



Commonwealth of Virginia  
Department of General Services  
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services  
**BUREAU OF FORENSIC SCIENCE**

October 20, 1981

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT**

Central Laboratory  
P. O. Box 999  
Richmond, Virginia 23208

Tel. No. (804) 786-4707

~~TO: Trooper T. R. Moore~~  
Virginia State Police  
P. O. Box 1  
Helfa, VA 23410

Your Case # 81-5-2660

80-10534  
FS Lab # 60T-5250

Victim(s): [REDACTED]

Examiner: Joan Faunce

Suspect(s): KELLAM, William Stone

Date Received 6-3-81

Evidence Submitted By: Trooper T. R. Moore

Item #1 - Physical Evidence Recovery Kit from Annette Elizabeth Snead.

Item #3 - Undershorts taken from accused.

Evidence Submitted By: Regular Mail

Date Received: 9-8-81

Item #5 - Saliva swabs, control swabs and pulled pubic hair sample from William Stone Kellam.

**RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:**

Item #1 - No blood group substances were identified on the saliva swabs from the victim. This is consistent with non-secretor status or insufficient secretion for typing. Tests on the blood of the victim confirm non-secretor status. The victim's blood is type B. Results of typing tests on the external genitalia swabs and on the vaginal swabs indicate the secretions on each are type B. This combination secretion type is consistent with secretions from a non-secretor mixed with seminal fluid from a type B secretor.

Several characteristically Negroid hairs or hair fragments were present in the pubic combings. Three (3) of these hairs exhibited the same microscopic characteristics as the pubic hair sample submitted from William Stone Kellam (Item #5) and were different from the pubic hair of the victim. Three (3) hairs were consistent with the pubic hair of the victim and different from

IN FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE THIS MATTER PLEASE REFER TO THE FS LAB # ABOVE

Virginia State Police

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION: (continued)

Item #1 - the pubic hair of the suspect. Three (3) hair fragments were unsuitable for comparison purposes. One (1) hair recovered from the panties exhibited overlapping microscopic characteristics with the pubic hair samples submitted from the victim and the suspect. The other hair from the panties exhibited similarities to and differences from the pubic hair samples submitted from the victim and the suspect.

Item #3 - One (1) hair fragment recovered from the suspect's undershorts exhibited some of the characteristics of the victim's pubic hair. Five (5) Negroid hair fragments were unsuitable for comparison purposes. One (1) hair was a Negroid body or limb hair.

Item #5 - Results of tests on the saliva swabs of William Stone Kellam indicate the secretions are type B. The hair samples were used for comparison purposes.

JF:smg  
cc: Tidewater Regional Laboratory

STATE OF VIRGINIA  
CITY/COUNTY OF Richmond to-wit:  
Shirley H. Patterson  
Forensic Scientist  
THIS day personally appeared before me, Shirley H. Patterson, a notary public, in and for said city/county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, Joan Faunce, who signed the foregoing Certificate of Analysis, before me, and after being duly sworn, made oath (1) that he performed the analysis and/or examination the results of which are herein contained, (2) that said analysis and/or examination was performed in a laboratory operated by the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services of the Commonwealth or authorized by such Division to conduct such analysis and/or examination and (3) that this Certificate of Analysis is true and correct.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1961.  
My commission expires September 4, 1963.  
Notary Public

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MR. JONES: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Thank you, Trooper. You're  
excused, sir.

MR. POULSON: Joan Faunce.

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JOAN FAUNCE, called as a witness on behalf of the  
Commonwealth, having been first duly sworn, was examined  
and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. POULSON:

Q Miss Faunce, state your name and address,  
please.

A Joan Faunce, Richmond, Virginia.

Q And what is your occupation?

A I'm a forensic scientist.

Q And what do forensic scientists do?

A A forensic scientist is a person who applies  
the principles of science to matters pertaining to law.  
As a forensic scientist, I have routinely examined

1 evidence that is brought in by law enforcement officials  
2 and report my findings to that agency and go to court with  
3 these findings when subpoenaed.

4 Q And by whom are you employed?

5 A I'm employed by the Division of Consolidated  
6 Laboratory Services, Bureau of Forensic Science in  
7 Richmond.

8 Q How long have you been so employed?

9 A Since 1973.

10 Q Now, what has been your experience and  
11 training? What is your particular field, first, if I may  
12 ask?

13 A The particular specialty within the broad  
14 field of forensic science is forensic serology.

15 My educational background, I have a bachelor --  
16 I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in science from  
17 Mary Washington College, and a Master of Science degree  
18 from the College of William and Mary. When I originally  
19 came with the Bureau of Forensic Science in 1973, I  
20 underwent a period of approximately one year of inservice  
21 training, during which time I became familiar with the  
22 techniques of the field, applied them to case material  
23 under an examiner's eye and to question or mock-up-type  
24 material.

