

*A Memorandum
Richard Seligmann*



*Editor of
Lær, Sko og Skinn
1927- 1942*

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A Memorandum

Richard Seligmann

*To
Kevin and Ruth*

*1) About the cover photo :

"As answer on various requests about the shoemaker on our title page is a symbol or free fantasy we hereby inform that this shoemaker is Thyboe v. Mehren, a well known street figure from Bergen from the begining of the last century."

Red

(Richard Seligmann in Lær, Sko og Skinn No.4- 1927)

Richard Seligmann came from Hamburg in 1905, to Kristiania, a town as in 1924 changed the name to Oslo. He became as Thyboe v. Mehren a well known figure within the industry he lived and worked for. It's to this streets, houses, offices, tanneries and leather factories and humans as was part of his life and formed his idea about a magazin and a shoemuseum this memorandum try to take the readers with to. But also home, to the family he got by the years. It build on historical facts, but it can not be conconsidered to be a historical completed writing from A to Å, but it try to come close to who Richard Seligmann was. before the barbarism of Nazism.

Koppang/ Norway 30-9-2025

Alf Bjørnar Luneborg
publisher

***2) Richard Sally Seligmann
1884- 1942**



Editor of Lær, Sko og Skinn

1927-1942

A Memorandum

Who was Richard Seligmann?.



*3) The family Seligmann in Hamburg (ca. 1900).

Richard Seligmann standing as no.2 from left with his brothers and sisters, his mother and father sitting with the table.

Christiania around 1905.



*4) Christiania around 1905 when Richard Seligmann came to the town



*5) Andresens Bank headquarters in Kirkegaten 6

When Richard Seligmann came to Norway in 1905, was it as a bankemployee in Andresens Bank with headquarters in Kirkegaten 6.

The same year established he an import end export business for trade with hides an skins, tannerymachines, tannins and other.



*6) Andresens Bank branch in the intersection of Akersgaten/ Karl Johans gate. Could it be where Richard Seligmann was bankemployee!. The bank was a long time one of the biggest in Norway with over 30 branches in Oslo and the outskirts.

p.8 In 1905 was the tanning and shoe making in Norway on its way in to industrialism. Demand of tannery machines made it possible to sell them. The machines increased the tannery production, something as again created fertile ground for a industrialized shoe production.

*7) On the beginning of 1900 was the norwegian tannery industri in strong growft. The period 1905-1916 was indeed one of the great upturns in Norwegian economic history, gross national product rose by 55%. Consequently there was a great demand and purchasing power among people, and shoefactories soared. This periode was also a construction period with railway building and not least the development of hydropower. To such work was it necessary with extra thick, sturdy footwear, which required considerably more leather than normal footwear".

For the many tanneries that was needed ,more tanning material was required. The period between 1900-1916 was the first major modernization period, where the tanning industry began to transition from beeing a craft to becomming an industry. It was a "golden age" for sale and not least purchase of all kind machines, tanning product etc.,-which also needed financing,- and a bank and bankemployees who had knowlegde of the condition for example in Germany, which also produced many types of machines, tanning agents etc. Richard Seligmann had banking background from Hamburg and was probably well known with the german leather industry. Could he perhaps been what is nowadays called "head huntet" by Andresens bank/-business interested to come to Norway?.

8 1909 NORSK LÆDER- OG GARVERITIDENDE. No. 1

„E. de Haën's Basichrom"
Enbadsmetode
er den billigste, enkleste og tryggeste Metode. Alle andre for Kromgarvning nødvendige Chemikalier føres ogsaa som Specialitet hos
E. de Haën, Chemiske Fabrik „List"
Seelze ved Hannover.
Etableret 1861.
Generalagent for Norge **Richard Seligmann, Kristiania.**

Carl E. Bonn, Hamburg.
Alle Sorter Garvestoffe
Telegram-Adresse Gerhimport.
garanteret rene Quebracho Extrakte
Specialmærke: „**Special Bonn**".
Kastanie Extrakt, Mærke: „Sonne",
absolut første Klasses Fabrikat, garanteret fri for skadelige Stoffe. Denne Extrakt er affarvet med Blod, giver en pen, jevn lys Farve og god Rendement.
Generalagent for Norge og Finland **Richard Seligmann, Kristiania.**

GEBRÜDER LEVI IMPORT
STUTTGART,
første Klasses, over 70 Aar gammel Importforretning i Huder og Kips.
Generalagent for Skandinavien og Finland
RICHARD SELIGMANN, KRISTIANIA, TOLDBODGD. II.
Telegr.-Adresse: Kipsmand. Telefon 3973.

Høieste Pris betales for
Limlæder
og andre Affaldsartikler.
RICHARD SELIGMANN, KRISTIANIA.
Repræsentant for
H. Meyer & Co., Hamburg—Lübeck.

II. K. Hvidstendahl's Bogtrykkeri - Kristiania.

*8) The above advertisement gives a impression of his business activity. The office address was Tollbodgd.11 (1909)

First business premises in Tollbodgaden 11 ?.

Tollbod gaden 11, 3 floor,- is still as on Richard Seligmanns time, a splendid business building. It was *9) build in 1896. The street is well know to have been mentioned many times in norwegian litteratur and in Seligmanns days was it several printing and publishing houses in the street, among other Grøndahl & Søn in No. 27 before they moved to Munkedamsveien in 1935. Some of the inspiration to write and make a magazin can have come from the environment in this street. In any case needed Richard Seligmann to reach out with information about his business activity to the tanneries and all kind of business people and a magazin was the solution to the time. If you look on the advertitsemments in his own magazin can it not have been so much more expencived to make a magazin than if he for example would cost what a newspaper demanded for the same advertisements

Richard Seligmann had business address in this building in 1906 and run a commision business, i.e. he was engaged in buying and selling on behalf of another persons account (Andresens Bank?). And took percentages from it!. His residential address was Prinsens gate 6 (Hotell/Pension adresse?). Look: Kristiania Adressebok for 1906: <https://www.nb.no/bøker>



*10) Tollbugaten 11

p.10 Richard Seligmann had no address in Kristiania in 1907. It probably means that he was living outside of the city. In 1908 his address was Skippergaden 28, 2 floor. In 1909 he once again had address in Tollbodgaden 11. He is now running a "Agency in overseas hides, kips and tanning materials". See: Kristiania Adressebok for the years 1907,1908,1909: <https://www.nb.no/bøker>

Norsk Læder og Garveritidende 1909- 1911

Abonnementspris:
 5 Kroner for Norge.
 6 — " Sverige, Danmark og Finland
 10 — " Udlændet forovrigt.

ANNONCEPRIS:
 Indenlandske 20 Øre pr. Petitlinje.
 Udenlandske 30 —
 Annoncer der indrykkes mindst 6 Gange faar 50 % Rahat.
 12 — 10 —
 24 — 20 —
 Hel- og Halvside ekstra Rabat.

NORSK LÆDER- OG GARVERITIDENDE
 ORGAN FOR LÆDERFABRIKATION, LÆDER-, HUD-, SKIND- & PELSVAREHÅNDEL.

Iste Aargang. Annoncer kan indsendes til Eksp. af Skandinaviske Læder- og Garveritidende og forøvrigt alle udsendte Annoncerbureauer.
 Udgiver: Th. Sørensen.
 Redaktion: Akersg. 16, Kr.iania.
 Ekspedition: H. K. Hvistendahl Trykkeri, Kirkeg. 32, Kbh.

Westergaard & Co.
 Telefoner 1857 k & 3800.
 Speditører & Skibsmæglere CHRISTIANIA
 Etableret 1884. Prinsens Gade 2 b.
 Fortoldning og Expedition af alle Slags Varer hurtig og til rimelig Beregning.

Elektromotorer og andet elektrisk Materiel for Garverier.
 Specialitet:
 Felten & Guldbeams Laboratorierkes Fabrikats er best. REPRESENTANTER:
STORM BULL & CO.
 Elektrot. Afdeling, Christiania.

Til vore Læsere.
 Ide: vi herved udsender første Nummer af en «Norsk Læder- og Garveritidende», hvis næste Nummer vil udkomme den 15de ds. og senere den 1ste og 15de i hver følgende Maaned, tilhaaler vi os at udføle Haabet om en kraftig Støtte fra de i Garveribedriften Interesserede. Side for dette første norske Organ for Faget.
 Vi vil ved dette søge at imødekomme alle berettigede For- dringer gennem optysende originale Artikler, ved Oversættelser og Uddrag af Afhandlinger i udenlandske Tidsskrifter i Renschen og ved Besvarelse af indkommende Forespørgsler, hvorhos vore Spalter altid vil staa aabne for alene faglige Meddelelser tra og Diskussion mellem vore Abonnenter.
 Lykke til!
 Kristiania 1ste Juli 1909.
 Redaktions.

Told paa Garvestofte.
 Der debatteres i Stortinget nu om Told paa Garvestofte. Vi haaber at den ikke bliver gennemført, da dette vil komme til at skade vor Industri ganske betydelig. Som Statsminister Knudsen bemærkede, kan man ikke med en Told faa forhøjet Prisen og faa forøget Brugen af Egebaark, og vi se enige med Hr. B. Haansen i at det egebarked Læder ikke er stærkere end Læder, der er garvet godt paa moderne Maade; hvorfor altsaa skade vor egen Industri? Rensprodukterne er virkelig dyre nok, og en Told paa Garvestofte kunde medføre, at vi fik se endnu flere billige udenlandske Lædersorter her i Landet.

Bjarne Wold
 Kontor & Lager: Nedre Slotsd. 11
 Telefon 8112. Christiania. Telefon 8112.
 Engelske førstklassede moderne Skomaskiner sælges direkte & fra Lager til Fabrik.
 Originalpriser paa Afbetaling.
 Skind & alle Sorter Skomagerartikler expederes angaaende fra Lager i større og mindre Partier til den en gros Pris.
 Prover og Prøviser gratis og franco.

*11) To left, in 1909 started Richard Seligmann Norsk Læder og Garveritidende, which was published until 1911. Publisher was Th. Sørensen. The magazin expedition was in Akergaten 16. The printing house was H. K. Hvistendahl in Kirkegaten 32. Note under the magazin title, in small print it is written: Organ for Leathermanufacturing, Leather, Hides, Skin & Fur trade.

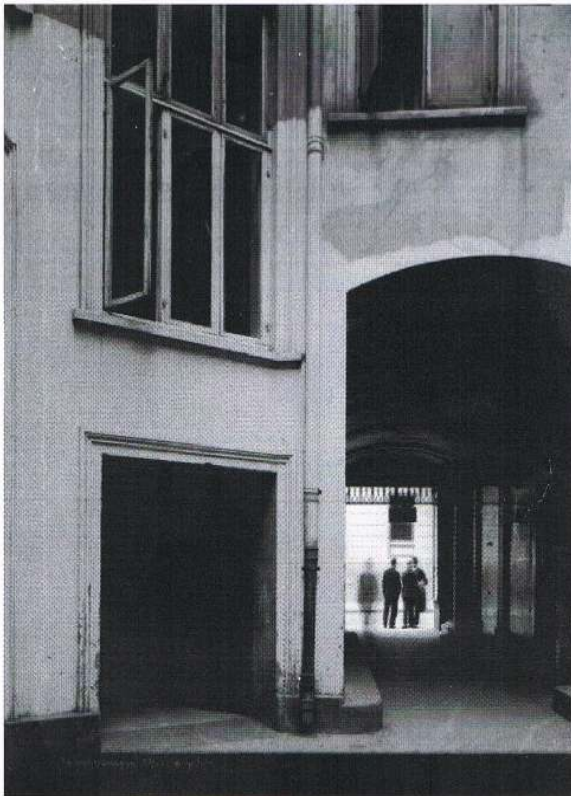
*12) Front page Norsk Læder og Garveritidende 1909

*13) to right, Akersgaten 16 (with a pennant on the roof).



