

Raymond Thomas Horton (1914-1987): His Timeline and Descendants

By Linda Rae Horton, 31 May 2021



This timeline is a companion to a biography of Raymond Thomas Horton. He was a member of the Greatest Generation,¹ shaped by the Great Depression and the primary participants in World War II. And, as Raymond's descendants well know, members of the Greatest Generation were the parents of the Baby Boomers and the grandparents of Generation X and Millennials.

The Greatest Generation played a unique role in the distinctive automobile-based culture of post-World War II America, including the growth of suburbia. It was a period in which television became part of most people's lives, and because Raymond made his living fixing and selling televisions, he was in the middle of that trend.

This timeline shows key events in the life of Raymond Horton and key events in the world during that time. Born just after the start of World War I, he served in World War II and

died on the Fourth of July. The coverage of the Second World War is detailed, so that those of us in the later generations can grasp both the enormous and unrelenting threat to the world order that was posed by German and Japanese aggression and the necessity of U.S. intervention. Also, we should appreciate the extensive defensive and offensive military operations necessary to secure victory for the Allied side, including the United States. This victory did not come easy. Persistence, sacrifice, and collaboration with other countries all were essential. Because the dates and narratives concerning world events are enclosed in boxes, they may easily be distinguished from his life events so that readers wishing to focus on the life of Raymond Horton can easily skip the historical background.

Alternatively, the signposts offered by well-known world events, coupled with developments in the life of Raymond and his family, provide a picture of ordinary Americans in an extraordinary era.

Events in the Life of Raymond Thomas Horton and in his World

11 January 1893 Herbert Hilary Horton was born in Campton, Wolfe County, Kentucky.

22 September 1896 Lucy Ethel "Ethel" McCoun was born in Vortex, Wolfe County.

1 Jan 1914 Herbert and Ethel were married in Vortex.

28 July 1914 The Great War (World War I) began in Europe with the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Over 30 nations became involved.

15 November 1914 Raymond Thomas Horton was born in Campton, eldest son of Herbert and Ethel.

30 Aug 1916 Ray's maternal great grandfather James K. Cockerham died in Campton.

7 November 1916 The U.S. presidential election was held. Woodrow Wilson was reelected.

10 December 1916 Charles Wilson Horton was born, second child of Herbert and Ethel. He always went by "Wilson." It seems likely that he was named for the newly reelected president.

6 April 1917 The United States entered World War I.

15 June 1917 Herbert Hilary Horton registered for the draft, claiming an exemption to support his wife and children. He was not called to serve.

2 October 1918 Glenn Marvin Horton was born, third child of Herbert and Ethel.

11 November 1918 World War I ended.

April 1920 When the 1920 U.S. census was enumerated, Herbert, Ethel, Raymond, Wilson, and Glenn were living in Lee County where Herbert worked as a laborer in the oil fields.

2 Nov 1920 Republican Warren G. Harding won the Presidential election, with Calvin Coolidge elected as Vice President. When Harding died in office in 1923, Coolidge became president.

14 Nov 1920 Leona Anerine Horton was born, fourth child and elder daughter of Herbert and Ethel.

30 Jan 1921 Raymond's maternal great grandmother, Zerilda Manervia Puckett Cockerham, died in Breathitt County, Kentucky. Raymond accompanied his parents and younger siblings to the funeral.

September 1922-May 1926 Raymond attended the Campton Grade School.

20 May 1924 Raymond's paternal grandmother, Annie Tyler Horton, died in Campton.

4 November 1924. Incumbent President Calvin Coolidge was elected for a full term.

8 Jan 1925 Herbert Hilary Horton Jr was born, the fifth child of Herbert and Ethel.

September 1926-May 1929 Raymond attended the Wolfe County Rural School.

1 July 1927 Samuel Hayward Horton was born, the sixth child of Herbert and Ethel.

7 September 1927 Electronic television was successfully demonstrated in San Francisco. The system was designed by Philo Talyer Farnsworth. ²

6 November 1928. Herbert Hoover, a Republican, was elected president.

September 1929-June 1931, Raymond attended the Alvan Drew School, Pine Ridge, Kentucky.

29 October 1929 The stock market on Wall Street crashed.
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April 1930 The U.S. census was enumerated. For the first time, there was a question on radio ownership. Approximately 12 million households, 40 % of the U.S. population, had a radio. By 1940, 28 million households—82.8 percent—of the American population had radios. ³
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16 December 1930 Virginia Horton was born, the seventh child of Herbert and Ethel.

20 July 1931 Herbert Hilary Horton died in Wolfe County, Kentucky. Cause of death was typhoid fever, contracted when he drank contaminated water while working in oil fields in western Kentucky. He rode a Greyhound bus home, extremely ill, and reached Campton, where he died.

September 1931-June 1935, Raymond attended the Berea Academy and College, Berea, Kentucky, for four years, graduating from the academy in 1934 and attending the college for a year.

8 November 1932 Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), a Democrat, was elected president by a landslide, defeating the incumbent, Herbert Hoover.

30 January 1933 Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. ⁴

June-September 1935, Ray worked as a clerk in cousin Roscoe Tyler's store, Campton, earning \$375.

28 September 1935-10 April 1937, Ray served in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Co. 1594, Camp F-7, Kurtz, Indiana, earning \$30-45 per month.

3 November 1936. FDR was easily elected to a second term.

June-September 1937, Ray lived at 2210 Superior Avenue, Middletown, Ohio and worked as a clerk at the A & P Tea Co., earning \$15 per week.

September 1937-April 1939, Ray lived at the home of his mother and stepfather Charles Shuck, 2532 Garland Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky and worked at the Kentucky Macaroni Company as a machine operator, earning \$20 per week.

Late January or early February 1938 Raymond and a co-worker named Virginia Cundiff had intimate relations, and she became pregnant.

12 March 1938 Germany and Austria announced union (Anschluss).
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May 1938: A McCoun family reunion was held at the home of Robert and Syrene McCoun in Vortex, Kentucky. All six children were present and most of their grandchildren, including Raymond.

22 September 1938 Ray was arrested on a seduction warrant. Complainant was Virginia Cundiff.

30 September 1938 British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain appeased Hitler in Munich.

October 1938 The seduction warrant case was dismissed or filed away; no action was taken.⁵⁶

15 October 1938 Germany occupied Sudetenland.

6 November 1938 Virginia Cundiff gave birth to a daughter, whom she named Carol Lee Cundiff.

9/10 November 1938 Kristallnacht: A massive, coordinated attack on Jews throughout the German Reich came to be known as Kristallnacht. 15/16 March 1939 Nazis took over Czechoslovakia.

