George Hudson The Rise And Fall Of The Railway King

George Hudson-Tony Arnold 2004 * The Robert Maxwell of the nineteenth century * Victorian England ‘s greatest capitalist * Brought down by a shareholder ‘s question The building of the railways in Britain in the nineteenth century was the greatest ever industrial undertaking in the world to that time.Financed by private enterprise rather than the state, the schemes to build new lines were characterised both by their ambition and by their need for huge amounts of capital. The most ambitious of all the individual entrepreneurs, and for long the most successful, was George Hudson, the ‘Railway King ’, whose establishment of York as the hub of an ever-growing network of lines brought him huge wealth and great fame. Already a wealthy businessman and Lord Mayor of York before the advent of the railways, Hudson seized the opportunity they presented with both hands. He became an MP, lived in style and entertained lavishly. While his early lines were profitable, later ones were not. Ever more deeply committed, at a time when accounting standards were lax, he hid inconvenient figures until brought down by a question at a shareholders ‘meeting in 1849. Disgraced, he fled to the Continent, his name synonymous with fraudulent capitalism at its most brazen. This new biography is the fullest examination to date of an extraordinary and complex man and his career.

George Hudson-Brian J. Bailey 1995

Railway king-Todd Houghton

Don’t Fall For It-Ben Carlson 2020-01-09 Learn financial and business lessons from some of the biggest frauds in history Why does financial fraud persist? History is full of sensational financial frauds and scams. Enron was forced to declare bankruptcy after allegations of massive accounting fraud, wiping out $78 billion in stock market value. Bernie Madoff, the largest individual fraudster in history, built a $65 billion Ponzi scheme that ultimately resulted in his being sentenced to 150 years in prison. People from all walks of life have been scammed out of their money: French and British nobility looking to get rich quickly, farmers looking for a miracle cure for their health ailments, several professional athletes, and some of Hollywood’s biggest stars. No one is immune from getting deceived when money is involved. Don’t Fall For It is a fascinating look into some of the biggest financial frauds and scams ever. This compelling book explores specific instances of financial fraud as well as some of the most successful charlatans and hucksters of all-time. Sharing lessons that apply to business, money management, and investing, author Ben Carlson answers questions such as: Why do even the most intelligent among us get taken advantage of in financial scams? What make fraudsters successful? Why is it often harder to stay rich than to get rich? Each chapter in examines different frauds, perpetrators, or victims of scams. These real-life stories include anecdotes about how these frauds were carried out and discussions of what can be learned from these events. This engaging book: Explores the business and financial lessons drawn from some of history’s biggest frauds Describes the conditions under which fraud tends to work best Explains how people can avoid being scammed out of their money Suggests practical steps to reduce financial fraud in the future Don’t Fall For It: A Short History of Financial Scams is filled with engaging real-life stories and valuable insights, written for finance professionals, investors, and general interest readers alike.

Curious Tales of Old East Yorkshire-Howard Peach 2001 ‘Curious Tales of Old East Yorkshire’ is a guide to the history, folklore, traditions & social institutions of the old East Riding, arranged in 14 diverse chapters. Anecdotes are included on events, personalities, buildings, customs & domestic matters.

Report of the Evidence of George Hudson, Esq., M.P.-George Hudson 1850

A History of Political Scandals-Andy Hughes 2013-11-06 A MUST-BUY BOOK for everyone interested in history and the scandalous behaviour of politicians across the world. Andy Hughes’ fascinating book guides us through centuries of political abuse - and just plain stupidity. The Profumo Affair is still shocking to modern voters, possibly because the MP actually stepped down after being caught out after sharing his mistress with a Russian spy. This Pocket Guide will expose the secret side of politics, including which politicians risked or ruined their own careers for personal gain. This gripping book includes stories include the MP who liked to party hard and be whipped even harder, the Prime Minister and his hookers, expenses claims for manure and the US President who called for all gay men to be castrated. There is definitely no shortage of scandalous behaviour. In fact, politicians have mixed scandal with eggs, adult movies, helicopters, drugs, shoes, beef burgers, public toilets, mobile phones, rape, turkeys, orgies and even ice cream. You name it and politicians have been mixed up in it somehow. It is not just today’s politicians who are embroiled with scandal, as this explosive Pocket Guide to Political Scandals reveals the questionable behaviour of politicians of yesteryear and from around the world; the corruption, dishonesty and like of morals and judgement all come out in the stories in the book. As featured on BBC Three Counties Radio

