

NICKELL, JOE, and JOHN F. FISCHER. *Crime Science: Methods of Forensic Detection*. University Press of Kentucky, 1999. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt5hjzr4>.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of forensic science methods used in criminal investigation, covering techniques such as document analysis, trace evidence examination, and questioned document investigation. Using this source, I decided to focus on toxicology, trace evidence, and fingerprint analysis. The book featured procedures that investigators use when solving specific things and even real-life examples of how science can be used to solve actual cases.

Hays, Hannah L., ed. *Pharmacology/Toxicology Case Studies*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Chapter, American College of Emergency Physicians, 2012. https://www.ohacep.org/aws/OACEP/asset_manager/get_file/66662/2012_pharmacology_toxicology.

This case study collection, edited by Hannah L. Hays, MD, and reviewed by emergency medicine and toxicology specialists, showcases dozens of cases that involve different types of drugs. This source helped me learn how toxicology is used to solve drug-related cases. The collection featured many medical and anatomical terms that challenged me, but also helped me in learning about how this field of forensic science is used.

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum. "Fingerprint Analysis." Forensic Kit Handout 6. Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum, 2023. https://memorialmuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/23-OCN-004_2023_Handouts_6_-_Fingerprint_Analysis.pdf.

This source comes from a forensic science kit that explores fingerprinting. It gives the basics of fingerprinting analysis that helped me be able to dive deeper and understand the fingerprint analysis given in the book I used. It covers the permanence and uniqueness of friction ridge skin, the three primary fingerprint pattern types — loops, arches, and whorls — and their subtypes. The document also explains the levels of forensic fingerprint analysis like pattern recognition and ridge attribute examination.

University of Florida Forensic Science Online Graduate Program. "Trace Evidence: The Role in Forensic Science." University of Florida College of Pharmacy. October 14, 2022. <https://forensicscience.ufl.edu/2022/10/14/trace-evidence-the-role-in-forensic-science/>.

This article from the University of Florida's forensic science program examines the continued relevance of trace evidence in criminal investigations, particularly in cases where biological evidence is absent. It looks at Locard's exchange principle, which states that the transfer of hair or fibers can help investigators catch perpetrators of crimes. This was also helpful in understanding how the police caught Wayne Williams.