

Handwriting Analysis Level 101

Introduction to the Basic Traits

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Introduction to the Basic Traits

Written by Bart A. Baggett

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FOREWORD

Congratulations on choosing this book as your introduction to the wonderful science of handwriting analysis. We have compiled this short introduction to give you the key pieces of this science so that you can quickly begin analyzing handwriting in an accurate manner. We do realize there are many traits and topics not covered in this basic book. We want you to learn the basics and begin experiencing the many benefits and insights that handwriting analysis can bring you. When you have mastered the “Freshman Fundamentals”, you will be ready to move onto more comprehensive, in-depth analysis, and even grapho-therapy techniques in more advanced courses.

This booklet is designed as a companion manual to a seminar given by a certified handwriting analyst from Handwriting University. He or she is more than qualified to cover the basic concepts covered in this booklet. If you do not live in a city with live classes being offered, you might be listening to an instructor on a CD or a video. In this case, you might turn to the Home Study Course or even our Internet FAQ page, bulletin board, or interactive teleconferences hosted by Handwriting University Faculty. To make sure you don’t miss out, simply log onto <http://handwritinguniversity.com/newsletter/101/> and subscribe to the Weekly Newsletter. Owning this booklet gets you an annual subscription at no charge. Subscribe now at

<http://handwritinguniversity.com/newsletter/101/>

This introduction should whet your palate with anticipation to learn the more comprehensive levels of understanding human behavior and psychology through handwriting analysis.

In the back pages of this book, we have included a few of our most popular “learning tools”--the Grapho-Deck Handwriting Flash Cards and The Certification-Level Video and CD Home Study Courses.

The way to advance to the next level is to enroll in the Certification-Level Course. Certification is the process of Handwriting University training, testing, and certifying you as an expert handwriting analyst. When you get certified, you will be competent enough to not only teach classes like this one, but you can also work for corporations, individuals, help therapists, and the police. Essentially, you can use your skills to earn money. Many working graduates earn \$100 an hour or more using handwriting analysis in its various applications.

To find out more, ask the instructor who is teaching from this book or flip to the back pages of this book and look for an enrollment form and course details.

PREVIEW

You don't have to be a certified handwriting analyst to get this question right. Take at look at the handwriting sample on this page and answer this simple question.

Would you let this man work in a childcare facility?

Mr. Jeff Note
 I thank the kind words in the Best of Health
 and in Good Spirits. Your help is immediate
 needed! I have seen the ad that you had
 placed in the February issue of the magazine
 and the letter on the help for children
 I am helping children start autograph and
 memorabilia books. All accurate addresses
 of celebrities and famous persons are needed
 for the children that I am helping. Would it
 please send me all of the celebrities and all
 of the famous persons accurate addresses that
 you have? The addresses are needed for
 children that I am helping. I am unable to
 pay for the addresses that I request of
 you. Please to forgive me. I am requesting
 much of you. I would like to help the
 help for children. I would most deeply
 appreciate it. Thank you for taking time
 and valuable time to help me and that
 letter. Your help will greatly help the
 needs of many children. Have a nice
 day! Respectfully Submitted,
 Thomas Kane

My address is: Thomas Kane #60051
 Co. Arizona State Prison
 Box #4000 (C.B.#8-S.M.U.)
 Florence Arizona 85232

Notice your intuitive reaction and your gut feeling. In the science of handwriting analysis, we don't rely on intuition or feeling to come to a scientific conclusion. Even the harshest skeptics of this science would think twice about sending this guy on a date

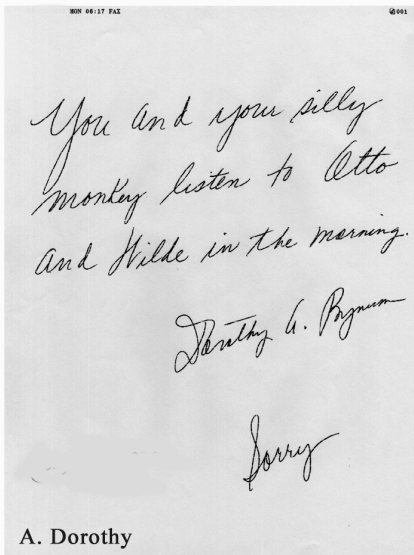
with their daughter. Why? Because it is so blatantly obvious that this man's dark and dangerous personality jumps off the page in pen and ink. Even a total novice knows that something unsettling is occurring in this fellow's brain.

Wouldn't you like to learn the secrets inside this and other psychotics' handwriting that reveals why this guy is "bad news", stroke-by-stroke, and not rely on intuition? Great. That's what this course is about. We want to give you the tools to be spot-on with any handwriting sample.

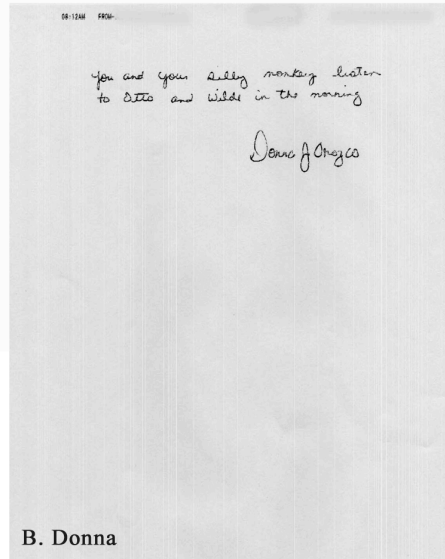
Here is another easy question...

Which one would be more fun at a party?

Who is the life of the party?



A. Dorothy



B. Donna

In this basic book, we are not going to teach all the variations of size, margins, and spacing; you already know some of the answers from your own experience with people. How people approach the blank page is how people often related to society. People who write smaller tend to be more introverted. Those who write VERY LARGE tend to be more extroverted and social. There are dozens of variations and exceptions to these social generalities, which is why we cover them in more advanced courses.

You will find that the traits you learn using our scientific system will fit neatly into all the various "graphology theories" that too often stress the importance of margins, rhythm, spacing, and movement to beginners. These factors will organically reveal themselves within the many traits you learn and become easier to integrate into the personality when you gain more experience.

As a beginner, can you see why Dorothy would clearly be more fun at a party?

Comments from recent students:

“Handwriting Analysis is helping me to understand my students better and I believe it will help me develop changes in their learning and learning ability. I am also interested in applying this with adults ... no limits.”

—Isara Argent, California , USA, Special Ed Teacher

“This programme has helped me realize things about myself and has increased my confidence to a level beyond my imagination. In fact, now I am able to visualize myself in a much better position around a year from now. Thanks a lot for the exciting and enjoyable time.”

—Vinod Nair , Mumbai, India

“It is very useful for me and I intend to use it to be a better mother and teacher.”

—Meenu L. Thakes, Mumbai, India –

“For years, I've studied achievement, success theories, and ways to help people. When I discovered handwriting analysis, it put it all together in a nice efficient package. It's like having a super power and a not so secret identity. People around the office now know me as ‘The Handwriting Guy.’ It is so much fun and helpful to others.

—Kenneth M. Fong, San Francisco, CA, USA

CHAPTER ONE: BASIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Handwriting analysis is a modern form of **psychology** that identifies personality traits and human character through handwriting.

Personality is how we label people's behavior and character. In the study of psychology, personality is a sub-category of general psychology. Personality is a cluster of character traits, and the corresponding behaviors based on those character traits. Handwriting analysis is the quickest way to accurately discover someone's true personality out of any formal psychological test on the market today.

Handwriting is accurate because, once someone learns to write, the structure of the actual handwriting is handed over to the power of the subconscious mind. Your handwriting changes as your personality evolves, or as a reaction to life's many positive and negative events.

The **subconscious mind** is a concept popularized by Sigmund Freud. He identified the mind as having various parts that were out of our conscious control. Freud attributed much of our behavior to those programs running beneath the surface. Carl Jung developed the concept much further in his research.

The subconscious, or the unconscious, is the place in the mind that controls the autonomic nervous system--breathing, heartbeat, and the body's reactions that run automatically -- including the **"fight or flight"** reactions. Anything that is not in your current awareness is said to be stored in this area of your mind.

Handwriting is formed in a specific part of the brain that controls language and writing skills. If people have an injury to that part of the brain, their ability to write and speak will be compromised. Therefore, your individual handwriting is hardwired into your nervous system. That is why it is very difficult to create a forgery that fools a professional document examiner. The examiner knows what to look for at the microscopic level, that identifies the actual author.

When you are a child, a lot of information gets programmed into your mind, and your subconscious mind develops many belief systems and character traits based on this programming. We are often stuck wondering how it can be changed. Why do we crave chocolate or love a certain smell? Have you ever heard a song that instantly triggered memories and emotions from 20 years ago? These cravings and emotions are all programs running inside your subconscious mind. Most of the therapy processes invented in the 20th century worked from the premise that our past memories and past traumas were unconsciously controlling our present life. Therefore, as adults, it seems useful to become aware of those past **"triggers"** and handle them, forgive, re-analyze them, or simply become aware of the event.

Handwriting is a projection directly from the subconscious mind. We can all write printing or calligraphy with precision and attention for a few minutes. When we stop

paying attention to the formation of letters, our writing is a simple projection of our subconscious mind. You can't fake it for long.

It has recently been documented that our signatures and handwriting styles are so statistically unique that a computer can tell the author of a handwriting sample 97% of the time. A forensic document examiner with proper training can fare even better.

In April 2002, The National Institute of Justice turned to Sargur Srihari, a computer scientist and director of the Center of Excellence in Document Analysis and Recognition at the University of Buffalo, to help establish if a person's handwriting was indeed individualistic. This concept plays a key role in courts throughout the world, thus there is entire profession based on forensic document examination.

However, handwriting analysis is a different profession. **Graphology**, or handwriting analysis, as we often call it, is the science of revealing personality traits from someone's handwriting, but not identifying the author.

The subject of how we form personality is vast and worthy of several large volumes. Essentially, personality is formed by a combination of genetic coding, behavior, and experiences. If you take the viewpoint that every child born is like a brand-new computer program, every event, situation, word or emotion this child has experienced, from birth until now, imprints into the subconscious mind. These imprints create personality – everything from fears, limitations, belief systems, and power. Personality is a result of your past experiences and decisions.

Can we change our lives? Well, everything can be changed. This is a very moving universe and nothing stays the same. The only people who say that people can't change are those that are bitter or fearful of change in themselves or those around them.

"The decision to master the science of handwriting analysis changed my life in profound ways. Not only did I master the material inside the program, but I changed my handwriting based on the grapho-therapy suggestions. Wow! How my life has changed. I'm more confident, more successful, and now I have the personality to lead people and change lives by teaching this science. I hope that everyone has the opportunity to learn this skill!"

