

TIMELINE

- April 26, 1913** Mary Phagan is murdered on Confederate Memorial Day.
- April 27, 1913** Mary Phagan's body is discovered. Newt Lee is arrested. Leo Frank is interrogated for the first time.
- April 29, 1913** The funeral of Mary Phagan is held. Leo Frank is arrested.
- April 30, 1913** Coroner's inquest begins.
- May 1, 1913** Police arrest and release Jim Conley.
- May 5, 1913** Mary Phagan's body is exhumed for autopsy.
- May 7, 1913** Mary Phagan's body is exhumed a second time.
- May 8, 1913** The inquest concludes.
- May 18, 1913** Police question Jim Conley.
- May 23, 1913** The grand jury indicts Leo Frank.
- July 28, 1913** The trial of Leo Frank begins.
- August 25, 1913** The jury returns a verdict of guilty.
- August 26, 1913** Judge Leonard S. Roan sentences Leo Frank to hang for the murder of Mary Phagan.
- October 31, 1913** Judge Roan denies a motion for a new trial.
- February 17, 1914** Georgia Supreme Court denies a motion for a new trial.
- February 24, 1914** Jim Conley is convicted of being an accessory after the fact to Mary Phagan's murder and sentenced to one year on a chain gang.
- April 6, 1914** The defense files an extraordinary motion in Fulton County Superior Court and asks for a new trial on the basis of new evidence.
- April 16, 1914** The defense files a motion in Fulton County Superior Court to set aside the original guilty verdict.
- May 6, 1914** The Fulton County Superior Court denies a request for new trial. The defense appeals to Georgia Supreme Court.
- June 6, 1914** The Georgia Supreme Court denies a motion to set aside the verdict. The defense appeals to the Georgia Supreme Court.
- October 14, 1914** The Georgia Supreme Court denies appeal on extraordinary motion for a new trial.
- November 17, 1914** The Georgia Supreme Court denies appeal to set aside the original guilty verdict.
- December 7, 1914** U.S. Supreme Court denies a request for review of November 17 Georgia Supreme Court ruling.

- December 9, 1914** Jim Conley is released.
- December 17, 1914** The defense applies to the U.S. District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.
- December 19, 1914** The District Court denies a writ of *habeas corpus*.
- December 28, 1914** The U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear arguments on the issue of due process.
- February 23, 1915** Judge Leonard S. Roan dies of cancer.
- February 25, 1915** The Supreme Court begins hearing arguments on Leo Frank's appeal.
- April 9, 1915** The Supreme Court rejects the appeal.
- May 10, 1915** Leo Frank's execution is rescheduled for June 22, 1915.
- June 8, 1915** The Georgia Prison Commission denies petition for clemency.
- June 20, 1915** Governor John Slaton commutes Frank's sentence to life in prison.
- June 22, 1915** Armed mobs attack Governor Slaton's home.
- July 17, 1915** Prisoner William Creen slashes Leo Frank's throat at Georgia State Prison Farm. Two prisoners, who are doctors, save Frank's life.
- August 16, 1915** A mob of twenty-five armed men breaks into Georgia State Prison Farm and removes Leo Frank.
- August 17, 1915** The lynch mob hangs Leo Frank, claiming to be carrying out the jury's verdict.
- August 20, 1915** Leo Frank is buried in Brooklyn, New York.
- September 2, 1915** The Cobb County grand jury fails to indict anyone for Leo Frank's lynching.
- April 23, 1957** Lucille Frank dies in Atlanta.
- March 6, 1982** Alonzo Mann signs an affidavit asserting Leo Frank's innocence and Jim Conley's guilt.
- January 4, 1983** The Anti-Defamation League applies for a posthumous pardon for Leo Frank.
- December 22, 1983** The Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles denies the pardon.
- March 19, 1985** Alonzo Mann dies.
- March 11, 1986** The Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles issues a pardon to Leo Frank, citing the state's failure to protect him while in custody or bring his killers to justice.
- January 1, 2000** Atlanta librarian Stephen Goldfarb publishes the names on the Internet of Leo Frank's lynchers.