

= Greyhound Lines =

Greyhound Lines , Inc . , usually shortened to Greyhound , is an intercity bus common carrier serving over 2 @, @ 700 destinations across North America . The company 's first route began in Hibbing , Minnesota , in 1914 , and the company adopted the name The Greyhound Corporation in 1929 . Since October 2007 , Greyhound has been a subsidiary of Scottish transportation company FirstGroup , but continues to be based in Dallas , Texas , where it has been headquartered since 1987 . Greyhound and sister companies in FirstGroup America are the largest motorcoach operators in the United States and Canada .

= = History = =

= = = Early years (1914 ? 1930) = = =

Carl Eric Wickman was born in Sweden in 1887 . In 1905 he moved to the United States where he was working in a mine as a drill operator in Alice , Minnesota , until he was laid off in 1914 . In the same year , he became a Hupmobile salesman in Hibbing , Minnesota . He proved unable to sell the car . In 1914 , using his remaining vehicle , a 7 @-@ passenger car , he began a bus service with Andy (Bus Andy) Anderson and C.A.A. (Arvid) Heed , by transporting iron ore miners from Hibbing to Alice (known for its saloons) at 15 cents a ride .

In 1915 Wickman joined forces with Ralph Bogan , who was running a similar service from Hibbing to Duluth , Minnesota . The name of the new organization was the Mesaba Transportation Company , and it made \$ 8 @, @ 000 in profit in its first year .

By the end of World War I in 1918 , Wickman owned 18 buses and was making an annual profit of \$ 40 @, @ 000 . In 1922 , Wickman joined forces with Orville Caesar , the owner of the Superior White Bus Lines . Four years later , Wickman purchased two West Coast operations , the Pioneer Yellowway System (the operator of the nation 's first transcontinental bus) and the Pickwick Lines , creating a national intercity bus company .

The Greyhound name had its origins in the inaugural run of a route from Superior , Wisconsin to Wausau , Wisconsin . While passing through a small town , Ed Stone , the route 's operator , saw the reflection of his 1920s era bus in a store window . The reflection reminded him of a greyhound dog , and he adopted that name for that segment of the Blue Goose Lines . The Greyhound name became popular and later applied to the entire bus network . Stone later became General Sales Manager of Yellow Truck and Coach , a division of General Motors (GM) , which built Greyhound buses . Wickman , as the president of the company , continued to expand it so that by 1927 , his buses were making transcontinental trips from California to New York . In 1928 , Greyhound had a gross annual income of \$ 6 million .

In 1929 , Greyhound acquired additional interests in Southland Transportation Company , the Gray Line , and part of the Colonial Motor Coach Company to form Eastern Greyhound Lines . Greyhound also acquired an interest in Northland Transportation Company , and renamed it Northland Greyhound Lines .

= = = 1930 ? 1945 = = =

By 1930 more than 100 bus lines had been consolidated into what was called the " Motor Transit Company " . Recognizing that the company needed a more memorable name , the partners of the Motor Transit Company decided to rename it after the " Greyhound " marketing phrase used by earlier bus lines .

Wickman 's business suffered during the Great Depression , and by 1931 was over \$ 1 million in debt .

As the 1930s progressed and the economy improved , the Greyhound Corporation began to prosper again . In 1934 , intercity bus lines (of which Greyhound was the largest) carried

approximately 400 @, @ 000 @, @ 000 passengers ? nearly as many passengers as the Class I railroads . The 1934 hit film , It Happened One Night , the first movie to win the Big Five Academy Awards , centered on an heiress traveling by Greyhound bus . The movie is credited by the company for spurring bus travel nationwide . In 1935 , national intercity bus ridership climbed 50 % to 651 @, @ 999 @, @ 000 passengers , surpassing the volume of passengers carried by the Class I railroads for the first time . In 1935 Wickman was able to announce record profits of \$ 8 million . In 1936 , already the largest bus carrier in the United States , Greyhound began taking delivery of 306 new buses .

