

# German Handwriting:

## How to improve your handwriting

Tutorial for German Cursive Handwriting

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This course can be downloaded and printed free via this link

[www.handschrift-optimieren-muecke.de](http://www.handschrift-optimieren-muecke.de)

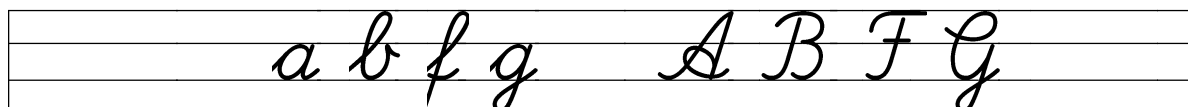
## Tutorial for Cursive (or „Joined-Up“) Handwriting

The tutorial begins by encouraging you to renew friendship with a fountain pen (this is a pen holding liquid ink which feeds a nib with which you write. From this point on, it will be called an 'inkpen'). For the first exercises, just try several different inkpens until you find the one that suits you best. It doesn't need to be the most expensive - a school inkpen can be quite sufficient. Try with both upright and italic nibs. Try also with a ball-point pen, a finely pointed pen, or a pencil. Then try writing on unlined plain paper in your normal handwriting. Be alert to whether you are writing in printed letters or in joined-up (cursive) handwriting. In this tutorial you will learn to go back and learn from scratch how to write in cursive script. It is assumed that you can already read and write.

To ensure that this tutorial is successful, each letter is introduced separately. To begin with, 'lower case' letters are introduced in an irregular order. (NB: In English we refer to written letters as either 'Lower Case' or 'Upper Case' for Capital Letters). When you begin this tutorial, please use an inkpen. This is especially important if you have not used handwriting for a long time, and your hands work more quickly on a keyboard. It can take a considerable time to train the muscles of your hand.

The height of cursive letters differs. To achieve a more elegant handwriting, all exercises should be written on lined paper. Buy exercise books or pads designed for first year school pupils, as I have recommended under „Materials Required“ – see the website as above.

For cursive handwriting the following lined paper is essential:



The four lines stand in the same relationship to each other, and form three writing 'zones'. The lines are named – from top to bottom:

- 
1. Top Line
  2. Middle Line
  3. Base Line
  4. Bottom line

The Base Line is the most important. Not all letters are the same size. However, they each have their own distinct position which must be accurately placed.

One-space letters are written between the *Base and Middle line*: a c e i m n o r s u v w x z

Two space letters are written between the *Base and Top line*: b d h k l t and almost all Capital Letters. However, the letters g j p q y are written between the *Middle and Bottom Line*.

Three space letters are written between the *Top and Bottom line*: f G J Y

(From here on, these are often referred to simply as 'one-spacers' ; 'two-spacers'; and 'three-spacers'.)

Lower Case letters are introduced first. Write the following exercise on the correct lines in your exercise book. If not successful at first, write it again alongside. Please don't cross out anything. In this way you will recognise later which letter is giving you a special problem.

Every letter you will find in different examples as follows: a specially large script, in normal script, dotted script, and in its complete form. Mostly there follows the connection with a second letter. Especially difficult is the connection of letters in lower case b, o, r, v and w. Your attention will be drawn to this.

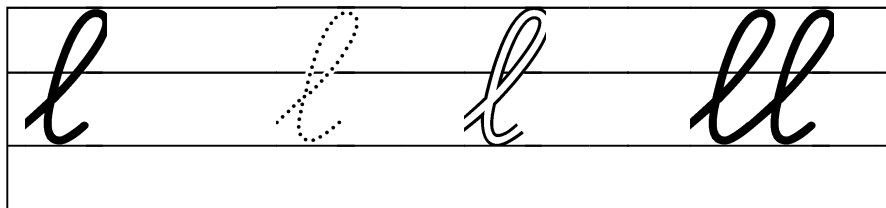
Now write out for yourself the examples of the letters. One shows you the printed letter and the other shows you the corresponding letter in cursive script. Further examples show you first the cursive script without lines and underneath in the correct lines.

You will also note that the letters have a slight diagonal, like a clock showing two minutes past six - 06.02.

How your personal handwriting will develop as will be seen in due course. But left handed people can also become friendly with the lines if they use a suitable inkpen.

So – here we go, and I wish you great success....

1) l

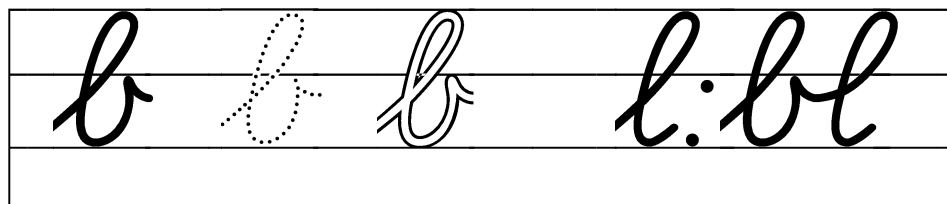


We begin with lower case l. The letter stands on the Base Line and reaches up to the Top Line. One can call this a „two-spacer“. From the Base Line you make a loop reaching to the Top Line. This is called an „over-loop“. There follows a slight swing which is taken down to the Base Line and then comes a slight swing to the right. From here it connects to the next letter, or it finishes at that point. *Pay special attention to the over-loop! You should be able to colour it in. It should not be too round or too narrow! This counts for all the over-loops and also for the under-loops – for example g, j ...*

Exercise: Write one row of l, then a row with double ll. See the example.



2) b



You write the lower case b like an l. It begins on the Base Line: It makes an over-loop, then back to the Base Line. Then it arches up to the Middle Line with a loop. The b has a „tummy“ with a small 'hook' or –'uplift' (hereafter called a '*flourish*' which is its technical name. When the letter stands on its own, the *flourish* finishes the letter with an elegant tilting short line. When another letter follows, it is the means by which you join the letters together). It finishes under the Middle Line. Write two letters b next to each other, starting the second letter with an uplift from the flourish. That counts for all letters which follow b. Look carefully at the above example!

Exercise: Write one row b and then copy the examples.



3)f



This three-space letter shows clearly that the script is not absolutely vertical, but leans slightly to the right. You start on the Base Line, draw the line up to the Top Line with a loop as with the l and b. At the Top Line arch left and then pull briskly down to the Base Line with no wobble! There you must lift your pen. Then at the Base Line make a small swing. With that the f is complete, or it can join up to the next letter.

Exercise: Write one row f, then one row double ff, fl.



4)h



Lower case h occupies two 'zones'. You begin at the Base Line, draw the line up making a top loop as with lower case f. Then make a sloping stroke to the Base Line. Without lifting the pen go back to the Middle Line, make a right hand curve and – almost parallel – go down to the Base Line. You finish with a *flourish*. This is the end of the letter, or the way you join the next letter to it.

Exercise: Write one row h, then copy the second row.



5)k



Lower case k is written almost the same as h: from the Base Line pull the line up making a top loop, then a sloping stroke to the Base Line, and back to the Middle Line, making a right hand curve. But take care! On the way back to the Base Line there is a distinct kink! Then back to the Base Line with a *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row k. Then copy the second row. Join the letters together without lifting the pen!



Now we introduce you to Vowels

Up to now the letters l, b, f, h and k have been introduced. With those letters you can't form any word. If you have written the words neatly in rows, then you can already see stylish handwriting. Now read the following song-text which has been divided into speech syllables.

*Quelle:* Internet, Text: L. H. Ch. Hölty, 1775. -Melody: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1791.

Üb im - mer Treu und Red - lich - keit ( ü i e eu u e i ei )  
 bis an dein küh - les Grab, ( i a ei ü e a )  
 und wei - che kei - nen Fin - ger - breit ( u ei e ei e i e ei )  
 von Got - tes We - gen ab. ( o o e e e a )

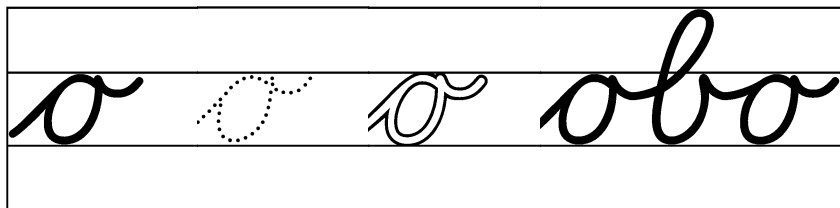
You will find in each German speech syllable either a Vowel: a - e - i - o - u;

or an Umlaut: ä - ö - ü; or a Doppellaut: ai, au, äu, ei, eu, ie; or the letter y.

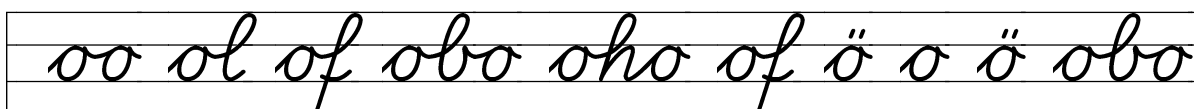
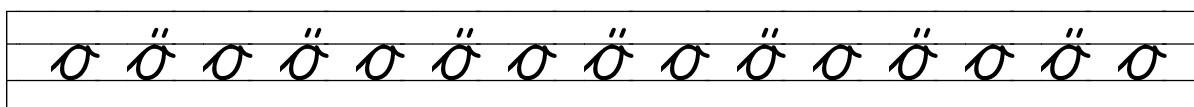
Check this also in other words: Fisch-laich, Bäl-le, bö-se, Au-to, Häus-chen, Wie-se; Ly-di-a.

Because these vowels are in every syllable, they will be introduced now one by one, so that you can work with whole words.