****Frølichpassagen**

The Frølichpassagen, you can still see the entrance in Kirkegaten 34, almost on the corner to Karl Johans gate. This passage is in our days closed for passage but when on Seligmanns time across the block and came out in Dronningens gate. It was a true jumble of offices, premises, shops and businesses through the passage and an expedition address to the magasin Seligmann started in 1911; Læder, Sko og Skind had address Frølichpassagen. But you do not know if it means the same as that Richard Seligmann had an office there. It was several editors of this magasin: in 1912 one engineer Røklund living outside the city on Bestum. In 1916 Sigmund Ars. At the same time have the magasin multiple addresses until cessation in 1916, among other Grensen 16 in 1913 a short time before it again is Frølich-passagen. And in July 1916, when Sigmund Ars is editor was the address Karl Johans gate 18 and in October Maribo gate 8. Sigmund Ars was like Richard Seligman an industrialist and sold among other tanning substances and was agent for a stamping factory. The magasin was printed at H.K. Høivind's print house except in 1915 when Munin's print house is informed. It may seem that most address changes are temporary and rather stable in the Frølichpassagen. It's possible that Richard Seligmann may have had an office there and been an anchorage for the magazine's stability. It was published every 14 days.



*14) Frølichpassagen on Seligmanns time

He had no Kristiania address in 1910. Lived probably outside the city. See Kristiania Adressebok 1910: <https://nb.no/bøker>



*15) Frølichpassagen is about 50 m from Karl Johans gate, into Kirkegaten, with Oslo Domkirke on the other side. In today's Frølichpassage it is among other restaurants- The entrance is where I stay Rodins.

*16) to the right, from today's Frølichpassage



P.12 He still runs the business from Tollbodgaden i 1911. Got a new phone number this year. In 1912 had he also the same business address. Residential address was Heims Pension, Lian, Bekkelaget. In 1913, when he married with Luise Heilbut was residential address : Villa Rolighed, Nordstrand, Bekkelaget. In Kristiania Adressebok 1911 is a " P. Seligmann, department head" listed with the name "Robsahm" in paranthesis, but with a completely different address than Richard Seligmann. Can this have been Richard Seligmanns brother, Paul Seligmann as later "disappeared" in Argentina?. See Kristiania Adressebok 1911-1912 and 1913: <https://nb.no/bøker>

LÆDER, SKO OG SKIND

14 DAGLIG TIDSSKRIFT FOR HANDEL OG INDUSTRI

No. 1 — 15. Januar 1912 Expedition: Kristiania, Frølichpassagen. 2. Aargang

Abonnementspris:
Kr. 5.00 for Norge, kr. 6.50 for Sverige, Danmark og Finland; kr. 7.50 for det øvrige Udland.

Annoncepris:
Indenlandske 20 øre pr. petting. Udenlandske 30 øre; 1ste side henholdsvis 30 og 40 øre. Rabat for flere ganges indrykning samt efter annoncerens størrelse.

Indholdsfortegnelse: 1912. — Nøtraluldfett. — Tyskland lær og skoteimarked i 1911. — Det danske lærmarked i 1911. — Garanti for lak. — Den amerikanske skoteitrukt. — Fiberlær. — Et virksomt middel mot mund- og klovesyken. — En assurance-proces. — Fremtidens skosaaier. — Normaler for indkjøb av lær. — De Forenede Staters kvægbestand. — De Forenede Staters eksport av lærvarer og skotel. — Kommercielt. — Norske noteringer.

1912.

Vi tillater os at ønske alle vore abonnenter et godt nyt år! Lykke og held, saavel for vore abonnenter personlig som — da under nutidens forhold den materielle fremgang spiller en rolle i tilværelsen som ingensinde før, — for bedrifterne inden branchen. At disse maa florere i det nye år, er vort oprigtige ønske.

Det ligger ved årsskiftet nær at kaste et blik tilbage og se hvad det forløpne år har i sit skjød.

Hvad der for dette har været særlig karakteristisk inden garveribranchen, har været de gennemgaaende overordentlig høie priser paa raavarerne. Priserne paa de færdige produkter har gaaet noget op; men staar ikke i forhold til raavarepriserne. Aarsutbyttet vil derfor vistnok for en række bedrifters vedkommende bli mindre, end hvad man burde kunne forlange, al den stund garveri-bedrifterne og lærfabrikkerne hele året var jevnt godt beskæftiget. Paa grund av de høie priser paa raavarer har det været nødvendigt at være forsigtig i indkjøb, og dette har influeret paa lærproduktionen, saa beholdningerne av lær gennemgaaende ikke er store.

For skoteifabrikationen er forholdet et lignende. Skoteipriserne har holdt sig paa det gamle niveau, uagtet lærpriserne har været høiere end i 1910, og arbejdslønnen har vist en stadig stigende tendens.

I årets løp har flere mindre fabrikker vist sig at ligge under i konkurransen med de større, der ved utvidelser øker sin produktionsevne. Disse mindre fabrikker har derfor maattet indstille.

vand og smuds kommer det i handelen teknisk frit for fettsyrer og absolut frit for mineralsyrer i forskjellige kvaliteter, der adskiller sig fra hinanden ved farven.

Det nøtrale uldfett adskiller sig fra de vegetabiliske og animalske fettsorter ved, at fettsyrerne i dem ikke er bundet til glycerin, men til cholesterine og til de saakaldte fettalkoholer. Denne sammensætning sikrer dem en langt større motstandsevne likeoverfor paavirkning av lys, luft og varme end de øvrige fettsorter av vegetabilisk eller animalsk oprindelse. Selv efter lang tids atmosfærisk paavirkning holder de sig ganske uforandret og viser i modsætning til glycerinfettsorter ikke nogen forøket syredannelse eller tilbøielighet til at bli harske.

Et andet resultat av uldfettets forskjellige sammensætning er dets store motstandsevne mot indvirkningen av alkalier og kaustisk alkalisk jord. De lar sig derfor under vanlige forhold ikke forsepe. Kun under tryk eller ved varme kan delvis forsepning finde sted. Heller ikke saltsyre og svovlsyre i fortyndet tilstand har nogen nævneværdig indvirkning paa uldfett. Med vand lar de nøtrale uldfettstoffer sig let blande, idet de av dette kan opta og beholde indtil det dobbelte av sin egen vekt. Denne egenskap har sin betydning, naar det dreier sig om at drive en større mængde vand ind i en fettblanding.

Rigtignok møtte man i garverierne uldfettet til en begyndelse med en viss mistro, da der klæbet en ubehagelig lugt ved stoffet. Ved nøtraluldfett er denne imidlertid fjernet og det er en behagelighet at anvende dette ved lærtilberedningen, da det gir god kvalitet og dertilmed falder billigere end andre smøremidler.

En i Freiburger forsøksanstalts kemiske laboratorium utført analyse viste sig at gi følgende sammensætning:

	Klar	Mørk
Vand	0.00 pct.	0.00 pct.
Mineralstoffer	0.00 »	0.13 »
Uopløselig i petrolether (ikkefett)	0.00 »	0.00 »
Opløselig	Uforsepbart	
	og tungt for	
	sepbart.	
	44.73 »	33.91 »
	55.85 »	65.96 »
	100 pct.	100 pct.
Syretal	1.0° C.	1.7° C.
Forsepningstal	109.1 »	90.4 »
Jodtal	25.9 »	26.8 »
Fettets smeltepunkt	43.5° »	44 »

Efter anmodning av »Woll-Wäscherei und Kämmererei i Döhren (Hannover) blev der i forsøksanstalten tillike

Nøtraluldfett.

Nøtraluldfett (Neutraluldfett) har vist sig at være et værdifuldt smøremiddel for alle slags lær. Man erhoder stoffet av det fettstof, som utskilles av faarets hudkjertler og som avsetter sig i ulden. Befriet fra sæpe,

Læder, Sko og Skind 1911-1916

*17) Læder, Sko og Skind was established approximately as Norsk Læder og Gaveritidende was closed down. It have a subscription offer on the front page addressed to readers in both Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The catchment area for the magazin was Scandinavia
You can also read on the frontpage that it had expedition address: Frølichpassagen. And that it was published every 14 days.

*

*

Perhaps you react on that it sometimes stays lær, sometimes læder, sometimes Tollbodgade, sometimes Tollbugate etc?. The reason is that the norwegian language still was influenced of danish, and the spelling as we know it today seems to have become more similar to todays language after the language reform in 1907 and later in 1917. When Richard Seligmann came to Norway in 1905 had the country for the first time on almost 500 year becomed independent, after first 400 years in union with Denmark and allmost 100 years with Sweden. This 500 years also brought with a neglecting of language maintance.

In 1913, Richard Seligmann married Luise Heilbut



*18) Family Seligmann, in Halvdan Svartes gate?

In 1915 they bought Halvdan Svartes gate 30B



*19) Halvdan Svartes gate 30, B is left part

The house in Halvdan Svartes gate 30 was vertically divided in a A and B part. Richard and Luises part B costed 26000 kroner in 1926 which corresponds to something just above 1,3 million 2018 kroner. If the price was approximately the same in 1915 would their part cost about 1,5 million kroner. You can count with that some of the amount was loans; (in Andresens Bank?). Just like nowadays is it possibly to get large loans refunded if the conditions is stable. But if, for example a comprehensive financial crises may arise also into husholds with debt,-and income losses come quickly, as in a small and vulnerable industry as the leather-industry with result no one buy

tanning machines any more, means no income and loans as not can be paid back. The consequences will be that the bank take a house to cover it outloans. It can be what happen to Richard and Luise Seligmann.

*

The family Seligmann lived in Halvdan Svartes gate from 1915/16 until 1921. Maybe Richard Seligmann got into financial trouble as a result of the international financial crisis which arose autumn 1920,- and lost the house!. One way to solve the economical problems was probably that he got a manager job at A/S Finn Ruuds tannery on Jessheim. One could think that he might have had shares in Finn Ruuds tannery. ?.

4 NORSK SKO- OG LÆR-INDUSTRI Nr. 2

Richard Seligmann

etabl. 1905

Telegr.adr.: Kipsmand Telefon 72 54

Karl Johans gate 27
KRISTIANIA

○

Specialitet:

Garverimaskiner

Generalagent for

Badische Maschinfabrik Durlach, Baden

Forlang offerte!

In 1914 had Richard Seligmann business address in Tors gate 1 on Frogner and title "Wholesaler". Maybe he also lived in Torsgate1. In 1915 have he not any Kristiania address. He lived maybe outside the town!. In 1916 he had business address Toldbod gaden 2, 1 floor. His residential address was Halvdan Svartes gate 30B. The property must have been purchased in 1915 and probably live the family there. See: Kristiania Adressebok 1914, 1915 and 1916, net: <https://nb.no/bøker>

In 1917 he had business address Tordenskiold gate 2, 4 floor,- and his business activity is referred to as: *Agency and wholesale trade in hides, skins and tanning materials*. Residential address: Halvdan Svartes gate 30B.

He established himself with business address in Karl Johans gate 27 in 1918

See: Kristiania Adressebok, 1917 and 1918 ,net: <https://nb.no/bøker>

*20) To left, advertisement from the magazin Norske Sko og Lærindustri in 1919 show that Richard Seligmann was established in Norway in 1905.- from 1906 with address in Toldbod gade 11. Karl Johans gate 27 is central as it can be in Oslo,,located at Stortingsplass in the middle of the town. He has now become; *Generalagent for Badische Maschinefabrik in Baden, Germany*. One year after this advertisement was printed, the international financial crises swept in over Norway.

Ederdun,

Isbjørnskind, Hermelin,
Ræveskind m. m.

kjøbes for direkte Export til absolut høieste Priser. Extra Kassa. Mindre Partier bedes indsendt pr. Post. Antages ei mit Tilbud, returneres Varen franco. Referenser og Sikkerhed paa Forlangende.

Richard Seligmann,

Toldbodgaden 11, Kristiania.
Telegr.adr.: Kipsmand.

*21) A little less implicated with his business was the trade with eiderdown, polar bear skins, ermine, foxfur etc. You can count with that he had contacts northward in the country for buying and not least abroad for sales. Which stated in the advertisement, it was exportgoods he dealt with ,..but,....

