



BRUSH LETTERING & WATERCOLOR

with Jess Park

Week 1: Brush Lettering Basics

Supplies:



- Paper: Strathmore [300 Series Tracing Paper](#)
- Small Sized Brush Pens
- Guide sheets (included)

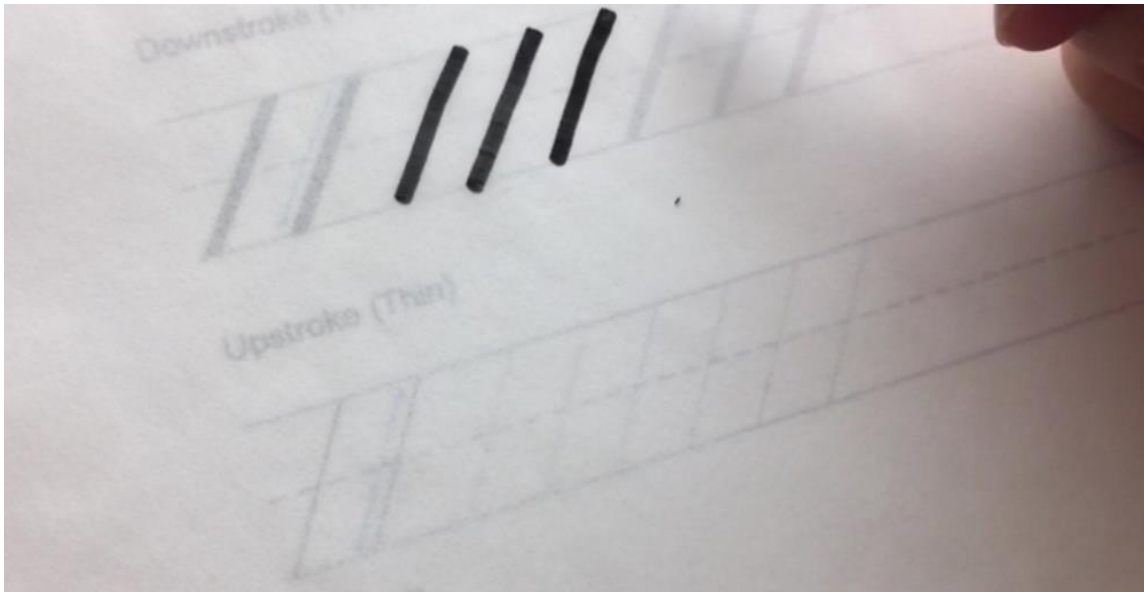
Instructions:

- Holding the pen: hold the pen at an angle resting it in the thenar space (fleshy area between thumb and index finger). Holding it upright will cause your pen to fray more easily.
- Thins and thicks (See Guidesheet)
- Basic strokes: these are the strokes that make up almost every letter of the alphabet. You want to really spend your time mastering these strokes.
 - Entrance stroke
 - Used to start a word, connect letters, and called an exit stroke when used at the end of a word
 - Underturn
 - Underturn (extended)
 - Overturn
 - Compound curve
 - Ascending stem loop
 - Descending stem loop
 - Oval
 - Start your oval around 1 o'clock rather than directly at the top of the oval
- Letters:
 - Group 1: i, t, j, a, g, n, m, u, y
 - These letters are made up of the basic strokes
 - Group 2: l, d, h, k
 - These letters all have ascending stem loops

- Group 3: o, v, w, x
 - These letters all contain a “tail”
- Group 4: c, b, e, p, q, r, f, s, z
 - These are the letters that contain strokes other than the basic strokes
- Connecting letters

Tips:

- Write slowly and be mindful of the thickness of your strokes
- Practice daily, even if it's only for 10 minutes a day
- Remember it won't come to you overnight! Be patient with yourself



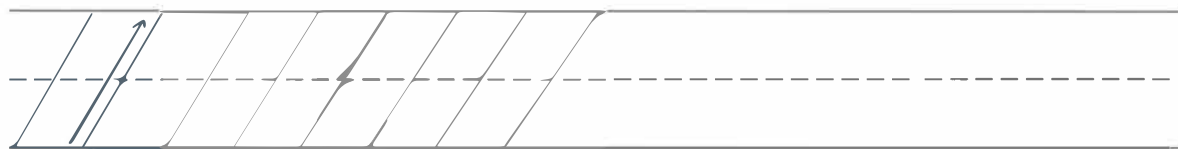
the fundamentals

Apply pressure with your downstrokes and release pressure with your upstrokes. This creates the beautiful thick and thin (hairline) lines of calligraphy. In traditional Copperplate calligraphy, the letters are slanted at a 55° angle. For modern calligraphy, I like to slant a little less than this. However, feel free to play around and see what works best for you! For the purposes of this packet, I recommend using either a Tombow Fudenosuke or a Pentel Fude Touch. If you're having trouble achieving a slant, try rotating your paper at different angles to see what works best for you. As a right-handed letterer, I like to rotate the top of my paper counterclockwise. Let's practice!

