

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

2025

Incident Type: Homicide

Incident Location: North Providence, RI

Offense Date: On or about February 21, 2007

Police Dept: North Providence Police Department



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I. Introduction

On February 21, 2007, 49-year-old Cynthia McKenna (“Cynthia”) was murdered in her apartment at 242 Waterman Avenue, Apt. A9 in North Providence, Rhode Island. Following an investigation by the North Providence Police Department (NPPD) and the Rhode Island Office of the Attorney General’s Cold Case Unit (RIAG CCU), the perpetrator has been identified as Robert J. Corry, Jr. (DOB: 4/5/62) (“Corry”). Corry died on August 4, 2014, at the age of 52.

This report will summarize the Attorney General’s factual findings and legal analysis supporting this conclusion. The findings and conclusions in this report are based upon information gathered during the investigation, including police reports, witness statements, witness interviews, physical evidence, DNA reports, autopsy reports, as well as existing and new forensic examinations.

II. Summary of the Facts

A. Review of the Scene

On Wednesday, February 21, 2007, members of the North Providence Police Department (“NPPD”) responded to 242 Waterman Ave, Apt. A9, for a report of a possible homicide. Witness 1¹, a member of the victim’s extended family, told police that he checked on Cynthia after the manager of her apartment complex contacted him to tell him that Cynthia had not been seen for several days. Upon entering the apartment, Witness 1 found that the TV was on and there were no obvious signs of a disturbance. Witness 1 called out to Cynthia, but there was no response. He found Cynthia unresponsive in her bedroom, tucked tightly in her bed with two pillows over her face. He immediately called the police.



Figure 1 - Photo of Cynthia McKenna, provided by family.

1. Names have been redacted in public version to protect the identity of uninvolved subjects.



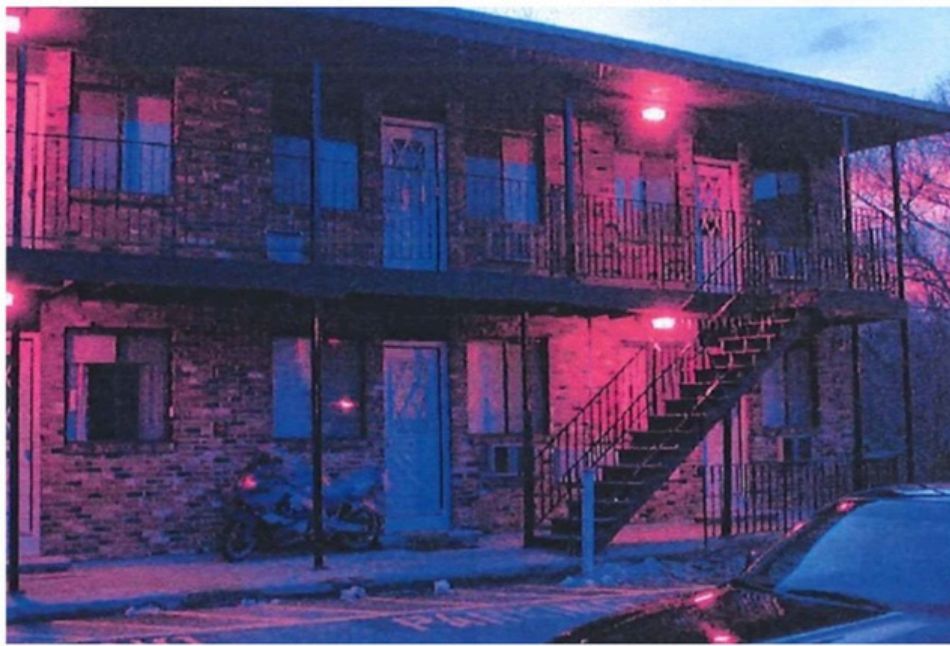


Figure 2 – 242 Waterman Ave. Apt. A9, 2nd level, 2nd from right, as photographed on 2/21/07.