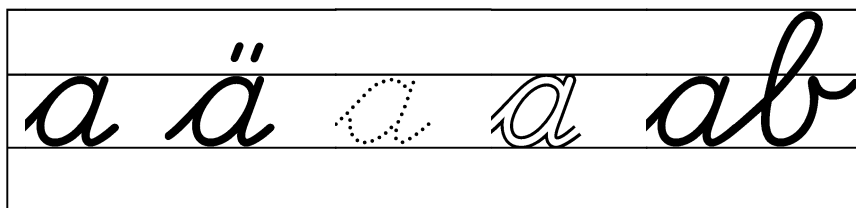
6)o



All vowels, Umlaute and Doppellaute, are one-spacers. Now we will practise o and ö. Start from the Base Line, small arch to the right, back with a swing round back to the Middle Line. Here you add a little flourish. This *flourish* is like the one in the letter b – and has the same challenge. Every following letter must start at this point. See the example above! Don't forget the two points on the ö! Exercise: Write one row o ö; then copy the second row.

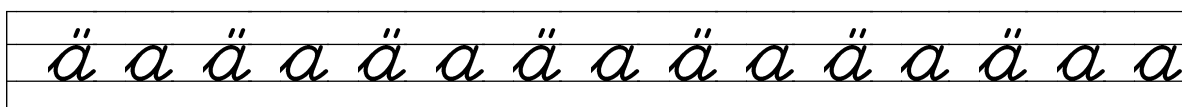


7)a

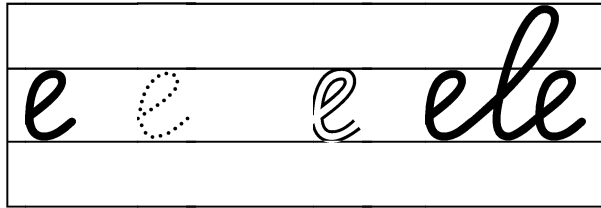


The lower case a begins like the o on the Base Line. Under the Middle Line you make a small arch to the right. Then straight back to the left and up to the Middle Line – almost making a circle! Then straight back to the Base Line with a small *flourish* sloping upwards. Don't forget the two points on the ä!

Exercise: Write one row a, ä; then copy the second row.

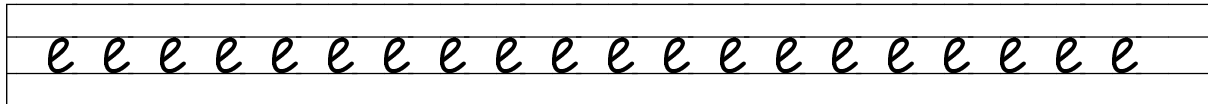


8) e

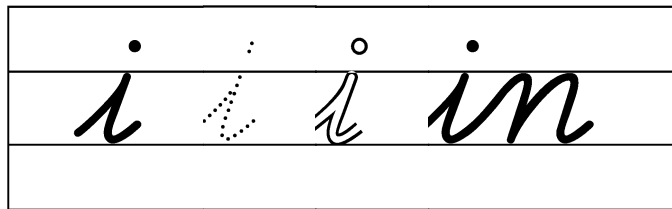


The lower case e is easy. It's like the l but very small and written between the Base Line and the Middle Line. Even in this case you must be able to colour in the loop!

Exercise: Write one row e; copy the second row.

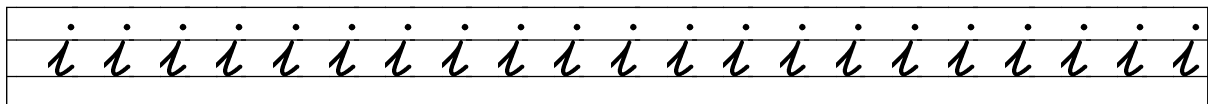


9) i



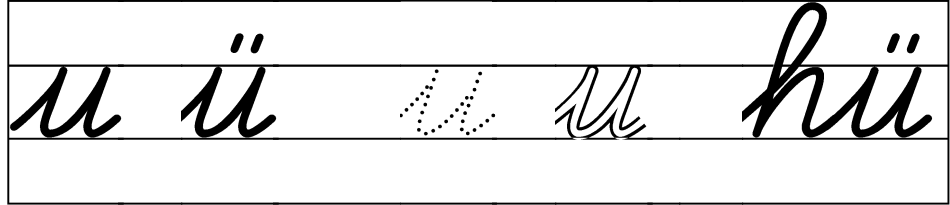
The lower case i is very easy to write: begin at the Base Line, then up to the Middle Line, straight back to the Base Line, with a swing to the right with a small slender curve. Make a dot on top.

Exercise: Write one row i, then copy the second row. Attention: Don't confuse ie with ei!



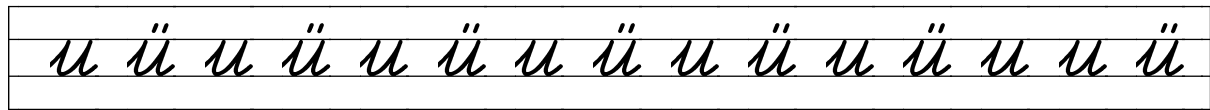


10) u

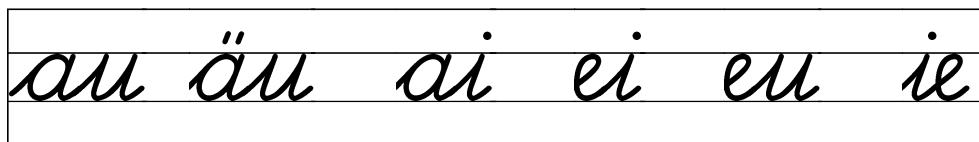


The lower case u begins like i. In fact you just join two letters i together. u is open at the top. Both upstrokes are parallel to each other. Don't forget the two points on the ü. Instead of two points you can alternatively make two very small lines, but never a bow!

Exercise: Write one row u, ü; copy the second row.



11) au äu ai ei eu ie



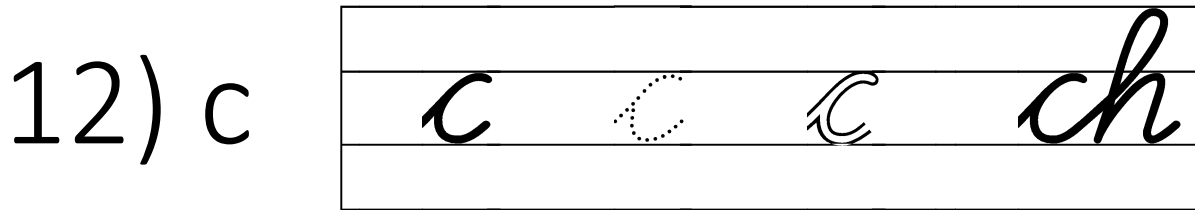
All Doppellaute and Umlaute which are formed with a, e, i, o and u, are one spacers, and are written between the Base Line and the Middle Line.

Exercise: Copy everything below



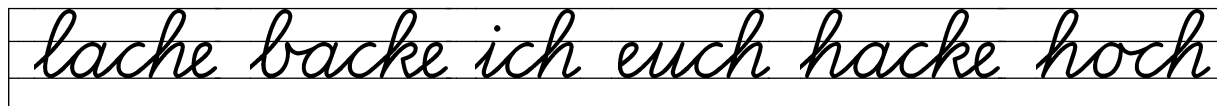
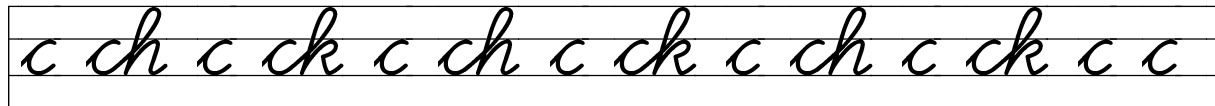
Now the remaining lower case letters of the alphabet are introduced.

When capital letters are used, you should now be able to use lower case letters with ease. So practise conscientiously! Pay special attention to the top-loops and bottom-loops.



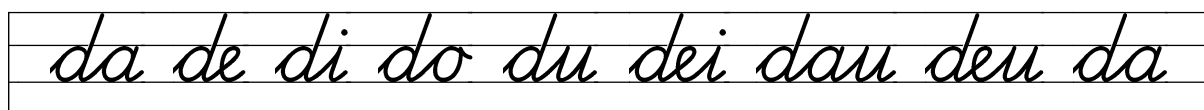
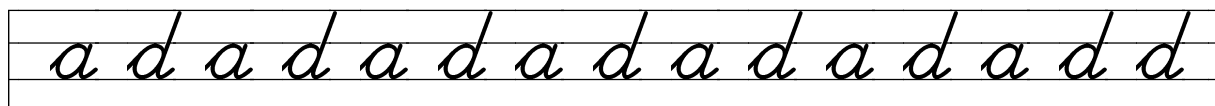
This letter c looks like a broken o: Start with a small bow under the Middle Line, curve back in a half circle to the Base Line – up a bit – and finish! c seldom stands by itself, mostly it connects as ch, ck, or sch. Always give your letters good clarity!

Exercise: Write one row c, ch, ck in turns; then copy the second row.

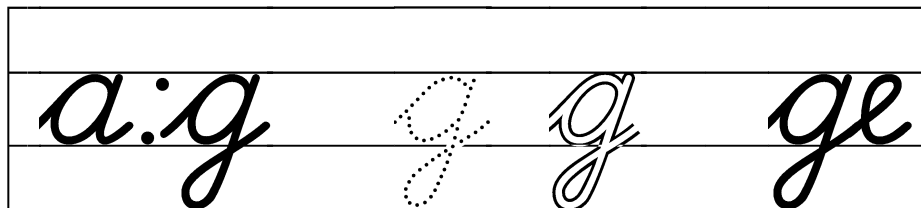


The letter a can easily be changed into a d ! Draw the line up in an arch to the Middle Line; then back as for the letter a . Now up to the Top Line and from there in one stroke back to the Base Line. Finish with a little *flourish*. The letter should slope slightly, but the line should be slender as if it was a single line.

Exercise: Write one row a, d in turns: copy the second row.

