

List of Multiple Murder Cases Not Resulting in the Death Penalty

- 1. Johnny Townsend**
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 120 years (originally sentenced to death; plea agreement entered with State while case was pending appeal of the denial of post-conviction relief)
Reported at: *Townsend & McCollum v. State*, 533 N.E.2d 1215 (Ind. 1989)

Facts of the Offense: The facts most favorable to the State show that on December 2, 1983, the bodies of Hal and Margaret Fuller were discovered in their Gary home. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were 65 and 63 years of age respectively. Mr. Fuller had suffered ten stab wounds, and died as a result of one of those wounds which lacerated his lung and his liver. Mrs. Fuller suffered nine stab wounds, fractured ribs, and a cutting wound, and died of those wounds which lacerated the lung and heart. Mr. Fuller's open wallet was found on the floor at his feet. A serrated steak knife which carried human blood was found in the driveway outside the house.

The motive for the killing was robbery. A radio was taken which was later sold for \$25 and a Adime bag of reefer@. They also took a knife, coins, a lighter, and two bottles of wine. The defendants also took the victim's vehicle which they drove around for 3 or 4 days.

- 2. Phillip McCollum (codefendant of Townsend above)**
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 120 years (originally sentenced to death; plea agreement entered with State while case was pending appeal of the denial of post-conviction relief)
Reported at: *Townsend & McCollum v. State*, 533 N.E.2d 1215 (Ind. 1989)

- 3. Dennis Brown**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 100 years
Reported at: *Brown v. State*, 546 N.E.2d 839 (Ind. 1989)

Facts of the offense: The facts are: Charles Hoskinson, one of the victims in this case, rented an apartment on East University Avenue in Indianapolis. Thomas Felts, the other victim in this case, lived with Hoskinson. In June of 1986, Hoskinson allowed appellant to move in with them because he did not have a place to stay and was working for Hoskinson in his window cleaning business.

On July 6, 1986, Hoskinson drove to his mother's home in Edinburgh to mow the yard and do other odd jobs. He took appellant with him. While they were there, appellant told Hoskinson's mother that he wanted to kill Felts and that he knew where her son kept his gun. Hoskinson's mother later testified that she thought appellant was merely "blowing off steam" and did not

mention the conversation to her son.

At approximately 6:30 a.m. on July 7, 1986, according to appellant's statements and testimony, Hoskinson confronted him as to why he had not cleaned a Kool Aid stain from the carpet. Appellant claims he replied that Felts had made the stain and should clean it up. This led to a heated exchange between Felts and appellant. Appellant stated that Felts approached him with a knife, that he kicked Felts in the groin causing him to drop the knife, and that while Felts was bent over he picked up the knife and stabbed Felts in the back. However, there also is circumstantial evidence in this record that Felts in fact was asleep on the couch at the time he was stabbed in the back.

Appellant claims that just as he was stabbing Felts, Hoskinson entered the room, saw what was happening, and tried to reach a gun lying on his desk. Appellant contends he beat Hoskinson to the gun, and in attempting to defend himself, he fired the shot that killed Hoskinson. He claims he noticed then that Felts was still alive and was attempting to get up, and so he returned to Felts and shot him in the back of the head. There also was evidence in this record from which the jury could conclude that Hoskinson in fact was attempting to flee from the room at the time he was shot in the back of the head by appellant.

After the killing, defendant left and returned, removing a typewriter, a copy machine, video equipment, a television set, a toaster oven, and an answering machine and loaded them into Hoskinson's Cadillac. He drove to a pool hall where he arranged to sell the gun and the typewriter for \$ 125. He sold the television set and toaster for \$ 50, the answering machine for \$25, then returned to the apartment where he obtained a recliner which he loaded in Hoskinson's van and delivered to a buyer from whom he received \$ 50.

The defendant returned again to the apartment with a friend who had to leave as she was overcome by the smell of the decomposing bodies. The purpose of this return trip was apparently to wipe down fingerprints which may have been left behind. The defendant also removed a pillowcase containing three wooden boxes and a telephone. The defendant and some friends then fled to South Carolina and Florida.

- 4. Michael Vance**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 190 years
Reported at: *Vance v. State*, 620 N.E.2d 687 (Ind. 1993)

Facts of Offense: The facts are: Amy Foshee worked as a waitress at Shoney's restaurant in Indianapolis. On the evening of November 15, 1989, when co-worker Eric Holmes teased her for "walking like a pigeon," she reported this harassment to her supervisor, Theresa Blosl, who in turn informed the shift manager, Charles Ervin. Ervin then summarily sent Holmes home. While riding home with co-worker Raymond Vance, appellant's brother, the angry Holmes threatened to kill Foshee.

Two or three hours later, at closing time, appellant, accompanied by Holmes, arrived at the restaurant to pick up his brother Raymond. When Raymond got off work, the three went outside; meanwhile, Foshee, Blosl and Ervin, who were riding home together, remained inside while Ervin counted the day's receipts. When Ervin opened the door to leave, appellant and Holmes walked in through the door and announced, "This is a stickup; give us your money." When Ervin began to argue with them, they acted as if they had been joking and told Foshee her car's tires were flat and she might need a ride home. All five persons then exited the restaurant.

Outside in the parking lot, it became apparent Foshee's tires indeed were flat, and Ervin decided he and the women should go back inside to use the telephone. After he opened the door, however, appellant and Holmes forced their way inside while Raymond remained outside. With appellant blocking the door, Holmes again demanded the money from Ervin while appellant repeated, "Take them out, man, take them out." After some argument, Ervin finally handed the money bag containing \$ 1907 to appellant, who instructed Foshee and Blosl to turn around, face the wall and shut up. When they complied, Foshee later testified, they heard scuffling noises as if someone were being tackled followed by the sound of Ervin screaming loudly. Out of the corner of her eye, Foshee then saw the men grab Blosl; next, Foshee herself was grabbed and stabbed. She fell to the floor, feigning death, yet was stabbed twice more in the back. Foshee heard one of the men mention something about "murder in the first degree" and then they left.

Foshee waited a couple of minutes, got up and saw her co-workers bleeding to death, went to a telephone, dialed 911 and summoned help. Minutes later, Sheriff's Deputy Patrick Thompkins arrived and found Ervin and Blosl dead in the foyer. Before being taken to the hospital, Foshee told Deputy Thompkins her co-worker, Eric, accompanied by appellant, had stabbed her. Using further descriptions detailed by Foshee as well as other evidence retrieved from the crime scene, police were able to reconstruct the events leading up to the robbery and to identify the perpetrators.

- 5. Latine Davidson**
Clark County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 120 years
Reported at: *Davidson v. State*, 558 N.E.2d 1077 (Ind. 1990)

Facts of Offense: The facts are: In the early morning hours of July 23, 1983, police were called to appellant's address regarding a possible infant drowning. Appellant's daughter, Shaccara, was transported to the hospital, but resuscitation measures failed to revive her. Appellant calmly explained that Shaccara had been suffering convulsions in the night, that she had put her in the bathtub to reduce her fever, and that after heating a bottle in the kitchen, she returned to the bath to find the baby face down and limp in the water.

Dr. Frances Masser, the pathologist who performed the autopsy on Shaccara, testified the baby's death was consistent with fresh-water drowning. She stated that a 14-month-old child would hold

her head above water unless she were rendered unconscious, which would require some form of injury or disease leaving signs apparent during an autopsy, and that no such signs were found. Dr. Masser also testified that an adult easily could drown a 14-month-old child simply by holding her head under five to six inches of water.

