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The export of clay pipes to the Netherlands from the German firms Gebrüder Bordollo and Jacobi, Adler & Co

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Little is known about the production of pipes by the firms Gebrüder Bordollo from Grünstadt and Jacobi, Adler & Co from Neuleiningen. In the nineteenth century the German firms Bordollo and Jacobi, Adler & Co. were among the firms who developed the glazed slip-cast clay pipe. Both German firms sold pipes made for the Dutch market, Bordollo even selling pipes with Dutch texts. Advertisements in Dutch papers underline export relations.

Glazed slip cast pipes look very much the same as porcelain pipes, but the wall of the bowl is thicker and more porous. That is why these pipes can easily be smoked brown (*culottage*). In German these pipes were called *Durchraucher* or *Anrauch-Pfeifen*. In the nineteenth century, especially in Germany and France, pipe culottage was not only a habit but it was considered to be an art that every real man should be able to do (Stam 1998, 976-977). This meant that these pipes were more agreeable to smoke. Another advantage was their price, which was much lower than that of porcelain pipes. Many of these early slip cast pipes have forms that are derived from the porcelain ones, like the Berliner *Stummel*, the Münchener *Stummel* and the Cylinder *Stummel*.

Bordollo

Johann Nepomuk van Reckum, a descendant of an esteemed Dutch family of cloth makers, established in 1798 in the former castle of the Count of Leiningen-Westerburg in Grünstadt a firm where porcelain was made. He employed many of the workers of the former Porzellanmanufaktur from Frankenthal which he took over in 1795. He gave up the factory in Frankenthal after production there ceased in 1799 under French occupation and he moved his firm to Grünstad (Peters 2015, 13-14). Kaolin was hard to find there, so he started with the production of faience as well. Van Reckum died in 1801. His widow, Margaretha, continued the firm and bought the buildings from the government in 1805 for 15.000 Franc (Tymstra 1986, 13).

In 1814 the firm of von Reckum was taken over by Wilhelm and Leonard Bordollo. From 1818 on they started the production of stoneware and pottery. In 1834 the firm was sold by auction and came into the hands of the widow of Wilhelm Bordollo. In 1836 the firm had four kilns and two clay mills and had 40 employees. The turnover was 30.000 ff. Clay came from Albsheim, Lautersheim, Hettenheim and Châlon-sur-Marne. They had a clay mill in Mertesheim. They also produced pipes and sold their wares along the river Rhine, in Baden, in Württemberg, in Hessen-Darmstadt and in Nassau. From 1827 on they also produced their products with prints using a black

decalcomania technique, the so called *Berthevischen Umdruckverfahren* (Schmitz 1836). Figure 1 depicts a plate made with this technique. On plaster moulded pipes from the Grünstadt region these prints were, as far as we know, only common at the end of the 19th century (van der Meulen 1986, 82).



Figure 1: A plate made by Bordollo in the middle of the 19th century with printed decoration.

The firm stayed in the hands of the Bordollo family. From 1858 to 1874 Frans Joseph Bordollo was the owner and from 1874 on it was his son Joseph Anton, who introduced the first mechanisation in the fabric (Tymstra 1986, 13). On 12 November 1895 he sold the firm to Kuna Faust, a ceramic specialist, but he stayed as one of the shareholders. In 1900 the firm became a public limited company. It still produced in that time stoneware, majolica, and different other products made from clay, including slip cast pipes. As the firm was not always profitable - in 1905, 1910 and 1919 extra money was needed (share issues) to compensate the losses - the export of their pipes was important to survive. In 1935 the firm became a firm with limited partnership. The Bordollo firm, under diverse legal organisation forms and names (Steingutfabrik Grünstadt) stayed in production until 1979/1980. The production stopped during World War I, from 1914 to 1919 (Kratz 1985).

There is a catalogue which states that the firm was established in 1801 and that the production of pipes started in 1838 (Duco 2004, 123). However there is a conflict of information here as Schmitz, writing in 1836, mentions that the production of pipes had already begun. The pipes produced in that time were probably cast in a metal mould. A stem from a cast Bordollo pipe has been found in Saarbrücken with the text: 'Ecume de Grünstadt SF' (Hermann and Selmer 2007, 307). But slip-cast pipes also were made, as we know from the introduction page of their catalogue issued at the beginning of the twentieth century. Figure 2 depicts the cover of the catalogue and Figure 3 the introduction page. When the production of slip-cast pipes began is not clear, but has possibly to do with the introduction of the slip-cast technique for earthenware.