—Rafiullah Baig, Bangalore, India

You can change anything if you are willing to do the work and have the right system to get it done. If you find a methodology and a way that works for you, you can make enormous changes, quickly. Most people don't change for several reasons, mainly because they cannot get past their fears or they do not know how. This book will give you insight into things that you may want to change, and some methodologies that can be used to change your life and the lives of those around you.

Grapho-therapy is the process of changing your handwriting to positively affect your personality. It is an effective form of therapy to change something in your life, and it gives you a means of doing so. By accessing the direct conduit of the subconscious mind, the **neuropathways** in your brain, you can change aspects of your character by changing your handwriting. For example, if you change the way you cross a ‘t’, it then has a corresponding effect upon who you are, what you believe you are worth, how much money you feel you can have, and your general self-esteem. There are lots of ways to change your life, grapho-therapy being one way, that have proven both very effective and very easy. It accesses your subconscious mind and also works on your conscious mind. Handwriting University sells two workbooks to make changing your handwriting simple: *Change Your Life in 30 Days Workbook for Adults* and *Change Your Life in 30 Days Workbook for Kids*.

CHAPTER ONE TEST:

Take a moment on a separate sheet of paper and write one full paragraph that defines each of the following terms. Use a dictionary, search the Internet, or consult your instructor. Complete this assignment before moving on to chapter two.

psychology

personality

subconscious mind

fight or flight

triggers (sometimes called anchors)

graphology

belief systems

grapho-therapy

neuropathways

CHAPTER TWO: BRIEF HISTORY AND USES OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

You may be shocked to hear that handwriting analysis is not new. The modern version of graphology has its roots in the late 1900s and early 20th century. What you are studying here is at least a 100-year-old science. In fact, the first known books date back to the year 1552, in Spain.

In the last one hundred years, researchers have sifted through theories and now agree on over 100+ universal traits and symbols in handwriting.

In most countries outside of the U.S., handwriting analysis is known basically as graphology. In France, Europe, India, and all over the world, handwriting analysis is bundled up into one field. This is like saying that you are a doctor and not a specialist of any kind. There are different fields and different methodologies in this area.

The Gestalt Method is based on the German research of the early 1900s, and is really similar to Rorschach's inkblot tests. Gestalt was a therapist who took a view of the entire whole first, then started to break a subject into parts. His opinion is that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. It might include spirituality. It might include emotions. It might include a look at many personality traits. The Gestalt therapist works, in essence, from a very broad perspective. Handwriting University's advanced levels do incorporate features commonly associated with the Gestalt method. It has been our experience that using the scientific trait stroke method is more accurate for beginners, and makes learning more fun and easy. If you go through the certification course, you will be well acquainted with the parts of all methods that have proven accurate.

The Trait Stroke Method is now most prominent. This method was pioneered by Milton Bunker, who wrote many books in the 1950s. He founded a training company in Chicago that was very popular from the 1950s until its demise in the mid-'90s. Bunker was a pioneer in bringing this other approach to analyzing handwriting to America from France. This method views each stroke as significant and builds up to form the whole personality, weighing all factors, big and small.

To use an architectural metaphor, the Gestalt practitioner would step back 1,000 feet from a building and describe the general impression. This can be useful, but one might miss the basement, the backyard, or the internal offices. The Trait Stroke practitioner would look at each of the bricks one by one, then each office, then each wall, and slowly walk backward until the whole building was in full view. Having a micro and macro view can provide more in-depth results.

Both would have revealed accurate results if they were extremely skilled and experienced. The challenge is that many beginning Gestalt-only graphologists do not have enough experience or the proper training to deliver a comprehensive and accurate analysis.

Without years of experience in the Gestalt method, one does not get very solid results, and often sounds general and vague. However, someone with just basic training in the Trait Stroke method can sound brilliant because they are getting very accurate traits explained clearly and concisely. The pieces of the puzzle they do see are accurate. That is one reason the **Grapho-Deck Trait Cards** are a bestseller. They make beginners sound like professionals.

This beginner's book is mostly based on the Trait Stroke method. In our more expanded courses, we teach the best of both methods. With these, you gain further insight and even more profound results.

In Europe, India, and America, most students have a number of choices to study handwriting analysis. The bookstores are lined with books in many languages about handwriting analysis. For most students, finding a teacher or author to explain this complicated field in an easy-to-understand language is a rare treat.

The Authorized Trainers at Handwriting University feel that we have taken the best of all the books worldwide and synthesized the information into an easy and fun format for learning. Perhaps that is why the books, videos, courses, and live campuses are spreading worldwide and quickly becoming the standard by which all other handwriting courses are measured.

If you do not have an Authorized Handwriting University Campus in your area, contact one of our Authorized Mentors or Trainers from this website and join the community. <http://handwritinganalysis.org>

THE MANY USES & APPLICATIONS OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

There are many uses of handwriting analysis. Below are a few of the most popular applications we use today. You will find more.

DATING AND SOCIALIZING

Handwriting analysis could be the most effective tool you ever discover to meet new people. Men and women have found that with the know-how, they can meet people more easily by asking for a writing sample or a simple autograph. In chapters to come, you will learn how that same writing sample can likely predict the compatibility of a couple or friends. There is never a shortage of attention when you have the 'magic' skill of handwriting analysis to present to a crowd at a function or social gathering. It is the perfect ice-breaker.

ROOMMATES AND LANDLORDS

Most landlords have dozens of stories about difficult tenants. With the use of handwriting analysis in the screening process, those check-bouncers and midnight-movers can be successfully weeded out of the mix. Needless to say, if you have had the unfortunate experience of letting someone awful move into your home, in the future you can avoid it by checking a sample of handwriting. Character traits such as honesty, procrastination, and even criminal behavior can be spotted from handwriting.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PARTIES AND CONVENTIONS

Handwriting analysts are in big demand at parties and conventions. Corporations and private clients often hire handwriting analysts to analyze writing and give lectures. Trade conventions, wedding showers, annual meetings, and even cruise ships hire certified handwriting analysts. Most graduates earn US\$60 - US\$150 per hour for quick, instant analysis and up to US\$5,000 for keynote lectures, with many graduates able to qualify to lecture on worldwide cruises in exchange for free passage. This is a great way to see the world on a limited budget.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Anyone entering into a business transaction should first analyze what is on the page of his or her prospective partner. You will get a clear sense of a person's integrity, the aspiration level, and even the ability to tell the truth. As you further study this course, you will gain insight into the valuable skills of employee- screening and personality-reading to exponentially increase your income and business savvy with certainty.

EMPLOYEE HIRING & HUMAN RESOURCES

During a recent major network TV news story about the credibility of handwriting analysis, it was reported that "6,000 corporations in the U.S. now screen all their employees with the help of a handwriting analyst." That is pretty amazing, considering most of those professional analysts charge about US\$200 to US\$250 per written analysis. *The Wall Street Journal* reported that over 80 percent of the top 500 companies in France use handwriting analysis to screen prospective employees.

Usually people charge by the hour to analyze handwriting, and earn an average of \$100 an hour. Using a fax machine to receive samples, you can provide a written analysis and expand the reach of your client base — even globally. Screening prospective employees is one of many ways you can make money with this skill.

POLICE PROFILING

Handwriting analysis very often helps solve cases with the police and the FBI is one institution that has been using it for many years. The home study course includes actual handwriting samples of murderers, thieves, and politicians for you to be able to study and learn these same patterns.

“I originally came across Handwriting Analysis purely by accident. Since I am in Law Enforcement, I saw this as an opportunity to further my career in a way, that has up to this point been untouched in our field. I have found this skill to be extremely enlightening with regards to solving crimes and interviewing suspects. It has become an invaluable tool that I have become dependant upon to assist me in my career.”

*—Miranda Fitchett, Police Dispatcher and Sheriff's Deputy
Oklahoma, USA*

Forgery detection & forensic document examination is a very different field than personality profiling. Graphologists trained only in graphology are not qualified to render opinions on forgery issues. If you choose to become a certified handwriting analyst, realize that this will not give you the skills to testify in court on issues of handwriting-related fraud and forgery. However, you will have the skills to earn money helping companies hire the right employees.

SELF IMPROVEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL SPEAKERS

There are thousands of lectures and speeches given everyday in every country in the world. While a professional speaker can often earn as much as US\$10,000 per hour, opportunities abound for local lecturers who charge a more reasonable fee – or no fee at all.

Many new handwriting analysts choose to use the lecture circuit as a way to introduce hundreds of people to the many benefits of handwriting analysis by giving 20-45 minute lectures at clubs and organizations in their local city. For years, handwriting analysts have been offering simple tips on understanding audience members' spouses, business partners, and friends, using simple, easy-to-remember examples such as the letter 't' or 'o'.

Even best-selling authors and radio hosts have been known to talk about the self-improvement powers of grapho-therapy, and the insight one can get into character from a sample of handwriting. Once you are trained, there is no reason you cannot appear on your local radio and TV show, analyzing the handwriting of local and national celebrities. The president of Handwriting University has appeared on over 1500 radio and TV shows. The media loves this type of educational entertainment. Plus, you can give valuable insight into breaking news stories that involve ransom notes, love letters, and crimes.

“Since I’ve been adding the phrase ‘Handwriting Expert’ on my resume, I have booked SG\$300,000 more in business than in previous years as a corporate trainer. I think people are just curious about this science and the fact that I can analyze the meeting planner’s handwriting makes me memorable. I get the job more often than the other trainers who don’t know this science. What’s more, I often get to sprinkle simple graphology tips and tools into my normal lectures and the audience loves it. Who doesn’t enjoy learning about themselves?” — Enrico Varello, Corporate Trainer, Singapore

Handwriting analysis has many useful applications, and more are being discovered daily.

COUNSELOR, THERAPIST, AND COACHING APPLICATIONS

Many therapists, psychologists, coaches, doctors, and other professionals learn this skill in order to give them insight into their patients. One way to use this skill to earn extra money is to work with professionals giving advice about their patients at the beginning of therapy. The important thing is that, when they first come to sit down with you at a therapist’s office, it can be really useful to begin a relationship between a professional and a client. Compared to other personality tests, handwriting can give a therapist insight in the first five minutes you meet with a client. You can explain their fears, their defenses, some of their limiting beliefs, and far more. You can also explain where their biggest problem areas really are, and then identify the best place to start to make changes in the patient.

One of the most popular uses of handwriting analysis is to attract new clients for those people in helping professions, such as coaching and personal therapy.

Some of our Authorized Trainers are also business coaches, counselors, and public speakers. We find that local handwriting analysis classes bring in many qualified people who are looking for ways to change their lives. When they finally meet a person with the level of insight handwriting analysis reveals, it is only natural that the person would sign up for more personal services from the local counselor. Even if someone is trained in just one other counseling skill, like hypnotherapy, handwriting analysis can be a boom to their business.