Members of the NPPD entered the apartment and removed the pillows from Cynthia's face. Police found Cynthia lying face-up on her bed with a dark blue sock in her mouth and white tissues in each of her nostrils. Further, officers noticed apparent blood stains around her mouth and nose area. After rescue personnel pronounced Cynthia deceased at 4:49 p.m., NPPD secured the scene and the initial investigation began.

At first glance, police found no signs of forced entry – the doorjamb was intact and there was no evidence of tampering with the deadbolt or spring latch. The sliding glass windows and the screens on both sides of the door were intact and there were no signs that the windows were forced open. NPPD Investigators noted that, although the apartment was cluttered and in minor disarray, there were no signs of a violent struggle. Both the television and the lights were on, and pots of cooked food were resting on the stove. Investigators also noticed a land-line house phone on the floor next to Cynthia's bed, but the phone was off the hook with the handset wire disconnected from the base.

BCI Investigators photographed the scene and swabbed numerous items from the apartment for DNA, including drinking glasses found in each room. BCI also



used black powder to recover trace evidence, including fingerprints from the entry, interior door jamb, and various areas around the bathroom and apartment. Staff from the Office of the State Medical Examiner (ME) also arrived and began their investigation. Other than the sock in the victim's mouth and the blood around her nose area, they noted no other obvious signs of injury. Detectives seized and processed additional items from the apartment for forensic examination.

The ME determined that Cynthia's cause of death was "asphyxia due to obstruction of the airway by a foreign body." Additionally, the ME noted that Cynthia's toxicology showed a presence of cocaine as well as a combination of prescription medications in her system, but noted that the low levels of these substances were well below the lethal range. The ME also opined that the manner of death was "undetermined" based on their assessment that the death could have potentially been a suicide. The police, however, quickly discounted the possibility that Cynthia's death could be a suicide as it was highly unlikely that Cynthia asphyxiated herself given the position of her body, as she was tightly tucked into her bed with her arms constrained by the bedsheets and she had pillows stacked on her face.

Detectives returned to the apartment over the following days to gather more items and evidence, including hairs and fibers, and to further photograph and video the scene.

B. Initial Investigation

In the months following her death, investigators learned more about Cynthia's final days and the individuals with whom she associated. According to friends, family, and witnesses, Cynthia dated a male, Witness 2, at the time of her death. Police learned that Witness 2 was taken from Cynthia's apartment by ambulance on February 12, 2007 and that he remained hospitalized at St. Joseph's Hospital in Providence through the date that Cynthia's body was discovered. Accordingly, investigators ruled him out as a possible suspect.

Police learned from the apartment complex manager of 242 Waterman Avenue that Cynthia associated with a man known as "Gunner." Police identified "Gunner" as Robert J. Corry, Jr. ("Corry"). The building manager told police that he had previously changed the locks to Cynthia's apartment because Corry and



Cynthia were “at odds.” Police also interviewed Witness 3, a friend of Cynthia’s who was incarcerated at the time of her murder. Witness 3 told police that Cynthia was afraid of Corry because he had assaulted her in the past.

Following a review of the entire case file, the RIAG CCU constructed the following timeline of events for the days leading up to Cynthia’s death.

- On February 14, 2007, one week before Cynthia’s body was found, Corry was released from the Veteran’s Hospital (“VA”) in Providence.
- He then rented a room for a week at the Knights Inn in Seekonk, Massachusetts. Police learned that Corry was involved with another woman, Informant 1, and first spoke with her by phone on March 6, 2007.
- Informant 1 told police she was released from the ACI on February 15, 2007, and that she joined Corry at the Knights Inn on February 18, 2007.
- According to Informant 1, Corry left the Knights Inn on or around Monday, February 19, 2007.
- A different female associate of Corry’s, Informant 3, told police that Corry visited her at the VA in Providence where she worked on February 19, 2007, at around noon. Informant 3 reported to police that Corry told her that he wasn’t doing well and that he needed somewhere to stay.
- Cynthia was last seen alive by a neighbor outside of her apartment on Sunday, February 18, 2007, around 10:30 p.m. The neighbor reported that she saw Cynthia arguing in the parking lot with someone in a light gray Ford pickup truck and that Cynthia was hitting the passenger-side window. The neighbor then saw Cynthia return to her apartment alone and witnessed the truck leave the lot. Police were never able to identify the driver of this vehicle, but concluded it was not Corry, as he did not have a truck at the time.



