

# COVER SHEET

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CRESCENT LIMITED

ORIGIN OF CAR NAMES

1925

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# CRESCENT LIMITED

## THE NAMES OF THE NEW CARS

THE CONSTRUCTION by The Pullman Company of thirty-five new cars for service in the Crescent Limited between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile, has afforded an opportunity to honour afresh the memories of thirty-five worthies of the seven southern states through which the train operates. At the request of Southern Railway Company, the Governors of those states have severally nominated lists of statesmen, soldiers, jurists and publicists whose services to their states are remembered as worthy of every dignity, and from those nominations the lists of car names have been made up as follows:

*Alabama:*

WILLIAM WYATT BIBB  
WILLIAM RUFUS KING  
EDMUND W. PETTUS  
JOHN T. MORGAN  
JOSEPH WHEELER

*Mississippi:*

GEORGE POINDEXTER  
WILLIAM L. SHARKEY  
BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS  
L. Q. C. LAMAR  
EDWARD CARY WALTHALL

*Georgia:*

ROBERT TOOMBS  
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS  
HENRY D. MCDANIEL  
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS  
HENRY W. GRADY

*North Carolina:*

WILLIAM DAVIDSON  
THOMAS RUFFIN  
JOHN M. MOREHEAD  
ZEBULON B. VANCE  
ROBERT F. HOKE

*Louisiana:*

FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN  
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE  
JOHN SLIDELL  
P. G. T. BEAUREGARD  
FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS

*South Carolina:*

WILLIAM MOULTRIE  
FRANCIS MARION  
JOHN RUTLEDGE  
ANDREW PICKENS  
WADE HAMPTON

*Virginia:*

GEORGE WYTHE    PATRICK HENRY    JOHN MARSHALL  
ROBERT E. LEE    "STONEWALL" JACKSON

THE following pages contain brief records, arranged alphabetically, of the public careers of these men. No attempt at appreciation has been here made, the purpose being simply to suggest the nature of the services which every American Commonwealth holds in esteem, in the hope that the reader will be prompted to renew his acquaintance with the fame of these men by study of their lives in the available standard authorities.

BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT (1818-1893), of Louisiana, was born near New Orleans, was graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1838 as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He served in Mexico in 1847. Subsequently he was assigned to engineering duties at New Orleans and Mobile, and in January, 1861, was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. The following month he resigned to enter the Confederate service with the rank of Brigadier General, and received the surrender of Fort Sumter. After the first Manassas he was promoted to the rank of General. Following the war he lived in New Orleans and served as Adjutant General of the State. He died in the City of New Orleans.

BIBB, WILLIAM WYATT (1780-1820), of Alabama, was born in Virginia, was educated at William and Mary College, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and removed to Georgia where he was a member of the legislature, a member of Congress and a Senator until 1816. He removed to Alabama, then still a territory, and was Governor in 1817-19 when it was admitted as a state, and died, at Fort Jackson, Alabama, in that office.

CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM CHARLES COLE (1775-1817), of Louisiana, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, received a liberal education, studied law and practiced in Nashville, Tenn. He was a delegate to the Tennessee State Constitutional Convention and was elected from that State to Congress. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of Mississippi territory and in 1803 was the Commissioner to take possession of Louisiana when it was purchased from France. In 1804 he was appointed Governor of that territory and when it became a state was elected to the same office, serving from 1812 until 1816. He was elected to the United States Senate but died in New Orleans before taking his seat.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM (1746-1781), of North Carolina, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, removed to North Carolina with his father in 1750, was educated at Queen's Museum, afterwards Liberty Hall, in Charlotte, N. C. At the beginning of the Revolution he was appointed a Major in one of the first regiments raised in North Carolina and took the field a few weeks later with the rank of Brigadier General. He was killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford, N. C., February 1, 1781. Davidson College in North Carolina is named in his honour.

GRADY, HENRY WOODFIN (1850-1889), of Georgia, born in Athens, Georgia, was educated at the Universities of Georgia and Virginia. While a student at the University of Georgia he acted as Southern correspondent for a New York newspaper. Later, he was editor of *The Commercial*, of Rome, and *The Herald*, of Atlanta, Ga., becoming editor and part owner of *Atlanta Constitution* in 1880, with which he was connected until his death. It was during these last years that he established his reputation as the prophet of the "New South." He died in Atlanta.