On June 20, 1983, appellant had applied for AFDC welfare payments, and on July 5, 1983, she was denied payments. On July 7, appellant was informed that a policy on Shaccara's life, previously maintained by her deceased mother, would lapse unless she took over paying the premiums. Appellant was then beneficiary of the policy. She agreed to do so, obtained some cash from a person then present and paid the premium. In December of 1983, appellant received \$5000 in benefits from the life insurance policy on Shaccara. In October of 1983, appellant gave birth to a son she named Rodriguez Sanchez Escobar Feliccion, and two weeks later they moved to Louisville to live with one Darrell Cook. Two months later she moved in with her aunt, Dodie Benedict, in New Albany, but left 2-month-old Rod with Juan Davidson at the latter's mother's home in Jeffersonville, where appellant herself moved in May of 1984.

In June of 1984, appellant, Rod, and Juan moved in with Linda Jones and her husband in New Albany. At this time, appellant was six months pregnant, and while living with the Joneses she married Juan Davidson. Linda Jones testified that while the Davidsons lived in her home, appellant took care of Juan while Juan took care of Rod; that appellant wished aloud that Rod were not around because Juan spent more time with Rod than with her; and that appellant disciplined Rod by holding him upside-down in the bathroom and smacking his bottom with the sole of a wet shoe.

Also while living with the Joneses, appellant took out a life insurance policy on Rod worth \$ 3000; this coverage lapsed after two months due to nonpayment. The selling agent testified that appellant had been disappointed at her inability to purchase vastly greater coverage on Rod's life.

In October of 1984, appellant gave birth to another son, who she named Mersherjuan Olean Davidson. Appellant and her husband, Juan, both were unemployed at this time, and after a partial denial of A.F.D.C. benefits, they moved back into the home of Juan's mother, Lola Davidson, about one month after Mersherjuan's birth. Appellant made it apparent that she disliked this arrangement and tolerated it only because she was unable to afford a home of her own.

On January 3, 1985, appellant contacted an agent for the National Life & Accident Insurance Company and applied for a policy on Rod to become effective that same day. For a monthly premium of \$ 18.47, she purchased a policy having a face value of \$ 20,000 with an accidental death (double indemnity) rider. The selling agent testified that at the time of writing Rod's policy, he was unaware of his company's regulation imposing a \$10,000 ceiling on policies written to insure the lives of children whose parents receive A.F.D.C. benefits.

On the following day, Juan found 14-month-old Rod dead in the bathtub. Rod was taken by ambulance to the Clark County Hospital, where the emergency room physician attempted

resuscitation but pronounced him dead thirty-five minutes after arrival. The doctor testified he found Rod's mouth and lungs full of frothy water but could find no signs of any bruising, swelling, lacerations or abrasions. He also testified that there was no reason why a 14-month-old child could not right himself after falling into six inches of water unless he were to be rendered unconscious, which would leave some sign of the trauma causing the loss of consciousness.

On the day of Rod's demise, appellant had awakened around eleven a.m. and then had run a bath for herself and Rod. She next took Rod downstairs, fed him, and watched soap operas with her mother-in-law Lola and a neighbor, Betty Johnson, until around one p.m. when appellant remarked she was going to put Rod down for his nap with her husband Juan, who was still in bed.

After taking Rod upstairs, appellant left the house to buy a bag of beans, ostensibly because there was no food in the home. After returning from the store, she complained of cramps and back pain and went to lie down in Lola's downstairs bedroom. She then arose and obtained Betty Johnson's permission to go to the latter's apartment down the hallway to use her telephone. After appellant left, Juan got up and discovered Rod lying in the water in the bathtub.

Various witnesses testified to appellant's unemotional demeanor subsequent to the discovery of Rod's drowning. When Juan's brother, James, started that evening to cook the beans appellant had purchased at the store, she told him not to cook the beans because she needed them for evidence. Appellant closely tracked news coverage of Rod's death and corrected out loud one article which reported Rod had been found with his arms extended from his sides; she stated his arms had lain next to his sides, and then added that Juan had told her this fact.

Betty Johnson's daughter, Regina, testified appellant had told her that she was assured of collecting Rod's life insurance proceeds because his death would be resolved either as accidental or as the result of Lola's child neglect. Appellant also told Regina of her plans to buy a car, take a honeymoon trip with Juan, and move into a house of their own.

Instead, however, the police investigation led to a coroner's inquest, a grand jury investigation, and a Child In Need of Services (CHINS) proceeding concerning appellant's remaining child, Mersherjuan. After consulting with her attorney, appellant made an agreement with the prosecutor to undergo a polygraph examination into the circumstances of the deaths of Shaccara and Rodrigous, stipulating the results would be admissible in any subsequent trial. The polygraph examiner concluded appellant was not telling the truth about her children's deaths. Consequently, she was charged with the murders of her two children, which charges were joined for trial and culminated in the instant convictions.

**6. Kofi Ajabu
Hamilton County**

Number of Murders: 3

Sentence: 240 years

Reported at: *Ajabu v. State*, 722 N.E.2d 339 (Ind. 2000)

Facts of Offense: At approximately 7 a.m. on March 17, 1994, Nicholas Allemenos, Lisa Allemenos, and Christopher James were found dead in the home of Nicholas's and Lisa's father, George Allemenos, in Carmel. The house had been ransacked and the three victims' throats had been cut. Immediately after their discovery, the crimes attracted extensive coverage in both print and electronic news media. Defendant Kofi Ajabu and two other men, James Walls and Raymond Adams, soon became suspects.

7. James Walls (codefendant of Kofi Ajabu, above, and Raymond Adams, below)

Hamilton County

Number of Murders: 3

Sentence: LWOP

Reported at: *Ajabu v. State*, 722 N.E.2d 339 (Ind. 2000)

8. Raymond Adams (codefendant of Walls and Ajabu above)

Hamilton County

Number of Murders: 3

Sentence: LWOP

Reported at: *Ajabu v. State*, 722 N.E.2d 339 (Ind. 2000)

9. William Benirschke

Lake County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 140 (originally sentenced to death B pled while on post-conviction)

Reported at: *Benirschke v. State*, 577 N.E.2d 576 (Ind. 1991)

Facts of Offense: The facts show that Benirschke had been employed by J & W Custodial Service, a business run by victims James Cromwell and Walter Muvich. Problems arose in Benirschke's relationship with the victims and he, on several occasions, told friends and acquaintances he had been mistreated by the owners and had been "short-changed" in his paychecks. On those occasions he stated he would kill the owners if they did not correct their ways. Because of problems with the owners, Benirschke was suspended during February 1988. In a statement given to police officers, Benirschke stated that on Friday, February 12, he went to the office of Cromwell and Muvich, carrying with him a .22 rifle with the intention of killing them, but no one was in the office. He left and returned about 8:15 p.m. on the same day. When he entered the office, he shot Muvich three times, then shot Cromwell twice, then shot Muvich again, then shot Cromwell in the head and finally shot Muvich in the head. He then flipped open Muvich's sport coat and took his checkbook which showed a balance of about one thousand or eleven hundred dollars (\$ 1,000- \$ 1,100) in Muvich's account. He stated he went there to kill Muvich but had to kill Cromwell because Cromwell was a witness. In addition to the statements to the police, Benirschke told several of his friends that he had shot both Cromwell and

Muvich and had taken Muvich's checkbook and money.

