

Report on the Signature of Robert Hunter Biden

For John Solomon

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Summary

This paper provides background information on the nature of signatures, as well as the characteristics and idiosyncrasies found in them. It states the psychological implications and various touchpoints which are worthy of note. Forgeries are discussed, how they are made, and standout aspects found in them. It then analyzes the known signature of RHB, its progression over time, and the nature of his personality. Finally, it asserts that, comparing the known RHB signatures with the questioned one, the signature on the receipt for the laptop at a Delaware computer repair shop was written by RHB. It is not a forgery.

Objective

In the ordinary course of a signature investigation, the objective is to determine if a Questioned (Q) signature, which is of unknown or uncertain origin, when compared with known (K), or control signatures, written by the subject, is a forgery. The analysis is rigorous and the consistencies and similarities in the known signatures will usually stand out as different in obvious, and sometimes not so obvious ways, from the questioned signature, if it is a forgery.

In the present situation, the analysis is more dynamic. Here there is a questioned signature and several known signatures. The objective is to determine not whether it is a forgery, but rather if it is the valid signature of the same individual who signed all of the other known signatures. The assertion on one side is that this is a forgery, while the other side asserts it is the valid signature of the subject.

It is not necessarily more difficult to prove the latter fact pattern than the former, but it does take a much more careful analysis, and reviewing as many known signatures as possible to resolve the issue.

In order to do this, some *a priori* knowledge about signatures, in general, must be understood. Characteristics which are found in signatures, categorized below, can reveal the true nature of the subject's actual signature, and also his personality. Then one can conclude whether he wrote the questioned one. The idiosyncrasies and patterns are an important part of the basis in making this determination. To be clear, there is no guesswork or estimations in this process because the many details of a signature, how we write them, and what they mean, are all part of how the information will be analyzed so all should understand the conclusion.

The premise for what is set out below is that none of the intended readers of this report are familiar with the nature of signatures or signature analysis, so some basic points need to be made.

Signatures

What is a Signature?

A signature is very personal and reflects a great deal about the signer, large letters, small letters, missing letters, and more. There are patterns to the scrawl and certain characteristics in many signatures which the writer, himself, does not know he is writing. Rather, he just signs away.

Almost everything and anything in a signature can matter.

Unlike any other words you might ever write, your signature is very personal. It is writing, not just your name, but think of it as writing *yourself*, right there on the page.

At the moment of its writing, it is not just you, but it is *how* you see yourself, right down to the tiniest features of however you articulate so neatly, or make your scrawl across the page. Your signature is you, plain and simple—and often, *not* so plain and simple.

A signature changes over time, which is very important. Your signature when you were a teenager, versus at age 40, and then again at 60, will not look the same. Of course, certain characteristics will always be present for the same individual, but slow and glacial changes will be there.

Then there are the catastrophes in your life which cause it to change faster. The death of a parent, the birth of a child, losing your job, getting a promotion, financial ruin, breaking your arm, marriage and divorce, all of these events may be reflected in your signature. This is because the little thin lines on the page are not just your name. They are the portrayal of how you see yourself, here and now, at this very moment in time. And if you think about it, it absolutely must be so.

You may never have won the lottery, but if the day before you win it, you signed something, and then, again, the moment after the winner is announced, in signing the form to get your money, can you honestly believe there would not be some level of joy reflected, simply bursting at your seams? Well, there would be, but not everyone would notice.

The skill in reading a signature so this information is revealed comes from consistently looking at a multitude of signatures over decades to grasp what they mean.

A Signature is a Project

Every signature is a project, usually consisting of two or three smaller projects. They would be the first and last names, and sometimes a middle name or initial. Even when those mini-projects are only initials, the rules still apply.

What names you chose to spell out, or only use the capital-letter-initials to represent those names, also have meaning. Each name refers to something in the mind of the signer, of which he is most likely not aware, at least, he has never thought about it.

The first name will almost always refer to the person signing the name. It might only be that, for instance, an undercover law enforcement officer could be using an alias, so this first name, not his own, would really not refer to himself. But for the most part, the first name, the name the writer thinks of as himself when writing his signature, refers to the individual.

The last name is quite different. It is an important question as to who the signer is referring to, thinking about deep inside his mind, when signing. One might think it is the same as one's first name, but this is not necessarily so. For instance, a woman about to be married will sign her own last maiden name. But her last name before marriage could refer to her father, as the family name. It could also refer to a stepfather who adopted her as a girl, or it could refer to a stepfather who

severely abused her. These names would be written very differently, and usually not the same pattern as she writes her first name.

A married woman's last name (assuming she took her husband's last name), would refer to him, and the pattern would be different than how she signs her first name. She could hold him in great esteem, and sign with very large letters for her new last name. But after a few years, if she finds he has been cheating on her, the pattern of the last name would often be different. It would be less clear and sometimes very different, as part of her normal signature. It is not uncommon to have a distraught wife sign her first name as naturally and smoothly as always, but for her last name, especially if there is a T, she may finish it off by crossing it once, then continuing to cross it back and forth through her husband's last name several times until it is all but obliterated. Of course, she does not know she is doing this, but it is something deep within her which comes out, reflected in her signature.

All of this is to say that signatures have meaning and can be analyzed beyond merely the words that are written. Importantly, here, a signature can also be written, seemingly, in the form of only three initial letters, all capitals, written in cursive. There is a reason for this which will be addressed below.

What Jumps Out At You

In almost every signature there is something that jumps out at you. To an untrained eye, this might not be easy, but for one skilled in reading and analyzing signatures, it is the very first thing that comes to mind when viewing a new signature. They are strong points, significant aspects of an individual's personality, which are the ones most defined.

Manager's Signature

This is an aspect of signatures which displays one's personality. It could be the signature of anyone who has a manager's role in a company, a private organization, or a government department. Typically, the first initial is very large and the lowercase letters are severely diminished, compared with "normal" signatures. In fact, there are often letters which are completely omitted from the name. The business philosophy in this presentation is that the manager cares about the big things, the important ones, and the lesser and minor details are not so important. In fact, of those, they will say, "Staff can handle that." Their own role is to see the big picture.

If you get to the point where not just the first name, but maybe the middle name, as well, is presented by only an initial, and maybe the last name, too, where there are no lowercase letters at all, this is a person who has a "manager's brain." This does not, however, mean this person is an actual manager, or that he or she manages people or things. Rather, *in their mind*, they feel—*I am a manager!*

Someone who used to be a manager at a company but changed jobs and is no longer a manager, will often continue to have a manager's signature, because it is what they feel within them. They may be the one in a company to point out how one job or another could be done better or more efficiently, even if they are not designated as an official manager over this set of people.

A man married a woman of wealth and convinced her to give him money to start a succession of businesses, but each one failed miserably. Even this man had a manager's signature, no matter how incompetent he was at managing, but deep inside his mind, he was a manager.

