



Don Ray Adams

On December 22, 1990, 33-year-old Darryl Patterson and 34-year-old Thomas Winn were shot to death during a drug deal in an alley near Winn's home in Philadelphia.

Several witnesses described the gunman as a thin, light-skinned black man about six feet tall who was known in the neighborhood as Don Ray.

About seven months later, on July 15, 1991, police began looking for Don Ray Adams, although he was dark-skinned, stocky, five feet four inches tall and went by the name of Muhammad.

Prior to the arrest, police interviewed a man named Don Ray who lived on the same street, but rejected him as a suspect.

When Adams heard police were looking for him, he called an uncle who was a police officer, who took Adams to the detectives, where they arrested him for the murders.

In November 1992, Adams went on trial before a Common Pleas Court jury. The chief witness against him was Donna Benjamin, a convicted felon and crack cocaine addict, who said that Adams approached Patterson and Winn to buy cocaine and then pulled a pistol to rob Patterson.

Benjamin said she happened to walk into the alley at that moment and fell to the ground as Adams fired several shots, killing Patterson and Winn.

She said Adams turned to her and she pleaded, "Don't shoot, don't shoot. It's me."

Benjamin told the jury that when Adams recognized her as living in the neighborhood, he told her she could leave.

Adams, a barber, testified that at the time of the murders, he was cutting hair in his home not far from the crime and heard the gunshots. However, his two customers both had outstanding warrants and could not be located to testify that he was not the killer.

Six other eyewitnesses could not identify Adams as the gunman.

The jury found Adams guilty on November 10, 1992 and Judge Carolyn E. Temin sentenced him to life in prison.

In 2007, Benjamin came forward and reached out to Adams' trial lawyer. She recanted her testimony, saying she had turned her life around and that police had pressured her to implicate Adams.

Philadelphia attorney Terry Pugh agreed to file a post conviction motion seeking a new trial based on the recantation. Following a

State: Pennsylvania

County: Philadelphia

Most Serious Crime: Murder

Additional Convictions:

Reported Crime Date: 1990

Convicted: 1992

Exonerated: 2011

Sentence: Life

Race: Black

Sex: Male

Age:

Contributing Factors: Perjury or False Accusation

Did DNA evidence contribute to the exoneration?: No

hearing where Benjamin testified, Judge Temin granted a new trial.

On April 25, 2011, following a retrial before Judge Temin, a jury acquitted Adams and he was released the following day.

– *Maurice Possley*

Report an error or add more information about this case.

CONTACT US

We welcome new information from any source about the exoneration that are already on our list and about new cases that might be exoneration. And we will be happy to respond to inquiries about the Registry.

- + [Tell us about an exoneration that we may have missed](#)
- + [Correct an error or add information about an exoneration on our list](#)
- + [Other information about the Registry](#)

ABOUT THE REGISTRY

The National Registry of Exonerations is a joint project of the University of Michigan Law School and the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University School of Law.

Follow Us:   

Copyright 2012. All rights reserved.





You are here: [Home](#) / [Investigations](#) / [Wrongful Conviction](#) / [Don Ray Adams](#) / Philadelphia Man Freed As Lying Eyewitness Recants

Philadelphia Man Freed As Lying Eyewitness Recants

September 1, 2011 By [DNatale](#) [Leave a Comment](#)

Don Ray Adams served almost 20 years before acquittal in 1990 double murder

By [Darlene White Natale](#)

The Innocence Institute of Point Park University

In 2005, when the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a late-stage appeal on his 1990 double-murder conviction, Don Ray Adams resigned himself to life in prison for something he always maintained he didn't do, and told his family to forget about him.

"You all don't even have to come and see me no more. I said I am ready to go to the hole," Adams despondently uttered during a phone call with relatives.

But during that very call, his attitude was re-energized after a young grandson implored him to "Keep your head up!" which propelled him to eventually find a key witness who admitted she had falsely identified him to purge her own legal woes.

Sworn statements from that witness won him a new trial, which ended early this year with his acquittal and release after 19 years and 6 months of imprisonment.

While sitting on his porch in May, Adams reflected on how the system had failed him all the way to the Supreme Court.