*22) "Already in 1916, the skin export from Norway rose sharply and there was a scramble for leather goods of all kinds. The boom for such goods continued in 1917-18- but during 1919 the demand for leather goods waned."

On the other hand; the fashion industry started to be a factor, and the demand for fur changed from wild fur to breeding skins, and fashion pheomen as silverfox and mink took off.

One can sence that the possible economical problems which could arise for Richard Seligmann not soely was due to the bank crashes of the time and the general recession that set in. But also because the times was changing.

*23) The advertisement to left is from 1910, in Toldbod gaden 11.

Karl Johans gate 27



*24) The yard, Karl Johans gate 27 by the Palaments square as on Richard Seligmanns time



*25) Above, the same yard today, Karl Johans gate 27.

Seligmanns / the Seligmann's family's understanding of life and work?.

In front to left a glimps of the palaments building and to right Tostrup Yard and between in front Karl Johans gate 27. The castle is in the end of Karl Johans gate. The street to right of No 27 is Arbeidergaten in to Professor Aschehaugs Square. Lille Grensen goes up past the van in front of No.27 and Arbeidergaten. The years between 1918 and 1923, in Karl Johans gate 27 could have been both the most hopeful most chaotic years in Seligmanns business career.

Sometimes in the 1920's he got the manager-job on Finn Ruuds tannery on Jessheim

Socially, the job at Finn Ruud's tannery and the loss of the house in Halvdan Svartes gate did not necessarily mean a social fall, but perhaps more the begning to change's in Richard

Have not found any address books for the years 1921,1924 and 1926. But both in 1922 and 1923 was the business address the same. In 1925 is he listed in Kristiania Adressebok with residential address on Lillevand and as : *Manager in Richard A/S, import, export, hides and skin (Kv.4desgt. 8/10) Kv.4desgt* = Kristian 4 gate and 8/10 indicate probably a move in date!,- and a reestablishment in Oslo,- after the time at Finn Ruuds tannery?. See: Kristiania Adressebok 1925,net: <https://nb.no/bøker>



*26) Above, show the family Seligmann in happy times . From left, Hans, Margit, Rolf and Erik. To right Luise and Richard Seligmann.

*

The bank crash in the 1920's

**27) "The bankcrises in the 1920's was according to Knutsen mainly caused by factors created by a strong credit-driven growth in the economy. The behavior of banks and their lending policies during this post-war period led to significant increase in lending risk in the financial sector. The increase in debt resulted in a dramatic increase in financial vulnerability outside the financial sector. A other important cause of the crises was changes in the institutional framework for monetary policy in Norway. The gold standard was suspended in a way that gave significant impulses to the strong growth in the economy. The economy growth got out of control".*

*

**28) "In the autumn of 1920, the ghost of deflation spread (falling prices) from international to norwegian economy. Business revenues fell like stones. Debt problems were significant – and companies had little to counter with. They increasingly found themselves unable to service their debt. The banks were thus hit by a dramatically growing loan loss"*

*

Andresens Bank

Andresens Bank was among other things heavily involved in shipping through the merchant fleet during the first world war. After the first world war, there was a crisis in among other things, shipping.*29 The bank merged with Bergen Kreditbank in 1920 forming Foreningsbanken. In 1924 the bank came under public administration, and effectively ceased to exist – but was reorganized in 1928 and continued under the same name as the Oslo branch of Foreningsbanken until 1966 when it merged with Kristiania Folkebank and Kristiania Hypothek and Realkredit Bank. It completely disappeared in 1980 when these banks merged with Christiania Bank and Kreditkasse which in 2001 joined Nordea Bank AB, a Nordic Banking group. Perhaps you have seen the name, Nordea Bank AB in one of the fancy travel magazines, as is on airplanes!.

*

The first World War had also led to a halt in the import of hides and skins as well tannery machines. Richard Seligmann who lived by importing hides and skins, tanning agents and machinery must have seen the economic situation go from bad to worse after the first world war when the financial crisis struck in 1920.

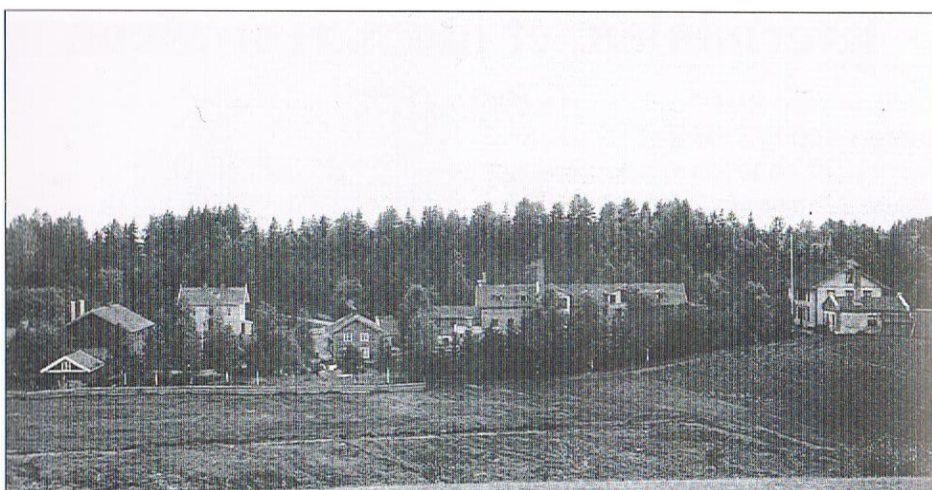
**30 "The import was almost as big as in the year before the war; In 1914 670 tons of leather were imported and in 1915 570 tons compared to 850 tons in 1913. In 1916 it rose to as much as 900 tons.,* *Continue . next. p.*

p.17 *continue from previous page* And 850 of them came from USA. In 1917 however, the USA joined the war and a few months later imposed a ban on export to neutral countries. The supply to Norway fell sharply now, both of leather and many other goods. The leather import were more than halve compared to the previous years and in 1918, almost nothing was imported. But for the norwegian tanneries was this not any accident".

The war years must have created a difficult financial situation for Richard Seligmann, that exacerbate when the international financial crisis struck in 1920. He became without the regular income he needed to pay mortgage on the house in Halvdan Svartes gate,- which was sold on auction? . And worst, to a large family. The import of German industry tanning machines completely ceased from 1914, but was probably back in operation in 1918 although the recovery was destroyed by the financial crisis. You could say; even though it had been possible to import industrial tanning machines again it was not so much help with it, because : *31) "even though the numbers of tanning workers in norwegian tanneries increased with 50%, it was not due to the establishment of new tanneries, but because the old tanneries with theyer durable machines, took in more people".

That the tanneries in the 1920's where likley doing well can have been with on ,with his insight in the leather industry, that he in the 1920's worked as a manager on Finn Ruuds garveri on Jessheim. It provided him with a stable income as a family man, in a critical time. It's very little historical information about how different conditions were related.

*32) Manager on Finn Ruuds tannery on Jessheim.



*33) Finn Ruuds tannery was located in Kverndalen, a industrial site ten minutes walking north of the center. The area also housen The Kverndalen Wool Factory
 *34) The tannery was established in 1885 after Finn Ruud bought a smaller tannery from O. Rogstad, established 1878. Today, the fields in the fore-ground on the photo are built up with villas and all the buildings are gone, except the big

*35) the house to left with two chimneys is Finn Ruuds tannery, to right is the wool factory



white house all the way to right as was manager housing to the wool factory and as stay on the same place today.(see photo down to right).

*

The white house, little to right of the tannery building can have been the manager house to Finn Ruuds tannery: where Richard Seligmann and the family lived?. Or lived she and the children on Lillevand/ Oslo?. The industrial area is today so overgrown that it is difficult to orient onself where the houses and tannery used to be. It is unclear how the



*36) tannery owner Finn Ruud ownership of the tannery was when Richard Seligmann was the manager, *37) Finn Ruud choosed to convert the tannery into a limited company in 1918: if for example Seligmann could have had shares?. In 1921 was AS Finn Ruuds tannery sold. *38) Finn Ruud died in 1928.

*39) the old manager housing to the wool factory.



*43) Inside in the overgrown industrial area was it a little bridge over the stream, that supplied water to the wool factory above the bridge and the tannery below it.

AS Finn Ruud's tannery was a craft tannery that practised custom tanning, i.e. received hides and skins from the farmers slaughter and delivered finished tanned leather back. It was common to have 4-6 man during the peak season, besides 2-3 man.*40) Finn Ruuds tannery had at most 3 permanent employees, but probably moor during the peak season. It was a typical rural tannery, which untypical ! was converted into a limited company, why? As mentioned earlier can Richard Seligmann have had shares in the tannery , and bigger plans?. He knew the leatherindustry.*41) Finn Ruud was brother to Oscar Biong as run a leather-factory in Oslo. *41A) Richard Seligmann knew Biong personal through a friendship as must have started in 1904 *42) when Biong as one of the first in the country taken into use machines when he developed a craft tannery into a leatherfactory that became the locomotive in the tannery industrialization in the capitals and the provinces. But if that was

the plan, to develop Ruuds craft tannery into a leather factory; time was not longer on the side to the small craft tanneries. One of the result of the industrialization , there was also an oversupply of (norwegian !) leather which in turn, of all unfortunate circumstances, led to a decline in leather prices, also on Finn Ruuds tannery. As (probably!) made it imposible to invest what was needed?. Another factor for norwegian hides was that they were to thin to "coarse" sole leather, which illustrates Richard Seligmanns import of "overseas hides" before world war 1 from USA . While import from South America increased after world war 1. The hides there from, thus the tanned leather, was thick enough for "extra thick and coarse footwear". But at the same time, could it have been a try of Seligmann to earn back some of the fortune he had lost on the house in Halvdan Svartes gate?. Or did the tannery play a role in it? On the other hand, it's from such a bottom of the existence, that humans gains wisdom.

Back in Oslo the second half of the 1920's !!.

Richard Seligmann can once again be found in Oslo and underway with the magazine Leather, Shoe and Hide from 1927. Finn Erhard Johanssen writes in the book: *"Leather and Hides in thick and thin"* about the changes that fully emerged in the tanning industry in the 1920 and 30s, which seriously began to be industrialized along with the emergence of a downstream industry in form of shoefactories that replaced the old system of contract tanning, homeshoe making and shoemakers production of shoes as well repair of harness etc. :

*

**44) While the shoe factories were important customers for the lager tanneries they were serious competitors to the small craft tanneries.- of which there was over 100 in 1927. They basically operated with rental tanning. And in the 1930's there was less interest in this. One tannery after another was closing down. A contract tanner in a forest village explained in 1938 that up until 10 years ago (i.e.1927/28,own note) the contact tanners had enough work to do. The farmers need for leather for home use was the main issue; footwear was made in the villages and harness repaired at home. But now the farmers in even the most remote villages bought the footwear from the merchant. And the tanners had allmost noting to do. There were still some craft tanneries that managed to keep going until the 1950".*

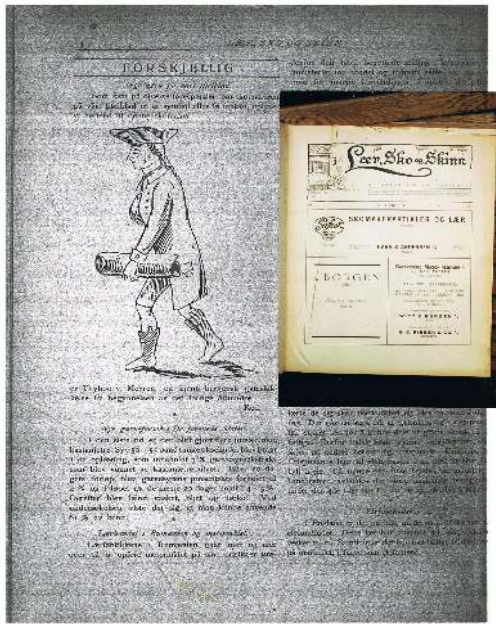
**45)The last craft tannery on Vaterland in Oslo was closed down in 1924.*

*

AS Finn Ruuds tannery was a typical craft tannery that dealt with rental tanning, in a rural area on the outskirts of Oslo, were it was established many leatherfactories. It was thus located in a place were the decline in rental tanning for the crafts tanneris could have been noticed first. It is presicely these changes that may have contributed to the idea of a shoemuseum for Richard Seligmann. It's also possible that he could have get the idea from his wife, Luise Seligmann, as translated articles from abroad. International was it founded many shoemuseums in the 1920's and 30's. It was one of the times ideas.