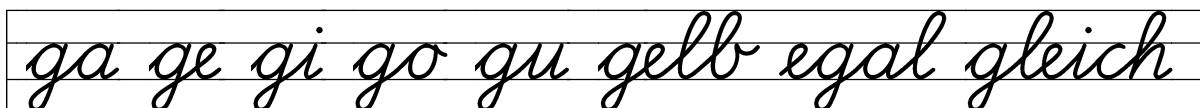
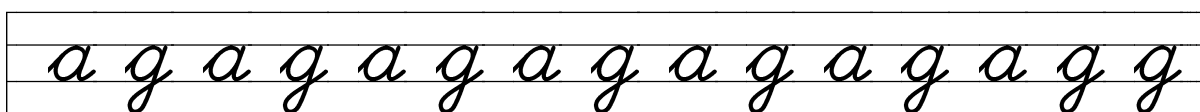


14) g

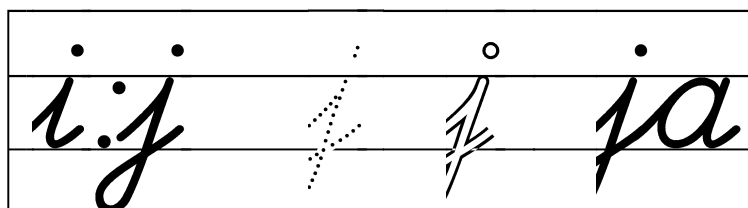


As you have already learned to write an *a* you can easily write a *g* ! Start at the Base Line, slightly rounded up under the Middle Line, - and in one swing back as with the letter *a* , then with a circle to the Middle Line. Then with one stroke down to the Bottom Line. Then follows a left under-loop which crosses the Base Line. Then you add a little *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row *a, g* in turns; copy the second row.



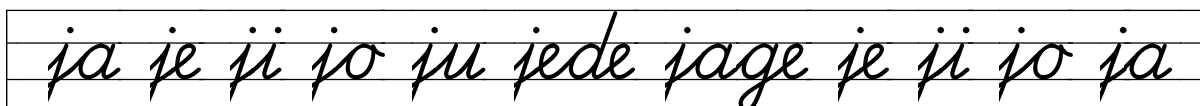
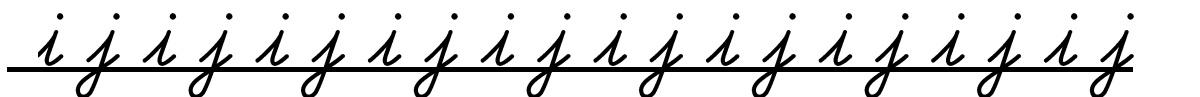
15) j



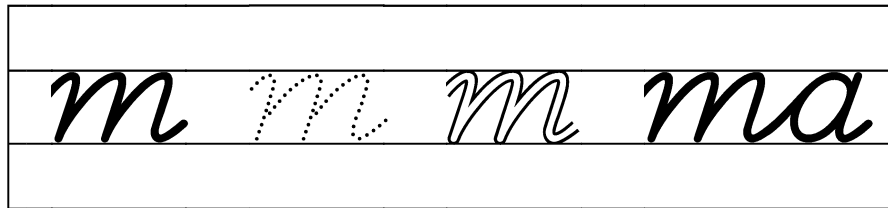
The letter *j* begins with a small *i* . You take the stroke up to the Middle Line and then take the line down to the Bottom Line. You form an under-loop as with *g* , which will cross the Base Line. Don't forget the point on top!

*Do remember that you must be able to colour in all bottom loops and top loops ! ! !*

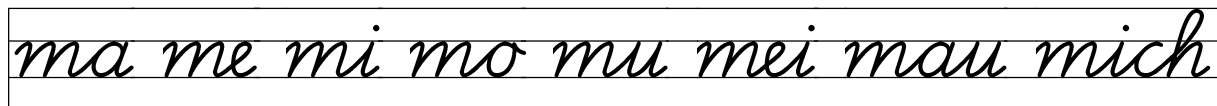
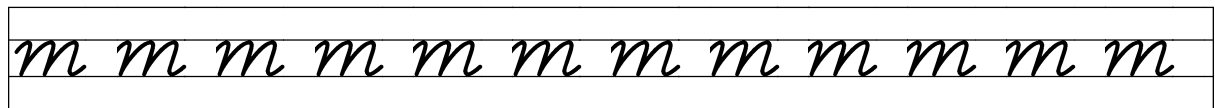
Exercise: Write one row *i j* in turn. Copy the second row.



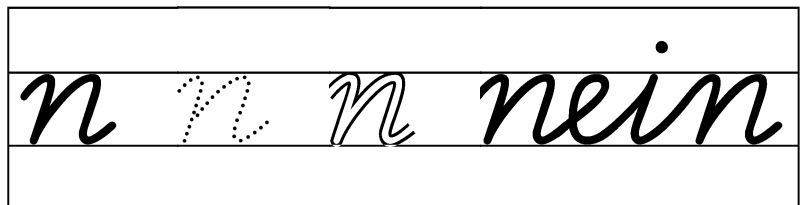
16) m



There follow three letters which begin in the same way : m, n, r. Lower Case m begins between the Base line and the Middle Line with a 'walking stick (with a bowed handle at the top)! Start at the end of the bow between the Base Line and the Middle Line, then swing down to the Base Line. Then in the same way up, followed by a second stroke down to the Base Line. Then immediately back up to join the third 'walking stick'. A little *flourish* at the bottom completes the letter. Exercise: Write one row m ; copy the second row.

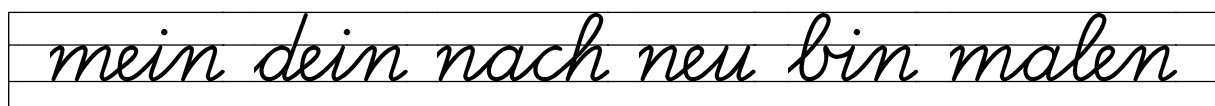
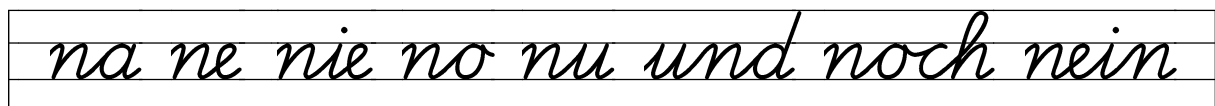
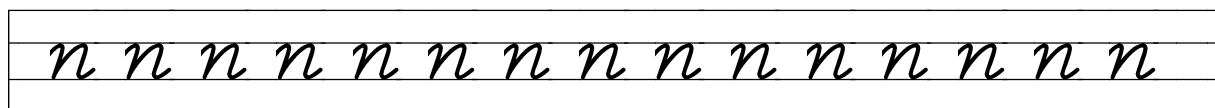


17) n

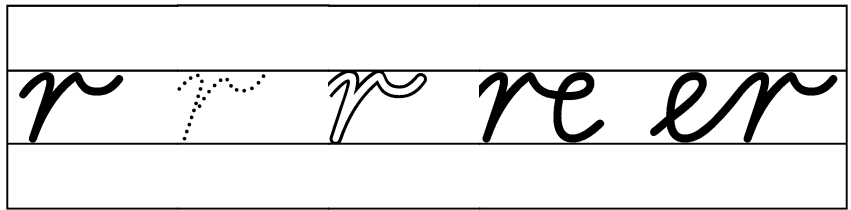


Lower case n is easy. It has only two little 'walking sticks'. *Flourish* at the end.

Exercise: Write one row n ; then copy everything.

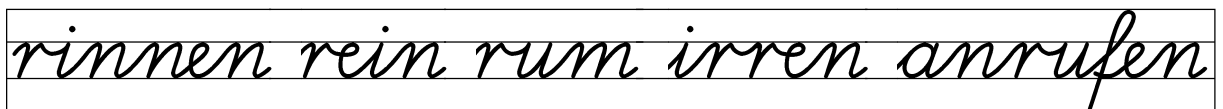
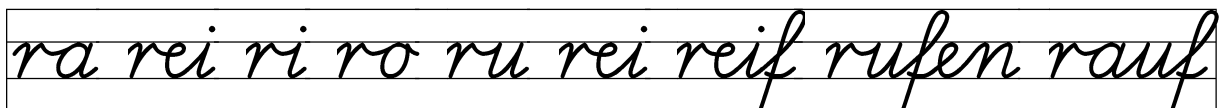
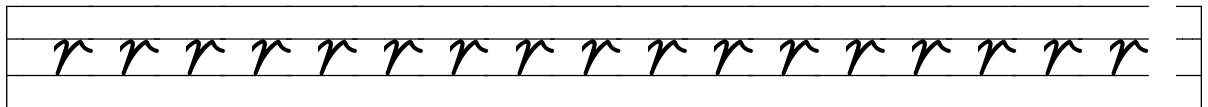


18) r

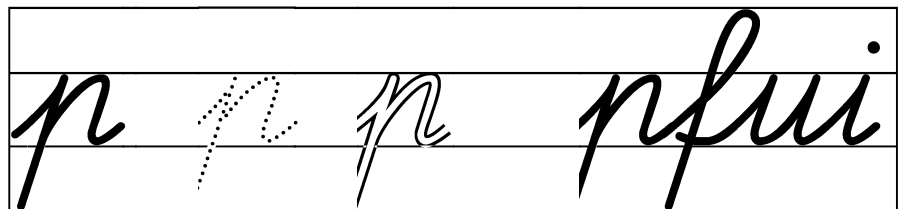


For the lower case r only one 'walking stick' remains. At the top this has a *flourish* as with the lower case b. It is difficult to join a letter to this – take care!

Exercise: Write one row r: then copy everything.