10. Richard Dillon

Knox County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 60 (originally sentenced to death B reversed in federal habeas proceedings and pled at retrial)

Reported at: *Dillon v. State*, 454 N.E.2d 845 (Ind. 1983)

Facts of the Offense: A brief summary of the facts from the record most favorable to the state shows that William and Mary Hilborn were found stabbed to death in their home in Petersburg, Indiana, on March 8, 1981. Defendant was observed walking in the vicinity of the Hilborns' property around the time of the murders by a deputy sheriff. He was questioned by the police at work on March 10, 1981, and at his home on March 11, 1981. He denied being in Petersburg at the time of the murders and said he had been in Princeton, Indiana, with a friend, J. R. Thompson. A knife which was identified as the murder weapon was found in Thompson's car. On March 12, 1981, the police asked defendant if he would go with them to the sheriff's office to clear up some discrepancies concerning his actions on March 8. Defendant voluntarily accompanied the officers to the sheriff's office. He signed two waiver of rights forms and gave two statements, the second of which was a confession.

During the guilt determination phase of the proceedings, the jury found beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant conspired with another individual to commit burglary in the home of William and Mary Hilborn because they heard the Hilborns kept a large amount of money in their home. They carried out this plan by breaking and entering the residence with the intent to commit theft and were inside the house when the victims returned home. The testimony showed that defendant had an opportunity to leave the house before committing the murders, but decided it would be necessary to kill both the Hilborns so there wouldn't be any witnesses. Defendant was the person who actually stabbed the victims. The victims were an elderly couple and both were stabbed numerous times. Mrs. Hilborn was also slashed in several places on her neck and hand apparently in an effort to get her to tell where the money was hidden. She had a severe stab wound in her stomach and a fatal stab wound in her back which according to the doctor's testimony was received after she had already fallen to the floor. There was evidence that Mr. Hilborn had struggled with his assailant and tried to defend himself with a billy club. He also had a severe stab wound to the stomach and apparently received a fatal wound to his heart when he attempted to go to the aid of his wife. No money was found in the house even though the victims had cashed their monthly retirement check a few days earlier.

11. J.R. Thompson (codefendant of Dillon, above)

Knox County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 120 (originally sentenced to death B sentence reversed on appeal and term of years imposed upon resentencing)

Reported at: *Thompson v. State*, 492 N.E.2d 264 (Ind. 1986)

12. Jay Beason

LaPorte County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 120 years

Reported at: *Beason v. State*, 690 N.E.2d 277 (Ind. 1998)

Facts of the Offense: On July 24, 1994, defendant broke into the apartment of his ex-wife, Tricia Bishop, and found her and Derek Oshinski asleep in the bedroom. Defendant woke Derek and shot him three times, firing one bullet into Derek's left temple from within eighteen inches. Derek died immediately from the wound caused by that bullet. Tricia got up from the bed and fell against a wall, where defendant also shot her several times. Tricia did not die immediately, but was pronounced brain dead on July 29, 1994.

13. Steven Holmes

Marion County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 140 years

Reported at: *Holmes v. State*, 642 N.E.2d 970 (Ind. 1994)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: On August 25, 1992, nine-year-old Katie Holmes and her three-year-old brother David were at home watching television with their parents, Michael and Linda Holmes, when their brother, appellant, entered the home armed with a .22 caliber rifle. Appellant proceeded to demand money from his parents to which his father attempted to comply. When his father stood up, appellant began shooting at both parents. He then left the scene, leaving Katie and David alone with their dying parents.

A forensic pathologist, Dr. Amy Llewellyn, testified that both Michael and Linda Holmes died from gunshot wounds. Linda suffered one gunshot wound to the back of her head, three gunshot wounds to her back, and a fifth gunshot wound to her abdomen. Michael suffered one gunshot wound to the head and two gunshot wounds to his upper back.

Indianapolis Police Detective David Burke Mirandized appellant and interviewed him at which time he informed the police that he planned to kill his parents. He also admitted he intentionally shot them.

The trial court's sentencing statement consists of the following:

"Mitigating circumstance is the jury did not make the recommendation that Mr. Holmes receive the death penalty. Aggravating circumstances, numerous. Mr. Holmes killed his parents. And, he did it in front of a 9 year old sister, who is severely traumatized, was then, is now. I don't know how long that's going to last; I pray for her. Shot his father 3 times. His mother, 5 in the back, the mother. This happened in August, '92. Purchased, I guess you call it an "attack rifle," semi-

automatic rifle, in April. While he was only sporadically employed he had the ability to go practice firing on the firing range, practice assembling and dis-assembling the weapon. And, that, of course, is the kind of weapon that has no other use. It's not a target weapon. It's not a self-defense weapon. It's a weapon that has to be put together. Of course he had his bag with him that night, had the stun gun; that was for any neighbors that might hear the shots, when he's killing his parents. Had a knife in the bag, 151 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Holmes had attacked his father before, kicked him in the crotch, physically attacked his mother before also. Punched her in the stomach when she was noticeably pregnant, and everyone around her knew that she was pregnant. His sister Amy woke up one night and there he was with his hands on her throat, and knife in his other hand. Set the residence on fire; I believe it was Super Bowl Sunday, one year. He punched Amy, threatened to rape and kill her. Amy testified before this court that he had told her he would shoot his father and mother; and he told her that about a dozen times in the year and half, to 2 years before he in fact did kill them. Called Amy from jail, threatened to have her and Katie killed if Amy testified. On the way to kill his parents he went by Hamaker's Pharmacy. Of course he still had the rifle dissembled; it was still in 2 parts in his gym [bag]. But, there were a couple of Uniforms standing by the Village Pantry, so he headed over to 48th and Park. Started back to Hamaker's through, but the rifle jammed; he was going to kill a couple of people there. Took notes, kept a notebook, drew a diagram of the place, tells us later, and by his letter attached to the Presentence, that he did that later. I suppose I could go on with some other aggravators. What I'm trying to tell you. Mr. Holmes, is that you told Mr. Commons when he asked you that question; you told him that you deserved the maximum sentence. And, I've just reiterated a few for you, why that's what you're going to receive. Dr. Lennon and others told us that Mr. Holmes doesn't have a conscience, although now on Sentencing day there is a telling of remorse and sorrow. @

14. Sanford Marshall

Marion County

Number of Murders: 2 (Police Officers)¹

Sentence: 130 years

Reported at: *Marshall v. State*, 621 N.E.2d 308 (Ind. 1993)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: On January 2, 1981, Kenneth Miller, Lisa Hendrickson, and the manager, Nancy Coates, were working at Bargain Barrel, a clothing store in Indianapolis. A black man, who was later determined to be James Coleman, entered the store. A white man, who was later determined to be appellant, came into the store, left, but then returned. Coleman drew a gun and said, "I decided I want everything," and directed those in the store toward the area of the cash register. At that point, Coates ran out the door, pursued by Coleman, who then engaged in a struggle with her. After Coleman gained control of Coates, he led her and the others to a back room of the store. The struggle was witnessed by people from a nearby music store. When they entered the clothing store, they, too, were ordered to go to the back room. Coleman instructed appellant to tie up those who were in the back room, which he did. He

¹ A third person was killed who was presumably an accomplice in the robbery/killings.

also took the victims' wallets.