Perhaps the year 1838, mentioned in the catalogue might be the beginning of the production of the slip cast pipe. When the production of the slip-cast pipes stopped is also not clear. A letterhead from 1919 still mentions the production of these pipes (Tymstra 1986, 16). But as the production of the factory was restarted in that same year, it is not clear whether the firm succeeded in a successful sale after World War I.



Figure 2: The cover of the 1908 Bordollo catalogue.



Figure 3: The introduction page of the 1908 Bordollo catalogue.

In 1957 the Bordollo firm had something else to do with tobacco. This time it was not pipes but a mosaic about the tobacco trade of the Brinkmann tobacco company that was placed in the entrance hall of the Bremer Central Railway Station. Figures 4 to 6 show the three mosaics in that hall. The mosaics were designed in 1957 by the Belgian artist Alexandre Neskoff and made in the Bordollo factory in Grünstadt.

Jacobi, Adler & Co

Jacobi, Adler & Co was established in Neuleiningen, a village not far from Grünstadt. Moses Adler, the founder of the firm, became the concession for the foundation of a

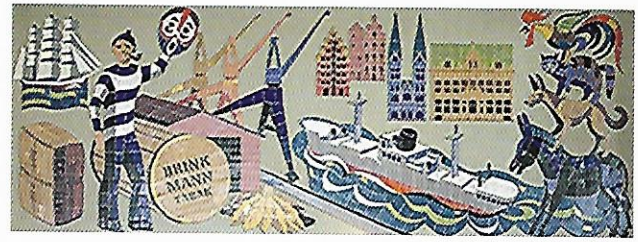


Figure 4: A mosaic from Bremer railway station showing the tobacco trade of Brinkmann. The harbour with the cranes and warehouses, the boats, the tobacco, the sailor bringing an African mask as a gift, but also the so called Bremer Stadtmusikanten (The Bremer musicians: the donkey, the dog, the cat and the rooster). Photograph: Jürgen Howaldt.



Figure 5: The world of tobacco in the 1950s, with plantations in Indonesia and Greece (pillar).

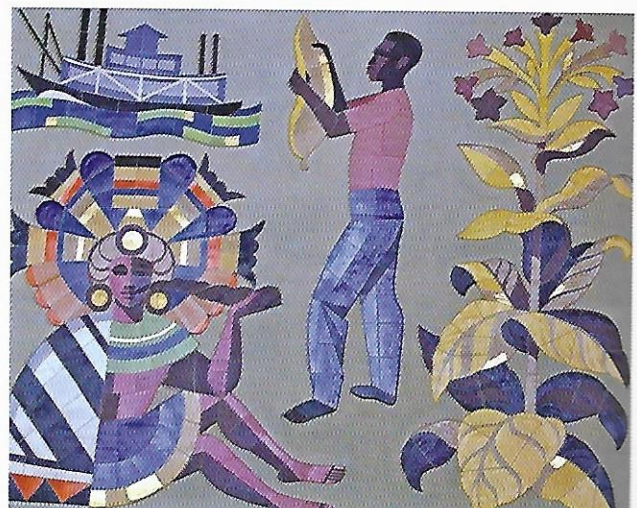


Figure 6: Tobacco in the Caribbean and South America.

porcelain fabric in Neuleiningen on 16 March 1864. With money of his family and the family of his wife he had enough capital to start his enterprise. In the same year he started with the building of the factory. There is an oral tradition that the firm started with the production of clay pipes and some stoneware. In 1873 Moses Adler entered into partnership with the brothers Ludwig Friederich and Isaak Jacobi, both successful merchants from Grünstadt. In the contract of this association the pipe factory is called a pipe factory (Wollnik 2015, 37). Also between 1890 and 1893 the firm was named a pipe factory for the Leipzig Fair (Wollnik 2015, 99). The firm participated in different industrial exhibitions, with fine stoneware and pipes. Which types of pipes were made is unknown, but the production consisted probably all that time mainly of slip-cast pipes as we can see from the catalogue from about 1885. A few pages of this catalogue are depicted in Duco's book *Century of Change* (Duco 2004, 124). Unfortunately no other copies of this catalogue are known. Figure 7 is a portrait of Isaak Jacobi, the elder of the two brothers. The mark of this firm is shown in Figure 8.

After the initial period there were difficult times during the economic crisis in the eighties. But the firm grew steadily and became the largest pottery factory in the region. Figure 9 is the only photograph of the factory; it was made in the thirties. In Figure 10 the number of employees is listed for some years. This table gives a good overview of the growth of the factory.