"That was my darkest moment. Because every time they kept denying me, I used to wish that things would happen to the witnesses, you know – bad things. I used to ask God that. When I stopped asking God to hurt them and to guide them and tell the truth – things changed." He said that God did everything he asked.

"Praise be to God," Adams repeats as his mantra.

The Drug Killings

A few days before Christmas 1990, alleged drug dealers Darryl Patterson and Thomas Winn were killed in an alley behind Warnock Street in Philadelphia in a drug-deal that went awry. "Don Ray" was allegedly there to buy cocaine from the duo but instead decided to rob them. He opened fire on the two men and let Donna Benjamin, who wandered into the alley, go when he recognized her.

Several witnesses to the 1990 crime identified the shooter as a 5'9" – 6' tall, thin, light-skinned black man called Don Ray. Adams is a 5'4" dark-skinned black man with a stocky build. Adams said the police initially questioned another Don Ray from the neighborhood and released him. Both Don Rays lived on Warnock Street. Adams said he had been dubbed Muhammad by friends in the neighborhood and didn't think the street talk of a "Don Ray" being the shooter referred to him.

The investigation stalled for months until an eyewitness, Donna Benjamin, emerged saying that she was at the scene of the murders and that Adams spared her life after robbing and killing the alleged drug dealers.

Armed with that evidence seven months after the murders, police went to Adams' family home to arrest him. He was at his girlfriend's house and when Adams heard he was a suspect, he contacted his uncle – a police officer, and surrendered.

"I believed that when those cops came to my house that they would have shot me and killed me. I really believed it. That would have really been to close the case. They never found no gun or anything in my house. They never found no gun. So I believe they would have put a gun in my hand and say we already solved the case," Adams said of his rationale for surrender. He said he took a lie detector test and passed it.

He said he was home cutting hair the night of the murders and that they heard the shots. He said the two guys that he was styling couldn't come forward because there were bench warrants against them.

The witness who identified Adams was a crack-addicted felon with an extensive rap sheet. Later, Adams said he received information that the District Attorney had withheld evidence that Benjamin was a mental patient.

Adams said they (police) bought her clothes and let her out of jail.

"Those witnesses they used against me all had open cases," Adams added.

Futile Efforts at Proving Innocence

Adams knew her tale wasn't true and steadfastly maintained his innocence. Adams pursued futile appeals through the courts and was turned down at every possible venue. One bright spot for him came when The Innocence Institute of Point Park University published a story in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette that brought to light the discrepancy of a possible false identification.

"I was glad that they (The Innocence Institute) put my case in the paper because I wrote to everybody- I wrote to Oprah Winfrey Show, the Montel Show – every show that was on TV. I wrote to a lot of politicians about my case and my innocence, you know, and no one responded but you all (Innocence Institute)," said Adams, even though at the time he was being ignored by the courts.

"I just thought that the case was really sloppy from the beginning because all the original statements actually point to someone else. Then six months later, after two other detectives were assigned, then that's when you had people changing their stories," said Adam's Attorney Terry Pugh. "I think it is somewhat commonplace, unfortunately, that all stones are not looked under and turned to make sure the right person is being prosecuted."

After the Supreme Court rejected his appeal, Adams pressed on – buoyed by his grandson's encouragement. But Adams thought he had exhausted his legal options until a block party in his old neighborhood. There, an impaired Benjamin cried to Adams' friend that she needed to clear her conscience. She said that she couldn't take it anymore and wanted to tell the truth.

This wasn't news to Adams or his friend. Donna Benjamin had told others the same story but never legally recanted. This time, Benjamin approached Adams' attorney and agreed to speak on the record.

"I was so glad she finally came back and told the truth. She said she couldn't take it anymore. She said her conscience was bothering her and that she knew what she did was wrong and that she wanted to make it right," Adams said. He explained that the cops threatened her to implicate him and that she got out of jail. Armed with that revelation, Adams filed another appeal and was granted a new trial the week of April 15, 2011. This time, Benjamin testified that Don Ray Bennett was at the scene of the murders – not Don Ray Adams.

"I have no idea why they let him (Don Ray Bennett) go. The jury asked the same question," Attorney Terry Pugh said.

The jury deliberated only two hours and came back with a verdict of not guilty on all charges. Adams was released April 26. A spokeswoman from the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office refused comment on any specifics of the trial and only said that they were disappointed with the outcome but respected the jury's decision.