Often a newly elevated manager will not have a manager's signature, because the person has to grow into the position. With proper training at this level, the signature will follow what the body and brain are learning to do, seeing the big picture, giving attention to the important things, and leaving less important ones to lower-ranking employees.



Gavin Newsom, former Mayor of San Francisco, the current the Governor of California, has almost ostentatious initials, (G and N), but the rest of the lowercase letters are all but gone, both aspects in true managerial fashion. On the right, a predecessor of Newsom as governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, when he writes his signature, most of the letters in his long name are distinguishable, yet with normal-size initials. He was more of a detailed man and less managerial.

The Starting Pistol

Picture a race about to begin. The runners are in the starting blocks. Ready, set—*bang!*

And the race begins.

Now take this thought into an office setting. A group is gathered around in chairs, a manager standing and speaking. She sets the stage and issues the steps to be taken. She gives out basic instructions. Everyone knows what they have to do. Then the meeting is over.

People move about and get to it—or do they? And what exactly does this look like?

This scenario can take place in a squadroom with fifteen FBI agents, where a supervisor or lead agent does the speaking. But it could be in any office and any level in a company, Boy or Girl Scouts, or PTA meetings with a special project in mind. All are dished out assignments. This situation is universal, almost anytime and anywhere, and it has a lot to do with signatures.

There are several letters in the alphabet which begin with a vertical stroke: B, D, E, F, H, K, P, R, T. The very first line to touch the page is from the top of the vertical line, then down to the bottom. This is the firing pistol going off.

In a squadroom, for instance, some agents listen all the way through the briefing. When it is finished, they get up and go about covering their leads.

There are others who, about eight minutes into a ten-minute briefing, will usually be seated on the edge of the group and begin to turn their chairs toward the door. One of their legs might start bouncing up and down on their toes, anticipating a departure they simply cannot wait for. They swivel toward the exit until they have the official go-ahead—then dart out of the room.

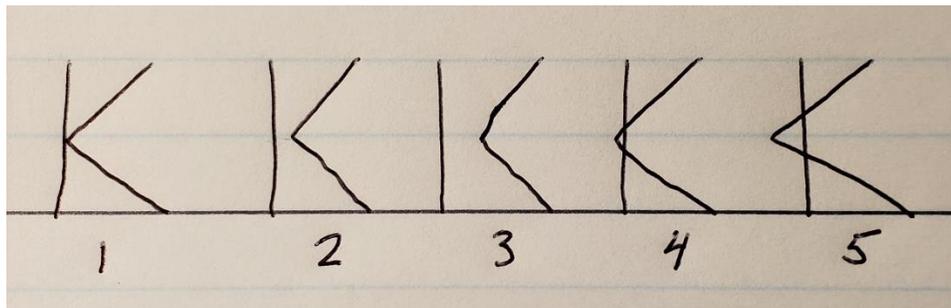
Then there are those who, when all the assignments are given out, remain where they were throughout the briefing. What are they doing?

It is simple. They are contemplating. They are reflecting. They are pondering. Has this project ever been done before? Is there a memo I can read of someone else's effort with such a project, and what did they do? Is there someone I can call to learn more about how this works?

All three reactions, normal, fast-reactor, and contemplator, are just fine in a group setting. In fact, if there were not all three of these personality types, it would be a surprise.

This “starting pistol” concept is one of the best indicators of one's personality, based on their signature.

It must be noted there is an important concept which applies to all signatures *because* they are very small. Any differences make a difference. Whether it is in the height of the letters, the space between words, or even within a letter, how far, even a smidgen, as well as the size of any little tag on the end of a letter, etc., no matter how seemingly insignificant, they all have consequences in reading and analyzing signatures. These factors, idiosyncrasies and characteristics in signatures could be compared to a grain of sand, small in your hand, but when in your eye, feels like a boulder. This is the case with anomalies in signatures, and some of the analysis coming from them are of great importance.



Above, (1) an even-keeled, normal K, (2), a person really ready to begin the project, (3), someone out the door first to get moving on the project, (4), a contemplative person thinking about how to address his portion of the project, (5), much research and contemplation to plan exactly how to go about his assignment, but could also be a procrastinator.

If the vertical line is the starting point, the person who is on an “even keel” will be the one who, when given his assignment—and it is now time to do something about it—gets up and goes about doing it. If their name begins with one of the above-noted letters, like Keith or Karen, the sideways V of the right part of the K will be drawn so the point exactly touches the vertical stroke. This is,

after all, normal, as seen with the way a capital K is printed with a typewriter or on a computer screen.

If the V part of the K comes in toward the vertical line, but does not touch it, even if it is only a smidgen away, this is a person who is already moving as the assignments are handed out. He will be the first out the door, always. In fact, the farther the point of the V is to the right of the vertical line, the faster will be this person's departure from the group.

Usually, with a K, where the V part is far to the right, almost so it looks disconnected from the vertical stroke, is an indicator of a true first-responder's brain. Their reaction to an assignment is immediate. And this is not for brownie points, or to get ahead of their colleagues. It is simply how the brain of this person works, moving fast and leaving others in their dust.

Last is the individual who writes the K with the vertical stroke, but when it comes to the sideways V part, it begins at a normal distance from the top of the K. When it is drawn down and left, it crosses just above the middle of the vertical stroke, and then turns at the angle, back and down to the right. In its path, a tiny triangle is left where the two lines intersected twice. It doesn't have to be a large triangle, but any distance of a geometric shape to the left of the vertical line is significant.

This is the contemplative person, who sits and thinks, ponders, cogitates, reflects, and wants to make sure he has all of his ducks in a row. He wants to get it right the first time.

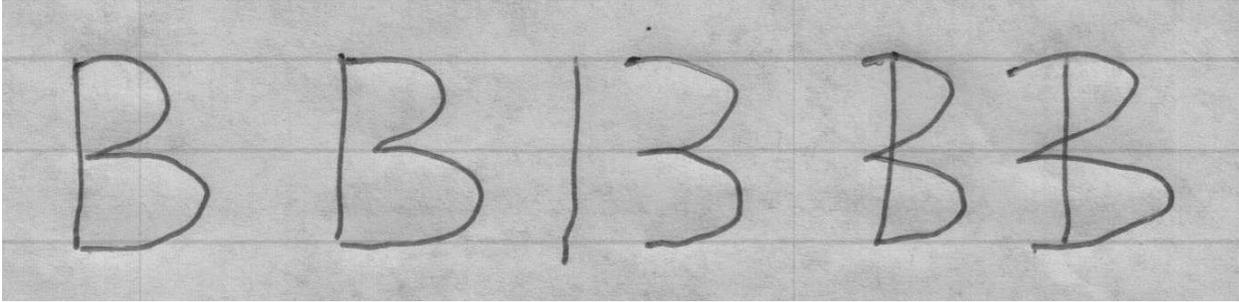
After the starting pistol goes off—the vertical line—this person's brain will immediately go in the reverse direction, reviewing past occurrences of similar projects which have been assigned, while others are either filing out, or long gone.