There are many uses for this tool. As we expand this science worldwide, I’m sure we will discover even more. Learn more about these tools from your local Authorized Trainer.

Chapter Two Test

Take a moment on a separate sheet of paper and write one full paragraph that defines each of the following terms. Use a dictionary, search the internet, or consult your instructor. Complete this assignment before moving on to the next chapter.

Define these words:

Grapho Deck Trait Cards

The Gestalt Method

The Trait Stroke Method

screening process

check-bouncers

procrastination

Answer these questions:

How could you use handwriting analysis to help your friends improve their love lives?

Which major U.S. Newspaper reported that 6,000 U.S. companies now use handwriting analysis to screen employees?

How would the police benefit from using handwriting analysis?

What is a court-qualified forensic document examiner?

Where would you train to become a court-qualified forensic document examiner?

How would a counselor or therapist benefit from learning handwriting analysis?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Q: What is handwriting analysis?

A: It is a scientific method of identifying, evaluating, and understanding a person's personality via the strokes and patterns revealed in their handwriting. It is not document-examining, which is when a person examines a sample of writing to determine the author. Document-examining is often used in *forgery* cases. In document-examining, no comment of character or personality is derived from the handwriting.

Q: What does handwriting reveal?

A: Handwriting reveals the person's true personality, including emotional outlay, fears, honesty, defenses, and over 100 other individual personality traits.

Q: What can you *not* tell from a handwriting sample?

A: Handwriting cannot accurately reveal a person's age, race, gender, religion, or nationality. While there are masculine, feminine, and cultural patterns among certain groups, these patterns are not statistically significant to be able to determine these things all the time.

Q: How does handwriting reveal personality?

A: Handwriting is often referred to as 'brain writing.' Research scientists in the fields of neuroscience have categorized neuromuscular movement tendencies as they are correlated with specific observable personality traits. Each personality trait is represented by a neurological brain pattern. Each neurological brain pattern produces a unique neuromuscular movement that is the same for every person who has that personality trait. When writing, these tiny movements occur unconsciously. Each written movement or stroke reveals a specific personality trait.

Handwriting analysts identify these strokes as they appear in handwriting and describe the corresponding personality trait. Handwriting is like body language, but is more specific, and is frozen for a more detailed analysis of our unconscious movements.

Q: How accurate is handwriting analysis?

A: It is only as accurate as the analyst is skilled. Most professionals claim to be 85-95% -accurate. Compared to other personality assessment tools and tests, handwriting analysis is sometimes more accurate and much more revealing. When answering psychological questions in person or on paper, a person may consciously or unconsciously answer according to how they think they should answer, rather than giving an honest reply. The clinical research is divided as to the validity of handwriting analysis. Again, it depends on who you ask.

Q: Who uses handwriting analysis?

A: Anyone interested in gaining a better understanding of themselves and others or by anyone interested in making a positive change in their own life:

- **Individuals** for self-improvement, to gain a better understanding of themselves and often incorporate aspects of grapho-therapy to change bad habits
- **Single people** to aid in the selection of compatible partners
- **Couples** to improve current relationships through better understanding and communication
- **People of all ages** in the work force, also used in career-counseling
- **Employers** for personnel selection
- **The courts** for forgery and questioned documents
- **Attorneys** to aid the jury-selection process and forgery detection
- **Law enforcement** in investigating evidence involving handwritten notes
- **Businesses** for credit-rating assistance
- **Hypnotherapists** for fast insight into their clients' issues
- **Psychologists & therapists** for personality evaluation and therapy
- **Professional speakers** for engaging audience members

Q: What about people who print?

A: It is a generality, but worth answering. People who print have put up a barrier to keep the world from getting to know them. They do not easily express their innermost feelings. People who print take longer to experience intimacy, and tend to have a strong external protective mental shell that is often seen as confidence.

It is estimated that over half of the men in the United States prefer to print rather than write in cursive. This is the same tendency that says, "I'd rather sit here in pain rather than express my feelings."

Some men learn at an early age to keep their insecure feelings hidden from the world. And, yes, they do often have to print because of their messy handwriting; but the answer still applies.

Q: Why does my handwriting change all the time?

A: Certain strokes represent emotions and moods. As your feelings and moods change from minute to minute, those corresponding particular strokes will change. However, the basic character-defining traits will remain the same. And, if you really have a total variation in handwriting styles, you are one moody person and should cut down on the sugary snacks.

Q: What can be told from a person's signature?

A: The signature represents what a person wants the world to see or what he wants to be, an image that may or may not be the same as the inner self. Because a signature contains only a few letters, it does not provide enough information for the analyst to make a complete and accurate evaluation.

Q: My signature is illegible. What does that mean?

A: It means people have a hard time reading your name. Seriously, illegible handwriting can mean a number of things. In general, an illegible signature reveals a desire to be seen but not known, keeping things private. You may want to keep your true identity hidden. It could also mean you are in a hurry. People who continually sign their name all day long often do so in a hurry and, therefore, the legibility declines. Illegible handwriting combined with other specific traits may indicate dishonesty, but there are a lot of variables.

Q: Why is my signature so different from the rest of my writing?

A: The signature is a badge to the world. It is a representation of what a person wants the world to see about them. A signature that is different from the rest of their writing says they do not want to reveal everything about themselves. There may be some aspect of their personality that they want to hide, so they create a new “person” by creating a signature with a different look.

Q: Does handwriting analysis work in other languages?

A: It depends on the alphabet of the language. The letters that form the foundation for most Latin-based languages are well-researched and widely- taught. Therefore, all Latin-based languages, such as English, Spanish, Italian, French, German, some Russian, etc., are fair game. However, many languages have completely different alphabets, therefore different analysis techniques must be used. The scientific system taught by Handwriting University applies only to the Latin-based languages and not to Chinese, Japanese, or Arabic alphabets.

Q: What are the major benefits to learning this science or taking the entire Handwriting Certification Program?

A: Some of the major benefits are overcoming your fears, improving your relationships, achieving more success in life, and earning a hundred dollars an hour or more part-time.

Q: What if I'm left-handed?

A: Left-handed children learn to write with the same characters as right-handed children. Technically, a trained analyst cannot tell if someone is left - or right-handed. A common misconception is that left-handed people slant to the left. However, only a small percentage of left-handed people slant to the left.

Q: Is it legal?

A: It is legal in all countries to study the science of handwriting analysis. Some people fear that, since handwriting does reveal so much insight, it could be used to discriminate against certain people in a job situation. However, in America, the discrimination laws protect against screening based on such factors as age, religion, race, and gender. These are all elements handwriting analysis does not reveal. We are not aware of any litigation, lawsuits, or legal rulings that question or forbid the use of handwriting analysis for employee-screening or other professional applications.

Q: Are the results consistent?

A: If you take training from an qualified Handwriting University instructor or learn from our home study course, your analysis will contain the exact same personality traits and personality profile as another student 6,000 miles away.

Unfortunately, there has been no global standard for certification of graphologists. Therefore, many so-called professional graphologists will often have a wide variety of results, with some being totally inaccurate in their analysis.

Remember to ask if people if they were trained by a Handwriting University faculty member. If they were, you can expect accurate and credible results.

FAQ TEST

Take a moment to answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Please answer the questions in your own words. Each answer should be at least one paragraph in length. Complete this assignment before moving on to the next chapter.

What does it mean if my handwriting changes all the time?

Can you analyze handwriting in a foreign language?

What about people who print?

How accurate is handwriting analysis?

How is it possible to analyze just a signature and still be accurate?

What if a person is left-handed? Does that affect the analysis?

CHAPTER THREE:

EMOTIONAL RESPONSIVENESS

SLANT, SIZE, AND PEN PRESSURE.

One of the most important aspects of personality is **emotion**; how people respond to their feelings and their environment. We all have emotions, but people process them in a variety of ways. Slant, size, and pressure reveal the intensity and expressiveness of our emotions.

People's emotional responses can be accurately estimated from one aspect of their writing. Is the person basically ruled by logical, practical judgment (leftward slant) or by feelings, expressiveness, and impulsiveness (rightward slant)? How do you make most of your decisions; with your head or your heart? The answer to this question is revealed in the slant.

A vertical slant reveals logic and restrained emotion. These writers keep their emotions hidden; they are reserved and emotionally-distant. It is not that they don't have emotions, they do, maybe as deeply as anyone else does, it's just that they don't express their emotions easily.

A leftward slant signifies someone who would rather hold his or her emotions inside and has a fear of expressing himself. To get along with this person, you must understand they will be emotionally-cold much of the time. If you expect them to be consistently giving, and expressing how they feel toward you, you are likely to be disappointed.

A hard, right-handed slant signifies an emotionally-expressive person. These writers need to interact with people. They have a need to express their emotions. They respond sympathetically to their universe. The farther to the right the slant becomes, the more emotionally-impulsive the writer will be. Advertisers like this type of person because they are highly responsive to ads that rely on "emotional buttons," such as music and beauty rather than logic and value.

In the context of a personal relationship, the right-handed slant person will fall for someone on a whim. There may be no logical reason for the infatuation she feels, but it is very real. However, anytime someone buys on emotion alone, there is a high degree of buyer's remorse. Therefore, in relationships when the truth comes out and the person turns out to be not so great, the buyer would like to return him for a full refund. Think about that when someone says, "love at first sight." Misdirected emotions can cause trouble. Likewise, someone who is emotionally-repressed can be equally full of trouble in different ways.

Human emotions are very complex. One wonderful aspect of using handwriting to understand emotions is that handwriting graphically freezes emotions on the page. Unfortunately, emotions are often momentary feelings rather than continuous states.

However, in the science of handwriting analysis, we compensate for this temporary state by getting as much writing as possible from the client at various times. Unless the person is exceptionally moody, his emotional responsiveness will fall predominately into one of the following slant categories.

We tend to summarize complex personalities by using short labels. For example, it is more common to say, “She is very outgoing”, rather than, “When she is at a party, she enjoys talking and socializing with people.” Metaphors are a useful illustration when describing a behavior. Learning to use the right metaphor when delivering an analysis is a key factor in making your results easily understood by the average person. Unless the client has a psychological background, she might have an inaccurate definition of the term ‘introvert.’ It is a good habit to describe the behavior rather than just say the name of the character trait.

There are only six categories of emotional responsiveness. This is the reason emotional outlay categories may seem general in scope — they are. They have specific tendencies, which are very accurate and need to be understood. There are six basic outlays -- FA, AB, BC, CD, DE, or E+. While obviously there are more than six types of people in the world, when you use these six traits as a foundation, the other traits become bricks to form the structure of the personality. Very different houses can be built on the same foundation, thus, the emotional outlay, the slant, is the foundation of the personality.