April 1939-October 1941, Ray lived in Campton and was general manager of the McCoun Motor Company, earning \$100 per month.

May 1939 Germany and Italy signed a pact. In August, Nazis and Soviets signed a pact, and Britain and Poland signed a Mutual Assistance Treaty. British fleets mobilized. Civilian evacuations began from London.

1 September 1939 World War II began with Nazi invasion of Poland.

September 1939 Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand declared war on Germany. The British Royal Air Force attacked the German Navy. The United States declared its neutrality. Canada declared war on Germany. Soviets invaded Poland. Warsaw surrendered to the Nazis. The Nazis and the Soviets divided up Poland.
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16 March 1940 Germans bombed a British naval base near Scotland.
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1-13 April 1940 was the duration of a criminal case against Raymond Horton entitled *Commonwealth of Kentucky vs Raymond Horton*. He was acquitted by a Wolfe County jury that rendered a verdict of not guilty.⁷

- 1 April: date of alleged detention.
- 2 April: True Bill signed by Foreman of Grand Jury, Indictment for Detaining a Female accusing Raymond Horton “of the *Crime of unlawfully and feloniously detaining a female against her will with intent to have carnal knowledge with her* contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- 3 April Raymond was taken into custody but was released when he and his uncle, Glenn McCoun, paid \$1000 bail.
- 6 April A subpoena was issued to 28 people to testify on behalf of Raymond as character witnesses.
- 8 April A subpoena was issued to Raymond to appear for trial on 9 April.

- 9-12 April Trial was held.
 - 13 April Raymond was acquitted. “We the jury do agree and find the defendant not guilty.”
- In Raymond’s application for the U.S. Army Signal Corps, he was required to disclose any arrests. In describing the 1940 case, he described the matter as “definitely a frame-up.”

8 April 1940, the U.S. census was enumerated in Campton. Ray was living in the Holt Hotel, Main Street, Campton. Down the street three single women, working as home economists, were renting a house. One was Marcia Bryan, and 8 April was her first day living in Campton. She previously was assigned to a National Youth Administration project in Hyden that had been shut down. She arrived in Campton in time to witness part of the trial of *Commonwealth of Kentucky vs Raymond Horton*.

10 May 1940 Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The following month, Italy declared war on Britain and France.

May 1940 Raymond and Marcia began dating.

1940 The Nazis’ relentless conquest of Europe continued with invasions of Denmark and Norway in April and of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in May. In July, Nazis took Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Each of these countries surrendered. British soldiers were captured by the Germans at Dunkirk, France, while other British soldiers were evacuated.

5 July 1940 The French Vichy government, puppets of Germany, broke off relations with Britain.

10 July 1940 Battle of Britain began. In August, Germans bombed airfields and factories and conducted air battles and daylight raids over Britain. Hitler declared a blockade of the British Isles. The first German air raids on central London took place on 23/24 August while the first British air raid on Berlin was on 25/26 August. On 3 September, Hitler planned Operation Sea Lion (the invasion of Britain), and on 7 September the German Blitz against Britain began. On 15 September, there were massive German air raids on London, Southampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, and Manchester. Italy occupied Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Egypt, and Greece.

16 Sep 1940 U.S. Selective Service Act was signed into law, enabling conscription.

21 September 1940 After dating four months, Ray and Marcia were married at the Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church. They had a brief honeymoon in the Great Smoky Mountains.

25 September 1940 Ray’s maternal grandfather, Robert Pepper McCoun, died at his home in Vortex. Letters show that Raymond attended the funeral. Marcia had a work conflict and could not attend.

27 September 1940 Germany, Italy, and Japan signed Tripartite Axis Pact.

September 1940-October 1941. Living in Campton, Raymond and Marcia rented first one small house, then another, while Ray continued to work for the McCoun Motor Company. 1941 Raymond registered for the draft, as required.

5 November 1940 FDR was reelected to an unprecedented third term, promising to keep the country out of the war.

November 1940 Germany bombed Coventry. Hungary and Romania joined the Axis powers. The Greeks defeated the Italians.

December 1940 British began a western desert offensive in North Africa against the Italians, resulting in capture of territory. The Germans conducted a massive air raid on London.

11 March 1941 President Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Act, a means to assist Britain.

April 1941 A pro-Axis regime was set up in Iraq. Nazis invaded Greece and Yugoslavia; these countries surrendered.

May 1941 Nazi Deputy Fuhrer Rudolph Hess flew to Scotland intending to negotiate peace with Britain; instead, he was imprisoned. Heavy German bombing of London took place. The British bombed Hamburg and sank the German ship, the Bismarck.

June 1941 United States froze German and Italian assets in America. Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Germany captured Minsk. Nazi troops carried out mass murders of Jews.

July 1941 British and Soviets signed a Mutual Assistance Agreement. British invaded Syria. United States froze Japanese assets and suspended diplomatic relations. Goring instructed Heydrich to prepare for the Final Solution (the elimination of Jews).

14 August 1941 Roosevelt and Churchill announced the Atlantic Charter, a joint proclamation by the United States and Britain declaring that they were fighting the Axis powers to "ensure life, liberty, independence and religious freedom and to preserve the rights of man and justice."

20 August 1941 The Nazi siege of Leningrad began.

September 1941. Nazis ordered Jews to wear yellow stars, began use of gas chambers at Auschwitz, and took Kiev, murdering 33,771 Jews.

September 1941-June 1942, Ray and Marcia lived at 1410 South 2nd Street, Louisville. From

October 1941-29 June 1942, Ray worked for E.I. Dupont [Indiana Ordnance Works], Charlestown, Indiana, as a press and cutting machine operator, earning \$42.50/week.