To accommodate the rapid growth in bus travel , Greyhound also built many new stations in the period between 1937 and 1945 , most of them in a late Art Deco style known as Streamline Moderne . In 1937 , Greyhound embarked on a program of unifying its brand identity by acquiring both buses and terminals in the Streamline style . By the outbreak of World War II , the company had 4 @, @ 750 stations and nearly 10 @, @ 000 employees .

= = = Expansion , desegregation , and diversification (1945 ? 1983) = = =

Wickman retired as president of the Greyhound Corporation in 1946 , being replaced by his long @-@ time partner Orville Caesar . Wickman died at the age of 66 in 1954 .

After World War II , and the building of the Interstate Highway System beginning in 1956 , automobile ownership and travel became a preferred mode of travel in the United States . This , combined with the increasing affordability of air travel , spelled trouble for Greyhound and other intercity bus carriers .

In 1955 , the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled in the case of *Keys v. Carolina Coach Co.* that U.S. interstate bus operations , such as Greyhound 's , could not be segregated by race . In 1960 , in the case of *Boynton v. Virginia* , the U.S. Supreme Court found that an African American had been wrongly convicted of trespassing in a " whites only " terminal area . In May 1961 , civil rights activists organized interracial Freedom Rides as proof of the desegregation rulings . On May 14 , a mob attacked pair of buses (a Greyhound and a Trailways) traveling from Washington , D.C. , to New Orleans , Louisiana , and slashed the Greyhound bus 's tires . Several miles outside of Anniston , Alabama , the mob forced the Greyhound bus to stop , broke its windows , and firebombed it . The mob held the bus ' doors shut , intending to burn the riders to death . Sources disagree , but either an exploding fuel tank or an undercover state investigator brandishing a revolver caused the mob to retreat . When the riders escaped the bus , the mob beat them , while warning shots fired into the air by highway patrolmen prevented them from being lynched . Title II and Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 broadened protections beyond federally regulated carriers such as Greyhound , to include non @-@ discrimination in hotels , restaurants , and other public accommodations , as well as state and local government buildings .

Later in the 1960s , Greyhound leadership saw a trend of declining ridership and began significant changes , including using the profitable bus operations to invest in other industries . By the 1970s , Greyhound had moved its headquarters to Phoenix , Arizona and was a large and diversified company , with holdings in everything from the Armour meat @-@ packing company (which in turn owned the popular Dial deodorant soap brand) , acquired in 1970 ; Traveller 's Express money orders , MCI bus manufacturing company , and even airliner leasing . Indeed , Greyhound had entered a time of great change , even beginning to hire African American and female drivers in the late seventies .

In 1972 , Greyhound introduced the special unlimited mileage " Ameripass . " The pass was initially marketed as offering " 99 days for \$ 99 " (equal to \$ 560 @. @ 05 today) or , in other words , transportation to anywhere at any time , for a dollar a day . For decades it was a popular choice for tourists on a budget who wanted to wander across the cities and towns of America . Over time Greyhound raised the price of the pass , shortened its validity period and rebranded it as the Discovery Pass , before finally discontinuing it in 2012 .

Greyhound acquired Premier Cruise Line in 1984 . Between 1985 and 1993 , Premier operated as the " Official Cruise Line of Walt Disney World " with onboard Disney characters .

== Consolidation , strikes , and bankruptcies (1983 ? 2001) ==

=== 1983 Greyhound drivers ' strike ===

In 1983 , Greyhound operated a fleet of 3 @, @ 800 buses and carried about 60 percent of the United States ' bus @-@ travel market . Starting November 2 , 1983 , Greyhound suffered a major and bitter drivers ' strike with one fatality in Zanesville , Ohio , when a company bus ran over a worker at a picket line . A new contract was ratified December 19 , and drivers returned to work the next day .

=== Spin @-@ off , merger , and first bankruptcy (1986 ? 1990) ===

By the time contract negotiations with the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) were due again at the end of 1986 , the bus line was in the process of being sold to Dallas @-@ based investors . By early 1987 , Greyhound Lines had returned to being a stand @-@ alone bus transportation company . Under CEO Fred Currey , a former executive of rival Continental Trailways , Greyhound 's corporate headquarters relocated to Dallas , Texas .