Figure 3 – Robert Corry Jr. as photographed in 2002.



- Another neighbor reported that on Monday, February 19, 2007, an unknown male visited Cynthia's apartment in the evening. This neighbor reported seeing the man knock on Cynthia's apartment door, look in the windows, wait for some time, and then leave. Investigators later identified this man, Witness 4, and interviewed him. He told police that he did, in fact, try to visit Cynthia that Monday evening, but that she did not answer the door, so he left.

This series of events led investigators to believe that Cynthia was likely killed sometime after 10:30 p.m. on Sunday, February 18, 2007, but before the evening hours of Monday, February 19, 2007.

C. Police Interviews

During the initial investigation, the NPPD interviewed more than 90 witnesses about the homicide including neighbors, relatives of Cynthia, and associates of both Corry and Informant 1. The most significant interviews are summarized below.

Informant 1

Three months after the murder, the Johnston Police Department arrested Informant 1 for misdemeanor shoplifting and resisting arrest. While in their custody, she informed Johnston Police that she wanted to speak with the NPPD about an unsolved homicide. NPPD detectives had previously interviewed Informant 1 in March 2007, at which time she denied knowing anything about Cynthia's death but stated she was frightened of Corry. She further stated that she did not want to share her suspicions regarding the incident. In May 2007, however, Informant 1 told police that Cynthia threatened Corry numerous times and that the two were involved in a domestic violence case in District Court. She stated that Corry said he hated Cynthia, that she "lied about things" in court, and that she called his relatives and Informant 1 repeatedly about money that Corry owed her. Informant 1 told investigators that Corry called her after she was discharged from the hospital and stated, "she'll never bother us again... she's all done" and that he "did her in" in reference to Cynthia. Informant 1 died in February 2013.



Informant 2

On March 23, 2007, NPPD detectives interviewed Informant 2, a known associate of Corry's who spent time with him during the week of February 18, 2007. Informant 2 voluntarily appeared for an interview at the police station on March 23, 2007. During the recorded interview, Informant 2 told police that Corry's nickname was "Gunner." Informant 2 described Cynthia and Corry as having a "very confrontational" relationship. According to Informant 2, Cynthia had romantic feelings for Corry, but he was using her to obtain prescription pills. Corry told Informant 2 that he did not like Cynthia but that he was nice to her so he could get drugs (mostly Vicodin, Percocet, and pain killers). Informant 2 said that Cynthia was obsessed with Corry and would call him 60 to 70 times a day. Corry told Informant 2 several times that he was going to kill Cynthia, stating "I wish the bitch were dead[,] and "I'd fucking beat her face in."

Informant 2 told police that Corry owed Cynthia "a lot of money" for pills and that Cynthia repeatedly called Corry and Informant 2 for payment. Informant 2 said that Cynthia even threatened to tell Corry's ex-wife and father about the drugs and money he owed her. Informant 2 said that this bothered Corry because he was protective of his family. Additionally, Informant 2 said that Corry was in a romantic relationship with Informant 1 and that he was infatuated with her and would do anything for her. Informant 2 said that there were issues between Cynthia and Informant 1 over their mutual affection for Corry, with Informant 1 at one point threatening Cynthia with bodily harm. Corry told Informant 2 that Cynthia knew that Informant 1 had warrants and that Cynthia was going to "turn her in." Finally, Informant 2 said that Corry had free access to Cynthia's apartment and that she would leave the door open for him.

