

OLGA ANDRAŠI

JOURNEYMEN JOURNALS OF JEWS



АРХИВ ВОЈВОДИНЕ

Archives of Vojvodina
Novi Sad
2022.



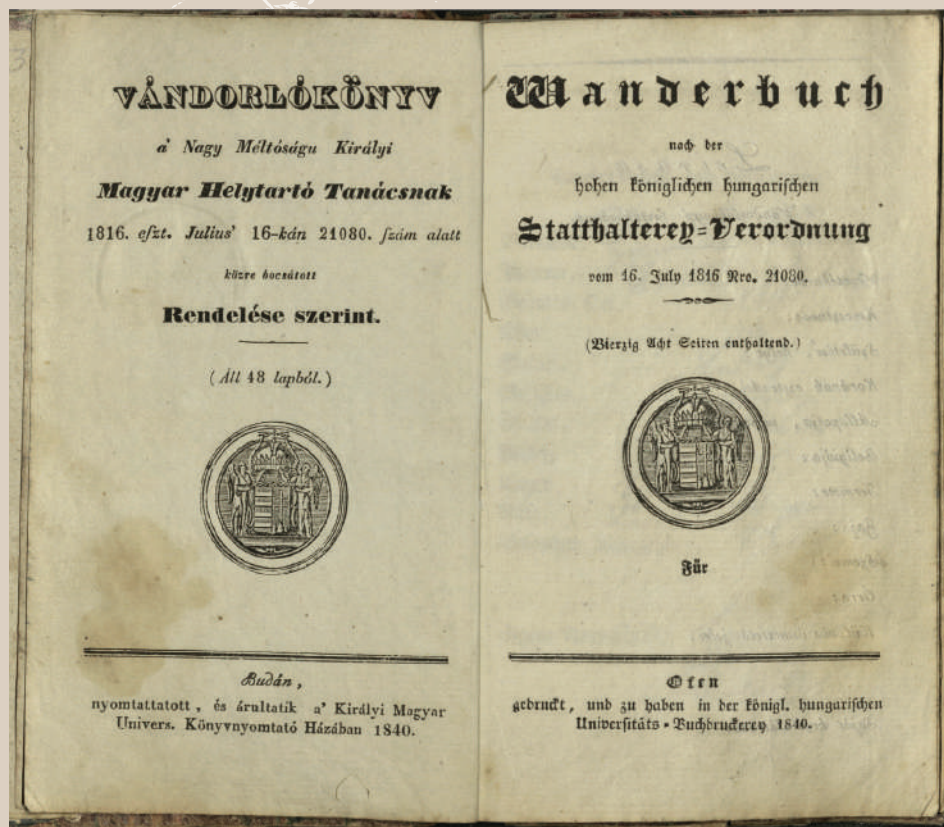
THE ARCHIVES OF VOJVODINA keeps a valuable collection of civil personal documents from the period 1743-1923. Part of this collection are journeyman journals and pouch journals of Jews from the area of present-day Vojvodina.

Journeyman journals were introduced in the Habsburg Monarchy in 1816, primarily as a measure of protection and control of journeymen during their obligatory three-year wandering - travels. After completing his painstaking apprenticeship, which usually lasted from three to five, even seven years, it was considered that the boy was taught the basics of the craft. Then he became "free", that is, he could go on a journey to big craft centers to expand his knowledge and gain practice.

A young journeyman would start from his hometown or the place of his apprenticeship, to take a long, uncertain, unsafe and sometimes dangerous journey. He was previously issued a document (Wanderbuch, Vanderkönyv) with personal data and the designated area of wandering. At border crossings, land crossings and customs in his wandering, his passage was confirmed in the journal and thus the line of movement of the future master can be followed. Upon arrival at the destination the journeyman would seek, if it existed, a journeyman-home where he could be accommodated and organized, or the home of the guild master, the chairman of his guild in that city, who was obliged to accept him for 48 hours and help him in coping. This implied looking for a master who could and was willing to accept him on contract time. The journeyman and the master made an agreement according to which the master obliged himself to provide accommodation, food and compensation for the work of the journeyman, and the journeyman obliged himself to help diligently in the workshop of which the guild was informed. The journeyman would stay from six weeks to six months with the same master.