Free in Body, But Not in Mind

Adams said when he got home he praised God, hugged his family and then took a nice hot

bath and put on colorful underwear. He said he took showers every day in prison for over 19 years and they forced him to wear only white underclothes. Adams is also thrilled with what is a mundane ritual for most people—to cook and eat what he chooses- when he chooses. Now he is intent on putting his life back together.

“I really can’t work. I really don’t leave my porch. But a really close friend of mine, he do houses, you know, he’s a contractor. So sometimes, I go with him just to get off the porch. I am too scared to get off the daggam porch,” said Adams, who says he has suffered from panic attacks. Sitting in his lounge chair, Adams’ front porch has begun to feel a little like his cell did.

“I don’t know. I’m just afraid-afraid of the cops,” he explained sheepishly when queried about his fear. He said he asked the doctor if he could see a psychiatrist since he has panic attacks that began in prison. He said he sought psychiatric counseling in prison and prayed.

Adams was a Muslim prior to incarceration and said he prayed five times a day while incarcerated. He said other things he did to avoid bitterness and retain his sanity while inside included lifting weights and taking classes to improve his reading and for the GED.

“I kept to myself. Mostly I tried to keep to myself and mind my own business. Out of 20 years, I had two fights. That’s not bad for a guy being in prison.”

Adams felt most of the convicts he befriended were innocent because when they traded their stories they seemed genuine and similar to his own ordeal.

“There is a certain thing that homicide (detectives) do in Philadelphia. You know. It’s a pattern of what they do,” said Adams.

He says that many guys in jail watch a TV program “The First 48” on which everything is videotaped. He said Philadelphia should have that system for interrogation rooms, “If you do it that way you can’t beat ‘em up or coerce that person to say what you want them to say because everything is on tape.” He suggests there should be a sensor that automatically turns on in the interrogation room so you “show that did you beat this person up to say what he said.”

Long term, he plans on getting his license to cut hair. He also plans to complete the GED since the test took place during his trial. But he has other things to take care of now.

He said he lost many things because of his imprisonment. His family owned two homes and is losing one because of back taxes and he’s dealing with that same issue on the house he is living in now. His family also owned a variety store that sold cheese steaks and hoagies and they had to sell that while he was locked up.

Adams personal tragedy wasn’t limited to his wrongful incarceration. Last year, his brother was shot-to-death while escorting a female employee to her car. He operated a successful nightclub, Johnny Top Cat Club, that featured up-and-coming comedians and had been paying Adams’ legal fees. He said they lost the club, too.

“I really miss him. I plan on starting this book I was gonna write,” Adams said glumly. The book cover will show a picture of Adams’ state prison boots and his brother’s shoes.

The book about the Adams brothers’ story has a working title, “Laithmiy(Arabic for Not Guilty): The story of two brothers. Do you dare to walk in our shoes?”

It is clear Adams will need sturdy shoes to walk the rugged road to reach normalcy in his life. He has had to apply for public assistance to pay for medical care for his panic attacks. His attorney plans to seek a settlement for him. Pennsylvania is one of 23 states that doesn’t have a compensation law to benefit the wrongly convicted.

“All I know is that you had an innocent man set in jail for almost 20 years- his whole adult life has been taken away from him. There should be some kind of compensation for that,” added Pugh.

Darlene White Natale is a graduate assistant at the Innocence Institute of Point Park University. She can be reached at dmwhite1@pointpark.edu or 412-765-3164.

Share

 LikeLike

12

 0

 Tweet 3

 UnlikeLike

 Filed Under: [Don Ray Adams](#), [False Eyewitness](#), [Investigations](#)  Tagged With: [Darlene Natale](#), [innocence](#), [Innocence Institute](#), [recantation](#), [wrongful conviction](#)