Informant 2 also told police that he learned of Cynthia's death from a newspaper article. On the morning that he read the article, Corry called him. When Informant 2 asked Corry if he killed Cynthia, Corry laughed and nonchalantly denied involvement. Informant 2 told the police that he did not believe Corry's denial and thought that Corry was capable of killing Cynthia because he had previously threatened to do so. According to Informant 2, Corry also admitted during the call that he had wished Cynthia dead and that he was a suspect in the homicide. Corry added that he and his family members had been interviewed by police, but that it was "all taken care of" and he was no longer a suspect. Notably, the police had not, in fact, interviewed Corry by that point in the investigation.



According to Informant 2, approximately four days after Cynthia's death, Corry went to the home of Informant 2 highly intoxicated and possibly suffering from a mental health breakdown. At that time, Corry told Informant 2 that he had been using cocaine and had been awake for three days straight. Informant 2 described Corry as possibly suffering from drug-induced paranoia and stated that Corry talked relentlessly about people chasing him, hearing voices, seeing blood and bodies, and having blood all over his house. Informant 2 called both the Providence Police and the VA ambulance service, and Corry was transported to a rehab facility, leaving his 2003 tan Land Rover with Informant 2. Informant 2 said Corry's car contained a woman's purse in the front seat and an empty bottle of anisette in the back seat. Other witnesses in the investigation, including family members and the manager of the apartment complex, told police that Cynthia always drank anisette. Informant 2 told police that he had never seen Corry drink anisette.

The RIAG CCU re-interviewed Informant 2 about this case in April of 2024. His account of events remained consistent and unchanged.

Informant 3

On March 27, 2007, police interviewed Informant 3 and she told them that the last time she saw Corry was around noon on February 19, 2007, at the VA Hospital where she worked. At that time, he stated that "things weren't good" and that he needed somewhere to stay. Informant 3 told police that she was aware of Corry's relationship with Informant 1 and admitted that she and Corry were also in an intimate relationship. Police asked Informant 3 if Corry was currently living with her in New Bedford, but she immediately invoked her right to counsel and refused to answer additional questions.

In 2024, the RIAG CCU reinterviewed Informant 3 and her story remained consistent with the information that she provided to police in 2007. She also confirmed for the first time that Corry was living in New Bedford with her near the end of February 2007, and that he later moved to a Veterans Home on Willis Street, which she helped him secure. They later married but separated due to alleged physical abuse by Corry. Informant 3 claimed that Corry did not mention Cynthia, nor Cynthia's death, in the years they were together.

Target: Robert J. Corry, Jr.

The NPPD interviewed Corry on March 28, 2007 at NPPD headquarters with Corry's attorney present. During the interview, Corry recounted that he spent twenty-one years in the U.S. Marine Corps and that he had been stationed at



various places around the country and overseas. He told police that he was currently living at a veterans' transition home at 250 Willis Street in New Bedford, MA. Detectives later determined that the correct address for the home was 20 Willis Street and that the home was operated by the Disabled American Veterans of Greater New Bedford in 2007. Detectives confirmed Corry's connection to this address through public records checks and information from other witnesses.

In his interview with police, Corry acknowledged knowing Cynthia and having an intermittent relationship with her, as well as having a relationship with Informant 1. He claimed that he last saw Cynthia in court in September or October 2006 for the pending domestic assault case between the two, which was eventually dismissed. Corry told police that he last spoke to Cynthia on the phone in January 2007, but that he hadn't seen her since. Police challenged his account and confronted him about various inconsistencies in his statement, including the fact that he falsely told multiple other witnesses that police cleared him as a suspect, which Corry denied having said. Police released Corry at the end of the interview because they lacked probable cause to arrest him at that time.

D. Forensic Evidence

At the time of the homicide, NPPD BCI photographed the scene and searched for fingerprints and DNA evidence. The ME's Office also completed a sexual assault evidence collection kit which confirmed that Cynthia had not been sexually assaulted. In 2009, the Rhode Island Department of Health ("RIDOH") tested for, but could not find, evidence of foreign DNA under Cynthia's fingernail clippings; the DNA derived from those clippings only matched Cynthia's DNA.