What slant combination is best suited for a relationship? Generally, it is recommended that you look for someone with a similar emotional outlay as your own. If you are the kind of person who is very expressive, outgoing, needs a lot of affection, likes to be touched frequently, needs to be told you are loved daily, etc., then you need to choose a partner who is similar in style because they will naturally be touchy, expressive, and affectionate.

This does not say that opposites cannot be happy as a couple; however, the relationship fails far more often than it succeeds. Why? It fails because of different communication styles. The couple simply does not understand each other and/or cannot meet each other’s needs.

The topic of emotional compatibility is covered in depth in Bart Baggett’s book *Handwriting Secrets to Finding Fulfilling & Loving Relationships*, Empresse Publishing. We recommend you read this book for a better understanding of this topic. Contact your Handwriting University Authorized Mentor or Authorized Trainer for ordering information.

DEPTH OF FEELING

Just as life is not two-dimensional, neither is handwriting. Although it looks like a two-dimensional snapshot of personality, a handwriting sample is actually a hologram. If you flip a ballpoint pen handwriting sample over, you can easily discover the depth. Simply slide your finger across the backside of the paper. You may find the pen has created a noticeable imprint in the paper. This is the third dimension to handwriting; the amount of pressure exerted on the paper is 'depth of feeling,' sometimes called emotional intensity.

Emotional intensity refers to how deeply a person feels emotions and how long these emotions last. A light writer's emotions tend to pass quickly, while a heavy writer harbors them inside for a long time. The harder the pen is pressed onto the paper, the more intense any emotional experience will be. Have you ever dated someone who remembered an argument three weeks later? Was that person still irritated about something you said then? This person was probably a heavy writer. Are you the kind of person who can have a heated argument, and then want to go to lunch with the person five minutes later because you forgot the argument already? If so, you are probably a light writer. As you can see, it is easier to get along with someone who has similar depth of emotions.

Light Writer: Light writers can endure traumatic experiences without being seriously affected. He may get very mad, but the explosion will blow over by the morning. His emotions are not enduring or intense. Emotional experiences do not make a lasting impression on him.

*Light writers get over
problems quickly.*

Medium Writer: This writer feels emotional experiences for a moderate amount of time. If he is angry, he may forget his emotions after a while; but don't expect it to blow over in a day. This person has an average level of emotional intensity.

This pressure is average

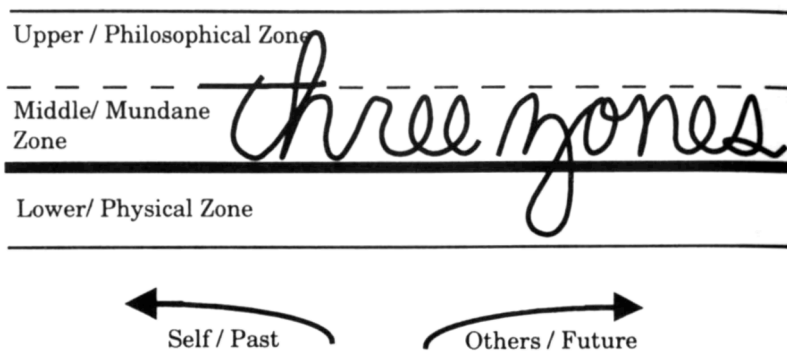
Heavy/Deep Writer: This person has very deep and enduring feelings. Any emotional situation will stay with him for a long time. This writer may forgive, but will never forget. He has definite likes and dislikes. Entering a room where the color irritates him

will make him nervous. If he notices a crooked picture frame, it bothers him. Heavy writers feel situations intensely.

*I pen too hard
on The paper!*

THE THREE ZONES

Another basic element of handwriting analysis is the three zones and stroke direction. Understanding the basic philosophy behind handwriting can assist you in figuring out what a random stroke means, even if it does not have an exact listing inside the Trait Dictionary. There are hundreds of ways to make any pen stroke, so it is common to find strange strokes that have not been researched enough to have a specific meaning. Understanding the zones and stroke formations can assist you in figuring out the likely significance of a trait.



The three zones correlate easily with the three areas of a person's life. The upper zone reveals a person's philosophical interest. These include religion, goals and plans, and other philosophical ideals.

The middle zone reveals subject matter associated with living in the moment, now, today. In this zone we find such traits as secretiveness, talkativeness, thinking processes, tendencies to argue, and other traits relating to a person's environment and interaction among people.

The lower zone refers to a person's physical life. This includes travel, exercise, material items, and sex. The lower zone is a source of energy and drive. A loop of any kind, found anywhere in the writing, reveals imagination. Therefore, a huge loop in the lower zone signifies imagination in the physical realm. This can translate into exaggerated needs in an individual's physical life.

Two more important features to know are the future and past zones. Any stroke ending to the left symbolizes a retreat into the past and/or into one's self. A stroke ending to the right symbolizes an effort to go into the future and outward, toward other people. It is considered healthier to express energy toward others and the future than to live in the past with bottled-up emotions.

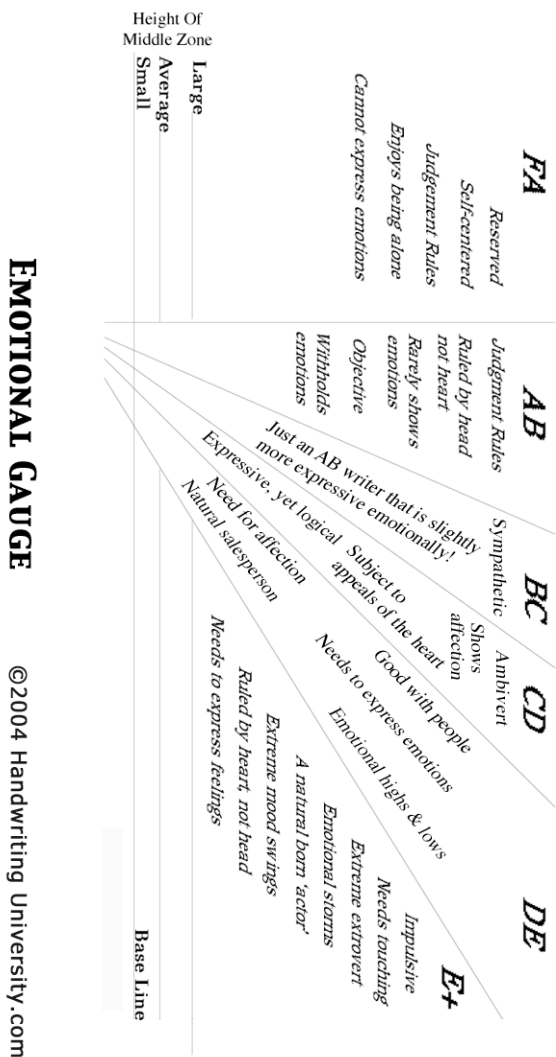
The intensity of any trait can be determined by the frequency of a stroke present in the handwriting. You cannot judge a football team's season by one play. Similarly, when analyzing handwriting, you must analyze enough strokes to get an average.

When in doubt about a specific stroke, take a look at its zone and direction. This will give you a hint to its meaning. Remember that personality is more than one individual trait. You must use the slant and emotionality factors as a foundation, in order to stack the personality traits. This way, the entire person is revealed as more than the sum of his/her parts.

EMOTIONAL RESPONSIVENESS / SLANT

The emotional responsiveness of a person, as stated earlier in this chapter, is revealed by the slant of the handwriting. As a general rule, any stroke ending to the right side of the page symbolizes a movement toward other people or the future. Likewise, any stroke ending to the left symbolizes a tendency to be withdrawn or to move into the past. With this concept in mind, it is easy to understand why a writer who writes with a left-handed slant is more shy than a writer whose writing is tilted to the right side of the paper.

The emotional outlay of someone's writing can often be accurately estimated without using the time-consuming procedure of measuring slant. However, it is strongly suggested that you work through at least 100 samples using this scientific method with the emotional gauge until you really understand the process. Slants can be deceiving. Accurately measuring slant is the most common task that new students struggle with during a live class or a testing situation. Because it takes time to learn it, many lazy students skip the measuring process all together and end up making huge mistakes in their analysis later on. If you are lucky enough to be reading this book in a live class, your instructor will be able to show you, step-by-step, how to accurately measure slant. If you are not in the presence of an instructor, refer to the available audio or video courses to gain more insight into this valuable process after you have read the following section three times.



STEPS TO MEASURING SLANT

To accurately measure the slant, you must have an clear plastic emotional gauge. If this book did not arrive with a plastic emotional gauge inside the front cover, you can order one from your instructor or our website. Furthermore, you could simply photocopy the emotional gauge shown and transfer that image to a translucent overhead projector plastic sheet.

Once you have located your plastic emotional gauge and selected a sample of handwriting to measure, you are ready to begin.

The first step is to decide which letters you are going to use to measure slant. Some letters have three of four strokes (start, go, stop) to constitute the entire letter. Measuring for slant is actually measuring one stroke, so many letters could have more than one measurable stroke, or none.

If there are not three direction changes and an upstroke (two at the baseline area and one in the upper part) then you cannot measure that stroke. This is why block printing is so hard to establish slant – block printing is mostly downstrokes and very few upstrokes.

For example, you can't measure a clear, printed 'o' that starts in the upper zone. If it doesn't start at the baseline and then make an upstroke, ending at the baseline... you can't measure the stroke. The easiest letters to measure are the cursive t, b, l, m, n, r, s, d, h, and k.

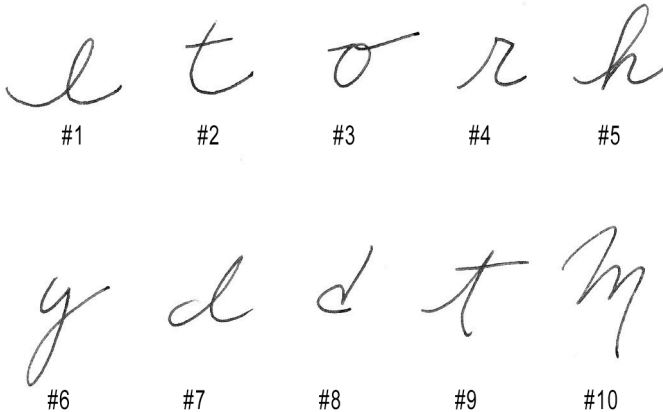
Many letters do not qualify for slant-measuring because they do not fit the criteria:

You can only measure a stroke that fits the following criteria.

- a. The stroke must have a starting and ending point at the baseline. (This excludes many capital letters, most non-cursive, printed letters, and many letters with lower zone loops, such as y, g, and j.
- b. The stroke must have a clear lowest and highest point, which will be used to establish the location of your dots, which ultimately form the angle we measure. If the high and low points are "estimated", then your angles will not be accurate.

Quiz A1: Test yourself.

Circle which letters you can measure. Put an "X" through the letters you cannot measure.