Speak Your Mind

Name *

Email *

Website



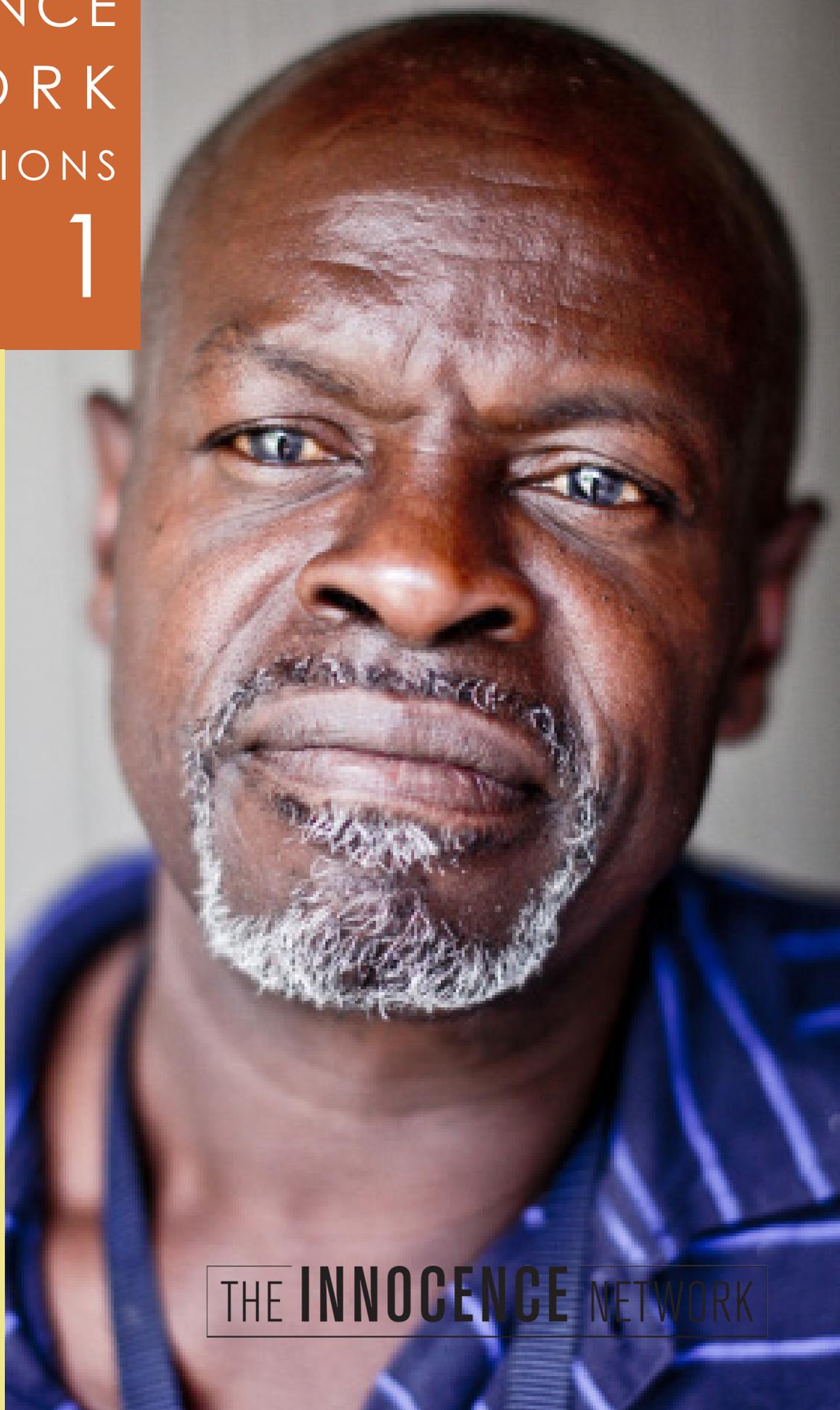
[Privacy & Terms](#)

[▲ RETURN TO TOP OF PAGE](#)

COPYRIGHT © 2013 THE INNOCENCE INSTITUTE.

[Beat diabetes](#) [Diabetes diet](#)