The ponderer may make a call, look up a file, or just think very hard about what he is going to do. At some point, he will reach the mental place where the even-keel folks were several minutes before, when the briefing was over, and now he is finally ready to move off to the right and out the door.

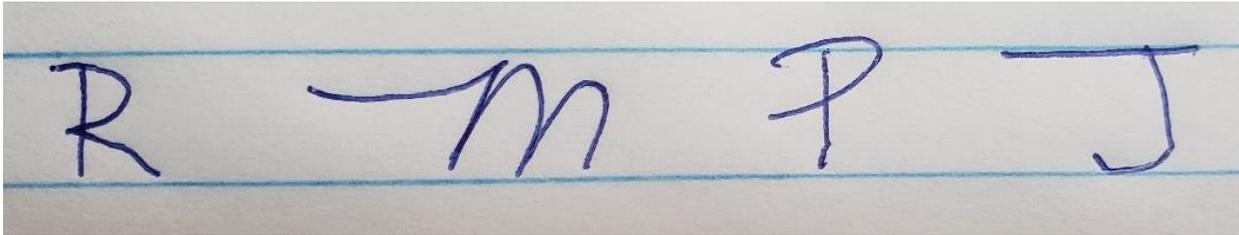
It should be noted that some in this category are also procrastinators. Yes, they may ponder and seem to be planning, but they will also delay in making important decisions.

Here is another important point. How any individual line crosses the vertical line happens automatically. If a person were told he writes his first initial the way he does, and what it means about his personality, it would be a complete shock to him, because his signature is produced from a place deep inside his mind. In fact, trying *not* to do it, the way he does his normal signature scrawl, would be almost impossible.

Also, none of this is bad, it is just indicative of the person doing the signing. It is how all of these categories of people see their assigned projects, how their minds work as their synapses fire off. The matching of the project with how one writes one's signature is unequivocal.



Similar examples of the same idea, but with the letter B. The middle example of the out-the-door person leaves the right side of the letter so far to the right, the B appears to be the number 13.

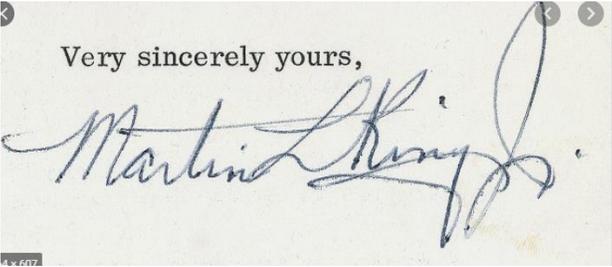


Still more examples of how the contemplative, perhaps an over-planning person, will write their capital initial, all with dynamic movement to the left of the vertical, even in a very forced way with the M.

All people and signatures must be taken at face value in order to be as objective as possible.

Some of the best analyses can come from reading a signature when you know absolutely nothing about the individual, and have not even seen them, in person, or a photo. This is a “blind reading,” but they are no less valid.

While the letters with an obvious vertical stroke are the easiest to use for this sort of analysis, this characteristic can easily be reflected, even when a name does not begin with one of those letters.



Here is Martin Luther King, Jr.’s signature. A man who sat, incarcerated, not just marking time, but contemplating for hours, over eight days, writing his “Letters From Birmingham Jail.” He was a classic contemplator. Look how far his capital M stretches way left of the first vertical line, and then the K in King gives us a small triangle left of the vertical line. Even the middle initial, L, has a long line to the left to start the letter. And the “g” at the end of King is an echo of the same, but here it has a dual purpose. It is an underscoring of his name, an expression of his ego and deep-

seated pride, but it also swings far to the left, more of the contemplation aspect, even at the end of his last name, a true contemplator and planner.

Size of the Letters

This is a simple matter and quite easy to see, even at a distance.

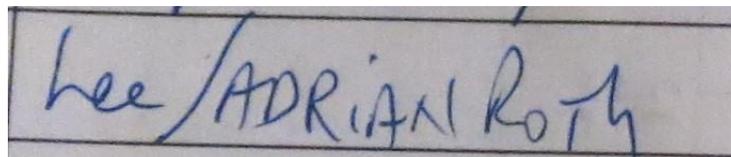
If a woman writes her name in normal cursive size, but then writes her last name (for a woman, using the example of the last name of her spouse), with much larger letters than her own first name, she is unknowingly displaying in what esteem she holds her husband. Bear in mind, she does not know she is doing this, and even if she looked at her signature with an untrained eye, she would not recognize she had written her signature with such great disparity in the two names.

Asked why she did this, she will likely say it is how she has always done it, which, of course, does not answer the question. If she didn't start it off that way, in a new marriage, but does now, what was the change which brought it about?

Her husband might have bought her a diamond bracelet, or done something especially romantic, and all of this would be a motive, about which she is unaware, which has increased the size of the letters in her signature's last name.

This may seem simple, perhaps too simple, but you would be amazed how often it occurs.

Couples signing in at a monthly butterfly association meeting will often have just one of them do the actual signing for both of them. When you sign in later, yourself, and review the page, you might see "Linda and HARRY Jones." It takes little gray matter to realize Linda holds her husband in some level of esteem. When another line has "JUDY and george Smith," right now, if not for a longer amount of time, and for an unknown reason, poor George is in the doghouse.



Above, is from a sign-in sheet at a national park. Why would Lee (presumed to be the husband), sign with lowercase letters, but then sign his spouse's name, Adrian, in all capital letters? And then go back to lower case for the last name, presumably *his* last name?

Interestingly, either name could be male or female, and the signer was not observed. But a good estimate is his first and last names are written the way, deep inside his mind, he *asserts* how he feels about himself. But wife, "ADRIAN," he holds her as something special, glad to be married to her, and happy to be traipsing across America with her as his companion. Do you think he knew he provided this much information when he signed in at Jewel Cave in South Dakota in 2019?

And in today's society, it would not be a surprise if both Lee and Adrian are the same gender, male or female partners traveling through the National Parks. The same rule applies, and would, even if there was no last name, regarding the significance of uppercase versus lowercase letters. They still have meaning to the writer, knowingly or not.

How one writes the size of their letters, and where capitalization is used, all of this reflects a general tendency in one's personality, both about themselves and whatever the rest of their name means to them. It is the general feeling about one's self and one's spouse/family.

Here is an important point and it has to do with changes in time. One could idolize a parent in one's youth, indicated by large letters for the last name. But over time, an individual will often *grow into the name*. Their last name will become more of their own name. The older and more mature a person is, the more likely the first and last names will have the same pattern. A parent's passing contributes to this and the last name becomes more of one's own than it was before. But sometimes the high regard for the person the signer thinks of is obvious when they sign. Then the last name will continue with its much larger letters. And if the signer tends to write in large script, when there is room allotted, and takes the opportunity to write a large scrawl, this too, is a touchpoint for the signer.