It was common for both of them to be of the same nationality and religion, which was important on the practical side of everyday life both regarding tradition and customs. By the expiry of the agreed period, in some cases even earlier, the master or members of the guild, usually all together, recorded in the journal their assessment of the value and morals of the journeyman.

They verified it with their signature, their personal seal and the guild seal. After that the journeyman would leave to another city, to another master.



JOZEF ALMOSLIN was born in 1836 in Novi Sad.

As a cording journeyman, he started his journey at the age of 17 – first to Ruma, where he was recorded on December 19, 1852 with the master hatter Jakob Almoslin, and then with the master hatter Markus Cvibak. In April 1853 he traveled through Vršac, Arad, Szeged, Pest, Bratislava, Trnava, Graz, Linz, Vienna with occasional stays with local masters and after 6 months he returned to Ruma in October 1853, where he worked for Josef Almoslin until December. Then he left Ruma again in January 1854 to Veliki Bečkerek and remained there until February 1856. Thus, he completed his journeyman training.



HERMAN BRESLAUER was born in Palanka. He was a furrier journeyman. His booklet was issued on June 12, 1843 in Kolut. He first studied for 13 weeks with master Margus Rot in Senta, then for a year and 10 months with David Esterajger in Topola, as evidenced by the signatures of guild master Ravas Mateja and deputy Djulai Imre, noting that he worked well and honestly. He continued his wandering in Szeged, Komoran, Pest, Vienna, Bratislava and Zagreb. Brečka Istvan noted that he saw him in Palanka on May 2, 1846, passing through.

He worked again as a furrier's assistant in 1848 in Topola for 14 weeks with master Ignac Hajduška, which was confirmed by guild masters Ištvan Nemet and Pavle Merteši, who wrote that he behaved honestly. As he did not become a master after five years from the beginning of journeyman studies, we must assume that he failed to raise enough money for an expensive celebration and master's lunch, which could often be a serious obstacle to becoming a master.

The proverb "to pay the guild" has its roots in the time when acquiring a master's letter was associated with the obligatory unnecessarily expensive, plentiful and rich meal for all members of the guild, which led the young masters into a huge debt.

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- (13) -

Herman Breszlauer Szüts Legős
 Esztájer Dánd Özh társunknál
 Mesterreigitt foltatván és Magát
 betűlesterem virelte egy Evig és
 tíz holdnapig atvöll bízonságott
 tesszünk Topolán 12. April
 846 Ev.



C. Mest. Ravasz Máté
 Al C. M. Gulay János
 Alya M. Nemett István

Balog János

Jegyző

Latham N. Lataukán Majis h. 2.
 846. Lefter uszáraban.

Becsek János

SIMON VIGENFELD was born in 1833 in Novi Sad.

He was a tailor's journeyman. His journeyman journal was issued in 1847. His wandering lasted for 9 years. He was only 14 years old when he started learning the craft from numerous masters, after finishing his apprenticeship.