Figure 4 - Veterans' Home located at 20 Willis St. New Bedford, MA, photographed in 2023.

In 2012, 2015, and 2021, NPPD investigators submitted additional evidence to RIDOH for forensic testing including the sock found in Cynthia's mouth, the tissues found in her nostrils, pillows from her bed, and DNA swabs from around the room. In 2024, RIAG CCU and NPPD submitted additional items that had not been previously examined for testing. These items produced either



either insufficient amounts of DNA or only partial profiles that did not reflect all loci and could not be interpreted nor entered into CODIS. Additionally, the RIAG CCU engaged a private, accredited laboratory to retest items from the crime scene. In a report dated February 13, 2025, the private laboratory concluded that the tissues removed from Cynthia's nostrils did not produce usable DNA for comparison—the lab detected male DNA on the sock found in Cynthia's mouth, but this partial DNA profile contained a mixture of multiple people, possibly including Cynthia herself. In short, the DNA evidence collected from the scene proved to be of little value to investigators.

E. The Letters

In August 2007, the Rhode Island State Police ("RISP") received information about Cynthia's homicide from an informant at the ACI. RISP told NPPD that an associate of Corry's, Witness 5, was incarcerated at the ACI at the time. As a result, the ACI intercepted two letters addressed to Witness 5 and sent by "Bob Corry."² The first letter, dated "8-14-07," had a return address of "20 Willis St. New Bedford" which corresponded to the veterans' home where Corry resided at the time. That envelope was postmarked from the New Bedford Area. In the letter, "Bob" apologized to Witness 5 for what he put him through, that he was not "in his right mind," and that the "slut I was with fucked my head up big time."



Figure 5 - Letter intercepted by ACI, mailed on 8/14/2007, from a "Bob Corry" to Witness 5

2. There is no documentation regarding which investigator specifically seized these letters or the chain of custody for how they were provided to NPPD. Nonetheless, they were provided to NPPD to be placed into evidence.



The ACI intercepted a second letter, also addressed to Witness 5 from “Bob,” dated “10-24-07.” The envelope associated with this letter was never recovered. The contents of the October 24, 2007, letter proved to be critical to the homicide investigation. The author of the letter wrote that he had “not been doing good at all since I did that to that crack head[.]” He further stated he “did not mean for her to die[.]” but if she hadn’t attempted to steal pills from him, it “would of not happen” (sic). The writer continued, “but I wish I wouldn’t of did what I did to her” (sic). He lamented that people now judge him, hate him, and tell him he’s “not good.” Later in the letter, he apologized to Witness 5 for not visiting him at the ACI due to the “heat” he is facing. He stated, “I know North Providence would love to nail me so I have to be careful.”

Members of NPPD immediately sought to authenticate the letters and establish who wrote them. In addition to the content of the letters linking them to Corry, the return address on the envelope recovered with the first letter was “20 Willis St.[.]” the address of the Veterans’ Home in New Bedford where Corry previously told investigators he lived. Informant 2 had also told investigators that Corry had been staying at a veterans’ home in New Bedford after the homicide.

Police began looking for handwriting samples that they could use to definitively link the letters to Corry. They found two known handwriting samples of Corry’s dated September 11, 2001, and August 13, 2003. These samples consisted of witness statements written by Corry in the presence of law enforcement. On December 22, 2008, the two documents were submitted to the Connecticut Division of Scientific Services Forensic Science Laboratory for a handwriting comparison with the two ACI letters. The handwriting analyst produced a report documenting his findings on January 23, 2009. First, the analyst concluded that the two letters intercepted by the ACI (the “questioned documents”) were likely written by the same person. Second, when comparing the letters to the known handwriting samples of Corry, the analyst concluded that “it is the opinion of the undersigned that it is probable that the Questioned and Known handwriting share common authorship.”

Additionally, on June 2, 2008, the NPPD submitted the envelope corresponding to the August 14, 2007 letter to RIDOH for DNA testing. RIDOH tested the envelope’s seal and found male DNA.