HAMPTON, WADE (1818-1902), of South Carolina, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, was educated at the University of South Carolina and studied law, but without the intention of practicing. He was a planter, incidentally serving in the state legislature. At the beginning of the War between the States he enlisted as a private but soon organized a command of which he became Colonel, known as the Hampton Legion, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1865. After the war he retired to his plantation, and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1876. In 1878 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1891. From 1893 until 1897 he was Commissioner of Railroads for the United States. He died in the City of Columbia.

HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER (1848-1908), of Georgia, was born at Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, where he attended the Academy, and began life on the staff of a country newspaper. Subsequently he made a career as editorial writer on several important newspapers in Georgia. In his early negro dialect sketches he adopted the *nom de plume* "Uncle Remus," and his book "Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings" made that name a household word. He died in Atlanta.

HENRY, PATRICK (1736-1799), of Virginia, was born at Studley, Hanover County, Virginia, was given a classical education by his father, and in 1760 was licensed to practice law. His earliest reputation as an advocate was made in the Parson's Cause in 1763. In May, 1765, he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses from Louisa County, and moved a series of six resolutions defining the rights of the colony and denouncing the stamp act; five of these resolutions were carried. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress and in 1776 was elected the first Governor of the Commonwealth. In the Virginia Convention of 1788 he opposed ratification of the Constitution of the United States. He retired from public life in 1791, but continued the practice of law. In 1794 he was appointed United States Senator. He died at Red Hill, in Charlotte County, Virginia.

HOKE, ROBERT FREDERICK (1837-1912), of North Carolina, was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute and in 1861 was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First North Carolina Regiment, Confederate States Army, rising to the rank of Major General in 1864. After the war he lived in Raleigh, N. C.

HUMPHREYS, BENJAMIN GRUBB (1808-1882), of Mississippi, was born at the Hermitage, in Claiborne County, Mississippi, attended school at Russellville, Ky., and Morristown, N. J., studied law, but devoted much of his time to his plantation in Claiborne County. He was elected to the State legislature in 1838. At the beginning of the War between the States he was elected Captain of a company formed in Sunflower County and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, serving until he was wounded at Berryville, Va., in September, 1864, when he returned to Mississippi to take charge of a military district, and was thus engaged when the war ended. He was the first governor elected after the war and held the office until 1868. He died at his home in LeFlore County, Miss.

JACKSON, THOMAS JONATHAN (Stonewall), (1824-1863), of Virginia, was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, was graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1846 and ordered to join General Winfield Scott's army in Mexico as a Lieutenant. In 1851, while a Major, he resigned to accept an appointment as professor of philosophy and artillery tactics at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington. On the passage by Virginia of the ordinance of secession, the cadets at Lexington were ordered to the field in April, 1861, and Jackson's Confederate military life began. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in June, 1861. In the crisis of the fight at the first Manassas, General Bernard E. Bee, of South Carolina, encouraging his men, shouted, "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians!" This exclamation gave Jackson the name "Stonewall," by which he has since been known. In October, 1861, he was promoted to Major General, and in October, 1862, was made a Lieutenant General. He had become Lee's "right arm." On the evening of May 2, 1863, near Chan-

cellorsville, while Jackson was riding beyond his own lines to reconnoitre, his party was mistaken for United States Cavalry and a volley was poured into it; several were killed and Jackson received wounds, of which he died a week later, at Guinea Station, Va.

KING, WILLIAM RUFUS (1786-1853), of Alabama, was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, was educated at the University of North Carolina, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1806, when he was elected to the State legislature and in 1810 to Congress, serving until 1816, when he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. On his return in 1818 he removed to Dallas County, Alabama, and served as a delegate to the convention that organized a state government. He was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1844, when he was appointed Minister to France. In 1848 he was again elected a Senator, and in 1852 Vice President of the United States. He died near Cahawba, in Dallas County, Alabama.