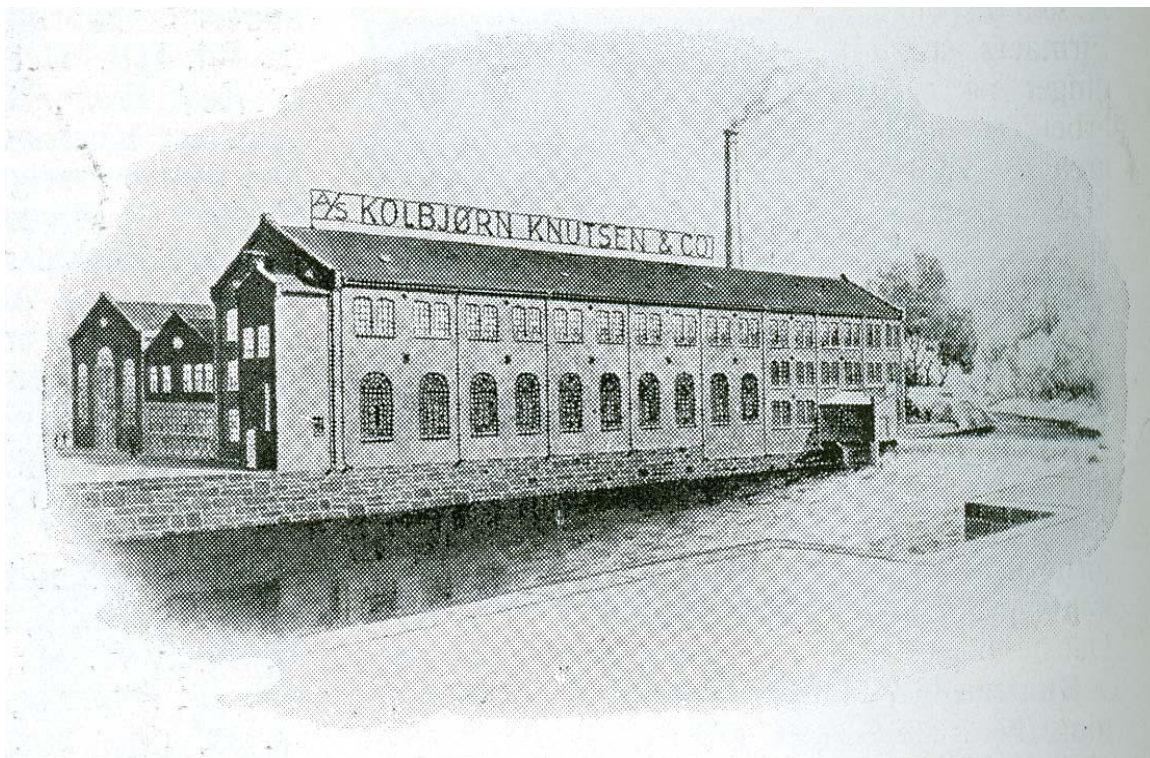
Lær, Sko og Skinn 1927- 1942

One can notice that when Richard Seligmann started a magazin again in 1927 the title was Lær, Sko og Skinn, without the danish "d" that was the case with Læder, Sko og Skind (1911-1916). At one point, it seemed like he did not pay much attention to the language reform of 1907, - where the norwegian riksmål and danish written language diverged, - in a time when he was living in hotels and guesthouses etc. An mostly mingled with like minded industrial people. *46) The hard consonants p, t, and k were introduced in 1907 instead of the soft danish b, d and g in quite a few words. However, after the language reform of 1917 it seems that he had a more sharpened attitude towards the language when he 10 years after called the magazin Lær, Sko og Skinn, not Læder, Sko og Skind. Perhaps the marriage to Luise Heilbut was the reason!. She was language educated. With the spelling reform in 1917 the spelling with ll and nn was introduced instead of id and nd, which was replaced, and that might have concerned her and been discussed by them?. It's said that a man allways can get roof over his head, but a woman gives him a home, also in the language.



*47) one can find many addresses in Oslo after Richard Seligmann, also from the years after 1927. And the magazine probably moved with the business addresses, - and the relocations were likely according to where the most favorable rental condition were at any given time.

Richard Seligmann is listed with the following in Oslo Addressbook 1927; *Residence Lillevand, Manager (H. Knutsen & Co)*; See Oslo Adressebok 1927, net: <https://nb.no/bøker> Could it be that he was manager at A/S Kolbjørn Knutsen & Co?. A factory as made sports equipment and leathergoods in Bentsebrugata 15-17?. Based on the company name, it seems like it had a quite composite ownership.



*48) AS Kolbjørn Knutsens & Co, Oslo

p.20 In 1928, Richard Seligmann had only address to his residence listet in 1928, it was: *Lillevand, Vestre Aker,* and regarding profession only; *Agency, dealer in skin and leather.* See: Oslo Adressebok 1928, net: <https://nb.no/bøker>



*49) Lillevann station (on Holmenkollbanen) and surrounding villas. Lillevann is part of the more known Holmenkollåsen in Oslo, where the ski jump is. In Richard Seligmanns time was the area still like in the photo.

Toldbodgate 30 was office address in 1929



*50) Tollbugaten 30

In the street where he had his first known office after he came to Norway in 1905, 21 years old, did he also find an office in 1929. The yard, Tollbugaten 30 was colloquially called "God be with us the yard", after an inscription on the facade. Which previously mentioned there were several printing houses in this street, also in 1929, and it was a central street to run a magazine from as well a business in connection to the leather industry.

In Oslo Adressebok 1929 is he listed; "*Richard Seligmann & Co (Richard Seligmann, Agency, Tollbugt. 30, 3etg, Richard S in the above mentioned company, Lillevand.*" See Oslo Adressebok 1929 net: <https://nb.no/bøker>

p.21 The source to information about magazines Richard Seligmann published is a chronicle in the magazine "Lærarbeideren". This magazin was the Footwearworkers professional magazin (LO) and the chronicle was printed in No.2, 2nd quarter 1930 under the heading "Våre fagblad"= Our trade magazine.

Chronicle by Richard Seligmann.

(First time published in the magazin Lærarbeideren, No .2, 2 quarter 1930).

Our trade magazines.

*51) "The oldest newspaper in our trade" wrote Richard Seligmann "is the Footwearworkers Unions Trade Magazin; The Footwearworker have already begin with its 36 edition. Norwegian Shoemaker Times has already been published in over 22 year. In 1909 startet the undersigner Norsk Læder og Garveritidene. This magazin became a couple years later replaced by Læder, Sko og Skind which also was founded by the undersigner. This magazin was in the war years organ for The Tanners and Leatherfactories National Association. The magazin was published in a row years until we got Norwegian Shoe and Leatherindustry as "walked" in 8 years. The Leatherworkers, the trade magazin for Norwegian Hide, Leather and Rubber Industryworkers Union have already "walked" in 13 years. The first (1) August 1927 became Leather, Shoe and Hide sent out for the first time .- and 7 monts later started Norwegian Footwear to be published. Leather ,Shoe and Hide is the only independet magazin in the trade. It's read by shoemERCHANTS, shoemakers, agents, travelers, expeditors and expeditors."

R.S. in Leather, Shoe and Hide.

*

After closing down of Læder,Sko og Skind in 1916 it went 10 years before Richard Seligmann began a new magazin, namely Lær, Sko og Skinn in 1927. Perhaps it not was so strange that it took a while; he married in 1913 and after 1916 looks it like he have dedicated himself to family life,- and his busnineses. He experienced a significant downtour during the depression in the 1920's. .It can look very simple, this, that the chronicle is on print in Lærarbeideren, a LO magazin- looks quite simple, but in reality is it two different approaches to the leather-industry as meets, the private business and the working class, connections which can be both in conflict with each other, with an abyss in between, or fertile if the circumstances is right. Such magazines is also a common ground to meet on. It looks like it have been taken a small step with the chronicle , to build a bridge over contradictions?. It may well be that Richard Seligmann already carried on the idea of a norwegian shoemuseum, a initiativ which needed the goodwill of the society. You can also notice the difference in readers he make a magazin to. It's to people as in the 1930s stood LO closer than the readers he made a magazines to in his younger years when the industrialization of the leather industry



*52) Illustration to the chronicle in the magazin Lærarbeideren

took place. But is he home on any of the side?.Or have he become a outsider, outside both the industrialists and the working class, allways underway home, to his family, to the humans through the magazin he make and the dream he carried on, about a shoemuseum?.

First in 1930, in Oslo Adressebok one sene that he work with the magazin Lær, Sko og Skinn. He is listed with: *Richard Seligmann, lær, sko, skind, Øvre Voll gt 11 5 etg. Residence: Lillevand* . The first time he use the title "Editor" is in Oslo Adressbook 1935 and linked to the company; *Richard A/S* – as first time was used, at least as a concept, in the time he had office in Karl Johans gate 27, around 1923.

The 1930s, sorrows and happiness

Richard and Luise celebrated 20 years wedding day in 1933. (Porcelain wedding).
Luise Seligmann celebrated her 40 years birthday same year..

50 år.

Richard Seligmann, redaktør for Lær, Sko og Skinn, fyller 50 år den 1. juli. Han er født i Wandsbek ved Hamburg og kom til Norge i 1905. Han var først ansatt i Andresens Bank, men åpnet allerede samme år egen forretning for import av oversjøiske huder og skinn samt agentur i garverimaskiner. I 1927 startet han tidsskriftet Lær, Sko og Skinn».

*53) Mention in Skomakertidene in the occasion of Richard Seligmanns 50 years birthday in 1934.

Hans Seligmann.

In memoriam.



Hans Seligmann.

Hans er død. Rykket bort i sin ungdoms skjønneste vår. — Gåtefulle skjebne — uransakelige er dine veie.

Otte dager i forveien var vi sammen — vidunderlige august-sondag. Du var så glad at jeg hadde foreslått denne tur. Du elsket Nordmarken — hvor du hadde trådt dine barnesko. — Vi gikk de kjente stier, du, din unge venn Kai — og jeg. Der var mange års aldersforskjell på oss, men allikevel, den dag var vi jevne kamerater som gledet oss over livet og sommeren og naturens skjønnhet. — Du var blitt så voksen det siste år. — Du var ferdig med skolen og du hadde begynt å hjelpe din far i hans hårde arbeide. At fars arbeide ikke er lett er noget vi alle vet. — Du var på god vei til å bli hans høire hånd. Og du hadde alle betingelser for å bli det. Du var en ordensmann, og du var så elskverdig mot alle — at alle måtte like dig — og du skulde jo engang overta bladet i en tid som kanskje i mange henseender blir lysere og lettere enn vår. —

Dine foreldre er knuget av sorg; måtte det være dem en trøst at det er første gang du har beredt dem sorg. Du var en kjekk ungdom. Fred over ditt minne.

Max Salomon.

Ikke utstilling men salgsmesse.

En rekke utmerkete skofabrikker og, dessverre få, ikke mindre utmerkede lærfabrikker, kommer denne gang med sine varer som de har til salgs på varemessen, til å imponere både de kjøpende messebesøkere og det skuelystne publikum.

Vi skal ikke foregripe våre fabrikker som får sin stand på messen, ved å fortelle om hvad vi venter å få se. Hvad vi synes ikke kan bli sagt ofte nok er, at vi har all grunn til å fryde oss over den norske sko- og lærindustri høie standard, og at messedeltagerne farer op med mønsterverdige produkter er en selvfølge.

