



Georg Christian Friedrich Lisch :

History of the Johanniter-Comthureien Nemerow and Gardow

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III.

story

the

Hospitallers=Comthureies Nemerow and Gardow,

from

GCF Lisch.

The effectiveness of the Order of St. John has had a significant influence on the cultivation of Mecklenburg; its effectiveness is expressed in knightly military aid, judicious use of the land and higher cultivation of the divine service; The knights who had gained experience in foreign countries might be excellently qualified for all of these, and next to the Cistercian order, the Johanniter order in the Middle Ages probably had the greatest merits for the Germanization of our fatherland.

After the death of Pribislav (1178) the people of the Wends rose again in rebellion and for a long time suppressed the laboriously planted germs of culture; Certainly up to the year 1216 almost the whole country lay in wild confusion and even the richly founded Cistercian monasteries of Doberan and Dargun were ailing or were deserted. Only the Diocese of Schwerin eke out a cramped existence under the protection of the Counts of Schwerin. The Hospitallers also first

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turned here by founding the Comthurei Kraak and the Priory Eixen in 1200). The peaceful efforts of the aging Borwin, which found strong support in the flourishing strength of his son Heinrich Borwin, succeeded in bringing the germs to growth: peace was established after a long struggle and the church by numer=

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See yearbook I, p. 1 fgl.

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rich, important foundations secured. During these efforts, the Comthurei Mirow was also founded), which gained more and more strength after the battle of Bornhövd (1227, in which the knights probably acquired claims to the

gratitude of the Wendish lords; this foundation developed on their large estate in the 13th century a great activity,² which, on the border of the completely desolate Redarian country, requires great respect³).

The foundation of the Johanniter=Comthurei Nemerow has another reason; this arose, after the rise of princely power during the thirteenth century, through the striving of the princes to reward worthy servants and to find support for their power and government in foundations of this kind. And indeed, the few documents of the flourishing Comthurei Nemerow show traces of a special fondness of the princes for this foundation.

Before the founding of the Comthurei, the village of Nemerow had a variety of fates, which make research significantly more difficult. The village of Nemerow or Nimirov on Lake Tollense, not far from the town of Stargard, belonged to the Redarian country at the time of the Walls. At the beginning of the Germanization of this country, it belonged to the goods which were donated in 1170 by Prince Casimir of Pomerania, who at that time owned the land³

of Stargard, to the bishopric of Havelberg for the foundation of the Broda monastery⁴). When in 1182 the Pomeranian dukes lost the land of Stargard in an unfortunate battle to the margraves of Brandenburg, the Broda monastery also lost all goods which it had received as gifts in the land of the Redarians: it only kept those which were later in the area of⁴

the Lords of Werle lay⁴). Repeated confirmations were of no avail to the monastery, which had been forcibly evicted; the margraves kept the goods as their property as spoils of war. During the 13th century the Land of Stargard remained with the Mark Brandenburg; with the 14th century it came through that

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See Yearbook II, p. 51 flgd.

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See Yearbook II, p. 51 flgd. and III, p. 23

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See Year III, pp. 15, 17, 24, 199.

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Lake Year III. P. 26 flgd., where these relationships are presented in more detail. Riedel's remark (Mark Brandb. I, p. 457) that Nemerow, which was originally given to the Broda monastery, must have been different or that the monastery must have sold the place back to the provincial government, is no longer correct.

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Extinction of the Brandenburg=Stargard line and the marriage of the Mecklenburg Prince Henry the Lion to the Brandenburg Princess Beatrix to the House of Mecklenburg.

During the 13th century the Feldmark Nemerow was divided¹). The more cultivated part was converted into a knight's seat and was called Groß=Nemerow; the remnants of the Wendish population, who lived in a village here, Wendisch= or Klein=Nemerow, were pushed back into the wooded, although more beautiful part; next to this Wendish

village, a Nemerow farm was created during the cultivation of the soil²). On April 10, 1273, the margraves Otto and Albert von Brandenburg gave Broda the village of Wendisch=Nemerow, which they had owned until then, to help the

Broda monastery, which had been badly hit, as a gift³). When the Comthurei Nemerow was founded in 1298, the von

Warburg family owned all of the Nemerow estates as fiefdoms⁴). According to this, the donation of the margraves to the Broda monastery does not seem to have been worth much more than the Pomeranian confirmation of the first award. The Broda monastery had sold the village of Klein=Nemerow along with the villages of Mechow and Küssow

to the Wanzka monastery before August 15, 1306⁵), but there is no further trace of the Comthurei Nemerow ever having owned it since 1298 a part came from Nemerow. Probably the two monasteries had to give way to the favored Comthureia, or they settled with it over claims that were perhaps not significant, if not that

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See document no. III.

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There was also a Nemerow near Rostock, which the city of Rostock bought in 1275; see Franck A. and NMVS 58. Franck gives the name in the form Nemetsov; but the original Rostock town book from 1277-1284 calls it Nemerow when it says:

"Meychildis relicta Pulleman vendidit Hermanno de Papendorp molendinum iuxta Nemerowe, sicut suum fuit et illud sibi rationabiliter coram consilio resignavit",

and,

Pactus in Nemerov VIII mr."

1) of the deed of donation Yearbook III, p. 217
 4) English

See document no. III.

1) cf. Document no. X. This sale must have taken place before 1303. The same provost Walwan von Broda confessed in his convent on February 20, 1303 in Neu=Brandenburg that the deceased provost Ekbert von Broda had ceded the possessions of his monastery in Küssow and Mechow to the Wanzka monastery. (Original=certificate in the Schwerin archive). Strikingly, the village of Nemerow is not mentioned in this document; the documents of the Wanzka monastery also do not mention Nemerow.

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at Broda separated Gut Nemerow another Wendish Nemerow at the southern end of Gr. Nemerow was where the Wanzka monastery (near Nonnenhof) had possessions; However, it is credible that the rights of the monasteries to the property were not significant, since the Wanzka monastery in 1290 also received the village of Mechow with 64 hoeses and in Küssow 8 hoeses when it was founded, and then the goods from the Broda monastery bought. Here, as there, there must be underlying conditions that we no longer know.

1) The founder of the Johanniter=Comthurei Nemerow was the knight Ulrich Swabe or Swawe), from an old family that came from Swabia. Even before he entered the order and also as Comthur, he had rendered very agreeable services to

2) Margrave Albert of the Stargard line, and the prince had always found him firm and faithful); after Albert's death he

3) possessed (vir honorabilis, familiaris nobis specialiter et dilectus)) no less the Margrave Hermann's love and

4) gratitude, all the more since in 1302 as Comthur he was his secret adviser (secretarius)), and Prince Heinrich von

5) Mecklenburg also turned to him (viro discretus nobis sincere predilecto domino Ulrico dicto Swaf)) all his love for. As early as 1292 he is mentioned in a deed of donation from Margrave Albert for the Cistercienser=

[predisposed to us sincerely to our beloved master Ulrich Swaf]

1) In the documents of the Comthurei Nemerow and earlier his name is always written **Ulricus Swaf**. He undoubtedly belonged to the **Swabian family** that still existed in Pomerania in the 16th and 17th centuries (e.g. **Bartholomaeus Schwabe** in Sell's Pomm. Gesch. III, p. 434; **Oswald Schwabe** in Hainhofer's Reise=Diary p. 35); therefore he himself issued a document at Worthinborch at Easter 1315 under the name "frater **Ulricus dictus Swawe** commendator hosp. "S. Johannis Jerosol.de Nemerow", (orig.=document in the Schwerin archive) and in 1318 the Comthur Paulus von Mutina von Erfurt zu Cremmen concluded a contract "with rade - - the cummendur - brother **Ulricus des swawis tu Gardowe unde tu Nemerowe** (Höfer's German document p. 125) In 1342 Margarete de Swaune was abbess of the monastery in Wanzka. **The Swabians form an old noble family that is said to have come to Pomerania from Swabia in the 13th century**; cf. Balt . pp. 48, 51, 76. Nicolaus miles dictus Schwaff zu Itzehoe occurs as early as 1264 (cf. Westph. Mon. II, p. 44) and appears around the middle of the 14th century at Pretz in Holstein, **two whole generations of knights and squires Swaf**, who were resident in Holstein; see Schlesw. Holst. Lauenb.Document I, p. 248 and 249. Schröder in PMS 817 makes **Ulricus Swaf** - Fridericus Swass, and Riedel in Mark. Fire. I, pp. 421 and 458, **Ulrich Schwarz** repeatedly names the founder of the Comthurei zu Nemerow, which of course the bad copies of the documents could lead to. In 1264 Nicolaus miles dictus Schwaff occurs at Itzehoe (cf. Westph. Mon. II, p. 44) and around the middle of the 14th century two whole generations of knights and squires Swaf who were resident in Holstein appear at Pretz in Holstein ; see Schlesw. Holst. Lauenb. Document I, p. 248 and 249. Schröder in PMS 817 makes Ulricus Swaf - Fridericus Swass, and Riedel in Mark. Fire. I, pp. 421 and 458, **Ulrich Schwarz** repeatedly names the founder of the Comthurei zu Nemerow, which of course the bad copies of the documents could lead to. In 1264 Nicolaus miles dictus Schwaff occurs at Itzehoe (cf. Westph. Mon. II, p. 44) and around the middle of the 14th century two whole generations of knights and squires Swaf who were resident in Holstein appear at Pretz in Holstein ; see Schlesw. Holst. Lauenb. Document I, p. 248 and 249. Schröder in PMS 817 makes Ulricus Swaf - Fridericus Swass, and Riedel in Mark. Fire. I, pp. 421 and 458, **Ulrich Schwarz** repeatedly names the founder of the Comthurei zu Nemerow, which of course the bad copies of the documents could lead to. 817 makes Ulricus Swaf - Fridericus Swass, and Riedel in Mark. Fire. I, pp. 421 and 458, **Ulrich Schwarz** repeatedly names the founder of the Comthurei zu Nemerow, which of course the bad copies of the documents could lead to.

2) See document no. III.

3) See document no. VI.

4) See document no. VII.

5) cf. Document no. viii

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the Stargardian line, in the marriage of Beatrix, etc.

