



EXAMINATION CHECK SHEET

QUESTIONED AUTOGRAPHS

ERNEST HEMINGWAY
 GFAA 59963
 U.S. SILVER CERTIFICATE, SERIES 1957

EXEMPLARS E1 E2 E3

+ = Similar
 X = Dissimilar
 ? = Inconclusive

+ STYLE	GARLAND	+
+ LINE QUALITY	FLUID	+
+ SLANT	ALMOST VERTICAL	+
+ SIZE	SMALL	+
+ PROPORTION	APPROXIMATELY 25%	+
+ SPACING	NORMAL SPACING, THREE BREAKS	+
+ BASE ALIGNMENT	SIGNATURE APPEARS STRAIGHT	+
+ INITIAL STROKES	FLUID	+
+ TERMINAL STROKES	BLUNT	+
+ CONNECTING STROKES	GARLAND	+
+ I-DOT FORMATION	RETRACED STEM, NO DOT	+
+ T-BAR CROSSING	LOOPED STEM, CROSSED LEFT TO RIGHT	+
+ CHARACTER FORMATION	CHARACTER COMBINATIONS ARE CONSISTENT TO EXAMPLES	+
+ IDIOSYNCRATIC CHARACTERISTICS	DISTINCT FORM ON "E" AND "H" ARE CONSISTENT TO KNOWN EXAMPLES	+
+ MEDIUM OR SURFACE	SILVER CERTIFICATE	+
+ INK	BLACK BALL POINT PEN	+
+ OTHER	SIGNED AT TOP CENTER PORTION ON FRONT SIDE OF CERTIFICATE	+

RESULTS:

THE SIGNATURE DISPLAYS NORMAL CHARACTERISTICS CONSISTENT WITH KNOWN EXEMPLARS. THE SIGNATURE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE THREE AUTHENTICATED, COPIED AND ATTACHED EXAMPLES E1 THROUGH E3. THE SIGNATURE IS GENUINE AND AUTHENTIC.

AUTHENTICATOR NUMBER: 3 AND 6

AUTHENTICATION DATE: 9/25/2015



Ink and Document Analysis

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21st, 1899 and died on July 2nd, 1961. He was an American author and journalist. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction.

The examined signature is on a 1957 series United States one dollar Silver Certificate note. It was common for the Federal Reserve to print bills, especially Silver Certificates, years before they were put into circulation and weren't stamped with the authorizing treasurer until put into circulation. Many similar prints would have been available for Ernest to sign during his lifetime.

This signature was written with a black ball point pen. The first patent for a ballpoint pen was issued on 30 October 1888, to John J. Loud. Loud was attempting to make a writing instrument that would be able to write on his leather products. Loud's pen had a small rotating steel ball at the point, held in place by a socket. Unfortunately his wasn't marketed until the early 1900's under László Bíró. Bíró was a newspaper editor who was frustrated by the fountain pen's efficiency. He decided to use inks like those used in newspaper printing, which dried quickly leaving the paper dry and smudge free. Bíró and his brother developed viscous ink formulas for new ballpoint designs and colors. Bíró filed a British patent on 15 June 1938. In America, with notable design alterations, Milton Reynolds obtained an American patent, beating competitors to introduce the pen to the US market in New York City on 29 October 1945. Next was Bich, licensed by Bíró, in the 1950s. Bich shortened his name to Bic in 1953, becoming the ballpoint brand known globally today. The black ink used to sign this autograph was commonly used during this time and would have been readily available during Ernest Hemingway's lifetime.

Ink and Document Examiner #4 and #5

GFAA 59963



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

U.S. SILVER CERTIFICATE SERIES 1957 ('57-'61)

EXAMINED SIGNATURE



ERNEST HEMINGWAY - EXEMPLAR 1

my next wishes from us
Ernest Hemingway

ERNEST HEMINGWAY - EXEMPLAR 2

³
Ernest Hemingway
in a st

ERNEST HEMINGWAY - EXEMPLAR 3

Ernest Hemingway

