



A Scroll Book in our context is a box containing a printed/written scroll that can be rolled from one end of the paper to the other by means of small ball-knobs.

A Scroll (as defined by Wikipedia)

A scroll (from the Old French *escroe* or *escroue*), also known as a roll, is a roll of papyrus, parchment, or paper containing writing and/or images.

A scroll is usually divided up into “pages”, which are sometimes separate sheets of papyrus or parchment glued together at the edges, or may be marked divisions of a continuous roll of writing material. The scroll is usually unrolled so that one page is exposed at a time, for writing or reading, with the remaining pages rolled up to the left and right of the visible page. It is unrolled from side to side, (or up and down as in this case) and the text is written in lines from the top to the bottom of each page. (A “page” is defined as that area which is visible when the scroll is being read.)

Some scrolls are simply rolled up pages; others may have wooden rollers on each end: Jewish Torah scrolls have rather elaborate rollers befitting their ceremonial function.

Scrolls were the first form of editable record keeping texts, used in Eastern Mediterranean ancient Egyptian civilizations. Parchment scrolls were used by the Israelites among others before the codex or bound book with parchment pages was invented by the Romans in the first century AD. Scrolls were more highly regarded than codices until well into Roman times, where they were usually written in single latitudinal column.

Some of the most famous scrolls are the “Dead Sea Scrolls” found near the Dead Sea on the West Bank of Israel in 1947. The texts have great historical, religious, and linguistic significance because they include the second-oldest known surviving manuscripts of works later included in the Hebrew Bible and they give us a record of the old civilization of 2000 years ago, when they were created.



Above: A section of the Dead Sea Scrolls. While the majority of Dead Sea Scrolls were written in Hebrew, the collection also includes some Aramaic and Greek texts, as well as some Arabic texts and a small number of Latin fragments.

My Scroll Book consists of two parts: (a) The box and frame and (b) the paper scroll.

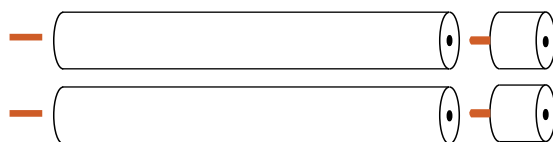
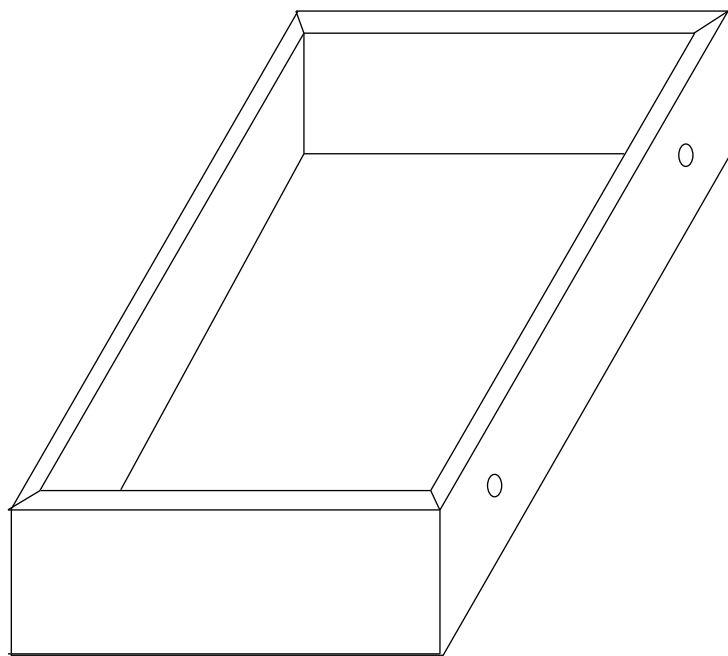


The top drawing is of the finished Scroll Book. The top of the box has a cut window which reveals the moving scroll underneath. It is moved with the two round knobs on the side.

On right are the main components of the frame: A wooden frame and two rollers.

The actual scroll is shown on the next page and it consists of a strip of paper 5.5" wide x 34" long made of 2 lengths of tablet size, spliced paper.

(One tablet size sheet cut in two lengthwise.)



If one prints the content on a tablet size sheet, (11" x 17") one can obtain two lengths of scroll. Two printed tablet size sheets will provide a strip of 34".

This strip is wound onto the two rollers and each roll is "divided" into "pages" or separate drawings that can be viewed one-at-a-time through the top window of the box.

In my example, I have 4 drawings on each half page and each "page" is 4" x 3.5", as the size of the window.



The Scroll Book consists of a KIT that each participant in the workshop will receive.