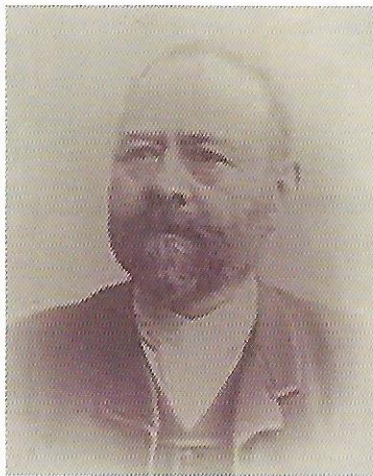


Figure 7: Isaak Jacobi.



Figure 8: The mark of the Jacobi, Adler & Co.



Figure 9: A photograph of the Jacobi, Adler & Co factory in about 1930.

Year	Number of employees	Number of girls under 16	Number of boys under 16	Number of men and women
1879	37	0	11	24 (m), 2 (w)
1892	148	16	44	65 (m), 23 (w)
1899-1913	Between 220 and 267			

Figure 10: Number of employees in different years in the Jacobi, Adler & Co factory.

During the First world War the number of employees sank to about sixty persons. In 1922 the firm changed in a public limited company under the name 'Neuleinger Steingutfabrik Aktiengesellschaft, vormals Jacobi, Adler & Co' (Wollnik 2015, 108). The economic crisis caused the firm to cease production in 1932. In the following years members of the Adler and the Jacobi family left the country because of the National Socialist terror against Jews. Many members of both Jewish families died in concentration camps.

The catalogues and pipes from Bordollo and Jacobi, Adler & Co

Duco (2004, 121 and 123) states that the Bordollo catalogue was issued in about 1895. But as this is a catalogue from Steingutfabrik Grünstadt Act-Ges., it must be from after 1900. The pages from the catalogue depicted in this article are from a copy from 1908. It has 26 pages, advertising 180 pipes, 59 of them were short stemmed slip cast clay pipes (*Mutzen*). The other pipes depicted were so called *Stummels* being copies of traditional forms of German porcelain pipes. Figure 11 is the price list from the 1908 catalogue. Figures 12 and 13 are two pages from the catalogue with some of the pipes. From these pages we can see that many of these pipes had catalogue numbers. On many of the Bordollo pipes these numbers can be found as a form number. This often makes it possible to determine those pipes as made by Bordollo. In the catalogue no pipes with prints are depicted. The catalogue has, after the price list, an extra last page with

six pipes on it. Though the quality of the copy of this page is very bad, it is likely that the pipes depicted on that page were pipes cast in a metal mould. They are popular models, that area also found in the Westerwald at that time. Possibly Bordollo bought those pipes from another pipe maker to broaden his assortment. Another possibility is that these are wooden pipes, Bordollo also made interiors from clay for wooden pipes. On the introduction page (Fig. 3) the factory mentions that the so called Berliner and Münchener *Stummel* and *Mutzen* can also be supplied as mystery pipes. Figures 14 to 25 depict some real Bordollo pipes.

Marks that can be found on the Bordollo pipes are: GB BORDOLLO / GRUNSTADT (the most common one), GEBR BORDOLLO; BORDOLLO and W.BORDOLLO / GRUNSTADT. This last one is hard to understand as Wilhelm Bordollo already died in 1822, in a time that these pipes were not yet produced (Tymstra 1986, 16). Figure 26 depicts the Bordollo mark. These marks are often very badly visible. Pipes were sent, dependant of their size, in boxes of six or twelve pipes. They could also be packed, on demand, in larger boxes or cases with straw. The Jacobi, Adler & Co catalogue depicts 154 models and was issued according to Duco (2004, 121) as the first photo catalogue in the 1880s. The pipes are all slip cast pipes,

Preis-Verzeichnis
der
Grünstadter Anrauchpfaffen.
Steingutfabrik Grünstadt
Alt-St. (vorm. Geb. Bordollo)
Grünstadt (Rheinpfalz).
Bolon, Porz. & Tefelgeschliffen.
Tegernseer-Steingutfabrik
Telephon Nr. 44.
Gründet 1801.
August 1908.

