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St. Pölten Regional  
Court Schiefelstadtring 6  
3100 St. Pölten

Ref 24CG88/10d-159

MAI 2015 ...

Vienna, May 20, 2015

Ref: SUPPLEMENT Findings and expert opinion on RS 24CG88/10d (G. Wagner - W. Sobotka)

1 In the above case, the St. Pölten Regional Court issued a letter on March 27, 2015 requesting that the expert opinion already prepared be supplemented by further technical and optical examinations of the VS-V10 comparison documents, which were made available to the expert again on May 5 for direct comparison with the will being clarified.

For the sake of order, the expert refers to the original task - the supplement was therefore also carried out taking these two premises into account:

1. The expert opinion is to be prepared from a scientific expert perspective on the following questions and topics
2. Those questions which, in the opinion of the expert, do not fall within his professional and technical competence must be separated out and reference must be made to the area(s) in which these separated-out questions fall.

The comparative documents V5 - V10 as well as the handwritten will were available for the findings.

The two comparative documents V5 and V6 cannot be subjected to a technically and visually relevant comparative examination by the expert, as both documents are photocopies and therefore neither the line layout nor any associated visually documentable characteristics can be compared with the handwritten will.

The court was informed of this fact - but apparently there are no longer any original settlement documents VS utid V6, at least these are no longer available in the files.

The comparative note V7 was subjected to a detailed microscopic examination, as the handwritten notes were made in black ink and high optical magnification showed that these notes also handwritten lines, so these notes on V7 were also used for the findings and assessment.

The V8 settlement deed is a notarial deed with an original signature and is therefore easy to use.

The comparative manuscripts V9 and V10 are also original manuscripts and were also used.

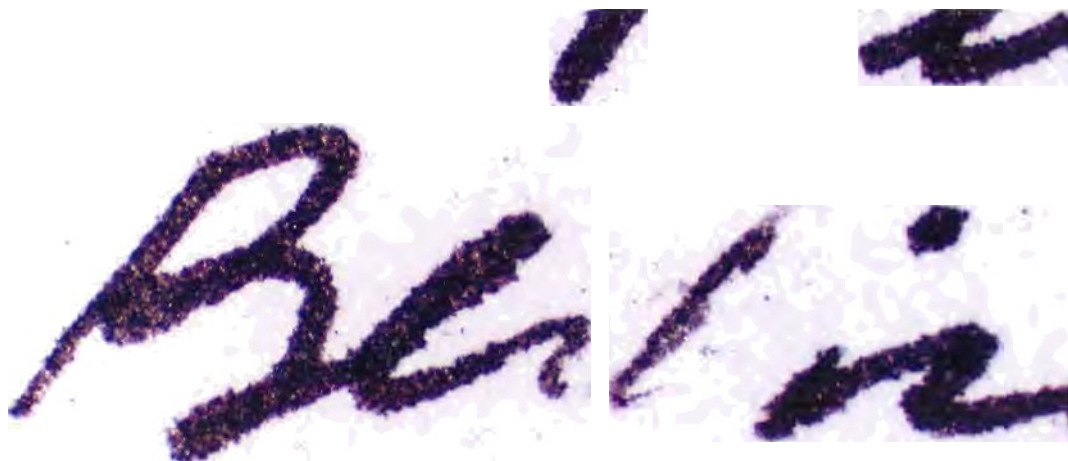
As in the previous report, the same equipment and technical-optical examination methods were used.

There were clearly recognizable features of the lines of the letters and words, which can be found on the comparative manuscripts, but not in this form in the testament being clarified.

The letter "B" should serve as an illustrative example - it in the comparative scriptures V7, V9 and V10 as well as in the Testament, in some cases even several times.

The lines of the letter "B" in the comparative typefaces have one clearly visible thing in common - the last curve of the trailing "B" is always either directly connected to the following lowercase letter or the lines point directly to this following letter. Here is the optical-macrophotographic evidence:

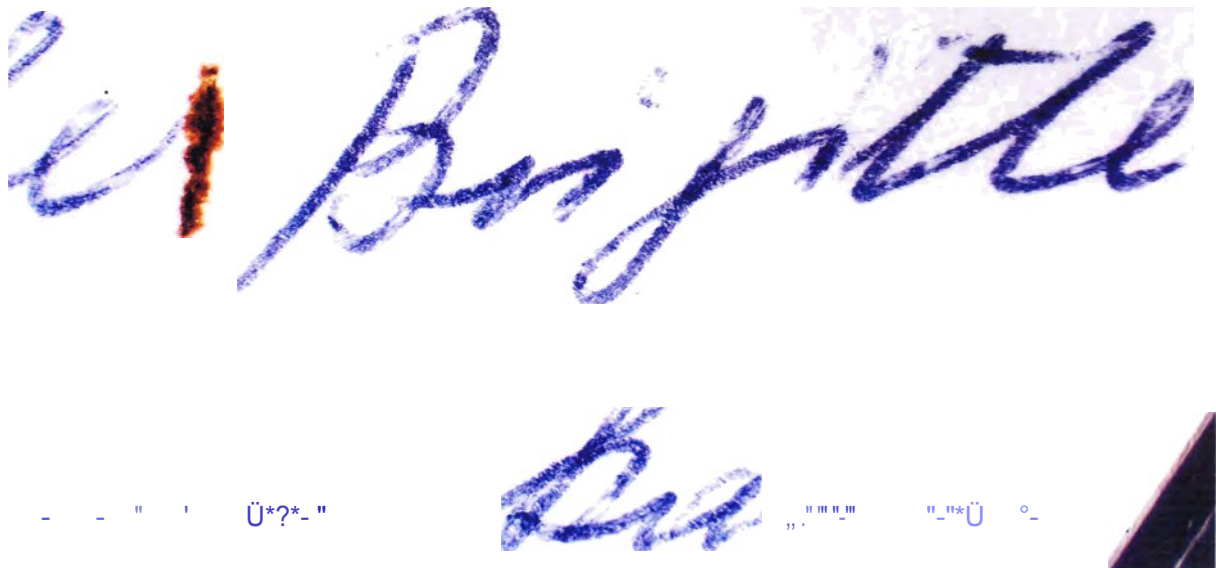
B from comparison document V7:

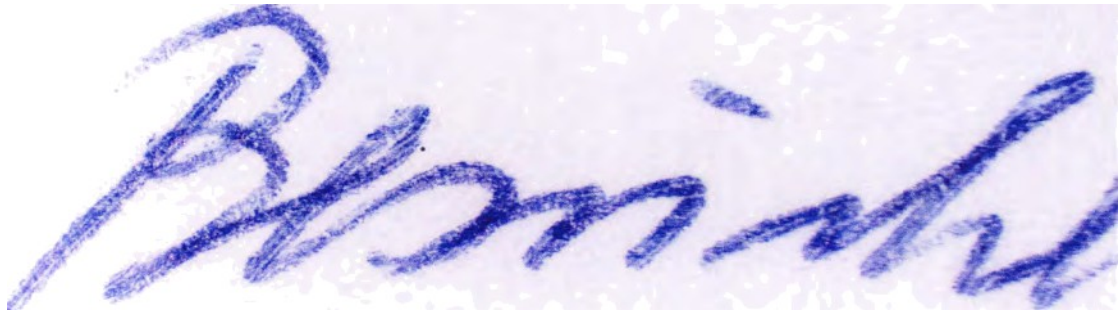
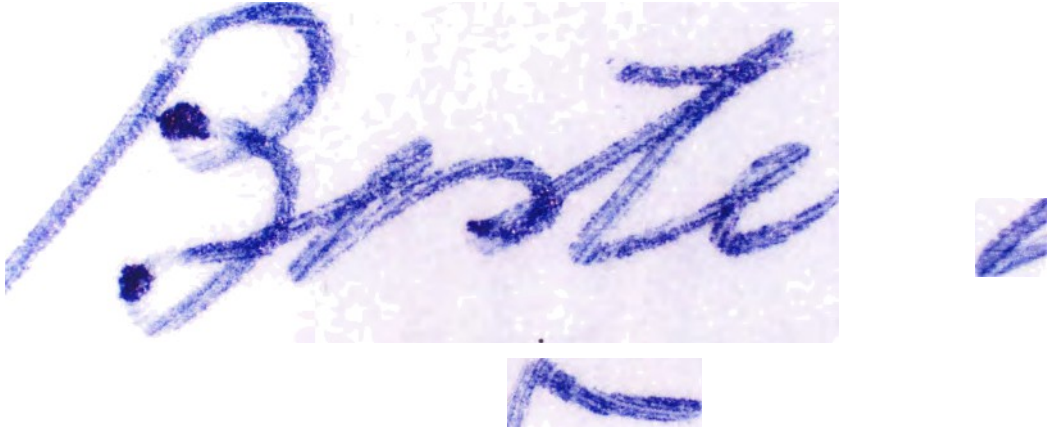


B from the comparative documents V9 and V10:

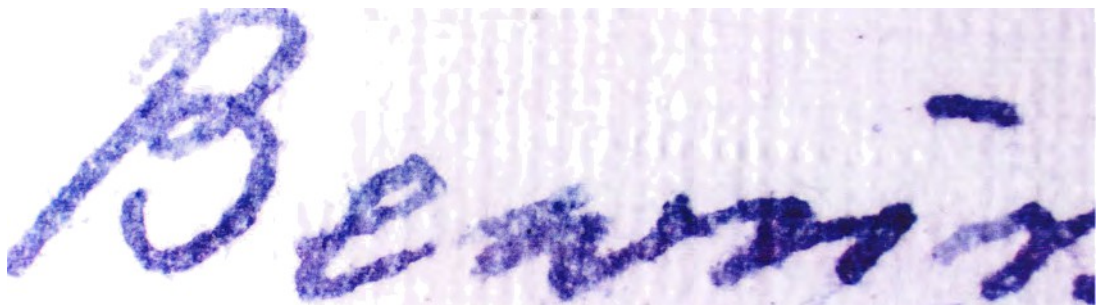


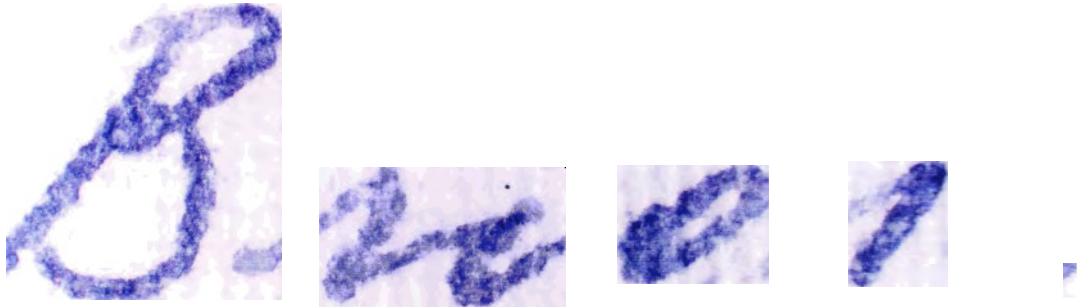
In the example below, the line also shows a slightly interrupted but still clearly recognizable connection between the B and the following letter "r"