Ulrich Swave had entered the Order of St. John before 1292²). He soon became Comthur in Brunswick³) and

Gardow⁴). As such, he bought the goods Groß=Nemerow, Klein= or Wendisch=Nemerow and Hof=Nemerow for the order from the knight Hermann von Warburg for 630 brandenb. pounds and H. v. Warburg had left these goods to Comthur before the feudal lord, the Margrave transferred them to Soldin on May 15, 1298 to the Order of St could exercise unlimited dominion over the inhabitants of the villages; As a special honor and gratitude, the Margrave stipulated that Ulrich Swave remain Comthur for these goods for the rest of his life and that they should only be available to the master of the order after his death. This foundation of the Comthurei Nemerow happened on the occasion of a solemn event, in that, in addition to Margrave Albert, the princes Heinrich von Mecklenburg, Otto von Pomerania=Stettin, Nicolaus von Rostock and Nicolaus von Werle were present; perhaps Nicolaus the Child celebrated

his first engagement, to the Brandenburg Princess Margaretha, which must have been around this time⁵).

The court of Nemerow near Wendisch=Nemerow in a most charming and fertile region on the high banks of Lake

Tollenze was chosen as the seat of the Comthurei. Soon a convent house and a church were built here⁶),

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See Schröder's Pap. Mekl. P. 817, after comparing the original, in which **Ūlricus swaf** instead of: Fridericus Swass is written.

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In the just mentioned document of the Wanzka monastery from 1292 he is the first among the knights who act as witnesses, but is called frater Ulricus Swaf; so he was already a friar at that time.

³⁾

See document no. III.

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About the Comthurei Gardow see below in a separate section.

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See document no. III. At about the same time, on June 1, 1298, the foundation of the Soldin cathedral chapter took place; See Buchholz fire. history V, p. 135. The Himmelstadt monastery was also founded around the same time.

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See Yearbook I, p. 24

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which buildings are both still standing; the services were rendered by the residents of the villages of Groß= and Klein=Nemerow. After this had apparently happened, Margrave Herman confirmed the foundation on November 8, 1302, be it because of the still fluctuating circumstances regarding the ownership of the land of Stargard as sovereign

or as patron of the order¹) and determined it to the **seat of a Comthur, for Ulrich Swave for the whole of his life**, and

three religious priests²). Thus, in Nemerow, as in Mirow, a priest's priory arose next to the Comthurei, while in the County of Schwerin the Eixen priory remained separate from the Comthurei Kraak. And in 1392 "Martin von dem Berge" actually comes as "prior des huses S. Johannis baptistae to Nemerow"). With the growing wealth of the foundation, the religious house probably took in more brothers from the priestly ranks. In the just mentioned document from 1392 in Hacke Gesch. of the city of Neu=Brandenburg negotiate with this city besides the Comthur and the Prior 5 brothers ("brödere dessuluen ordens S. Johannis vnde huses "to Nemerow") namely: Jacob vom Sunde, Claus Luno, Gerd Went, Henning Picht and Gerhard Lubbin.

At first the Comthurei tried to round off the original foundation. At the beginning of the 14th century, Prince Heinrich von Meklenburg sold the Comthurei the property of a field at the Tollenze=See, which until then had belonged to the

castle fiefs of Stargard, and the Stargard castle men gave their consent to this⁴). And on August 19, 1355, Duke John of Mecklenburg sold the wood between the wood of Nemerow, the wood of the castle leaning of Stargard, Lake Tollenze and the village of Rowa, which according to more recent records was called the "Burgkavel" to the

Comthurei. with all freedoms and justices⁵).

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See Yearbook I, p. 24

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See document no. VII.

³⁾

cf. Hacke's story. of the city of Neubrandenburg, p. 53. - It is also due to the foundation of the priory that Nemerow is commemorated in the documents of the brothers and the convent (cf. document no. XIV).

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cf. Document IV.

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cf. Document no. XIV.

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of ownership is proved by the confirmations obtained from both sides. This uncertainty was put to an end by the Wittmansdorf Treaty of January 15, 1304, according to which Heinrich von Mecklenburg had undertaken to pay 5,000 marks of silver for the cession of the land of Stargard to the margraves; But this put Prince Henry, whose treasury was not always well stocked in his many great undertakings, in the greatest embarrassment, which he tried to clear by writing an extraordinary request. In "his urgent embarrassment, in which he was put by the margraves", he also turned

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to Comthur von Nemerow, who in a friendly manner gave him 40 marks of silver for assistance), which the prince accepted as a voluntary gift and whose payment he promised never to use to assert any rights. On the other hand, he

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assured the Comthurei complete freedom from payment of their goods).

It is an interesting fact that the Nemerov brothers acquired the right of patronage over the parish church of the town of

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Lichen. On Jan. 30th, 1302, Prince Heinrich von Mecklenburg gave the Comthurei this right) and on Aug. 14th. J.

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had Ulrich Swave confirm the same right from Margrave Hermann von Brandenburg), because he still assumed at the time that Heinrich von Mecklenburg had "the land and town of Lichen as a fiefdom" from him. The Comthurei even had the parish administered by priests of their order, as in 1316: "Nicolaus presbyter, rector ecclesie in Lychen,

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ordinis "sancti Johannis Jherosolimitani"). From the Comthurei estates, the parish of Lichen from the village of

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Dabelow received an annual Brandenburg Schilling interest from each Hufe).

Comthur Ulrich Swave lived in his sphere of activity for a long time: at Easter 1315 he was in Denmark at Worthingborg, where he signed a document with several Danish nobles; In 1318 he was with the Comthur Paul von Mutina from Erfurt in Cremmen. On May 24, 1322, George was already born

¹⁾

About the donation of the Comthurei Mirow cf. Yearbook II, p. 70

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See document no. IX.

³⁾

See document no. V.

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cf. Document no. VI. According to these documents, Margrave Albert was already dead on January 30, 1302; since he was still alive at the end of 1300 (Riedel MB I, p. 439), he must have died in 1301.

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See Year II, p. 73

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cf. Document no. XII., and Yearbook II, p. 259

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from Kerkow Comthur). In any case, the living conditions of the founder of the Comthurei also deserve a lot of attention for the political conditions of the time.

As early as June 23, 1303, Prince Heinrich von Mecklenburg granted the Comthurei ownership of 8 hooves in Staven,² as the brothers Henning and Hartmann von Staven had owned up to then, and gave them the Bede³), the entire jurisdiction and all services of the village).

In 1322 the Comthurei acquired 37 1/2 hooves in the village of Staven. Prince Heinrich von Meklenburg sold ownership of these hooves to the Order for 150 Marks of Stendal coin and the military master, together with the Comthurs of Mirow and Nemerow, on May 24, 1322 in Neubrandenburg, gave the prince the repurchase of this⁴

ownership right). However, the Comthurei remained in possession and ownership of these hooves, since the entire village belonged to the Comthurei until they were secularized. - In 1356 the Comthurei brought the last thing they still lacked from the village of Staven. On the day of Martini 1356, the knight Vicke von Godenswegen, with the consent of his sons Heinrich, Vicke and Albrecht, sold the mayor's court, the jug, the five lakes, 9 brandenb to the order. Pennies^{5th Order}

from the hooves, which they carried as a fief, and the church patronage of Staven to the) and on Jan. 25, 1358, Duke John of Mecklenburg sold the Comthurei the sovereign rights to these goods in Staven, namely the property of 9 1/2 hooves, of which the mayor had 4 in possession, and of the pitcher, the Vicke von Godenswegen had enfeoffed, all jurisdiction, fees and services, for 201 1/2 marks and 40 pfennigs, on condition that the brothers had the memory of the sovereigns

1)

See document no. XI.

2)

The bed was then divided into the first or summer bed on Walpurgis: 12 shillings in light pennies, 1 bushel of rye, 1 bushel of barley and 1 bushel of oats from each hoof, - and the last or winter bed on Martini: 24 shillings in light pennies, 2 bushels of rye, 2 bushels of barley, and 2 bushels of oats from each hoof.

3)

See document no. VIII.

4)

See document no. XI

5)

According to an old document=inventory in the Schwerin archive.

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celebrated). - This is a total of 55 hooves that the knights of Staven acquired; at the time of secularization the inhabitants of the village still had 52 hooves under the plow and the parish had 4 hooves.

Furthermore, the Comthurei acquired the village of Rowa, which lies on the borders of the same. Prince Heinrich von Mecklenburg had sold this village to the city of Neubrandenburg on the third Sunday after Martini (November 26)

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1318). This town sold the village back to the Comthurei Nemerow and Duke John of Mecklenburg confirmed on Jan. 4, 1356 the sale of this entire village with all jurisdiction, rights and freedom as the town had possessed, without

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any burden).

The Comthurei Nemerow consisted of the Nemerow farm with the religious house and the entire villages of Groß=Nemerow, Klein=Nemerow, Rowa and Staven with all rights and freedoms.

In addition, the Comthurei still had a few entitlements, the most important of which was the suzerainty of fishing on Lake Tollenze. As obscure and frequently challenged as the fishing on this lake is, so obscure is the right of the Comthurei over it. So far, nothing more has become known about it than what Hacke says about it in his history of the city of Neubrandenburg, p. 52:

"The Comters zu Nemerow also contested the sole ownership of the fishing on the Tollense by the Brandenburgers; but this quarrel was settled between them in 1392 by the fact that the Brandenburgers had to do the knights the honor of seeking a fiefdom from them for the fishing on the Tollense, according to the reverse of Mr. Comters zu Nemerow because of the loaned fishing on the Tollense Anno 1392."

"Those in Ilfeldt and Kloxin have laid a yard to the parish, so the pastor takes the interest, but the Ilfeld take the fines, the Comther and the house of Nemerow have one limping

1)

According to an old document = inventory in the grand duke. Archives to Schwerin.

1)

According to an old document = inventory in the grand duke. Archives to Schwerin.

2)

See document no. XV.

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pastor to decree, with which the people of Ilfeld must be satisfied."

The share in the "Vipperowschen Wassern" of the Müritz, which were jointly prescribed to the Comthureies Mirow

and Nemerow on December 20, 1330), must in the first half of the 14th century, in the goods=regulations between the two mentioned Comthureies , to the Comthurei Mirow passed over.