Lfd. Nr.	Bezeichnung	Größe-Nr.	weiß	bedruckt	braun
1.	Berliner-Stummel	Nr. 0-2 1/2	— 00	1.05	1.20
		3-4	— 05	1.40	1.65
		5-6	1.00	1.50	1.70
		7-8	1.20	1.65	1.85
2.	Münchener-Stummel	Nr. 1 u. 2	— 00	1.25	1.50
		3 u. 4	— 05	1.40	1.65
3.	Cylinder-Stummel	Nr. 0, 1, 2	— 00	1.25	1.50
		3, 4	— 05	1.40	1.65
4.	Kugel-Stummel	Nr. 2 u. 3	1.00	1.55	1.85
5.	Berliner-Billard-Stummel	Nr. 3 u. 4	1.01	1.05	1.85
		5 u. 6	1.30	1.35	1.95
6.	Mutzen mit Zapfen	Nr. 1 u. 2	— 00	1.25	1.50
		3	— 05	1.40	1.65
7.	Mutzen ohne Zapfen	Nr. 1 u. 2	— 00	1.25	1.50
		3	— 05	1.40	1.65

Lfd. Nr.	Bezeichnung	Größe- resp. Form-Nr.	weiß
8.	Mutzen für Rohr	Nr. 21, 22a, 22b	1.00
		23a, 23b, 24, 25	
		26, 27, 28, 30	
		32, 35a, 35b, 36	
		42, 43, 44, 45	
		49 m. Z., 49 eh. Z.	
		57, 58a, 58b, 59	
		70, 72, 75, 78, 80	
87, 88, 100 u. 573			
9.	Mutzen mit langem Stiel ohne Zapfen	Nr. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1.80
10.	Mutzen mit langem Stiel u. mit Zapfen	Nr. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1.90

Lfd. Nr.	Bezeichnung	Größe- resp. Form-Nr.	weiß	Weld-druck
11.	Mutzen mit langem Stiel	Nr. 7, 9, 10, 13	1.80	—
		46, 48, 51, 53		
		54, 55, 74, 81		
		82, 83		
12.	Mutzen mit langem Stiel „Burgers“ „Tropf“	Nr. 2, 3	1.00	—
13.	Mutzen mit extra langem Stiel	Nr. 600	2.00	3.—
		Nr. 572, 574, 575	1.10	1.00
14.	Zigarettenspitze	Nr. 700	—	—

Die Gummispitzen kosten — 70 Pfg. per Dutz. netto, extra.
Gummispitzen — 60 Pfg. per Dutz. netto, extra.

NB. Wir haben einen Posten ausgesortierter Pfeifen am Lager, die wir zu bedeutend ermäßigten Preisen abgeben.

Konditionen:

- Die Preise verstehen sich per Dutzend in Reichsmarkung ab Fabrik ohne Fracht.
- Ziel gewähren wir 3 Monate gegen Akzept; bei Barzahlung innerhalb 30 Tagen vergüten wir 2% Skonto. — Wechsels auf Fiktionsplätze werden ohne Verbindlichkeit unter Berechnung der Einzugskosten gutgeschrieben.
- Der Versand geschieht auf Rechnung und Gefahr des Empfängers; für Bruch und Manko wird kein Ersatz geleistet.
- Kisten etc. berechnen wir zum Selbstkostenpreis und nehmen dieselben franco innerhalb 4 Wochen in gutem Zustande und mit Packmaterial versehen zu 1/2 des berechneten Betrages wieder zurück.
Für die Paket-Packung der Pfeifen rechnen wir 2%, und für die Verpackung in Kisten auch 2%, vom Faktorenbetrag. Außerdem zur Bahn wird mit 20 Pfg. pro Kiste nachgenommen.
- Reklamationen können nur innerhalb 8 Tagen nach Empfang der Ware berücksichtigt werden.
Für komplette Lieferung eines Auftrages übernehmen wir teilweise Verbindlichkeit; fehlende Sachen werden später nachgeliefert.
- Erfüllungsort für Lieferung und Zahlung ist Grünstadt.

Figure 11: Price list of the 1908 Bordollo catalogue.

Mutzen mit langem Stiel.

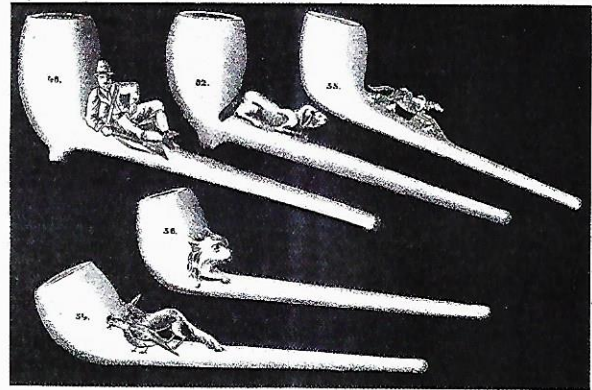


Figure 12: Page 16 of the 1908 Bordollo Catalogue. The same pipes are depicted in the 1900 and 1905 catalogues from van der Want and Barras.

Mutzen mit langem Stiel.