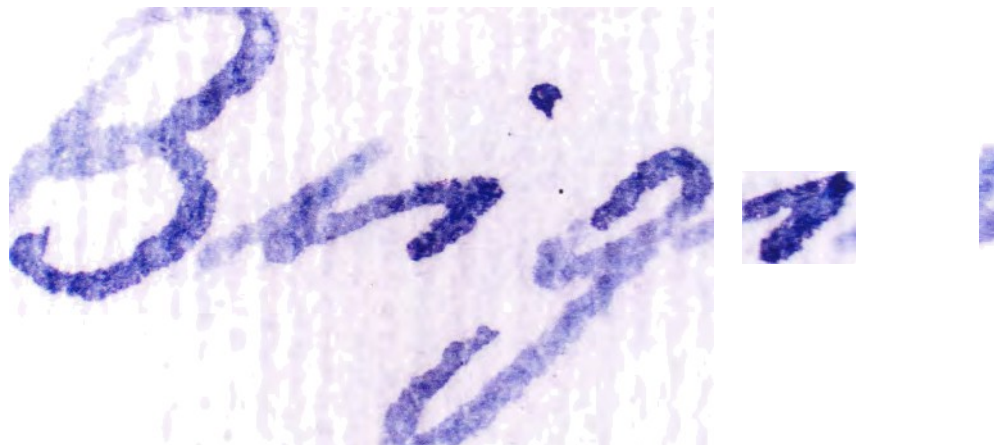


In contrast, all "Bs" from the will in question show a different visual appearance - here all "Bs" from that document can be seen at comparable magnifications:





No "B" from the will on display shows a visually recognizable connection to the following letter - not even in the slightest. The features are therefore visually very different. In addition, all of these letters show



Visible approaches different speed of the lines, recognizable by the different densities of the line color blue. Some lines also look as if a deliberately slow route has been chosen - whereas all "B" from



the above-mentioned comparative figures visually exhibit a more homogeneous density of lines,



Although the "a" is visually similar to the many "a"s in the comparison samples, it is easy to see that both the beginning and the end of the line were obviously written at a much slower speed - it could indicate a deliberate way of writing the line, i.e. a deliberate shaping of the "a" with an end loop pointing inwards.

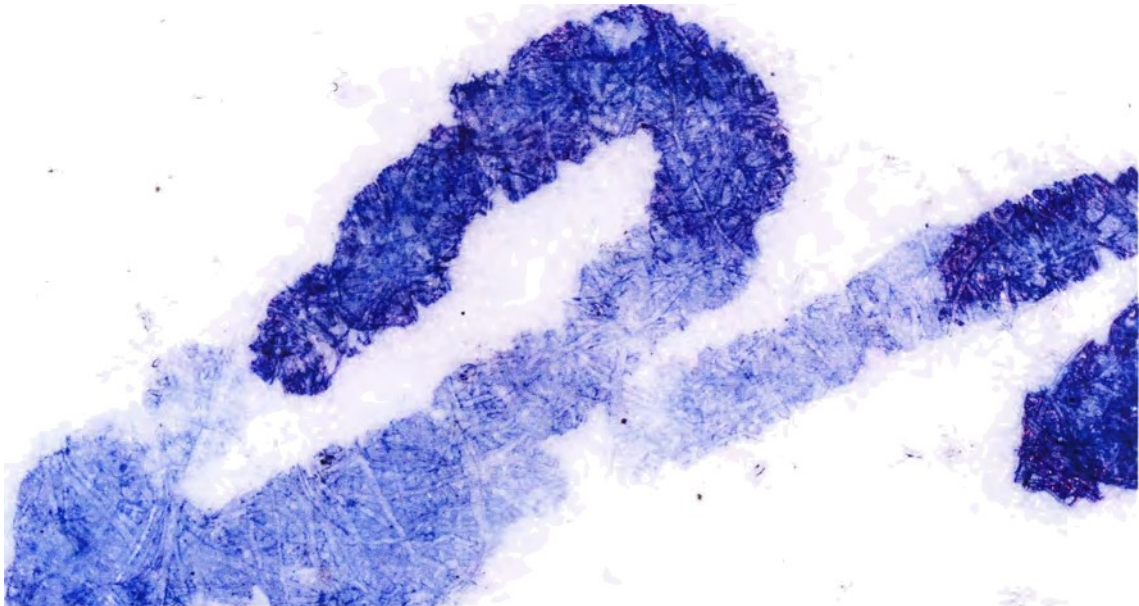
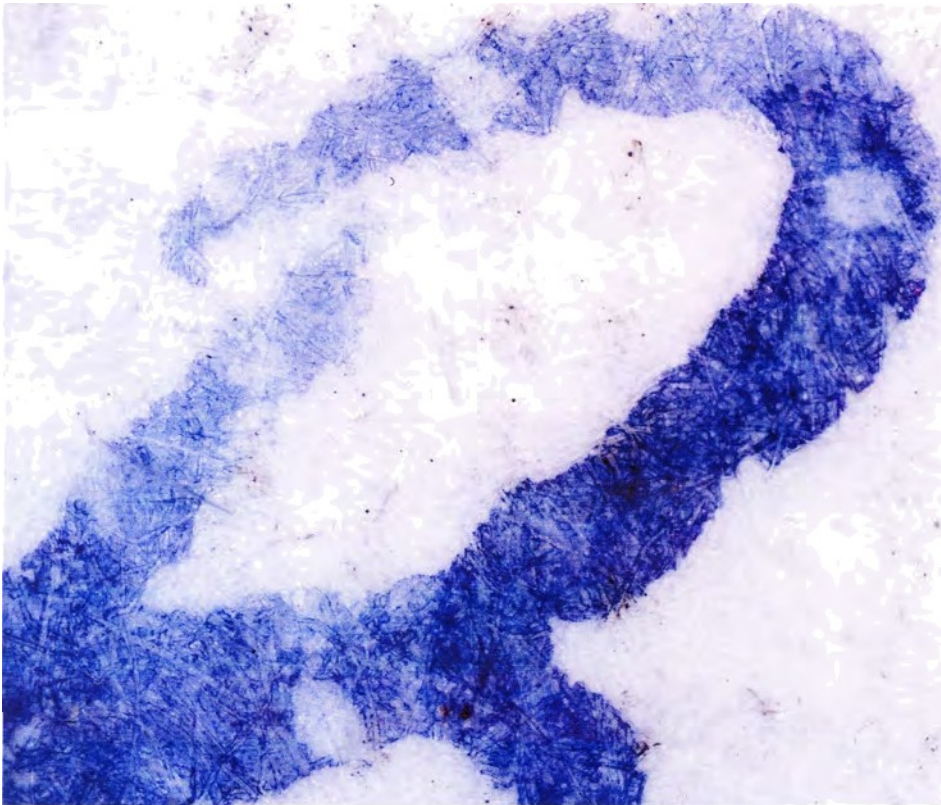
In general, the different application of paint in many line areas seems to indicate that the speed of the lines varied greatly. Sometimes there almost sharp, seemingly dense lines within a line of a letter