The Comthureihof Nemerow

lies right on the shore of Lake Tollenze on a high shore, perhaps in the most beautiful area of the Strelitzer Land, which is probably one of the loveliest of the Baltic Sea countries; the view of the lake and the high wooden banks, particularly towards Neubrandenburg and the Broda monastery, is truly delightful. The soil, adorned with deciduous wood, is extremely fertile, since not only all crops can be cultivated, but also thrive in a high degree of luxuriance and fruitfulness. In addition, the field is extremely rich in sources; the springs rushing out of the rugged wooded hills very close to the farm are so powerful that, combined, they very soon power the Nemerov mill; moreover, the springs contain various minerals and "should" be the most effective of all springs in both Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg.

Not much is left of the Comthurei=buildings, but still more than of the other Comthureies in the country. The following was still available for Kl. Nemerow on August 11, 1836.

The Comthur's newer residence stood on the site of the current tenant house. In 1655 it said:

"An old house of about 10 containers is built and very dilapidated, in it a bakery and brewing house. A new house with about 9 containers is also not much good, in it there is a dustbin and chamber and a valley in it 8 horses can stand."

Next to the house is the old order church, which has now been converted into a barn. she stands hard

1)

See Year II, p. 271

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on the shore of the lake and is built entirely of field stones. A vault no longer exists. In order to set up the Scheure church, a driveway with a lower roof was built on the long eastern side. On this side two doors with pointed arches lead into the church; there are also a few square window openings. The church is a pure oblong and stands with the narrower side to the N., with the longer, eastern side parallel to the lake, which also probably determines the position of the church. The church still has buttresses facing the lake, but most of these have fallen into the lake. Inventories from 1655, which state:

"A barn in front of the house, which was an old church before, in which one can put hew."

And as early as 1612 it says:

"There is nothing in the church. 2 bells hang on St. John's Church in front of the gate."

In addition, the whole building speaks for it and especially the tombstone from the grave of Comthurs Ludwig von der Gröben, which was taken from this building and erected in the middle of the courtyard. On it the armored image of a knight is carved in relief; around it is the inscription:

BETWEEN 6 AND 7 AM AND TO THE EARTH CONFIRMED HIS AGE IN 49 YEARS WHO SEHLEN GODT GNEDICH IS.

On his left shoulder and on a chain around his neck is a Maltese cross. 8 coats of arms of his ancestors are carved on each side. - A smaller stone with two coats of arms is walled into the back of the wall against which this tomb stone is erected; among these is:

LUDOWIG OF THE ROUGH COMPTOR

other

SABINA VON BREDOW. ANNO 1605.

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At that time the Comthures also got married.

On the narrow, southern side of the church, in the same direction as it, stands another narrower and smaller old building, made of large medieval bricks, the curtain walls of which are now used for cattle stalls. This was probably the convent house. The inventory of 1655 states:

"A sheep valley next to it (next to the church), into which the Lemmer are driven."

At that time there was also an older church in the courtyard; because it goes on to say:

"The church, if you hope so, is completely torn down, broken and crumbled, that it is no longer fit for anything;"

which the above-mentioned inventory from 1612 seems to indicate.

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The Hospitallers=Comthurei Gardow,

the

Comthurei Nemerow incorporated.

The Johanniter=Comthurei Gardow or Gartow was often mentioned without having a specific idea of the location of the same. It is usually believed that this Comthurei came from the little town of Gartow in Danneberg near Schnakenburg on the Elbe. However, this assumption is very likely, since the Knights of St. John had a well-known

comthure in nearby Werben, acquired Crummendiek¹) and in the 14th century also owned the town of Gartow²). It is even possible and probable that in the 14th century there was a Comthurei Gartow on the Elbe, and it is quite reasonable to assume that the Comthurei Gardow appearing in Mecklenburg documents may have been this one, since the Comthur von Gardow and Nemerow appears **Friar Ulrich Swave was also Comthur or Prior of Brunswick**. Nevertheless, there are good reasons for the fact that the Mecklenburg Comthurei Gardow was different from the one in Danneberg=Brunswick.

In 1298 Ulrich Swave, the founder of the Comthurei Nemerow, Comthur von Braunschweig and Gardow is mentioned³

). After the foundation of the Commende Nemerow, on August 14, 1302 he was already called Comthur von⁴
Braunschweig, Nemerow and Gardow). Here is

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See Gercken Fragm. march. III, p. 70

and in 1371 Duke Magnus of Brunswick committed this property to the order by renouncing repurchase. See Henning's history of the Braunschweig-Lüneburg. House I, p. 624 flg. In 1438, however, the von Bülow had bought this property back from the order: cf. Schlegels Kirchen=Gesch. of Hanover III, p. 630. Now Gartow is a count's Bernstorff possession.

³⁾

See document no. III.

⁴⁾

cf. Document no. VI.

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it is striking that the older Comthurei Gardow follows the younger Nemerow; the former had probably already become part of the latter. In the confirmation document of April 3, 1304, however, it is expressly stated that Gardow lies in the Stargard dominion, which has just become Mecklenburg: **Prince Heinrich von Mecklenburg released the Knights of St. John of Nemerow and Gardow from all payments from Nemerow**, Gardow and the other goods in his dominion, as

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they belonged to the two religious houses mentioned and were brought up to him. These words cannot possibly be understood by any estate other than in the land of Stargard. Therefore, a document = inventory from the first half of the 16th century, when the Comthurei still existed undiminished, says of this document:

"Herzog Heinrich confirms the same estates in large and small Nemerow and Gardow, whereupon the office used to stand, about 2 1/2 miles from Nemerow."

This place is given in an old inventory from 1583 about the goods of the Comthurei, where it says in the village of Wokuhl, not far north-west of Lichen:

"Wokuhl. In addition, a desert field mark Gardow. - - The field mark Gardow borders with Godendorf and Brakentin."

The Order of St. John had namely on the southern border of the state of Stargard, between Strelitz and Lichen, north of the younger monastery Himmelpfort and bordering the town and country of Lichen, in a separate boundary the villages of Dabelow, Wokuhl, Gnewitz and Kl. Karzstavel, in the middle the farm Gardow was located, in the place of which the younger farm "Comthurei" is now located, close to the lakes Groß= and Klein=Gardow. This also explains why the

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Comthur von Nemerow and Gardow received patronage over the parish church of the town of Lichen. Since

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See document no. IX.

"Damus eisdem fratribus ("sacre domus hospitalis Jerosolimitani de Nemerowe et de Gardowe") nunc presentibus et futuris bona in maiori Nemerowe et in laicali Nemerowe necnon in Gardeowe et cetera bona in dominio nostro sita, ad iam dictas duas domos pertinentia, sicut ea ad nos perduxerunt, per nos et nostros heredes seu successores a precaria libera et exempta."

²⁾

Lake p. 34 above.

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From the beginning of the 16th century, however, the Gardow farm lay deserted until more recently.

Comthur Joachim von Holstein (1552-1572) first leased the acres of the estate to the farmers of Wokuhl. This is proven by the complaints of Comthurs L. vd Gröben from 1611, which states:

"The Heidtdörfer and firstly the Hoff and the Feldtmarcke Gerdow concerning, then the Schultze and Krüger use the Hoff=Acker for Wohkuel, but they do a direction when and as often as they come to the heath; the other field, however, is used by the Wohkulische Pawren, who give the Comptorey a weasel Rogken for it, which above-mentioned Hoff and all other fields have been given to them by Joachim Holstein, since the same Comptorey only serve with three carts all year round, when they pull together, so sometimes the Comptorey of little use, but the location is such that a Schefferey or Viehoff could easily be laid there."

¹

On February 26, 1718 it says: "The so-called old Comtereie in Ambte Nehmerow is a desert field mark between Wokuhl, Brüggentin, Dabelow and Godendorf."

[gave the property of the village of Gnewetiz 2](#)

) to the Order of St. John and on December 17 1286 the property of the villages

³

Dobelow and Kl. Karzstavel), which had been feudal estates up to then, and handed them over to the Comthurei Mirow. Gnewetiz is the village of Gnewitz, Dobelow is the village of Dabelow. The village of Karzstavel no longer exists; According to the foundation documents of the Himmelpfort monastery, founded in 1299, it was between the town of Lichen and the village of Dabelow, as it still is

¹⁾

According to a report by the bailiff Mühlport zu Strelitz after kind information from the Hofraths Bahlcke zu Neu=Strelitz.

²⁾

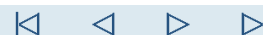
See document no. I.

³⁾

See document no. II.

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now the Kastavie See forms the border between the states of Meklenburg=Strelitz (Stargard) and Lichen (to the Uckermark). Even before the Comthurei Nemerow (1298) and the Himmelpfort Monastery (1299) were founded, the Feldmark Gardow was added to these estates and a commende was formed from all these estates, with which Ulrich Swave was enfeoffed.

The Gardow estate probably came to the Comthurei as a replacement for the Karzstavel estate, since this village was assigned to the Himmelpfort monastery, into whose possessions it also perished. However, the Comthurei Mirow no longer owned the goods of the Comthurei Gardow at the beginning of the 14th century, since the same both Nicolaus

¹

von Werle on Jan. 18, 1301) only owned the goods Mirow, Gramzow, Peetsch, Lenst, Fleth , Roggentin, Loissow

²

³

and Garz, as well as Heinrich von Mecklenburg on August 15, 1303) and on April 3, 1304) only confirmed the goods Mirow, Zirtow, Peetsch, Lenst, Fleth and Repent. The latter document of April 3, 1304 again proves the separate existence of the Comthurei Gardow, since otherwise Prince Heinrich of the Comthurei Mirow would have confirmed the Comthurei Gardow, ie the goods Gardow, Dabelow and Gnewitz; instead he confirmed them under the

⁴

same date to the Comthur of Nemerow. - Soon after, the order must have received the village of Wokuhl as well); Because on October 10, 1337, Prince Albrecht of Mecklenburg, who had just come of age, gave the order, for himself and his underage brother Johann, on his first trip to the land of Stargard, the brothers the property and the land rent from the villages of Wokuhl, Gnewitz and Dabelow , although he transferred the interest from Dabelow to the parish of Lichen, which in turn belonged to the order.