At one point, the people in the back room heard someone at the front door say, "I'm sorry. I'll leave," followed by, "Oh, no," followed by gunshots. Everyone in the back room, including appellant, ran out the back door. Miller gave a statement to the police on the evening of the crimes and identified a photograph of appellant as the white man who had tied up the victims. Several days later Miller identified appellant at a lineup. Coates identified appellant by photograph and also at a lineup. Taylor identified appellant at a lineup. Both Miller and Coates identified appellant in court.

Mark Klippel, an employee of the IRC Music Store located near Bargain Barrel, went to Bargain Barrel after he learned that several of his fellow employees had gone there. From the front door, he saw a man's face through the small window in the door. Klippel then saw a man in a security car arrive. The man exited his car and was carrying a walkie-talkie. Klippel told him that he thought someone was in the back room of the store and that some of his fellow employees might be in there. The security guard motioned Klippel back toward the music store. Klippel observed another security guard arrive and get out of his car. When Klippel looked again, he saw a black man pointing a chrome-plated gun at close range at the first security guard. As Klippel walked back to the store, he heard some shots fired. Approximately eight to twelve seconds later Klippel heard more shots. Klippel ran inside his store, and when he looked out later, he saw a man lying in the parking lot about twenty feet from the curb.

At about 6:20 p.m., Special Deputy Sheriff John Curl responded to a call and arrived at the scene. He found Coleman lying in the parking lot with a blue steel handgun near him. He kicked the gun away and went to check the security car nearby. He found Deputy Sheriff Gerald Morris behind the wheel mortally wounded. Inside the store he found Deputy Sheriff Terry Baker dead on the floor.

Baker, Morris, and Coleman all died of gunshot wounds. State's Exhibit No. 7 was a handgun found near Baker's body and was the weapon that killed him. State's Exhibit No. 23 was a weapon found in Deputy Morris' security car and was the weapon that killed Coleman. State's Exhibit No. 24 was a revolver that belonged to Terry Baker but was found near Coleman's body and was the weapon that killed Morris.

15. Edward Niksich

Lake County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 80 years

Reported at: *Roche v. State*, 596 N.E.2d 896 (Ind. 1992) (codefendant)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: Sometime before February of 1990, Niksich used Patricia Andrasco's car to give Ernest Graves, who also was known as "Pee Wee," a ride. The next day, Andrasco, who lived with Niksich, noticed that \$120 worth of food stamps was missing from her car.

The state introduced in evidence the deposition of Nanetta Blaski, a baby-sitter for Niksich and Andrasco, in which she stated that sometime in April of 1990, Charles Roche, Jr. and Niksich arrived at Andrasco's residence, and there was a discussion about two people, Ernest Graves and Daniel Brown, also known as "Danny Boy," who were going to be killed or who had been killed. Niksich stated that he wanted to put Graves and Brown in the trunk of Andrasco's car. Delores Duszynski, who lived with Roche, Jr., testified that on the evening of May 10, 1990, appellant, Roche, Sr., and Niksich left the house driving her car. When Roche, Jr. arrived home, he entered through the basement, told Duszynski to stay where she was, and told her that there were some guys in the basement he was going to shoot because they owed someone \$120.

Duszynski testified that after approximately five minutes appellant went downstairs and Duszynski heard about nine or ten gunshots. She heard someone plead for his life, and then she heard two or three more gunshots. Roche, Jr., Roche, Sr., and Niksich then came upstairs and told Duszynski that the victims possessed only \$ 19 and a dime bag of cocaine.

After Roche, Jr., Duszynski, and Niksich each consumed some of the cocaine, Roche Jr. asked permission to use Duszynski's car to transport the bodies. The three men went downstairs, and after approximately fifteen or twenty minutes Duszynski heard the car leave.

On the evening of May 10, 1990, Jose Sanchez saw appellant, Roche, Sr., and Niksich in a car. Roche Jr. was driving the car, and the men offered Sanchez a ride. Upon arriving at Sanchez' house, Roche Jr. opened the trunk of the car. When Sanchez saw the bodies, Niksich told Sanchez that he had shot one of the men while they were in the basement of appellant's house. Niksich stated that he had told one of the victims that he was going to die and that he was with the wrong guy at the wrong time and the wrong place. Roche Jr. stated that he had shot the other victim while the victim begged for his life. Roche Jr. told Sanchez that he had used both a .38 caliber derringer and a .22 caliber rifle. At one point, he went upstairs to get the rifle, and upon returning, repeatedly shot the victim in the head.

On May 14, 1990, Andrasco gave a statement to the police. She told the officers that on the evening of May 10, 1990, Niksich left the house and then returned later in the night. Niksich told Andrasco that he finally had gotten even with Pee Wee for stealing the food stamps.

On June 10, 1990, Roche Jr. described to Virginia Rataczak, a correctional officer for the Lake County Sheriff's Department, how the two victims had been murdered. Roche Jr. told Rataczak that while he and Niksich were at the Spot Bar in Calumet City, Niksich pointed out the two victims and stated that one of them owed him \$120. Appellant and Niksich then set up a phony drug deal with the two victims, took them to the basement of appellant's home, where Roche Jr. then went upstairs to get a gun.

Nine bullets were recovered from the victims' bodies. The State introduced in evidence State's Exhibit 26, a two-shot .38 caliber Excam Derringer. Tests on the bullets showed that four of the bullets were fired from the lower barrel of State's Exhibit 26; therefore, the derringer had to be

reloaded at least three times during the perpetration of the crimes.

16. Larry Potts

Lake County

Number of Murders: 2 (plus 5 attempt murders)

Sentence: 210 years (originally sentenced to death plea entered during post-conviction proceedings)

Reported at: *Potts v. State*, 594 N.E.2d 438 (Ind. 1992)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: Jerry Oke and Sharon Oke had been married then they separated. However, they continued as business partners in Oke's Lounge. After the separation, Sharon moved in with appellant. However, after appellant had beaten Sharon breaking her jaw, she moved back in with Jerry. About this time, appellant told his former wife, Phyllis Potts, that he had beaten Sharon, broken her jaw, and on another occasion choked her until she turned purple. He stated that he was going to kill her and shoot anyone who tried to stop him.

On the evening of October 12, 1987, appellant was in the bar owned by the Okes, and during the course of the evening, he and Sharon argued. At one point, they entered the office and persons outside could hear loud voices as though they were arguing. Shortly thereafter, they emerged from the office and appellant immediately attempted to engage Jerry in a confrontation. However, Jerry declined to take up the challenge. At this point, appellant drew a gun and shot Jerry three times. As Sharon came toward him, pleading with him to stop shooting, appellant shot her and killed her. John Smith, a patron at the bar, was shot in the leg, and Robert Davey, another patron, was shot and killed. Appellant then walked toward Smith who was pleading with him not to shoot him again; however, appellant shot Smith two more times. He also shot Willis Oliver, another patron, in the shoulder.

As appellant continued to shoot, he ran out of ammunition, inserted a fresh clip, and resumed firing. At one point, he walked up to the wounded Jerry Oke and fired another shot, striking Oke in the head. This shot, although not killing Oke, left him virtually blind. After firing fourteen shots, each of which struck someone, appellant walked behind the counter and called the Lake Station Police saying that he had just shot a lot of people in Oke's Lounge and would be waiting to give himself up.