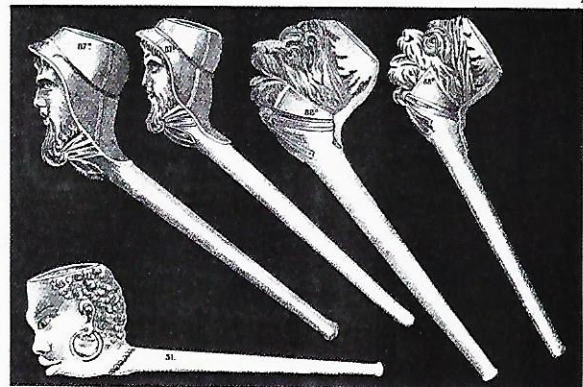


Figure 13: Page 19 of the 1908 Bordollo catalogue.



Figure 14: Stemmed pipe number 46 from Bordollo. Height 5.9cm.



Figure 15: Stemmed pipe with the Bordollo mark. Height 4.5cm



Figure 18: Mutze mit Knopf. Bordollo mark. Height 7.4cm.



Figure 16: Pipe number 28 with the Bordollo mark. Height 5.1cm

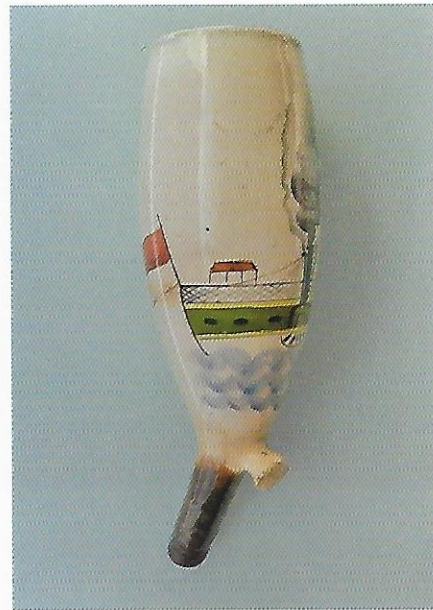


Figure 19: Berliner *Stummel* with a steamboat. Bordollo mark. Height 10.2 cm.



Figure 17: Anacreon pipe, number 98. Bordollo. Height 6.9cm.



Figure 20: Mutze number 49, Bordollo. Height 4.4 cm.



Figure 21: Bordollo pipe (*Mutze*) number 42. Height: 4.9cm.



Figure 22: The Bordollo pipe in the form of a hand. Height 4.3cm.

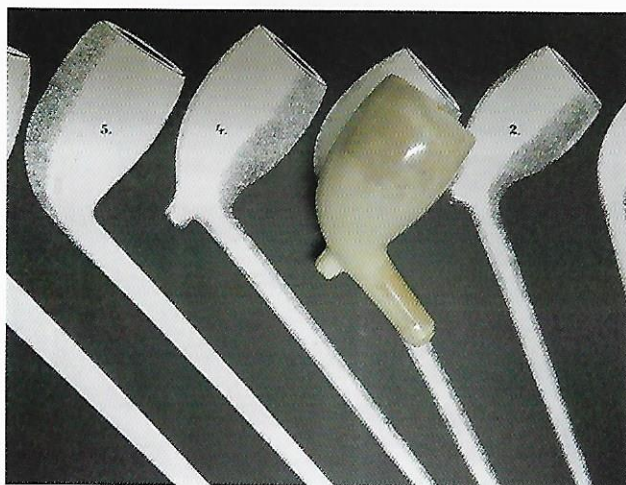


Figure 23. Bordollo pipe nr. 4 and catalogue page. The stem of this pipe has been reworked to make it fit into a mounting. Height 6.1 cm.



Figure 24: Bordollo pipe. *Cylinder-Stummel* with a picture of the ruin of the castle Hohen Königsberg. Height: 6.4cm



Figure 25: Bordollo pipe. *Schraub-Stummel* (bowl with screw thread). Height: 8.6cm.

Stümmel, Mützen: stub stemmed pipes and short stemmed pipes. Some of these pipes have black and white or coloured prints on (Duco 2004, 121, 124). Unfortunately many of the pipes produced in both firms have no marks and no form numbers. So it is often impossible to say in which of these two firms the pipes were made. No pipe has been found with a mark from the Jacobi, Adler & Co firm. So in this article no pipes could be attributed to that