Victorian Narrative Technologies in the Middle East-Cara Murray 2008-06-15 Victorian Narrative Technologies tells the story of how the British, who wanted nothing to do with the Suez Canal during the decades in which it was being internationally planned and invested, came to own it. It stands to reason that the nation that prided itself on its engineering prowess and had more to gain than any other in the construction of a direct route to India would have played a role in its making. Yet the British shied away from any
participation in the international project—only to swoop down on the finished project and claim it as their own when they purchased it in 1875, an event which led directly to Egypt’s colonization in 1882. Murray uncovers the little-known story of Britain’s swing from ambivalence about to acceptance of what would become a potent symbol of Western imperialism. Beginning with the railway mania of the 1840s and concluding with the opening of the new global routes of the 1870s, Murray argues that changes in notions about character, investment, and technology propagated in the novel form over this period enabled Britain to lay claim to the globe. Arguing that literary genre was itself a technology that spread imperialism, Murray shows how roads, canals, and novels together colonized the Middle East.


**Boardroom Scandal** - James Taylor 2013-04-25 Considers the role played by the criminal law in regulating the economy, posing the question: should businessmen who commit fraud go to prison? Explores changing approaches to the question of criminal sanctions in Victorian Britain and the economic, social, political, and legal origins of these reforms, and their main effects.

**The World’s First Railway System** - Mark Casson 2009-09-10 The British railway network was a monument to Victorian private enterprise. Its masterpieces of civil engineering were emulated around the world. But its performance was controversial: praised for promoting a high density of lines, it was also criticised for wasteful duplication of routes. This is the first history of the British railway system written from a modern economic perspective. It uses counterfactual analysis to construct an alternative network to represent the most efficient alternative rail network that could have been constructed given what was known at the time - the first time this has been done. It reveals how weaknesses in regulation and defects in government policy resulted in enormous inefficiency in the Victorian system that Britain lives with today. British railway companies developed into powerful regional monopolies, which then contested each other's territories. When denied access to existing lines in rival territories, they built duplicate lines instead. Plans for an integrated national system, sponsored by William Gladstone, were blocked by Members of Parliament because of a perceived conflict with the local interests they represented. Each town wanted more railways than its neighbours, and so too many lines were built. The costs of these surplus lines led ultimately to higher fares and freight charges, which impaired the performance of the economy. The book will be the definitive source of reference for those interested in the economic history of the British railway system. It makes use of a major new historical source, deposited railway plans, integrates transport and local history through its regional analysis of the railway system, and provides a comprehensive, classified bibliography.

**Unfinished Lines** - Mark Yonge 2022-01-30 Mark Yonge had, for many years, wanted to write a book about railway projects that were started but never completed. The physical evidence of these works throughout England although rapidly vanishing, can still be seen in places to this day. The reader can view several examples which include viaducts, earthworks, bridges, partially completed tunnels, an abandoned tunnel boring machine and the beginnings of a major London airport. Behind all these tales are stories of intrigue, manipulation, interference by the armed forces and sometimes great sadness brought about by personal ambition and ruin. These remaining assets are in the main, not protected by legislation and are at risk of demolition at any time. It is to be hoped that this record of their existence in the 2020s may go a little way towards recording some of our more interesting and neglected features of railway history for the benefit of future generations.