The prince made this gift to the order in general, without naming a specific comthure. Around that time, after the death of Ulrich Swave, the Comthurei Gardow must have been incorporated into the Comthurei Nemerow, which was all the more appropriate since both Comthureies contained all the estates of the order in the land of Stargard.

Since that time, the Comthurei Gardow has disappeared from the history of the Comthurei Mirow, albeit that

¹⁾

See Year II, p. 242.

²⁾

See Year II, p. 247

³⁾

See Year II, p. 248

⁴⁾

cf. Document no. XII.

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Dorf Gardow is still mentioned in 1493 alongside Nemerow and Dabelow, and only occurs as part of the Comthurei Nemerow. The inventory of 1641 expressly states that the Feldmark Gardow belongs directly to the Comthurei and not to the Wokuhl hoof. According to inventories from the 16th century, the goods of the former Comthurei Gardow, which in the 16th century were called the Haide villages, were:

2) Wokuhl with the desert field mark Gardow, which lay between Wokuhl, Brüggentin, Dabelow and Gudendorf; now the Comthurei court stands in its place;

3) Gnewitz, bordering Brüggentin and Wokuhl to the east;

4) Gudendorf, bordering to the west of the field marks of Dabelow and Gardow; this village used to be called Minnow:

"Minnow, tho this tidt (1583) Godendorf hehen)."

This later included the Feldmark Dreffin:

"(1583) these Pauern (from Gudendorf) sometimes called a desert felt market Dreffin, so refer to Strelitz, to the huer."

Remarkable in relation to these possessions is the border relationship with the Himmelpfort monastery. This bordered with its possessions on the Nemerowsche Comthurei Gardow, and the borders of both foundations formed at the same time the northern borders of the Uckermark country of Lichen against the country of Stargard. At the endowment and at the confirmation in 1305 by Prince Heinrich von Mecklenburg, the Himmelpfort monastery in the Stargard region received 100 hooves, namely the villages of Neddemin and Warbende, and 10 hooves in Vlatow, and in the Lichen region the villages of Karstavel, size Thimen, Kl. Thimen, Garlin, Linow and Brusewald and all bodies of water that belonged to the Land of Lichen, but especially the lakes Dabelow, Brüggentin, Linow and Karstael, of which the three

1)

See document no. XXV. This document is remarkable at the same time as a fief letter about the peculiar mayoral courts in the land of Stargard.

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⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵

last in the border between the countries of Stargard and Lichen. Since these lakes were partly completely, partly partly surrounded by the territory of the Comthurei, their possession gave rise to protracted disputes, which were finally settled on July 9, 1480 by the dukes Magnus and Balthasar von Mecklenburg so that the Himmelpfort monastery in the

undisturbed possession of the lakes Dabelow, Brüggentin and Linow was set), as the oldest documents had given the monastery the same. However, at the beginning of the 16th century, the Order of St. John wanted to contest the lakes again from the monastery.

1)

See document no. XX.

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⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵

The Comthurei Nemerow consisted of the following goods:

Comthurei=Hof Klein=Nemerow.

a. Comthurei Nemerov:

- 1) Big=Nemerov.
- 2) Small= or Wendish=Nemerov.
- 3) Rowa.
- 4) Staves.

b. Comthurei Gardow, incorporated into Nemerow, under the name of the Haide villages:

- 5) Gnewitz.
- 6) Dabelow with the deserted Feldmark Brüggentin.



All goods with property rights and all liberty and justice.

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The Comthurei Nemerow had fully formed in the 14th century. In the fifteenth century their existence seems to have been turned to quiet enjoyment, since little more occurs than the names of a few comthures. At the end of the 15th century, the army master at Sonnenburg began a lengthy process with the dukes of Mecklenburg, which is already described in the yearbooks, year I, p. 17 flgd Eixen concerned. The Commendene Kraak and Eixen perished, if not in succession, but as a result of this process, those in 1533, those in 1552. For the Comthurei Nemerow, the army master remained victorious until the irresistible power of the Westphalian peace in 1648 put on end to the foundation;

The next reason for the dispute was ownership of the mill at Wesenberg after the death of Duke Albrecht VI. and his

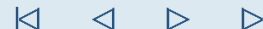
wife Catharine in 1483. The mill and accessories had originally been a royal property). In 1355, on the day before Elisabeth, Busso von Dolle zu Neddemin, Busso von Dolle zu Arnsberg and Busso von Dolle der Lange received the mill at Wesenberg with 40 acres (partes siue mensuras) of fields from Duke Johann zu Lehn. On Jan. 4, 1361, this fief went over to the Order of St. John, and specifically to the Comthurei Mirow, by the v. Dolle left it before the feudal lord and he transferred it to the order by selling it for 240 marks Vinkenaugen. At that time, the mill and the mill field still included the right to fish and eel on the Woblitz lake and the unrestricted damming and building rights to the mill and its dams and weirs. The Order of St. John sold now on November 9th, 1376 at an Order Day in Quartzan for 300 marks brand. the mill to the brothers Wedege and Henning Plate, as a hereditary fief in joint hands,

1)

There is only one document about this mill, which is to be shared below. The history of the same can be taken from a relation from the end of the 15th century.

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glory before). The order could not rightly do this, since the supreme lordly consent of the princes was not granted, and the order was never given unlimited property rights, and therefore the right to bestow them. The Plate remained, as vassals of the Dukes of Mecklenburg, in possession of the mill at Wesenberg and the fishing rights on the Woblitz=lake, for which they had acquired the lien on the castle, town and bailiwick of Wesenberg, until the last of the

2)

line, Joachim Plate), died around the year 1460 without male heirs and the entire Wesenberg fief reverted to the sovereigns as feudal lords. The order made no claims then and later, rather Duke Heinrich II von Stargard and his son Ulrich remained in quiet possession of the mill. Duke Ulrich bequeathed Wesenberg and the mill to his wife Katharina as a dowry. After the Stargard line died out, ownership passed to the Schwerin princely house; Duke Henry IV owned it quietly and bequeathed it to his sons, the eldest of whom, Albert, bequeathed it to his wife Catharine as a dowry. Heinrich's two eldest sons, Albrecht and Johann, died, and after the death of Albrecht and his wife in 1483, Magnus and Balthasar became sole proprietors. Until then the order had been silent; now he suddenly raised his voice and made claims which were at least very doubtful.

Even more violently than about the alleged confiscation of the wesemberger mill, the order complained about the unlawful imposition of a large amount of burdens of all kinds from the Comthureid villages. If one reads the deeds of the Comthurei closely, it cannot be denied that they received their goods completely free from all burdens, namely from concerns and services. However, while towards the end of the 15th century the whole structure of the state constitutions began to change, many new editions arose, of which, of course, there had been no talk in the 13th century; the prestige of the rulers increased while the knights and clergy slacked off: there was no opposition and the rulers allowed themselves some things that had previously been fended off with violence

1)

cf. Document no. XVIII.

2)

Joachim Plate occurs 1430-1458 and died during the reign of Comthur Bernhard von Plessen von Mirow, 1455-1468. This Plate or Plote was probably owned by Rheinsberg, of which he pledged a third to Hans Restorf in 1444. As early as 1418 Wedeghe Plote, perhaps Achim's father, lived on Rheinsberg.

would have been. With regard to the Comthurei Nemerow, the princes primarily made their sovereign rights the basis of new demands. The old documents were no longer really used at the end of the Middle Ages, and the documents of the comthures lay well packed in the archives of the order with the army master; It is certain that the princes were not informed about the privileges of the Comthure by written certificates: and so they took the liberty of demanding services from the Comthure estates, which at that time were directly connected with the sovereignty of the country, and also from the liberated monasteries were done. To this belonged the arduous deposits for the journeys of the princes and their entourage, the deliveries in kind for the princely hunts; The princes coveted horse service and succession, because the comthures were knights; - and since the comthure always yielded, they finally also paid beds from their goods, which were admittedly free of charge. The Comthure had provided this themselves. But since their ecclesiastical strength slackened and the dukes demanded it as a right that the comthures should serve as councilors with the dukes without pay, resistance may well have become difficult for them. Therefore it happened that Achim Wagenschütte, who was also Comthur zu Mirow and Nemerow and was in council with the dukes, on January 5th, 1474 the Bede from his free village Groß=Nemerow, the amount of 100 marks Vinkenaugen, from pledged to Duke Henry for a loan But since their ecclesiastical strength slackened and the dukes demanded it as a right that the comthures should serve as councilors with the dukes without pay, resistance may well have become difficult for them. Therefore it happened that Achim Wagenschütte, who was also Comthur zu Mirow and Nemerow and was in council with the dukes, on January 5th, 1474 the Bede from his free village Groß=Nemerow, the amount of 100 marks Vinkenaugen, from pledged to Duke Henry for a loan But since their ecclesiastical strength slackened and the dukes demanded it as a right that the comthures should serve as councilors with the dukes without pay, resistance may well have become difficult for them. Therefore it happened that Achim Wagenschütte, who was also Comthur zu Mirow and Nemerow and was in council with the dukes, on January 5th, 1474 the Bede from his free village Groß=Nemerow, the amount of

100 marks Vinkenaugen, from pledged to Duke Henry for a loan)! After such occurrences, the dukes had to believe that they had an undoubted right to all customary taxes from the Comthureid villages, and the honoring of the spiritual endowments through personal contact with the princes became a burden that could hardly be borne, especially as the field = and forestry declined and the yield of fat goods became incredibly small. In the end, this went so far that in 1619 Comthur calculated for the duke that he still had to pay 211 fl. and several shillings a year!

When the burden began to become onerous and the piled up, the order taxes, under the army commander Georg von Schlaberndorf, raised a complaint in 1493 and finally let his complaints ring out before the papal chair. The burdens imposed on the Comthurei, which from the still before=

1)

See document no. XIX.