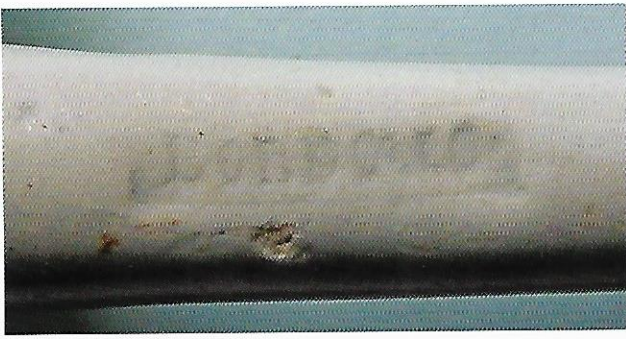


Figure 26: The Bordollo mark.

firm with certainty. The pipes from Figures 27-35 can be made either by Bordollo or by Jacobi, Adler & Co. The pictures on the pipes shown in Figures 27 and 28 resemble those on pipes in the Jacobi, Adler & Co catalogue, so these might be their products.

Import in Holland

In the Netherlands during the nineteenth century, the Gouda pipe makers clung to the traditional in a metal mould pressed pipe. But the glazed slip-cast pipes made by Bordollo, some with under glaze pictures showing Dutch landscapes or Dutch trade and customs, were sold successfully in the Netherlands. How successful this was can be understood from the introduction page of the Bordollo catalogue (Fig. 3) where a *Bewijs van echtheid* (prove of being genuine Bordollo pipes) in the Dutch language is depicted.



Figure 27: *Münchener Stummel* from probably Jacobi, Adler & Co with the text: 'Dom zu Cöln, volendet 15 Octbr. 1880'. (Cologne Cathedral, completed in 1880). Height 8.8cm.



Figure 28: *Münchener Stummel* with the text 'Stuttgart'. Probably Jacobi, Adler & Co, Height 8.5 cm.

Advertisements in various newspapers make clear that these pipes were already imported in the Netherlands before 1881 (*Leeuwarder Courant* 9 September 1881; Fig. 36). We also learn from this advertisement that they were imitated. Real Bordollo pipes were marked with GEBR. BORDOLLO.

As the Bordollo pipes were so popular they were imitated, and Bordollo protected two marks for that reason in the Netherlands in 1882 (*Algemeen Handelsblad*, 11 October 1882; Fig. 37). These marks were inscribed in the registers of marks for trade and fabrics in the Netherlands (law of 25 May 1880). The Amsterdam solicitor who did this for the Bordollo firm has signed this advertisement with his name (Mr. L. H. Kuhn Jr.). These marks were marks for the packing of the pipes. The imitations of which Bordollo was complaining were probably pipes from Jacobi, Adler & Co, as no other comparable pipes were on the market at that time. In the Dutch newspapers no advertisements from Jacobi, Adler & Co have been found. Excavated German pipes of this type are mostly from Bordollo and all other comparable pipes have no marks and can't be attributed to one of both firms. So it is not clear how important the export by Jacobi, Adler & Co to the Netherlands was.

Also in other papers, like the *Nieuws van de Dag* from 12 April 1883 (Fig. 38) and the *Nieuws van de Dag, Kleine Courant* from 16 November 1891 (Fig. 39), advertisements can be found that deal with the imitations of the Bordollo pipes.

In 1898, the Dutch pipe factory of van der Want en Barras was founded in Gouda. Later this factory was named



Figure 29: *Münchener Stummel* with the text 'Tübingen'. Height 7.7cm.



Figure 30: *Münchener Stummel* with a drawing of a gnome blowing bubbles. Height 9.6cm.



Figure 31: *Münchener Stummel* with a landscape with sailing boats in sepia. Height 8.3cm.



Figure 32: *Münchener Stummel* with cover and a coloured picture of the fortress Hohenschwangau. Height 8.0cm.



Figure 33: *Cylinder-Stummel* with a woman in traditional costume. Height: 5.8cm.



Figure 34: *Cylinder-Stummel* with a woman in traditional costume. Height 10.5cm.

Hollandia. They first imported the Bordollo pipes but soon began to produce slip-cast pipes themselves (Tymstra 1996, 835). The first catalogues from 1900 and 1905 from van der Want and Barras have pages with pipes that were made in the Bordollo factory, like the pipes depicted on the page of the Bordollo catalogue depicted in figure 12 (Tymstra 1986, 17; Duco 2004, 125).

We know, from an advertisement, that P. C. Ouwehand imported Bordollo pipes in 1902 as well (*Rotterdams Nieuwsblad* 6 October 1902 (Fig. 40). Later P. C.

Ouwehand was one of the owners of the Neerlandia factory, a predecessor of the later Zenith firm (Lingen 2011, 60).

Bordollo *Stummels* were very popular among Dutch Students. Many of these *Stummels*, were found in an excavation in Leiden (van der Meulen 1986, 78-84).