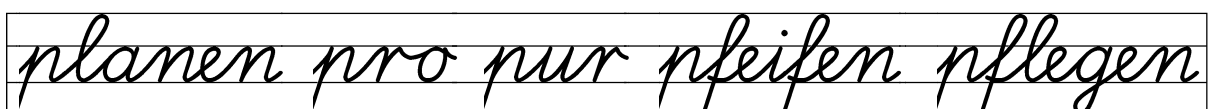
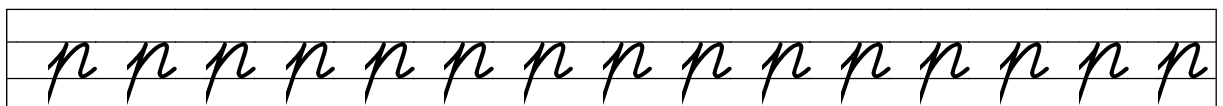


19) p

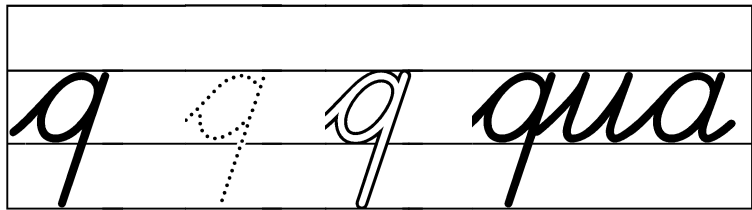


The letter p begins on the Base Line as with the letter i. Up to the Middle Line to a point, then slope down to the Bottom Line. There you lift your pen. Pay attention to the slope! A little above the Bottom Line make a new start, like a question mark, (up to the Middle Line and back to the Base Line). Finish with a small upward *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row p. Then copy everything.

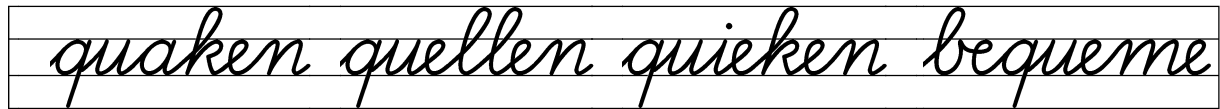
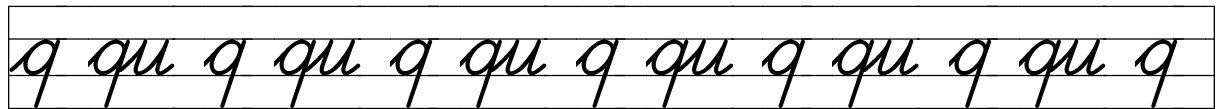


20) q-qu

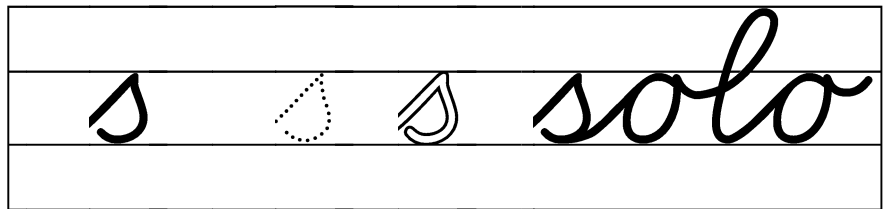


The letter q begins like an a , then make a stroke up to the Middle Line. The downstroke goes right to the Bottom Line. If the letter u follows, you join the u on the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row q, qu in turns. Then copy everything.

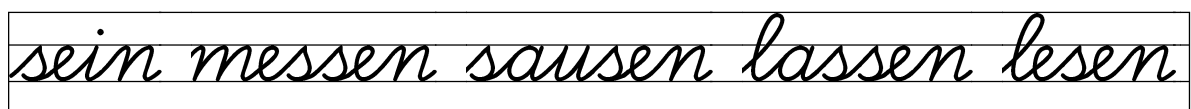
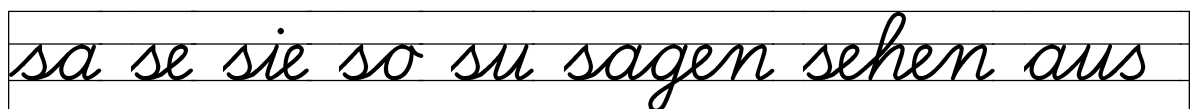
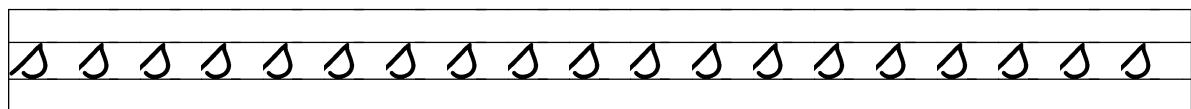


21) s

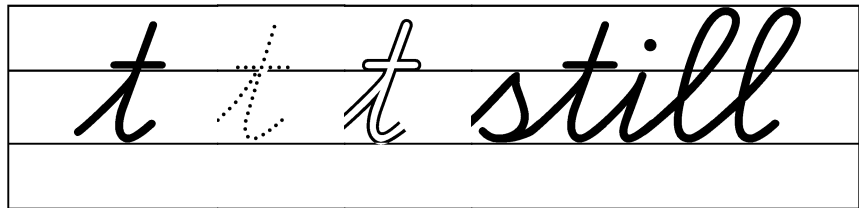


The letter s is a one-spacer. Make a straight line up at a 45 degree angle from the Base Line to the Middle Line. Then add a half circle which ends with a left swing. This is not easy to do. It looks as if you intend to go up to a point before you make the half circle. That's the reason why a quickly written s often looks like a circle. The following letters start on the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row s, then copy everything.

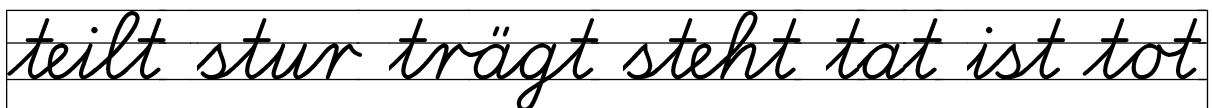
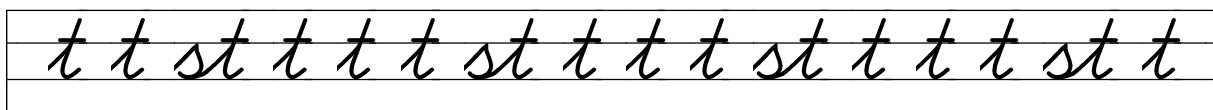


22) t

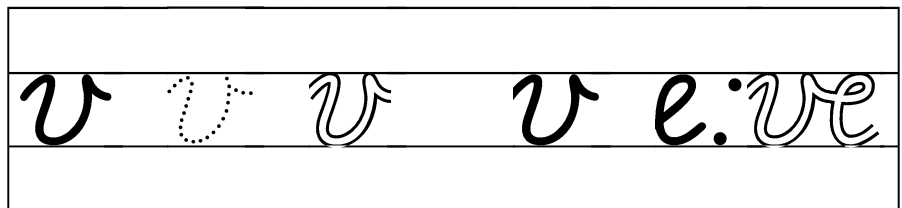


The letter t is a two-spacer. It begins like an i on the Base Line with a slightly sloping line up to the Top Line, *or finish just below the Top Line*. You then draw the line straight down to the Base Line and finish adding a little *flourish*. Don't forget the little horizontal stroke at the height of the Middle Line.

Exercise: Write one row t, st; then copy everything.

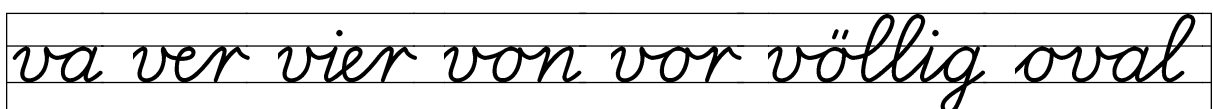
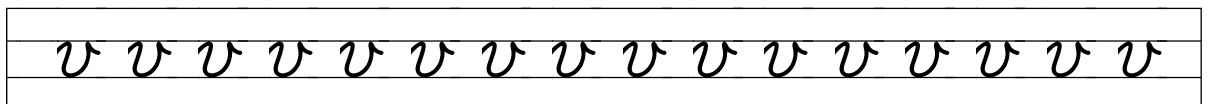


23) v

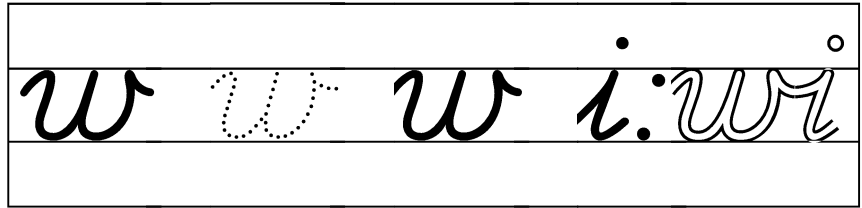


The letters v and w are similar. You begin between the Base and Middle Lines as if you intend to write a question mark. From the bottom of the bow, you draw the line up to the Middle Line, and finish with a *flourish*. Because *as with the letters o, r and b the flourish ends in mid-air, any letters that follow must be joined at this point*. See the above example. This is repeated with the letter w.

Example: Write one row v. Then copy everything.

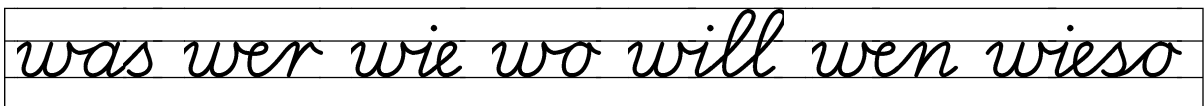
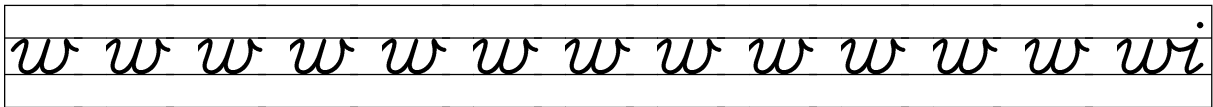


24) w

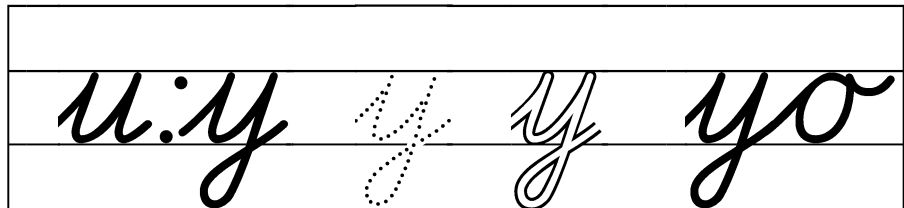


Now write again a small question mark between the Base and Middle Lines and draw the lower bow *right up* to the Middle Line. You then travel *on the same stroke back* to the Base Line and make a second bow. You take this up to the Middle Line and add a *flourish*. You join any following letters at this point as above.