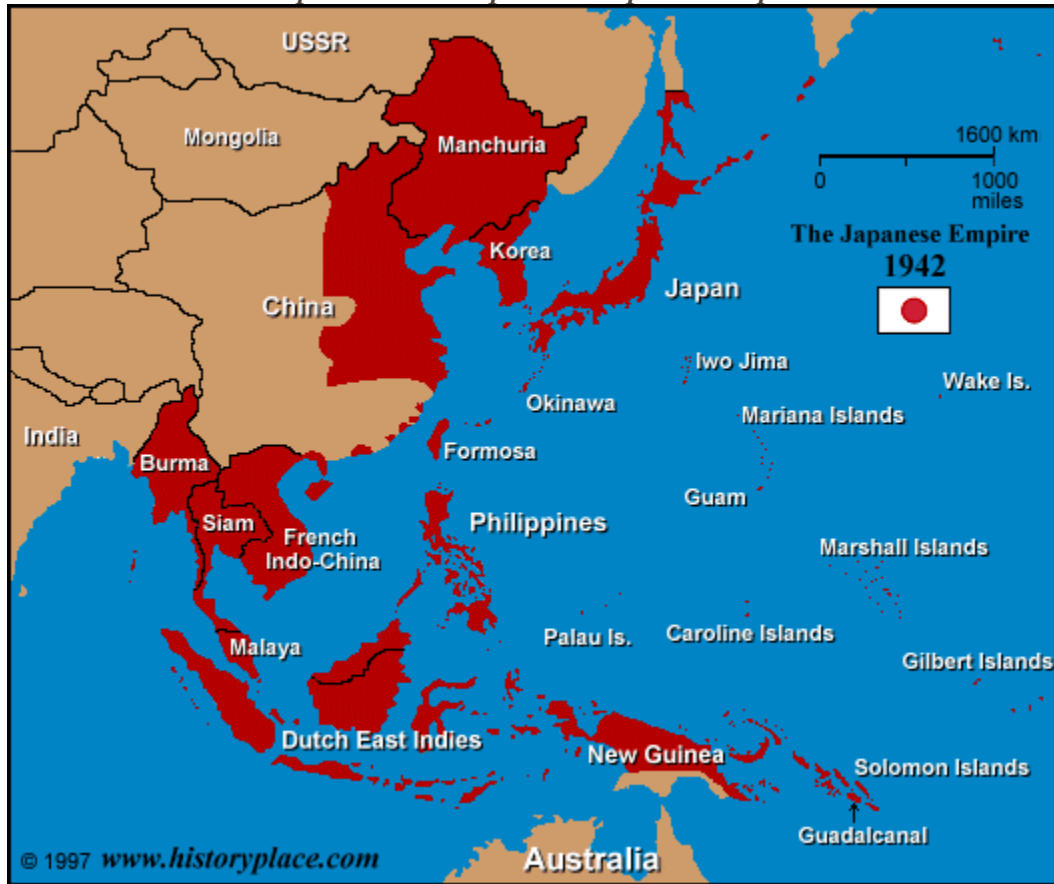
October 1941 Germany advanced on Moscow, taking Odessa, Kharkov, Sevastopol, and Rostov. In December Germany abandoned plans to take Russia.

7 December 1941 Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii as well as the Philippines, Wake Island, Guam, Malaya, Thailand, Shanghai, and Midway.⁸

8 December 1941 The United States and the Britain declared war on Japan and the next day China declared war on Japan. On 11 December, Hitler declared war on the United States.

December 1941 Japan invaded the Philippines, Guam, Burma, British Borneo, Hong Kong, Luzon in the Philippines; and Wake Island. U.S. General MacArthur withdrew from Manila to Bataan (also in the Philippines). The British surrendered in Hong Kong. The Japanese bombed Manila.

The map shows the Japanese empire at its peak in 1942.



January 1942. Declaration of the United Nations was signed by 26 Allied nations. The Japanese captured Manila and a U.S. Naval Base in the Philippines. Japan attacked Bataan, the Dutch East Indies, and the Solomon Islands. Japan took Dutch Borneo and advanced into Burma. The British withdrew into Singapore. Japan began Singapore siege. Germany began a U-boat offensive along the U.S. east coast. First American forces arrived in Britain.

18 January 1942 Germany, Japan, and Italy signed a military agreement in Berlin. February 1942 U.S. conducted air raids on Japanese bases in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands and attacked Japanese on Wake Island. Japan invaded Java, Singapore, Sumatra, Bali, and Singapore. The British surrendered Singapore. In its largest air raid since Pearl Harbor, Japan bombed Darwin, Australia. Japan attacked U.S. mainland for first time, shelling an oil refinery near Santa Barbara, California.

March 1942 Japanese bombs sank the largest U.S. warship in the far East and again attacked Pearl Harbor. The U.S. attacked Japanese on Marcos Island, 1000 miles from Tokyo. The British evacuated Rangoon, Burma and the Dutch on Java surrendered to Japan. Japan invaded New Guinea. U.S. General MacArthur, ordered by President Roosevelt to leave the Philippines, vowed "I shall return" after he gave up the Philippine island fortress of Corregidor. On 18 March, the President appointed MacArthur commander of the Southwest Pacific Theatre and on 24 March he made Admiral Chester Nimitz the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Theatre.⁹ FDR established the

War Relocation Authority which eventually rounded up 12,000 Japanese Americans and transported them to barb-wire enclosed relocation centers (not a proud moment in U.S. history). The Japanese attacked the Andaman Islands, near India,

On 9 April 1942, the draft board in Campton reclassified Raymond from 3 to 1-A, a category for which conscription in the near future was certain.

April 1942 Japanese attacked U.S. and Filipino troops at Bataan; U.S. forces there surrendered to the Japanese. In the Bataan Death March, 70,000 Allied POWs were forced to march 60 miles under the blazing sun with no food or water to a new POW camp. Of 12,000 Americans in the March, 5000 died. First U.S. troops arrived in Australia. The surprise U.S. Doolittle air raid against Tokyo boosted Allied morale. Japan conquered more of Burma, including the central part of the country. Germans began bombing British cathedral cities.

May 1942 The Japanese took control of Burma and the Philippines and prepared to invade Midway and the Aleutian Islands of U.S. Alaska. Japan suffered its first defeat of the war during the Battle of the Coral Sea off New Guinea. On 30 May, British thousand-bomber air raid targeted Cologne.

June 1942. The Allied victory in the Battle of Midway was the turning point in the war. The Japanese invaded the Aleutian Islands but postponed plans to take Midway. Mass murder of Jews began at Auschwitz. On 25 June, General Dwight Eisenhower arrived in London.

29 June 1942 Ray and Marcia were living at 212 Rand Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky. On this date, he was given a War Service Appointment as Mechanic Learner in the Oakdale Trade School, Signal Corps, Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Kentucky [\$1020/year].

15 July 1942 Ray enrolled in the U.S. Army Reserve Corps.

July 1942 Japanese troops landed near Gona on New Guinea. Germans took Sevastopol and Crimea and began an offensive against Stalingrad. First deportations of Jews from Warsaw Ghetto began. Treblinka extermination camp was opened.