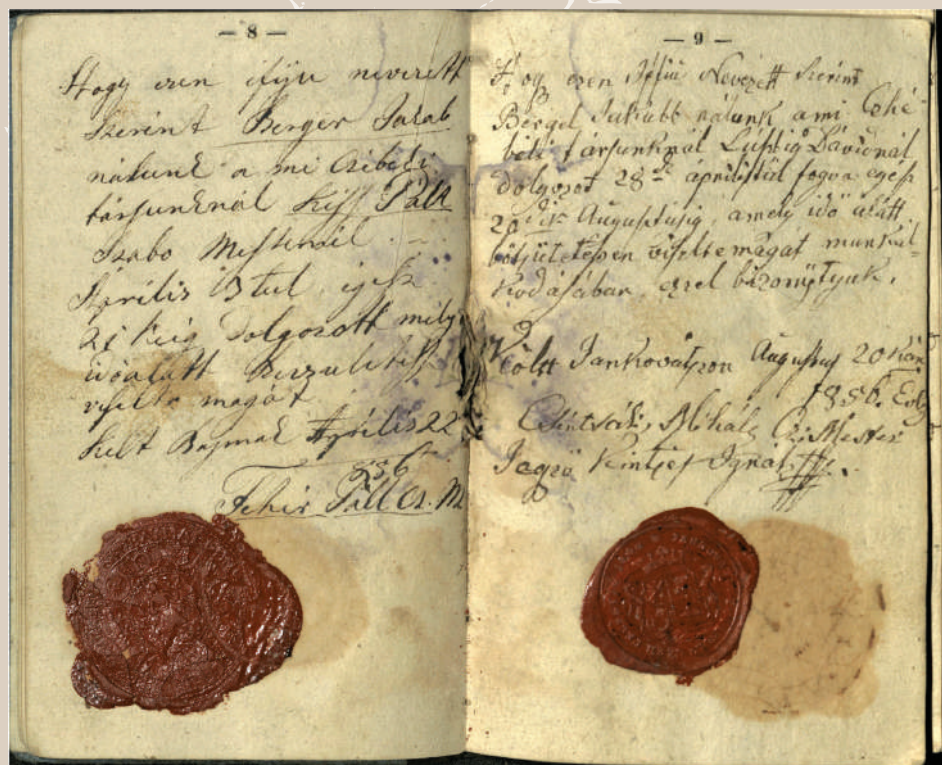
- From January 6 to May 23, 1847, he worked in Petrovaradin Novi Sad in May 1848.
- Palanka until June 1848.
- Jan. 5, 1849, Debrecen
- January 16, Szeged 1850
- January 25 Veliki Varadin; he remained there for 6 months until July 1, 1850.
- On August 14, 1850, he moved to Arad
- June 28, 1850, Palanka until February 2, 1852.
- From March 1852 to March 1853, he was in Novi Sad
- In July 1853, Pančevo
- February 1, 1856 - April 17, 1857 Novi Sad
- Orșava 1856, Craiova, followed by Novi Sad, Belgrade, Zemun, he had a permit to go to Serbia below Belgrade – to Šabac, Valjevo, etc.



VILHELM VINTERFELD was born in Novi Sad. He was a mason and chimney sweep journeyman. At the age of 17, as a completed apprentice ready for practical training, he received his journeyman journal in Pest. The first entry was on September 20, 1849 in Buljkes by Daniel Vinterfeld, the city's chimney sweep. Then Vilhelm studied the craft in Pančevo for eight months with the master Johan Vinterfeld. From June to August 1851, he was in Novi Sad. There he received a three-year wandering permit. He went to Timisoara (September 1851-February 1852), then to Szeged, Vienna, Graz (April-June 1852), and via Salzburg, Linz and Vienna to Pest. From August 1853 to March 1854, he "worked diligently and learned the chimney sweep's trade", after which he returned to Novi Sad.



JAKOB BERGER was a tailor's journeyman. Born in Gornji Senvivan, his journeyman journal was issued on November 22, 1855 in Baja.



FRIDRIK ŠANK, a tailor's journeyman, was born in Novi Sad in 1832. At the age of 18, he was issued a journeyman journal and went first to Apatin, then to Crvenka, Baja, and Bonjhad, where he learned the trade. The time spent with them was certified by the masters with their signatures and the seal of the tailor's guild with scissors.

Šank entered a lot of personal data and important observations for him into the journeyman journal - numerous names (most likely customers), and later the names of his children with the date of birth and death of those who died young, notes on weather, famine, etc. It is a sad fact that a document from his youth became a memorial to his early deceased daughters and sons.