INNOCENCE
NETWORK
EXONERATIONS
2011



THE INNOCENCE NETWORK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Erika Applebaum
Innocence Project of Minnesota
- Shawn Armbrust
Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project, Board Secretary
- Justin Brooks
California Innocence Project
- Sal Caramanna
Association in Defense of the Wrongfully Convicted
- Tucker Carrington
Mississippi Innocence Project
- Maddy deLone
Innocence Project, Board Treasurer
- Steve Drizin
Center on Wrongful Convictions
- Keith Findley
Wisconsin Innocence Project, Board President
- Mark Godsey
Ohio Innocence Project
- Larry Golden
Downstate Illinois Innocence Project
- Karen Goodrow
Connecticut Innocence Project
- Jackie McMurrie
Innocence Project Northwest Clinic
- Daniel Medwed
Rocky Mountain Innocence Center
- Katie Monroe
Rocky Mountain Innocence Center
- Theresa Newman
Duke Center for Criminal Justice and Professional Responsibility
- John Pray
Wisconsin Innocence Project
- Cookie Ridolfi
Northern California Innocence Project
- Barry Scheck
Innocence Project
- Robert Schehr
Arizona Innocence Project
- Rob Warden
Center on Wrongful Convictions

CONTENTS

- I. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT3
- II. THE CASES (IN ORDER OF EXONERATION DATE) 4
 - 1. CORNELIUS DUPREE4
 - 2. MAURICE CALDWELL4
 - 3. FRANCISCO CARRILLO.....4
 - 4. DERRICK WILLIAMS5
 - 5. CALVIN WAYNE CUNNINGHAM.....5
 - 6. DON RAY ADAMS5
 - 7. JOHNNY PINCHBACK6
 - 8. JIMMY HEBSHIE6
 - 9. ALVIN JARDINE III6
 - 10. DAVID AYERS.....7
 - 11. HARRY MILLER.....7
 - 12. MICHAEL HANSEN8
 - 13. OBIE ANTHONY.....8
 - 14. JACQUES RIVERA8
 - 15. HENRY JAMES9
 - 16. JONATHAN BARR9
 - 17. ROBERT TAYLOR.....9
 - 18. MICHAEL WILLIAMS10
 - 19. THOMAS HAYNESWORTH10
 - 20. MICHAEL MORTON10
 - 21. KERRY PORTER11
- III. NETWORK MEMBERS12

COVER: Rocky Mountain Innocence Center client Harry Miller was exonerated on September 12, 2011. Read more about his case on page 7. (Erik Daenitz/Reprinted with permission of the photographer. All Rights Reserved.)

21 WRONGS MADE RIGHT

The 21 people exonerated by the Innocence Network in 2011 paint a bleak picture of the state of our criminal justice system. These wrongly convicted spent some of the best years of their lives in prison – separated from their parents, spouses, children and other loved ones who suffered their own loss, shame and separation. Proving their innocence took years of work by dedicated teams of lawyers and staffers forced to fight against a system that too often would rather deny than correct mistakes. And perhaps most disturbing of all, these 21 represent just a small fraction of the thousands of people who are behind bars for crimes they didn't commit and who may never see justice at all.

But the courageous people profiled here also demonstrate the amazing ability of individuals to withstand the worst our society has to offer yet continue to fight for and ultimately win their freedom, regain their lives and reconnect with their families. This determination has inspired lawyers and staff at Innocence Network projects across the country and beyond to take on more and more challenging cases and to learn from one another how to correct the wrongs of a system that has swelled without adequate concern for the many lives destroyed in the process.

Eleven people were exonerated by DNA evidence or a combination of DNA and other evidence. The other ten were cleared by other means. In the process, lawyers exposed the outdated science used in arson and shaken-baby syndrome cases, they uncovered misconduct by police and prosecutors and shoddy work by ineffective defense lawyers, and they tracked

down reluctant witnesses and helped to catch real perpetrators.

These stories have also supplied the much needed leverage to make reform possible. Network members and their clients lobbied statehouses across the country for reforms that improved identification procedures, reduced false confessions, put limits on the use of jailhouse informants, improved access to post-conviction DNA testing and ensured compensation for the years lost in prison unjustly.

In 2011, the Network grew to include 64 member organizations, with nine organizations in four other countries and 55 in the United States, including a new project in New Mexico, which didn't have a project before.

If there's any way to summarize the 21 stories gathered here, it's that each is full of heartbreak and hope. I encourage you to take a few minutes to read about the amazing heroes in this report who are helping us make this world more just for everyone.

— KEITH FINDLEY
WISCONSIN INNOCENCE PROJECT CO-DIRECTOR,
CLINICAL PROFESSOR UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL,
INNOCENCE NETWORK BOARD PRESIDENT

THE CASES

1 **Cornelius Dupree** *Innocence Project*

On January 4, 2011, Cornelius Dupree was declared factually innocent after 30 years of wrongful imprisonment. He married his longtime girlfriend that same day.