Exercise: Write one row w. Then copy everything.

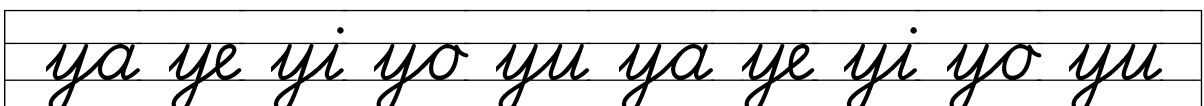
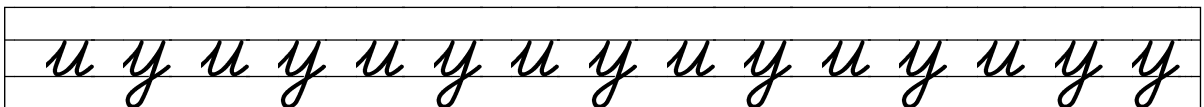


25) y



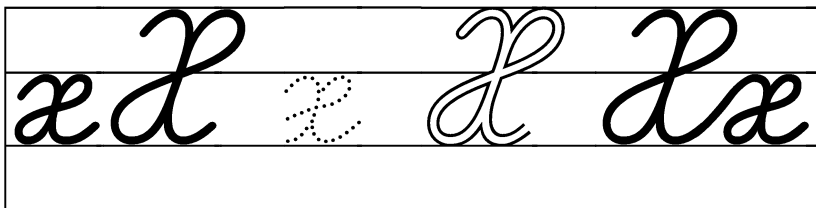
Lower case y develops from lower case u. Therefore, begin at the Base Line, then up to the Middle Line and straight back to the Base Line, and make a bow up to the Middle Line. Then draw the line straight down to the Bottom Line. There follows an under-loop as with the letter g.

Exercise: Write one row u, y in turns. Copy the second row.



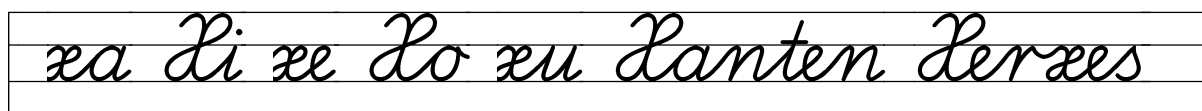
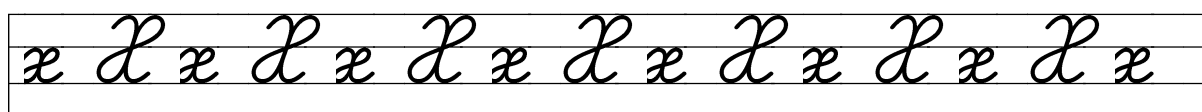


26) x, X

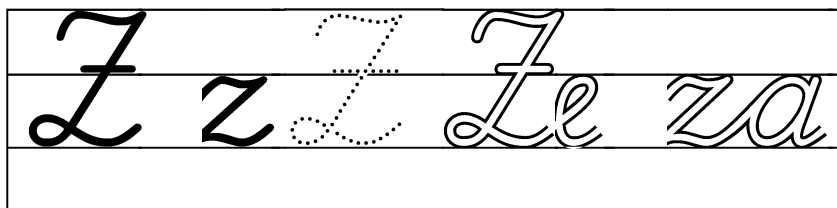


Upper case X and lower case x begin alike and are introduced together. Capital X begins with a right bow under the Top Line. Then down to the Base Line, make a left hand bow and write a lower case l. This l crosses the Middle Line. Lower case x is written in the same way. But you must write it between the Base and the Middle Lines.

Exercise: Write one row x X in turns. Copy the second row.

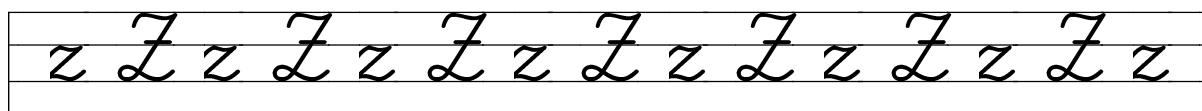


27) Z, z



Upper case Z and lower case z are written in the same way. Z begins under the Top Line with a wavy line. You call this a 'flag'. Then a diagonal stroke down to the Base Line. Now you make a little loop to the left, then pull it to the right. Take Care! Upper case Z must have a horizontal line half way up! Lower case z is written between the Base and the Middle Line and has no stroke!

Exercise: Write one row Z, z. Then copy everything.



## Capital Letters in Cursive Script

The cursive capital letters will be introduced in alphabetical order. They are very similar to printed capital letters. All of these you know from posters: APOTHEKE (PHARMACY), AUTO (CAR-SALES), BAHNHOF (TRAIN STATION), KINO (CINEMA), EINFAHRT (ENTRY), KAFFEE (CAFE) and so on.

You can practise writing capital letters in any order you choose. As you now know all the lower case letters, you can, for example, write any noun which begins with A eg : Atem, Alfred, Amazonas, Anbau, Abbau, Abnutzung, Abspaltung, Aufbau, Aufräumungsarbeiten, Apotheke, Apfelkuchen..... it is the same with every other capital letter. *(Remember that every noun in the German language begins with a capital letter).*

It is notable that nearly all capital letters are the same size. They stand on the Base Line and stretch up to the Top Line. Only three capital letters G, J and Y are placed between the Top Line and the Bottom Line.

Look carefully at the examples below where the capital letters stretch higher than the cursive letters. You will see that the cursive letters are not straight but have a slight slope. *For capital letters this slope is specially important, because most of them need this slight slope in order to join the Top Line to the Base Line.* From now on you must give this special attention. Still write on lined paper with four lines!

When you have practised all capital letters with confidence, begin to write short sentences and texts or copy from a text. From now on you will be able to use paper which has only two lines – Base Line and Middle Line. You can obtain school exercise books with this format. Or you can still stay with four lined paper.

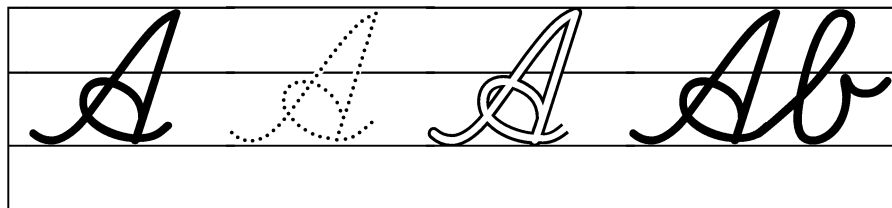
*alt, jung, alle, weit, nah, lieb, böse, feine*

*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*

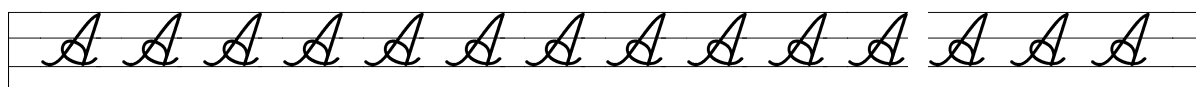
Eventually you will write on one line. If you use unlined paper, I recommend that – to begin with – you place lined paper underneath.

28) A

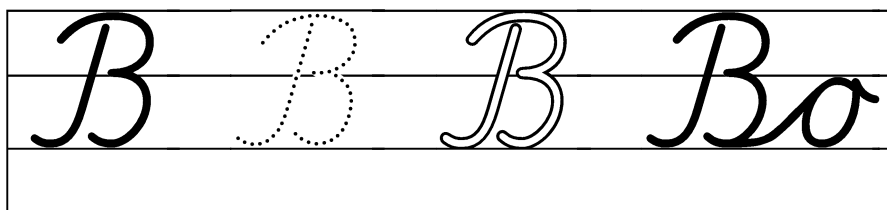


Practise first beginning from the Base Line up to the Top Line. Write over the top of the examples. The upstroke must have a gentle swing. From the Top Line you draw a straight line - but with a slight slope – down to the Base Line. The left loop, which must encircle the letter, must be made without lifting the pen.

Exercise: Write one row A. Then copy everything.

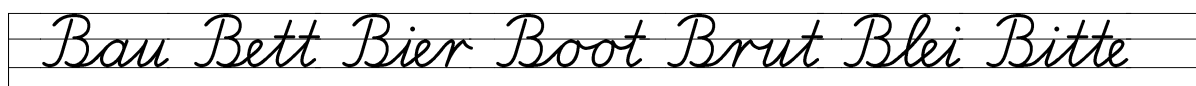
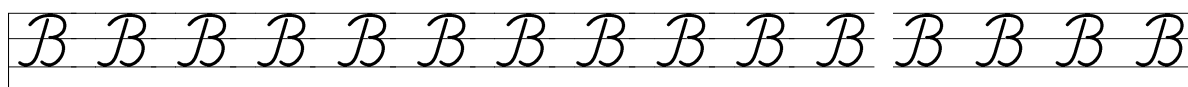


29) B

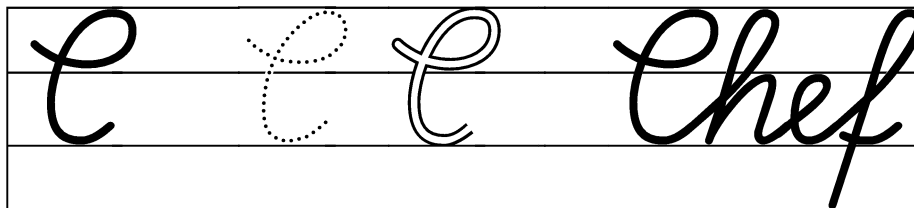


The cursive capital B is like the printed B. Pull down from the Top Line with a slight slope to the Base Line. It finishes with a *flourish*. Lift you pen and think of a big number 3. Begin between the Middle and the Top Line, make the top bow, closing it in to the Middle Line and then make a bow down to the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row B. Then copy everything.