- this could indicate a pause and continuation of the line or an almost stopping and restarting of the line without lifting the writing tool from the surface.

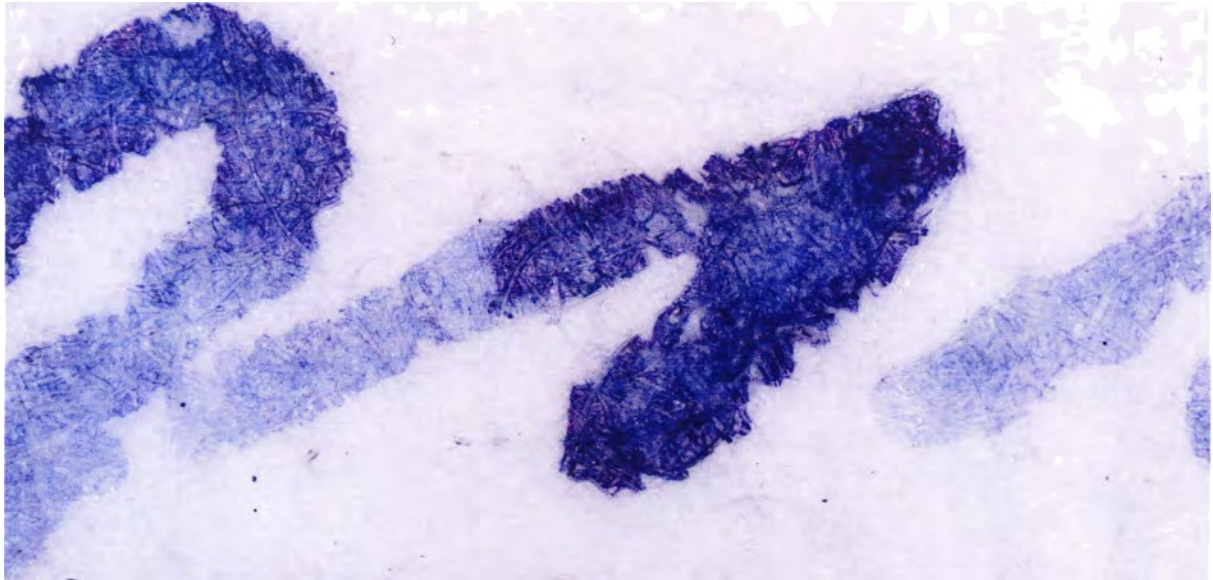
Here are a few examples from the previous "B" lettering for visual explanation:

1. Example: The upper right half of the B in this lettering looks denser and has a relatively hard base at the top of the wing - this density then continues with a rounded center curve to the lower right, with the horizontal loop having a thinner application of paint.
2. Fluctuations in density are clearly visible in both Brigitte's small g and the stroke of i, indicating a different drawing speed of the writing tool or a set-off/set-up
3. The fluctuations the i in the name Brigitte are particularly visible - third image