August 1942 U.S. Marines invaded Japanese-controlled Solomon Islands. Battle for control of Guadalcanal began. U.S. took control of an unfinished airfield, but Japanese sank multiple U.S. and Australian ships. Over 1,500 Allied crewmen perished. Allies were victorious in repelling Japanese ground attack on Guadalcanal and in Battle of Eastern Solomons. Japan refused to allow safe passage of Red Cross ships with supplies for POWs. British General Bernard Montgomery took command of the Eighth Army in North Africa. Stalin and Churchill met in Moscow. The first all-American air attack in Europe took place.

September 1942 Japanese dropped incendiary bombs on U.S. forests in Oregon, the only bombing of the continental United States during the war. Fighting continued for control of Guadalcanal. The British began an offensive in Burma. The Battle of Stalingrad began.

18 September 1942 Raymond was appointed as Junior Radio Trainee in connection with Radio Repair & Maintenance. The pay level was \$1440 per year.

24 September 1942 Raymond signed a document known as the Employee's Declaration, part of the security clearance process.

October-November 1942. Fighting in Guadalcanal continued on land and at sea. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Vice Admiral William F. Halsey was named as the new commander of the South Pacific area, in charge of the Solomons-New Guinea campaign. Japan carried out air raids on Darwin, Australia. Hitler ordered execution of all captured British commandos. Germans and Italians invaded unoccupied Vichy France.

30 November 1942 The security investigation was completed, and Raymond's appointment was approved.

1 December 1942 Raymond began work as Assistant Radio Mechanic Technician, a promotion, as the new position paid \$1620 per year. Location was the Lexington Signal Depot.

2 December 1942 Enrico Fermi conducted the world's first nuclear chain reaction test at the University of Chicago.

11 December 1942 Raymond transferred to the pre-radar department.

December 1942 British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed Parliament of Nazi mass executions of Jews; the U.S. declared these crimes will be avenged. Japan carried out air raids on Calcutta, India.

31 December 1942 Emperor Hirohito gave permission for his troops to withdraw from Guadalcanal after five months of bloody fighting against Allied forces. Battle of the Barents Sea was fought between German and British ships.

January 1943 Churchill and Roosevelt met in Casablanca. Roosevelt announced the war can end only with "unconditional German surrender." Montgomery took Tripoli. Americans bombed German sites. Allies were victorious in two battles in New Guinea.

February 1943 Germans surrendered at Stalingrad, their first big defeat. They arrested White Rose resistance leaders in Munich. Japan evacuated from Guadalcanal; Japanese resistance ended on 9 February. British-Indian forces began guerilla operations against the Japanese in Burma.

22 February 1943 Raymond graduated from the Elementary Electronics Post Radio at Lexington Signal Depot¹⁰ to the Electronics Power School in Paris, Kentucky.

March 1943 U.S. was victorious in the Battle of Bismarck Sea. German U-boats sank 27 merchant ships. Germans began withdrawing from Tunisia.

16 April 1943 Raymond began serving as Assistant Mechanic, Power Supply Equipment. Pay remained at \$1620 per year.

April 1943 U.S. code breakers pinpointed the location of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto flying in a Japanese bomber near Bougainville in the Solomon Islands. Eighteen fighters then located and shot down Yamamoto. The Japanese executed several airmen from the Doolittle Raid. Japan announced that captured Allied pilots will be given “one-way tickets to hell.”

20 April 1943 Enlisted Reserves, including Ray, were assigned to Active Duty.

23 April 1943 Raymond graduated from the Electronics Power course. He returned home to await orders to active duty.

24 April 1943 A letter from the Lexington Signal Corps commanding officer sent Raymond an Identification Card identifying the training he had received in Signal Corps equipment. Raymond was told that, after completion of basic training in Camp Crowder, Missouri, he would be transferred to Camp Murphy Florida, where he was to present the Identification Card to his superior officer.

May 1943 Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto resisted the Nazis for 28 days, but on 16 May the relentless assault ended with the destruction of the Ghetto and the loss of 56,000 Jewish lives in Warsaw or later in concentration camps. U.S. troops ousted Japanese troops from the Aleutian Islands. A Japanese submarine sank an Australian hospital ship. Allies took Tunisia. Germans and Italians withdrew from North Africa. British conducted an air raid on the Ruhr.

13 May 1943 Raymond and others left Fort Benjamin Harrison by train, from Indianapolis, for Camp Crowder. He wrote a letter to Marcia congratulating her on her Dupont Neoprene job paying \$135 per month.

24 May 1943 This was the date of Raymond’s official separation from the training program, including 20 days of accumulated leave.

7 May 1943 As required, Ray reported to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.¹¹ Later in May, he transferred to Camp Crowder, Missouri for basic training, expected to last four weeks.

June-July 1943 U.S. began submarine warfare against Japanese shipping. Allies advanced to Solomon Islands. Allies bombed Japanese on Wake Island. Himmler ordered the liquidation of all Jewish ghettos in Poland. Allies landed in Sicily, captured Salerno, and bombed Rome. Mussolini was arrested, and the Italian government fell. The British bombed Hamburg.

30 June 1943 Marcia visited Ray at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

1-2 August 1943. The PT-109 incident: A group of 15 U.S. PT-boats attempted to block Japanese convoys in the Solomon Islands. PT-109, commanded by Lt. John F. Kennedy, was rammed, and sunk by a Japanese Cruiser, killing two and injuring others. The crew survived as Kennedy aided one severely injured man by towing him to a nearby atoll. Americans carried out daylight air raids in Germany.

25 August 1943 The Allies completed the occupation of New Guinea.

30 August 1943 Ray reported to Electronics Power School, Camp Crowder, Missouri, for the Diesel Mechanic course.

September 1943. Italian surrendered to Allies, but three days later Germans occupied Rome and re-instated Mussolini as dictator.

October 1943 Japanese executed 100 POWs on Wake Island. The Emperor stated that his country's situation was "truly grave."

31 October 1943. Ray was ordered to a new station, principally at the Lexington Signal Depot for nine weeks. He also was in a training program in Monmouth, New Jersey.

November-December 1943 U.S. troops took back Makin and Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands. Allies undertake a full assault on Japanese in New Britain in the Solomon Islands. American and British forces carried out air raids in Germany. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin met at Tehran. Soviets sought to retake Ukraine.

30 December 1943 Raymond arrived in Lexington. Letters to Marcia later indicate this was a happy period in which they were able to see each other regularly.

11 January 1944 Raymond and Marcia were in Washington, DC when her brother Charles Edwin "Tods" Bryan married Mary Joyce Englert.

