occasionally, a period piece or highly specialized and stylized scroll will require three or more revolutions — just be careful with its use.

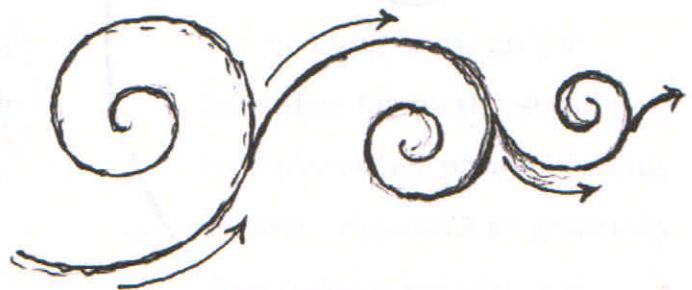


**FIGURE B**

### Multiple Scrolls

Every time a couple of scrolls are attached, you need to pay attention to what I call the *transition area*. This is the area where a scroll rolls off another scroll (*Figure B*).

Think of driving down a freeway at 75 MPH and exiting. That exit is a nice sweeping curve. This same feeling of a nice sweeping curve is what is wanted in the transition area between scrolls. As the car moves along the freeway, it exits in a smooth and gradual manner with very little reduction in speed. Another way to think of this is that each additional scroll changes direction from clockwise to counterclockwise or from counterclockwise to clockwise (*Figure C*).



**FIGURE C**