



This modern yet classic lettering style is a mash-up that features script and serif elements with calligraphic line weights. We'll use faux calligraphy to create the varied-weight linework for each letter.

You have the artistic power to change where you add the main elements of this style to fit the word or phrase you are lettering. Check out my Simple Style Tip on the following page for an easy way to determine where to thicken letter lines and strokes.

DEAR READER (phrase): *used by authors to directly address their readers*

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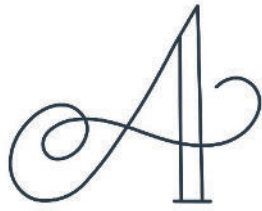
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The Basic Steps



1

Draw the letter frame.



2

Add weight, swashes,
and serifs.



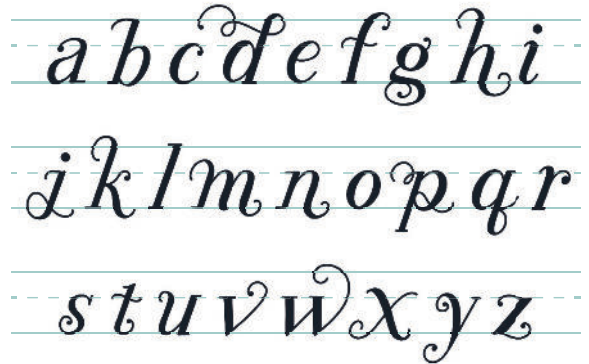
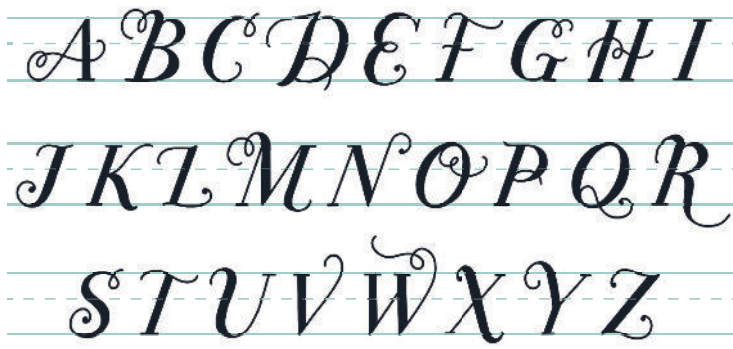
3

Refine.



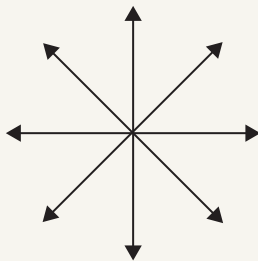
4

Add color.



Simple Style Tip!

Thin Stroke (Upstroke)



Thick Stroke (Downstroke)

Faux calligraphy is created by drawing letters and then thickening the downstrokes to mimic the look real dip pen calligraphy creates.

The graphic (left) is a visual general guideline for determining which strokes are thin (upstrokes) and which are thick (downstrokes).

Letter Practice: Uppercase

TRACE: Trace each letter below to get familiar with the shapes and strokes.



DRAW: Now, draw the letters on your own!

Letter Practice: Lowercase

TRACE: Trace each letter below to get familiar with the shapes and strokes.

a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q r

s t u v w x y z

DRAW: Now, draw the letters on your own!

Handwriting practice lines for drawing lowercase letters. The section contains three sets of four horizontal lines each (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid, and a descender line), providing a guide for letter height and placement.