In February 1987 , Greyhound Lines ' new ownership and the ATU agreed on a new , 3 @-@ year contract . In June 1987 , Greyhound Lines acquired Trailways , Inc . (formerly Continental Trailways) , the largest member of the rival National Trailways Bus System , effectively consolidating into a national bus service . Greyhound was required by the ICC , in their action approving the merger , to maintain coordinated schedules with other scheduled service operators in the U.S.

Between 1987 and 1990 , Greyhound Lines ' former parent continued to be called Greyhound Corp. , confusing passengers and investors alike . Greyhound Corp. retained both Premier Cruise Lines , and ten Greyhound @-@ brand non @-@ bus subsidiaries , such as Greyhound Leisure Services , Inc . (an operator of airport and cruise ship duty @-@ free shops) , and Greyhound Exhibits . In March 1990 , the former conglomerate parent changed its name to Greyhound Dial . Because Greyhound Dial 's switchboard continued to get questions from misdirected bus passengers , it ultimately changed its name to Dial Corporation in March 1991 , to eliminate any association with bus travel .

=== 1990 Greyhound drivers ' strike ===

In early 1990 , the drivers ' contract from 1987 expired at the end of its three @-@ year term . In March , the ATU began its strike against Greyhound . The 1990 drivers ' strike was similar in its bitterness to the strike of 1983 , with violence against both strikers and their replacement workers . One striker in California was killed by a Greyhound bus driven by a strikebreaker , and a shot was fired at a Greyhound bus . During the strike by its 6 @, @ 300 drivers , Greyhound idled much of its fleet of 3 @, @ 949 buses and cancelled 80 % of its routes . At the same time , Greyhound was having to contend with the rise of low @-@ cost airlines like Southwest Airlines , which further reduced the market for long @-@ distance inter @-@ city bus transportation . Without the financial strength provided in the past by a parent company , the strike 's lower revenues and higher costs for security and labor @-@ law penalties caused Greyhound to file for bankruptcy in June 1990 . The strike would not be settled for 38 months under terms favorable to Greyhound . While the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) had awarded damages for unfair labor practices to the strikers , this liability was discharged during bankruptcy reorganization .

=== Early 1990s : Bankruptcy and antitrust cases ===

At the end of 1990 , the company had \$ 488 million in assets and \$ 654 million in liabilities . During bankruptcy , the company ultimately had to address claims for \$ 142 million in back @-@ pay for its

striking drivers , and \$ 384 million of pre @-@ bankruptcy debts owed mostly to the investor group led by Fred G. Currey .

According to the company , upon emergence from bankruptcy in August 1991 , Greyhound had shrunk its overall workforce to 7 @,@ 900 employees (from 12 @,@ 000 pre @-@ bankruptcy) , and trimmed its fleet to 2 @,@ 750 buses and 3 @,@ 600 drivers .

In August 1992 , Greyhound canceled its bus terminal license (BTL) agreements with other carriers at 200 terminals , and imposed the requirement that Greyhound be the sole @-@ seller of the tenant 's bus tickets within a 25 @-@ mile radius of such a Greyhound terminal . In 1995 , The United States Department of Justice Antitrust Division brought suit to stop this practice , alleging that it was an illegal restraint of trade , bad for consumers , and reduced competition . In February 1996 , the United States won its case , and Greyhound agreed to permit its tenants to sell tickets nearby and permit its tenants to honor interline tickets with competitors .

Greyhound 's total revenues in 1994 were \$ 616 million .

= = = Trailways @-@ Laidlaw mergers and bankruptcy of 2001 = = =

In the late 1990s , Greyhound Lines acquired two more members of the National Trailways Bus System . The company purchased Carolina Trailways in 1997 , followed by the intercity operations of Southeastern Trailways in 1998 . Following the acquisitions , most of the remaining members of the Trailways System began interlining cooperatively with Greyhound , discontinued their scheduled route services , diversified into charters and tours , or went out of business altogether .