Downstroke (Thick)



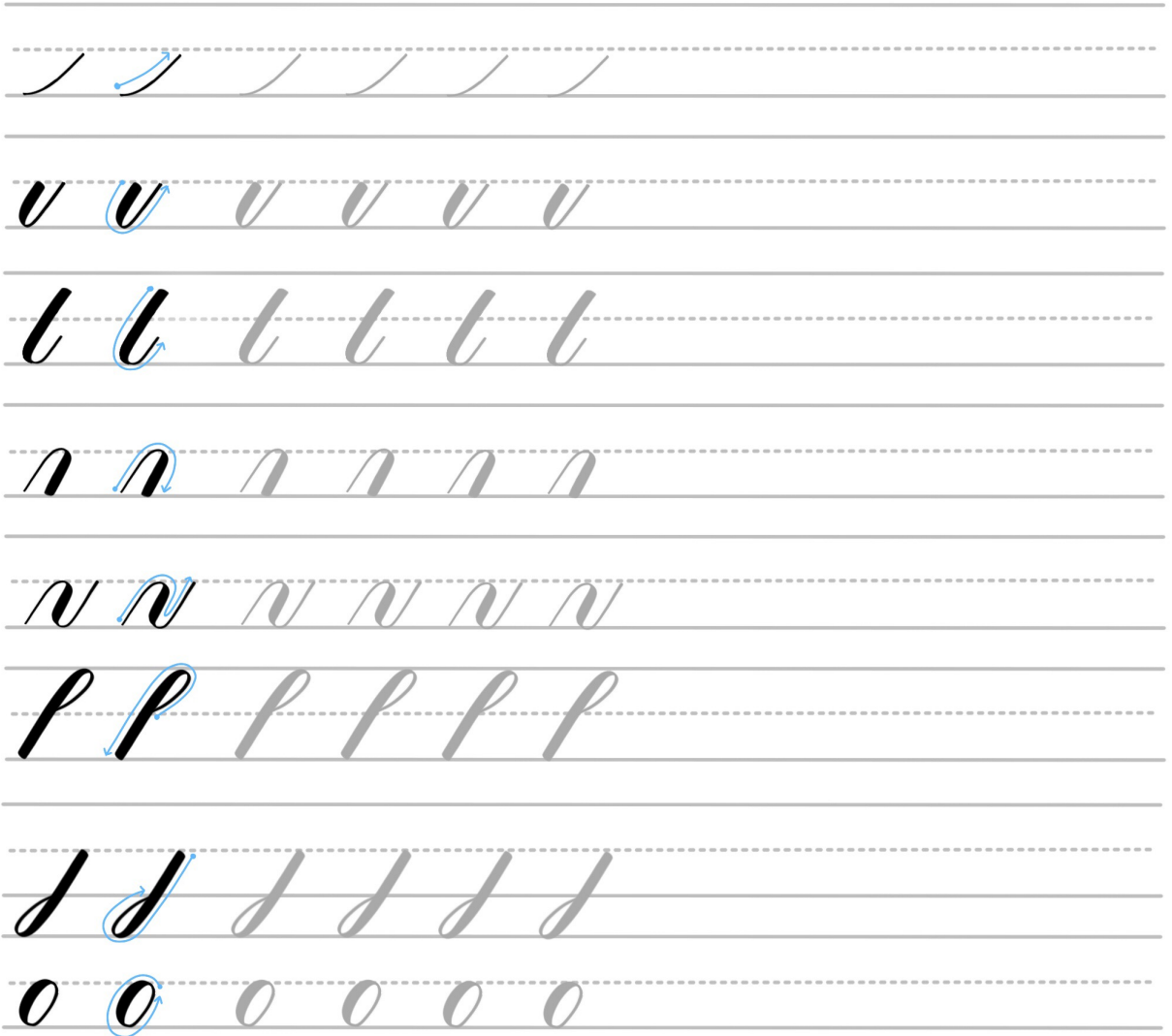
Upstroke (Thin)



Perfect!

the basic strokes

Now let's move on to the basic strokes. It's important to master these strokes as they make up almost every letter in the alphabet. Remember to take your time when practicing and make mindful strokes!



