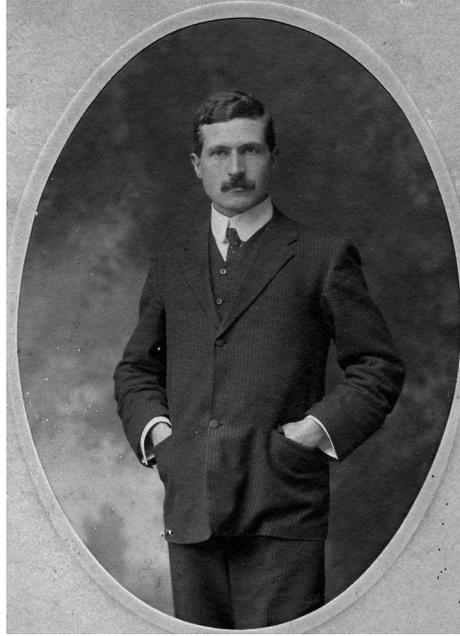


A.B. Kelly

C.E. Cadoux 1903



Everyone sincerely
W. Cadore

HERBERT WILLIAM CADOUX, the eldest son of William Henry and Emma Temple Cadoux, was born on 15th June, 1871 in the house of his grandfather, Josiah Temple, during a short stay of his parents in England. Soon after his birth they returned to reside in Smyrna where his infancy and early childhood were passed. But in 1883 his father was compelled by ill health to abandon his position in the East and to return with his family to England.

The next few years were spent by Herbert at school in Croydon where he shewed considerable aptitude for mathematics and languages. These faculties particularly the latter were of great service to him later in life and with assiduous application and an ever fresh interest developed remarkably. On leaving school he was engaged for a little while in his father's business in London and then for a short time in the office of a projectile company in that city. At this period he took great interest in mechanical engineering and while in London studied it both theoretically and practically at King's College.

In 1888 he entered the service of a company¹ engaged in the collection and export of Licorice Root and spent the next nine years chiefly at their headquarters in Oudjari, South Russia. His duties here involved frequent travelling among the villages and he obtained an intimate knowledge of the ways and temper of the races inhabiting the Trans-Caucasus. His wide sympathies found much that was interesting and attractive amongst these mixed peoples with all their traditions and relics of a greater past and the East gained a charm over him which it never lost. He mastered the Russian language and besides learning the dialect in use amongst the natives, obtained a competent knowledge of Persian. During his stay at Oudjari he had the opportunity for indulging his liking for mountain climbing in the rarely accomplished feat of an expedition to, and ascent of, Mount Ararat.

In 1897 he returned to England, and early in the following year left for Rhodesia² in the service of a transport enterprise. This engagement, however, did not last more than eight months, after which he devoted himself to surveying and was engaged in practical work until April, 1899. He now returned to London where his father's failing

health made his assistance in business necessary, and was engaged there until the latter's death in November of that year. The care of his younger brothers and sisters³ now fell upon him and for the next few years they lived together, while he carried on the business in London.

In May, 1903 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Later in this year he undertook a tour through the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates and adjoining country in the interests of another Licorice company⁴ whose service he had entered. Naturally, in a district so ill provided with the conveniences and safeguards of civilization, a journey of this nature and extent was accompanied by a great deal of hardship and sometimes danger, but a natural bent for exploration and adventure, together with his old love of the East, found ample amends.

Early in 1904 he visited America on business and later in the same year took up his residence at Elisavetpol⁵ in the Trans-Caucasus in the service of the company for which he had lately travelled.

The summer of 1905 was spent in Smyrna and in September of that year he returned to England to be married in October to Miss Anna Kelly of Glasgow, whom he met in 1902 during a holiday in Switzerland.

After a short stay in England he returned in November, 1905, to Elisavetpol, where he passed a winter full of painful and distracting scenes arising from the political disturbances of the time. His wife joined him in May, 1906, and was with him when he died on 2nd June. His death took place suddenly, during the night, from the rupture of an aneurism, and was no doubt in part the result of the nervous strain and anxiety of the previous winter.

A. T. C.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of MAC ANDREWS & FORBES COMPANY held on the 6th day of June, Nineteen hundred and six, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

W H E R E A S, The Board having been informed by the President of the death at Elisavetpol at mid-night of the second day of June, nineteen hundred and six, of our Assistant General Manager of the Company's business in the Orient,

H E R B E R T W. C A D O U X

it was

RESOLVED, That by the death of Herbert W Cadoux we, MacAndrews and Forbes Company, have lost a cherished friend and most valuable associate, who by his virtues of character, kindness of heart and fine disposition, and by his unusual ability, energy, and devotion to our business interests had greatly endeared himself to our hearts and held in our highest esteem.

It was further, RESOLVED, That these. our sincere sentiments, be communicated to the wife of our departed friend and associate as an expression of our great sympathy and high respect in the form of an engrossed copy of these proceedings, and that the same be recorded in our minutes.

KARL JUNGBLUTH,

President.

NOVEMBER NUMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

OBITUARY.