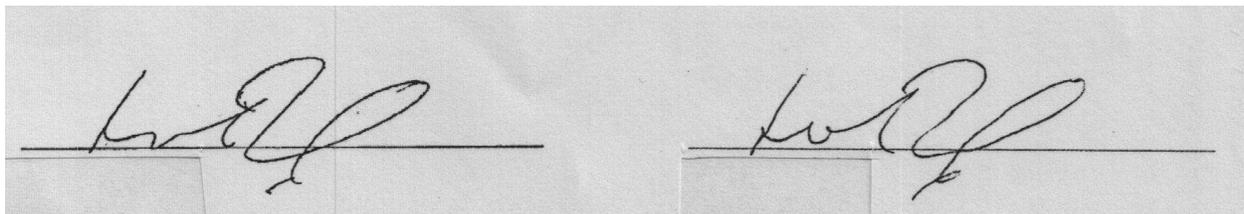
Forgeries

There are various ways in which one can achieve, or at least attempt, to forge a signature. Almost always this will be on a document of consequence, a deed, a will, even a Dear John note, perhaps typed, but for the signature. It is always on a document which is important to the person whose signature is being forged, but it is very difficult, successfully, to forge someone's signature.

Tracing and Hesitation

A forged signature is often slowly written and stilted, compared with a valid signature. This is often the result when a signature has been traced. This is done by laying a paper on the desired signature, then tracing what is seen through the page. (Such attempts usually work better when the page to be copied is placed on a transparent glass surface with a bright light shining up from beneath and through the paper. The paper with the signature-to-be-forged is placed on top of it.)

An alternative is to lay the desired signature immediately beside or in front of the location where the copy is needed, and carefully following the lines as closely as possible. But these will always be more slowly drawn lines than the scrawling and slashing path of an original signature. This is why such an effort results, not in steady, slash-lines, but slightly wavering ones.



Here is an example of someone who wrote the signature on the right, intended to be a forgery of the signature on the left, in a will. Note the wavy lines, especially on the initial vertical line, and then on the far right in the two looping letters.

Practice Does Not Make Perfect

There have been investigations where perpetrators of forgeries have been observed writing full ruled-pad pages of the desired signature. They place the original signature at the top of the page, and then on every line beneath it, make an effort to duplicate it. The farther down the page, the closer this effort will come to being a match. But there is almost always something the forger misses, something they do not know, not just about signatures, but the signature of the subject of their planned fraud.

Some forgers of sports signatures have become well-practiced, like signing Babe Ruth on the surface of a baseball, necessarily a very old baseball. Even then there are usually telltale signs that the signature is a forgery. This is the reason why honest dealers require something like a photo of when The Babe was handing a signed baseball to a young boy, now a grandfather in his own right, and he still owns the prized baseball.

Extraneous Information

A signature analysis should be only one part of a larger investigation. On the page adjacent to a signature, which is at issue, there may be sets of numbers, as in the handwritten date of the document. Often those numbers will have unique patterns used by the signer. When the individual is trying to deny the authenticity of their signature, it is easy enough to compare their numbers written on the document, with others, elsewhere, which are known to have been written by the individual. This makes it clear the signature they signed is also a valid one.

This is the case with many other aspects of an investigation which may seem extraneous, that is, not to be relevant. But it is important to take the entire picture of the scene of the signing, as well as any other knowledge which may aid in coming to a conclusion about the signature, one way or the other.

Video from a closed-circuit camera, inside or in an adjacent parking lot, might show the signer entering the building and office at the appropriate time to have been the signer. Absence of his presence, would work the other way.

The person who would benefit from a forged signature becomes especially important when looking at, for instance, a will. If the new will cancels all of the former beneficiaries, this would point a finger at who stands to gain the most as being involved in the forgery. This could end up with the forger, not only losing out on the will, but being charged with a felony and going to jail.

Often, for documents which are questioned, there will have been others present, who may also have signed the document at the same time, as a notary and witnesses. Interviewing those individuals is important, and they also have something to lose if they have been dishonest. For a state certified notary, it is his entire livelihood at stake, and all of his previous notarizations will also be called into question. So any witnesses to the signing should be interviewed by a professional investigator, and there should be an investigation of all seemingly extraneous factors which could be relevant to determine the authenticity of the signature in question. This would include fingerprints and DNA which might have been left on the document, or anything else the

signer, or the forger, may have touched in the area, not unlike the crime scene investigation at bank robberies. If it is too late for such an investigation, it should be a lesson learned for the “next time.”

Now, with some of the relevant basics of what signatures are, what they can portray, and how the many aspects of signatures come together on the dotted line, let’s apply this knowledge to one particular signature.

RHB’s Signature

Various examples of RHB’s signature were provided in order to conduct this analysis. They were taken from both old and more recent driver licenses, his Social Security card, even his passport and a deed. Several were located on the internet.

When analyzing a signature, it is best to use older signings to compare with the one in question. They could be, for instance, from county records where they are unequivocally valid signatures, on deeds and mortgages, but also letters of construction commencement and other documents which, at the time of their signing, were of little consequence. That is, it is highly unlikely anyone would have forged signatures on those documents, but they did require signatures.

Below are several examples of these signatures for RHB.



The left example is the oldest which could be located. Obviously, from his youthful appearance, it was from many years ago. Born in 1970, he is now 51-years old, and this appears to be a man in his twenties, possibly taken in the 1990s.

At the time, his signature consisted of his first two initials, R and H, and his last name, Biden. He has the large capital B, and then the middle-of-the-word “d,” but he is missing the “i” and the final two letters, “en.”

Referring back to the manager’s signature, here is a person who boldly writes initials for his first two names, and his last name. Still earlier versions may have had the i, e, and n, present, and surely when he was in elementary school when he first learned to write cursive, but now they are gone.

Again, this doesn’t mean he actually manages anything, but, in his mind—at the time of the signing—he saw himself as managing *something*. The little letters, the ones missing, well, someone else will deal with the small details, *staff will handle that*. But for him, they were simply

not an important part of how he represented himself in his signature. And this was probably 25-years ago.

Signatures do change over time, with changing circumstances in one's life, sometimes pivotal moments, and others, as we mature and begin to see the world, and ourselves in it, differently.

Referring to the section on the "starting pistol," in the capital letter R, the vertical line is the gun firing. Here, from this early driver license, the R has a slight slant to the right. The beginning of the curve of the R touches exactly at the top of the vertical line. Then the curve to the right is followed by the line coming down and around to touch the vertical line, exactly, not stopping before it, and not going past it. Then it pulls away and down to the right.

An important aspect in analyzing any signature is to know what the names mean to the signer, even if they are only initials which must stand for something in the mind of the signer. While his first given name is Robert, it seems he never used it, and always went by, and was referred to, as "Hunter." During an interview, as an applicant would have for a job, an interviewer could ask him who he thinks of when referring to the R, and might receive a good answer. But we don't have that luxury.