LAMAR, LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS (1825-1893), of Mississippi, was born in Putnam County, Georgia, was educated at Oxford, Miss., and Emory College, Ga., studied law in Macon, Ga., and returned to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, where he held the post of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi for a year. He was elected to the State legislature in 1853, and to Congress in 1857, resigning in 1860 to take a seat in the Secession Convention of his State. He joined the Confederate Army as Lieutenant Colonel and in 1863 was sent as a Commissioner to Russia. After the war he was a professor in the University of Mississippi and later returned to the bar. He was again elected to Congress in 1872 and to the Senate in 1877. In 1885 he became Secretary of the Interior and in 1888 a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died at Vineville, Ga.

LEE, ROBERT EDWARD (1807-1870), of Virginia, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, was graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1829, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers. At the beginning of the Mexican War he was assigned for duty as chief engineer of the army, with the rank of Captain. In 1852 he was Superintendent of the Academy at West Point, where he remained about three years, when he was transferred to the Texas frontier. On April 20, 1861, three days after the adoption by Virginia of an ordinance of secession, he resigned his commission in obedience to a conviction that he was bound by the act of his State. Repairing to Richmond, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia state forces and in May, 1861, when the Confederate government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, he was appointed a full General. On March 13, 1862, he was assigned to duty under the direction of the President and charged with the conduct of military operations of the armies of the Confederacy. Soon after his surrender at Appomattox Court House, on April 9, 1865, he became President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) at Lexington, Va., and there passed the remainder of his life.

McDANIEL, HENRY DICKERSON (1837-1912), of Georgia, was born at Monroe, Walton County, Georgia, was educated at Mercer University, studied law and practiced at Monroe. He joined the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant, rose to the rank of Major in 1862, commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, and was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Ohio. In 1872 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and was Governor of that state from 1883 until 1886. His home is in Monroe, Ga.

MARION, FRANCIS (1732-1795), of South Carolina, was born at Winyaw, near Georgetown, South Carolina, and became a planter. In 1761 he served as a Lieutenant under

William Moultrie in the expedition against the Cherokees. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and at the beginning of the Revolution was appointed a Captain in Moultrie's regiment. For his part in the successful defense of Fort Sullivan in June, 1776, he was promoted from Major to be Lieutenant Colonel, and later was made a Brigadier General. During the darkest days of the Revolution in the South he maintained a guerilla warfare in the enemy's country. Tarleton, disappointed in his efforts to capture Marion, called him the "Swamp Fox." After the war he retired to his plantation in St. Johns Parish, Berkeley District, and was elected to the State Senate. In 1790 he was a member of the Convention for framing a Constitution for the State of South Carolina, after which he retired from public life. He died at his home in St. Johns.

MARSHALL, JOHN (1755-1835) of Virginia, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, was educated in Westmoreland County and then began the study of law. In 1775 he was appointed Lieutenant in a company of minute men raised in Fauquier, and later served in the Continental Army. In 1781 he began the practice of law and soon rose to high distinction at the bar. He was elected to the Assembly in 1782. In the Virginia Convention of 1788 he was an advocate of ratification of the Constitution of the United States. In 1797 he was appointed by President Adams joint envoy to France on the unsuccessful mission to establish diplomatic relations with the French republic. He was elected to Congress in April, 1799, and was appointed Secretary of State the following month. In January, 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and presided at the February term while still Secretary of State. He died while in office at the City of Philadelphia.

MARTIN, FRANCOIS XAVIER (1764-1846), of Louisiana, was born in Marsilles, France, received a good education, emigrated to Martinique and in 1786 to New Bern, N. C., where he was a printer. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1789 and became a member of the State legislature. In 1809 he was appointed United States Judge for the territory of Mississippi and in 1813, on the organization of Louisiana as a state, removed thither and became Attorney General. From 1837 until 1845 he was Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. He was the author of a "History of Louisiana, from its settlement to the Treaty of Ghent in 1841" and other works. He died in the City of New Orleans.