H. W. Cadoux

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. W. Cadoux, a young traveller of such promise, who had already gained a close knowledge of considerable portions of Western Asia, and at the time of his death was hoping to do further geographical work in the same region. He had also resided for some time in Rhodesia, and had carried out surveys in Manicaland and along the Portuguese frontier. His principal work had, however, been done in Trans-Caucasia and Asiatic Turkey. In the former he had resided some seven years, travelling extensively in the eastern portion, and studying in particular the Mohammedan populations and their languages, including one of the old Persian colonies on the southern slopes of the main chain. In June, 1892, he ascended to the summit of Mount Ararat, his visit falling between those of Markoff and Pastukhoff, the latter of whom alluded to it while describing his own ascent. Mr Cadoux also travelled in Mesopotamia, and his interesting paper on changes in the course of the lower Euphrates, in the September number of the Journal, shows him to have been a keen and capable observer.

FROM THE PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF
THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

OBITUARY

HERBERT WILLIAM CADOUX

We lament the death of this young and active member of the A.R.L.S. Born at Camberwell on the 16th June, 1871, his early years were spent at Smyrna, and other places in Asia. On completing his education, he was a year or two in business in London. In 1888 he went to Oudjari, South Russia, where he stayed 8 years engaged in business. During this time he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Russian

language. In 1890 he ascended to the summit of Mount Ararat. In 1898 he went to South Africa where he stayed for about 16 months, eight of which were devoted to practical surveying. In May, 1903, Mr Cadoux was elected a fellow of The Royal Geographical Society, after which he undertook a tour through the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, etc., to investigate certain commercial possibilities of these districts. This expedition was accompanied by many hardships, difficulties and dangers. He travelled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and in 1904 took up his residence at Elisavetpol, in Trans-Caucasus, for business purposes. The summer of 1905 was spent in Smyrna, but in September of the same year returned to London, and he was married in October, 1905, in Glasgow.

After a brief stay in England, he went to Elisavetpol, and there, during last winter, passed a terrible and dangerous time in the midst of disorders and outbreaks of violence on every side.

His wife rejoined him in May, 1906, and was with him, on the 2nd June, he died quite suddenly, owing to the rupture of an aneurism.

Notes:

This document was copied by me, Wallis Kidd on 26th November 2014, from an original seen by me at the house of Claire Cadoux in York which had previously been stored at the house of Theo & Aldyth Cadoux and recovered by Clare along with many other documents. I have tried to keep all formatting and punctuation as the original which was probably written by Arthur Temple Cadoux.

1. The original company referred to here was probably The Orient Trading Company, founded by Andrew Urquhart previous M&F manager at Aydin near Smyrna and whose son and Herbert's co-worker at the time in Oudjari was John Leslie Urquhart born in Smyrna in 1874 and of Russian and Australian mining fame.
2. Rhodesia founded by Cecil Rhodes now Zimbabwe with the capital at Salisbury.
3. His siblings at the time were Cecil, Maud and Bernard, however it would seem Bernard and Maud had desperately contacted their brother Herbert who then repeatedly wrote to Cecil in an attempt to get him to desist in his theological preachings to his siblings which was causing some considerable bad feeling within the family.
4. MacAndrews and Forbes Company Ltd.
5. Now Ganja in Azerbaijan.
6. Herbert is buried in the West Norwood Cemetery SE27 9JU, grave number 31535, Square 43, by Anna Craig Cadoux now Henley.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE CAUCASUS—THE COSACKS.
 at Batou mentions that brigandage in the Caucasus is far from being stamped out, more especially in the Government of Erzeroum, and Baku. This was demonstrated by a determined attack made last year on one of the highest towers standing within 200 yards of a railway station on the borders of these two Governments. The attack was made during the night by a strong band of brigands, who were well armed with modern rifles and other weapons. They succeeded in getting within the high wall surrounding the factory and other buildings forming the establishment. They promptly surrounded the factory itself, where work is carried on night and day, the dwelling-house of the owner and his European employees, and the row of buildings in which these buildings simultaneously, thus preventing any intercommunication, or mutual assistance. On the dogs raising an alarm the owner of the factory went into the yard and called one of his watchmen, when a peevish bark of bullets whistled past his head, and the watchman was shot dead on the spot; this was the signal for the opening of a hot fire on all the buildings, and a running fire on the railway station was kept up; into the station during the attack, was fired upon, with- out, however, any of the passengers being killed. The brigands made an entry into the office of the factory, and after three hours' work, during which they kept up a furious fusillade, succeeded in breaking open the iron safe, from which they stole about 18,000 roubles, and then made off. It appears that after leaving the factory the band, which is believed to be composed of three separate gangs that had combined for the purpose of the attack, split up into smaller parties, one of which was intercepted by a party of Cosacks on the following day at a considerable distance from the scene of the attack, and five of their number were killed in the fight that ensued. Some of the Cosacks also fell in the encounter. It is supposed that the bulk of the stolen money was in the possession of the party which was first intercepted, but as yet none of it has come into the hands of the factory owner from whom it was stolen. Application was made to the Consul by the firm for assistance and redress, and the intervention of the Ambassador at St. Petersburg was invoked, but as yet no compensation has been given by the authorities, and most of the surviving brigands are still at large, and further murders and outrages are of very frequent occurrence in the district. Brigandage in general is more or less rife all over the Caucasus, and the authorities are quite unable to suppress it.

بنی لوم اعضا یک دگرند در آفرینش زین کوهرند
 گریدار بر او روزگار دگر عضو به از فانه فرار

بازار خورشید
 روزنامه
 شماره
 تاریخ

حسرت عبدالقانی قادو
 یوم دوشنبه اشهر نوامبر ۱۳۱۱
 تللی

روزنامه
 شماره
 تاریخ