On September 3 , 1997 , Burlington , Ontario @-@ based transportation conglomerate Laidlaw Inc. announced it would buy Greyhound Canada Transportation ULC (Greyhound 's Canadian operations) for US \$ 72 million .

In October 1998 , Laidlaw announced it would acquire the U.S. operations of Greyhound Lines , Inc . , including Carolina Trailways and other Greyhound affiliates , for about \$ 470 million . When the acquisition was completed in March 1999 , all of Greyhound and much of Trailways had become wholly owned subsidiaries of Laidlaw .

After incurring heavy losses through its investments in Greyhound Lines and other parts of its diversified business , Laidlaw Inc. filed for protection under both U.S. and Canadian bankruptcy laws in June 2001 .

= = = Laidlaw years (2002 ? 2007) = = =

Naperville , Illinois @-@ based Laidlaw International , Inc. listed its common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on February 10 , 2003 and emerged from re @-@ organization on June 23 , 2003 as the successor to Laidlaw Inc .

After this bankruptcy filing , Greyhound dropped low @-@ demand rural stops and started concentrating on dense , inter @-@ metropolitan routes . It cut nearly 37 percent of its network . In some rural areas local operators took over the old stops (often with government subsidies) particularly in the Plains states , parts of the upper Midwest (such as Wisconsin) , and the Pacific Northwest .

Starting in 1997 , Greyhound had faced significant competition in the northeast from Chinatown bus lines . By 2003 , more than 250 buses , operated by competitors like Fung Wah and Lucky Star Bus were competing fiercely from curbsides in the Chinatowns of New York City , Boston , Philadelphia , and Washington , D.C. When operating on inter @-@ city routes , the Chinatown buses offered prices about 50 % less than Greyhound 's . Between 1997 and 2007 , Chinatown buses took 60 % of Greyhound 's market share in the northeast United States .

= = = FirstGroup ownership (2007 ? present) = = =

On February 7 , 2007 , Scottish transport group FirstGroup purchased Laidlaw International for \$ 3 @.@ 6 billion . The deal closed on September 30 , 2007 and the acquisition was completed on

October 1 , 2007 Although FirstGroup 's interest was primarily the school and transit bus operations of Laidlaw , FirstGroup decided to retain the Greyhound operations and in 2009 exported the brand back to the United Kingdom as Greyhound UK .

Today , Greyhound 's 1 @, @ 229 buses serve over 3 @, @ 800 destinations in North America , traveling 5 @. @ 5 billion miles (8 @. @ 8 billion km) on North America 's roads .

= = = = The " New Greyhound " = = = =

Almost immediately after acquiring the carrier , FirstGroup sought to improve Greyhound 's image and create what it called the " New Greyhound " , by refurbishing many terminals , expanding the fleet with new buses , refurbishing old buses , and retraining customer service staff . Greyhound also started a new advertising campaign with Butler , Shine , Stern & Partners aimed at attracting 18- to 24 @- @ year @- @ olds and Hispanics back to " The New Greyhound " .

The " New Greyhound " also saw the introduction of a refreshed logo and a new navy blue and dark gray livery for buses , which was rolled out to the nationwide fleet over several years . As the older buses were repainted they were also refurbished , receiving wireless Internet access , power outlets , and new leather seating with increased legroom .

= = = = Addressing " overbooking " = = = =

During its ownership by Laidlaw , Greyhound had come under criticism for its ticket sale practices , specifically that although tickets had departure dates and times printed on them , Greyhound did not always stop sales after all the seats were purchased for each departure . In periods of high demand Greyhound added additional " sections " (buses) , but the threshold required to trigger an additional section varied , often leaving passengers behind to wait for the next bus departure .

Shortly after the sale to FirstGroup closed , Greyhound began a program in select markets , where riders could reserve a seat for an additional \$ 5 . However , only a limited number of seats could be reserved and the fee would have to be paid at the terminal 's ticking counter , even if the ticket was bought in advance online .