30) C



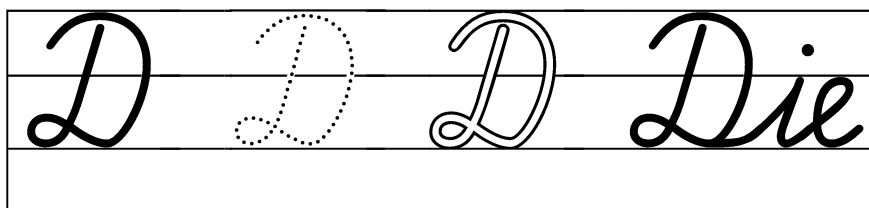
Capital C is a two-spacer. You begin between the Top and Middle Line with a big loop. You continue this elegant bow right down to the Base Line. There you finish the letter with a *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row capital C. Then copy everything.



Chirurgen sind Ärzte, die oft operieren.

31) D



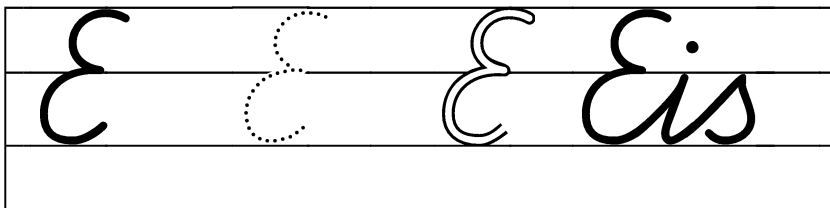
Capital D begins on the Top Line with a line down to the Base Line. There make a little left loop, then to the right to the Base Line, and – without lifting the pen - make a big bow up to the Top Line – and left over the top of the first stroke. Following letters join on the *Base Line*.

Exercise: Write one row D. Then copy everything.



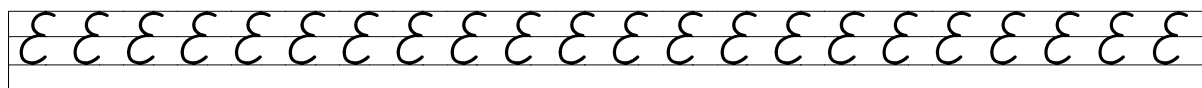
Dora sitzt in einem Dieselauto von Dirk.

32) E



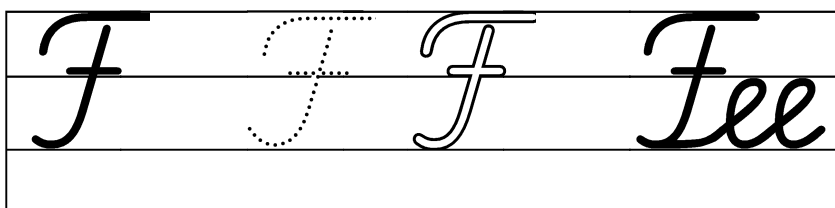
Capital E starts on the Top Line with a left bow down to the Middle Line. There you start immediately a second left bow down to the Base Line with a small *flourish* to finish. You write it in one movement!

Exercise: Write one row E. Then copy everything.



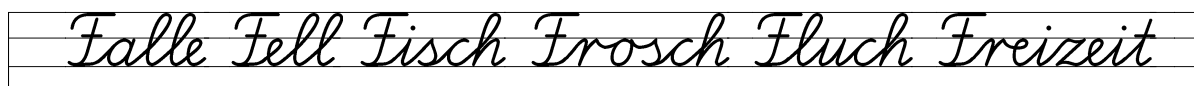
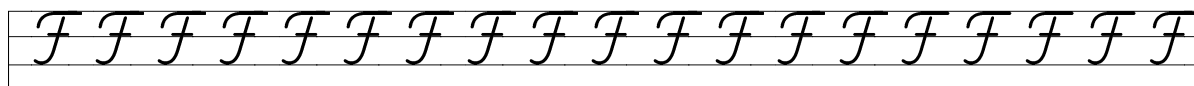
*Emil und Else sind ein altes Ehepaar.*

33) F



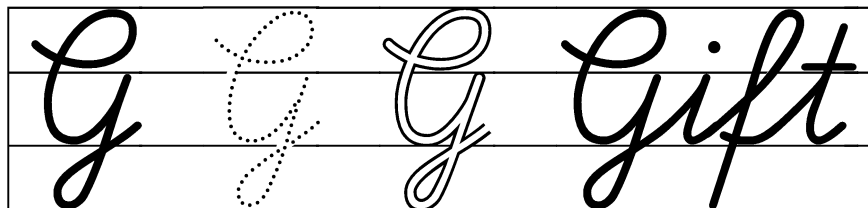
You write capital F in three stages: You begin at the Top Line with a stroke down to the Base Line. There follows a small left swing. Lift the pen. Now, a little under the Top Line, make a bow followed by a stroke to the right. Lift the pen. Lastly, make a horizontal line at the height of the Middle Line. Any following letter joins at the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row F. Then copy everything.



*Fischers Fritze fischt früh frische Fische.*

34) G



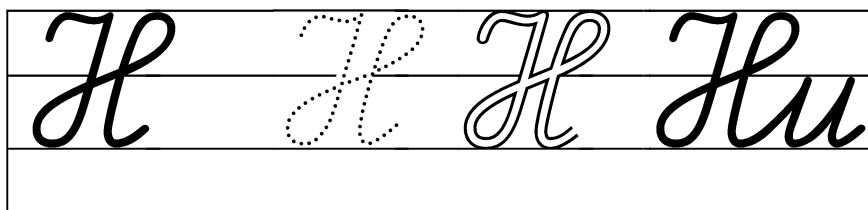
First of all practise writing a few Capitals L and a few Capitals O. Capital G starts between the Top and Middle Line with a left loop as with L. But then continue as if you are writing a Capital O up to the Middle Line. Without lifting the pen, make a lower case j. Draw it down right to the Bottom Line and and make an under-loop right up above the Base Line to finish.

Exercise: Write one row G. Then copy everything.



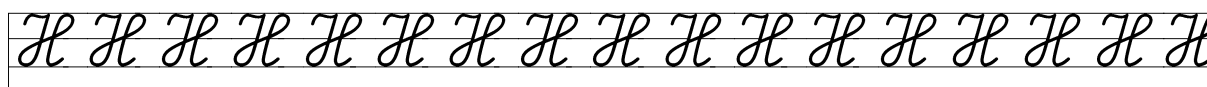
Gruselige Gespenster verbreiten Grauen.

35) H



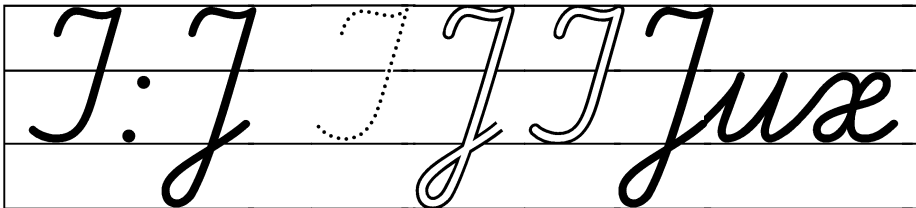
Capital H is written in one movement, without lifting the pen. You begin below the Top Line with a wavy stroke, like a flag. From the Top Line you go down to the Base Line. Here you start with a left loop, which goes diagonally up to the Top Line. From there, like a lower case l, back to the Base Line, and add a little *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row H. Then copy everything.



Hinterm Haus hackt Hänschen Holz.

36) I, J



Capital I and J are similar to their lower cases. With Capital I you start with a wavy flag under the Top Line, and bring it down to the Base Line – with a light left *flourish*. With Capital J, you also start with a wavy flag, and bring it down to the Bottom Line, and then make an under-loop as with lower case g and Capital G.

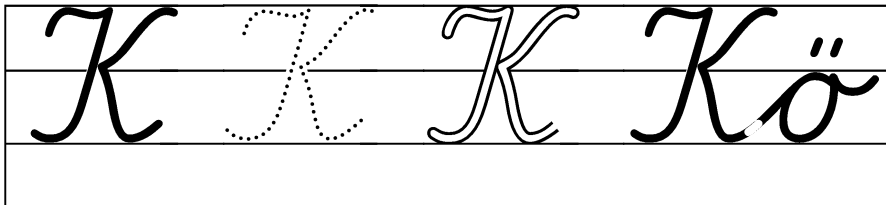
Exercise: Write one row I and J in turns. Then copy everything.

I I

Ina Josef Ida Jörg Ilse Judo Insel Ju

Regen im Juni und Juli ist kein Ju.

37) K



Capital K starts as with a Capital I. You make a wavy flag just under the Top Line and then down to the Base line with one stroke to the left. Lift the pen. From the Top Line you go diagonally down to the Middle Line. There you touch the down-stroke. Without stopping, down to the Base Line with a little right hand bow.

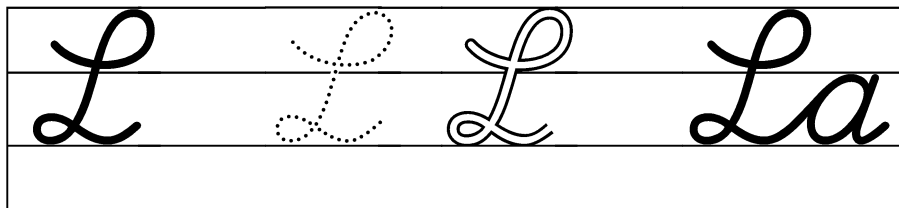
Exercise: Write one row K. Then copy everything.