Varemessen er i grunn ingen utstilling, selv om noen kommer til å stille ut for reklamens skyld eller for å gi messen en tiltalende ramme. Det som vi får se på Varemessen skal ikke premieres, det blir regulære prøvekolleksjoner til optagelse av ordres. Det er ingen konkurranse mellom våre fabrikkanter. Mange utmerkede fabrikker blir av en eller annen grunn ikke med på Varemessen, selv om de kanskje helst alle sammen burde ha vært med. Nu er jo dette med en varemesse slik at den som deltar, utelukkende er med av forretningsmessige hensyn. Det er og blir et kalkulasjonsspørsmål hvorvidt det lønner sig å ofre tid og penger til salg på en messe. Enkelte firmaer har tidligere satt penger til ved deltagelsen på messen.

En messe skal være beregnet på salg, og selv om en messe har en stor verdi som et ledd i reklame, så er dog hovedoppgaven den å bringe kjøperne og selgerne sammen. Dette er tildels blitt misforstått. Det skal

*54) Photo/text. *55) Hans Seligmann died of a heart failure after pneumonia in 1932. When you read the obituary written by Max Salomon can you only wonder inside of the future and what was actual cases in the time in Norway on the field of skin and leather,- how the development could have been, if for example Hans Seligmann not ha passed away in his young years,- and without the second world war.



*56) Margit Seligmann, as died of tuberculosis in 1934.

Julius and Rosalie Heilbut, Lusie Seligmann parents

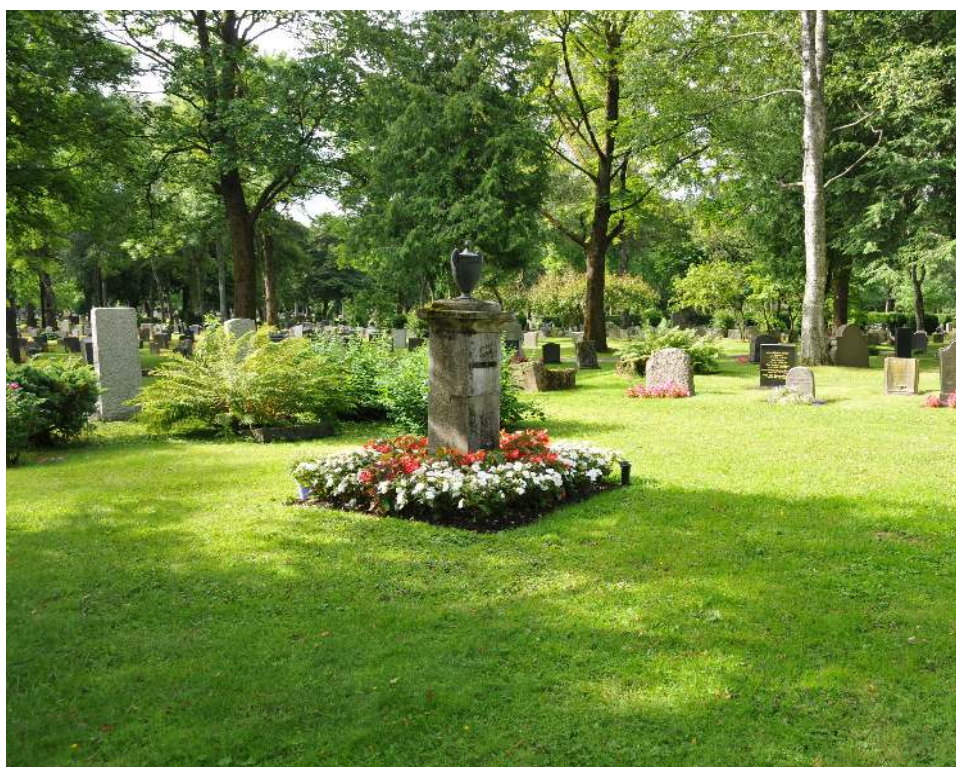
*57) Luise Seligmanns parents; Julius and Rosalie Heilbut came as refugees to Norway in 1938 in the hope of escaping the nazis persecutions. Two year later invaded they Norway and the persecution of jews started here too.

p.23 Richard Seligmann is listed in Oslo Adressebok year 1933 with residential address in Holmenveien 11, Vindern,- and title: *Manager, Richard A/S, agency, Tordenskioldsplass 3*

***58) The family Seligmann lived in Irisveien 20 from 1934 to 1941**



***59) The house in Iris veien 20**



***60) Hans and Margit Seligmann's resting place on the communal memorial garden.**

p.24 Richard Seligmann was using the title "editor" on the front page to Lær, Sko og Skinn, at least before 1930. And changed this to "edited by" in the 1930s. Office address in 1930-32 was Øvre Voll gate 11. The residential address Lillevann. See Oslo Adressebok 1930, net: <https://nb.no/bøker>

Øvre Voll gate 11, forretningsaddress 1930-1932



*61) Øvre Voll gate 11, red building

Else was the house which first stood on the ground with address Øvre Voll gate 11 the place where the first daily newspaper i Norway was founded in 1819,- but that yard was demolished in 1915 and the one on the photo was build 1916.



*

Tordenskioldsplass 3

Business address 1932-1933

*62) to left, Tordenskioldsplass 3, business address 1932, one of the many office addresses Richard Seligmann had through the 1930s. The photo motiv is approximately as it was on Richard Seligmans time. To left you can see the statue of the sea hero Peter Wessel Tordenskjold (1690-1720) who fought for Norways case in the 1700s.

It's him Tordenskiolds plass is named after, on english; "Tordenskiold Square".

The fur auctions occur.

Ederdun,
Isbjørnskind, Hermelin,
Ræveskind m. m.
 kjøbes for direkte Export til
 absolut høieste Priser. Extra
 Kassa. Mindre Partier bedes
 indsendt pr. Post. Antages ei
 mit Tilbud, returneres Varen
 franco. Referenser og Sikker-
 hed paa Forlangende.
Richard Seligmann,
 Toldbodgaden 11, Kristiania.
 Telegr.adr.: Kipsmand.

To left; Richard Seligmann's advertisement from 1910, as inform about that he buy Ederdun an all kind of furskin- for export. It was a trade as only included wild caught animal in 1910. It was big enough to include several acquires, as buyed up fur in Norway which was sent abroad to auction houses in Leizig, Paris, London and Berlin.

*63) But in 1914 the breeding on silverfoxes started in Norway and in the 1920s for blue fox and minks. By the years the need for fur auctions in Norway arose. The first acution in Norway was held on December 5 1932 by the company; The Norwegian Fur Co A/S. In 1933 became the company ; " De norske Pelsskinn Auksjoner" established in Oslo . It was a norwegization of the english sounding name and the first silver fox acutions was held the same year. But still was wild fur a part of the auctions trade – but it was not longer the only fur in the market.

To right; *64) Advertisement to "De Norske Pelsskinn- Auksjoner" in 1933. You could say that Richard Seligmann lost some of his income base with the auctions in Norway, but humorously enough he was language proficient,- and could speak and write both german and english, - unusual at the time. When many foreign buyers came from europe, there was a need for an interpreter and Richard Seligmann became a interpreter and assistant to the auctioneer.

Til
Norges
Pelsdyr-
opdrettere

Herved meddeles at vår første
 auksjon over
S Ø L V R E V
 avholdes 22de november.
 Også andre sorter skinn med-
 tas.
 Salgsprovisjon 5 %
 Forskudd mot almindelig
 kassakreditrente.

DE NORSKE PELSSKINN-AUKSJONER
 KARL JOHANS GT. 33 - OSLO - TLF. 22730
 POST- OG TELEGRAMADR.: SKINNAUKSJONENE



*65) to left, Richard Seligmann, interpreter at the first silver fox acution in Norway 1933. To right in the auctioneer A. M. Vik.

Redaktør Richard Seligmann (tolk). Auksjonarius A. M. Vik.

Tollbugata 24, 2 floor, office address in 1933- 1935.



*66) From Tordenskioldplass 3 moved Richard Seligmann to Tollbugaten 24 in June 1933. In the yard was Hotel Augustin one of the first missions hotels in Oslo. The yard that was build from 1898 and the hotel moved in 1900. It had place for 52 guests. Else was it a business yard which housed business people, one an another politician, some older ladies etc. The photo is from 1910, but the yard was still the same when Richard Seligmann had office address in it 1933-35 – but the street had probably been more busy.

Tollbugaten 24

Lær, Sko og Skinn became published each 14 days. Even if the business addresses changed often had the magazin firm expedition address at Grøndahl & Søn Forlag- as still in 1933-34 had address in Tollbugaten 27 before the firm moved to Munkedamsveien 35. Subscription money could also be paid at the expedition or be sent to Grøndahl & Søn Forlag via the postal order as followed the magazin each time it was time to renew the subscription. But the editorial and advertisement office always followed the business address . It was a subscription magazin; a year subscription cost kroner 10.00. It is 490,13 2024 kroner i.e. close to 500 kroner each year. It was possible to buy earlyer issues from Grønahl & Søn, if it still was some back.

*67) The postal order as followed the magazin to the subscribers. Similar was in use on the postoffices if you wanted to began a subscription

*68) To right, one more of Seligmanns many businesses, a advertisement as tells he represent the insurance company Svea and Nornan.

Nr. 16 LÆR, SKO OG SKINN 297

Sevilla Garveri 1916—1936.



Garveriet med Tronfjell i bakgrunnen.

Like ved det 1663 meter høje Tronfjeld, 6 kilometer fra Auma stasjon, er et garveri med det fremmedklingende navn «Sevilla» garveri. Navnet skriver sig dog fra en liten norsk elv, den lille elven som har sitt utspring i Savalen og som munner ut i Glommen. Garveriet har en sjelden vakker beliggenhet, og vi har lett for å misunde herr Reinertsen som i disse dager kan se tilbake til 20 års virke deroppe.

Garver Reinertsen er en allsidig mann. Han forstår sig både på forskjellig slags garvning og på pelsberedning. Han beskjeftiger 5 mann i sitt garveri. Dessuten driver han en minkfarm og har oppnådd meget tilfredsstillende resultater med opprett av disse små kostbare pelsdyr.

Det er ikke lenge siden at han blev belønnet med første premie for opprett av mink.

*69) Above photo and text is from Lær, Sko og Skinn 1936; a report from a tannery with the exotic name Sevilla Tannery. You still get there by going of the train on Auma Station, about half way between Tynset and Alvdal. From Auma can you walk up to the tannery, or drive. Any bus do not go there. Unfortunately is the tannery building moved today, but still in use on its new place, (not as a tannery,) so may be one day it return to Sivilla, which is the name after a small river as pas by. Else is it a tour and a culture path in the beautiful nature area which have tracks after several craft industries. Sevilla Tannery was otherwise a typical "country tannery" and built not so unlikely Finn Ruuds tannery on Jessheim; notice the two chimneys

on the roof. Otherwise traveled Seligmann quite much in Norway and many photos and texts from his journey's found the way into Lær, Sko og Skinns pages.

Lær, Sko og Skinn's selskapsreise til London.

Torsdag den 29. september hadde mange som til Lær, Sko og Skinn innsett seg til turen tilbakevært sine tilfeller, da det så ut til at det skulle bli krig. Samme dag (søndag) telegram fra London, at British United Shoe Machinery Co. hadde annullert sin stand på messen. Mange visste vi at det ikke skulle bli krig. Ut på ettermiddagen fikk vi et telegram fra London med følgende meddelelse: «Kun fire maskinfirmaer har annullert. Messen avholdes. Forretning som vanlig.» De fire maskinfirmaer var blitt mobilisert i krigstid og på kort varsel, fra fredag til mandag kjørte maskinfirmaene ikke trekket sin annullering tilbake og mønere sin stand igjen. Det er synd at vi måtte savne fire betydelige maskinfirmaer på messen. Flere av våre venner akter å reise til London bare for maskinutstillingens skyld. Så sent som i dag morgen kjørte man først bestemme seg endelig til å delta i turen, kan noen få timer før avreise. Vi fikk da sammen med Cooke reisebyrå selskapsreisen i stand med følgende deltagere:

Deponent Maurice Christensen (Alfa Skofabrikk). Deponent Wilh. Engelbrecht (Salomon Skofabrikk). Korset Marcus Halvorsen (Halvorsens Skofabrikk). Deponent G. Haraldsen (De Forenede Skofabrikker). Deponent Einar Hæde (Sandefjord Skofabrikk). Fru deponent Hæde. Deponent Bj. Haug (Halter & Bergen A/S). Grosserer Joh. Jernskål. Verkmester Adolf Johannsen (Halvorsens Skofabrikk). Deponent Wilh. Nupen (Spillberg & Nupen A/S). Deponent Einar Stuhlgren (Alfa Skofabrikk). Grosserer Einar Sjøhel. Deponent Bj. Thorsen (Sj. Hæde-skjorten). Sekretær O. Wæren (Union Co.). Avdelingsjef Th. Wangen (Leif B. Stuen). Fru Lær, Sko og Skinn deltok reisebyrå Richard Seligmann og sekretær Rolf Seligmann.