The problem was further addressed in 2014 when Greyhound rolled out a new yield management computer system . With the new system , Greyhound is now able to more closely manage the number of tickets sold for each departure and dynamically adjust pricing based on sales . Although the amount of overbooked buses has been sharply reduced with this new system , Greyhound still does not explicitly guarantee a seat to everyone with a ticket (except on Greyhound Express routes) .

= = = = Services Launched since 2010 = = = =

The next major change made by FirstGroup was the launch of a brand of premium bus routes called " Greyhound Express " in 2010 . This came at the same time that competitor Megabus launched its third and fourth US hubs at Philadelphia and Washington D.C. and began to emphasize express services . Greyhound 's express routes make fewer stops between major cities (compared to regular Greyhound routes) , use only newer model or refurbished buses , have guaranteed seating , and tickets start at \$ 1 . Expansions in Greyhound 's network and upgrades in its services in the early 2010s were at least partly a competitive response to Megabus . In 2014 , Greyhound CEO David S. Leach claimed a profit of \$ 73 million on revenues of \$ 990 @. @ 6 million , and attributed the company 's success to mix of changing urban populations , less attractive driving options , and competition that was benefiting all carriers .

In July 2015 , the company announced that it would open terminals in Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo , Mexico , and begin services between the two cities with onward schedules to existing terminals in Texas . In so doing , Greyhound claimed to be the first American bus company to operate an intra @- @ Mexican route . In September 2015 , Greyhound announced expanded service in Missouri and Kansas shortly after Megabus announced that it would be ending service to several cities and

college campuses .

= = Services = =

Greyhound operates 123 routes serving over 2 @, @ 700 destinations across America . Greyhound 's scheduled services compete with the private automobile , low @-@ cost airlines , Amtrak , and other intercity coach companies .

= = = Greyhound Express = = =

Greyhound Express is a low @-@ cost express city @-@ to @-@ city service that makes either no stops or fewer stops compared to a traditional route . Fares start at \$ 1 and seating is guaranteed since buses are not overbooked . Greyhound Express was designed to directly compete with low @-@ cost carriers like Megabus and the Chinatown bus lines .

The service began on September 28 , 2010 with several routes radiating from New York to major cities in the Northeastern United States and rapidly expanded to serve destinations in the Midwestern , Southern and Southwestern United States . Currently the Greyhound Express network has expanded to serve 930 city pairs in nearly 120 markets , with further expansion planned .

Greyhound Express routes are assigned new or refurbished buses that are equipped with Wi @-@ Fi , power outlets , leather seats , and extra legroom . In many stations Greyhound Express customers can take advantage of dedicated waiting areas , separate from passengers traveling on other Greyhound services or other carriers . Some stations also board passengers onto Greyhound Express buses using numbers printed on tickets . This number is assigned in the order in which the ticket was purchased , which means that passengers who bought their tickets earlier get to board the bus and choose their seats earlier .

= = = Greyhound Connect = = =

Greyhound Connect is a connector service that operates shorter routes to take passengers from stops in smaller , rural cities to stations in larger , urban cities . Buses are either from Greyhound 's existing fleet or smaller , mid @-@ sized buses (that are not equipped with a lavatory) . Currently the Greyhound Connect service is offered in Alabama , Arkansas , Colorado , Maryland , Missouri , Montana , North Carolina , and Utah . Some routes are operated using funds from the " Federal Formula Grant Program for Rural Areas " from the Federal Transit Administration .

= = = Greyhound Charter Services = = =

Greyhound Charter Services arranges charter buses for customers using Greyhound 's fleet of motorcoaches . Unlike many smaller charter operators , Greyhound is able to operate nationwide and offer one @-@ way services , due to its network of routes . In addition to providing transportation to individual groups , schools , and event operators , Greyhound Charter Services is also approved by the military and the government as a charter bus vendor .