HERMAN BRANK was issued a journeyman journal as a tailor's journeyman at the age of 20. He was born in Buda, his journeyman journal was issued on October 12, 1841 in his hometown. Before that, he was first a student for three years, and then an apprentice for 4 years with the same master from Pest, and he "showed well", which was confirmed by the signature of the chief supervisor. He finished his journey in 1849 and returned to Pest after working in many cities.

EBŠTAJN JOZEF was born in the Papa. After three years of apprenticeship with Samuel Kunfeld, he was released and issued a journeyman journal. He became a tailor's journeyman on April 18, 1839, at the age of 18. He worked for a year with Adolf Kon, who confirmed that he "behaved honestly and paid for a broken glass" (a term used within the group). In addition to the guild master and his deputy, his journeyman journal was signed by Hainkel Naiman, the Israelite commissioner.

Személy Leírás.

Neve *Wreder Ignacz*
 Mestersége *Kiprész*
 Születése helye *Tivnicka Páisthe.*
 Vallása *izraelita*
 Esztendeje *süül: 1854. évben*
 Termete *Közp*
 Ábrázatja *liszta*
 Haja *barna*
 Szemöldöke *barna*
 Szeme *kék*
 Homloka }
 Orra } *szűk*
 Szája }
 Bajusza, vagy Szakállá —
 Különös jegyei *sehol néma*

Saját keze aláírása

nem tud írni

Person-Beschreibung.

Name *Ignacz Wreder*
 Profession *Kiprész*
 Geburtsort *Tivnicka*
 Religion *israelit*
 Alter *jahron im Jahr 1854.*
 Statur *mittl.*
 Gesicht *rein*
 Haare *brown*
 Augenbrauen *brown*
 Augen *blau*
 Stirne }
 Nase } *gerade*
 Mund }
 Bart —
 Besondere Kennzeichen *kein*

Deffen eigenhändige H

Wreder

IGNAC BREDER was a shoemaker's journeyman born in Pivnice in 1854. After three years of apprenticeship in Sivac, he was released in January 1872. His journeyman journal was issued in Parabuć on May 27, 1872. "He worked diligently" in Stari Bečej with master Adolf Goldštajn, in Žabalj with Bernard Kessler, in Novi Vrbas with Ignac Dajtelbaum, in Kuli with Elias Švarc, in Senteš with H. Vajnberg, in Szeged with Vajnman Mora, in Kikinda with Maks Rajcer and ended his wandering in 1878.





This exceptional material from the funds of the Archives of Vojvodina is only a small part of the documents on the history of the Vojvodina Jews. In a broader context, it is a testimony of an era, the way of acquiring knowledge, the involvement of the Jewish population in craft occupations and a first-rate source for historiographical, demographic, social, economic and many other studies.

In Novi Sad, December 2021.

THE ARCHIVES OF VOJVODINA is located in Novi Sad, the administrative center of Vojvodina, Serbia's northern province. It was founded in 1926 and it is a cultural institution of national significance. The main purpose of the Archives is to collect and protect documents created by institutions or prominent individuals and families on the territory of Vojvodina and its neighboring regions. The Archives holds over 9.000 linear meters of archival records. These archival records are comprised of documents written in Latin, German, Hungarian, Serbian and other languages.

Among them are some extremely valuable documents, including a fragment of a manuscript of a church service text in Latin on a sheet of parchment, which was created around the 12th or 13th century.



THE ARCHIVES was moved from Sremski Karlovci into the building of the county jail, built in 1901 and adapted for the its needs in 1988.

The building was officially opened on the 27th of April 1989. By the decree of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2007, this building was declared a cultural monument.

The Archives of Vojvodina is based on the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property from 1994, the Law on Culture from 2009, and the Law on Determining the Autonomy of AP Vojvodina from 2009.

Since the 21st of June 2018 the director of the Archives of Vojvodina is Dr. Nebojša Kuzmanović.



Olga Andrašić
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