25 During that time and subsequent to that time,

1 I have taken several short courses in the field, one of  
2 which was a course in advanced technique and bloodstain  
3 analysis at the FBI Academy in Quantico. One, of course,  
4 seminar on semen analysis in Louisiana; a course on  
5 microscopy for the criminal at McCrone Institute in  
6 Chicago, and a course on hair at Georgetown University in  
7 Washington, D.C.

8 Q Have you routinely within since 1973 performed  
9 examinations such as you just described to the Court and  
10 jury?

11 A On many, many occasions, yes.

12 Q Have you testified as an expert witness in  
13 the courts of the Commonwealth?

14 A Probably over a hundred times.

15 MR. POULSON: I would like to have her  
16 accepted as an expert in the field of forensic  
17 science.

18 THE COURT: Mr. Jones, do you have any  
19 questions you would like to ask Miss Faunce as to  
20 her expertise?

21 MR. JONES: No, sir, not at all.

22 THE COURT: Let the record show that  
23 Mrs. Faunce is accepted by the Court as an expert  
24 in the field of forensic science.  
25

1 BY MR. POULSON:

2 Q Miss Faunce, did you have occasion to within  
3 the Division of Consolidated Laboratories to receive a  
4 submission from Trooper T. R. Moore of the Virginia State  
5 Police?

6 A I received evidence from Trooper T. R. Moore  
7 through the lockbox security system from the Tidewater  
8 Laboratory, yes.

9 Q And what was in that particular submission?  
10 Four items?

11 A The initial submission consisted of a physical  
12 evidence recovery kit from [REDACTED].

13 Q This is a perk kit, I believe?

14 A Right. Pubic hairs taken from the accused;  
15 undershorts taken from the accused; and a culture taken  
16 from the victim.

17 Q Now, at a later point and time, did you also  
18 receive, I believe, as Item 5, certain additional  
19 submissions?

20 A Yes, I did.

21 Q And what was that?

22 A This was samples from Willard Stone Kellam,  
23 which included saliva swabs and pulled pubic hair sample.

24 Q Now, did you have occasion in examining the  
25 perk kit to, among other things, to examine the genital

1 swabs?

2 A Yes, I did.

3 Q And what conclusions or opinions, if any, did  
4 you arrive at?

5 A On the perk kit or on the genital swabs?

6 Q From the genital swabs.

7 A On the genital swabs. The swabs that were  
8 labelled external genitalia were tested and seminal fluid  
9 were extracted and spermatozoa were identified on the swabs.

10 Q Now, did you also have occasion to examine  
11 certain swabs or samples taken from the mouth of [REDACTED]  
12 [REDACTED]?

13 A Yes, I did.

14 Q And let me ask you this: You talked about  
15 the genital swabs -- the oral swabs. Is that a more  
16 difficult procedure than the genital swabs?

17 A Well, what I am looking for on any of these  
18 swabs is the presence of seminal fluid and spermatozoa.  
19 In the case of an oral swab, the dilution of the secretions  
20 by the saliva and the constant swallowing, and so forth,  
21 would tend to dilute out any semen that may be present  
22 and hence it is harder to find semen present on such  
23 swabs, so that a time interval would be a very great  
24 factor in this, and if the person drank any liquids, that  
25 would be another factor to increase the dilution and make

1 it more and more difficult to find any seminal fluids  
2 that may have been there.

3 Q Okay. Would a factor of, say, two or three  
4 hours be significant as to the oral swabs?

5 A I would say very significant.

6 Q Very significant. Now, what conclusions did  
7 you arrive at insofar as the oral swabs from Annette  
8 Snead?

9 A My tests on these swabs indicated the possible  
10 presence of seminal fluid. In an extract of the swabs,  
11 I did not find or identify spermatozoa, but my chemical  
12 test did indicate the possible presence of seminal fluid.

13 Q Possible presence of seminal fluid on the  
14 oral swabs?

15 A Yes.

16 Q What is a secretor?

17 A I think most people are familiar with the  
18 ABO types in their blood and, you know, that your blood  
19 is either Type A, Type B, Type AB or Type O in the ABO  
20 System, but you're probably not familiar with the fact  
21 that if you are what we call a secretor, and eighty  
22 percent of the population are secretors, then these ABO  
23 blood type factors are also found in all your body  
24 secretions such as saliva, vaginal fluid in the female,  
25 perspiration. Any of the body fluids, if you are a



1       secretor, could be found in them, so that about eighty  
2       percent are secretors and about twenty percent are  
3       nonsecretors; that they do not have the ABO blood type  
4       in their body secretions.

5               Q       Now, what if anything did you find insofar  
6       as Annette Snead as to whether she was a secretor or not?