= = = Greyhound Package Express = = =

In addition to carrying passengers and their luggage , Greyhound buses also carry packages . Through Greyhound Package Express customers can book expedited cargo shipping door @-@ to @-@ door or station @-@ to @-@ station . The company says that shipping by bus offers a cost @-@ effective alternative to other ground or air carriers for same @-@ day delivery .

= = = Special routes = = =

==== Lucky Streak =====

Lucky Streak is Greyhound 's brand for routes between cities with casinos and other nearby cities . All fares are sold as open @-@ ended round @-@ trips , with passengers allowed to return to their origin at any time . On the Atlantic City routes , casinos offer special bonuses (gambling credit , room / dining discounts) to Lucky Streak passengers .

There are currently three Lucky Streak routes :

Atlantic City : Baltimore , Brooklyn , New York City , Philadelphia and Washington , D.C.

Connecticut (Mohegan Sun & Foxwoods Casino) : Boston , Bridgeport , New Haven , New York City , Providence , and Stamford

Las Vegas : Anaheim , Barstow , Claremont , Compton , El Monte , Hollywood , Long Beach , Los Angeles , Phoenix , Riverside , San Bernardino , San Diego , Santa Ana , and Victorville

==== QuickLink =====

QuickLink is Greyhound 's brand of commuter bus service that runs frequently during the peak weekday commuting hours . In addition to one @-@ way and round @-@ trip tickets QuickLink offers monthly and 10 @-@ trip passes . Passes and tickets on QuickLink are flexible and passengers can board any bus with available seating . Currently the only QuickLink route is between Mt . Laurel , New Jersey and New York City . Routes were formerly operated from Sacramento , California to the San Francisco Bay Area and Macon , Georgia to Atlanta .

== Other brands and partnerships ==

==== BoltBus =====

BoltBus is Greyhound 's brand of non @-@ stop and limited @-@ stop , premium level bus routes . Fares start as low as \$ 1 , with the lowest fares depending on how far in advance a trip is booked and demand for the trip , with fares increasing for trips booked closer to departure . BoltBus uses newer model coaches that are equipped with Wi @-@ Fi , power outlets , and leather seats with extra legroom .

The first buses started running between Boston , New York City , and Washington , D.C. on March 27 , 2008 . In the Northeastern US BoltBus is operated in partnership with Peter Pan Bus Lines .

BoltBus expanded to the West Coast in May 2012 with a route in the Pacific Northwest (between Vancouver , BC , Seattle , and Portland) . Service was expanded again in October 2013 with a route between the two largest metropolitan areas in California , Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area (San Jose & Oakland) . A stop in the city of San Francisco was added in December 2013 along with a new route between Los Angeles and Las Vegas . West Coast routes are owned and operated directly by Greyhound without a regional partner .

==== Amtrak Thruway Motorcoach =====

Greyhound is one of the largest operators of Amtrak 's Thruway Motorcoach service even though the two companies are competitors in some markets . Amtrak issues rail passengers a ticket for a regularly scheduled Greyhound route that connects with their train , often with buses making a stop at the train station . These Thruway Motorcoach routes allow Amtrak to serve passengers in areas without rail service and offer passengers in areas with rail service a wider selection of destinations .

== Security ==

After the September 11 , 2001 terrorist attacks , government scrutiny of train and airplane passengers substantially increased , but bus passengers are largely free of it . Baggage is seldom

inspected , and cash customers do not require identification . Greyhound says that security wands have been deployed on buses , but they do not appear to be routinely used .

In February 2013 , in partnership with DriveCam , Greyhound deployed video cameras across its entire fleet to increase safety and driver compliance by combining data and video analytics with real @-@ time driver feedback and coaching .

At some major Greyhound stations , passengers are subject to open @-@ bag checks , ticket checks , and pat @-@ downs with metal detectors .

= = Fleet = =

As of 2014 , Greyhound operates 1 @, @ 272 motorcoaches produced mainly by Motor Coach Industries and Prevost .