Dupree had always maintained his innocence of a 1979 Dallas-area rape and robbery. On the night of the crime, two men forced a female and her male friend into the male victim's car at gunpoint. The male victim was forced to drive them in his car, and both victims were robbed. The perpetrators forced the male to pull over at a highway exit and ordered him out of the vehicle. They continued on to a nearby park where both perpetrators raped the victim.

Dupree, then 19, and a friend named Anthony Massingill were on their way to a party when they were stopped and frisked about two miles from the drive-in grocery where the crime began. Police recovered a handgun from Massingill and placed the two men under arrest. The following day, the female victim selected Dupree's and Massingill's photographs from a photo array. Both victims identified Dupree and Massingill as their attackers at the identification hearing and trial.

After many unsuccessful appeals, the Innocence Project, which is affiliated with Cardozo School of Law, secured DNA testing that finally proved Dupree's innocence. On March 3, he was officially exonerated.

2 **Maurice Caldwell** *Northern California Innocence Project*

Maurice Caldwell served 20 years in prison for a murder that he did not commit.

Caldwell's 1991 trial relied solely on the

testimony of a single eyewitness (a neighbor) who claimed to have seen Caldwell commit the murder through her window. While the witness originally told police that the shooters were not from the area and she did not know them, she picked Caldwell out of a six-photo lineup and told police she knew him by his nickname, "Twan," because he lived next door to her. Caldwell's original trial lawyers made no efforts to interview the witnesses who stated that Caldwell was not present at the scene, nor did he hire an investigator or present evidence about alternate suspects.

In 2008 and 2009, four men signed affidavits stating that Caldwell had no involvement with the murder; two men identified the actual shooters, and one of those men (who was serving a life sentence for a different murder) confessed to committing the murder himself and swore that Caldwell was not involved. In December of 2010, the San Francisco Superior Court granted the Northern California Innocence Project at Santa Clara University Law School's writ of habeas corpus and overturned Caldwell's conviction. He was officially exonerated on March 25, 2011.

3 **Francisco Carrillo** *Northern California Innocence Project*

Francisco "Franky" Carrillo was wrongfully imprisoned for 20 years for the 1991 drive-by shooting death of Donald Sarpy in Lynwood, California.

Carrillo, who was just 16 years old when he was arrested, has consistently maintained his innocence. His conviction was based on six eyewitness identifications (including that of the victim's son), five of which were made a full six months after the murder. His first trial ended in a deadlock of 7 to 5 for acquittal, but he was

convicted at his second trial in 1992.

At his sentencing hearing, the judge was notified that a witness to the crime was in the building and wanted to testify that Carrillo was not at the crime scene. The trial judge denied the request.

The real break in the case occurred when Carrillo discovered that the defense investigator's file included a handwritten confession from the man who was denied the right to testify at Carrillo's sentencing. The Northern California Innocence Project at Santa Clara University Law School participated in a re-creation of the crime scene that demonstrated what all of the witnesses described in their recantations—that the darkness and speed of the events made it impossible to identify the perpetrator. The three main suspects declined to testify at the habeas hearing, citing their rights against self-incrimination.

On March 14, 2011, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge reversed Carrillo's conviction and ordered him released on his own recognizance. On April 4, 2011, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office dismissed the charges against Carrillo.

4 **Derrick Williams** *Innocence Project of Florida*

DNA evidence exonerated Derrick Williams of Palmetto, Florida, on April 4, 2011 after 18 years of wrongful imprisonment.

In 1992, a woman arrived at her home to find a stranger standing on her porch. As she was exiting her car, he forced his way into the vehicle, punched her, and drove her to a nearby orange grove. There, he proceeded to sexually assault the victim. At one point, the assailant left the car to smoke a cigarette, giving the victim enough time to drive away and escape with some of the assailant's belongings still in the car.

The victim's description of her attacker did not match Williams. However, due to a highly suggestive photo lineup, she identified him as her assailant. Meanwhile, the defense

provided alibi witnesses as well as the testimony of a forensic analyst who stated that a hair recovered from the perpetrator's shirt must have come from a black male who was not Williams. Despite the prosecution's shaky case, Williams was found guilty and sentenced to two consecutive life sentences in prison.