**The Best Policy** - David Kaplin 2005 Regularly understood through comparison with the alleged deviousness and untrustworthiness of the French, honesty was considered an essential—and indeed perhaps the defining—virtue of the English in the nineteenth century. And yet, as "The Best Policy: Lying and National Character in Victorian and French Novels" argues, several popular Victorian novelists (Gaskell, Dickens, Thackeray, and Trollope) actually advocate distinct forms of lying, while French novelists of the period (Balzac, Maupassant, Daudet, and Zola) depict the same kinds of lies as dangerous, even lethal. In order to explain this peculiar reversal and its ramifications for constructions of British national character, I examine three species of lies that recur in Victorian fiction and culture: the transparent lie, one that listeners agree to accept and perpetuate even though they recognize it as a lie; the speculative lie, which lures

**Privatized Infrastructure** - Adrian J. Smith 1999 This book examines the major aspects of the relationship between government and the private sector in the provision of high quality, sustainable, and affordable privately funded infrastructure projects. The form of this partnership is often seen as a major determinant of the project risk distribution among the various parties involved, and will thus be crucial in attracting both high quality developers/operators and external institutional funding.

**Anthropologists in the Stock Exchange** - Marc Flandreau 2016-09-19 Beginning with the discovery of a curious plot wherein science became the handmaiden of white-collar crime, "Anthropology and the Stock Exchange "by economic historian Marc Flandreau tracks a group of Victorian gentlemen-swindlers as they shuffled between the corridors of the London Stock Exchange and the meeting rooms of learned societies. It explores how the commodification of scientific truth became every bit as integral as financial engineering to the...
profitability of foreign investment and speculation in foreign government debt. Flandreau underscores the crucial role of finance (what he calls the Stock Exchange Modality) in shaping the contours of human knowledge and vice versa in an age of mercantile expansion. He further argues that a new brand of imperialism, born under Benjamin Disraeli's first term as British Premier, built on the multiple covert links between the birth of social sciences and novel mechanisms of financial revenue creation and extraction. As anthropologists advocated the study of Miskito Indians or stated their views on a Jamaican Rebellion or Abyssinian Expedition, for example, they responded and catered to the impulses of the Stock Exchange. The marriage between anthropological science and finance, Flandreau asserts, formed the foundational structures of late 19th century British Imperialism, which in turn produced essential technologies of globalization.

**Thomas Carlyle**: John Morrow 2007-03-10 The new and authoritative account of a key Victorian figure - now in paperback format.

**The Melbourne Review**: 1882

**Technological Revolutions and Financial Capital**: C. Perez 2003-01-01 Technological Revolutions and Financial Capital presents a novel interpretation of the good and bad times in the economy, taking a long-term perspective and linking technology and finance in an original and convincing way.

**Fashionable Acts**: Jennifer Hall-Witt 2007 A vibrant look at changes in British elite culture through the lens of opera-going

**A History of Financial Crises**: Cihan Bilginsoy 2014-11-27 "Once-in-a-lifetime" financial crises have been a recurrent part of life in the last three decades. It is no longer possible to dismiss or ignore them as aberrations in an otherwise well-functioning system. Nor are they peculiar to recent times. Going back in history, asset price bubbles and bank-runs have been an endemic feature of the capitalist system over the last four centuries. The historical record offers a treasure trove of experience that may shed light on how and why financial crises happen and what can be done to avoid them - provided we are willing to learn from history. This book interweaves historical accounts with competing economic crisis theories and reveals why commentaries are often contradictory. First, it presents a series of episodes from tulip mania in the 17th century to the subprime mortgage meltdown. In order to tease out their commonalities and differences, it describes political, economic, and social backgrounds, identifies the primary actors and institutions, and explores the mechanisms behind the asset price bubbles, crashes, and bank-runs. Second, it starts with basic economic concepts and builds five competing theoretical approaches to understanding financial crises. Competing theoretical standpoints offer different interpretations of the same event, and draw dissimilar policy implications. This book analyzes divergent interpretations of the historical record in relation to how markets function, the significance of market imperfections, economic decision-making process, the role of the government, and evolutionary dynamics of the capitalist system. Its diverse theoretical and historical content of this book complements economics, history and political science curriculum.