1 existing registers) were really not insignificant. Nevertheless, the dukes managed, through trustees such as Peter Volkow and Zutpheldus Wardenberg, to the point that, after eighteen years of dispute, on July 5, 1514 the order was

2 rejected with its claims and sentenced to pay the costs). The tragic demise of the Comthurei Kraak aroused new

3 controversy). It was on this occasion, in 1534, that the dukes clearly came out with their views, namely, that the princes had the old right, when discharging a comthure, to propose a capable man from the native nobility for instruction, so that they could use him as counsel; That is why the comthureies, whose patron saints they are in the country, were founded, and it is an abuse that in modern times strangers who plundered the comthureies and abused the

4 people were blackened; Imposing taxes is the undoubted right of sovereigns). These statements, which from then on became the main basis of all negotiations, clearly show the attitude of the princes, with the development of the Reformation, to promote the worldly well-being of the subjects and to use church property, which was in the throes of ruin and badly used, to raise their servants and family members for purely political purposes, especially since the development of the state principle of primogeniture.

The Reformation took its slow but steady course in Mecklenburg. When finally the "idolatry" in the favored donors did not want to end, or the clergy cowardly left the impoverished or desolate foundations, the strong and insightful Duke

5 Johann Albrecht I abolished them in 1552 for the most part. On this occasion the Johanniter=Priorei Eixen) came to

6 an end in essence and the Comthurei Mirow) in form.



In 1545, Duke Albrecht recommended Joachim Queiss to the Comthurei for the death of Aschwin von Kramm, who was described as feisty and scheming.

¹⁾

See attachments no. 1. 2. 3. 4.

²⁾

See Yearbook I, pp. 17-26.

³⁾

See Yearbook I, p. 27

⁴⁾

See Yearbook I, p. 30 flgd.

⁵⁾

See Yearbook I, p. 58 flgd.

⁶⁾

See Yearbook II, p. 84 flgd.

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However, his request was not answered by the army commander.

The Comthurei was finished at the beginning of 1552. Then Duke Heinrich von Mecklenburg died and his eldest nephew, Duke Johann Albrecht, took the helm of government alone for a while, with the firm intention of putting an end to "idolatry" everywhere. At the same time he saw clearly that his political existence was threatened by the Emperor. He had hardly come into power when he joined Elector Moritz with his brother George in March 1552 and, through the victorious campaign in Tyrol, gave the "most effective emphasis" to the subsequent Treaty of Passau. Before he started the campaign, he gave (on February 29) his Chancellor Johann von Lucka, who was to accompany

¹

him on the army campaign, the Priory of Eixen, founded the two most important monasteries,). Shortly before his departure he raised, according to his will, the Comthurei Nemerow on March 14th, by briefly merging it with his man Joachim von Holstein at Ankershagen, who served him as court and war councilor, for three years without also just to

²

mention the Order). When the duke returned home, he soon got into a fight with his next brother, Ulrich, about the division of the land; a special quarrel arose about the comthureies, which they no longer wanted to exist and had in fact abolished. Both dukes sent ambassadors to Nemerov to take possession; H. Ulrich asserted himself in the same and H. Johann Albrecht stood back, contenting himself with Kraak and Eixen. H. Ulrich now had an inventory taken by the Comthurei and also lent it to Joachim v. Holstein, who clung to the dukes in order to circumvent the superiority of the order and to make true the secularization decreed by duke Johann Albrecht through the unconditional bestowal on him. Then the military master complained against the duke at the Imperial Chamber Court.

¹⁾

See Year VIII, p. 54

²⁾

See document no. XXI. Jv Holstein was formed at Wittenberg and for a time by the later meklenb. Secretary Simon Leupold teaches. See yearbook V, p. 139 flgd.

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supported by Brandenburg, asked the army master for forgiveness. All this happened, it seems, without the duke's foreknowledge; through these steps, however, the actions of the territorial princes were thought before the order's authorities. In order not to make a fuss about the matter, the army commander Thomas Runge, after he had unsuccessfully sent "ten reuters" to Mirow and Nemerow in December 1552, was wise enough to give J. v. Holstein on April 17, 1453 to award the Comthurei Nemerow and the priory Brunswick and to give him the candidacy for the

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priory Goslar after the death of Hans Rohr). Holstein then always faithfully did his duty in the order, paid the annual respons money to the army master and went to the order's capital as often as it was required. Duke Ulrich, who did not know the exact course of events, was concerned with awarding the Comthurei to J. v. Holstein satisfied and confirmed

²

on February 3, 1555 the J. v. Holstein owned by Nemerow), with reservation of the justices due to the prince; Holstein was now also a princely councillor, and at Easter 1567 the duke renewed his appointment as war councilor and court councilor for business within and outside the country, whereby he also ceded the deposits of Nemerow to

and a benefit for a princely servant, no matter how much Holstein submitted to the army master and served him with advice⁴).

This course of events became very important for the sequel. The dukes claimed that they had secularized it by accepting the Comthurei before the Treaty of Passau (July 1552) and that the secularized commendations were divided among them by Ruppin's ruling (of August 1, 1556). In fact, however, the matter was like this: the Comthurei

¹⁾

cf. Document no. XXII.

²⁾

cf. Document no. XXIII.

³⁾

On the Diet of March 1572, the sovereign declared:

"No Compterei is rightful, since Mirou; the others are taken before the Passowian treaty,

other

with the exception of Myrow, the others were all drafted before the Passowian treaty, and no one now has any further claims or "justice."

⁴⁾

Under Holstein's regiment, the Comthurei also lost the house they owned in the city of Neu=Brandenburg, in that the preacher Joachim Kükenbieter, who had been transferred there from Schwerin, received it in 1568 for a fiefdom in the cathedral in Schwerin, which he relinquished.

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Before the Passau treaty, Nemerow was assigned by the dukes, then occupied for life with their council, which they repeatedly took on as councillors, and during the division of the spiritual goods between the dukes Johann Albrecht I and Ulrich by the head of the Elector of Brandenburg Ruppin's decision of power to Duke Ulrich von Meklenburg=Güstrow. The military master, on the other hand, took the view that he had a comthur at Nemerow, whom he urged to fulfill the duties of the order.

Joachim v. Holstein, who led a quiet regiment, died in July 1572, leaving a widow. Duke Ulrich had traveled to Denmark and had entrusted the government of the country to his councillors, who had been left at home. Orders were

¹

immediately given to the officials at Stargard to take the Comthurei¹), to appoint a bailiff until further notice, but to protect third-party property and Holstein's estate. Soon, on August 9th, ambassadors of the Order also appeared, the two Order=Secretaire Joachim v. Hondorf and Valentin Paulin; they pretended at first to get response money, but when they learned with feigned astonishment that the Comthur had died, they begged for lodging, as they only wished to see how the matter was being arranged; on their "friendly and diligent stop, they were granted accommodation in Nemerow for a short time"; but the house was closed to them. At first they were satisfied with everything, and when the groceries ran out in Nemerow due to the lack of an inn, they procured the same from Neu=Brandenburg, but finally they declared, "they would not give way before as if they were summoned by their gracious lord to the captain of the army, or beaten away with sheer violence and chased away; but before they gave way, they preferred to let themselves be torn to pieces." Now the Stargard bailiff, on the orders of Duke Ulrich to drive out violence with violence, did not allow them the slightest thing, not even bread and beer, straw and oats, and even prevented them from having groceries fetched from the city for their money, adding that "the Nemerow house was not an inn." Duke Ulrich repeated the strict order to cordon it off completely, as he suspected that his brother Duke Johann Albrecht "all kinds of practices among them would be tried". So on Sept. 12, 1572 they were "not through or with not even bread and beer, straw and oats, and even prevented them from having groceries fetched from the city for their money, adding that "the Nemerow house was not an inn". Duke Ulrich repeated the strict order of a complete cordoning off, since he suspected that his brother Duke Johann Albrecht "were attempting all kinds of practices." So on Sept. 12, 1572, they "were not made by or with not even bread and beer, straw and oats, and even prevented them from having groceries fetched from the city for their money, adding that "the Nemerow house was not an inn". Duke Ulrich repeated the strict order of a complete cordoning off, since he suspected that his brother Duke Johann Albrecht "were attempting all kinds of practices." So on Sept. 12, 1572, they "were not made by or with

¹⁾

On this occasion, the complete official book of the Comthurei was included, an excerpt of which is given in Appendix No. 4.

the duke's own decision, with the resolution not to leave the Comthureia until they are satisfied to their liking. Actually, however, they were expecting the new Comthur in a few days "with 30 horses" in order to show him to the Comthur by kindness or force. The knight J.v. Hondorff also declared, "if you let them think they were too weak, he would go to the army master (Count Martin von Hohenstein), who would probably collect 300 horses" to enforce the Comthur's instruction. - One should hardly think such occurrences in 1572 as possible. At that time, however, the order was in a difficult situation. In Mecklenburg the Comthurei Kraak and the Priory Eixen were irretrievably lost and the Comthurei Mirow and Nemerow faced the same fate as those foundations. The regiment of the last military masters Thomas Runge and Franz von Nauman (1564-1569) were to blame for this, the latter of whom caused a great deal of damage to the order through weakness and dishonesty. Disputes had also arisen with Pomerania about the form of homage and nomination, as a result of which Duke Barnim confiscated all the Order's properties. The able military master Count Martin von Hohenstein, lord of Schwedt (January 9, 1569 - May 5, 1609) saved the order from this need. (Cf. (v. Medem) History of the City of Schwedt in Balt. Stud. IV, 2, p. 116 flgd.) The regiment of the last military masters Thomas Runge and Franz von Nauman (1564-1569) were to blame for this, the latter of whom caused a great deal of damage to the order through weakness and dishonesty. Disputes had also arisen with Pomerania about the form of homage and nomination, as a result of which Duke Barnim confiscated all the Order's properties. The able military master Count Martin von Hohenstein, lord of Schwedt (January 9, 1569 - May 5, 1609) saved the order from this need. (Cf. (v. Medem) Gesch. der Stadt Schwedt in Balt. Stud. IV, 2, p. 116 flgd.) The regiment of the last military masters Thomas Runge and Franz von Nauman (1564-1569) were to blame for this, the latter of whom caused a great deal of damage to the order through weakness and dishonesty. Disputes had also arisen with Pomerania about the form of homage and nomination, as a result of which Duke Barnim confiscated all the Order's properties. The able military master Count Martin von Hohenstein, lord of Schwedt (January 9, 1569 - May 5, 1609) saved the order from this need. (Cf. (v. Medem) Gesch. der Stadt Schwedt in Balt. Stud. IV, 2, p. 116 flgd.) as a result of which the Duke Barnim confiscated all the Order's property. The able military master Count Martin von Hohenstein, lord of Schwedt (January 9, 1569 - May 5, 1609) saved the order from this need. (Cf. (v. Medem) Gesch. der Stadt Schwedt in Balt. Stud. IV, 2, p. 116 flgd.) as a result of which the Duke Barnim confiscated all the Order's property. The able military master Count Martin von Hohenstein, lord of Schwedt (January 9, 1569 - May 5, 1609) saved the order from this need. (Cf. (v. Medem) Gesch. der Stadt Schwedt in Balt. Stud. IV, 2, p. 116 flgd.)