See the end of this chapter for answers to quiz A1.

Establish the baseline.

The straight line we usually see on a typical college-rule school paper is NOT the baseline you are looking for. The baseline is actually the imaginary line between the initial upstroke and where the ending downstroke returns to start a new letter. You could have more than four different baseline strokes in a four-letter word. If you don't measure the baseline of each individual letter, you cannot properly measure the angle of the upstroke coming from the baseline. People with sloppier writing will often display tricky baselines and will take a longer time to measure.

Quiz A2: Test yourself.

Circle the letters where the three dots are placed accurately. Put an "X" through the letters where the dots are incorrectly placed.



#1



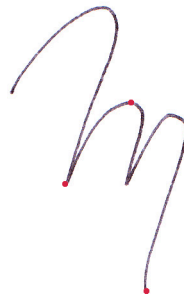
#2



#3



#4

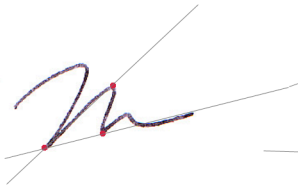


#5

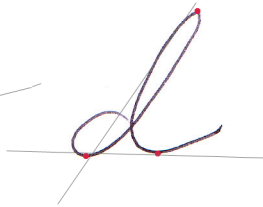
See the end of this chapter for answers to quiz A2.

Quiz A3: Test yourself.

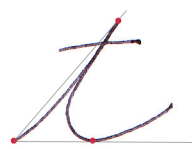
Circle the letters where baseline and upstroke are placed accurately on the page. Pay particular attention to the length of the lines and the exact placement directly in the center of the dot. Every centimeter matters at this stage.



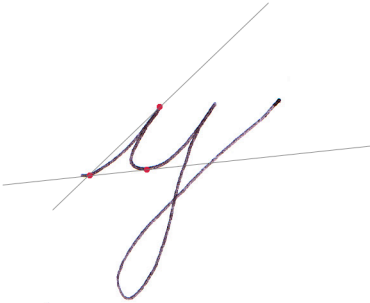
#1



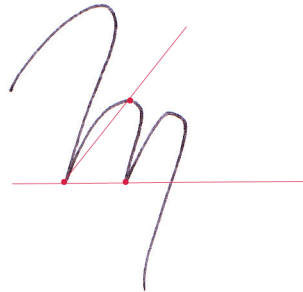
#2



#3



#4



#5

See the end of this chapter for answers to quiz A3.

MORE EXPLANATION**How do you find the lowest point?**

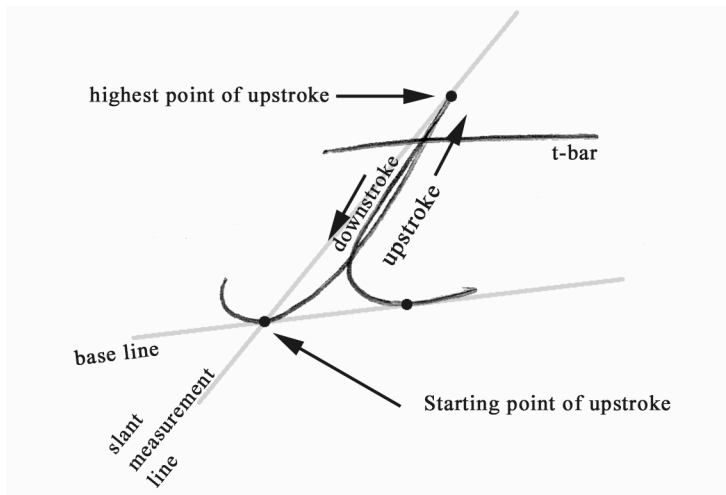
Imagine that you have a tiny marble and you place it on top of the beginning stroke. Gravity will force that marble to roll gently to the lowest point of the arc. That is your lowest point in the entry and the exit stroke.

How do you find the highest point?

The location that reaches the farthest up the page within the same pen stroke, with no hard turns or pen lifts, is the highest point.

STEPS AT A GLANCE

- 1• Place a dot at the lowest point/ starting stroke.
- 2• Place a dot at the lowest point /exit stroke
- 3• Draw the baseline by connecting these two points with a very long base line.
- 4• Place a dot at the highest point of the upstroke.
- 5• Draw the upstroke by connecting the two points with a very long line, extending two times taller than the letter.
- 6• Place your emotional gauge onto the handwriting sample.
- 7• Move the gauge left to right, until the angle formed by the crossing lines falls inside the angles found on your emotional gauge.



Where do you place the gauge on top of the paper?

You place the baselines on top of each other, in such an exact way that you cannot see the baseline on your paper, because the baseline on the gauge is covering it up. Make sure you keep the baselines exactly on top of each and exactly in alignment with the baseline during the entire measurement process.

Use the emotional gauge to determine what the various angles represent. Position the clear plastic emotional gauge on top of the paper, baselines obscuring one another. Slide the gauge rightward until the upstroke fits clearly between two of the gauge upstrokes.

The final step is to evaluate the angle formed by the crossing lines.

These two lines will meet to form an angle. You don't need to know the mathematical angle (such as 94 degrees); you just need to slide your emotional gauge across the

baseline (from left to right) until the angle formed fits snugly within one of the six categories. The idea is to draw the baseline and upstroke very long, so the resulting angle is easy to see using the clear emotional gauge. You will know you've found the correct angle when the line on the paper extends high into the air, NOT touching any other line.

What angle is it? It should fall between two lines. If the resulting lines seem to be exactly on top of one of the upstrokes (thus not falling within the CD range, for example, assign it one of the two categories and just measure another letter.)

If you do not see a clear answer, extend the upstroke line you drew out beyond the top of the gauge. This will usually clarify the results. Do this same measurement for at least twenty upstrokes until a majority is revealed. Determine which slant is predominant.

In most cases, you will find the presence of several slants in one sample of handwriting. For example, you might have 12 DE, 6 CD, and 2 E+. However, you will usually find that a slant falls predominantly into one category. If it does not, measure some more strokes.

If the writer really does display a consistent and dramatic variability in slant, (AB and DE) you can deduce that this person has an unpredictable emotional outlay, and fluctuates moods severely.

The most common reason that students fail this section is that they do not draw the baseline or the upstroke LONG enough. Make it very long, and the resulting angle will be easy to identify. The second-most common reason students fail this section is that their baseline starting/ending points are off by a millimeter. This affects the angle. When you are learning, do NOT use tiny handwriting. Use a sharp pencil and large writing to practice.

The emotional responsiveness of a person is perhaps the single-most important trait in the handwriting. With this knowledge as a foundation, all other traits can be added to create a comprehensive description of someone's personality. You should always ask how an emotional outlay would affect a specific trait. For example, an impulsive writer (E+) with the temper trait will react in an uncontrollable emotional outburst quicker than an introvert (FA) would react with the same degree of temper trait. In the following sections there are more detailed descriptions of each slant and the corresponding behaviors typically found in writers who display such a slant.

Assignment: Measure the slant of some handwriting samples and measure 20-50 slants in each sample. Over the next few months, do this with a minimum of 100 different samples of handwriting before you are experienced enough to start eyeballing it. You must have the practice.

You can start by measuring the slant of the two handwriting samples that follow: Trina and Roberta.

PRACTICE MEASURING SLANTS

Measure the slant and have your instructor assist you in discovering the accurate slant for each writer. Check your results with the answers found at the end of this chapter.

Morning show:

You and your silly monkey
listen to Otto & Wild in the
morning.

Trina Dominguez

you and your silly monkey
listen to Otto and wild in morning

Roberta Cortez

FA SLANT:

The person with an overall FA slant is emotionally-repressed. It is an unusual slant. The person will often be an outcast, with few friends (unless she has very large middle-zone writing). This writer has withdrawn into him or herself. He is reserved and shows his feelings only at times of great anger, extreme passion, or tremendous stress. The writer is commonly called an introvert. He makes decisions based on logic, is rarely impulsive, and doesn't find any need for expressing his emotions. In fact, he probably sees this emotional expression as an unnecessary waste of time. He has a hard time relating to an extreme extrovert, although it is common for him to be attracted to one. Many people do not understand this writer; it is difficult for them to know how this writer really feels. He enjoys being alone, and probably prefers working alone. Recent research has revealed most FA writers suffered a profound trauma as children (physical or sexual trauma) and the result was a compromised ability to open up and trust people. These people have great difficulty opening up to others and maintaining healthy expressive relationships.

FA

This kind nothing will be
 in about three months from now
 quit our jobs, ^{FA} ^{FA} ^{FA} ^{FA} ^{FA} ^{FA}
 and live off the interest on our

THE SOCIAL INTROVERT :

A predominantly-leftward slant and small writing signify introversion. The extent of how emotionally-withdrawn a person is depends on other factors in the writing, such as self-consciousness, lack of confidence, and the overall size of the writing. If the slant of the writing is beyond the 90-degree angle (FA), he is considered emotionally-withdrawn and often had issues as a child with feeling safe and expressing his emotions.

True introversion is the withdrawal completely into oneself for emotional support and security. Many graphology books incorrectly label tiny writing as 'introversion'. While it is true that people with tiny writing display many social qualities of introversion, you must consider the slant before establishing the correct label for this person's social and emotional landscape.

Remember, people who write tiny might seem quiet and reserved; but they may be as expressive as anyone else in the company of close friends, if they also have a DE slant and are talkative. Likewise a person with a leftward slant who has really large bubble-like writing might be very social and friendly, but will make many decisions based

upon logic and not emotion. The classic introvert has both small and leftward-slanted writing.

AB SLANT:

The AB writer is more common than the FA writer. He is similar to the FA writer, but a bit more outgoing and socially-integrated. This writer uses judgment to make decisions. He is ruled by his head, not his heart. Some may see him as cold or unemotional. He does have emotions, but has no need to express them. He is withdrawn into himself and enjoys his time alone.

The writer does not express emotions until they become extreme or build up over time, such as extreme anger, passion, or stress. He puts a mark on the wall (in his mind) when someone angers him. If those marks build up and if he ever gets angry enough to blow up, he won't be sorry about it later. He is ruled by self-interest and seems less compassionate. He is objective and given to evaluating facts before taking action. He is levelheaded and will remain calm in an emergency situation. In a situation where most people might get hysterical, he responds with a calm, poised attitude.

crying and I don't want to
Water in a million years
anything negative @ you
other girl you were intereste
much @ you to sabotage
What do you tell your other

BC SLANT:

The BC writer is basically an AB writer with a little more heart. He is still ruled by judgment, but is slightly more responsive emotionally and sympathetically. He is slightly more affectionate than the AB writer. He will be slightly responsive to appeals of the heart, but won't be sold by them. One must appeal to his sense of logic and judgment because it is how this writer makes decisions. To understand a BC writer, reread the AB writer and add a tablespoon of emotional expressiveness and empathy to it.

what I'm writing to
 these words are comi
 - page. I guess I
 re conscious of my
 it ^{BC} ~~is~~ ^{BC} ~~is~~ ^{BC} coming out
 (BC angle)

CD SLANT:

This writer is really moderate in all categories; socially and emotionally moderate. His emotions are stirred by sympathy and heart-rending stories. He can be kind, friendly, affectionate, and considerate of others. He has the ability to put himself into the other person's shoes, but not go overboard with empathy.