Each person must provide the following materials:

Cardboard to cover the top and the bottom of the frame, (top should have a cut window)
A printed, or calligraphed or written-upon paper scroll. The width of the strip should be 5.25” wide and the length can be up to 60” long.

During the workshop the participants will make the frame from the kit parts and attach their scroll to the rollers.

The whole box may be finished with decorative paper or fabric.

The pictures that follow show different stages of the Scroll Box.



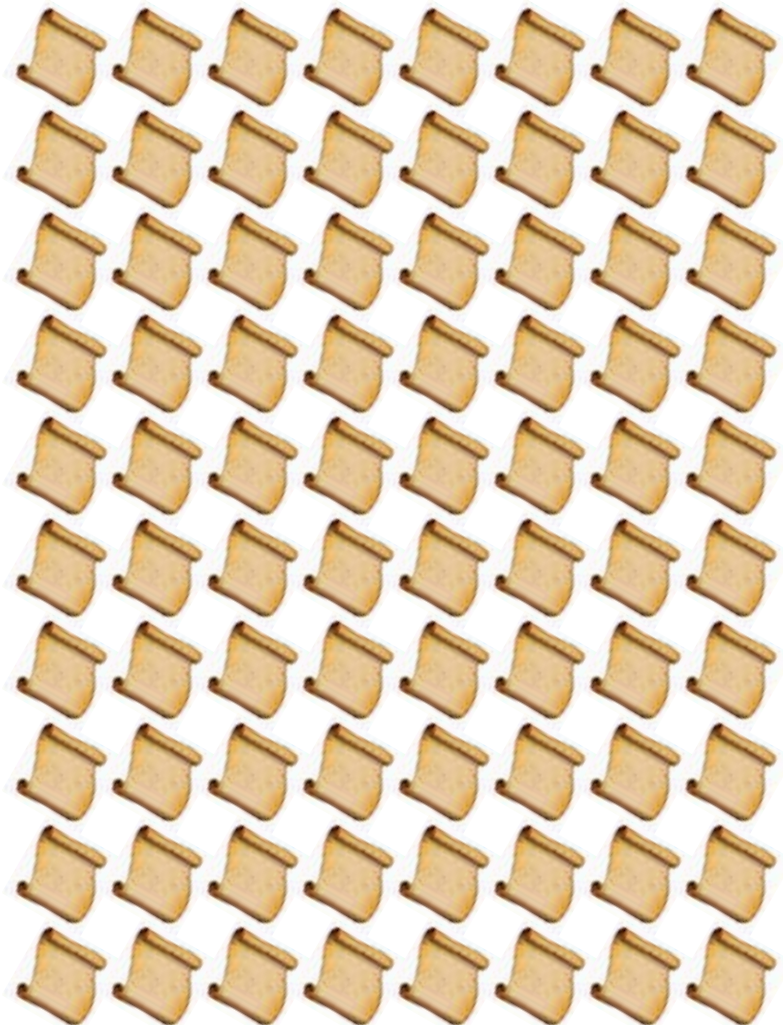
Above: The assembled frame with two rollers. It is possible to remove the two rollers even after the frame sides are glued. The latest version has two ball-knobs on the side rather than round dowels.



On left, the front piece is set temporarily, just to see that the scroll behind it shows correctly. Eventually the front will have a paper hinge so it can be opened when the box is finished.

On right is a decorative paper that goes around the front and back panels of the box.

Another long strip of paper goes on the wooden frame.





Above, the finished Scroll Box-Book with two ball knobs for moving the scroll inside.

This scroll above is viewed top to bottom, but if you print your scroll with images at 90° to the length of the scroll, it will show the images as these move from left to right.

The overall size of my box is 8" tall by 6.5" wide and 1.75" thick. The clearance inside the box is 1.5" deep. It can accommodate a maximum size scroll of 5.5" wide by 5' long.

Each participant will receive one kit.

The KIT contains the following materials:

1. Four wooden sides for the frame.
2. Four shafts for the rollers mounted on the knobs and/or rollers.
3. Two wooden rollers made of 1" diameter dowels.
3. Two ball-knobs mounted on two of the shafts.

Participants must provide the following:

(1) Cardboard for the front and back as well as decorative paper or fabric to finish the front, back and sides of the box. (Either book board or thinner cardboard work well.)

(2) Participants must provide their own printed/written scroll made of one strip or several strips of paper glued end to end.

(3) Standard Artists' Books tools and glue.

The front hinged panel may be kept in "locked" position by means of two pins, one in the front panel and one on the frame with string wrapped around the pins.