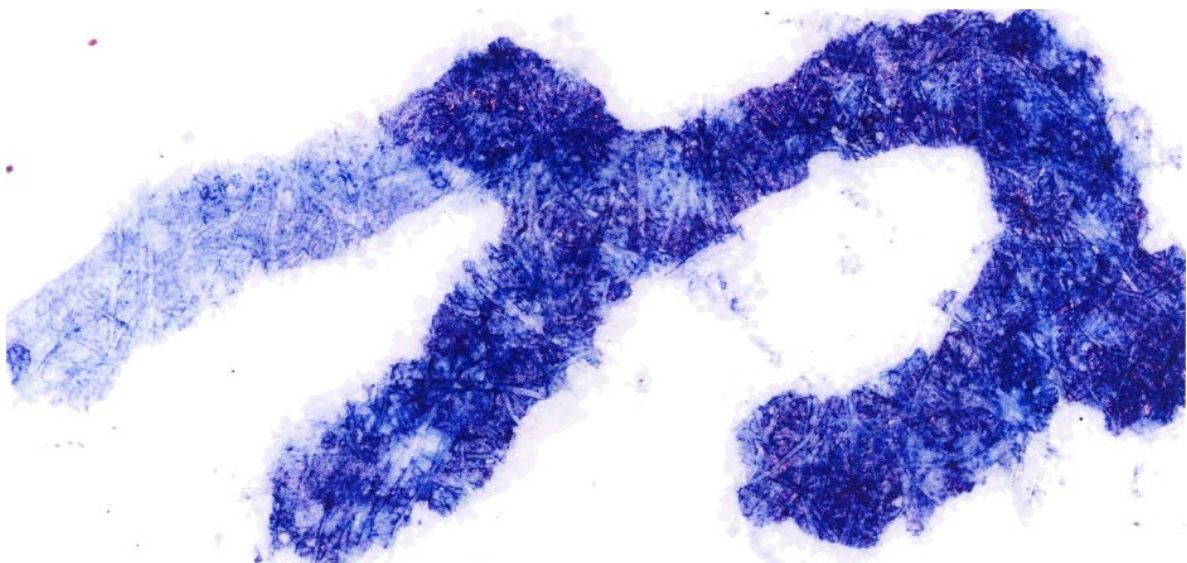
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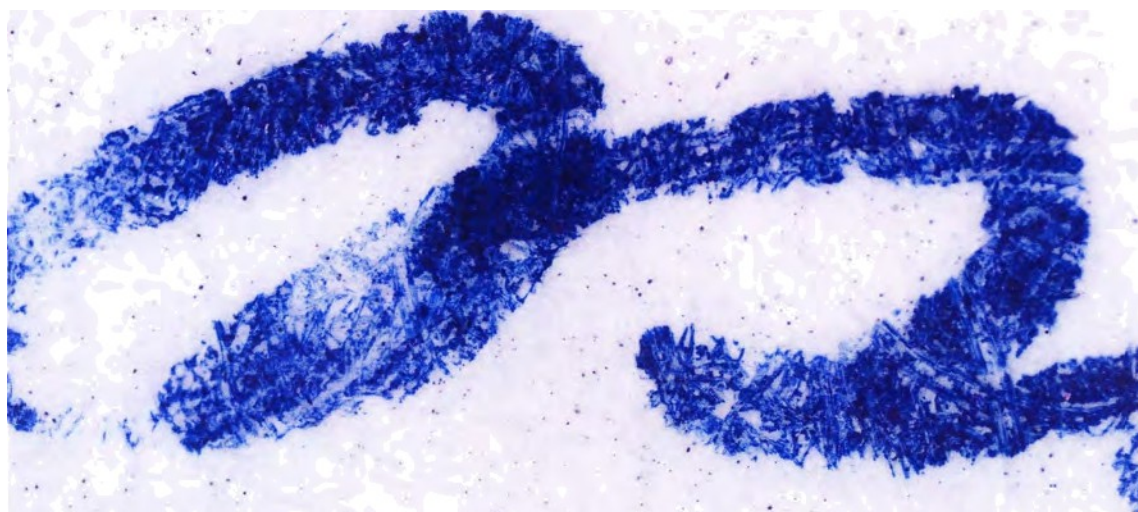
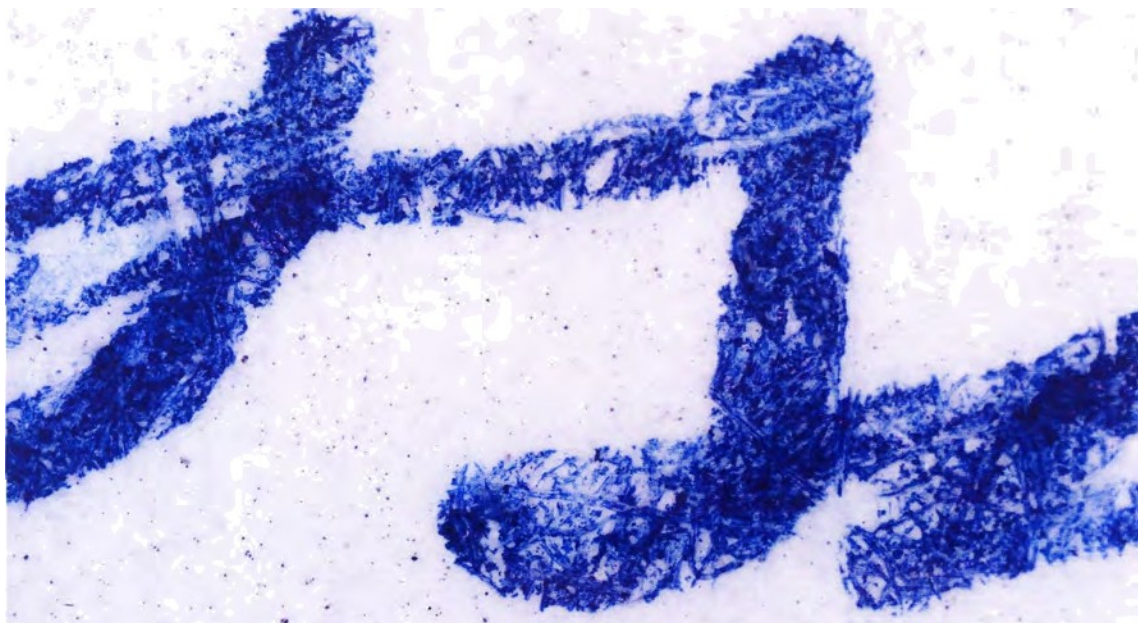


There are also very clearly visible fluctuations in optical density with the letter "s" in the will in question. Here is one of the most striking passages:





There are also some "s" and "ss" letters in the comparative texts V7, V9 and V10 - but these are either rounded or have an acute-angled stroke and are continuous throughout - the density of the color does not vary noticeably



The "s", which were written in black paint, also show an almost equal density of paint application throughout - this indicates a continuous and evenly swift line.