Om bord i S/S «Blenheim».

I London traff vårt selskap sammen med: Grosserer Christian Radich, Agent Bernh. M. Ringvold. Deponent Ole P. Amundsen og Grosserer Leif H. Sørensen som var reist en annen vei til England.

Reisen frem og tilbake foretok i alle deler utstykket. Været var ikke det beste, men Vikinggøttinger troer seg og naar bedre enn noen annen. Angående messen henviser vi til en annen artikkel i dette nummer. Her skal vi bare nevne, at nesten alle messebesøkende fra Norge innfant sig på reisebyrås initiativ onsdag aften den 5. oktober i Norway House og leverandørene gav der en festlig middag for skofabrikanter. Grosserer Jernskål talte for skofabrikanter. Han

Conducted tour to London.

*70) Richard Seligmann and Lær, Sko og Skinn arranged a conducted tour to the shoefair in London 1938. Wonder if he was among the first in Norway to arrange conducted tours?. The photo show the party on the ship S/S Blenheim belonging to the shipping company Fred Olsen & Co.

Munkedams veien 35

*71) Lær, Sko og Skinn had editorial address Munkedamsveien 35 in 1936

*

Listed in Oslo Addressbook for 1936 with following: *Richard Seligmann, Editor; (Lær, Sko og Skinn) Irisveien 20, Sogn Haveby* See: Oslo Adressebok 1936,net;<https://nb.no/bøker>

*

*72) 1935 moved the printing and publishing house Grøndahl & Søn from Tollbugaten 27 to Munkedamsveien 35. It was there Lær, Sko og Skinn Pocket Encyclopedia was printed. If you look over today's Rådhusplassen from Øvre Vollgate and what's left of Tordenskjoldsplass you will see a big green house on the other side, above Aker Brygge.

*

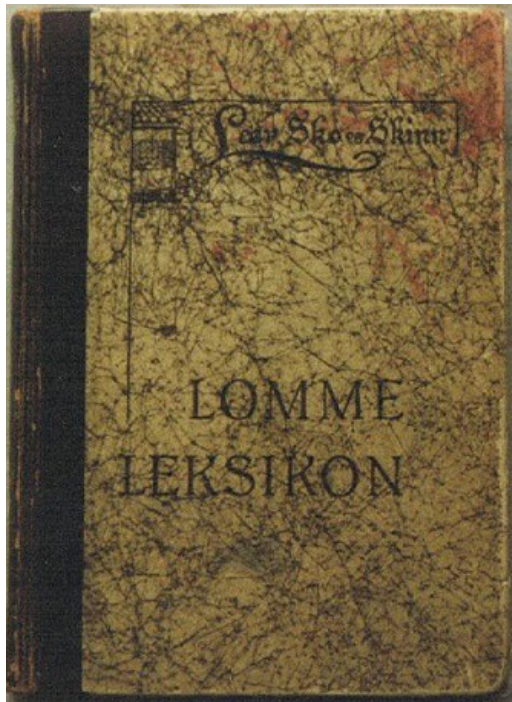
*73) " In this yard had also the electrical company Sønnico its headquarters. Here worked among other the austrian/jewish diplomatic engineer Felix Grüder (b.1904) After Anschluss in March 1938 came he as refugees to Norway. He was unmarried. Grüder was arrested by norwegian police October 26 1942, imprisoned at Bredtveit and two days later transferred to Berg Prisoncamp outside Tønsberg. From here he was deported with the transport ship M/S Donau November 26 1942. He died in Auschwitz Desember 21 1942. A stumbling stone is her put down in memory of him".

*

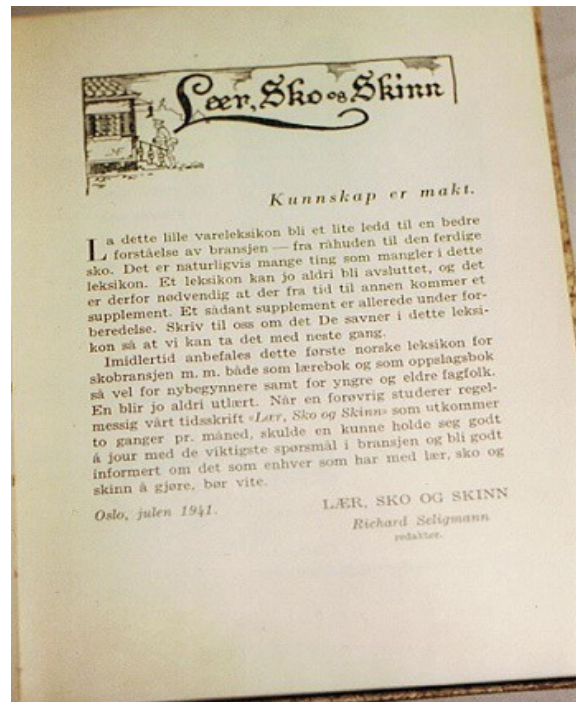


*74) Well can it be that Felix Grüder and Richard Seligmann knew each other in the time they both worked in the yard!.

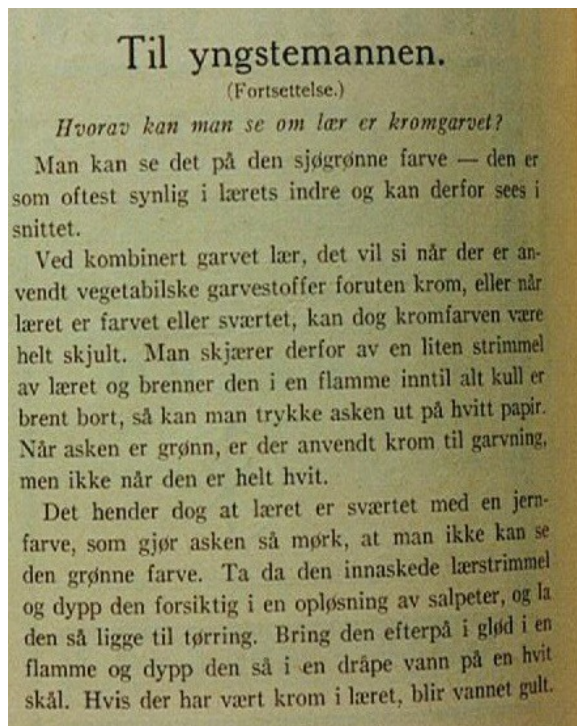
Lær, sko og skinn lommeleksikon
(*Leather, Shoe and Hide pocket encyclopedia*)



*75) Lær, Sko og Skinn pocket encyclopedia



*76) Foreword, in the pocket encyclopedia by Richard Seligmann.



*77) Lær, Sko og Skinn pocket encyclopedia in format is about 16 X12 cm, i.e. not particular big but i content gigantic on the field of leather in Norway an one of the beams in case you seek historical detaile information about companies,addresses, trade marks etc. Otherwise is it build on a little column with the heading "To the youngest' , as Seligmann kept on with, about from he started with Lær, Sko og Skinn in 1927, perhaps before that time?, or a little after?. This column consisted of reviews of all kind of phenomens inside the leather,, craft and industry. He collected by the years 6 -7 lines, sometimes only 2-3 lines reviews,- all the way until christmas 1941 when the encyclopedia was published. He must have been a dilligent ant to make something like that. It's hard work to keep the focus so long time, In truth an achievement to make it.

It was printed at Grøndahl & Søn in Munkedamsveien 35. And launced by Grøndahl & Søn in 1941!.

*77A)The price was 5 kroner, about kr. 250,- 2024 kroner.

From the column " Til Yngstemann"= "To the youngest", in Lær, Sko og Skinn (1927-1942).

NORSK SKOMUSEUM

Interesserte menn innen skotøybransjen har tatt initiativet til dannelsen av *Norsk Skomuseum*. Det er tanken at dette spesialmuseum skal gå inn i Norsk Teknisk Museum, hvis hovedoppgave er å gi et bilde av norsk arbeidsliv.

Norsk Skomuseums arbeidsoppgaver kan sammenfattes slik:

1. Å samle originalgjenstander og modeller av alt innen sko- og lærbransjen, f. eks. sko, verktøy og maskiner for fremstilling av sko.
2. Å samle bilder, tegninger og fotografier av bedrifter (interiorer og eksteriorer) og deres produksjon, samt biografier og bilder av deres grunnleggere og ledere, således at en får en oversikt over skotøy- og lærbransjens historie ned gjennom tidene.
3. Å samle bedriftsfilmer som er opptatt i tidens løp.
4. Å samle kataloger, brosjyrer, avisutklipp, tidsskrifter og bøker m. m. fra eldre og nyere tid av interesse for skotøy- og lærindustrien.

Undertegnede medlemmer av Norsk Skomuseums arbeidskomité henstiller til interesserte bedrifter og privatpersoner å støtte Norsk Teknisk Museum økonomisk ved

1. å tegne seg som medlemmer av museumsforeningen. Kontingenten er for personlige medlemmer kr. 5.— pr. år eller kr. 100.— en gang for alle, og for bedrifter kr. 25.— pr. år eller kr. 500.— en gang for alle.
2. Å gi et bidrag til museets byggefond. Dette kan f. eks. skje ved kjøp av et antall av museets merker til inntekt for byggefondet. Merkene koster 25 øre pr. stk. (fåes i ark à 50) og er tenkt klehet på all post en tid framover.

Marcus Halvorsen

Norske Skofabrikkers Lands sammenslutning.

Alf Billung

Skotøygrossister og Agenters Landsforening.

Egil Christensen
Skofabrikanter.

Richard Seligmann
Redaktør.

Carl J. Andresen
Direktør.

Henry Frogh
Agent.

Harald Valstad
Skotøyljbmennenes Landsforbund.

Sigurd Svorkmo
Skomakermeisternes Landsforbund.

*78) Copy from Lær, Sko og Skinn as tells about the initiative to form a norwegian shoemuseum. And that it should be included in Norsk Teknisk Museum. The main purpose should be to give a picture of norwegian work life. Norsk Teknisk Museum also provided facilities for use in its upcoming new building in Sannergata. And contiuously in the museums temporary basement wing at the Viking Museum on Bygdøy (see next page) It is also interesting that an entire industry backed the initiative.

10

Det skal opprettes et norsk skomuseum.

Norsk Teknisk Museum stiller lokaler til disposisjon i sitt nybygg ved Sannergaten. Hvad folk brukte i verdenskrigen og hvad de krever av sitt skotøi idag.



Richard Seligmann, som har fremkalt ideen til det nye skomuseum.

Efter hvad Aftenposten har bragt i erfarings skal det opprettes et Norsk Skomuseum. Ideens opphavsmann er redaktør R. Seligmann i fagtidsskriftet Lær, Sko og Skinn. På vår henvendelse bekrefter han også at det her ikke dreier sig om planer — saken er kommet betydelig nærmere sin realisasjon.

— Det er riktig at det skal opprettes et skomuseum, forteller hr.