Investigators entered the DNA profile into CODIS, but it did not produce a match.³ A subsequent inquiry by the RIAG CCU in 2024 revealed that Corry's profile is not in CODIS.

In the following years, police continued to speak with potential suspects and involved parties. There was still no match in CODIS from the profile developed off the envelope seal point. New detectives were assigned to the case from time to time and the homicide remained unsolved. Meanwhile, in August 2014, Corry passed away in New Bedford at the age of 52.

F. Subsequent Investigation

In early 2024, the NPPD and the RIAG CCU re-opened the investigation. Together, the two agencies reviewed new forensic and investigatory techniques that could support the conclusion that the author of the two letters—which contained what investigators believed to be the confession of Cynthia's killer—was, in fact, Corry.

In November 2024, the RIAG CCU and NPPD consulted with a forensic document examiner and handwriting analyst, J. Michael Weldon (BDFE – Board Certified), to review the August and October 2007 ACI letters. The examiner also analyzed the front and back of the August 14, 2007, envelope. Investigators also provided the analyst with the two known exemplars of Corry's handwriting.

Forensic Examiner Weldon documented his analysis of these items in a 44-page report dated January 17, 2025. Examiner Weldon concluded that, "the letter dated 8-14-07, the front and back of the envelope postmarked "AUG 14 07", and the letter dated "10-24-07" are the genuine writing of Mr. Robert Corry." Examiner Weldon then included a detailed analysis of individual letters and characteristics that led him to this conclusion and included all the detailed figures in his report. Weldon's analysis followed established forensic document examination practices and protocols.

Separately, in April of 2024, members of the RIAG CCU obtained a DNA profile from a discarded bottle thrown in the trash by a male relative of Corry. Although Robert Corry is deceased, modern DNA technology allows forensic

3. The CODIS database includes known profiles from offenders who are convicted of felony offenses. This framework is controlled by state law and became active around 2004. In July of 2015, the General Assembly enacted legislation that mandated the collection of DNA from persons arrested for certain violent crimes for entry into CODIS at booking. The CODIS database runs automated checks for a match and automatically alerts RIDOH when one is found.



scientists to conduct comparisons of male family members through Y-STR analysis. Y-STR testing involves the analysis of DNA found in the “Y” chromosome in males; all males in the same family line will have “consistent” Y-STR profiles. RIDOH conducted a Y-STR comparison of the profile from the recovered bottle to the unknown profile recovered from the August 14, 2007, envelope seal point. In a report dated July 24, 2024, RIDOH determined that the Y-STR profile obtained from the envelope seal point “was consistent with” the Y-STR profile from the bottle which was recovered from a male relative of Corry. The RIDOH report explained that “the haplotype from the envelope seal point...is found in 0 of 16,388 total haplotypes within the combined U.S. Y-HRD database. Applying the 95% upper confidence interval results in a frequency of approximately 1 in every 5,471 haplotypes.”

Furthermore, RIDOH concluded that the autosomal STR profiles⁴ obtained from the envelope seal point and the bottle were not from the same individual, but rather indicative of a familial relationship.

Additionally, on June 27, 2025, RIAG CCU investigators located and interviewed Witness 5 regarding the two letters that were previously recovered from the ACI in 2007. According to Witness 5, he never received these letters and was unaware of their existence at the time. He mentioned that investigators and prosecutors interviewed him at the ACI in 2007; however, he did not have any relevant information to provide. His story remained consistent in 2025, and he denied that Corry ever discussed Cynthia’s death with him in the subsequent years.

Based on both the handwriting examination of the confession letter and the DNA analysis of both the envelope seal point and the profile of Corry’s male relative, investigators concluded that the author of the confession letter and the person who sealed the envelope was, in fact, Corry. That conclusion, coupled with the information collected from numerous witnesses as recounted above, as well as gaps in determining Corry’s whereabouts at the time of Cynthia’s murder, establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Corry was Cynthia’s killer.