When police arrived and asked him why he had done such a thing, he stated that it was because they all tried to jump him. A little later he stated it was because they would not stop picking on him. Police officers testified that appellant did not appear to be intoxicated although he obviously had been drinking. He was taken to the hospital complaining of back pain where again it was observed that he did not appear to be intoxicated or suffering from a drug overdose or mental illness. Autopsies showed that Sharon died of a gunshot wound to the heart, and Davey died of a gunshot wound to the brain.

17. Roman Jones

Lake County

Number of Murders: 3 (plus 2 attempt murders)

Sentence: 235 years

Reported at: *Jones v. State*, 697 N.E.2d 57 (Ind. 1998)

Facts of the Offense: The defendant and Kenneth Spiller were drug dealers who had been involved in selling cocaine from Levester Snelling's house. The defendant and Spiller decided to kill Snelling either because Snelling owed Spiller money or because Snelling had informed police about the drug operations. When the defendant and Spiller arrived at the house on January 20, 1995, they found Snelling in the northeast bedroom. Spiller entered the room and shot him. Spiller then walked to the southwest bedroom to join the defendant. This room was occupied by four women smoking crack cocaine: Snelling's niece, Diane Snelling; his daughter, Stacey Snelling; and two friends, Terri Lee Ross and Geraldine Jackson. Two semi-automatic pistols were fired rapidly at the women in the room, killing Ross, Jackson, and Snelling's daughter. Only Snelling and his niece survived.

18. Kenneth Spiller (codefendant of Jones, above)

Lake County

Number of Murders: 3 (plus 2 attempt murders)

Sentence: 200 years

Reported at: *Jones v. State*, 697 N.E.2d 57 (Ind. 1998)

19. Dennis Roark

Lake County

Number of Murders: 3 (plus an additional count of voluntary manslaughter)

Sentence: 200 years

Reported at: *Roark v. State*, 644 N.E.2d 565 (Ind. 1994)

Facts of the Offense: The defendant, age 25, lived in Betty Waggoner's home in Hammond, Indiana, with Betty Waggoner, Mary Waggoner, age 19, who was defendant's girlfriend, and defendant's and Mary Waggoner's two children, son Dennis Waggoner, age 20 months, and daughter Elizabeth Waggoner, age four months. The defendant recounted the following events in his statement to the police that was admitted at trial. On February 3, 1989, at about 5:00 a.m., the defendant returned home after a night of drinking. Mary Waggoner informed him that her mother would yell at him for staying out all night. The defendant told Mary Waggoner that he would rather leave than be yelled at by her mother. Mary Waggoner decided that she and her children would leave with him. Betty Waggoner approached the defendant and Mary Waggoner as they were about to leave, grabbed their son, and stated that she would kill herself if they left. She then lunged toward the defendant with a knife. The defendant wrestled the knife away from Betty Waggoner and stabbed her. He then stabbed Mary Waggoner and their two children multiple times each and left the house.

Later that same morning, firemen were called to the Waggoner home. The dead bodies of Betty, Mary, Dennis, and Elizabeth Waggoner were found in the home. Although the bodies of Betty and Mary Waggoner were burned, autopsies revealed that they had been stabbed to death before

the fire broke out. Dennis Waggoner died from smoke inhalation and internal injuries due to stab wounds. Elizabeth Waggoner died from burns suffered during the fire and external injuries due to stab wounds.

20. Sammy Valentin

Marion County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence Imposed: 140 years

Reported at: *Valentin v. State*, 567 N.E.2d 792 (Ind. 1991)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: On July 23, 1986, appellant and Freddie Concepcion met Antonio Noyas at the Wheeler Mission in Indianapolis. During their stay at the mission, the three spent most of their time together.

On July 27, 1986, William Lanum, Sr., the victim in this case, went to the grocery store at approximately 10:00 p.m. When he did not return, William, Jr. went in search of him. When he was unable to locate his father, he called the police. He and his friend, Ken Davis, continued the search.

Approximately an hour and a half later he discovered his father's van at the Rodeway Inn. Upon approaching the van, he noticed two individuals in the front of the van. While he questioned the individuals as to the whereabouts of the owner, Davis called the police. During this time, William, Jr. was able to observe these two individuals.

Approximately five minutes later, a security guard arrived at the scene and shined a flashlight into the van. Three individuals were in the van, and William, Jr. again was able to observe the individuals. Within a few moments, a Marion County Sheriff's vehicle arrived. The driver in the van told William, Jr. to drop his weapon. William, Jr. then ran along the side of the van and warned the officers that the individuals in the van had weapons. Gunfire erupted between the police, William, Jr., and the individuals in the van. The driver of the van started the vehicle and fled the scene.

Officer Donna Pierce of the Indianapolis Police Department received a radio communication about the shooting and was informed that a blue van was involved. As she was traveling eastbound on 21st Street, she spotted the van going in the opposite direction. She immediately turned her vehicle around, gave chase, and eventually found the van where it had wrecked. The police officers started a search of the area and eventually found Noyas hiding in a closet in a nearby house. Police with their K-9 dogs searched in the area and found appellant and Concepcion. A search of the area where appellant and Concepcion were found led to the discovery of two handguns and a billfold belonging to Lanum.

Upon searching the van, the body of Lanum was found near the back of the van. Two pair of handcuffs and a white cord were found inside the van. An autopsy revealed that Lanum had been handcuffed as well as blindfolded and was killed by two gunshot wounds to the back of the head.

Several rings and money were found inside the van. When appellant was arrested, he had \$ 205 in his pockets.

Following his arrest, a statement was taken from appellant in which he admitted his participation in the crime with codefendants Concepcion and Noyas. His statement also included another robbery and the murder of a cab driver, Paul Reeves, which took place the day before Lanum's murder. The cab driver had been handcuffed and killed by a gunshot wound to the back of his head.

21. **Freddie Concepcion (severed codefendant of Valentin, above and Noyas, below)**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 230 years
Reported at: *Concepcion v. State*, 567 N.E.2d 784 (Ind. 1991); see also *Valentin v. State*, *supra*.
22. **Antonio Noyas**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 320 years
Reported at: See, *Concepcion* and *Valentin*, *supra*.
23. **Michael Berry**
Lake County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: 120 years
Reported at: *Berry v. State*, 704 N.E.2d 462 (Ind. 1998)

Facts of Offense: The defendant killed his father, mother, and grandmother with a 9 mm. pistol. The grandmother was killed while in a praying position. His father was shot in the head and his mother was killed while trying to flee the scene.

24. **Bryce Pope**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: LWOP
Reported at: Appeal Pending

Facts of Offense: Defendant killed a couple during the course of a robbery in their home. The male victim was over 65 years of age at the time he was killed.

25. **Amy Bostick**
Henry County
Number of Murders: 3

Sentence: LWOP

Facts of the Offense: The defendant was convicted of the arson deaths of her three children ages 1, 2 and 4 respectively. The defendant was additionally convicted of sexual misconduct with a minor.

26. Robert McIntyre

LaPorte County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: LWOP

Reported at: *McIntyre v. State*, 717 N.E.2d 114 (Ind. 1999)

Facts of the Offense: Marcos Ruiz and Rhonda Calvert were murdered in the home of Leo Ruiz during the early morning hours of April 14, 1994. Leo Ruiz, Marcos' father, had been working that night and had called his home at 1:15 a.m. Marcos answered and, in the course of the conversation, told Leo he was alone. When Leo returned home from work around 4:30 a.m., he found the dead body of Marcos on the living room floor and the body of Rhonda in the bathroom. Duct tape had been used to bind Marcos' hands and to cover Rhonda's mouth. An autopsy revealed that Marcos died from a decapitating incision to the neck while Rhonda died from multiple stab wounds and a partial incision to her neck.