Seligmann. Det hele har nu fått faste former. Vårt forslag blev meget godt mottatt. Det kom istand en konsultasjon med ingeniør Philip Pedersen, bestyrer av Norsk Teknisk Museum. Konsultatet er blitt at Norsk Teknisk Museum har stillet sig meget villig til ideen. Det er nu avgjort at museet skal stille lokaler til disposisjon for Norsk Skomuseum og dessuten blikk oss i alle spørsmål vedrørende den museums-tekniske side av saken.

— Hvad er det så som skal samles i dette nye museum?
— Vi ventler å få bidrag i form av originalgjenstander, modeller, apparater, verktøier o. l. av teknisk-historisk interesse samt av ferdige produkter. Vi vil også samle alt som har med skotøibranchen å gjøre. I denne forbindelse vil jeg nevne at bidragene allerede er begynt å komme inn.

Det som i begynnelsen bragte mig på denne tanken, fortsetter hr. Seligmann, var den aktuelle situasjon i branchen. I vår tidsalder med den stadig skiftende mote, blir skoen ikke lenger på noen lang levetid.

Det var anderledes i gamle dager, da skoen gikk i arv fra generasjon til generasjon. Videnskap og teknikk har bevirket at vi har fått mere hensiktsmessig skotøi. Men allerede under forrige krig måtte vi akkurat som nu først og fremst ta hensyn til de materielle som kunde skaffe. Vi fikk derfor mange surrogater, som siden for-avant fullstendig. Etter verdenskrigens slutt og innitt for to år siden, vokste både produksjonen og publikums fordringer til passform og kvalitet, såvel som til utseende. Og fabrikanterne kunde etterkomme publikums ønsker, da det ikke hersket mangel på nogen slags materialer. Nu er vi påny kommet derhen at det ikke lenger er moten som spiller den avgjørende rolle. På den annen side er publikum idag meget mer opptatt i sitt skotøi enn før. Det antall sko familien tidligere idag er jo færre enn før. Det som kjøpes må derfor stilles nøye. Det skal holde.

Nu kunde man jo ha lyst til å studere surrogatene fra forrige krig, men alt tyder på at det ikke finnes noget fra den lida krigstid. Det er en gjensagelse av dette vi nu vil forsøke å hindre gjennom Norsk Skomuseum. Vi må vel også se det som vår plikt å verne og bevare det som kan innbære vår kultur, ikke minst på arbeidslivets område.

— Hvordan forholder det sig med utlandet på dette felt?

— I land hvor skotøifabrikasjonen er i stor utvikling, finnes der skomuseer. Dette er således tilfellet bl. a. i Tyskland, hvor skomuseene blir besøkt såvel av fagfolk i studiested som av publikum. Det er jo en masse mennesker som interesserer sig for den kultur-historiske utvikling i det hele tatt. Det største skomuseum i branchen er anlagt i Boston. Nogen detaljer der er imponerende. Museet omfatter ca. 60 moniter, og United Shoe Machinery Corporation har brukt ca. 40 utstillingsgjenstander, som stammer fra nesten alle land. Det eldste skotøi der borte er en egyptisk sandal, som skriver sig fra år 2000 før Kristus. Der finnes også sko som viser at bruken av støkkjerting, malter, luser, av passet lær og lagning av lærsotter allerede var alminnelig og blev brukt av skomakerne i de dager da Rom hersket verden.

Norsk Skomuseum vil få sin plass i tredje etasje i Norsk Teknisk Museums planlagte nybygg på hjørnet av Thv. Meyers gate og Sannergaten.

Copy to left; from Lær, Sko og skinn 1941

*

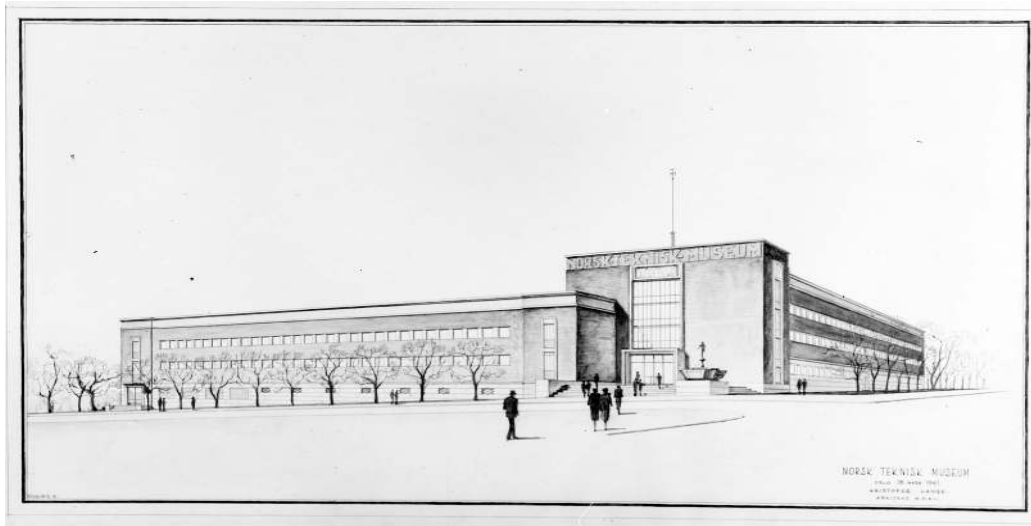
Founding or not of a shoemuseum in 1941?. The idea of a norwegian shoe museum became destroyed of the war. That the idea not was picked up after the war is little strange, but among other was a person as Richard Seligmann away. Nevertheless, one should never give up on the idea.



*79) Notice the line over the article were it stay:"the Shoemuseum secured" It was secured!. Could it be some sort of decision behind the statement?. Valid or invalid?. Or was Richard Seligmann too optimistic?

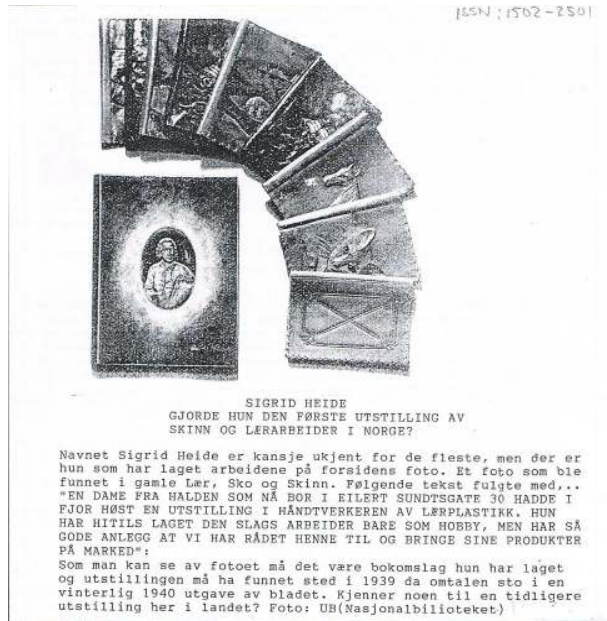
When it never became anything of the norwegian shoemuseum in Norsk Teknisk Museum (NTM) so was it also due to the fact that the new building to NTM not happen as planned. Lack of funds put a stop to it during the war, and the plan was put on ice. On Richard Seligmann's time the museum was located in a *80) "basement wing

on the Viking museum on Bygdøy. After the war moved the museum in 1958 to new premises in Fyrstikkallen on Etterstad and first in 1986 became the new museum build and opened on Kjelsås, just beside today's Frysa Artist Center, by the current minister of culture Hallvard Bakke". Norsk Teknisk Museum have today among other a small shoe collection after the initiative in 1941.



*81) The planned building to Norsk Teknisk Museum in Sannergata as it appeared on the drawingboard. It never came to anything.

A leathercraft miliue around Lær, Sko og Skinn ?.



*82) to left; a picture as refers to a mention of a exhibition Sigrid Heide held in 1939 and written about in Lær, Sko og Skinn winter 1940. There were hardly any such reviews in the interwar period so one tends to believe Seligmann's review resembles today's !. The exhibition can also be seen in connection with the founding of a shoemuseum,- and a prewar tendency in norwegian leather art and craft,- that could have been significant if it had the opportunity to develop normal. As things was, can it also be seen on in the wonder's light concerning the jews percecutions .- as Sigrid Heide – and others?,- was concerned with.

Sigrid Heide was probably not the only one as worked with embossed leather etc. Possible was she part of a miliue around Lær, Sko og Skinn and the contemporary's ideas. It has certainly historical been perceived as insignificant, but upposedly at least one more lady worked with embossed leather.

*

Sigrid Heide become concerned of the treatment of jews in Nazi-Germany in the 1930s and inevitably she may have become acquainted with Richard Seligmann. She also ended up in the nazis concentrations camp in 1942, but survived ,- and wrote a book after the war with the title; "Kanskje i morgen". But it stays nothing about leathercraft in it, only about what she experienced in the time she was a war prisoner in Norway and Germany.

*

Sigrid Heide was not belived when she told about and what she had experienced in the nazi concentrations camps – and kept silent about it and the activities both before and during the war. One does not know how the circumstances could have been in pre-war years with regard to leathercraftmanship.



*83) Front page of Sigrid Heides novel "Kanskje i morgen"

It was in the years from 1927 the magazin Lær, Sko og Skinn and Richard Seligmann found its form . It had been a long journey from he came to Norway in 1905 as a bank and businessman, to he became a editor of a well-reneowned magazin and advocate for the norwegian shoemuseum and a cultur builder in the beginning of the 1940s,- as also wrote poetry, .

Richard Seligmann wrote other than subject material in Lær, Sko og Skinn, also poems, maybe preferably occasionally, perhaps mostly fore the desk drawer?. You do not know the ambition he had with it or what he else could have written on. Over the years, it was regular poems in Lær, Sko og Skinn, but each with a different signature, so it is difficult to say if it was Seligmann who wrote them and used a pseudonym, something the signatures can indicate !. One of the poems published in *84) Lær, Sko og Skinn year-end 1940 is signed "red", something as leaves no dought who have written it. It's reproduced and translated here over two pages . First the norwegian version page 33 and then the translated version on page 34. Title: Årsskifte/ Change of year,

Årsskifte.

*Hva det nye år vil bringe
det er no' vi alle spør
når vi hører klokke ringe
inn år nitten en og fjør.*

*Vi er full av sorg og smerter.
Men er glad at året svant
som har såret våre hjerter,
og brakt nød på hver en kant.*

*Men da allting stadig skifter.
Får vi atter lyse år.
Tiden leger sår og rifter,
gir oss nye, bedre kår.*

*La oss håpe, løfte sinnet.
Håpe alle hør og tør.
Ikke leve blott på minnet
om år nittenhundrefjor.*

*Lyst til arbeid, til vårt yrke
får vi gjennom håp og tro.
Håp og tro det gir oss styrke,
gir oss indre fred og ro.*

*Fram det skal vi, hva er målet?
Nedbrutthet gir savn og nød,
mottløshet skal nå på bålet.
Strebe skal vi for vårt brød.*

*Optimismen må bevares
håpe skal vi nå som før,
hva enn oss skal vederfares
i år nittenenogfjor.*

*Vennlig hilsen her ved sendes
leserne i øst og vest.
Være hjerter skal ei blendes.
Skomaker bli ved din lest!*

Red.

Change of year

What the new year will bring
is something we all ask
when we hear the bells ring
in year nineteenforty one at last

We are full of sorrow and pain
but happy over that the year past
which have hurt our hearts and mind
and brought need on every edge

But since everything steadily change
we will again get light years
time heals wound and pains
give us new and better days

Let's hope, lift the mind
hope, everyone should and dare
not only live and remind
about the nineteenthundredforty year

Desire to work, to our skill
do we get through hope and believe
hope and believe give us will
give us inner peace and dignity

Forward we shall, what is the goal?
Breakdowns bring longing and dread
despair shall now be thrown
we shall strive for our bread

The optimism must be with us thus
hope shall we now as before
whatever shall happen to us
in the year nineteen forty one

Kind regards hereby sent
readers in east and west
our hearts shall not be blinded
cobbler, stay by your last

Fritjof Nansen plass 5

Lær, Sko og Skinn had editorial address here in 1941



*85) Fritjof Nansen plass ca. 1940



*86) Fritjof Nansens plass 2019



*87) This is the last known editorial address found to Lær, Sko og Skinn, informed about via the frontpage to a 1942 issue. Universitetsgaten 9 has got a cross on the roof, but it can also have been a address inside the block, behind the facade buildings.