4. An STR profile (also known as autosomal DNA) is unique to each, individual person. Whereas Y-STR profiles are shared between men of the same lineage. A father and son, for example, will have “consistent” Y-STR profiles, but have different STR profiles.



III. Applicable Law and Legal Standards

A. Relevant Statutes

Rhode Island General Law § 11-23-1 states that, “[t]he unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought is murder.” That same statute defines murder in the first degree as:

“Every murder perpetuated by poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated killing, or committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson or any violation of sections 11-4-2, 11-4-3, or 11-4-4, rape, any degree of sexual assault or child molestation, burglary or breaking and entering, robbery, kidnapping or committed during the course of the perpetration, or attempted perpetration, of felony manufacture, sale, delivery, or other distribution of a controlled substance...or committed against an assistant attorney general or special assistant attorney general in the performance of his or her duty; or perpetrated from a premeditated design unlawfully and maliciously to effect the death of any human being other than him or her who is killed.” See § 11-23-1.

“Any other” type of murder is considered murder in the second degree. See *id.* Both first and second degree murder are capital offenses, punishable by a term up to life imprisonment and, in some instances of murder in the first degree, an offender may not be eligible for parole. See § 11-23-2.

IV. Analysis

The evidence documented and analyzed over the eighteen years since Cynthia McKenna’s death establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Robert J. Corry, Jr. murdered Cynthia in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws § 11-23-1. Additionally, the evidence establishes that the murder was committed in a “willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated” manner.⁵

5. Under Rhode Island law, an indictment need not specifically designate the degree of murder.



Based on witness testimony and investigators' findings, Cynthia was murdered inside her home sometime after 10:30 p.m. on February 18, 2007 (when a neighbor saw her outside of her apartment), but before the evening of February 19, 2007 (when a visitor came to her apartment and she did not answer the door). According to Informant 1's account, Corry left their hotel on or about February 19, 2007. The only information about his whereabouts on February 19, 2007, came from Informant 3, who said that Corry had visited her around noon at the VA Hospital. Corry's exact whereabouts for the earlier portion of that day and for the following days could not be determined by detectives in 2007. In 2024, investigators learned Corry went to New Bedford, MA sometime after noon on February 19, 2007.

The evidence gathered from this investigation, including testimony from witnesses and statements made by the suspect himself, demonstrates that Corry killed Cynthia in a premeditated fashion. Witnesses supplied critical information relating to the timeline of events during the days preceding February 21, 2007. They also provided details regarding Corry's animus toward Cynthia; both Informant 1 and Informant 2 recounted to police that Cynthia and Corry had an ongoing and longstanding dispute over drugs and money he owed to Cynthia. Investigators confirmed that Cynthia brought criminal charges against Corry for domestic violence in the summer of 2005—that case was ultimately dismissed because Cynthia failed to appear in court.

Finally, and most persuasively, Corry confessed to the murder in letters he wrote to Witness 5 at the ACI. He wrote that he had "not been doing good at all since I did that to that crack head" and that he "did not mean for her to die[,] but if she hadn't attempted to steal pills from him it "would of not happen" (sic). Corry continued in the letter, "but I wish I wouldn't of did what I did to her" (sic). As noted above, investigators tied the letters to Corry by corroborating the New Bedford return address, the handwriting analysis comparisons, and the newly developed Y-STR DNA profile. In addition to the longstanding issues between Corry and Cynthia, the manner of Cynthia's death showed premeditation – she was found gagged with a sock in her mouth, tissues in her nostrils, and pillows over her face.



V. Conclusion

There is sufficient evidence to find Robert J. Corry Jr. guilty beyond a reasonable doubt for the homicide of Cynthia McKenna. Robert J. Corry, Jr. suffocated and killed Cynthia McKenna inside her apartment at 242 Waterman Avenue, Apt. A9, in North Providence, Rhode Island sometime between February 18, 2007, and February 19, 2007. Since Corry is deceased, he cannot be charged with Cynthia's murder. This case is now closed and identified as solved.