January-May 1944 Allies continued to win battles and regain territory on multiple fronts.¹²

17 January 1944. Raymond was still in the United States going through training and awaiting orders.

5 Mar 1944 Raymond was still in the United States, stationed in California near San Francisco.

11 April 1944, Raymond and his company arrived in New Guinea.

5 May 1944 Raymond wrote to Marcia that he belonged to the 997th, which was attached to the 52 HQ Company. He boarded with the 202nd Depot and worked for the 176 Signal Repair.

16 May 1944 Raymond was "somewhere in New Guinea" and wrote that he was enjoying his repair work.

5 June 1944 Allies entered Rome.

6 June 1944 D-Day landings began on the northern coast of France.

June-July 1944 Germans began V-1 rocket attacks in Britain. Allies liberated Cherbourg and Caen, France. Soviets liberated Majdanek concentration camp. Allies sent 77 planes to bomb Japanese railway facilities in Bangkok, Thailand. U.S. Marines invaded Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas. The first Allied bombing raid in Japan since the 1942 Doolittle raid targeted Japanese steelworks at Yawata. In the "Marianas Turkey Shoot," U.S. fighters shot down 220 Japanese planes while only 20 American planes were lost. The Japanese withdrew from India. U.S. troops liberated Guam.

5 Jul 1944 Ray was a member of 176th and ex-member of 997th. He would remain in southeastern New Guinea until June 1945, when he and his company were transported to Manila.

4 August 1944. Anne Frank and her family were arrested in Amsterdam.

25 August 1944. Paris was liberated.

August-October 1944 Allies continued to recapture territory in Burma, several East Indies Islands, and Palau. American troops completed the recapture of the Marianas. U.S. air raids bombed Okinawa. The U.S. Army invaded Leyte in the Philippines. Battle of Leyte Gulf was a decisive U.S. Naval victory. Japan began sending the first of 2,257 suicide bombers (kamikaze) to attack U.S. warships in the Leyte Gulf. Allies liberated numerous cities in France, Belgium, and Greece. Soviets ousted Germans from Bucharest, Estonia, Latvia, and other locations.

7 November 1944 FDR was elected to fourth term with Harry S Truman his vice-presidential running mate.

11 November 1944 The U.S. Navy bombarded Iwo Jima; 24 B-29s bombed an aircraft factory near Tokyo.

17 December 1944 The U.S. Army Air Force began preparations for dropping the Atomic Bomb by establishing the 509th Composite Group to operate the B-29s that would deliver the bomb.

16-17 December 1944 During the brutal Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes, the Nazis executed 81 American POWs in Malmedy, a Belgian town.

January 1945 Germans withdrew from the Ardennes. Soviets captured Warsaw and liberated Auschwitz. General MacArthur was put in charge of all U.S. ground forces and Admiral Nimitz in command of all naval forces in preparation for planned assaults against Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and Japan. The British occupied additional territory in Burma; a supply route known as the Burma Road was reopened. U.S. Army invaded additional territory in the Philippines, including Bataan. U.S. planes conducted air raids of Japanese bases in Indochina.

4-11 February 1945 Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met at Yalta.

19 Feb 1945 U.S. Marines invaded Iwo Jima. Between then and 26 Mar 1945, Ray's first cousin Glenn H. McCoun, eldest son of his uncle Glenn R. McCoun, died in the Battle of Iwo Jima.

March 1945 Allies took Cologne. Soviets captured Danzig. U.S. troops recaptured Corregidor and Manila in the Philippines and fire-bombed Tokyo. The British liberated Mandalay, Burma.

April 1945 The U.S. Army invaded Okinawa. Japanese battleships that planned to attack U.S. on Okinawa were sunk. Allies discovered stolen Nazi art and wealth in German salt mines. U.S. troops encircled Germans in the Ruhr. Allied forces undertook an offensive in northern Italy. Soviets reached Berlin. Mussolini was captured and hanged by Italian partisans.

12 April 1945 FDR died. Vice President Harry Truman became president. Allies liberated the Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps and later Dachau.

30 April 1945 Adolf Hitler committed suicide.

7/8 May Hitler's successor, Karl Donitz, signed instruments of surrender.

8 May 1945 Victory in Europe Day was declared; the European Theatre of World War II ended.

20 May 1945 Japanese began withdrawal from China. U.S. Joint Chiefs planned Operation Olympic, the invasion of Japan, scheduled for 1 November.

June 1945. Japanese Premier Suzuki announced that Japan will fight to the very end rather than accept unconditional surrender. Japanese ended all resistance in Okinawa and the Philippines.

June 1945 Raymond Horton arrived in Manila with other members of his company, on a ship that had departed from Port Moresby, New Guinea. Ray was in the Philippines until early November 1945 when he was transported to Yokohama, Japan. Thus, he was in Manila on the key dates listed below on which Atomic Bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and on which Japan surrendered. Manila is about 2500 miles from the bombed Japanese cities. To put this distance into perspective, the drive from Washington, DC to Los Angeles is just a little longer, at 2671 miles.

July 1945 Liberation of the Philippines was declared. Bomber raids against Japan began. The first Atomic Bomb was successfully tested in the United States. Components of the Atomic Bomb "Little Boy" were unloaded at Tinian Island in the South Pacific. A Japanese submarine sank a U.S. cruiser, resulting in a loss of 881 crewmen.

6 August 1945 The first Atomic Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

9 August 1945. The second Atomic Bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Suzuki then decided to seek an immediate peace with the Allies.

14 August 1945 Japan accepted unconditional surrender; General MacArthur was appointed to head the occupation forces in Japan.

2 September 1945 President Truman declared VJ Day as the formal Japanese surrender ceremony took place this day, aboard the U.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

8 September 1945 General MacArthur entered Tokyo.

24 October 1945 The United Nations was born.

By 1 November 1945 Raymond Horton had traveled by ship from Manila to Yokohama to await his turn to go home. He was one of 8,000,000 U.S. troops overseas at the time.

21 January 1946 A ship called the Stetson Victory landed in Portland, Oregon. Raymond Horton was among those who disembarked. He likely took a train from there to Fort Knox, Kentucky.

28 January 1946. Raymond Horton arrived at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he was met by Marcia.

1946 Raymond, with help of brother-in-law Tods Bryan, built house at 3314 Dell Road on a one-acre lot that Marcia had been given by her parents, who lived a block away.