27. Donald Mahone

Lake County

Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: 100 years

Reported at: *Mahone v. State*, 541 N.E.2d 278 (Ind. 1989)

Facts of the Offense: The facts are: On January 5, 1985, appellant and several others were in the home of Richard Reese in East Chicago. While there, alcoholic beverages were consumed and marijuana was smoked. Florida Reese, the sister of Richard Reese, testified that she observed that appellant was carrying a small handgun and that he stated "I'm so drunk, I don't care if I rob the president today." The party became so boisterous that Reese's grandmother demanded that they all leave, which they did.

One of the party, Rodney Samuels, told appellant that he was going to the apartment where Walter Ivey lived and told appellant that he could obtain oral sex there for money. When the two arrived at the apartment, Jerome Buck and George Dawkins were already there. Shortly after arriving, Ivey accused Samuels of stealing a bottle of cologne the day before. He asked Samuels to leave or he would call the police. Samuels refused to leave and an altercation occurred.

Buck testified that when Dawkins grabbed Samuels, appellant pulled a gun at which time Buck fled out the back door. Samuels testified that Dawkins fought with him and threw him on the couch. Samuels then heard a noise, and when he arose from the couch, he saw Dawkins grab his

blood-stained chest and fall to the floor. Appellant then grabbed Ivey and threw him to the floor. Appellant instructed Samuels to get the videocassette recorder and the television set. Appellant then walked to another room. Samuels dropped the videocassette recorder and fled.

Neighbors heard the disturbance and called police. When police arrived, they found both Ivey and Dawkins shot to death. In addition to the gunshot wounds, Dawkins had multiple stab wounds to the chest with a butcher knife still protruding. The pathologist testified that Dawkins died from bullet lacerations to the brain and the stab wounds to the chest. Ivey died from bullet lacerations to the brain.

- 28. Daryl McReynolds**
Vanderburg County
Number of Murders: 2 (plus 3 attempt murders)
Sentence: 270 years
Reported at: *McReynolds v. State*, 460 N.E.2d 960 (Ind. 1984)

Facts of the Offense: Defendant went on shooting spree at his former place of employment, killing two co-workers who were involved in his dismissal.

- 29. James Utley**
Shelby County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 170 years
Reported at: *Utley v. State*, 589 N.E.2d 232 (Ind. 1992)

Facts of the Offense: Double murder during the course of a burglary. The defendant first killed the mother and then while her 3-year old daughter was cleaning up the blood, he additionally killed the 3-year old.

- 30. Orville Lyn Majors**
Clay County
Number of Murders: 6
Sentence: 360 years
Reported at: Pending appeal

Facts of Offense: The defendant, a nurse, was convicted of killing elderly people in a hospital with lethal injection. Majors was reputed to be a suspect in over 100 deaths.

- 31. James Rawley**
Monroe County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: LWOP
Reported at: *Rawley v. State*, 2000 Ind. LEXIS 151 (2/25/00)

Facts of Offense: Defendant was convicted in the shooting deaths of his ex-wife and her daughter. The Indiana Supreme Court has remanded the case for a more detailed sentencing order but LWOP remains a possible punishment

32. Randall Hubbard
Morgan County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: LWOP

Facts of the Offense: Defendant was charged with intentionally killing Randy Dale Hicks and with another murder of Jeffrey Buskirk, both in the course of a robbery at the V.F.W. Post in Martinsville. There was evidence that the victims were shot in the head execution style with a 9 mm. pistol.

33. Frank Gilmer
Porter County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: LWOP plus 175 years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant went hunting with newly married mentally disabled neighbor, beat him over the head with a hatchet killing him. He then went to the mentally disabled wife's home to report that husband was injured and needed help. He then bound the wife with duct tape and raped her, tried to strangle her with duct tape, jumped on her neck, and threw her in a creek, causing her death by drowning.

34. Corey Anderson
Jasper County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: LWOP

Facts of the Offense: The defendant killed two elderly neighbors of his mother in the course of a robbery.

35. David Sholes
Wabash County
Number of Murders: 3 (plus one attempt murder)
Sentence: LWOP

Facts of the Offense: Defendant's boat was hit on the highway in heavy traffic. He then got out of his truck and shot and killed 3 people. A fourth person, a volunteer fireman arguably acting within the scope of his duties, came out to assist the victims and was shot and wounded by the defendant.

36. Andrew Grove

Elkhart County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant was charged with the separate killings two rival gang members

37. Sam Milligan
Allen County
Number of Murders: 2 (plus an attempt murder)
Sentence: 170 years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant killed his wife and wife's son. He also shot wife's daughter.

38. Harold Nettles
Delaware County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant killed a woman and her 5-year old son. Both victims died of multiple stab wounds.

39. John Penticuff
Henry County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant killed a married couple in his home.

40. Joe Sotelo
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence:

Facts of the Offense: The defendant killed two persons aged 59 and 72. The victims ran a bicycle repair shop where the defendant had worked. He was charged with robbing the store and killing the victims, one of whom was stabbed with a bicycle kick stand.

41. Timothy Stevens
Delaware County
Number of Murders: 2 (plus attempt murder)
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant killed a mother and her son, age 11. The mother died of strangulation. The son died of multiple blows to the head from a claw hammer. The defendant

also slashed the throat of the female victim's 4-year old daughter. The motive for the killing was allegedly the spurned sexual advances of the defendant.

- 42. George Swetkey**
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 110 years

Facts of the Offense: Defendant shot and killed an off duty police officer. The defendant also killed the officer's wife by strangling her. After killing the wife, the defendant undressed her and took nude photos of her. He burned both bodies after killing them.

- 43. Paul Brightman**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 130 years

Facts of Offense: Brightman was charged with double murder in the Christmas eve killing of a minister and his wife in their home. Victims were killed with an axe procured from their garage during an apparent burglary attempt. The victims' cat was also killed. Defendant has plead guilty to two counts of murder with agreed sentence of 65 years on each count. Defendant was required to testify against codefendant.

- 44. Bryan Brown**
Tippecanoe County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years
Reported at: *Brown v. State*, 671 N.E.2d 401 (Ind. 1996)

Facts of Offense: Brown and a co-defendant were charged with robbing and murdering two elderly men.

- 45. Ronald Covington**
Marion County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence:

Facts of Offense: Covington was charged with breaking into his estranged girl-friend's apartment and shooting four people, killing three and leaving the fourth for dead with five gunshot wounds.

- 46. Stephen Richards**
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2

Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Richards was charged with killing a quadriplegic and his caregiver, using both a 12-gauge shotgun and a hunting knife.

47. Kelly Holland
Harrison County
Number of Murders: 4
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Holland was charged with killing his wife, his mother-in-law, and his two step-children.

48. Curtis Burke
Miami County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of Offense: Burke and co-Defendant Pigg, below, were charged with killing two friends at a party and throwing their bodies in the Miami River.

49. Steve A. Pigg
Miami County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Term of years

Facts of Offense: Pigg and co-Defendant Burke, above, were charged with killing two friends at a party and throwing their bodies in the Miami River.