In an effort to improve its image , between 2007 and 2014 , the company aggressively purchased new coaches and refurbishing existing ones . As of 2016 , the majority of Greyhound 's fleet has the navy blue and grey " neoclassic " livery on the exterior , wireless internet access , leather seating , and 120 @-@ volt power outlets at most seats . Greyhound 's coaches have one fewer row of seats than the industry standard , giving passengers additional legroom . All buses purchased since 2009 have three @-@ point seat belts installed .

The majority of the Greyhound fleet consists of the following models :

= = Stations and stops = =

(This list covers stations within or adjacent to larger transportation centers .)

Greyhound serves over 2 @, @ 700 destinations across America . There are 230 Greyhound operated stations in most major cities , where passengers can catch a bus and buy tickets . All stations have Greyhound branding and are staffed by company representatives . Some stations stand alone , while others are a part of larger transportation centers with a Greyhound ticket counter and waiting area .

In small to mid @-@ size cities Greyhound buses stop at either locations operated by an agent (like a convenience store or another business) or at a curbside stop . At most agent operated locations , the staff can also sell tickets .

Greyhound buses also stop at stations belonging to partner bus companies . At most of these locations , representatives are able to sell tickets for Greyhound routes .

= = Notable incidents and accidents = =

Below is a list of major incidents and accidents on Greyhound buses and buses of subsidiaries in the United States .

August 4 , 1952 : In Greyhound 's most deadly collision two Greyhound buses collided head @-@ on with each other along the then @-@ U.S. Route 81 near Waco , Texas . The fuel tanks of both buses then ruptured , bursting into flames . Of the 56 persons aboard both coaches , 28 were killed , including both drivers .

May 13 , 1972 : Near Bean Station , Tennessee , between Knoxville and Bristol , a Greyhound Scenicruiser on a scheduled trip from Memphis to New York City collided head @-@ on with a tractor @-@ trailer truck . The driver of the bus had begun to pass a car . Fourteen people , including both the bus and truck drivers , died . The National Transportation Safety Board determined that the cause of the crash was the Greyhound driver 's overtaking maneuver and his failure to avoid the truck .

May 9 , 1980 : A cargo ship collided with the Sunshine Skyway Bridge , near St. Petersburg , Florida , causing a part of the roadway to collapse and causing several vehicles , including a Greyhound bus , to fall into Tampa Bay . All 26 people aboard the bus died , as did nine others .

December 18 , 1990 : A Greyhound bus left Salt Lake City for Chicago and became entrenched in a driving snowstorm on I @-@ 80 . Just short of the Wyoming border , the bus was hit by a semi @-@

tractor trailer that had crossed the median heading the opposite direction . The force of the collision tipped the bus onto its right side and steered it down a steep embankment . The bus slid for 150 feet and came to rest against a fence , about 35 feet below the eastbound lanes of I @-@ 80 . 7 passengers were killed and more than 40 injured .

June 20 , 1998 : A Greyhound bus on a scheduled trip from New York City to Pittsburgh ran off a road near Burnt Cabins , Pennsylvania , and hit a truck parked in an emergency parking area . Six passengers and the driver died . The National Transportation Safety Board determined that the probable cause of the accident was the driver 's use of a sedating antihistamine and driver fatigue , due to an irregular work @-@ rest schedule .

October 3 , 2001 : At approximately 4 : 15 a.m. local time , a passenger , Damir Igric , assaulted the driver of his bus , attempting to slit his throat , and causing the bus to crash near Manchester , Tennessee , killing Igric himself and five other passengers and injuring 32 others . Since the incident occurred three weeks after the September 11 terrorist attacks , Greyhound temporarily suspended all schedules as soon as the company learned of the incident for fear that it may have been part of a larger co @-@ ordinated attack . After investigation by the company and the FBI , it was confirmed that Igric had acted alone and service resumed later that afternoon . After the incident , Greyhound bus stations increased security , though not nearly to the same level as airports or train stations .