1 December 1946 Linda Rae Horton was born, eldest child of Ray and Marcia.

1947 Raymond began working for Cooper Louisville.

2 July 1948 Laurel McKay Horton was born, second child of Ray and Marcia.

2 November 1948 Incumbent President Harry S. Truman was elected to a full term.

27 April 1950 Robin Liane Horton was born, third child of Ray and Marcia.

31 October 1952 Raymond Bryan Horton was born, fourth child of Ray and Marcia.

4 November 1952. Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected president, breaking the Democrats' five-election winning streak.

1953 Raymond, Marcia, and their children moved into their new house at 3214 Maple Road. The former house at 3314 Dell Road, on the same property, became Raymond's TV sales and service shop. There also was a "back shop" in which Raymond already repaired televisions.

27 April 1954 Jean Lee Horton was born, fifth child of Ray and Marcia.

8 November 1955 Ray Horton, a member of the Progressive-Citizens ticket, was elected to the city council of Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

6 November 1956 Eisenhower was reelected to a second term as president, again defeating Adlai Stevenson. In both elections, Eisenhower's vice-presidential running mate was Richard Nixon.
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27 June 1959 Robert Vance Horton was born, the sixth and last child of Ray and Marcia. They did not believe the hospital physicians' diagnosis of Down Syndrome.

5 October 1960 Raymond and Marcia took the children to see John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for president, when he held a public rally in downtown Louisville.

8 November 1960 John F. Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon in the presidential race. Kennedy's vice president was Lyndon B. Johnson.
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17-19 April 1961 Cuban exiles (backed by the U.S. government) launched what became a botched invasion at the Bay of Pigs on the south coast of Florida. The invasion, which had the effect of strengthening Castro's control of Cuba and its ties to the USSR, was viewed as a mistake.

16-28 October 1962 The Cuban Missile Crisis involved a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union which is considered the closest the world ever came to all-out nuclear war. President Kennedy is credited with avoiding an air strike on Cuba and instead ordering a naval
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blockade to prevent further USSR missiles from reaching Cuba. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev negotiated a resolution of the matter in which Soviets dismantled their missiles in Cuba. The U.S. agreed to dismantle similar missiles in Turkey and Italy.

19 October 1962 Ray's grandmother Syrene Cockerham McCoun died at the home of her son Glenn and daughter-in-law Grace McCoun in Winchester, Kentucky.

January 1963 The Bert T. Combs Mountain Parkway was opened, greatly shortening trips from Louisville to Campton and other eastern Kentucky destinations. ¹³

22 November 1963 John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Lyndon B. Johnson became president. The Horton family was intensely sad because of the death of their hero.

3 November 1964 The incumbent President Lyndon B. Johnson easily defeated Republican Barry Goldwater and won a full term.

7 August 1967 Daughter Laurel Horton married Charles Henage in Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

May 1968 Daughter Linda Horton graduated from the University of Kentucky with a degree in political science. 8 August 1968 Linda began a 33-year career at the Food and Drug Administration.

5 November 1968 Republican Richard Nixon defeated Vice President Hubert Humphrey. President Lyndon Johnson had announced that he would neither seek nor accept nomination for reelection. His popularity had greatly fallen due to lack of support for how his Administration was leading the Vietnam War. Supporters of the war thought the U.S. side should be winning, if only it had better leadership. The growing share of the population opposed to the war blamed Johnson for escalating the conflict and Humphrey for not disowning Johnson's conduct of the war.

May 1970 Laurel graduated from the University of Kentucky with a major in English.

January 1972 Daughter Robin Horton graduated from the University of Kentucky with a major in anthropology.

7 November 1972. President Richard Nixon won reelection, defeating Democrat George McGovern. In 1973, Nixon's Vice President, Spiro Agnew, resigned and was replaced by House Speaker Gerald Ford under the 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. After Nixon resigned in 1974 in the wake of the Watergate scandal, Vice President Gerald Ford became president.

27 Mar 1974 Laurel and Charles Henage divorced. Laurel resumed use of her surname, Horton.

May 1974 Son Raymond Bryan Horton graduated from the University of Louisville with a BM, Bachelor of Music in trombone performance. He married Theresa Moore, also a new U of L graduate.

About 1974 Son Robert Vance Horton was enrolled in a residential program for people with intellectual disabilities.

8 March 1975 Daughter Linda Horton, having completed law school and passed the Maryland Bar Examination, married Henry Ho in Washington, DC.

2 November 1976. Jimmy Carter, Democrat, defeated Gerald Ford and became president.

16 December 1976 Jonathan Bryan Ho, son of Linda Horton and Henry Ho, was born in Washington, DC. He was the first grandchild of Marcia and Raymond.¹⁴

21 December 1976 Julianna Louise Horton, daughter of Terry and Raymond Bryan Horton, was born in Louisville. She was the first granddaughter and second grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

1 July 1979 Colleen Elizabeth Horton, daughter of Linda and Henry, was born in Washington, DC, the third grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

8 September 1979 Daughter Jean Horton married John Strother in Jane Lew, West Virginia.

2 August 1980 Daughter Robin Horton married James “Jake” Bauer in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. They divorced in 2000, and he died on 30 March 2006 in Lusby, Maryland.

4 November 1980 Ronald Reagan, Republican, defeated the incumbent President Jimmy Carter.

18 December 1980 Sarah Joyce Horton was born, daughter of Terry and Raymond Bryan Horton. She was the fourth grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

6 November 1984. Reagan was reelected to a second term, defeating Democrat Walter Mondale.
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20 April 1985 Ray’s mother, Ethel McCoun Horton Shuck, died in a nursing home in Louisville.

27 April 1985 James Raymond Horton, the son of Terry and Raymond Bryan Horton, was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He was the fifth grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

5 May 1985 Daniel Leland Strother, the son of Jean and John Strother, was born in King County, Washington, the sixth grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

8 October 1985 Jamei Elizabeth Bauer, daughter of Robin and Jake Bauer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. She was the seventh grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

20 April 1984 Daughter Laurel married Wayne Richard in Oconee County, South Carolina.

December 1985 Son-in-law Henry Ho was diagnosed with lung cancer.

February 1986 Ray had a heart attack that destroyed two-thirds of his heart muscle.

19 January 1987 Henry Ninghan Ho, Linda Horton's husband, died in Potomac, Maryland.

8 February 1987 Raymond and Marcia traveled to Maryland for Henry's memorial service.

Late June 1987 Raymond and Marcia flew to Maryland to visit Linda and Robin. Raymond was admitted to Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, sent to Linda's home, and readmitted.