MOREHEAD, JOHN MOTLEY (1796-1866), of North Carolina, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, removed to North Carolina, was educated at the University of North Carolina, studied law and acquired a large practice. He served in the North Carolina legislature and was Governor of that State, 1841-45. In 1848 he was president of the National Whig Convention that nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for President. He died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

MORGAN, JOHN TYLER (1824-1907), of Alabama, was born at Athens, Tennessee, removed with his parents to Calhoun County, Alabama, in 1833, and after receiving a good education studied law and began to practice in 1845 at Talladega. He joined the Confederate Army as a private in 1861 and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in 1863. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Selma. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate and died while in office at Washington City.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM (1731-1805), of South Carolina, was born in England and removed to Charleston, South Carolina, with his father in 1733. In 1761 he was appointed a Captain in a regiment raised to defend the frontier against the Cherokees. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1775. At the beginning of the Revolution he was appointed to the command of a regiment. In commemoration of Moultrie's defence of Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, in June, 1776, the fort was subsequently called by his name. In 1785, and again in 1794, he was elected Governor of South Carolina. Retiring shortly afterward to private life, he devoted his remaining years to the preparation of his "Memoirs of the American Revolution." He died in the City of Charleston.

NICHOLLS, FRANCIS TILLOU (1834-1912), of Louisiana, was born in Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, was graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1855 and assigned to the 3rd Artillery. He served in the Seminole war and resigned in 1856, practicing law in Napoleonville, La., until 1861 when he joined the Confederate Army as a Captain, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. He was elected Governor of Louisiana, serving from 1877 until 1880, after which he practiced law in New Orleans. He died in Thibodaux, La.

PETTUS, EDMUND WINSTON (1821-1907), of Alabama, was born in Limestone County, Alabama, received a common-school education, studied law and commenced practice at Gainesville, Ala. He served as a Lieutenant in the Mexican War. In 1844 he was elected Solicitor for the seventh circuit; this office he resigned in 1849 and went with a party of neighbours to California. He resumed the practice of law in Dallas County, Ala., in 1858. In 1861 he joined the Con-

federate Army as a Major and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in 1863. After the war he returned home and practiced law. In 1896 he was elected to the United States Senate and died, while in office, at Hot Springs, N. C.

PICKENS, ANDREW (1739-1817), of South Carolina, was born at Paxton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents in 1752 to Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina. He served as a volunteer in the expedition against the Cherokees in 1761, and then removed to the Long Cane settlement. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the army as a Captain and rapidly rose to the rank of Brigadier General. From the close of the war until 1794 he was a member of the South Carolina legislature, then a representative in Congress, and again in the legislature from 1801 until 1812. He died in Pendleton District, South Carolina.

POINDEXTER, GEORGE (1779-1853), of Mississippi, was born in Louisa County, Virginia, became a lawyer in Milton, Va., removed to Mississippi territory in 1802 and was appointed Attorney General of the territory. He was a delegate to Congress from 1807 to 1813, when he was appointed United States Judge for the District. In 1817 he was chairman of the committee to draft a constitution for the new state and was elected its first representative in Congress, serving one term, when he was elected Governor. In 1821 he resumed the practice of law and was elected to the United States Senate in 1830, serving until 1835. He died in Jackson, Mississippi.

RUFFIN, THOMAS (1787-1870), of North Carolina, was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, was educated at Princeton University, studied law and removed to Hillsboro,

North Carolina, in 1807. He served in the North Carolina legislature in 1813-16, was Judge of the State Supreme Court, 1816-18, and Chief Justice of that Court, 1829-52, and 1856-58. He died in Hillsboro.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN (1739-1800), of South Carolina, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, was sent to England to study law at the Temple, returning to Charleston in 1761. He advocated colonial union and resistance to the measures of the British government. He was chairman of a committee that framed a Constitution for South Carolina in 1776, and was elected president of the new government. In 1782 he was elected to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. In 1795 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died in the City of Charleston.

SHARKEY, WILLIAM (LEWIS) (1797-1873), of Mississippi, was born at Mussel Shoals, Tennessee, removed with his parents in 1804 to Mississippi territory, was educated at Greenville College, Tennessee, studied law and began to practice at Warrenton, Miss. He removed to Vicksburg in 1825, was elected to the State legislature in 1827 and was Chief Justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1832-50. In 1865 he was appointed provisional governor and in 1866 was elected to the United States Senate, but was refused a seat. He died in Washington City.