Great! Now that you have mastered the basic strokes, let's move on to writing letters!

the lowercase alphabet

lift your pen after each stroke

a a a a a

b b b b b

c c c c c

d d d d d

e e e e e

f f f f f

g g g g g

h h h h h

i i i i i

j j j j j

k k k k k

l l l l l

the lowercase alphabet

lift your pen after each stroke

m m m m m

n n n n n

o o o o o

p p p p p

q q q q q

r r r r r

s s s s s

t t t t t

u u u u u

v v v v v

w w w w w

x x x x x

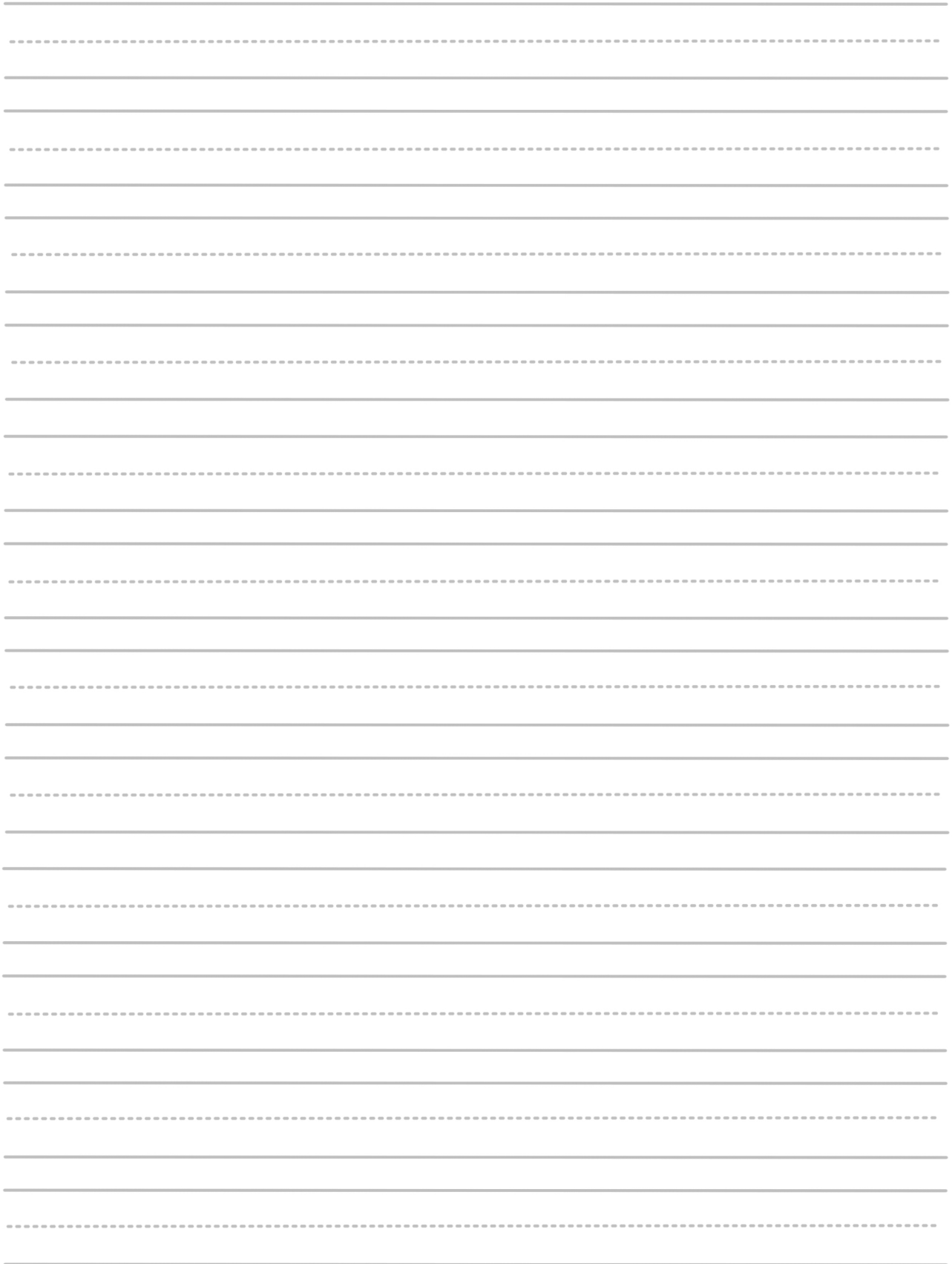
the lowercase alphabet

lift your pen after each stroke

y y y y y

z z z z z

practice paper



A series of 10 sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.