4 July 1987 Raymond Thomas Horton died in Suburban Hospital.

5 July 1987 Remains of Raymond Horton were donated for medical science to the Georgetown Medical School, Washington, DC.

19 July 1987 A memorial service was held for Raymond at the Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church.

2 October 1987 Thomas McKay Strother, the son of Jean and John Strother, was born in King County, Washington, the eighth grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

6 December 1990 Morgan Naomi Harper, the daughter of Robin and Jake Bauer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the ninth grandchild of Raymond and Marcia.

July 1991. Linda Horton and her second husband Carl Nelson formed a blended family when the house at 5605 Griffith Farm Road, Rockville, Maryland, was completed. Jonathan and Colleen acquired stepsiblings, Cassi and Doug Nelson.

October 2017 An AncestryDNA match with Terry Saunders led to discovery that Linda and her siblings have a half-sister, Carol Saunders, born 6 November 1938.

1 April 2018 Son Robert Vance Horton died in New Albany, Indiana.

2 July 2018. A memorial service was held for Vance at the Edwardsville United Methodist Church.

Postscript by Author, 31 May 2021

As is clear from the biography of Raymond Thomas Horton to which this timeline is a companion, he had an interesting and productive life. He lives on through his descendants, and so the section that follows provides a few highlights of their lives as of today. I hope that this biography and timeline will serve as a genealogy legacy to my children, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews, and a way to keep his memory alive. I was grateful to have the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the complex man who was my father.

Linda Rae Horton, lrhorton@comcast.net

The Children and Grandchildren of Raymond Horton



Carol Lee Cundiff (Carol Lee McClellan)

- Born 6 November 1938, the daughter of Raymond Horton and Virginia Cundiff.
- Graduated from Valley High School in 1956.
- Worked at General Electric.
- Has three sisters and two brothers from her mother's marriage to William McClellan and was raised as William's child.

•

Married Thomas Saunders (1935-2012) and had children:

- LeaAnn, born 26 August 1958.
- Terry Wayne, born 1 April 1961.
- LaDonna, born 4 October 1963.

Below left, Carol and husband Tom Saunders with Lea Ann in 1958. Right: Terry, Tom, LaDonna, and Lea Ann.

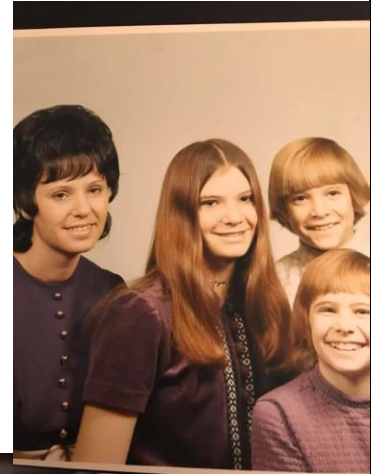




At left: Tom and Carol

Right, clockwise: Carol, LeaAnn, Terry, and LaDonna

Below right: Carol's mother, Virginia Cundiff McClellan (1920-79) with husband, William "Bill" McClellan (1918-85)



At left, sisters Karon, Janice, Carol, and Joann



Left: Carol with LaDonna, Terry, and Lea Ann

Lives in Louisville, Kentucky.



Linda Rae Horton

- Born 1 December 1946.
- Graduated from Eastern High School in 1964.
- Graduated from University of Kentucky with a BA in 1968.
- Graduated from George Washington U. with a JD in 1975.
- Completed an LLM in international law at Georgetown.
- Served the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 1968-2002.
- Was a Hogan & Hartson partner from 2002-2010.

Married Henry Ninghan Ho, BS, MS, ScD, and had children:

- Jonathan Bryan, born 16 December 1976; he and Eliabeth Pappas, born 11 July 1977, both 1999 graduates of the University of Wisconsin, are parents of Ryan Henry Horton, born 23 June 2009.
- Colleen Elizabeth, born 1 July 1979 and graduated from Trinity University DC in May 2002; she and James Swink, born 30 January 1956, are parents of Craig James Swink, born 30 January 2001 and a University of Michigan student.
- Michael D. Ho, MD, Henry's son born 16 October 1960 during his first marriage, to Julie Rao; Mike and Trang Cung, DDS born 19 Aug 1959, both Washington University St Louis graduates, are parents of Nicholas Ho, born 1 October 1996 and a 2018 graduate of Duke University, and Lauren Ho, born 10 November 1999 and a student at Emory University.

After Henry's death in 1987, met Carl Nelson, BS, MS, in 1990 and became stepmother of:

- Cassandra Jolena, born 17 March 1979 and a 2002 graduate of Towson University; she and Jeremy McLemore, born 3 March 1977, are parents of Logan Scott, born 10 February 2004, Jocelyn Elizabeth born 24 January 2009, and Claudia Faith, born 14 June 2012.
- Douglas Scott, born 9 February 1982; married Lauren Kuhnen, born 4 December 1984, both graduates of the Savannah College of Art and Design; parents of Duncan, born 6 March 2016.

Lives in Rockville, Maryland.



Laurel McKay Horton

- Born 2 July 1948.
- Graduated from Eastern High School in 1966.
- Graduated from the University of Kentucky (UK) with a BA in 1970.
- Completed a master's degree in library science from UK.
- Completed a master's degree in folklore from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.
- Is an internationally acclaimed quilt researcher, author, editor, and lecturer as detailed on her website, <http://www.kalmiaresearch.net/>

- Married Wayne Richard, BS, MS in 1984.
- Avid gardener and folk dancer.

Lives in Seneca, South Carolina.



Robin Liane Horton

- Born 27 April 1950
- Graduated from Eastern High School in 1968.
- Graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1972.
- Was a member of the Louisville Ballet.
- Studied dance in New York City while working.
- Graduated from the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore with a BS in physical therapy in 1980.
- Served as physical therapist in hospitals and rehabilitation facilities, as well as home care, in Maryland and Alabama.
- Is a self-employed physical therapist in Jacksonville, Alabama.
- Founded the Cheaha Dance Alliance in Anniston and is a member of a local theater group.

Married James “Jake” Bauer, BA (later divorced) and with him had children:

- Jamei Elizabeth Bauer, born 8 October 1985, graduated in veterinary technology from Mount Ida College.
- Morgan Naomi Harper, born 6 December 1990, graduated from the University of Alabama; completed a master’s in social work in Boston.

Lives in Jacksonville, Alabama.



