

Specimens must be hand printed and reflect the style of printing habitually used by the writer. Instructions should be given to print capitals, and small letters. At least the investigator should obtain about ten sheets of paper containing the subjects handwriting. The materials of course should approximate the materials used in the questioned hand printed document.

In block capital and manuscript writings, personal individual rest principally in design, selection, individual letter construction, size ratios and punctuation habits. The initial step in handwriting examination is to determine whether the questioned hand writing and standards were accomplished with

1. a fluency of movement and a certainly of execution indicative of familiar with and a measure or skill in handwriting of conversely.
2. a conscious mental effort and non-rhythmic execution denoting either unfamiliarly with or disguise in the subjects handwriting.

## INVESTIGATION AND DETAILED EXAMINATION OF SIGNATURES

### SIGNATURE

- Is the name of the person written by him/her in a document as a sign of acknowledgement.

FORGERY – Forgery is, strictly speaking, legal term which involves not only a non-genuine document but also and intent room however, it is used synonymously with fraudulent signature or spurious document.

SPURIOUS SIGNATURE – A Fraudulent signature in which there was no apparent attempt at stimulation or limitation. It is a common form of forgery encountered at stipulation or limitation.

TRACED FORGERY – Any fraudulent signature which was executed by actually following the outline of a genuine signature with a writing instrument.

SIMULATED OR FREEHAND IMITATION FORGERY – a fraudulent signature which was executed purely by simulation rather than by tracing the outline of a genuine signature can be referred as freehand imitation or simulated forgery.

ANACHRONISM – the sometimes wrong is time and in place.

-this means that the forger has trouble matching the paper, ink, or writing materials to the exact date it was supposed to have been written.

SIGNATURE – THE name of a person written with his own hand in a document as a sign of acknowledgement.

GUIDED SIGNATURES – A signature which is executed while the writer's hand or arm is steadied in any way is classified as a guide or assisted signature. Under the law of most jurisdictions such as a signature authenticates a legal document, provided it show that the writer requested assistance. Guided Signature are most commonly written during a serious illness or on a deathbed.

### DEFINITION OF SIGNATURE:

A name or a mark that a person puts at the end of a document to attest that he is its author or that he ratifies its contents. Many persons who done a lot of writing transform their name. Letters become simplified or condensed, complex movement appears. This is now a signature. It is mark but this mark is now personal. It is personal combination of stroke in which it is possible to recognize the writer.

Signatures should be considered not just from the point of view whether there is any difference whatever. The problem is to form a judgment first about the

normal range of variation in the standard and then to consider whether the questioned signature has significant similarity and whether any difference you observe is within the range of normal variation established by the standards or whether variations shown by several signatures.

THE EXAMINATION OF SIGNATURE IS CONSIDERED A SPECIALIZED BRANCH OF HANDWRITING IDENTIFICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

01. A signature is a word most practiced by many people and therefore most fluently written.
02. A signature is written with little attention to spelling and some other details.
03. A signature is written with little attention to spelling and some other details.
04. A signature is word written without conscious thought about the mechanics of its production and is written automatically.
05. A signature is the only word the illiterate can write with confidence.

A. Genuine Signature which the written refuses to admit not genuine.

Generally, the indications of forgery are the presence of tremors, retouching, and poor-line quality, when this are not present, but instead the obvious feature are the one absent, and provided that the minute details are presents or correctly reproduced.

Produced, the probability is of genuineness

B. Genuine Signature – Deliberately Modified

Examination of this kind of signature is confident discover that the modification is only on the prominent features of the letter designs that are pointed out by disclaimer, while the rest appear to be normal. There are unnatural tremors and retouching. The minute details in genuine signatures are present.

C. Forged signature without the attempt to a copy a genuine model known as spurious

This kind of forgery is easily detected as fraudulent in view of the fact that it is widely different from the other genuine signature even in general appearance alone. The only question is to tackle the determination of the probably writer of the forgery. Seldom are these fraudulent signature disguised.

D. Forged signature produced by tracing

The obvious fault of this kind of forgery is the presence of tremor, retouching the poor line of quality. This is not handwriting in the real, since but is drawing.

#### E. Simulation or Free – hand forgery

There are however, simulated forgeries written by experts forgers which are passed as genuine, safely because the untrained eyes arts only suitable to judge the signature by the general appearance or pictorial effects, but none of the minutes.

#### SUGGESTED STEP IN THE EXAMINATION OF SIGNATURE

Signature in documents must be examined exhaustively and scrutinized in every details to avoid error in judgment.

The difference between the layman's observation and those with special training in questioned documents examination lies on gross features in the signatures, while the letter makes an exhaustive study of the minute details.