*88) Magazin head, to left show it is edited by Seligmann, *89) to right show it without Seligmanns name. The print costs can have been paid out the year and the last two issues in 1942 (December) can have been published by Grøndahl & Søn Forlag!.

The end of the shoe museum.



*90) Norsk Skomuseum got its own logo, perhaps drawn by Erik or Rolf Seligmann?. In the magazin Norsk Skotøy No.22,1941, in a mention of Norsk Skomuseum stays it: to simplify the administrative work as much as possible, a working committee was elected consisting of agent Henry Frogh, shoemanufacture Egil Christensen and editor Richard Seligmann.. The organizing around the logo can be a product of the working committee.

Norsk Skomuseum.

Norsk Skomuseum har i disse dager fått en skrivelse fra Reichskommissar hvori meddeles at den tyske faggruppe for sko og lær-industrimaskiner i Berlin har sendt ut en rundskrivelse til den tyske skomaskinindustri om å støtte Norsk Skomuseum med forskjellige gaver.



*91) This small advertisement to left in the magazin as show that the nazification was in full swing. After 1942 it seems like Norsk Skomuseum is a "non issue", - that should be forgotten? .

The family Seligmanns last residence.



*92) Kongleveien 40 in Oslo

Luise Seligmann Aut. - edsv. translator i tysk. Dipl.lærerinne (engelsk). Spes. Vitenskapelige arbeider. Kongleveien 40, V. Aker. — Telefon 64919.	
Richard Seligmann Aut. - edsv. translator i tysk. Merkantil — juridisk — teknisk oversettelse. Universitetsgt. 9, Oslo — Telefon 32 658	
Erik Seligmann E O S	<i>Alle slags reklametegninger samt portrettmaling efter modell og fotografi.</i> Kongleveien 40, V. Aker — Telefon 64919.

*93) Copy to left. Back of the family who had lost two of the love ones by the years was Luise, Richard, Erik and Rolf, as well Luise Seligmanns parents Julius and Rosalia Heilbut as come to Norway in 1938.

The advertisement in Lær, Sko og Skinn's Pocket Encyclopedia as was finished/published christmas 1941 tells that they live in Kongleveien 40 as became their last residence in Oslo. It also tells about a spiritual resourceful family that was well equipped to cope with existence under normal circumstances, *94) Rolf Seligmann as not mentioned worked in Lær Sko og Skinn editorial team. But the second world war brought everything else with, except normal circumstances *95) Already in 1940 all Jewish radio sets were confiscated. In January 1942 they had to have a "J" in their passport with red ink, something which meant that Gestapo and the Norwegian police got a survey over addresses where Jews lived.

The deportation



*93) Photo show the ship M/S Donau and arrested jews on Akerhus quay in Oslo, as shall be deported to Germany in 1942.

At autumn 1942 became a group of jews arrested and first taken to a detentions facility in Norway. In October became all jewish man arrested. In November became all jewish woman and children arrested. *94) The first deportation took place November 26 1942 with the ship M/S Donau as transported 529 norwegian jews to Germany. Among thes was the family Seligmann. The whole family Seligmann was murded in Auschwitz 1942/43. Also Luise Seligmanns parents Julius and Rosalia Heilbut. 9 came back. In February 1943 a new deportation took place with the same ship M/S Donau. *95) All together became 773 jews deported from Norway with the ships M/S Donau, Monte Roasa and Gotenland. 38 survived the concentrations camps/ holocaust.



*96) prisoners arrive at Auschwitz

*90) Copy of letter from Oslo 1945 to USA

Oslo, 14th Sept. 1945.

Dear Annie and Prof. Hirsch,

In my absence my son-in-law cabled you on the 28th May, and I also wrote to you, but didn't mail it because I would have a conference with the Seligmans' friend, Dworsky, who had escaped to Sweden. After his return to this country I have not succeeded in meeting him until today, but he had not either any trace of the family, so we must conclude that Mr. & Mrs. Heilbut, Mr. & Mrs. Seligman, Erik and Rolf, who were among the about 900 persons deported by s/s "Donau" in November 1942 to Poland, have probably all ended their lives in the gas-chambers. - We have got no information at all about them, so it is not likely to be anything but one result of the tragedy, which is a result of the brutal German methods.

We very much regret to have to tell you this. It seemed to me that Seligmans were too optimistic about the situation, and I and others warned them previously, advising them to make escape to Sweden, but they did not follow our advice.

We all sincerely regret the heavy loss to you and us of your parents, sister, brother-in-law and their 2 sons - who were all our intimate

continue next page

*91) Copy of letter from Oslo 1945 to USA

friends during all the time they stayed in this country - Richard for more than 30 years. The German bandits of course have any amount of such catastrophes to account for in this and other countries.

Our family have been able to come through the war without any special difficulties, but of course we have gone through a terrible time.

We send you all our best regards, and are looking forward to see you here some day, if you some time again may be crossing the ocean - or the air .

Yours

- *Frank Beathorn*
add: Torshavn 3.17, 5200

1945, He didn't write his "economics" which he delivered to me, and may be of interest to you

before they left

*92) From Iris veien 20, Oslo



*93) "A place for change"

The deportation monument on Akershus kaien Oslo



*94) The memorial place / monument for the deportation of jews in 1942/43 on Akershus kaien.

Source reference

- *1) Lær, Sko og Skinn (1927-1942) Nr. 19, 19?
- *2) Photo, part of a Seligmann family portrait, from Kevin Hale, USA
- *3) Photo, portrait of the family Seligmann, (around 1900), from Kevin Hale, USA
- *4) From net; old postcard from Christiania
- *5) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000/ Informasjon Oslo Byleksikon.no/side Andresens Bank
- *6) Photo from: no nb digifoto.
- *7) Finn Erhard Johanssen, Book: Skinn og Lær - i tykt og tynt. Ad Notam Forlag, p. 76-77
- *8) Advertisement from Norsk Læder og Garveritidene, No.1, 1909
- *9-10) lokalhistoriskwiki.no/wiki/Tollbugata_(Oslo)
- *11) Foto, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *12) Frontpage, copy of Norsk Læder og Garveritidende 1909, NB
- *13) <https://osl-arc.bloggspot.com/2016/05/akersgata-16blaaugaren.html>
- *14) Photo, Frølichpassagen, from net
- *15-16) Photo: Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *17) Forside fra Læder, Sko og Skinn Nr. 1, 1912
- *18) Photo from Kevin Hale, USA
- *19) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *20) Advertisement from Norsk Sko og Lærindustri, No 2, 1919, NB.
- *21) Advertisement from Norsk Læder og Garveritidende 1 februar 1910
- *22) N.A. Ytreberg, Tromsø Byhistorie, Bind 2, s.533-534.
- *23) Advertisement from Norsk Læder og Garveritidende, No.1, 1910
- *24) Photo, Fra NB billedsamling; Karl Johans gate, Oslo
- *25) Photo: Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *26) Photo, from Kevin Hale, USA
- *27-28) Nett, BI researcher Sverre Knutsen, Forsking.no, artikkel; Oppskrift på en finanskriser
- *29) Andresens Bank AS, Store Norske Leksikon. (Google by the way via Andresens Bank for more information)
- *30-31) Finn Erhard Johanssen, Skinn og Lær i tykt og tynt, Ad Notam Forlag s.85-86.
- *32) Information Jewish Museum in Oslo, Exhibition The family Seligmann, disappeared/remembered, october 2018
- *33) Historiske Glimt fra Ullensaker, Lokalhistorisk Tidsskrift utgitt av Ullensaker Historielag, No.2-2009,p.16
- *34-35) Historiske Glimt fra Ullensaker, Lokalhistorisk Tidsskrift utgitt av Ullensaker Historielag, No1– 2021 ,p.23
- *36-37-38) Historiske Glimt, Lokalhistorisk Tidsskrift utgitt av Ullensaker Historielag, No.1, 2021 p.22-24
- *39) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *40) Historiske glimt fra Ullensaker, Lokalhistorisk Tidsskrift utgitt av Ullensaker Historielag, No. 2-2009,p.17
- *41) Historiske Glimt, Lokalhistorisk tidsskrift utgitt av Ullensaker Historielag, No.1-2021, p.24
- *42) Lær, Sko og Skinn (1927-1942) Nr. 8-1934
- *43) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *44) Finn Erhard Johanssen, Lær og Skinn i tykt og tynt, Ad Notam Forlag, p.96
- *45) Oslo Bymuseum, St. Halvard, 1969, i artikkel om garver Hallen -
- *46) <https://sprakradet.no/nyord-og-rettskrivingsendringer/normeringer-av-norsk/rettskrivingsvedtak/bokmålsrettskriving-pa-1900-tallet/>
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- *47A) Lær, Sko og Skinn No.8, April 1934, article by Richard Seligmann in occasion Oscar Biong 70 year.
- *48) Photo: industrimuseum.no/bedrifter/knutsenkolbj-co-a-s
- *49) Photo: <https://oslobilder.no/lillevann>
- *50) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *51-52) Tidsskriftet Lærarbeideren, Nr.2-1930-2 årg.
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- *56) Photo, part of a Seligmann family portrait, from Kevin Hale USA
- *57-58) Information from Jewish Museum in Oslo, Exhibition: Family Seligmann/Heilbut, Disappeared/Remembered, October 2018
- *59-60-61) Photo: Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *62) <https://oslobilder.no/tordenskjoldsplass3>
- *63) Lær, Sko og Skinn No. 31, November 1932
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- *75-76-77) Lær, Sko og Skinn Encyclopedia, Foreword by Richar Seligmann, From the column "To the youngest".
- *77A) Lær, Sko og Skinn No.8, Second April Issue 1942
- *78) Copy from Lær, Sko og Skinn No.22, 1941
- *79) Lær, Sko og Skinn No.20, 1941
- *80) <https://snl.no/norsk-teknisk-museum>
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- *82) Copy from Lær, Sko og Skinn ,January 1940
- *83) Copy of frontpage ,Sigrid Heides book; "Kanskje i morgen"
- *84) Lær, Sko og Skinn, No. 1, 1941
- *85) Oslo Museum/digitalmuseum, photographer Karl Harstad
- *86) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *87) Photo, Widerøes Flyselskap/Willhelm Skappel
- *88) Lær, Sko og Skinn no.20, 1942
- *89) Lær, Sko og Skinn No.22, 1942
- *90) Norsk Skotøy No. 22, 1942
- *91) Lær, Sko og Skinn Nr.20, annet juni nummer 1942
- *92) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn år 2000 Information about Kongleveien 40, Jewish Museum, Oslo, exhibition family Seligmann/Heilbut, Diseapperad/ Remembered 2018
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- *100-101) Letter from kevin Hale, USA
- *102) Photo from Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000
- *103) Name on monument: <https://www.agsavisen.no/deportasjonsmonumentet-i-oslo-freet/8162768>
- *104) Photo, Lær, Sko og Skinn År 2000.

**Frølichpassagen, the name Røkland and Sigmund Ars is fiktive, but refers to people and events in Seligmanns time.

Small norwegian/english dictionary

P.4) Lær, Sko og Skinn	= Leather, Shoe and Hide
P.11) Tolldbugade-Tollbugate	= Custom booth Street. Name on the street from the old days when the custom booth was in the end on the street, on the harbour.
P. 13-24) Ederdun	= Goose down
P.20) LO, Landsorganisasjon	= National Organisation, Umbrella organisation for all workers unions.
P.20) Skotøyarbeidernes Forening	= The Footwearworkers Union
P.30) Norsk Teknisk Museum	= Norwegian Museum of Science and Technology.
P.30) Norsk Skomuseum	= Norwegian Shoemuseum
P.32) Title Sigrid Heides bok; "Kanskje i morgen"	= "Maybe tomorrow".

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