Raymond Bryan Horton

- Born 31 October 1952.
- Graduated from Jeffersontown High School in 1970.
- Graduated from the University of Louisville in 1974 with a Bachelor of Music in trombone performance.
- Completed a Master of Music from U of L in 1976.
- Completed a Master of Church Music from the Baptist Seminary in 1981.
- Played trombone and euphonium for the Louisville Orchestra
- Is Minister of Church Music at the Edwardsville United Methodist Church. Is a composer, arranger, and musician, as detailed on his website, <http://www.rayhortonmusic.com/>

Married Theresa Moore, also a U of L graduate, and had children:

- Julianna Louise Horton, born 21 December 1976; BA from Indiana University and masters in church music from the Baptist Seminary; in Ph.D. program at the University of Kentucky; married Richard Charnigo, Jr., born 27 November 1975, Ph.D. Case Western Reserve 2003.
- Sarah Joyce Horton, born 18 December 1980 and graduated from Indiana University in 2002; married Kevin Summers and had Micah Summers, born 5 April 2010; they divorced; married Christopher Blessing, born August 1978 and had Adaline and Asher Blessing, born 15 August 2018.
- James Raymond Horton, born 27 April 1985; graduated from Ball State University in 2007.

Lives in Floyds Knobs, Indiana.



Jean Lee Horton

- Born 27 April 1954.
- Graduated from Jeffersontown High School in 1972.
- Graduated from Bellevue College with an Associate Degree in 1981.
- Worked as a Registered Nurse in hospitals, volunteered in school classrooms, advocated for children's issues at local and state levels with Washington State PTA.

Married John Strother, BS, in 1979 and had children:

- Daniel Leland Strother, born 5 May 1985, BS, University of Washington in 2007.
 - 2 October 1987 Thomas McKay Strother, BA, Eastern Washington University in 2018.
- Lives in Green Valley, Arizona.



Robert Vance Horton

- Born 27 June 1959
- Diagnosed with Down Syndrome
- In about 1974, was enrolled in a residential program for people with intellectual disabilities; known as Oakwood, the new, campus-like facility was located in Somerset, Kentucky.
- Moved to a group home in Louisville in about 2008.
- Died 1 April 2018 in New Albany, Indiana, of complications of Down Syndrome.
- Memorial service for Vance held at Edwardsville United Methodist Church on 2 July 2018.

1964. Clockwise: Laurel, Bud (Ray), Robin, Jean, Marcia, Vance, and Raymond (Linda was at UK).



Below: 1981 photo at Linda's house:



Front row: Marcia, Jonathan; L.Y. and Yin Hwa Ho, Linda's in-laws; friend Krissy Grey with Colleen; Laurel. Second row: Henry, Robin, Jean, Linda, Laurel. Back row: Raymond, Jake, John.

¹ People who are members of the Greatest Generation were born between 1901 and 1927.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greatest_Generation#:~:text=The%20Greatest%20Generation%2C%20also%20known,born%20from%201901%20to%201927.

²

<https://stephens.hosting.nyu.edu/History%20of%20Television%20page.html#:~:text=Electronic%20television%20was%20first%20successfully,electricity%20until%20he%20was%2014.>

³

[https://www.census.gov/history/www/homepage_archive/2015/march_2015.html#:~:text=The%201930%20Census%20was%20the,U.S.%20population\)%20owned%20a%20radio.](https://www.census.gov/history/www/homepage_archive/2015/march_2015.html#:~:text=The%201930%20Census%20was%20the,U.S.%20population)%20owned%20a%20radio.)

⁴ The bold items on the timeline pertaining to World War II are from The History Place.

<https://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/ww2time.htm>

⁵ October 1938 seduction warrant, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Dismissed. Raymond's description in application for security clearance: Oct. 1938, at Louisville, Kentucky, I was arrested for seduction. I made bond and appeared in Police Court 10 days later when the case was dismissed. Records requested by Linda Horton on 2 September 2020.

⁶

⁷ From records of *Commonwealth of Kentucky vs Raymond Horton*, obtained from Kentucky Archives Center, 27 November 27. In his application for a security clearance, Raymond described the case as follows: "27 April 27 at Campton, Kentucky I was arrested for detaining a woman. I was declared not guilty in circuit court 2 weeks later. It was definitely a frame up."

⁸ The bold items on the timeline, and the map, are from The History Place.

<https://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/pacificwar/timeline.htm>

⁹ “World War II had two primary theatres: the European Theatre and the Pacific Theatre. A theatre of conflict is where military events occur. The Pacific Theatre of World War II was largely defined by the territories of the Empire of Japan. At its peak, the empire stretched throughout eastern China, southeast Asia, the islands of Oceania, and even the Aleutian Islands in North America.”

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/interactive/world-war-ii-pacific/>

¹⁰ Raymond’s instructor wrote: This man was very much interested in radio but had a few subjects to which he devoted most of his time and study, neglecting others. This man is a satisfactory student who has a[n] agreeable personality. He is industrious toward work or study, and not thorough. He is neat in his written work. He works well with others. He is incapable and unsuited to instruct others. He is capable of individual work of a simple nature.” Rated by Maurice Cusack.

¹¹ 15,318,165 was the U.S. Army serial number for Raymond Horton.

¹² <https://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/ww2time.htm> Allies made headway in Italy. British continued bombing German sites. <https://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/pacificwar/timeline.htm>
9 January 1944 - British and Indian troops recaptured Maungdaw in Burma.
31 January 1944 - U.S. Troops invaded Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.
1-7 February 1944 - U.S. Troops captured Kwajalein and Majura Atolls in the Marshall Islands.
17/18 February 1944- U.S. Carrier-based planes destroyed the Japanese base at Truk in the Caroline Islands.
20 February 1944 - U.S. Carrier-based and land-based planes destroyed the Japanese base at Rabaul.
23 February 1944 - U.S. Carrier-based planes attacked the Mariana Islands.
24 February 1944 - Merrill's Marauders began a ground campaign in northern Burma.
5 March 1944 - Gen. Wingate's groups began operations behind Japanese lines in Burma.
15 March 1944 - Japanese began an offensive toward Imphal and Kohima.
17 April 1944 - Japanese began their last offensive in China, attacking U.S. air bases in eastern China.
22 April 1944 - Allies invaded Aitape and Hollandia in New Guinea.
27 May 1944 - Allies invaded Biak Island, New Guinea.

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_T._Combs_Mountain_Parkway#:~:text=four%20lanes%20wide-.The%20Bert%20T.,as%20Kentucky's%20second%20toll%20road.

¹⁴ Raymond’s daughter, Carol Lee Cundiff McClellan Saunders, had earlier given birth to three children.