STEP 1 – Place the questioned and the standard signatures in the junta-position or slide-by-side for simultaneous viewing of the various elements and characteristics.

STEP 2 – The first elements to be considered is the handwriting movement or the manner of execution (slow, deliberate, rapid, etc). the fundamental difference existing between a genuine signature and an almost perfect forgery is in the manner of execution.

STEP 3 – Second elements examine is the quality of the line, the presence or tremors, smooth, fluent or hesitation. Defect in line quality is only appreciated when simultaneous viewing is made.

STEP 4 – Examine the beginning and ending lines, they are very significant, determine whether the appearance blunt, club-shaped, tapered or/vanishing.

STEP 5 – Design and structure of the letters – Determine as to roundness, smoothness, angularity and direction. Each individual has a different concept of letter design.

STEP 6 – Look for the presence of retouching or patching.

STEP 7 – Connecting strokes, slant, ratio, size, lateral spacing.

STEP 8 – Do not rely so much in the similarity or difference of the capital letters, for theses are the often changed according to the whim of the writer.

Characteristics principles can be stated that supply most cases:

- (a) Pen pressure – the most unusual habit is the pulsation or pressure in the longer looped form such as in the “g” and “y”. In this lower extension, there is first an application of pressure but before the pen reaches the bottom of the loop this pressure gradually diminishes and is applied again on the rising stroke.
- (b) Movement
- (c) Proportion
- (d) Unusual distortion of the forms of letters
- (e) Inconspicuous characteristics
- (f) Repeated characteristics
- (g) Characteristics written with speed

Indication of Genuineness

1. Carelessness
2. Spontaneity
3. Alternation of thick and thin strokes
4. Speed
5. Simplification
6. Upright letters are interspersed with slanting letters
7. The upward strokes to a threadlike tracing
8. Rhythm
9. Good line quality
10. Variation

Three Classes or forged Signatures:

Simulated signature – the free hand drawing in imitation of model signature.

- (a) Simulated with the model before the forger – He makes an effort to obtain a reproduction of the model signature. He works slowly, stroke after stroke.
  1. Direct technique – forger works directly with ink
  2. Indirect techniques – forger works first with pencil and afterwards covers the pencil strokes with ink.
- (b) Simulated free hand forgery – Used by forgers who have a certain skill in writing. After some practice, the forger tries to write a copy of the model quickly.

Traced Signature – a tracing of a genuine signature outline.

- (a) direct tracing – copy is made transmitted light.
- (b) Indirect tracing – forger use a carbon paper and place document on which he will trace the forged signatures under the document bearing the model signature with carbon between the two.

Types of traces signatures:

(a) Carbon Process:

The forger places the document to be forged on the bottom, inter-leave a piece of carbon and places on top a document containing the genuine signature. The forger then traces over the genuine signature with pencil, pen stylus, or other pointed instrument.

The pressure of this over-tracing against the carbon paper imprints the signature outline in carbon on the bottom document. This type could be easily detected by the smattering of carbon remnants on the forged document.

(b) Indentation Process:

The document containing the model signature is placed on top of the forged document. The forger traces with considerable pressure, over the genuine signature using a pencil, pen stylus or similar instrument and creates an indented signature outline on the document being forged. After this depression outline is overwritten using pencil, or foundation pen.

(c) Transmitted light process:

The document to be forged is placed on top of the document containing the genuine signature.

Simple Forgery – Forgery does not try to copy a model but writes with something resembling we ordinarily call a signature. For this he used a false name and makes a rapid stroke, disturbing his usual writing by adopting a camouflage called disguise.

Forgery by means of stamped facsimile of genuine signature or model.

Some individual very often use a stamped facsimile of their signature.

Indications of Forgery: Simulated and Traced

1. Tremulous and broken connecting stroke between letters, indicating points at which the writer has temporarily struck.

2. No rhythm
3. Carefulness or unusual care and deliberation
4. No contrast between upward and downward strokes
5. Slow writing – angular writing
6. Blunt beginning and endings
7. Placement of diacritical marks just over the stem of letters.
8. Absence of spontaneity – lack of smoothness of letters
9. Restrained writing – there is lack of freedom or “inhibited” movements. It given the impression that every stroke is made with great difficulty. This writing is small.
10. No variation

Indications of Simple Forgery – Writing habits of the write which include his general and individuals characteristics.

Indications of Forgery by Means of Stamped Facsimile of a Genuine Signature:

1. flat stroke
2. no contract between upstrokes and down strokes
3. deposit of ink at the junction of two strokes or where two stroked cross each other.
4. no variation – all signature will superimposes over each other.