SLIDELL, JOHN (1793-1871), of Louisiana, was born in New York City, was educated at Columbia College, studied law and removed to New Orleans in 1819. He was United States District Attorney 1829-33, Representative in Con-

gress 1843-45, and United States Senator from 1853 until 1861, when he was appointed by the Confederate States a Commissioner to France, and in January 1862 sailed with James M. Mason from Havana on the British merchant vessel "Trent" for England. Capt. Wilkes, of the United States sloop-of-war "San Jacinto" stopped the "Trent" on the high seas, seized Slidell and Mason and took them to the United States as prisoners. On the protest of the British government the commissioners were soon released and proceeded to England and France. Slidell settled in England after the War and died in the City of London.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1812-1883), of Georgia, was born near Crawfordsville, Georgia, was educated at Franklin College (now the University of Georgia) and studied law. In 1836 he was elected to the state legislature, and to Congress in 1843, retiring to private life by his own choice in 1859. He was a delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress which met in Montgomery, Ala., on February 4, 1861, and was elected Vice-President of the Confederate States. In May, 1865, he was arrested and confined for five months in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was refused a seat. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, serving until 1882, when he was elected Governor of Georgia. He was the author of "War between the States," and other books. He died in the City of Atlanta.

TOOMBS, ROBERT (1810-1885), of Georgia, was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, was educated at Franklin College (now the University of Georgia) and at Union College, New York, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was a Captain in the war with the Creeks in 1836. During the years 1837-40 and 1842-43 he was in the state legislature. He

was elected to Congress in 1844, and to the United States Senate in 1851, from which he resigned in January, 1861. He was a delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress and became Secretary of State, but resigned in a few weeks to accept a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate States Army. After the war he passed two years in Cuba, France and England, when he returned to his home in Georgia; but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, was for the remainder of his life debarred from all rights of citizenship. He died in Washington, Ga.

VANCE, ZEBULON BAIRD (1830-1894), of North Carolina, was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, was educated at the University of North Carolina, studied law, established himself at Asheville, N. C., was chosen county solicitor and in 1854 elected to the legislature. He was elected to Congress in 1858. At the beginning of the War between the States he was appointed Colonel of the 26th North Carolina Regiment. In 1862 he was elected Governor. When the United States troops occupied North Carolina he was arrested and for several weeks confined in a prison at Washington. In 1870 he was elected United States Senator, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was elected Governor in 1876, and United States Senator in 1879, serving until 1894, when he died in Washington City.

WALTHALL, EDWARD CARY (1831-1898), of Mississippi, was born at Richmond, Virginia, was educated at Holly Springs, Miss., studied law and practiced at Coffeeville, Miss. He was elected District Attorney in 1856 and in 1861 joined the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant, rising to the rank of Major General in 1864. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Coffeeville and later at Grenada, Miss., and was elected to the United States Senate in 1885, serving until his death in Washington City.

WHEELER, JOSEPH (1836-1906), of Alabama, was born at Augusta, Georgia, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1859, commissioned a Lieutenant of Cavalry, served in New Mexico and resigned in 1861 to accept service as Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1865. After the war he studied law and was elected to Congress in 1881. In 1898, while still in Congress, he was appointed Major General of Volunteers for the War with Spain, and later Brigadier General in the regular army. He died in Brooklyn, New York.

WYTHE, GEORGE (1726-1806), of Virginia, was born in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, was educated at William and Mary College, studied law and quickly rose to the front rank at the colonial Virginia bar. In the Virginia Assembly he also became a political leader, developing, after 1764, into one of the advocates of independence from the British Crown; thus he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, and the next year signed the Declaration of Independence. One of the revisors of the Virginia Acts after 1776, and an active participant in the Philadelphia Convention of 1786 which drafted the Constitution of the United States, he was, during the last twenty years of his life, Chancellor of the Commonwealth. He died in the City of Richmond.