7               A       My tests indicated that she was a  
8       nonsecretor.

9               Q       She was a nonsecretor. One of that twenty  
10       percent?

11              A       Yes.

12              Q       Now, were you able to determine whether  
13       Willard Stone Kellam was a secretor or nonsecretor?

14              A       I determined from his saliva swabs that he  
15       was a Type B secretor.

16              Q       Type B secretor?

17              A       Yes.

18              Q       Were you able to type from the genital  
19       vaginal swabs, were you able to determine the type of  
20       the substance there?

21              A       These swabs -- as I have mentioned, the  
22       genital swabs did have spermatozoa. The external genital  
23       swabs did have spermatozoa on them, so that would  
24       represent a combination secretion of whatever her own  
25       secretion may be there and seminal fluid. I was able to

1 type those swabs and I did identify Type B.

2 Q Type B?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Okay. And she was a nonsecretor?

5 A She is a nonsecretor, yes.

6 Q So there was one set of secretions for lack

7 of a better term?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And you say you did type Willard Stone Kellam  
10 on the saliva samples?

11 A Yes.

12 Q And what is his type?

13 A He is a Type B secretor.

14 Q He is a Type B also?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Have there been studies done what percentage  
17 of the population is Type B?

18 A As far as secretion Type B, it would be  
19 approximately eight percent.

20 Q Eight percent of the population?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Is that relatively rare?

23 A That's relatively rare.

24 If I may backtrack, I don't think I completed  
25 the answer on what type I found on the vaginal swabs.

1 Q Okay. Go ahead.

2 A The vaginal swabs, I did identify spermatozoa  
3 on the vaginal smears on the vaginal swabs, which would again  
4 be a combination secretion on the vaginal fluid and  
5 seminal fluid. I identified Type B secretions as well.

6 Q Type B secretions as well there?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Now, did you also examine any pubic hair  
9 samples from within the perk kit and also controlled or  
10 samples from Willard Stone Kellam?

11 A Yes, I did. In the perk kit, the doctor is  
12 instructed to take a pulled pubic hair sample from the  
13 victim and also to make pubic combings of the pubic area  
14 of the victim, and these are collected in a large paper-type  
15 towel with a fine-toothed comb that is used for the  
16 procedure and is also included.

17 There were a number of hairs in the pubic  
18 combings of the victim. Both hairs and hair fragments  
19 were characteristically Negroid. The doctor is also  
20 instructed to take a pulled pubic hair sample from the  
21 victim and I did receive a pulled pubic hair sample from  
22 Willard Stone Kellam.

23 Q Let me stop you there just a minute. How  
24 do you examine a hair?

25 A I examine hairs microscopically and the way I

1 go about a hair comparison is we have an instrument and  
2 a special type of microscope. It's called a comparison  
3 microscope. Actually, it's two microscopes hooked together.  
4 You have a microscope stage and eye pieces and so forth  
5 over here, another one over here and they are hooked  
6 together by an optical bridge and I'm viewing what's on  
7 each stage through one set of eye pieces so I see a split  
8 screen, a circle, and it's split in half and I see the  
9 hairs on this stage on one side and the hairs on this stage  
10 on the other side and I can compare those in the same field  
11 together at the same magnification and lighting conditions.

12 What I do is I first examine and mount a  
13 number of the known samples from both victim and the suspect  
14 and I examine those and go through and make notes on the  
15 range of characteristics of the hair from root to tip and  
16 from hair to hair, and I do a study on that and then I look  
17 at the other known samples and I see where the  
18 characteristics are the same or different and then I can  
19 go and look at the question hair, say, from the victim's  
20 pubic combings and see if it has all the same microscopic  
21 characteristics of the victim or the accused and that's  
22 what I did with the hairs in the pubic combings.

23 Q You look for similarities and differences?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And then you, I take it, arrive at a

1 conclusion based on the comparisons to similarities and  
2 differences?

3 A Yes. That's correct.

4 Q Will all hairs --

5 THE COURT: Just a minute. Gentlemen, approach  
6 the bench a minute, please.

7 (A side-bar conference was held by the Court  
8 with counsel for both sides out of the hearing of  
9 the jury and the court reporter.)

10  
11 BY MR. POULSON:

12 Q Picking up if I recall where we were. From  
13 the same person, are all hairs the same, so to speak?

14 A No, that will vary from person to person,  
15 from the same person from any one body region, the hairs  
16 may differ a lot from hair to hair or they may differ very  
17 little.

18 Q In other words, every one of Annette Snead's  
19 hairs is not going to be the same and every one of  
20 Willard Stone Kellam's hairs is not going to be the same?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q What did your examinations and comparisons  
23 disclose?