K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K

Kaffee Kino Kraft Klee Kost Kuß Kind

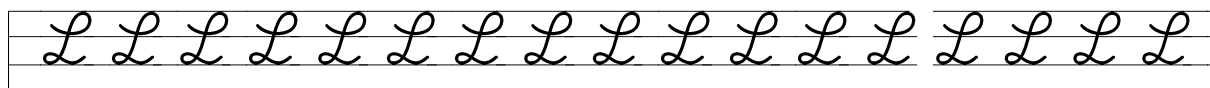
Kaiser und Könige tragen Kronen.

38) L



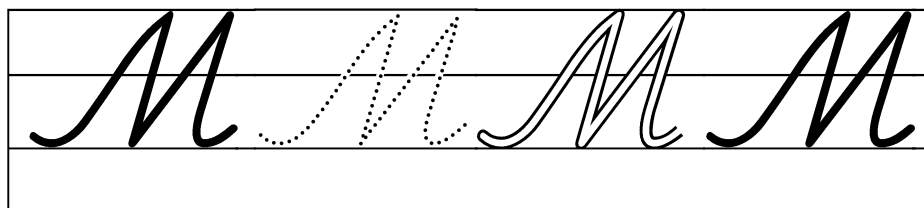
Capital L is written in one movement. You start between the Top and Middle Lines with a loop. Then take the stroke from the Top Line to the Base Line, and make a little loop to the left on the Base Line. Complete the L with a little *flourish* to the right.

Exercise: Write one row L. Then copy everything.



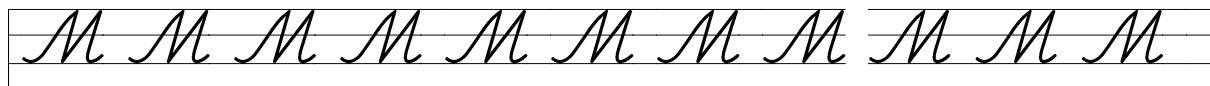
*Leben ist alles: Liebe, Leid und Lachen.*

39) M



Capital M starts like a Capital A. After the swinging up-stroke from the Base Line to the Top Line, there follows the first down-stroke straight to the Base Line. The second up-stroke is parallel to the first up-stroke but straight. The last up-stroke finishes on the Base Line with a little *flourish*.

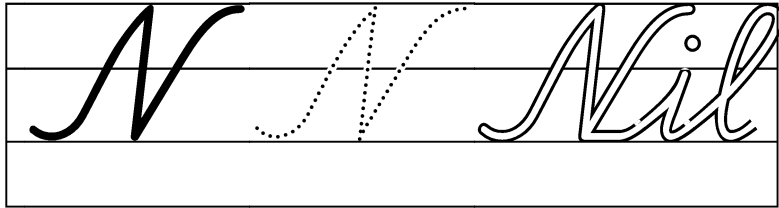
Exercise: Write one row M. Then copy everything.



*Im Monat Mai fliegen die Maikäfer.*

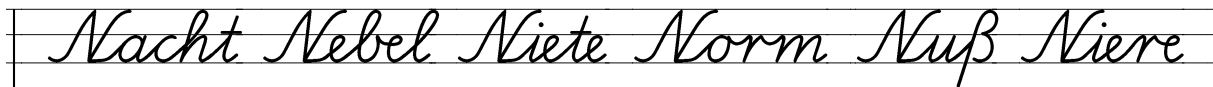
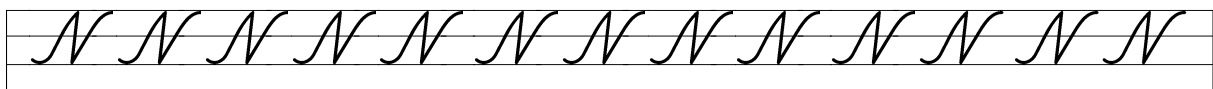


40) N



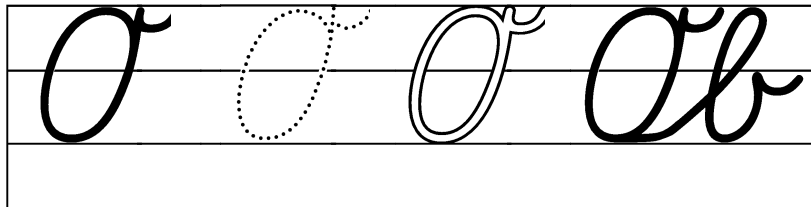
Capital N starts like A and M. Make a swinging up-stroke from the Base Line to the Top Line. Then follows the down-stroke to the Base Line. Attention! This is almost *vertical* – not *diagonal*! There follows a swinging up-stroke to the Top Line. The following letters in the example all begin on the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row N. Then copy everything.



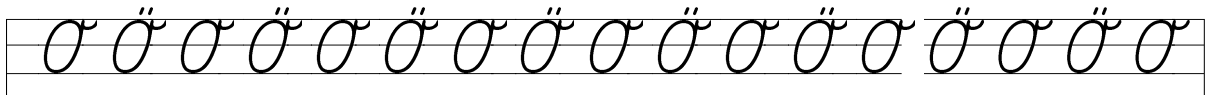
*Bei Nacht und Nebel droht Gefahr!*

41) O



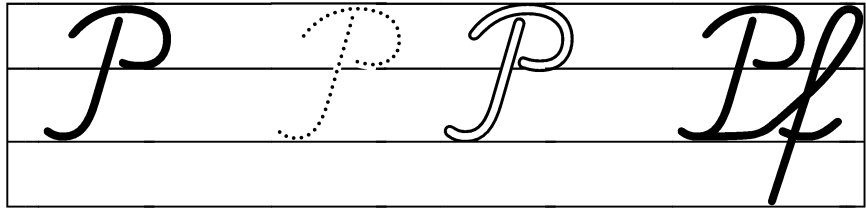
Capital O is easy: start at the Top Line and form an oval circle. Attention! Not too round. Finish with a little *flourish*. The following letters in the example all start from the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row O, Ö in turns. Then copy everything.



*Ob Otto aus Oslo heute noch ankommt?*

42) P



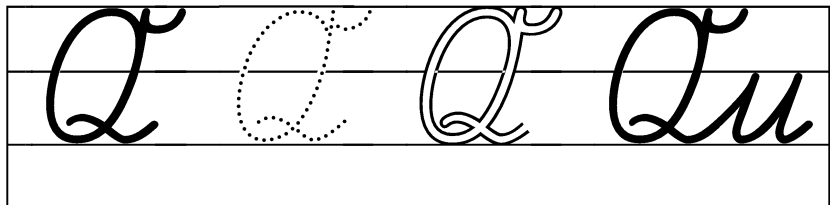
Capital P looks like a big mushroom. Start on the Top Line and make a slightly diagonal down-stroke to the Base Line. This finishes with a little *flourish* to the left. Lift the pen. The head of the mushroom begins to the left between the Top and Middle Lines. Then you draw the line round to the Middle Line, stopping shortly before the down-stroke. The following letters in the example all begin on the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row P. Then copy everything.



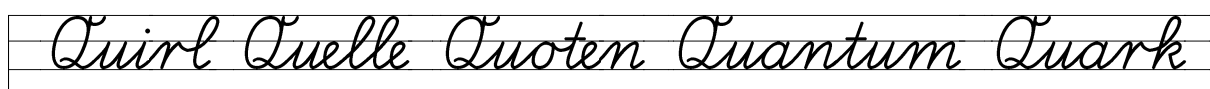
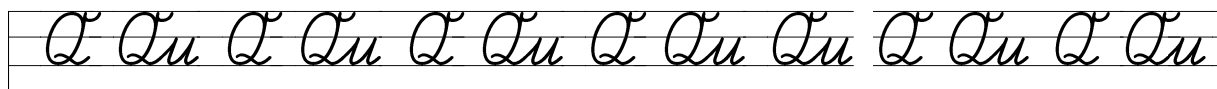
*Peter und Paul sind Polizisten in Köln.*

43) Q



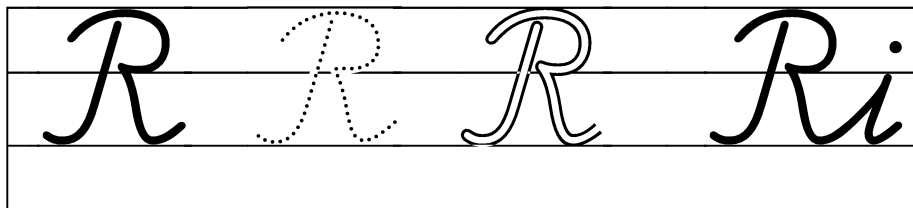
Capital Q is very easy, as it is written just like Capital O. You only have to add a slightly wavy stroke from within the O and continuing on the Base Line. It is from this stroke that you join all following letters, usually the Q is followed by an u.

Exercise: Write one row Q and Qu in turns. Then copy everything.



*Aus Quitten macht man Quittengelee.*

44) R



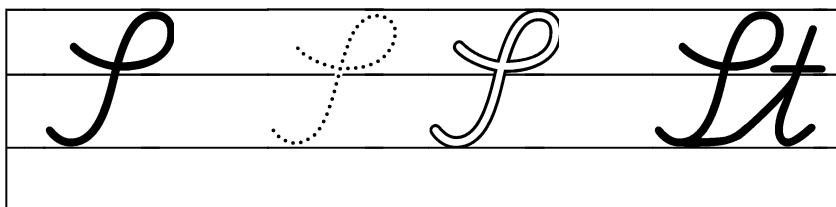
Capital R begins - exactly like P – with a down stroke from the Top to the Base Line, where it finishes with a slight left swing. Lift the pen. Just like Capital P, start between the Top and Middle Line like the head of a mushroom. With the R the first downstroke will touch the Middle Line. From there, make a diagonal right swing down to the Base Line. Finish with a little *flourish* to the right.

Exercise: Write one row R. Then copy everything.



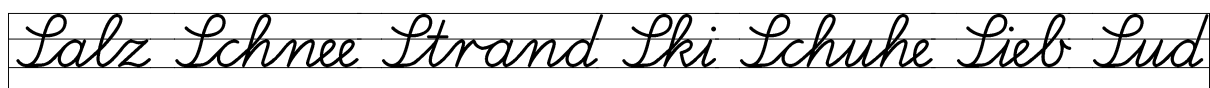
Die Ritter kämpften in einer Rüstung.