In the former Dutch colonies (Dutch East Indies and Suriname) Bordollo pipes were used as well. Advertisements in papers issued in the Dutch East Indies are all from autumn 1892 and there are, strangely enough,

Pijpen en Rokersbenoedigheden.
 Het solidste, meest gesorteerde en goedkoopste adres voor
 H.H. Winkeliers en Wederverkoopters is bij:
P. C. CUWEHAND, Rotterdam,
Baringvliet Nz. No. 47.
 Importeur van **Echte Bordollo, Heilandia en Gambier Doorrookers.**
 Men raadplege voor bij anderen te koop, eerst onze prijzen.
 21219 30 **Uitsluitend Engros.**

Figure 40: *Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad*, 6 October 1902.

eggs for you. It is unknown whether this text comes from a song or a play or that it even has a sexual/reproductive meaning.

Figure 42 is a pipe with the text: *Komt Heeren koopt mijn laken*. In English: Come gentleman, buy my cloth. This text might be derived from a play or from the daily life.

Figure 43 is a pipe with the text: *Hij vindt den hond in den pot*. In English: He finds the dog in the cooking pot, a proverb meaning that a man comes home and finds nothing to eat anymore.

Figure 44 is a pipe with the text: *De pruttelende koffijpot geeft aan de vrouwtjes veel genot*. In English: 'The percolating coffeepot gives the women much pleasure'. It is certainly a daily life scene of women chatting with their coffee.

Figure 45 is a commemorative pipe for the Dutch soldiers who fought during the Ten Days War in 1830 to 1831, when Belgium became independent from the Netherlands. This pipe depicts the former monument for these soldiers on the Dam in Amsterdam (Fig. 46). This statue was erected in 1856 and was demolished in 1914. The Amsterdam inhabitants called it *Naatje van de Dam*. The text on the pipe is: *Monument opgerigt der Eere der Dappere Verdedigers van de Jaren 1830-1831. Onthuld d. 27 Augustus 1856 te Amsterdam*. In English: Monument to the brave defenders in the years 1830-1831. It was unveiled on the 27 August 1856 in Amsterdam. In the middle of the text there is the Iron Cross, an honour for the soldiers who fought in this war.

Figure 47 is a pipe with the text *Leve de Scheepvaart*. In English: Long live the shipping. Stimulating maritime trade was very important in the nineteenth century as Holland lost so much of its shipping capacity at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. There was a strong call for the revival of former times of the Dutch trade.

Figure 48 is a pipe with a picture of a young fisherwoman in traditional cloth (probably from Marken, Holland), with two baskets. Dutch text: *Schelvisch* (haddock). Fish was often sold by young fisherwomen in the streets in the Netherlands.



Figure 41: Bordollo pipe with the text: 'Wacht Teuntje ik kan dat mandje met eijeren wel dragen'. Height: 8.3cm.



Figure 42: Bordollo pipe with the text: 'Komt Heeren koopt mijn laken'. Height: 5.8cm.

Personalized pipes

The personalised pipes made by Bordollo and imported by van der Want and Barras are also interesting. They provided customers with pipes with the name of the customer, a text and a picture. The hand painted decoration of these pipes was of a low quality. The handwriting on these pipes is clearly German, so these pipes have been decorated on command in the Bordollo factory. Most of the pipes were made in a mould with the mould mark 49. The form of these pipes and the mould mark also makes it clear that these pipes were made in the Bordollo factory in Grünstadt. Two of these pipes will be shown here.



Figure 43: Bordollo pipe with the text: 'Hij vindt den hond in den pot'. Height: 5cm.

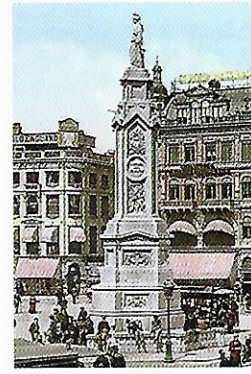


Figure 46: Monument Naatje van de Dam.



Figure 44: Bordollo pipe with the text: 'De pruttelende koffijpot geeft aan de vrouwtjes veel genot'. Height: 5.2cm.

Figure 49 is a personalised pipe made for M.S. Leedijk who served in the regiment fortress artillery in The Hague with the date May 25, 1903. This is the earliest known pipe of this kind.

Figure 50 is a pipe made for a policeman who served in a rural area. As this pipe has been found in the neighbourhood of Schagen, this policeman might have served there. The pipe is dated December, 6, 1913. The text is hardly to read.