RHB's father is Joseph Robinette Biden, II, and his brother, who went by "Beau," was Joseph Robinette Biden, III. One does not need to be a signature analyst to know RHB saw his father, then a U.S. senator from Delaware, on a pedestal. Also, it would be expected for RHB to have second-child syndrome, where his older brother, by a year, Beau, was the first born. He was the trailblazer who cleared the path, and many childhood issues, for much of what the second child encountered.

The analysis here is the H in his three-initials signature refers, in his mind, to himself. The B is significantly larger than his H. That is, for RHB, this is a strict comparison of himself to his father. To him, the B deserves a much larger presentation in his name, a show of respect and, if the B is large enough, adoration.

His own name, the one he uses, Hunter, is his deceased mother's maiden name. She was Neilia Hunter, who died in a car crash along with his younger sister, Naomi, in 1972. There is history in the family for using earlier family last names as first names. His daughter, Finnegan, born in 2000 was given the last name of RHB's maternal grandmother, Jean Finnegan (1917-2010). Likewise, RHB's first daughter, Naomi, was given the name of RHB's sister who died in the car crash with her mother at age one in 1972. So, the family naming conventions often include those of respected and/or deceased relatives.

Sometimes a last-name reference can jump a generation if, for instance, the person it refers to in the mind of the scribe might be a grandfather or just a long-standing family name of some high regard. But here, the B almost certainly refers only to his father.

The initial R, however, is the tricky part. Based on his life of being referred to only and always as "Hunter," the R stands out as referring to someone else, or some other entity. It is not his father's name, or even his initial.

His deceased brother, the eldest son, Joseph Robinette Biden, III, would psychologically be a person who would deserve such a large letter, but the initials don't match up. There is every reason to believe RHB had his older brother on a pedestal, too. He was, after all, an accomplished person in his own right, a military hero, an official state figure in Delaware, and respected by everyone. All of this would be consistent with RHB portraying him in his own signature, but, again, the letters don't match up.

It should be noted, in comparison with his brother Beau, RHB has never been a success in his own right. After failing a drug test in the U.S. Navy, he received an administrative discharge, better than dishonorable, but certainly not an honorable one. RHB has also never achieved any official position, or even a work-related one, of any merit on his own. In fact, quite the contrary.

So, whomever the R refers to in Hunter's mind, especially in comparison to his signature's middle initial H, the R-person is held in much more esteem than he has for himself. Understand, if he were thinking of himself when signing his R and H, the two letters would be roughly identical in size, but they are far from it. So he has both the R-person and the B-person (his father) squeezing himself (his "H") in between them so his own persona, in his mind, is much smaller and deserves less height and less space. It is certainly some level of inferiority complex, in comparison to these two (R and B), even if we don't have clarity about who the R-person is. It is likely not a phantom in his mind, but all of the facts tell us he thinks more highly of this R-entity than he does of himself.

Referring to the concept of "What jumps out at you," there is a telltale characteristic in RHB's signature which is uniquely his own. It is almost certainly unintended, but—something like a symbol—it appears in each of his signatures.

In how he scribes the lower half of his H, it has the general appearance of a butterfly. The lines crossing in the lower half somewhat imitate the wings of a butterfly. It requires the pen to be left on the paper, when he might raise it so the H would appear to be more like the old-time football goalposts. But he seemingly lazily leaves the pen on the page so one can easily see the direction of the line of his writing. This leaves a unique design in his middle initial. It is both the shape and the dragging of the pen on the page, which create this specific-to-Hunter image.

A forger would have to perceive this unique design and duplicate it.

For the R and the B, it is what they refer to in RHB's mind which gives them the much larger size. They are scrawled from up high to way down below the line. But the size differential of his H, compared with the R and B, are consistent and too significant to overlook. A forger would have to grasp this.

An important point is that not all signatures have exactly all the same characteristics and idiosyncrasies, for various reasons. Some are signed on a page with rough wood beneath it, or a crack in the leaf of a conference table, or a pen that skips. On some significant documents, like a driver license, one is forced to write on a DMV counter, with a line of people behind them, and to write into a cramped, unnatural rectangle. One's signature must be squeezed inside of this box or it will not be seen on the final form of the photo identification.



The next example of RHB's signature is from almost two decades later in 2012 on his Social Security card. Here we can see his signature has matured, but the important touch-points are still there. The R and the B are even larger and still cause the appearance of a squeezed-in H. He continues with his manager's signature in leaving out all lowercase letters for those first two names, and also the small lowercase ones in Biden, leaving only the "d."

The most significant change is to his R. While there is still a slight slant of the vertical line to the right, here he starts his loop far to the left of that vertical line top. When it loops out and around and down and back to the vertical, he passes it. When he turns the stroke back and off to the right, he leaves the geometric shape of a small triangle behind.

Classically, this is representative of those who are ponderers, planners, and contemplators. In the last two decades, RHB has matured and has taken steps to plan and organize things in his life. This does not mean he actually does it, or has been successful at it. It usually means, unlike the even-keeled person who receives an assignment and begins it right away, or the first-responder brain who will be rushing out the door the moment the symbolic firing pistol goes off, RHB would remain, in place. He is thinking about the project, what it will entail, if can he read or research whether anything like this has been done before. Only then will he move to begin his part of the project. Importantly, this does not mean he either plans well or is successful with his end goals, only that this is how he *sees himself*. And, importantly, he is not aware he portrays these inner-feelings in his signature.



The last signature in this set is the most recent, from his Delaware driver license, but the year it was written is not known. From the photo, he could be in his thirties or forties.

The R still has its normal slant to the right. But the curved line is even more exaggerated, starting far to the left of the top of the vertical line, swinging out to the right and then around and back down to the left, far passing the vertical line. Then its loop, in going back and up to the right, leaves a very large C-shape opening, where others might have left a small triangle.

And here he has done something a little different from his earlier signatures. It appears he went from the end of his R, across a space, and into his B. The curvature of the upper half of the B is consistent with the pattern of all of the previous Bs in his signatures, even if the bottom part appears to be diminished. This could easily be the DMV-effect and might have been written further but it ends there.

Then, different from all other observed RHB signatures, he appears to have moved back to the open space and filled it in with his H. While this has not been seen before, and it would be good to have many more examples of RHB's signature, the pattern of the H is thoroughly consistent with all of his other, earlier, Hs, with the unique butterfly pattern. This insertion of the H after he has written the R and the B, into that center space, almost makes it, curiously, something like an afterthought, or an I-place-myself-third in the writing of his own name. The year this Delaware driver license was issued is not known, but his appearance in the photo is older than all of the other examples.

Regarding RHB's first name, Robert, he has a nephew, Robert Biden II. It is curious to have a nephew bestowed with the name of an uncle, and then to be called "the second." (This may apply with kings of France and England, but is rarely seen with American naming conventions.)