Interesting that since I've me
 we asked me for a sample of my
 rest stems from the fact that
 re. Any of the materials I have
 o have all either been handpri
 ting comes from a background
 (CD angle)

This writer will be somewhat moody, with some highs and lows. He has the unique ability to get along well with both introverts and extroverts. Psychologists call this personality type an ambivert. He doesn't sway too far one way or the other, neither too emotionally-withdrawn nor too emotionally-expressive.

This writer tends to be middle of the road, politically, as well as emotionally. He doesn't relate well to extremes and won't go very far out on any one issue. He weighs both sides of an issue and will not make a decision until he has to do so.

It is common to find that a CD writer also has copybook writing style, which compounds the tendency to make conservative and moderate lifestyle choices.

DE SLANT:

This writer is very emotional, with a broad range of emotions. This is usually the person who claims "My writing changes all the time". He feels any emotion deeply, from the highest highs to the lowest lows. These mood swings may be disturbing to him and to others. Sometimes he feels he cannot produce anything. After some taking time to recharge his emotional batteries, he will spring back into action.

This writer feels situations intensely, thus relates well to other people's problems. If he is not careful when he comes across someone in a depression, he may sink into it himself. He often acts impulsively, without much thought. Even if he carefully plans out a project in advance, he may do it completely differently when actualizing the plan. He always trusts his emotions and impulses in the moment.

This writer has a strong desire to give and receive affection. He thrives on touching and being touched. Ideally, he needs to be told he is loved every day. He enjoys being the center of positive attention, and often these writers exhibit charisma.

This writer will often be an actor or a natural salesperson because he relates so well to other people. He likes expressing how he feels, what he is doing, and his future plans. He is a people person. He will work best in a people-oriented job rather than working alone or in an assembly line.

Bart
Thanks for so L.V.
~~me~~
in winter wonderful
had a DE
I especially DE

E+ SLANT:

This is the writer with the farthest right slant you will find. He is fully- influenced by a tide of emotions and is very impulsive. He can be quick to express anger or sorrow, often say things he later regrets.

This writer is somewhat of an actor. Many times he hides his true feelings. Sometimes he reveals less of himself than anyone else, which is ironic because he needs to express himself. He protects himself from being hurt by play-acting. Many people will not understand him. He becomes emotionally-exhausted quickly. The mood swings of this writer are wide and constantly changing. He is on a constant rollercoaster.

He is affectionate, a natural romantic. He often gives of himself. His need for attention makes him hard to ignore. This writer's biggest problem is being too subject to his emotions. He forgets to be logical. His impulsive behavior gets him into trouble. This

type of writer can be emotionally-draining to those around him. He has two speeds: speeding or stopped.

In a relationship, this person will always refer to his feelings to make decisions. These writers are the most likely of any slant to be addicted to sports, drama, drugs, or alcohol. They are high-drama and very passionate.

(See handwriting sample on next page.)

SUMMARY:

Understanding the complex interplay between size, slant, pressure, and the rest of the traits found in handwriting is the foundation of an accurate personality analysis. Please take the time to master the emotional gauge, and be very accurate when measuring slant. Then, with every sample of handwriting you ever analyze, consider how the emotional outlay affects all other traits you find in the writing. In handwriting, the personality traits are like soup; everything is tossed into together to make a unique flavor, but some ingredients are more influential than others. You have to learn which ingredients are more significant than others in the final analysis.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers: Quiz A1: You can only measure #1, #5, #7, and #10.

Answers Quiz A2: Dots are placed accurately in example # 1 and #2.

Answers Quiz A3: The lines are drawn correctly in examples: #1, #4. In example #2, the person missed the dot's center. In example #3 and #5, the lines are too short. The person only drew part of the upstroke and failed to extend the upstroke line below the baseline

Answers to Slant Exercise: Trina Dominguez = CD slant. Roberta Cortez = multiple slant.

Handwriting analysis
 Scientific and an
 analysis available
 today. It is a
 subconscious mes-
 sage in my script of
 and even moods
 traits ^{E+} revealed
 of ^{E+} the ^{E+} hand ^{E+}

Example of an E+ Slant

CHAPTER THREE TEST

Take a moment on a separate sheet of paper and write one full paragraph that defines each of the following terms. Use a dictionary, search the internet, or consult your instructor. Complete this assignment before moving on to the next chapter.

Define these words:

impulsive
misdirected emotions
running average
introvert
extrovert

Looking at a sample of handwriting, describe where one would spot the following personality traits:

Deep Feeling

Emotionally-expressive

Emotionally-withdrawn

Thoughts relating to philosophy or ideas

Thoughts relating to physical or sex drive

Do the following assignment:

- a. If a couple was dating each other and the female had an E+ slant and the male had a FA slant, write one paragraph about the common problems or pleasures of their relationship.
- b. Find someone who has never used an emotional gauge. Using this book, train them step-by-step how to properly measure slant, paying particular attention to the location of the three dots and the resulting angle. When complete, have them put their initials here, confirming that you have completed the assignment.

Initials _____

CHAPTER FOUR: THE 'T-PARTY'

One of the letters that reveals lots of accurate and easy-to-learn information is the lowercase letter 't'. There are various ways to make the stem, the cross on the t-bar, and even the entry and exit to this wonderful letter. Each distinction has a specific meaning. We begin with this single letter so that you can quickly and easily start analyzing your friends and be spot-on accurate.

You need to know a few terms to best understand this letter. The stem is the vertical part, often consisting of an upstroke and a downstroke. The part of the letter 't' that crosses the stem from left to right is called the t-bar.

To get started, have someone write any paragraph with lots of lowercase t's. You might have them write many different words containing the letter t, because some traits reveal themselves better when the t is at the end of a word rather than at the beginning, and so forth. So, more variety in the location of the t is better.

The first element we will discuss is how high the writer places the t-bar on the t-stem.

GOALS:



low t, practical t, high t

The higher the t-bar crosses the stem, the more vision this person has about what he can accomplish in life. Goals relate to how comfortable the person is planning his own future. It also relates to how much risk they are willing to take. This is not adrenaline-junkie type of risk (like jumping out of planes), but is more like the ambitious moves of taking career leaps, changing locations, and/or making bold moves in life. People with higher t-bars have stronger and clearer personal boundaries, so they don't get taken advantage of as easily as someone with low t-bars.

PRACTICAL:

When the t-bar is crossed above the middle zone but not at the top, the person is practical. This t-bar is moderate, between low self-esteem and high self-esteem. This is a positive trait and common among successful people.



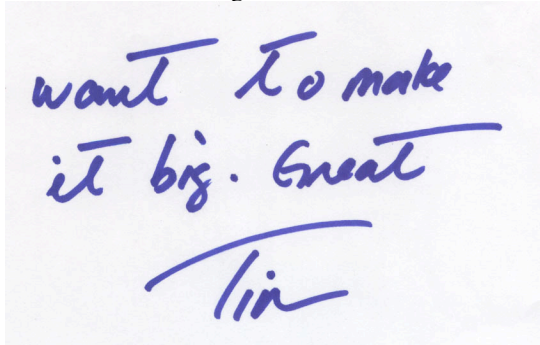
practical t

It is also worth noting that the height of the t is in reference to the size of the middle zone and the total height of the stem. Self-esteem can be revealed in more than just the letter t. It is also revealed in the signature and in the personal pronoun 'I'.

DREAMER:

When the t-bar is crossed above the stem, the person's goals and dreams lose touch with reality.

Dreams and visions are a great thing, but keeping those dreams in touch with reality can be a challenge with this person. These people often talk about what they are going to do, instead of doing it.



HIGH SELF-ESTEEM:

When the t-bar is very high-- not above the stem, but in a very high region-- that is high self-esteem. Good self-confidence, ambition, and goals are indicated here. People are often very skeptical when you tell them that when you raise your t-bar, you raise your confidence; however, it does work. The high t-bar means high goals. These people do not stay in relationships that are not optimal for long times. They tend to have large signatures.

A sample of handwriting in black ink. The text is written in two lines: "strong self-esteem the" on the first line and "to their time taking" on the second line. There are green arrows pointing to the high t-bars in "strong" and "time".

High crossed t-bar. This reveals confidence, ambition, the ability to plan ahead, high goals, high personal expectations, and an overall good self-image. This is the key to personal success and happiness. Esteem increases if combined with a bold signature.

high self-esteem

LOW SELF-ESTEEM/ LOW T-BAR

it to stem it

Shown by the t-bar crossed very low on the stem. This person fears failure and resists change. He often remains in bad situations and relationships far too long and finds imperfections with himself. He is rarely successful enough in his own eyes despite his accomplishments.

low self-esteem

One thing to remember when doing an analysis is that this is a tool to help others. Telling someone they have low self-image is not recommended. If you see this trait in their writing, you might choose phrases such as “you are too hard on yourself,” or some other metaphor that creates a sense of empathy, not judgment. Also, some people will argue that their self-image is low, even though the handwriting indicates they are about moderate. They are probably correct, but don’t have the reference point of having seen a really low self-esteem to compare oneself.

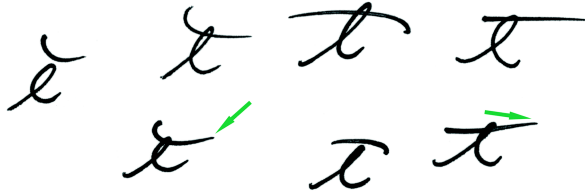
ENTHUSIASM:

fantastic excitement
to cross the taking

An unusually long stroke that makes the cross bar of the letter t. This writer bubbles over with enthusiasm and excitement. Enthusiasm is a key ingredient to success in leadership because it motivates others toward action.

enthusiasm

SARCASM:



Revealed by a sharp-pointed t-bar. Sarcasm is like a verbal dagger defending the ego. Sarcasm is forming a dual meaning to whatever is said and is often mixed with humor. Sarcastic people have a sharp tongue that can hurt other's feelings.

sarcasm

You can see sarcasm when the t-bar is sharply pointed. Sarcasm can be a form of humor, but can often be taken incorrectly. Sarcasm is a duality. One thing is being said, another is meant. There is an underlying sense of caustic humor. If you don't have a lot of arrogance and anger in your writing, sarcasm can be witty and intelligent fun. If you turn sarcasm against yourself, this is very damaging - crossing right to left.