Years later, with the help of the Innocence Project of Florida, Williams obtained post-conviction DNA testing. The test results excluded Williams as the assailant. After a two-day evidentiary hearing, a judge vacated Williams' conviction.

5 **Calvin Wayne Cunningham** *Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project*

Calvin Wayne Cunningham was convicted in 1981 of the rape of his building super and has steadfastly maintained his innocence in the crime. The rape occurred at 4 a.m., with the assailant sneaking into the apartment while the victim was sleeping on her couch. The victim identified her attacker as the black man living across the hall— Calvin Wayne Cunningham.

Thanks to the Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project, Cunningham was finally granted access to the DNA testing that he had been requesting for almost three decades. A test in February eliminated him as a possible perpetrator, and the Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project asked the Supreme Court to declare him actually innocent.

The Virginia Supreme Court granted him a writ of actual innocence in April, officially exonerating him of the rape on April 12, 2011. Cunningham is currently serving time in a Virginia prison on unrelated charges, and is due to be released in 2012. He served seven years for the wrongful conviction.

6 **Don Ray Adams** *Innocence Institute of Point Park University*

Don Ray Adams spent 19 years in prison for a double-murder that he did not commit.

In December 1990, two alleged drug dealers were killed in an alley in Philadelphia. Several

Don Ray Adams

Short? Tall? Dark? Light?

May 10, 2005 12:00 AM

Don Ray Adams got a life sentence in a 1990 double homicide despite a list of six eyewitnesses who didn't initially place him at the scene.

Police instead relied on a convicted felon and drug abuser with emotional problems who emerged seven months after the murder to implicate Adams -- even though he didn't match the initial description of the killer.

After two men were gunned down in a back-alley drug deal gone wrong in Philadelphia on Dec. 22, 1990, several witnesses said the killer was a tall, thin, light-skinned, black man. Rumors circulated in the neighborhood that a man named Don Ray committed the crime, and another man named Don Ray from the area fit the description.

But after the investigation stalled, police relied on a crack addict witness with a long rap sheet who was undergoing treatment for acute psychosis. She identified Adams, who is 5 feet 4 inches tall, stocky, dark-skinned and had no significant criminal record.

Despite the fact six others didn't even see the supposed witness at the scene, Adams was convicted and sentenced to life. His appeals have failed.

Wrongly Convicted Database Record

[Go to Database Search Page](#)[Go to Database Index Page](#)**Don Ray Adams**

Years Imprisoned:	20
Charge:	Murder
Sentence:	Life Imprisonment
Year Convicted:	1992
Year Cleared:	2011
Location of Trial:	Pennsylvania
Result:	Judicially Exonerated Released
Summary of Case:	Don Ray Adams was wrongly convicted in November 1992 of a double murder in Philadelphia on December 22, 1990. The prosecution's primary evidence was the testimony of Donna Benjamin, a convicted felon and crack cocaine addict who told the jury that she saw Adams approach the two men and shoot them. Six other eyewitnesses testified they could not identify Adams as the shooter. Adams was sentenced to life in prison. In 2007 Benjamin contacted Adams' lawyer and told him that she had lied under pressure from the police. Based on her recantation Adams' lawyer filed a motion for a new trial that was granted. Adams was retried and acquitted by a jury on April 25, 2011. He was released after 20 years in custody.
Conviction Caused By:	"Perjury by the prosecution's only alleged "eyewitness.""
Innocence Proved By:	Adams was retried and acquitted by a jury on April 25, 2011. He was released after 20 years in custody.
Defendant Aided By:	
Compensation Awarded:	
Was Perpetrator Found?	
Age When Imprisoned:	
Age When Released:	

Information Source 1:	Don Ray Adams, The National Registry of Exonerations
Information Location 1:	http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3880
Information Source 2:	
Information Location 2:	
Information Source 3:	
Information Location 3:	
Information Source 4:	
Information Location 4:	
Information Source 5:	
Information Location 5:	
Ethnicity/Skin:	
Book About Case:	
Book Information:	
Book About Case (2):	
Book Information (2):	
Movie About Case:	
Comments About Case:	

Innocents Database Created and Maintained by Hans Sherrer innocents@forejustice.org