RHB's own son is Beau Biden, II, meaning "the second," was named for his brother, Beau Biden, when he was still alive. So RHB's son, born in 2006, was the nephew, given the name of his uncle, RHB's brother, Beau, Sr., who died in 2015.

This nephew, who was given RHB's name was, curiously, was not named for his own father, and would not carry on the lineage of the Joseph Robinette Bidens to become the IV. So, the Biden brothers, (the president's two sons), apparently, each one named his own son after his brother. This is so, even if the deceased brother had his father's name, but he was called Beau.

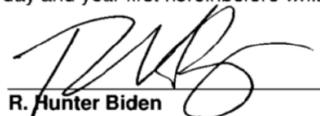
Biden DC Deed Signature (8-9-2017)

Document No: 2017096744

WITNESS the hand and seal the day and year first hereinbefore written.

IN PRESENCE OF:



 (SEAL)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 9th day of August, 2017, before me, the

Another example of RHB's signature comes from a deed in Washington, D.C., dated from 8/9/17. This example is put forth as a valid RHB signature, yet there are a few discrepancies. While no two signatures by the same signer can be identical in appearance, there will still be little differences between them, depending on the circumstances of the signing, the momentous nature, or not, of the document, and the frame-of-mind of the signer. People don't try to write their own signature in any particular way—for instance, matching earlier ones. But there is a *flow pattern* which must be consistent to have a questioned signature sufficiently match known signatures and to be considered valid.

There are curious anomalies in this signature, compared with the others. The normal slant is present for the vertical line of the R. But the round part starts far down and to the left of the top of the vertical line, which is not typical in RHB's signatures. The middle touchpoint of the R, for the path the curve follows, never touches the vertical line, and certainly is far from crossing that line. This is unlike what is seen in any other RHB signature in the last few years.

It takes a sweep up to the right to begin the first vertical downstroke of the H, then follows the normal route of an RHB H. But the butterfly is incomplete as the slash from the bottom right does not touch the left vertical line. It goes back up and to the right to begin the curve of the top of the B, which looks like RHB's pattern. But at the bottom of the B, he ends with a loop, round and to the upper right, then straight off to the right. The problem with this last part is there is no hint of the lower case "d" at the end of the signature, which almost all other known signatures have. Last, looking at the dynamics of the entire three-initial signature, while the H is smaller than the R and B, it is not too much smaller and does not appear to be squeezed in between them. Rather, it is given its own plenty-of-space, almost like three equal letters. This is an anomaly.

What this means is there are significant questions about this signature, which could be resolved by understanding the nature of the document, and also the extraneous facts surrounding its signing. The fallback for any questioned signature is an investigation, as mentioned above, that includes interviewing others present, video camera records, even computer log-ins, phone and text message records, and analyzing who benefits from the document as it is apparently signed. All of this is looking into evidence that is not part of the signature in question, per se, but the larger picture.

More often than one might expect, a fraudster will create a deed out of whole cloth and forge a near-in-appearance signature, then file the deed with the county records office. In this way, they have stolen the property from the true owner, who is completely in the dark about it. Currently there are systems to try to prevent this from occurring, but it boils down to asking the true owner if the property has changed hands. In one case, a live-in paramour, not getting the marriage offer she expected, created a deed transferring the property from the man, alone, to the two of them, jointly, with right of survivorship. That way, when he, being much older, died, she would own the property free and clear, and outside of the reach of probate. The point is, investigations outside the ambit of the document need to take place, which should verify what has occurred.

What is now most important is the analysis of the only specifically questioned signature in this project.

The Questioned Signature

Below is the questioned signature. It is the receipt RHB is alleged to have signed when he dropped off his computer for repairs in Delaware in April 2019.

Bill To:
Hunter Biden
202-552-9396
rhbdc@icloud.com

Data recovery for MacBook Pros: Attempt data recovery from 3 macbook pros. Recover data to store server and contact customer when complete.

Date: 4/12/19

Qty	Item No.	Description	Unit Price	Extension	Total
1.00	Labor	Hardware Level 1	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$85.00
Total				\$85.00	\$85.00
Grand Total					\$85.00

Signature: _____

No matter where it came from, two important aspects of any questioned signature are what kind of document was signed, and the date of the signing.

The first factor can give a more formal or less formal aspect to the signature. For instance, the signature on a wedding certificate, or one's will, might have, in the mind of the signer, more gravity than an everyday signature, which might be less formal. While there might be no difference at all, it is something to keep in mind when analyzing a signature.

The date of the signature is not of consequence, per se, but it is where the signature comes in the line of a succession of known signatures in order to see any changes or follow-throughs of how the subject writes his signature.

Also of some import is the space where the signature is signed. Already noted, the small rectangle on the DMV form tends to alter some of one's signature, while a mostly-blank page gives greater latitude to the signer to have a more lavish scrawl. Most importantly, here, the general pattern and flow of the signature matches the other known signatures from RHB.

The R has its vertical line with the normal slight slant to the right. While the beginning of the top curved part of the R does not begin where RHB usually starts his—that is, by picking the pen off the paper and starting a new line. Here it commences from the bottom of the vertical line, lazily not lifting the pen off the paper. But then it goes up to his normal starting position, to the left of the top of the vertical line. This line then curves to the right and around and down to the middle of the vertical line.

This curve of the R from the right, appropriately crosses the vertical line with a loop. This is in true “contemplator” fashion. It is something which appears essential for RHB when writing his signature. It then goes back and up to the right, something well demonstrated in the other known examples.

Not taking the pen off the paper is significant regarding what kind of document this is. It is part of the normal scrawl on a document which is of little apparent consequence, not a driver license, or a deed or a will, or even a wedding certificate. Here, it is merely a form on a counter which deserves no more than a pro forma signature from the signer.

The line up to the top of the H follows the tail from the R as seen in the known signatures. Then it is the by-now-familiar butterfly pattern of the H which creates the full letter.

Next is the flow to the familiar top loop of the B and its curvature around. While it is not demonstrated in other RHB signatures, here he is using the vertical of the right part of the H to fill in for the vertical line of the capital B. But his last initial has the overall flow of his scrawled signature. For the last part of the B, one might not even understand what it is, without the earlier analysis. This scrawl to the right is his effort to include the “d” from the middle of his last name as the last part of his signature. It is not just a scrawled figure-eight type pattern, but it is RHB’s interpretation of the lowercase “d” which ends his name, of course, never with the “i” or the “en” at the end.

Something which might be overlooked in a forgery is the relative size of the three capital letters. As discussed before, whatever the R refers to in RHB’s mind, requires him to write it in a large style, and the same for the B, certainly referring to his family name, of which he is rightly very proud, but also specifically to his father, for whom he has adoration. However, it is the letter which refers to himself which is important to understand. Here, again, the H is trapped, and much smaller, between the first and last initials of his signature. Even if the scrawl is on an apparently inconsequential document, signed on a business countertop, the pattern follows the typical RHB lines, and the several touchpoints are all consistent with those of the known signatures. And of importance, there is no indication of a forgery, no wavering lines, but rather, a nonstop, no-hesitation scrawl of the signer, slashing his initials-signature across the page. Last, there are no errant lines, loops, or anything which would preclude this from being the valid signature of RHB.