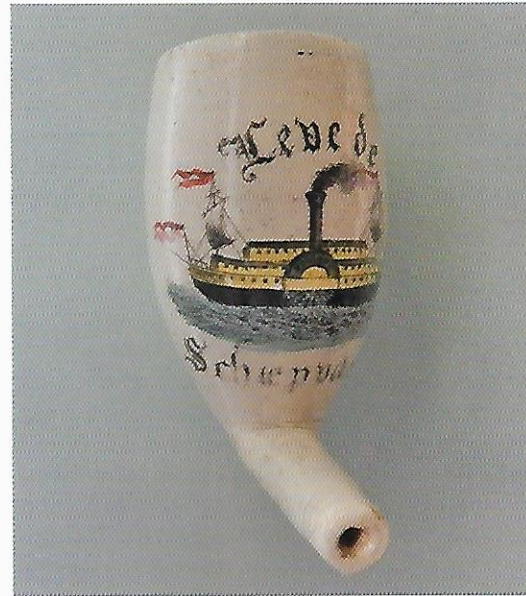


Figure 47: Bordollo pipe with the text: 'Leve de Scheepvaart'. Height: 5.6cm



Figure 45: Bordollo cylinder-stummel with the monument Naatje van de Dam and a text about this monument. Height: 6.8cm

It is likely that this type of pipe has been made in the Bordollo factory at the beginning of the 20th century, until the outbreak of World War I. From 1914 on the Dutch pipe factories produced much more elaborate personalised pipes. Often beautifully painted and with texts in a Dutch handwriting (Stam 2016).

The more remarkable is the next pipe (Fig. 51). The handwriting is clearly Dutch, but the pipe bowl is a Bordollo pipe and the decoration style is more like the Bordollo personalised pipes. At the time of the production



Figure 48: Bordollo pipe, *Stummel*. Pipe with a picture of a young fisherwoman in traditional cloth (probably from Marken, Holland). Dutch text: *Schelvisch* (haddock). Height: 7.2cm.

of this pipe the Bordollo firm was out of production for already a few years. It can therefore be suggested that this pipe, made in 1917, is an old Bordollo bowl that was still in stock and had been decorated in the Hollandia factory to make an old fashioned style personalised pipe. On this pipe we read the text: *G. Zwaan. Souvenir voor mijn Grootvader van uw Kleinzoon Gerrit. Ter herinnering aan zijne diensttijd. 2de regt. Veldartil. Depot den Haag. 1 Oct. 1917.* In English: *G. Zwaan Souvenir for my grandfather from his grandson Gerrit. As a remembrance for his service in the second regiment field artillery in The Hague. October 1, 1917.*

Conclusion

It is clear that Bordollo exported more pipes to the Netherlands than Jacobi, Adler & Co. But it is difficult to say something about the importance of the export to the Netherlands of the Jacobi, Adler & Co firm, as this company did not mark its pipes and no advertisements in Dutch papers have been found. As the Bordollo pipes were marked and even since 1882 the packing had protected marks, it is obvious that Jacobi, Adler & Co was a serious rival of Bordollo on the Dutch market.

The special pipes made for the Dutch market with prints on and the personalised pipes have contributed to the development of the *plateel* pipes and the pipes with overlays as they were produced in the twenties century by the important Dutch pipe and *plateel* factories in Gouda and some small pipe factories in Alphen aan den Rijn and Weert (Stam 2015, 77).

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Figure 49: Bordollo pipe with the text: *Herrinnering aan mijn diensttijd. M. S. Leedijk. Bij de Regt. Vestingartil. 5de comp. Den Haag 1903, 25 Mei.* Height: 5cm.

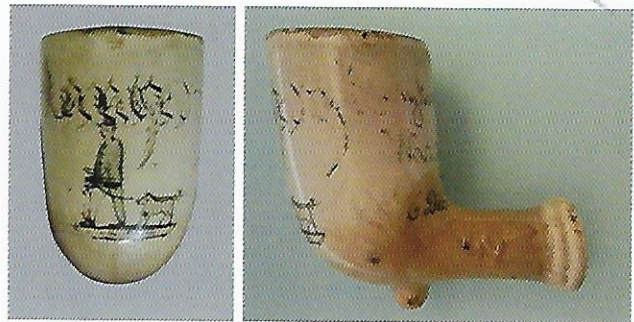


Figure 50: Bordollo pipe from 1913 for a policeman. Height: 5cm.

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Figure 51: Personalised pipe made from an old Bordollo bowl, probably decorated at the Hollandia factory. 1917.
Height: 5.7cm.

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The 1908 Bordollo catalogue is now on the *Pijpelogische Kring Nederland* website at www.tabakspijp.nl.