During that time, the order did everything it could to find effective means of preserving the Comthurei. The order = envoys was also the stay at Gr. Nemerov forbidden. Then the Elector Johann Georg von Brandenburg intervened on September 14, 1572 with Duke Ulrich, informed him that at his intercession the army master had given his court marshal Georg von Ribbeck the candidacy for the Comthurei two years ago, and asked him to do so honestly to take in a well-deserved man; but Duke Ulrich had news that J. v. Holstein the Comthurei, which he had completely worn out and devastated in the last few years, to G. v. Ribbeck negotiated. On September 19, however, the army commander protested with all possible delicacy and courtesy against the procedure of the government and excused it with the absence of the duke,

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Duke Ulrich, on the other hand, sent the pension manager Gabriel Brüggemann to administer the Comthurei to Nemerow; he moved in there as well, swore oath to all residents of the Comthurei to Duke Ulrich and instructed the officials of Stargard to the administration. Duke Johann Albrecht I, who had already taken possession of half of the Comthurei in August, turned his attention to the Comthurei for his son Johann, "who was soon to be assigned to the Comthurei Mirow"; yes, even his captain from the East from Strelitz appeared with the Order's secretary before the officials in Stargard, with the announcement that Duke Johann Albrecht had ordered him to instruct the Order's envoys in the Comthurei: against this presumption, too, Duke Ulrich issued the Command to expel violence with violence. Against all this, the military master spoke to Duke Ulrich and reminded that the decision of the Imperial Court of Appeal on the forcible appropriation of the comthureies, namely the comthureia Kraak, had not yet been made, with the reproach that the dukes had been trying since 1550 to get the comthureies "To negotiate" with Nemerow and Kraak, which would not have been necessary if they had had a better right than he to do so. - Through the mediation of the Elector, a day was set for negotiations in Wismar on the last day of 1572. The Elector sent his councilors Dr. Andreas Zoch and Hans von Kötteritz, the army master the Comthur Peter Runge von Werben and the Neumark syndic Johann Beier, the Duke Johann Albrecht I. his Chancellor Husan and his councilor Andreas Mylius and the Duke Ulrich all his councillors. The elector insisted on the restitution of the Comthurei and conceded nothing more to the dukes than deposit and succession. The dukes asserted the possession because the Comthurei had confiscated "for movable and significant reasons" before the Treaty of Passau, J. v. Holstein was admitted by the dukes according to an inventory, according to the fraternal division the monasteries and comthures were divided equally between the dukes and guaranteed to them by the Ruppin decree, so that Kraak came to H. Johann Albrecht and Nemerow to H. Ulrich, which latter the J. v. Holstein have taken into council duty. Incidentally, Duke Ulrich does not know of any documented right of the order to the Comthurei. The Order's envoys protested against these claims,

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well as the usual services, and then to make a declaration to the elector. This was then also given by the well-meaning Duke Ulrich on Jan. 16, 1573, "that since the Dukes of Mecklenburg of the Comthurei Nemerow deposit, hunts, succession, free nomination of the Comthur and obligation of the same to council service, ie a quasi possession of had Comthurei,

A new quarrel now arose, the sole question being whether the duke or the general should nominate the comthure.

The elector excused the army master for not agreeing to the nomination by the dukes; he himself does not usurp the right of nomination in his country, notwithstanding that the army commander has his residence under him; even if the general of the army gave way out of goodwill, he himself, as the protector and patron of the order, would not like to see it. He now proposed to nominate his chosen Marshal Comthur; then both parties would of course get their rights. The duke rejected this suggestion, noting that the elector had never given the order "freedom either

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election" left; Holstein had made himself related to the order without his knowledge: if it had become known during his lifetime, it would not have gone unpunished. Duke Johann Albrecht gave up his rights to Nemerow, which had wanted to give to Duke Carl; this "appeared almost strange to Duke Ulrich", and he asked his brother for half of the Comthurei Kraak in case Nemerow stayed with the order.

On July 16, 1573, the elector wrote very harshly to Duke Ulrich: "In truth, he does not like it that the knightly order is being put off with unofficial pretensions and that its prelates are deprived of what is theirs, which is to the duke's own displeasure and to the detriment of the elector himself; hopefully he will not excuse himself with the brotherly division, since this cannot be prejudiced against anyone". - But Duke Ulrich did not give in, rather he was angry that "the Comthurei had been sold"; but if he and his descendants were assured of his rights by a lapel, then he would assign to the Comthurei whoever the master suggested, provided he was sent to the council. - Thereupon the elector sent his councilors Otto v. Arnim and Hans Bueck to Güstrow; the duke repeated his last offer and this time agreed to the acceptance of marshal G. v. Ribbeck, on the condition that he should be entitled to the nomination for the next case.

Thereupon the elector sent his councilors, Dr. Andreas Zoch, professor of law at Frankfurt, and Andreas Greifenberg, to the negotiation, and on August 30th the army master, Count Martin v. Hohenstein, after the death of Comthur G. v. Ribbeck to bestow the Comthurei Nemerow on one whom the Duke of Mecklenburg would appoint and send to Sonnenburg within six months to be accepted into the order, provided that he was suitable, but without prejudicing the

order, also promised the Duke Jagd, Abeier, Horse service, tax and land succession).

On March 15, 1574, the Brandenburg envoy A. Zoch appeared in Güstrow, Comthur Martin v. Wedel von Wildenbruch, the Comthur Abraham v. Grüneberg von Lago, the Order's Chancellor Balthasar Reimar and the Electoral Marshal Georg v. Ribbeck. The comparison here was that the duke reserved the instruction as a right;

11

cf. Document no. XXIV.

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Ribbeck swore the usual oath to the duke, and the appointment concerning the next successor was accepted. On April 1, 1574, the army master's envoys entered Nemerow with the new Comthur; an inventory was made by the officials of Stargard, the innkeeper Gabriel Brüggemann and a notary about the little that was left over from the long devastation, and the Comthur was instructed according to the same; the peasants were relieved of their duty to the dukes and sworn to Comthur.

So the quarrel ended, as - had been foreseen; each party got its will in form, but not quite in fact; and, worst of all, nothing was fixed for the future beyond the next case. The obstinacy of both parties lost sight of the main point in an effort to save the legal form for the moment.

During the last years of Holstein's reign, and during the quarrels, the Comthurei was much devastated; the order made claims on the duke for the restitution of the wear and tear. But all negotiations and legations led to nothing.

George v Ribbeck was rich and stayed in Berlin without bothering much about the administration of the Comthurei. Duke Ulrich therefore thought seriously of preparing for the next reoccupation of the Comthurei; He therefore sent his

to the order because the Comthure had to be assigned to this ceremony first, but the whole affair was not in order, especially the wear and tear of the Comthurei Nemerow was to be returned. Finally Hünicke was admitted:

1)

In the Comthurei files, Andreas Hünicke is always called "chamber servant". According to the pension accounts from 1564-1574 he was a chamber junker and formed the higher class of court servants with the court marshal Joachim vd Lühe, behind whom he immediately followed. He was the hereditary lord of Eichstadt and probably came from a noble family in Pomerania. In 1622 the ducal Pomeranian Captain Joachim v. Hünicke the Poppendorf estate in Mecklenburg. - Earlier, in 1553, the chamber junker Otto v. Adrum called "valet".

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"After Abraham Grüneberg Comptor arrived in Lagow, as SG had ordered five bangs in the church the next day early to get dressed, because SG had to travel to other businesses in a hurry. Since they are now

on September 10th early in the church come, the Lord has) in his religious habit sat on a large chair facing the altar, but the pastor stood in front of the altar and began to sing the Veni sancte spiritus. While the singers were singing, Andreas Hünecken had to kneel in front of the altar next to Abraham von Grünenberg. Since such singing ended, he led Abraham von Grünenberg Andrean Hünecken before the master, since he had to kneel before SG, the master asked him what he desired; he replied that he desired to be accepted into the knightly order, whereupon he accepted it acceptatione manus and the juramentum was read to him, which he also had to difficult publicly in front of the high altar. After that they brought the knight's robes and put them on him with which he knelt again before the altar beside Her Abraham, and thanked God for such dignity. Then the master got up from his chair, had the golden sword handed to him and, kneeling in front of the altar, struck Andreas Hünecken three times with it over the shoulders and made him a knight of the knightly Order of St. John with it and said: This suffers from me because of the knightly order for a clothing and admissions and otherwise from nobody and uses the knightly rank and sword to honor God, to defend his divine word and for all knightly things. Then he stood up again and was wished him good luck and salvation to such dignity by Herr Meister, Herr Abraham von Grünenberg and all those around him, ita extemplo ad convivium discessum,

1)

It is assumed to be known that the "masters" of the order are only called masters or masters. Only for the sake of tradition, the usual corruption Heermeister has been retained in this treatise instead of Herr Meister.

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"locus in mensa datus et mecum prolixè satis acceptus est. However, soon as he left the church, the Master sat in the ship and drove away and ordered vices suas in prandio to Her Abraham von Gronenberg, who put it on leave nothing to be desired."

Since G. v. Ribbeck did not bother about the Comthurei, so the duke now suggested to him that Andreas Hünecke, who had been accepted into the order, as his successor, cede the Comthurei entirely or for a fee. Although Ribbeck had not yet returned to the Comthurei, he declined the request.