SELF-CRITICAL:



Shown by the backward crossed t-bar (right to left) with a sharp point (sarcasm). This signifies the need to criticize or punish oneself. If the t-bar person crosses out their own name, they are also self-destructive.

self-critical

SELF-CONTROL



A t-bar that is curved in a concave shape, much like a shallow saucer. The stronger the curve, the more self-control is being implemented. An umbrella shape signifies the person is obviously trying to exert control over an action, compulsion, or situation in his life.

self-control

PROCRASTINATION:



A t-bar that is crossed predominately on the left side of the t stem. Procrastinators will put off until tomorrow what could have been done today. This trait is one factor of laziness.

procrastination

TEMPER:

hot temper t-bar

Shown by a t-bar that is crossed predominantly on the right side of the stem. The more it occurs, the easier irritation will cause them to lose control of their emotions. If combined with a heavy right slant, they will blow up quickly when under stress.

temper

PERSISTENCE:

* f * f

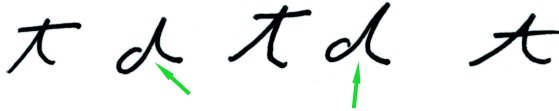
Strokes that double back over the letter and end toward the right. Usually located in the t and f. This person has the quality of not giving up when confronted with temporary setbacks. He will persist until he completes the task.

persistence

PRIDE & DIGNITY

Shown in the t and d stems that are retraced and taller than normal. These writers will demand respect and expect you to treat them with dignity.

pride & dignity

STUBBORN:

Revealed by t and d stems shaped like a teepee or upside down "V". The more this letter is braced, the more this person is braced to defend his own ideas. Stubborn people have a fear of being wrong, and don't want to be confused with the facts after they have made up their minds.

stubborn

SENSITIVE TO CRITICISM (D AND T):

A loop in the lowercase t. This is shown in Chapter 7: Fears and Defenses.

CHAPTER FOUR - LETTER T TEST

Take a moment on a separate sheet of paper and write one full paragraph that defines each of the following terms. Plus, give one example of an action a person would take if they possessed the personality trait. Use a dictionary, search the internet, or consult your instructor.

Example:

Persistence: *Persistence is the act of staying a course until one gets the result he desires. This is typically found in successful people who do not give up easily. Persistence is shown in handwriting by the double-crossed stroke in the cross bar of the letter t, which does not contain a pen lift.*

One example of an action is a persistent salesperson. Imagine a door-to-door vacuum cleaner salesperson knocking on 100 doors during one hot summer day. Imagine him knocking on the 101st door even though the first 100 people rejected his offer to demonstrate the vacuum. That is persistence.

Words to Define:

Self-esteem

Confidence

Temper

Fear of criticism

Self-critical

Stubborn

Dignity

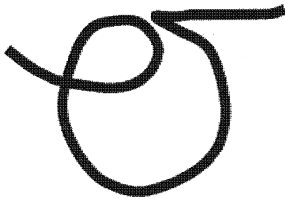
Self-Control

Sarcasm

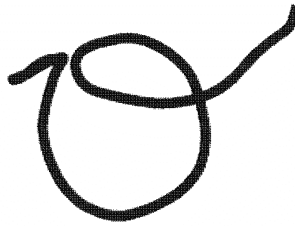
CHAPTER FIVE: HONESTY & COMMUNICATION

The letter 'o' is the quickest and easiest letter to look at to gain insight into a person's ability to communicate clearly or deceitfully. There are a lot of other variations of the letter o, but we are going to cover just four of them in this basic course. The concepts of integrity and honesty are much too complex to cover here. It takes many stacked traits to accurately establish someone's level of integrity.

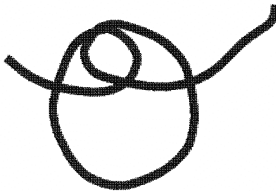
On the chart there are four variations of the letter o. One loop enters from the left, one exits from the right, one has double loops, and one has no loops whatsoever. These loops are clearly labeled in the diagram.



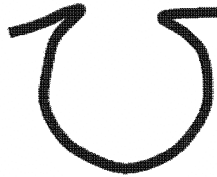
Self-Deceit loop



Secretive Loop



Lying Loops



Talkative

The important thing to understand is that any loop in the handwriting anywhere reveals a bit of imagination. So if the loop is on the left side of a letter, the meaning relates to somebody's past or to himself. This is why the loop on the left indicates that somebody has some deceit about him or is hiding something from himself. Self-deceit is not a bad or good trait, but it is a defensive trait. This writer is hiding things from himself. If you are analyzing someone's handwriting, who has self-deceit, they will usually deny parts of what you are telling them because they are not ready to face up to reality.

Some people have loops just on the right side, indicating a secretive nature — this is a fairly common trait. It means they can keep secrets if they are asked. They will often answer questions with questions because they do not want to lie, nor do they want to reveal all of the information.

The double loops are sometimes called “lying loops,” and that is probably the worst single trait you can find in someone’s writing. These double loops indicate that somebody has a fear of telling the truth. It does not always mean he is a bad person, for there are often good reasons for being untruthful. However, 99.9 percent of the time, these loops indicate trouble and end up being a negative trait. Essentially, the person should not be trusted without much further investigation. In all fairness, there are examples of this trait appearing in ethical people’s writing – rare, but it does happen. Just remember that until you are a fully-trained expert, any trait could have exceptions or should be taken into context of the whole writing. It is a bad habit to take a single stroke out of the writing and place judgment without considering the rest of the strokes from an expert’s eye. Generally speaking, a double-looped ‘o’ is bad news.

Finally, when the letters a and o look like a ‘u’ (meaning they are open on top like somebody’s mouth), this signifies a talkative person. They *love* to talk. This also usually means they can’t keep secrets very well, they are not very skilled at lying, and they are very candid and blunt. So, you don’t even have to ask these people for their opinion; usually they’ll just give it to you unprompted. Also, they often talk to street signs and inside elevators, even when they are alone.

CHAPTER FIVE TEST

Draw a sample of the way an ‘o’ would be formed that revealed the following characteristics:

Secretive

Self-deceit

Talkative

Now, define this word:

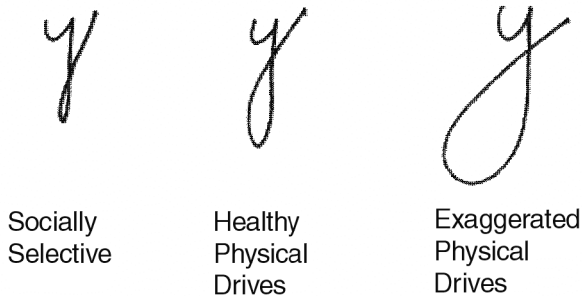
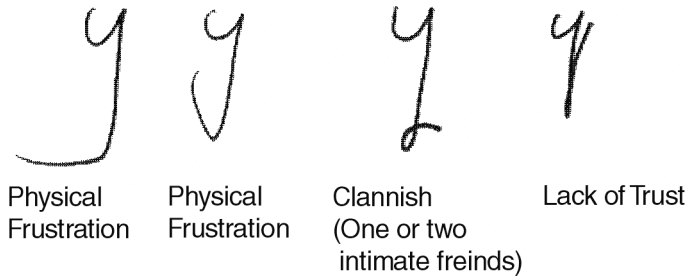
Prevarication

CHAPTER SIX: THE ‘Y CHART’

The letter ‘y’ is often used interchangeably with the letters ‘g’ and ‘j’ because this has to do with descenders and loops in the lower zone. Strokes that go into the lower zone have to do with physical drive, sex drive, and energy -- physicality. When you study health and handwriting, the books that reference this field talk about having weird aberrations in the lower zone – injuries on your knees, your feet, your waist- anything in the lower zone. In the basic books on handwriting, including this one, the lower zone has to do with energy, physical drive, sex drive, and trust.

The ‘y-chart’ following reveals some of the ways you can form the letter y. Again, this is interchangeable with the letter g. So, the first one is a loner; that means no loop at all. They are the opposite of co-dependent; they are independent. They need their space and their time alone. If you look at the one next to it --“loner with lack of drive”-- the person doesn’t have very long descenders, which means lack of physical drive. When people are sick, they often have their lower loop shrivel up. Then when they are well again, the lower loops get longer. So when you see people with short loops, they are not very physical, are probably not very energetic, and are most likely not particularly interested in the sexual side of their lives at the moment.

Aggressiveness is the upside-down version of stubbornness (as covered in Chapter 4). It is the same stroke, except upside down in the lower zone, which makes these people stubborn and assertive in a physical nature. People with aggressiveness tend to be more *physically* aggressive. If you see someone with aggressiveness and temper, you better watch out, because this person might knock you on the ground and punch you in the mouth. If you just see aggressiveness in otherwise-normal handwriting, you just know this person is very assertive.



Physical frustration is demonstrated in two forms. There are different ways to be incomplete, but it is basically an incomplete sex life or an incomplete physical drive. There is some frustration with the body -- be it purely physical or concerning the sex drive.

Clannishness, showcased in the 'y', shows trust in only one or two selective people. They do not trust a lot of people. Then there is the fear of intimacy 'y' (lack of trust on y-chart) denoting fear of getting hurt. They don't want to let people inside their hearts. Usually these people just got out of a bad relationship and they are recoiling because they got hurt. It takes a bigger loop to have more trust. The next loop, "socially selective", is where they are beginning to trust people and like people, yet still shows a selective group is being allowed to come close.

This next 'y' on the chart, healthy physical drive, is just your normal physical drive. No particular issues are jumping off the page. Expanding on that idea, the last one shown is exaggerated physical drive. These people have the biggest imagination and probably tell the greatest stories. If the y is long, this means they have a strong physical drive that can include a good appetite for exercise, and can also include a large and imaginative sexual appetite.

CHAPTER SIX TEST

Draw a sample of the way a y or g or j would be formed that would reveal the following personality traits.

Reluctant to trust

Extra-large imagination

Like to spend time alone

Physical frustration

Now, define these words:

(You may use a dictionary, the internet, or ask your instructor.)

Anti-social

Clannish

Aggressive

Assertive

CHAPTER SEVEN: FEARS AND DEFENSES

One of the most useful aspects of handwriting analysis is to understand your own, and someone else's deepest fears. With fears come the defense mechanisms. If you have a fear of being attacked, you have to somehow defend against being attacked. So, if you were to build a castle, you'd have to somehow build a moat, then you would have to have guns and spears and fire to help keep you protected. You only need that level of defense if you really feel that someone's going to attack you. If you had no fear of attack at all, you would not have a moat, and you would keep your gate open all of the time. You would be a very happy castle.

The personality is the same way. If you see somebody with very few fears, then they are usually very happy people. They don't run around, paranoid about how people are going to attack them. If you see lots and lots and lots of fears, then these people have defense mechanisms to protect those fears.

