



MACANDREWS & FORBES COMPANY

(INC. WITH LIMITED LIABILITY IN U.S.A.)

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February 25, 1982.

T.J. Cadoux, Esq.,
Darwin College,
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Dr. Cadoux,

Thank you for your letter of February 15. After doing a little more digging I can now deal with the comments, queries and requests in the order in which you raise them.

(1) Preservation of the photographs. The album came to me from Camden, N.J., last year as my being the only person likely to have much interest in it. I am afraid that latterday ownerships tend to share the late Hendry Ford's assessment of history! Accordingly, its disposal is in my hands and I would be quite happy to ensure its preservation. The only major museum of "industrial archaeology" of which I am cognizant is at Birmingham but I feel the collection is somewhat outwith their usual scope. If you care to recommend an interested party I would certainly do something about it. Incidentally, as the album comes from Camden the photographs are all most certainly post 1902.

(2) Reprinting of photographs. I am arranging to have copies made of the photographs in which you indicate interest. Feeling that you had better facilities for copying I would have sent them to you but in withdrawing them from album I find them to be extremely fragile: it seems better to have them done locally.

(3) Hassaf Yurt. You will find this as KHASAVYURT on Map 44, Section H.4 in "The Times Atlas of the World". I find transliteration occasionally causes problems and this seems to be one of them. It was in what was then known as Terek Province which had some notoriety for hard winters, possibly through being on the north face of the Caucasus range.

From Anatolia to Sinkiang, China, the spine of Asia is littered with Turkish names and some form of the language is spoken. A fact, which you as a historian will recall, motivated the late unlamented Enver Pasha's interests in panturanism. The relationship with pure Turkish is somewhat tenuous and I personally recall attempts to converse with Turkomen in North Afghanistan, the pronunciation, some vocabulary and a complete absence of usual Turkish grammar, made it very difficult. I also remember watching a T.V. programme on the Pamirs which raised similar problems for me but in both cases I recall that the numerals were quite pure and basic.

(4) The History. I append a few items which further research has revealed.

W.H. Cadoux. "There was certainly a Smyrna office of the Company in 1864 when W.H. Cadoux was sent out from Robert MacAndrew & Company's London office as the first British manager but he was principally concerned with trade in general produce, including cotton mainly with Spain, emery stone (mostly as ballast in chartered steamers), valonea and a number of other articles, not all of which turned out profitably".

"In 1883 W.H. Cadoux had been forced to leave the employment of the Company for health reasons and he returned to England, where he started an import business in the Turkish produce he had been accustomed to handling in Smyrna. He also became selling agent for the Orient Trading Corporation's paste in the United Kingdom when he died suddenly in 1900. His son, H.W. Cadoux, came home from South Africa and joined the firm in Oudjari....."

"When the Continental Tobacco Company took over the MacAndrews & Forbes partnership in America in 1902 and with it their Near East interests, they also acquired the Orient Trading Corporation as well, and a few years later they combined the whole of their Russian business into the Caucasian Licorice Company Limited with registered offices in London."

"John Evans was followed as Manager by H.W. Cadoux who had joined MacAndrews & Forbes from the Orient Trading Corporation before the take over. He in turn was succeeded by John Henley, who had come from Smyrna, but all operations in Russia were ended by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917."

"The Company first went to Iraq for licorice root in 1903 when H.W. Cadoux was sent there to make a survey with a view to a branch being established for its collection, baling and shipping to the American factory, and the first season's collection of 9644 tons was made in 1903/4."

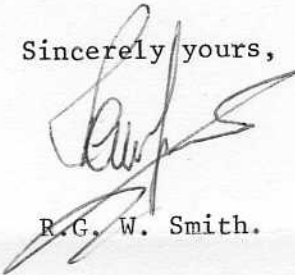
"In 1904 MacAndrews & Forbes finally severed all connection with Robert MacAndrew & Company, which had lasted for over 50 years, and their interests were bought out by the American Corporation. T.S. Catto and H.W. Cadoux, a son of W.H. Cadoux, opened a London office in April of that year and they traded as T.S. Catto, London Agent of MacAndrews & Forbes Company, at 110 Cannon Street. B.T. Cadoux, a younger brother of H.W. Cadoux, also joined the Company in the London office at that time, and he later went out to the Near East."

"Soon afterwards H.W. Cadoux became Assistant General Manager to David Forbes Junior in Smyrna, and on the death of the former in 1906, Catto went out to succeed him, F.W. Parry taking the place of Catto in London in 1907. The following year the English business was made into a Limited Liability Company under the style of MacAndrews & Forbes Limited, the capital being supplied by the American firm."

To clear up some other points which you raise: I understand that the hiatus in your Uncle Bernard's records is probably explained by military service and for a few years after the 1914/18 war I have always understood that he worked in the U.S.A. returning to London in 1923. I believe that the Caucasian operation was controlled from Smyrna and I think that the Catto records may confirm this. I feel that Mr. Harrison started to collect his materials in the early fifties.

I hope some of this is helpful.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R.G. W. Smith', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

R.G. W. Smith.