Georg von Ribbeck died in 1593 (before Oct.). The Army Master reported on Oct. 8. to Duke Ulrich that he admitted his old valet Andreas Hünecken, heiress to Eickstädt, to the prince's pleasure and provided him with the Comthurei Nemerow, but that it took too long for him to settle the matter. Hünecke had actually renounced the Comthurei on January 7, 1593 in Berlin and Ludwig von der Gröben, the elder Ludwig von der Gröben auf Cosseband (or Cossebrad) son, received the candidacy for the Comthurei after his acceptance into the order. Since Hünecke now wanted to renounce his rights in exchange for a certain sum of money, the army master asked the duke for the briefing of L. von der Gröben and very quickly appointed October 22nd. 1593. Now the quarrel began again; the duke had obtained his right by dressing A. Hünecke, but lost it again in part through his resignation, which he was of course not allowed to undertake without the duke's prior knowledge; the question now was who should nominate. Duke Ulrich actually protested against this assignment, of which he knew nothing, since he was entitled to the next appointment, and ordered the officials at Stargard not to allow the immission that had been arranged in such a hurry. These took place on Oct. 21st. already the army master's envoys, the order=chancellor Dr. Balthasar Römer and the secretaire Joachim Niemann, with Comthur L. von der Gröben to Nemerow. In response to the officials' protest, the envoys declared that, since their master had gone away and therefore had not yet received the duke's letter, keep up with the immission for the time being. The ambassadors remained in Nemerow until Chancellor Römer orally on October 28th. was explained to Güstrow: 1, the assignment of Hünecke to vd Gröben was unknown to the duke

done, 2, vd Gröben must first perform the duty of advice, 3, the briefing is a princely sovereign right. Against this, the chancellor declared that 1, he would show the contract with Hünecke, 2, vd Gröben wanted to show himself willing to give advice, 3, but that he had to dispute the prince's immission rights. Yes, on November 9 the Army Master called the removal of the duty to advise before the immission and the immission itself was an innovation. Nevertheless, everything was allowed, if only the form was saved in order to preserve the peace. Hünecke received 1,500 thalers as compensation, and Ludwig von der Gröben, who was barely 22 years old, rendered the duke's duty of advice on

November 17, 1593) and retorted himself on November 24 against the army master), after he had been assigned to the Comthurei, as a prelatore of the Principality of Mecklenburg, by the officials at Stargard on November 22; the chancellor of the order formally protested against this immission, but took the comthur under the obligation of the order.

During the reign of Comthurs L. von der Gröben, which appears to have been rather languid, a new dispute arose over the deposit. According to custom, the Comthur offered 40 fl. a year for this, which the dukes refused to accept. The Comthur therefore appealed to the Imperial Chamber Court. Some other disputes, eg B. about the performance of the duty of advice to a prince or to both dukes, about the refusal of required honorary services at court, etc. remained without significant consequences, since L. von der Gröben was very ill and the Comthure was so devastated that the Comthur refused to pay the deposit money on July 26, 1619 because he still had to pay the Comthure - 211 fl. and

several shillings).

Ludwig vd Gröben died on August 20, 1620 at the age of 49.

In August 1621, the "Elector Johann Georg des Eltern Stadthalter" of the Sonnenburg military mastership nominated Count Heinrich Vollrath von Stolberg as Comthur. The order was now also in the Mark already under the direct influence of the princely house, since (1609-1625) the Margraves Friederich, Ernst, Johann Georg and Joachim Sigismund one after the other and

1)

cf. Document no. XXVI

2)

cf. Document no. XXVII.

3)

Here, the Comthure did not reckon that they had the two villages of Kl. Nemerow and Staven under their own plow for enjoyment, for which they were also provided with all the services. They only took the excess of the income from the other villages, which were small enough, as income.

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then Count Adam v. Schwarzenberg, electoral=Brandenburg "most distinguished secreter=counselor and upper=chamberlain" to army masters - were elected. The new nomination of the Comthur of Nemerow was sufficiently important on the part of the nominator and the nominee, and the treaty with the Order could be construed as giving the Order the right of nomination this time, since the Dukes had nominated the last time. So this immission happened without any contradiction. On August 20, 1621, the count gave the oath of counsel in Güstrow in front of the assembled court. On August 22 the Rath Dr. Johann Oberberg, from Duke Adolph Friederich I., and the Chancellor Dr. Johann Cothmann, sent by Duke Johann Albrecht II, since the Comthurei belonged to both dukes at that time, to Nemerow and mingled with the old conventional reservations and protestations, the Ordens=Secretair Hieronymus Lindener, who then took possession of the present count. On Oct 19 In 1621, Duke Johann Albrecht gave the Count the deposit for life out of special grace, and the Count retorted that he regarded this decree as "a special favour".

The events of the Thirty Years' War also had an impact on the Comthurei Nemerow. Wallenstein had scarcely been enfeoffed with the Duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628 when he also took possession of the Mirow and Nemerow counties. The reasons for taking possession of Nemerow may have been of various kinds. From the outset, Friedlander intended, in the spirit of the forthcoming restitution edict, to reclaim all spiritual foundations that had been secularized or placed under princely care after the Treaty of Passau, and the Comthurei Nemerow could be counted among these, if one wanted to. Then one regarded the Johanniter=Commenden too much as purely princely prelatures and fiefdoms, and the Comthur count v. Stolberg had always stuck to the evangelicals. Reasons enough to the Comthurei, which had no advocate to move in, although the Comthur had had his captain Heinrich von Bissing pay homage to the new duke during the general homage. Even before Wallenstein made his entry into Güstrow (July 27), the ducal Friedlandic=Meklenburg government councilor Balthasar von Moltke (on Toitenwinkel) with the notarius Andreas Wedel zu Nemerow and "suddenly" took possession of the Comthurei on July 4, 1628 because it was "a pertinence of the Duchy of Mecklenburg". He had remarked aloud, the duke Friedlandic=Meklenburg government councilor Balthasar von Moltke (on Toitenwinkel) with the notarius Andreas Wedel zu Nemerow and "suddenly" took possession of the Comthurei on July 4, 1628 because it was "a pertinence of the Duchy of Meklenburg". He had remarked aloud,

von Friedland had every right to confiscate it, because the Emperor gave the Duke the entire state of Mecklenburg with all the donors and monasteries, including Comthurei, and the Count allowed himself to be used for evil plots against the Imperial Majesty. The captain and the master chef of the Comthurei were expelled immediately and without remuneration, the other officials were sworn to the new master and all subjects were forced to take the oath. Citizen Lampert Went was reappointed as master chef. The count of Stolberg turned to the Dukes of Mecklenburg with helpless pleas, who were also "horrified in the same way and to an unprecedented extent by their principalities and lands", and repeatedly to the Duke of Friedland with futile representations, without receiving an answer from his councillors. Wallenstein was meticulous about the administration of his new domains; He therefore also sent his councillors to Nemerow, who were here on December 1st. made known a very precise and sharp administrative instruction. A request from the Comthur to Duke George of Brunswick for intercession was of course of no use either.

The enemy regiment of Friedland did not last long; but in the course of the Thirty Years' War the subjects were certainly no better off in the face of the violence of their friends. - After the departure of the Wallensteiner, the officials from Stargard took over the Comthurei. But hardly had King Gustav Adolph of Sweden gained a firm foothold in Germany when he arrived on November 7th. 1630 to Stralsund the Comthurei - the Colonel Melchior Wurmbrand

¹
gave), because

¹

See document no. XXVIII. King Gustav Adolph of Sweden, and even Chancellor Oxenstierna, after the king's death, often saw the spiritual property, which had allegedly been abandoned since Wallenstein's departures, as booty of war and gave away several as long as the dukes had not yet taken possession of their land again other spiritual possessions in Mecklenburg, eg B. that episcopal=Schwerinische chapter property Medewege near Schwerin and the episcopal table property clouds near Bützow, for which pretenders were found after the war, who eliminated the donation with money. That Schwerin's cathedral chapter can be heard very bitterly in an instruction on a request for help at the Danish court, where Bishop Ulrich, heir to Norway, had fled from Wallenstein (cf. The former relationship of the Diocese of Schwerin, by FA Rudloff, who, to their advantage, vigilate more than diligently, shouldlicit and stop unusual things, are induced and brought there to give away the best pieces and farms belonging to the monastery, then measured not only Hermanßhagen, all such from Duke Ulrichs zu Mecklenburgk FG Christ = and hochschligen bought as a souvenir and put there; especially also about the best (who, to their advantage, vigilate more than diligently, shouldlicit and stop unusual things, are induced and brought there to give away the best pieces and farms belonging to the monastery, then measured not only Hermanßhagen, all such from Duke Ulrichs zu Mecklenburgk FG Christ = and high-spirited bought as a souvenir and put there; especially also about the best (...)

it was royal to reward merit, and because Wurmbrand was deprived of his Comthureia by the king's enemies! Wurmbrand was admittedly a Knight of St. John and had been invested in recruiting for the Comthure; However, he had never issued the letter of prospectiveness (primarias preces), nor had he sought confirmation when the army commander changed: Wurmbrand had so few claims to the possession of the Comthurei Nemerow, since the Comthur Graf v. Stolberg was still alive when the King of Sweden got a right to give away estates in Mecklenburg. Wurmbrand did not appear in Nemerow until April 2, 1632, summoned the mayor D. Krauthof of Neubrandenburg, showed him the deed of donation from the King of Sweden and demanded obedience to it, ie the transfer of the Comthurei, saying that the king had conquered Mecklenburg with his victorious arms, so according to martial law he had every right to give it away, all the more so since the king had helped the dukes and estates of Mecklenburg to regain their rights. When the report was submitted, the dukes gave a negative answer, adding that they would gladly grant the colonel a much better compensation, this gift also going directly against the alliance that had been formed. The Count of Stolberg appealed to the Elector George William of Brandenburg, who interceded for him with the king and sent the Count the instructions for personal devotion. The Count also addressed Chancellor Oxenstierna. Then the king died. Now Wurmbrand became even more stubborn and the Count of Stolberg declared against the dukes, that he would defend his right to the last drop of blood. Only on June 15, 1634, through the mediation of the Swedish Reich Chancellor, both parties in Mainz were compared in such a way that "Mr. Melchior Wurmbrand, Freiherr zu Juleta, Knight, Colonel appointed by Royal Majesty in Sweden and the Evangelical Union, Commandant in Donauwerth and Lauingen" resigned the Comthureia to the Count of Stolberg after having been comforted. And yet, in 1636, Wurmbrand made repeated claims to the Comthurei! But it got even worse. Already in 1635 the Colonel