**The Railway King**: Robert Beaumont 2016-11-10 George Hudson - the eponymous Railway King - started his career with a stroke of luck, inheriting £27,000 (a fortune in 1827) from a distant relative. He invested successfully in the North Midland Railway, then formed his own Midland Railway, raising £5 million and bribing MPs along the way. But from his glory in 1845 he fell into disgrace, admitting corruption and selling land he did not own. He was eventually imprisoned in York Castle and died a broken man in 1871. His story provides an excellent insight into nineteenth-century politics and industrial progress, full of moral dilemmas and a testimony to the growth of the railways in Britain - a timely subject.

**Purple Haze**: George Hudson 2013-07 A skull discovered in a lake leads FBI investigators Bryan Langston and Joe Mallory on a dangerous search for answers to a thirty-year-old unsolved murder. What they don't know is that there is someone still alive who will do whatever it takes to keep the truth buried, even if that means killing again.

**A Brief History of Britain 1660 - 1851**: William Gibson 2011-06-23 Praise for the author: 'Gibson's well written and well-documented account of James and the bishops will surely become the new standard authority on these “implausible revolutionaries” for many decades.' Barbara Brandon Schnorrrenberg, Anglican and Episcopal History In 1660, England emerged from the devastation of the Civil Wars and restored the king. Charles II, to the throne. Over the next 190 years Britain would establish itself as the leading nation in the world - the centre of a burgeoning empire, at the forefront of the Enlightenment and the driving force behind the Industrial Revolution. However, radical change also brought with it anxiety and violence. America was lost in the War of Independence and calls for revolution at home were never far from the surface of everyday life. In this vivid and convincing overview of the era in which Britain transformed the world and was itself remade, leading historian of the period William Gibson also looks at the impact of this revolutionary change on the ordinary citizens of Britain. This is the third book in this wonderfully concise four-volume Brief History of Britain which brings together leading historians to tell the story of Britain from the Norman Conquest of 1066 right up to the present day. Combining the latest research with accessible and entertaining story-telling, it is the ideal introduction to British history for students and general readers.

**Creating The "Big Mess": A Marxist History Of American Accounting Theory, C.1900-1929**: Robert Arthur Bryer 2021-07-15
Creating the 'Big Mess' and its sequel Accounting for Crises use Marx's theory of capitalism to explain why there is no generally accepted theory of financial accounting, and explore the consequences, by studying the history of American accounting theory from c.1900 to 2007. The answer, Creating the 'Big Mess', is first that while late-19th century British accounting principles, founded on the going-concern concept, provided an objective basis for holding management accountable to shareholders for its stewardship of capital, and were accepted by the nascent American profession, they are inchoate. Second, Irving Fisher's economic theory of accounting, based on the assertion that present value is the accountants' measurement ideal, which is subjective, framed early-20th century American accounting theory, which undermined British principles, making them incoherent. In an unregulated, pro-business environment, leading theorists, particularly Henry Rand Hatfield and William A. Paton, Jr., became authorities for management discretion, creating the 'big mess' Hatfield saw in late-1920s American accounting. Accounting for Crises examines the roles of Fisher's theory in promoting the speculation leading to the 1929 Great Crash, aggravating the Great Depression, hindering accounting regulation from the 1930s, producing the Financial Accounting Standard Board's conceptual framework, and facilitating the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis.