Conclusion Regarding RHB’s Signature

The signature on the computer repair store from April 2019 was signed by RHB.

Addendum

During the course of this project there was a signature located, also with three initials, which brought into question some aspects of any of the viewed signatures written by RHB. In this example, the “signature” is fraudulent, perhaps not the lettering, itself, but it was apparently “lifted” from another document and placed onto the document where it was found. Further clarification is set out below.

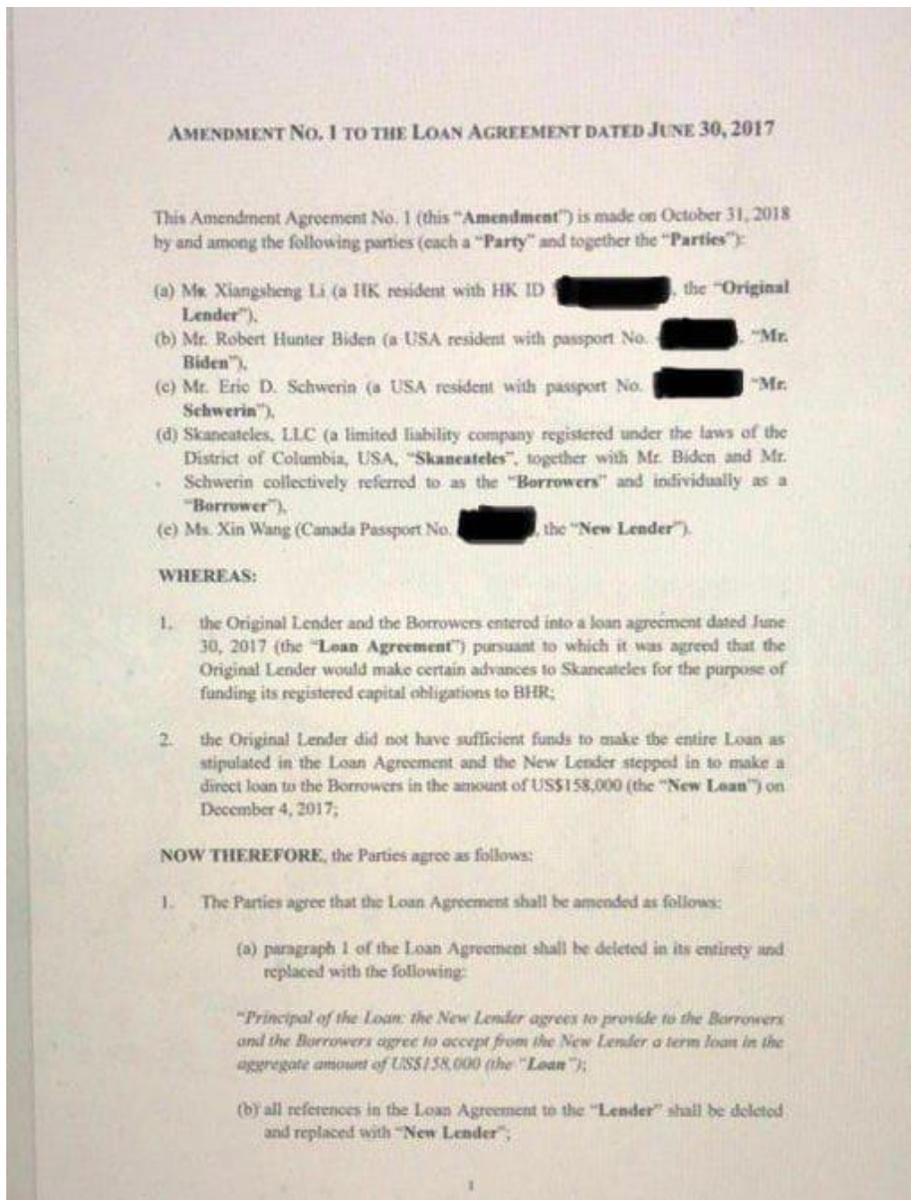
RedState Article 2020-10-26 – Analysis – Forgery of RHB’s Signature?

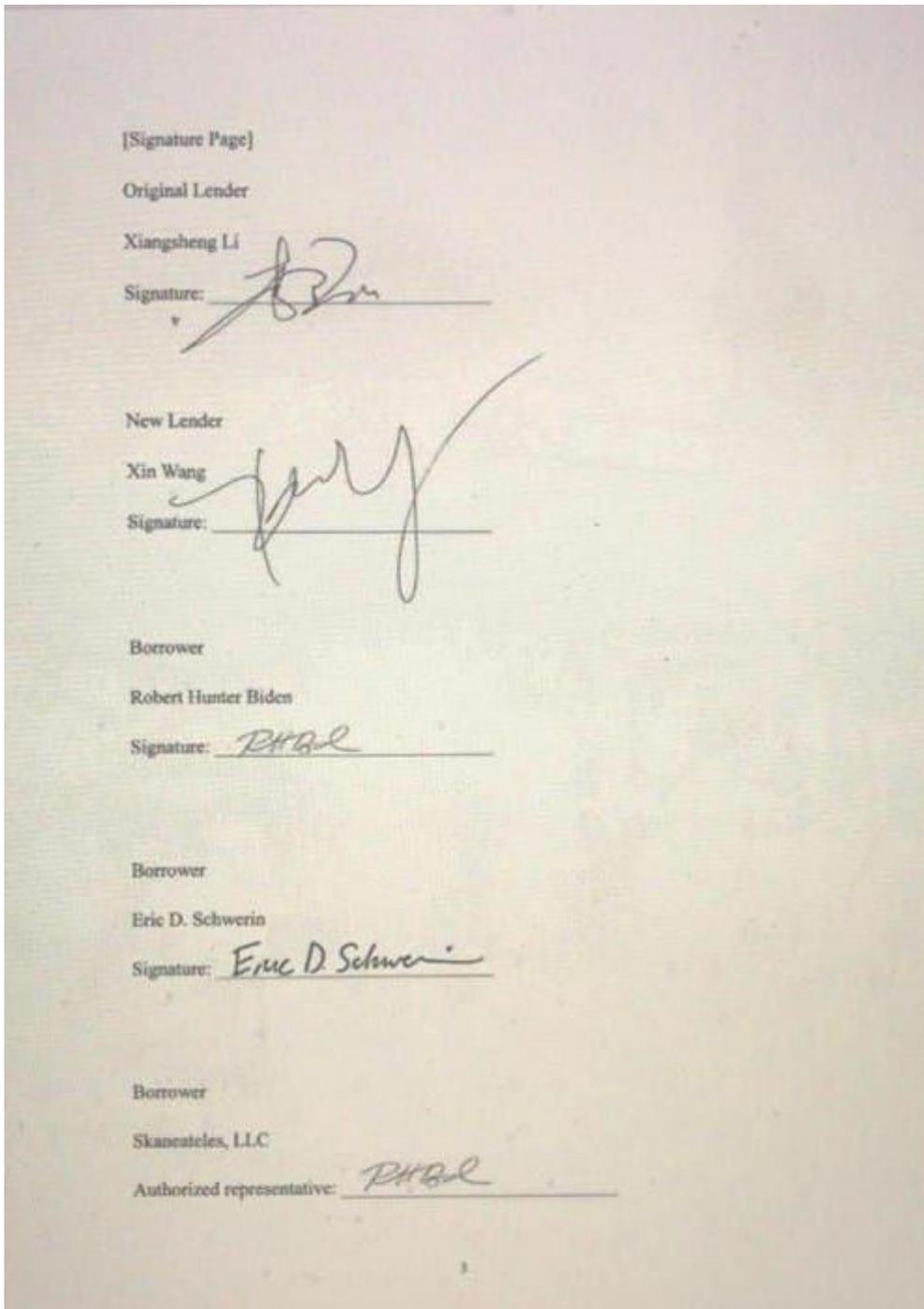
<https://redstate.com/jenvanlaar/2020/10/26/new-loan-documents-show-hunter-bidens-share-in-bhr-was-funded-by-n268333>