50. Kerrie Price
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Life without parole
Reported at: *Price v. State*, 765 N.E.2d 1245 (Ind. 2002)

Facts of Offense: Price was charged with killing two security guards at apartment complex. He was on probation for a drug offense at the time of the killings.

51. Larry Sowers
Henry County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 18 years

Facts of Offense: Sowers was killed with shooting to death two people one day after he was released from prison. One of the victims had testified against him at his previous trial.

52. Richard Temple
Carroll County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 130 years

Facts of Offense: Temple was charged with shooting his grandparents in the head and taking money and a car.

53. Walter Dye
Marion County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life without parole
Reported at: *Dye v. State*, 717 N.E.2d 5 (Ind. 1999)

Facts of Offense: Dye pled guilty to murdering his estranged wife's daughter and two grandchildren. He had been convicted at trial and sentenced to death, but his conviction and sentence were reversed and he entered into a plea agreement pending retrial.

54. Lamar Parker
Allen County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 110 years

Facts of Offense: The day after being released from jail for battering his ex-girlfriend, Parker lay in wait for her and shot her in the back of the head as she entered her home. He also shot the man she was with. Two young girls, aged 11 and 13, witnessed the shooting.

55. Kerry Wilson
Floyd County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Wilson escaped from the half-way house where he was being held for battering his ex-girlfriend, broke into her home, and killed her and the man who was with her. Her 13-year-old son was in the home at the time of the murders.

56. Charles Barker
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Barker was charged with shooting his estranged girl-friend's grand-parents while kidnapping her and their young daughter. He was convicted and sentenced to death, but

his death sentence was reversed, and he entered a sentencing agreement pending a new penalty phase.

57. Thomas Holland
Marion County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Holland pled guilty to shooting two convenience store clerks in the course of two separate robberies.

58. Arthur Paul Baird
Montgomery County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Baird stabbed to death his wife and both of his parents. He was convicted and sentenced to death, but his death sentence was commuted by Governor Mitch Daniels, who noted that the original prosecutor, the victim's surviving family members, and jurors from the trial all agreed that life without parole would be an appropriate sentence.

59. Frank Davis
LaPorte County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 120 years

Facts of Offense: Davis pled guilty to abducting teen-aged boys on separate occasions. He molested all three of them, beat one repeatedly in the head with a gun and left him for dead, and strangled the other two. He was sentenced to death, but his sentence was reversed and a second judge sentenced him to 120 years.

60. David Maust
Lake County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Maust pled guilty to kidnapping three teen-aged boys, murdering them, and burying them in concrete in his basement. He had prior convictions for involuntary manslaughter while in the military and for the murder of a young male victim in Illinois.

61. Phillip Stroud
St. Joseph County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life without parole

Facts of Offense: Stroud and three other individuals were charged with breaking into a barn that was under construction, and killing the three construction workers inside in the course of a robbery. The three victims were found lying face-down with their hands bound behind their backs with duct tape. They had each been shot in head. Stroud was identified as the shooter, convicted and sentenced to death. After his sentence was reversed on direct appeal, he agreed to accept a life without parole sentence while his new penalty phase was pending.

62. Bryan Peoples
Elkhart County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 120 years

Facts of Offense: Peoples was charged with breaking into the home of a woman he knew, and stabbing her and her 4-year-old daughter. He pled guilty in exchange for consecutive 60-year sentences.

63. Bruce McKinney
Lake County
Number of murders: 2
Sentence: 55 years

Facts of Offense: McKinney was hired to kill a wealthy businessman and his wife. McKinney knocked on their door, and when the couple's son opened it, McKinney pistol-whipped him and forced his way inside. Once inside, he shot the couple. He avoided a death sentence after cooperating with the federal government in its prosecution of the man who hired him, the victim's brother and former business partner, who was sentenced to life without parole.

64. Robert Bassett
Bartholomew County
Number of Murders: 4
Death penalty not sought

Facts of Offense: Prosecutors sought a maximum sentence of life without parole against Bassett for allegedly raping and murdering a 20-year-old woman, her two young children, and a 12-year-old family friend, after previously raping the victim and learning that she was pregnant with his child. The victims were found in a shallow grave. He was convicted and sentenced to life without parole, but his conviction and sentence were reversed and remanded for a new trial.

65 – 67. Lenzo Aaron
James Parks
Antonio Jones
Lake County
Number of Murders: 4

Death penalty not sought, term of years

Facts of Offense: Aaron, Parks, and Jones were charged with shooting to death three adults and a 23-month-old toddler at an alleged drug house in the course of a robbery. Testifying against Jones, Aaron told the jury that one of the victims held the toddler in her arms and begged him not to shoot. Aaron was sentenced to 20 years, and Parks and Jones were convicted and sentenced to more than 200 years.

68. Brian Lewis
Hendricks County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 100 years

Facts of Offense: Lewis pled guilty to sexually assaulting and murdering his wife and 7-year-old step-daughter. Lewis told police he choked his wife to death and beat the 7-year-old to death with a crowbar. His 10-year-old stepdaughter and 3-year-old daughter were in the house, and the 10-year-old discovered her sister's body and called police.

69 – 70. David Camm
Charles Boney
Floyd County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life Without Parole (Camm); 225 years (Boney)

Facts of Offense: Camm was initially convicted of shooting his wife and two children to death as they sat in their SUV in the garage of their home. At his first trial, the state did not seek either life without parole or death Camm. After his conviction and sentence were reversed, evidence linked Charles Boney to the killings, and the state filed a new conspiracy count against Camm and asked for a maximum sentence of life without parole for both men. Each was convicted in a separate trial. Camm was sentenced to life without parole, and Boney was sentenced to 225 years.

71 -- 72. Akeem Aki-Khuam
Jemelle Joshua
Lake County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: 100 years
Reported at: 669 N.E.2d 1372 (Ind. 1996)

Facts of offense: As reported in the direct appeal opinion:

In the early morning hours of June 19, 1992, defendant, armed with a handgun, Jemelle Joshua, armed with a shotgun, and three others

set out to steal audio and video equipment from the basement of school teacher Michael Richardson. Defendant and Joshua were admitted to Richardson's home and their three accomplices followed them in. Besides Richardson, they encountered a number of children and adults, including Richardson's sister, Debra Rice, and Robert Hollins. While defendant held his gun to Richardson's head and Joshua held Rice, their accomplices headed for the basement. Hollins intercepted them and began to wrestle with one of them in the kitchen. Defendant responded by shooting Hollins in the back.

The electronic equipment proved too difficult to remove and the defendant ordered the occupants of the house to lie down. Rice attempted to escape and Joshua shot her in the chest. As the invaders left the home, defendant shot each of Hollins, Rice and Richardson once in the head despite Richardson's plea, "Please don't kill me." A few hours later, defendant would tell his sister that he shot the victims so there wouldn't be any witnesses.

Joshua received 100 year sentence pursuant to pre-trial plea agreement; Williams was convicted and sentenced to death, and later his conviction and death sentence were vacated on federal habeas corpus review, and he received a 100 year sentence pursuant to plea agreement pending his retrial.

73. Vincent Prowell
Vanderburgh County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 100 years
Reported at 687 N.E.2d 563 (Ind. 1997)[Direct Appeal]

Facts of Offense: On May 23, 1993, Denise Powers sat in her car in the parking lot of the apartment complex where she lived, waiting for Chris Filbright to join her in the car. As Filbright walked toward the car, Prowell shot him in the back of the head at close range. Powers screamed, and Prowell shot her twice, also at close range, in the face and in the right side of her chest.