September 30 , 2002 : Arturo Martinez Tapia assaulted a Greyhound driver near Fresno , California , resulting in two passenger deaths after the bus then rolled off an embankment and crashed . Following this attack , an aisle gate and driver 's shield were installed on most Greyhound buses which prevent passengers from having direct contact with the driver when the bus is in motion , even if the aisle gate is forced open .

January 23 , 2014 : Maquel Donyel Morris , ' who reportedly was hallucinating , screamed " Everybody 's going to die , " pummeled the driver and grabbed the steering wheel ' of a bus traveling on Interstate 10 near Tonopah , Arizona , 50 miles (80 km) west of Phoenix . 24 passengers were injured , including 21 who were airlifted to nearby hospitals . Police credited the driver for keeping the bus upright and preventing it from crossing into oncoming traffic .

January 19 , 2016 : An overnight bus carrying 20 passengers that had departed from Los Angeles the previous night crashed on Highway 101 in San Jose , California , killing two and hospitalizing eight others . Investigators have ruled out mechanical failure , leaving driver fatigue as the likely cause .

= = In popular culture = =

= = = Films = = =

The 1934 film *It Happened One Night* shows the main character on a Greyhound bus from Florida to New York City .

The 1961 film *Breakfast at Tiffany 's* shows the main character seeing her ex @-@ husband off from New York City .

The 1969 film *Midnight Cowboy* shows the main character holding his hustler friend on a New York City to Florida bus .

The 1974 film *Harry and Tonto* shows the main character , played by Art Carney , traveling cross @-@ country with his cat aboard a Greyhound bus .

The 1991 film *Sleeping with the Enemy* sees the main character escape from Cape Cod , Massachusetts , to Cedar Falls , Iowa , on a Greyhound bus .

= = = Songs = = =

The Barry Mann / Cynthia Weil 1963 song " On Broadway " (remade most famously by The Drifters and later George Benson) mentions " I 'll catch a Greyhound bus for home " .

Chuck Berry rides a Greyhound bus from Norfolk , Virginia , to Birmingham , Alabama , in his 1965

song " Promised Land " .

Country singer Roy Clark sang about a romantic breakup in his 1970 song " Thank God and Greyhound . "

The Allman Brothers Band referenced Greyhound Lines in their 1973 song " Ramblin ' Man " .

Simon and Garfunkel referred to Greyhound Lines in their 1972 song " America " .

In his song " Me and the Devil Blues " , blues singer and guitarist Robert Johnson expresses a wish that his body be buried beside a road so that his " old evil spirit " can " catch a Greyhound bus and ride " .

Country star Sara Evans ' 2003 song " Backseat of a Greyhound Bus " describes a pregnant woman who escapes the confines of a small town and gives birth in a Greyhound bus .

On indie rock band The Hang Ups ' album So We Go , the last song is called " Greyhound Bus " .

Creedence Clearwater Revival mention Greyhound in their 1969 song , " Lodi " .

Billy Joel 's " New York State of Mind " from the Turnstiles album , released on May 19 , 1976 , refers to taking " a Greyhound on the Hudson River Line " .

American rock band The Mountain Goats references the narrator being " headed for the greyhound " in " See America Right " off of the album Tallahassee .

Kenny Chesney 's song " Pirate Flag " describes the singer 's escape from a small mountain town by taking a Greyhound bus to (what is implied to be) Key West , Florida .

Dexter Freebish 's 2000 hit " Leaving Town " mentions Greyhound (" Take a drag and wait for the Greyhound , the world is your playground ") .

Los Angeles ? based rapper Skee @-@ Lo recites Greyhound 's advertising slogan in his 1995 hit single " I Wish " (" Cause if you don 't want me around , See I go simple , I go easy , I go Greyhound ") .

Death Cab for Cutie 's 2005 song " Soul Meets Body " contains the lyric " Cause in my head there ? s a Greyhound station ... " .

= = = Stage productions = = =

The stage musical Violet , like the short story " The Ugliest Pilgrim " on which it is based , follows the title character on a Greyhound Bus trip from Spruce Pine , North Carolina , to Tulsa , Oklahoma , and back .