45) S



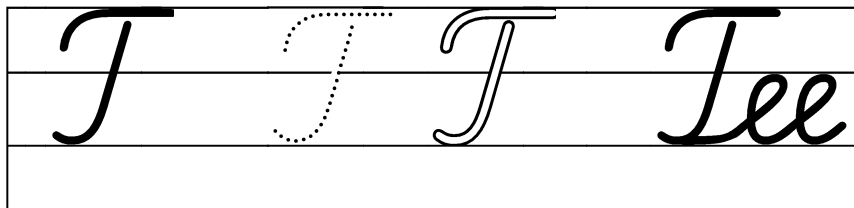
Capital S begins like the Capital L. Between the Top and Middle Line make a big roughly horizontal loop to the left and draw the line down to the Base Line. Finish with a little left *flourish*. Practise writing St and Sch!

Exercise: Write one row S St Sch. Then copy everything



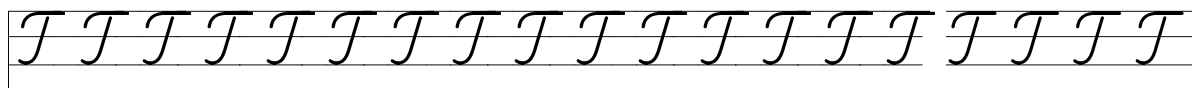
Lonne Sturm Schlüssel See Stier Schafe

46) T



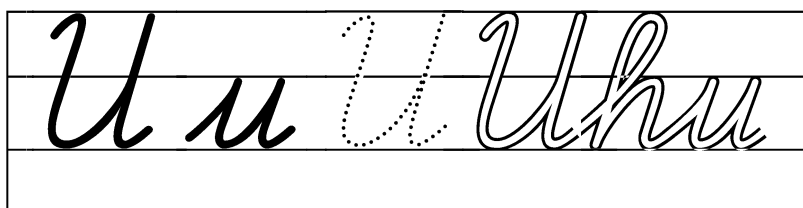
Capital T begins like the Capital F with a downstroke from the Top to the Base Line. A little left swing follows. Lift the pen. Then add a wavy horizontal line under the Top Line (like the Capital F). T finishes there. All following letters begin on the Base Line.

Exercise: Write one row T. Then copy everything.



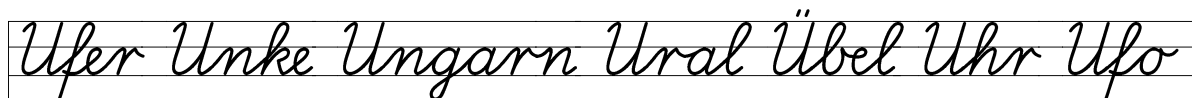
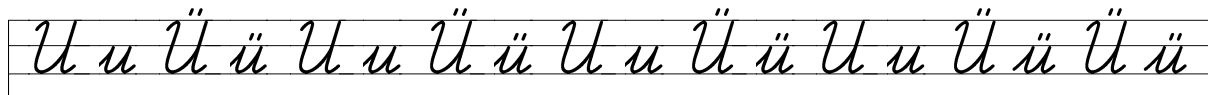
*Tolle Tage am Titisee für Theo und Tim.*

47) Uu



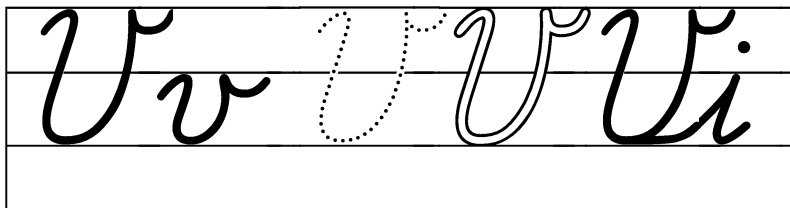
Capital U is similar to the lower case u. Begin with a small bow under the Top Line, then draw the downstroke to the Base Line. On the Base Line make a wide bow and then, parallel to the downstroke, make an upstroke back to the Top Line. Then back down on the same line to the Base Line. Finish with a little *flourish*.

Exercise: Write one row U u Ü ü. Then copy everything.



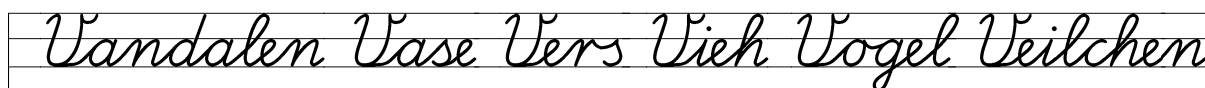
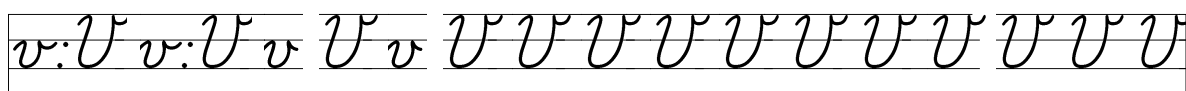
*In Ulm, um Ulm und um Ulm herum.*

48) V v

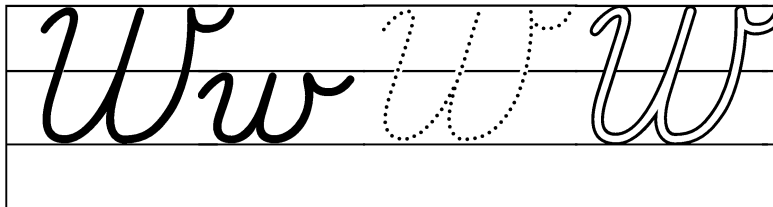


Capital V is like lower case v. Begin under the Top Line with a small bow, and then draw the downstroke to the Base Line. On the Base Line make a wide bow and then, parallel to the downstroke, make an upstroke back to the Top Line. Finish with a *flourish*. Following letters are joined at the Base Line.

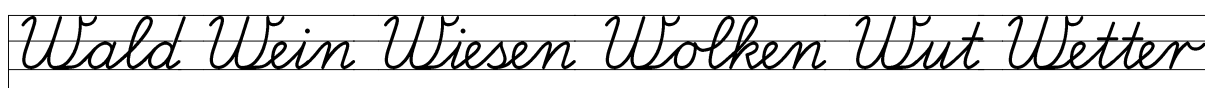
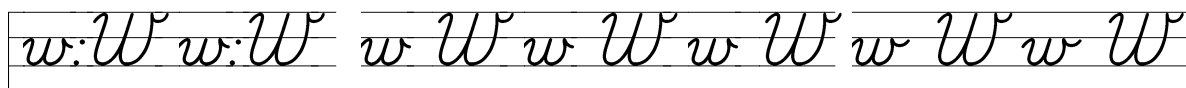
Exercise: Write one row v V. Then copy everything.



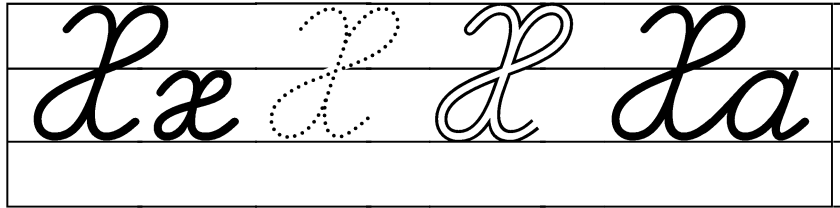
49) W w



Capital W is like the lower case w. Begin with a small bow under the Top Line and make a downstroke to the Base Line. Make a wide bow and draw the line back up to the Top Line. Then back down on the same line to the Base Line. Make a new bow to the right followed by an upstroke to the Top Line. Finish with a *flourish* like the Capital V. Exercise: Write one row W w. Then copy everything.

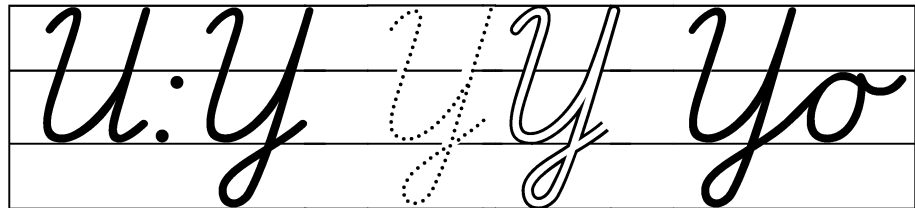


50) X x



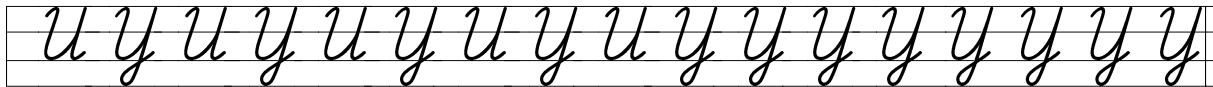
See Number 26

51) Y

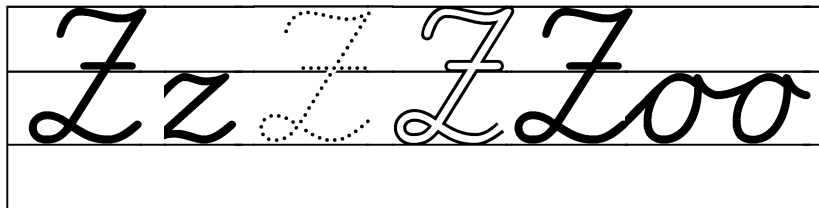


Capital Y develops from the Capital U. You just make the last downstroke right down to the Bottom Line. Then make an under-loop as with the lower case g.

Exercise: Write one row U Y. Then copy everything.



52) Z z



Capital Z is a two spacer. It begins with a wavy flag under the Top Line, followed by a diagonal downstroke to the Base Line. On the Base Line make a small left loop. From here all following letters are joined.

Exercise: Write one row Z z in turns. Then copy the words.