The Invention of Enterprise—David S. Landes 2012-02-26 Whether hailed as heroes or cast as threats to social order, entrepreneurs--and their innovations--have had an enormous influence on the growth and prosperity of nations. The Invention of Enterprise gathers together, for the first time, leading economic historians to explore the entrepreneur's role in society from antiquity to the present. Addressing social and institutional influences from a historical context, each chapter examines entrepreneurship during a particular period and in an important geographic location. The book chronicles the sweeping history of enterprise in Mesopotamia and Neo-Babylon; carries the reader through the Islamic Middle East; offers insights into the entrepreneurial history of China, Japan, and Colonial India; and describes the crucial role of the entrepreneur in innovative activity in Europe and the United States, from the medieval period to today. In considering the critical contributions of entrepreneurship, the authors discuss why entrepreneurial activities are not always productive and may even sabotage prosperity. They examine the institutions and restrictions that have enabled or impeded innovation, and the incentives for the adoption and dissemination of inventions. They also describe the wide variations in global entrepreneurial activity during different historical periods and the similarities in development, as well as entrepreneurship's role in economic growth. The book is filled with past examples and events that provide lessons for promoting and successfully pursuing contemporary entrepreneurship as a means of contributing to the welfare of society. The Invention of Enterprise lays out a definitive picture for all who seek an understanding of innovation's central place in our world.

The Mysteries of Hudson's Railway Frauds Exposed. ... A Complete Report of the Recent Trial for Libel, "Richardson V. Wodson." With ... a Biographical Sketch of G. Hudson ... Together with an Appendix, Setting Forth ... the Whole System of Railway Mismanagement and Railway Frauds—James Richardson (Solicitor) 1850

The Forging of the Modern State—Eric J. Evans 2014-06-06 In this hugely ambitious history of Britain, Eric Evans surveys every aspect of the period in which the country was transformed into the world's first industrial power. This was an era of revolutionary change unparalleled in Britain, yet one in which transformation was achieved without political revolution. The unique combination of transition and revolution is a major theme in the book, which ranges across the embryonic empire, the Church, education, health, finance, and rural and urban life. Evans gives particular attention to the Great Reform Act of 1832. The Third Edition includes an entirely new introductory chapter, and is illustrated for the first time.

The Publishers' Circular and General Record of British and Foreign Literature—1859

The Publishers' Circular and General Record of British Literature—1859

Publishers' circular and booksellers' record—1859

The Publishers' Circular—1859

Applied Asset and Risk Management—Marcus Schulmerich 2014-10-20 This book is a guide to asset and risk management from a practical point of view. It is centered around two questions triggered by the global events on the stock markets since the middle of the last decade: - Why do crashes happen when in theory they should not? - How do investors deal with such crises in terms of their risk measurement and management and as a consequence, what are the implications for the chosen investment strategies? The book presents and discusses two different approaches to finance and investing, i.e., modern portfolio theory and behavioral finance, and provides an overview of stock market anomalies and historical crashes. It is intended to serve as a comprehensive introduction to asset and risk management for bachelor’s and master’s students in this field as well as for young professionals in the asset management industry. A key part of this book is the exercises to further demonstrate the concepts presented with examples and a step-by-step business case. An Excel file with the calculations and solutions for all 17 examples as well as all business case calculations can be downloaded at extras.springer.com.

Rogue Banking—M. Hollow 2014-11-27 Since the turn of the millennium, the British media has been awash with stories of bankers and financiers caught engaging in acts of corporate wrongdoing and financial skulduggery. But just how different are these crimes to those
committed in the past? And, is the threat of financial fraud greater today than in bygone years? In this book, Matthew Hollow begins answering these questions by providing an in-depth historical overview of some of the most significant frauds that took place in the British financial sector between 1919 and 1939. Using extensive archival evidence, he reveals the variety of tactics that were employed by interwar fraudsters to conceal their underhand transactions and dupe the British public into handing over their money. He goes on to explore the different factors that motivated these fraudsters many of whom had previously had blemish-free records to engage in these acts of deception and deceit. Rogue Banking is a unique resource for history and finance researchers and students, both in the UK and around the world, who are interested in questions relating to corporate fraud and white-collar crime. This book's interdisciplinary approach also makes it an accessible and informative tool for professionals in accountancy, management and criminology.