Handwriting analysis does not judge if these fears are valid or not, because they might be. We have no idea how wonderful or how ignorant the parents were when they raised them. Maybe a woman learned to be fearful of getting hit because it was a valid fear when she was five, and she may not need to be defensive any more. She may not need to have the defense traits of sarcasm or anger.

This chapter explains the tip of the iceberg of the psychological aspects of fears and defenses. We are just going to cover three in this book, but there are many more.

FEAR OF CRITICISM



Shown by the large looped stem in the lower case d or t. The bigger the loop, the more painful criticism will feel. If the loop is really inflated, this person will imagine criticism. The d-loop relates to appearance, and the t-loop relates to sensitivity about ideas or philosophies.

sensitive to criticism

This is the fear of what other people think about you. It shows up, basically, in the letters d and t. D corresponds to yourself -- what you look like, how you dress, and what people think of you. T corresponds to your belief systems about religion and ideology. If you have a loop in your t, you may not want to bring up your religious background, because you do not want to have a conversation and get ridiculed for your beliefs. If you have a loop in your d, you may feel comfortable talking about religion, but not comfortable with someone saying you have a really ugly shirt on. So the bigger the loop in the d, the more sensitive you are to what people think about you: thus you get defensive more easily. People with very big loops in their d's tend to turn on you, and eventually think everybody's after them, even if they are not. They take things way too personally.

FEAR OF SUCCESS



Shown by a down-turned y or g that doesn't go above the baseline. The closer it comes to the baseline, the closer the person will approach the finish line, then turn away. Often a feeling of dejection occurs near success, thus this person gets very close to success, then fails.

fear of success

For those of you who do not have this trait, it may be hard to even understand why someone would fear success. In a nutshell, success brings changes. People are conditioned in two ways. They get rewarded for a positive result or get punished for a negative result. People with this trait, a down-turned y, have somehow associated failing with a positive emotion and succeeding with a negative emotion. That association is completely outside of their conscious awareness. When they get a promotion, they do not feel worthy of it. They turn away at the last minute. They run away and find some disaster in their life. You know people like this, and if they find consistent ways to not complete projects, it is likely they have a fear of success. This can be changed using grapho-therapy.

FEAR OF RIDICULE



Shown by the increasing height of the humps on the m's and n's. When the second hump is higher than the first, this person has a fear of being ridiculed and tends to worry what others might think when around strangers.

self-conscious

Fear of ridicule is, in a sense, similar to being sensitive to criticism. It is different in the element of time. If someone has big humps on their m's and the second hump is bigger than the first hump, it means that they have a fear of what someone might think in the future. Where "sensitive to criticism" has to do with reacting to criticism, self-consciousness has to do with someone's perceived fear of what someone might think in the future. It is especially applicable to salespeople and any sort of career that has to do with auditions or rejection. For an actor who auditions or a salesperson who makes cold calls, self-consciousness is the kiss of death.

CHAPTER SEVEN TEST

Draw a sample of the letter and how it would be formed to reveal the following characteristics:

Fear of criticism

Fear of success

Fear of rejection

Now, define these words and concepts to the best of your ability:

You may use a dictionary, the internet, or ask your instructor. Many of these concepts are not covered in this basic book and you will have to use other resources to fully define these terms.

anal retentive

psychotic

multiple personality disorder

manic depression

paranoia

schizophrenia

phobia

defense mechanism

anti-social personality

sociopath

self-sabotage

CHAPTER EIGHT: **THE NEXT LEVEL OF LEARNING** **HOW TO STACK TRAITS**

The difference between an amateur handwriting analyst and an expert is the ability to describe completely a person's personality and fairly accurately predict behavior in a given context. The way you do that is by having a deep understanding of all of the personality traits, having the ability to weigh their significance in one's personality, and stacking these traits together. This is not a simple process and it is not something you can learn from a little booklet or even a deck of cards. It takes many years of experience to perfect it, and personality is often more complex than a simple formula. That is why we recommend continued study in the science of handwriting analysis, even after you reach the level of certified.

Here is a simple example of trait-stacking. The trait of "sensitive to criticism" is shown in three different combinations of traits. In the last chapter it was shown in the letter d. If you have a loop in the d, you are sensitive to criticism. If you criticize that person's shirt, they feel some pain. They might even cry, bite your head off, withdraw, or react in some way. If they do not have a loop in their d, that does not mean they are not sensitive, because the opposite stroke is not always the opposite behavior. It means that an amateur would look at the d and say, "There is no loop in this d. She's probably not sensitive to criticism." That is a huge mistake an amateur would make that a professional wouldn't. I would look at it and say, "She has no loop in the d. She has these three other trait combinations and, when combined, they equal a 'sensitive to criticism' trait."

Combinations that reveal Sensitivity to Criticism:

Resentment + self-consciousness + low self-esteem

Resentment + impulsiveness + abstract imagination (wide upper loops)

Vanity + withdrawal

Resentment + comprehensive thinker + narrow minded + resistance (reverse resentment stroke; downward moving diagonal stroke)

Recently, the instructors of Handwriting University USA held a conference on the topic of Trait-Stacking and Advanced Traits. The DVD is available to students worldwide. This new DVD course also includes an expanded Advanced Trait Dictionary.

Ask your Authorized Mentor or Authorized Trainer if the course program is available locally or visit the website to enroll.

TOPICS NOT COVERED IN THIS INTRODUCTORY BOOK

There is so much information not covered in Handwriting Analysis Level One. It is impossible to write down all the information you are going to learn from the advanced level courses. Here are a few: curiosity and levels of thinking, comprehensive thinker, analytical thinker, methodical thinker, stubbornness, mental focus, intelligence, major fears and defense mechanisms, success traits, grapho-therapy, fear of success, ego, self-castigation, vanity, worry loops, perversions, parental issues, personal pronoun 'I', criminal minds, ethics, employee selection, love and compatibility, sexuality, belief systems, career strengths, and much, much more.

The concepts not covered in this booklet include more than we could even write here. The big picture is how you combine traits together to accurately and consistently reveal the writer's personality. Once you learn how to do this, you can learn to apply your knowledge to different situations: relationship-counseling, hiring employees, jury-screening, therapist sessions, etc. This advanced level of knowledge and dozens of other strokes are covered in detail in the certification-level course which is available both in the home study course and in seminars worldwide. If you are lucky enough to have a local campus teaching certification-level classes, you will also want to own a copy of the audio and video instructional videos.

HOW DO YOU GET CERTIFIED?

The easiest way to learn more handwriting analysis is to contact the person who sold you this basic book. If you have the luxury of attending local classes, please ask about the certification-level training. Most local classes are held by the local Authorized Trainer around holidays and conveniently located. Occasionally, you will be able to attend weekend classes in a more condensed and intensive format, supplemented by the online video course and the materials contained inside the home study course.



If there is not an official Handwriting University Training Center in your hometown, you can do what thousands of other students have done worldwide and take the comprehensive audio/video home study course. In either case, you will study and learn in preparation for your final exam (a written exam and a verbal exam) with our trained faculty. Once you pass your tests (an additional testing fee does apply), you will be mailed a signed certificate suitable for framing, telling the world of your new status as a certified handwriting analyst.

Then you can hang it on your wall and you can start a practice as a professional certified handwriting analyst. With the support of your local Authorized Trainer, you might qualify to start teaching and earn revenue from students you introduce to this amazing science. Handwriting University has created many additional revenue streams for certified students where you can earn extra money doing or teaching handwriting analysis. However, the first step is to take the certification course.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES FOR LEARNING

The Grapho-Deck Handwriting Trait Cards

This deck of 51 personality trait cards is an international bestseller, introducing handwriting analysis to everyone in a fun and simple format. Ideal for new students who want to memorize the basic traits, they are always a hit at a party. Published through Empresse Publishing (North America). Available in India via your local instructor.



Handwriting University's Certification-Level Course is the most comprehensive home study course available. It includes over 14 hours of video training, audio training via CDs, testing, grapho-therapy workbooks for kids and adults, and a certificate upon graduation.

It can be shipped to any country. If you are lucky, you can enroll into the home study course through your local Handwriting University Authorized Trainer in your home town and pay in your local currency. If you do not have a local Authorized Mentor or Trainer, you call can get telephone or Skype consulting and even get enrolled from anyone listed on that website. Just visit our recommended directory of experts (at www.handwritinganalysis.org) and have a conversation about the next step in your learning process.



The program pictured is the USA-manufactured certification course. Your country may distribute a similar course with different packaging and product configurations. However, the content will be identical.

For a complete line of handwriting analysis programs, ask your instructor for recommendations or visit the website listed on the back cover of this booklet. Handwriting University offers numerous programs not listed in this book and releases new programs throughout the year. You can even learn via the internet through our 100% online training courses. Ask your instructor for details.

Handwriting University's Weekly Strokes Newsletter, written by Bart Baggett and his worldwide network of Authorized Trainers. Sign up at this special website for students of the Handwriting Analysis 101 course:

<http://handwritinguniversity.com/newsletter/101/>



Student Course Completion Checklist

The student is to confirm each section of the course that has been completed and place his/her initials on the line next to each assignment. Upon completion of all tasks on the checklist, get your instructor's signature at the bottom of the page and you are ready to move on to the certification course.

1. Read the introduction _____
2. Read Chapter One _____
3. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter One _____
4. Read Chapter Two _____
5. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Two _____
6. Read the Chapter called FAQ _____
7. Complete the end of chapter, Test for the FAQ Section _____
8. Read Chapter Three _____
9. Measure the slants for the writings on page 32 _____
10. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Three _____
11. Read Chapter Four _____
12. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Four _____
13. Read Chapter Five _____
14. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Five _____
15. Read Chapter Six _____
16. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Six _____
17. Read Chapter Seven _____
18. Complete the end of chapter, Test Chapter Seven _____

I attest to the fact that I, _____, on this date _____, have completed the above assignments in full and I am now ready for more advanced learning in handwriting analysis.

Instructor's Authorization: _____



Join our international online community of handwriting analysts!

Just visit this special web page and sign up for the weekly newsletter to gain VIP admission to student-only classes, teleconferences, bulletin boards, and even local seminars.

Please remember to add our newsletter to your “white list” settings. If you do not, your email service provider might consider our newsletter junkmail and automatically put the incoming emails in the Junk or Promotions folder. This is a common problem among users of Yahoo, Hotmail, MSN, and AOL. Subscribe below and then confirm your subscription.

Register For the Free Newsletter

<http://handwritinguniversity.com/newsletter/101/>

To learn more, contact your local instructor or confirm that your instructor is a current Authorized Mentor or Authorized Trainer in good standing, simply look for his or her name on this website:

[**http://HandwritingAnalysis.org**](http://HandwritingAnalysis.org)