24 A I found, I believe, ten hairs in the victim's  
25 pubic combings. Three of these hairs exhibited all of the

1 same microscopic characteristics of the pubic hair of  
2 Willard Stone Kellam and they were different from the pubic  
3 hair of the victim. Three of the hairs exhibited the same  
4 characteristics of the victim's own pubic hair and were  
5 different from those of the accused.

6 Three hairs were fragments unsuitable for  
7 comparison purposes. Let me see if I have hit them all.  
8 Yes, that was all of the pubic combings. Nine hairs in  
9 the pubic combings.

10 Q Any other hairs that you looked at, examined?

11 A There were hairs also recovered from the  
12 panties, which were submitted by the victim's perk. Two  
13 of these were Negro pubic hairs and were compared with the  
14 known hairs submitted. One of them exhibited overlapping  
15 characteristics with the pubic hair samples submitted from  
16 the victim and the suspect and the other one submitted  
17 similarities and differences from the pubic hair of the  
18 victim and the suspect.

19 Q Now, on those hairs, were you able to arrive  
20 at any conclusion on those?

21 A No. My results really there were very  
22 inconclusive.

23 Q Because of what?

24 A It's conceivable that I may not have had an  
25 entirely representative sample and perhaps some of these

1 hairs that were -- that exhibited overlapping characteristics  
2 were the hairs of the victim and the suspect could have  
3 come from either one and the same were the ones that had  
4 the similarities and differences. They could have come  
5 from either one.

6 Q So they could have come from either Miss Snead  
7 or Mr. Kellam, these last two hairs?

8 A Yes.

9 MR. POULSON: All right. Answer Mr. Jones.

10  
11 CROSS-EXAMINATION

12  
13 BY MR. JONES:

14 Q On that point that Mr. Poulson was just  
15 asking you about -- well, I will just refer to the hair  
16 that you say exhibited similarities to and differences  
17 from the hair sample submitted from the victim and the  
18 suspect. You stated it could have come from either one,  
19 possibly?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q Also possibly it could have come from someone  
22 else, could it not?

23 A Possibly.

24 Q Now, you say that eight percent of the  
25 population are Type B secretors?

1 A Possibly, yes.

2 Q Would that vary from race to race? Is it a  
3 high percentage for blacks, say?

4 A Generally statistics show that the Negroid  
5 population has a higher incidence of Type B; however, I  
6 think that considering any area of the country, you have  
7 to consider all races in quoting statistics.

8 Q Well, I'm just asking you.

9 A That's correct.

10 Q It seems to me you're telling me two things  
11 at once. Isn't it true that there is a higher percentage  
12 of Type B in blacks than in whites?

13 A Yes, there is.

14 Q Thank you. Now, is it absolutely true that  
15 someone is either a secretor or a nonsecretor? I mean,  
16 is that like a black-and-white thing? Either you are or  
17 you're not? No ifs, ands or buts?

18 A As far as I know, yes.

19 Q And you stated regarding the oral swabs that  
20 there was possible seminal fluid?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q No spermatozoa? When you say possible, what  
23 do you mean?

24 A Just what I say. My chemical tests indicated  
25 that this is possibly seminal fluid present; however, the



1 chemical of the test was rather weak, which would be what  
2 I would expect with the dilution of the oral secretions  
3 over a period of time.

4 Q Well, when you say possible, would you bet  
5 the ranch on that, for example?

6 A No, I wouldn't. I have only said possible.

7 Q Possible seems to be a wide range from one  
8 hundred percent or ninety-nine percent to one percent?

9 A That's just dealing -- it's dealing in pure  
10 speculation. I can't pin it down other than saying  
11 possible.

12 Q It's purely speculative whether or not there  
13 was seminal fluid there?

14 A My test would indicate it was possibly present.

15 Q Possibly, but that would be speculative?

16 MR. POULSON: I object to that. She said  
17 possible five times.

18 THE COURT: Sustain the objection. Go  
19 ahead, sir.

20 MR. JONES: That's all I have.

21 Thank you, ma'am, very much.  
22  
23  
24  
25

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

1  
2  
3 BY MR. POULSON:

4 Q One question. When you say possible, may I  
5 assume that you have some foundation for that opinion of  
6 possible?

7 A Yes, I do have some foundation.

8 MR. POULSON: Okay.

9 THE COURT: Thank you, Miss Faunce. You're  
10 excused.

11 MR. POULSON: Your Honor, I think she would  
12 like to go to the Town House.

13 Commonwealth's evidence, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. Approach  
15 the bench.

16 (A side-bar conference was held by the Court  
17 with counsel for both sides out of the hearing of  
18 the jury and the court reporter.)

19 THE COURT: All right. I would ask the jury  
20 if they would have their seats in the jury room for  
21 just a few minutes, please.

22 (The jury was excluded from the courtroom, and  
23 the following occurred:)

24 THE COURT: All right, sir.

25 MR. JONES: Your Honor, I'm going to make a