

GETTING STARTED

learning

HAND LETTERING

with copywork

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WHAT DO I NEED TO GET STARTED HAND LETTERING COPYWORK?

- Are you familiar with Copywork?
If not, Read:
 - [What is Copywork?](#)
 - [Charlotte Mason Copywork](#)

- Are you fluent in your Letterforms?
Don't know? Go to page 4

- Do you know which Charlotte Mason Principles to apply?
If not, go to page 5

- Do you have your supplies?
If not, go to checklist on page 6

LETTERFORM FLUENCY CHECK

- If you can write easily without having to think how to make the shape of a letter, **then you have fluency in that letter form.**

- Test your fluency:** Sing the “ABC” song and air “write” the alphabet at the same time. Any hesitations are good places to improve.

- Improve your fluency:
 - Do the fluency test at a slightly slower pace using your non-dominant pointer finger.
 - Try air writing the ABCs with both big toes at the same time.
 - Try it in small letter print with giant arm movements.
 - Try capital print letters at a slower pace (they can take longer.)
 - Try script at a super fast pace.

- Have fun with this. The point is that you shouldn’t struggle with how to make the basic forms as you learn a new form. And remember: **Hand lettering is drawing, not writing.** But it helps to know your forms.

LETTERFORM GUIDING PRINCIPLES



Copywork Principles:

- “6 perfect strokes”
- 5-15 minutes in a sitting when learning
- Evaluate your own work.



Handicraft Principles

- Give your full attention to your work.
- Go carefully and slowly.
- No Slipshod work.
- Stay within your compass.

MINIMUM SUPPLIES CHECKLIST

- Pen
- Pencil & Eraser
- Brush Pen
- Paper

You don't need much to get started.

A **hard-tipped fineliner pen** is essential. I have a couple of sets I use with various tip sizes from 0.05 up through the Brush pen tip. I like the sets to start with because you can try different tips, but a single fine tipped pen will work fine.

A **pencil** is used for centering and layout sketches. It should be hard tipped so you can **erase** it completely and easily after you ink in your letters.

A **brush pen** is used for the fun technique of brush lettering. It has a flexible wide pointy tip. You can also use a marker instead, but a brush tip gives you a lot of flexibility.

Obviously, you need paper. I've provided blank grids in each section for practice.

For specific recommendations, see the product tabs.

HAND LETTERING: BLANK 1

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed red midline.

HAND LETTERING: BLANK 2

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 sets of horizontal lines. Each set includes a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a dotted bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

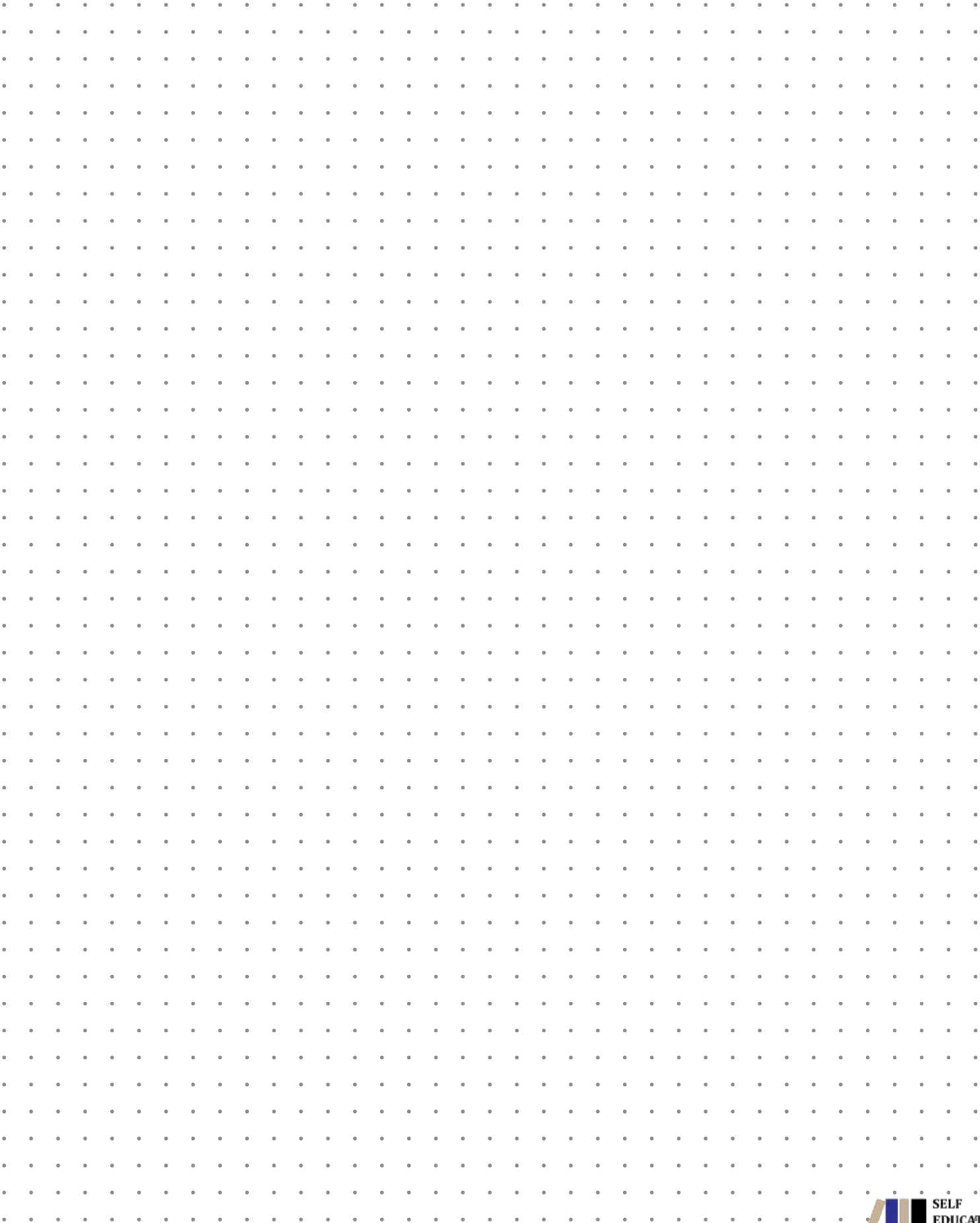
HAND LETTERING: BLANK 3

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of four horizontal lines each. Each row includes a solid top line, a dashed middle line, a solid baseline, and a solid descender line. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

HAND LETTERING: BLANK DOTS

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HAVE FUN

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