On 10/26/2020, an article was published in the online edition of RedState titled: NEW DOCS: Hunter Biden Received Loan from Chinese CEO to Purchase Stake in Chinese Venture Fund.

The link to the article is pasted above so it can be read separately, in full. However, within the article are two pages of a document which is the subject of this addendum. The first page sets out the terms of an agreement, “to the loan agreement dated June 30, 2017,” while the second, apparently numbered as page 3, is dedicated to the necessary signatures to the agreement.

Here are those two pages, with some redactions, which appeared in that form within the article:





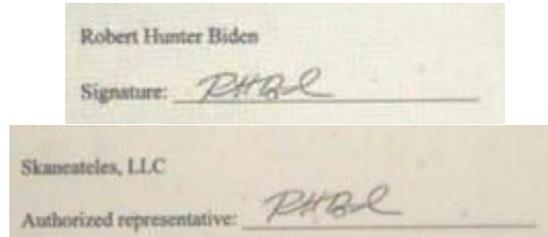
At issue are the two signatures, ostensibly written by Robert Hunter Biden (“RHB”), the third and fifth signatures down the page, where he is signing on behalf of himself and, the last one, on behalf of Skaneateles, LLC.

To the naked eye, these two signatures, each consisting of RHB’s normal, three-initials signature, appear to be different. One is right on the signing line, while the other is a little bit above it. If no one raises an issue, the signatures and the document pass muster.

But wait a minute...

It should be understood that no one can scribe their signature twice in an identical fashion, not two seconds apart, and not two years apart. It is simply impossible. Picture fingerprints and snowflakes, yet here, that situation is seemingly right in front of us. This applies to full two-name signatures, and also three-initials signatures.

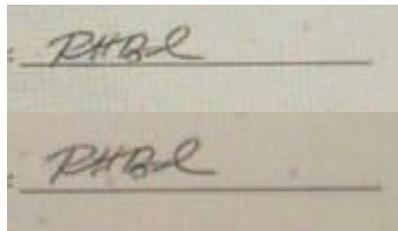
Here are the two, removed from the image of the document and placed near each other. To some, they still might appear to be different.



But when placing one immediately over the other (below), and with no change in the relative size of the transported signatures, in spite of the distance of one from the signing line, it becomes clear that these two signings are identical. A few markers demonstrate that.

The abnormal roundness of the lower-half of the B has a unique aspect to it in both signings. The H, which is smaller than the R and B, its bottom is raised a smidgen higher than the bottoms of the R and the B, almost as though it is squeezed in between the two larger letters. That, too, is identical. And the initial R, where there is a sweep of the round beginning line from a distance to the left of the top of the vertical line, it goes out and up to the right, then curves down and back to the middle of the vertical line. In both of the images, that line goes just to the left edge of the vertical line before it comes back and to the right, then on an up-slant.

Having the same hand, more than once, scribing that exact aspect of the R-touching-the-vertical, and then back out to the right, is not possible to have been written twice the same way. And if they are identical, it means the image of at least one of these signings, more likely both, was copied and placed at the other's signing line.



The questioned signatures enlarged equally and with some contrast added.

It is not known if this document was actually signed by RHB. But if he did, why would there be a copying of that first original signature, and placing it on the second signing line, instead of RHB just signing the document a second time?

The signature, itself, appears to be a valid RHB signature, from its style and familiar pattern. But due to the identical nature of these two signatures—for no specifically known reason—it more than calls into question the validity of both of them. In fact, locating the “original” of this document would be the first important step to take to look into it, and it would make it much easier to see how these RHB signatures were applied to the page. Bear in mind, it is very possible that no “original” of this document exists. That is, a signature page with different inks used, and different depth impressions of pen strokes written by different individuals, viewed under a microscope, none of that might be available if this signature page was completely fabricated electronically, at least not RHB’s signatures.

Sometimes a forger will take a previously signed document, literally cut out the paper, or a photocopy of the signature, and paste it very neatly onto a separate document where the forger needs the person’s signature. It will then be photocopied so it has the appearance of being a “good signature” on the new document, until it is analyzed to be otherwise.

With the advent of improved photoshop techniques, a signature can be moved around. Here, it appears this one was moved and, likely, intentionally placed a little bit over the line with the second placement, so it appeared to have a slightly different image than the one a few inches away. But these two identical signatures on the document mean RHB did not sign them as is purported.

The added complication to all of this is that the other ostensible signers are either in the loop, that is co-conspirators to a fraud, or their signatures might also have been lifted from elsewhere and placed in this document, making them potential victims, too. None of that is clear but for the invalid nature of RHB’s two signatures.

The theory is the signatories were all sitting at the same conference table when the signing took place, but that is extremely unlikely. It is doubtful that RHB was anywhere near this document.

While all of the places RHB has ever signed his name are not available, because this example of his signature does appear to be a “good” one, enough research would likely discover where it was lifted from, “the original,” which would clarify that its placement on this document is fraudulent. It could even be that he agrees with the contents of the agreement, and endorses it. It is just that he did not sign it on these two lines.

A separate investigation would have to take place to discover what was intended by the creation of this document—by its creator(s)—but that is currently outside the scope of this analysis.

Last, it has been suggested that this signature page could have been created using electronic signatures, which might account for the identical nature of RHB’s two signatures. But they are not the same distance from the line and the overall document, its significant business consequence, and the nature of the other signatures, all give the impression that each person signed individually. This theory would take further investigation to verify, and it would be worth looking into. Also, there is not notation that any of these signatures were “e-signed,” or “signed electronically.”