The History of the Midland Railway-Clement Edwin Stretton 1901

A Handbook to Various Publications, Documents, and Charts Connected with the Rise and Development of the Railway System Chiefly in Great Britain and Ireland- 1893

George Augustus Sala and the Nineteenth-Century Periodical Press-Peter Blake 2016-03-09 In his study of the journalist George Augustus Sala, Peter Blake discusses the way Sala’s personal style, along with his innovations in form, influenced the New Journalism at the end of the nineteenth century. Blake places Sala at the centre of nineteenth-century newspapers and periodicals and examines his prolific contributions to newspapers and periodicals in the context of contemporary debates and issues surrounding his work. Sala’s journalistic style, Blake argues, was a product of the very different mediums in which he worked, whether it was the visual arts, bohemian journalism, novels, pornographic plays, or travel writing. Harkening back to a time when journalism and fiction were closely connected, Blake’s book not only expands our understanding of one of the more prominent and interesting journalists and personalities of the nineteenth century, but also sheds light on prominent nineteenth-century writers and artists such as Charles Dickens, Mathew Arnold, William Powell Frith, Henry Vizetelly, and Mary Elizabeth Braddon.

A Wealth of Buildings: Marking the Rhythm of English History-Richard Barras 2016-09-23 This two-volume book explores how the great buildings of England bear witness to a thousand years of the nation’s history. In every age, investment in iconic buildings reaches a climax when the prevailing mode of production is operating most effectively, surplus wealth is most plentiful, and the dominant class rules supreme. During such periods of stability and prosperity, the demand for new buildings is strong, structural and stylistic innovations abound, and there is fierce competition to build for lasting fame. Each such climax produces a unique vintage of hegemonic buildings that are monuments to the wealth and power of those who ruled their world. This second volume presents three case studies of iconic building investment from the eighteenth century to the present day. During the eighteenth century the wealth of the great landed estates funded the golden age of country house building by aristocracy and gentry. During the nineteenth century the Industrial Revolution unleashed an unprecedented wave of infrastructure investment and civic building by the ascendant capitalist class. Since the late twentieth century the power of global financial capital has been symbolized by the relentless rise of city centre office towers. A final chapter argues that these different forms of hegemonic building are a physical manifestation of the underlying rhythm of English history.

Church and State review, ed. by archdeacon Denison-George Anthony Denison 1864

The Rise and Fall of Wessex Asset Management and the 2008 Crash-Tim Weir 2016-06-22 What caused the Global Financial Crisis of 2008? What lessons should be learnt from it? Could it happen again? Taking his own career in the City of London as a starting point, the author tackles these important questions. His position as a fund manager in a variety of financial institutions during the 1980s and 1990s, and then as a hedge fund manager from 1999 to 2011, gives him the ideal vantage point. He is an insider: he knows the trade, the pitfalls, the hubris and the mistakes. This highly readable book highlights the fundamental weaknesses of the financial system: the problems surrounding liquidity and risk, the vulnerability of the market to errors and overshoots, and the devastating effects of amplifying those errors with unsustainable amounts of debt. The book also examines issues such as women in hedge funds, pay in the finance sector, and the future of the Eurozone. The distinction between the banking system and the hedge fund industry is also brought into sharp focus. With an entertaining and lively style, the book leads the reader effortlessly through complex arguments and analysis, leading to a comprehensive overview of the financial crisis as well as a clear-eyed grasp of the finer details. Whatever your level of financial expertise, this is essential reading.

The Oxford History of English-Lynda Mugglestone 2012-11-29 This text traces the language from its obscure Indo-European roots to its 21st-century position as the world's first language. It describes the history of English within the British Isles, its changing roles in different places, and its rise to global pre-eminence.
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