Prowell pled guilty and was sentenced to death; his guilty plea and death sentence were vacated on state post-conviction review, and he was sentenced to 100 years after the state dismissed its death penalty request pending retrial.

74. Eugene Britt
Lake and Porter Counties
Number of Murders: 7
Sentence: Life Without Parole Plus 245 Years

Facts of Offense: Britt pled guilty to the murder of 8-year-old Sarah Paulson in Porter County in 1995, and was sentenced to life without parole pursuant to agreement. While confessing to Paulsen's murder, he told police he had murdered a number of other women in Lake County the same year. He was charged with 6 murders in Lake County, and the state requested the death penalty against him. In 2006, the Lake County trial court found Britt to be a mentally retarded individual, exempt from death or life without parole. He pled guilty but mentally ill to three counts of murder and one count of rape, in exchange for a sentence of 245 years and dismissal of the other counts.

75. Simon Rios
Allen County & Delaware County
Number of Murders: 5
Sentence: Life Without Parole

Facts of Offense: Simon Rios pled guilty to five murders committed in December 2005. He pled guilty in Delaware County to kidnapping 10-year-old Alejandra Gutierrez near his Ft. Wayne home and driving her to a gravel pit in Delaware County where he raped and murdered her. He pled guilty in Allen County to strangling his wife, Ana, and their three young daughters, 10-year-old Liliana, 4-year-old Katherinne, and 20-month-old Thannya. Pursuant to plea agreements in both counties, he was sentenced to life without parole.

76. Zachariah Melcher
Clark County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: Life Without Parole & 65 Years

Facts of Offense: In April 2005, Zachariah strangled his pregnant wife, Christina, and suffocated their 11-month-old son, Zach Jaiden Melcher, and stuffed the two in a rubber storage container. He later pled guilty to the two murders in exchange for a sentence of life without parole plus 65 years.

77. Richard Temple
Carroll County
Number of Murders: 2
Sentence: 130 years

Facts of Offense: In 1998, Richard Temple broke into his grandparents home, shot them both in the head, and stole their car. He later pled guilty in exchange for a sentence of 130 years.

78 – 79. Hobart Pittman, Jr.
John Naylor
Harrison County
Number of Murders: 2, plus one attempt
Sentence: Life without parole & 73 years for Pittman; 120 years for

Naylor

Facts of Offense: Hobert Pittman, Jr. and John Naylor shot Pittman's father, Hobert Pittman, Sr., to death at his home when he arrived home from working at the home of his mother-in-law, Myrtle Satterfield. They then waited for Pittman's stepmother, Linda Pittman, to arrive home with Mrs. Satterfield, and began shooting at them as soon as they arrived. Mrs. Satterfield was killed, and Linda Pittman lay in the van pretending to be dead until Pittman and Naylor drove away. She then drove around the gate which Pittman had locked, and drove a mile and a half to the River Bottom Inn, where she yelled for help. Pittman and Naylor arrived at the inn, but fled when other people ran out to help the women. Satterfield died from her wounds, but Linda Pittman survived. Pittman and Naylor were charged with two counts of murder and one count of attempted murder, and the state sought a sentence of life without parole. The two were tried separately, with Pittman being convicted on two counts of murder and one of attempt and being sentenced to life without parole plus 73 years, and Naylor being convicted for the murder of Sattersfield and the attempted murder of Linda Pittman, but found acquitted of the murder of Hobert Pittman, Sr. He was sentenced to 120 years.

80. Angelica Alvarez
Elkhart County
Number of Murders: 4
Sentence: Life Without Parole

Facts of Offense: Shortly before Thanksgiving in 2006, Angelica Alvarez strangled to death her four children, aged 2 – 8. A month before the killings, she had sought help at a community mental health center, and was released.

81. Jason Caldwell
Fayette County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: 165 years

Facts of Offense: During a visit to the home of his wife's aunt and uncle, Caldwell stabbed and shot his wife, then shot his aunt and shot his uncle as the uncle tried to dial 911. A jury found Caldwell Guilty but Mentally Ill of the murders.

82. Chad Cottrell
Parke County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life Without Parole X 3

Facts of Offense: In 2005, Chad Cottrell beat his stepdaughter, Victoria, to death after attempting to molest her, shot his stepdaughter, Brittany, to death when she resisted his attempt to molest her, and shot his wife, Trisha, in the head while she slept. He was charged capitally, pled guilty without a plea agreement, and was sentenced to life without parole on each count.

83. Desmond Turner
Marion County
Number of Murders: 7
Sentence: Life Without Parole

Facts of Offense: In 2006, Desmond Turner was charged with entering a home with a co-defendant and shooting all seven family members present, including two young children. He was charged capitally, and agreed to waive jury sentencing in exchange for the state dismissing its death penalty request. Turner was convicted and sentenced to life without parole.

84. Kenneth Allen
Marion County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life Without Parole

Facts of Offense: In 2005, Kenneth Allen killed his mother and his grand-parents in order to access the grand-parents' savings. He cut up all three victims and buried them under concrete in the basement of the grand-parents' home. He was charged capitally, and pled guilty to the three murders in exchange for a sentence of life without parole.

85. Nicholas Harbison
Pike County
Number of Murders: 3
Sentence: Life Without Parole

Facts of Offense: In 2006, Nicholas Harbison beat, shot, and stabbed four people in a remote cornfield, killing three of them. He was charged capitally, and pled guilty to the three murders in exchange for a sentence of life without parole.

86. Ronald Davis
Marion County
Number of Murders: 4
Sentence: Open, up to 280 years

Facts of Offense: In 2008, Davis was charged with entering a home with the intent to rob its occupants. Two women were present in the home, with their babies, and the women and children were shot in the bedroom where they were hiding. Davis pled guilty to four counts of felony murder, admitting he was present in the home for the purpose of robbery when the shootings occurred. In exchange, the state dismissed its request for death or life without parole.

87: David Alex Flores
Lake County
Number of Murders: 2

Facts of Offense: In 2009, Flores raped and stabbed two sisters, then covered them with bedding and set the bedding on fire while the women were still alive. Flores, who had been released from prison on one of his two prior rape convictions only seven weeks earlier, had attended an outdoor party at one of the sisters' home. He went inside to use the bathroom, and while he was inside, he unlocked a window through which he later re-entered the home after the women were asleep. He was charged capitally, and entered a plea agreement for life without parole.

88. Barney Chamorro
Boone County
Number of Murders: 3

Facts of Offense: In 2010, Chamorro broke into the home his twin brother, father, and father's girl-friend shared, stabbed all three to death, and took their credit cards. He was charged capitally and entered a plea agreement for life without parole.

89. David Ison
Franklin County
Number of Murders: 5

Facts of Offense: In 2011, David Ison fatally shot a man, the man's estranged wife, their two children and their neighbor. Their bodies were found inside and outside the family's mobile home in rural Laurel, a community in Franklin County about 50 miles southeast of Indianapolis. Prosecutors said Ison was upset that the man had raised the price of oxycodone pills he was selling because Medicaid was no longer going to pay for Napier's prescription. Ison pleaded guilty to five counts of murder and agreed to a sentence of life in prison without the chance of parole.