The most important recognition feature from the field of optical examinations is a high magnification, which shows the fine structure of the lines.

The comparison script V7 was examined in detail and also with high magnifications to ensure that the black lettering almost certainly handwritten and not a photocopy. The fine structure of a black-and-white photocopy, if it was made with powder-based copying system, is easily recognizable - tiny dots, tiny inhomogeneous, non-contiguous areas of ink application, which are interrupted by uncovered small areas and do not show any continuous colouring of the base material at this magnification.

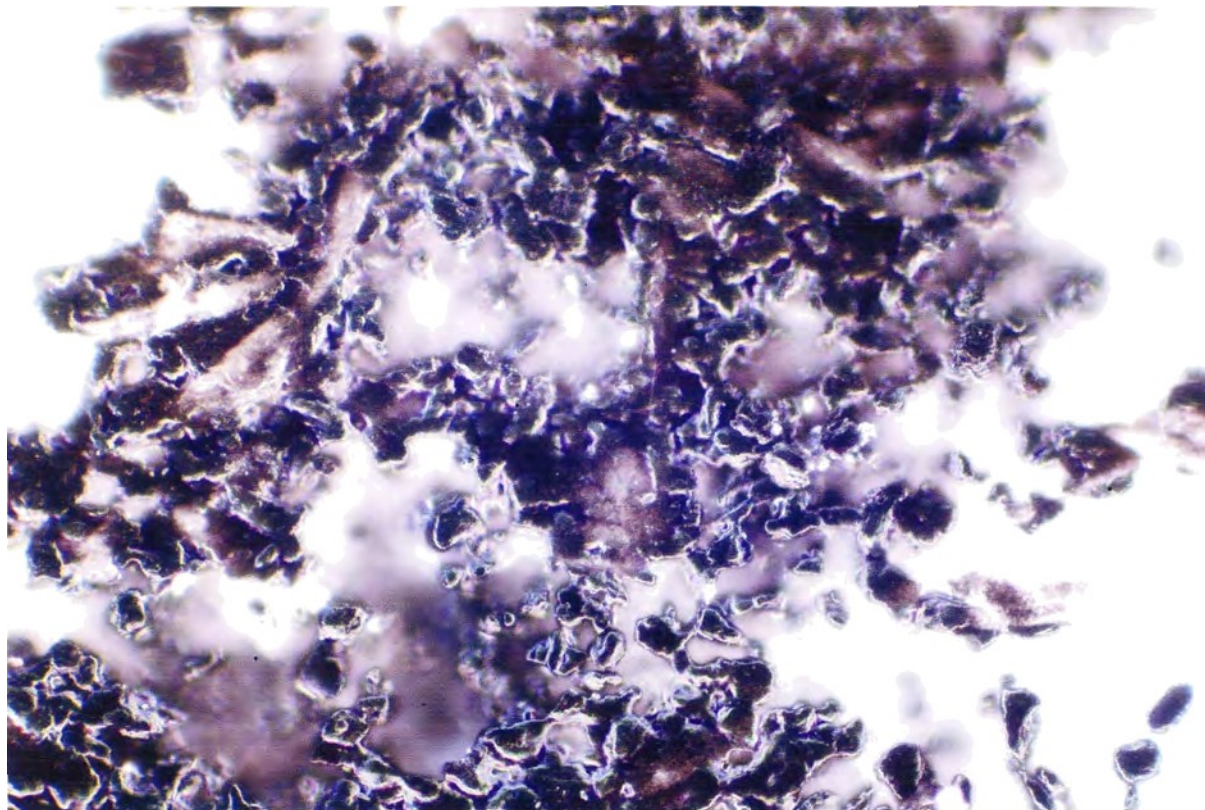
In contrast, at the same magnification, handwriting with a black parbe can be recognized by the fact that there are continuously coloured lines that are inhomogeneous but do not have a putlkt structure with open 8s.

To illustrate this, here are two micrographs, one of a part of a letter from the copied text of V7 and then a similarly enlarged detail from the handwritten marginal notes:

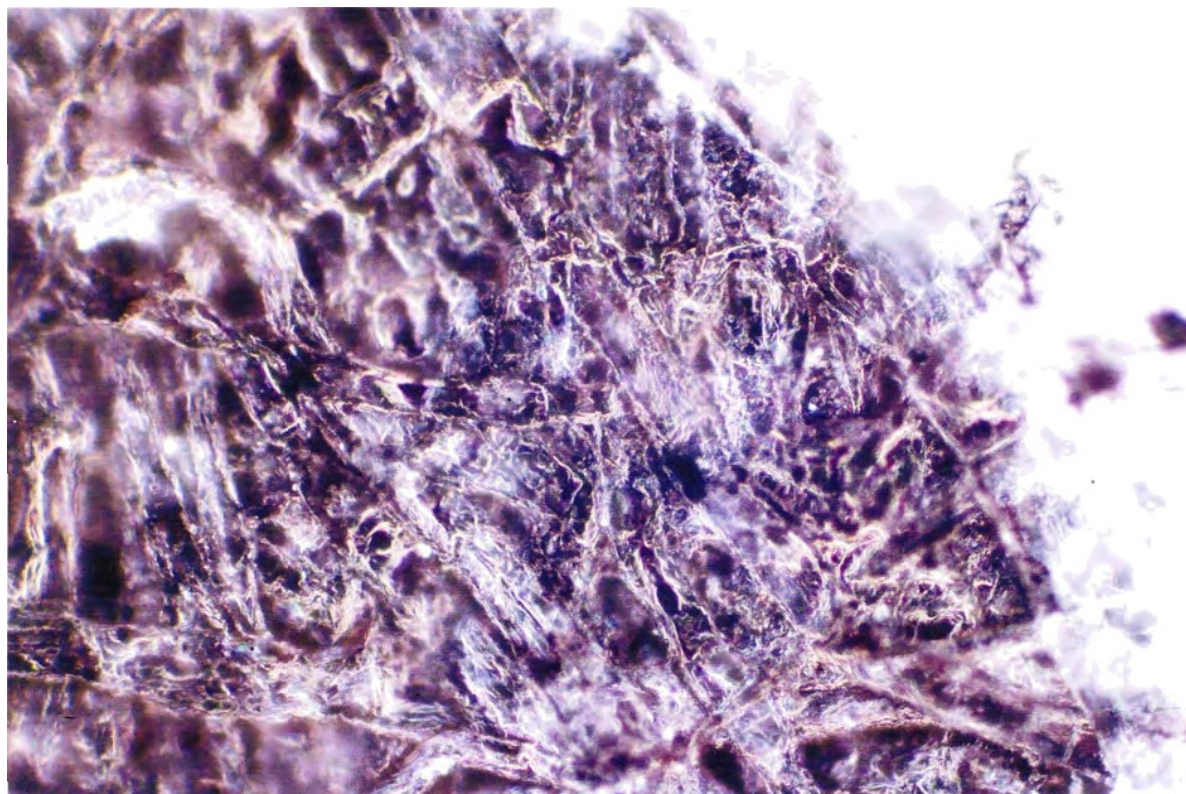


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An (old) black and white photocopy:



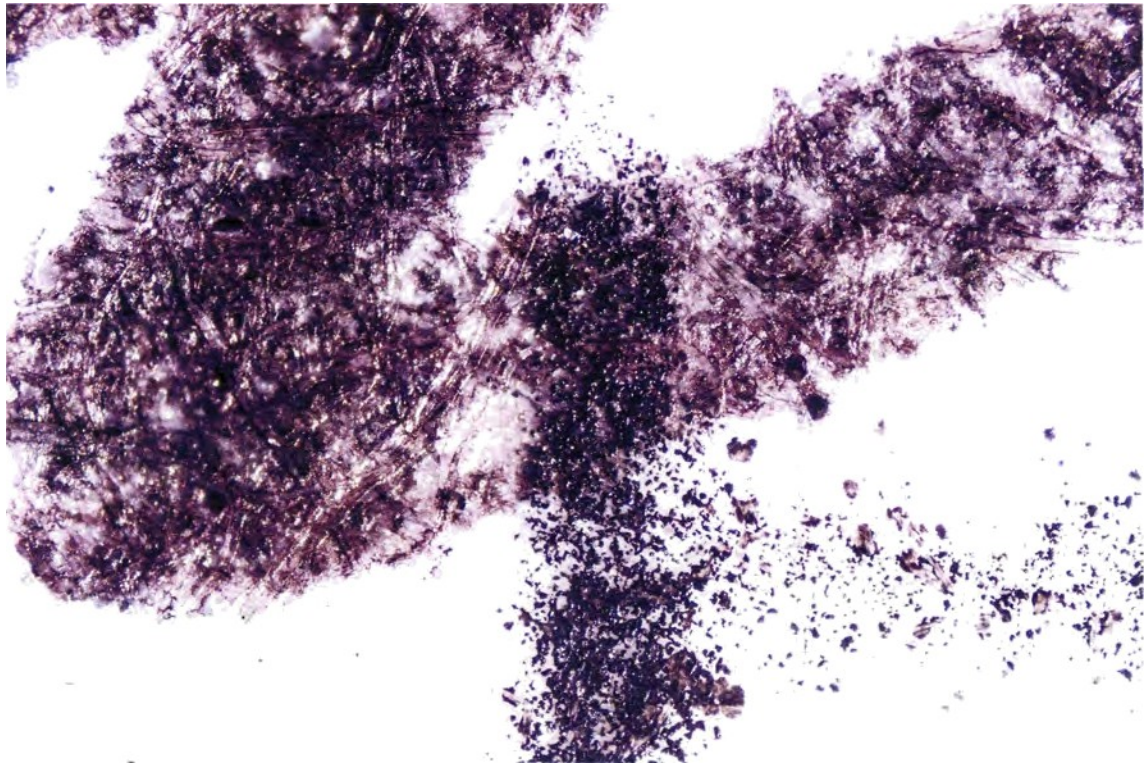
A black handwriting:





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The different structures can be clearly seen in the areas where writing and copy overlap:



A modern photocopy has a similar structure to the first comparison image, only the color particles are set more densely - but the dot structure remains clearly visible in the edge area:





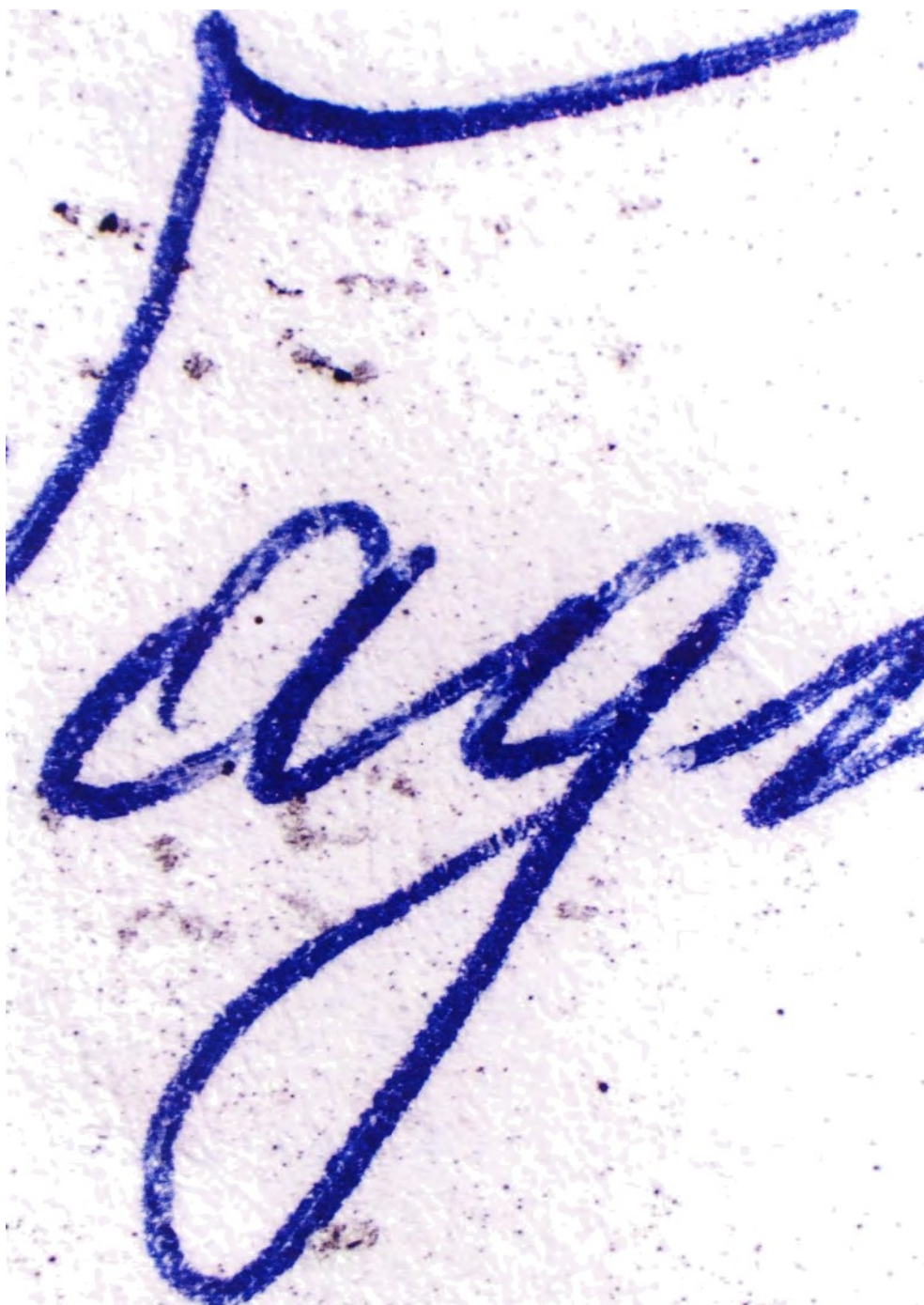
Typewritten type, on the other hand, does not show a dot pattern, the ink application is more homogeneous, but there is no line structure of the ink as there with a Manuscript must be recognizable. Here is an excerpt from a typewritten text:



This that the black writing on V7 is handwriting and not part of a photocopy. This suspicion initially existed because all the other handwriting samples that were originally available were written in blue - only this one in black.

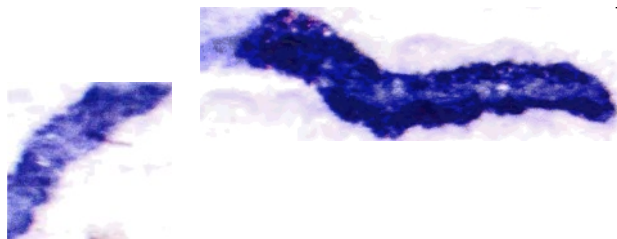
An overview of the visual appearance of a part of speech of the word "Wagner" - taken from the will signature and from the signature under the notarized contract, the V8 settlement document also shows visually easily recognizable differences. At this magnification, the speed of the lines in V8 document is visibly high, sometimes very high, which can be seen particularly well in individual downstrokes and upstrokes - the color is smeared in the direction of the line. This a fluid and high speed of the writing tool. In contrast, the lines of the signature under the will show a clearly different speed of the ink application as well as clearly recognizable beginnings and endings in the lines. This indicates a less fluid and slow, deliberate use of the writing tool.

*Here are the two comparison photos, first the signature under the notarized contract:*



And here is the same part of the word "Wagner" from the signature under the will:

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### Summarizing expert opinion

The comparative documents V7, 8, 9 and 10 could be used to supplement the expert opinion in direct comparison with the will available in the original.

The black writing in the margin of the comparison script V7 could be identified as handwriting.

The comparative documents V5 and V6 could not be used for the technical-optical comparisons applied, as they are photocopies that cannot provide meaningful information in the context of a technical-optical examination.

A large number of macro and micro images were taken and these clearly show that there are types of lineation in the comparative writings that are not found in the handwritten will.

The lines of the above-mentioned comparable writings are very similar and are visually different from those of comparable letters and words in the Testament.

The evaluation and conclusions drawn from these characteristics of the lines, texts and letters must not and cannot be made by the expert; it is the responsibility of a specialist or institute responsible for expert opinions.



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