(...) Villages assigned to the Ambt Warin, without which the reported Ambt can by no means be obtained, everything over 100,000 fl. - 4) In addition, it is available that, in the event of the evil not being fought and babbled in time, Butzow will proceed to the nearest farm in Clouds."

the clerk Ulrich Preuss begged Duke Adolph Friederich on June 30, 1637 "for God's mercy's sake" for help. And the duke could not answer any further: "But we cannot foresee how such evil can still be averted at the moment, especially since we have to see for ourselves that our and our young cousins and foster son's offices and subjects are exhausted to the utmost degree and be ruined",

When the Count v. Stolberg on 4 Oct. 1641 in Frankfurt a. M. had died, Duke Adolph Friederich recommended to the Güstrow Räten on November 5th that the Comthurei should be appropriately administered during the sedisvacance at Sonnenburg and Nemerow; In fact, however, no one turned to the Comthurei for a year and a day, but it lay "as it were per derelicto". Finally, in 1643, Duke Adolph Friederich I, in guardianship of his cousin and foster son, the young Duke Gustav Adolph von Güstrow, took over the Comthurei so that it would not be completely perish and appointed a master chef, Sigismund August Gildemeister, to administrate the benefits, so that the "few subjects who are still there now and then would not even get away, but would be brought back and kept", the Comthurei would also be "conserved

to the order". In these times) was also a preacher by the prince after Gr. Appointed Nemerow, although the Order was entitled to the right of patronage. - Nevertheless, there were several lovers of the Comthurei: Duke Adolph Friederich had already asked for the respect of Mirow for his sons in the order of their ages and for Nemerow for his nephew Gustav Adolph; but now he applied especially for his second son Carl (then 14 years old) to Nemerow, and the Ober=Commandant, Colonel Conrad von Burgstorff zu Berlin, who was with the Elector in

1)

During this time an inventory was also taken and the inventory of 1572 was completely taken as a basis.

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was held in high esteem, also with whom Duke Adolph Friederich counted a great deal, and also had recommendations on it. However, Colonel Henning von Gristow had already received an entitlement to the Comthurei during the lifetime of the Count of Stolberg and had been elected Comthur von Nemerow by the order. The reason for the delay in reoccupying the Comthurei lay in the fact that at that time there was sedisvacancy in the army mastership. Finally, the senior of the Order of St. John, Georg von Winterfeld auf Neuhaus, Comthur and Landvogt zu Schievelbein, took on the matter and traveled to Duke Adolph Friederich with a letter of recommendation from Elector Friederich Wilhelm dated November 22, 1644. The elector and the senior of the order presented, as was indeed the case, the claims of the two competitors as rather baseless and asked for the briefing of Colonel Gristow. The duke gave in slightly, on the assumption that after his death the order would bestow the Comthurei Mirow on his son, and on December 3rd let the colonel 1644 relieved by the Güstrowschen Chancellor Johann Cothmann the usual council duty to Doberan. On Dec 9 1644 arrived on the part of the duke the Chancellor Johann Cothmann and the secret=chamber= and Lehns=Secretair Simon Gabriel zur Nedden, on the part of the order the Senior and Comthur Georg von Winterfeld and the Colonel Henning von Gristow Nemerow to transfer the Comthurei to Gristow to do in the usual way. The chef Guildmaster remained from the Comthurei. But the new Comthur Gristow did not long enjoy happiness; he died before the month of April 1646, and now a sedisvacance began again, which was caused by quarrels with the Order=Senior v. Winterfeld was filled. The duke now applied very eagerly for the Comthurei Mirow for his son Carl and for Nemerow for his underage nephew Gustav Adolph von Güstrow, for whom Queen Christine of Sweden also interceded with Elector Friederich Wilhelm. However, after Gristow's death, the Swedish Field Marshal Torstensohn reoccupied the Comthureia Nemerow and installed Colonel Müller there. The government of the order was now inclined to hand over the Comthureia to Prince Güstrow if Duke Adolph Friederich wanted to resign to perform the duties of the order. But soon all strife came to an end and all effort was made superfluous,

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The commentary of the Order of St. Johannis Hierosolymitani, Mirow and Nemerow, should lie in the same duchy as satisfaction and reimbursement of the House of Mecklenburg, by virtue of the decree, as in V. Art. §. 9. Expressed, for ever, until the discord because of religion in the Holy Roman Empire was settled, ceded to Mirow of Schwerin, but to Nemerow of Güstrow, with this condition that you bring about said order approval yourself, and to the same, as well as to the Lord Elector of Brandenburg, as his patron, as often as the case arises, will continue to do what has been done up to now." Meklenburg had to cede the city of Wismar, the island of Pöl and the office of Neukloster to Sweden, as difficult as this great sacrifice was for the duke; in return it received Admittedly, in the form of rights that it already possessed: the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg and the counties of Mirow and Nemerow. The condition on which the comthures were dismissed was that the house of Mecklenburg perform the customary duty to the order and to the electorate of Brandenburg. The electorate had fewer rights to the comthures than duties towards them; for the elector was only patron of the army, and the fact that the electoral house had helped its members or highest servants to become army officers for a long time and thereby indirectly secularized it, could not prompt the electorate to assert rights. In the peace negotiations, however, the Elector had really opposed the secularization of the Comthureia, until he

Mecklenburg was to obtain the Order's consent to the assignment: it was to be expected that the Order would not consent. But Mecklenburg was bound by the peace treaty to perform traditional duties (ut ordini, quotiescunque casus e venerit, hactenus praestari solita porro quoque praestare teneantur). Word and spirit of the Peace of Osnabrück determined the secularization of the Comthureia, but reserved the respons funds and the consent for the order.

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the ducal house of Mecklenburg do not inhibit under existing conditions. However, the payment of the response money was no less a clumsy condition than the requirement to obtain the consent of the order. But the payment of the response money was once determined.

The Order did not give its consent, but continued the earlier relationship with Mecklenburg. As early as April 1649, the Senior and Comthure of the Heermeisterthum, with its permanent sedisvacance, not only demanded the arrears since 1622, but also the current respons money, and threatened, at the request and inspiration of the Order=Receptor in Upper Germany, Wilhelm Herrmann von Metternich, of the Order =Great=Balley of Malta and governor of the Mastership in Germany, with the Emperor and with the King of France, as General=Protector of the whole Order; Elector Friederich Wilhelm and the landgrave, later Cardinal Friederich von Hessen, who had become German master in 1649, also requested it. In 1650, Mirow left 29-year respons money at 2,900 rh.GG., Nemerow 26 year old with 780 rh. GG Duke Adolph Friederich, on the other hand, demanded that the order agree to the assignment of the Comthureien and assured that he had never refused to pay the respons money. When, in 1652, Prince Johann Moritz von Nassau=Liegen († 1679), the great elector's secret adviser and governor in Cleve, Minden, Mark and Ravensberg, had become army master, he even demanded the due response money, adding, that " by comparison the duke hath to enjoy the Comthureies for life"! Yes, this army captain grew bolder; after Duke Adolph Friederich had died in 1658, he demanded, ignoring the Peace of Westphalia, that Duke Christian I Louis restore the Comthureies by referring to the earlier treaties, according to which, after the death of the duke, the prelatures were to revert to the position of army master. At a general chapter of the army mastership at Cölln on the Spree on April 7, 1662, the order demanded, in a letter signed by the army master and all comthurs and capitulars, that the Commander Mirow be restored and the arrears of responsibility paid. At the same time the elector demanded the restitution, since the house of Mecklenburg could not protect itself in the possession of the comthures if the order lacked consent through the Westphalian peace treaty. These demands were repeated until 1671, On April 1, 1662, in a letter signed by the army master and all comthurs and capitulars, the order demanded the restitution of the Commende Mirow and the payment of the arrears of response money. At the same time the elector demanded the restitution, since the house of Mecklenburg could not protect itself in the possession of the comthures if the order lacked consent through the Westphalian peace treaty. These demands were repeated until 1671, on April 1, 1662, in a letter signed by the army master and all comthurs and capitulars, the order demanded the restitution of the Commende Mirow and the payment of the arrears of response money. At the same time the elector demanded the restitution, since the house of Mecklenburg could not protect itself in the possession of the comthures if the order lacked consent through the Westphalian peace treaty. These demands were repeated until 1671,

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yes, even further, without the order giving consent and the duke paying respons. Only after the death of Elector Friederich Wilhelm and Duke Christian Louis did Elector Friederich promise Duke Friederich Wilhelm on December 12/22. July 1693, the house of Mecklenburg "of the Order of St. John Compterey=praetension in view of the great loss suffered in Mecklenburg, with the ceding of the city and seaport of Wissmar, Pöl, Neu=Closter and Walfisch and above all also after the Westphalian and Nimwegian peace=conclusion and to help liberate and free war damage", but for himself he wanted to "remit those praestanda" which he "could demand as patronus ordinis now or in the future from the princely house of Mecklenburg". Through the Hamburg comparison of 1701, the two Comthureries came under the Mecklenburg-Strelitz line. Since then the order has been silent; the more recent events have completely closed his mouth.

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Comthure of Nemerov.

1298-1318 Ulrich Schwabe.
1322 George of Kerkow.



German → English ▼

1341	Herman of Warberg.
1351-1355	Count Adolph von Schwalenberg.
1358	(Count) Ulrich von Regenstein.
(1358-1365)	Albert of Warberg.
1366	Nicholas of Lankow.
1376	Heinrich from the pitcher.
1392	Godeke von Bulow.
1404	Partze. (Pentze?)
1465-1466	Engelke von Warburg.
1474	Joachim Wagenchutte.
1480-1488	Henry Bust. (Bernhard) Rohr.
1506-1515	Otto Sack.
1523-1546	Aschwin von Kramm.
1552-1572	Joachim of Holstein.
1572-1573	sedation
1574-1593	George von Ribbek.
1593-1620	Ludwig von der Groben
1621-1641	Count Heinrich Volrath von Stolberg.
1641-1644	sedation
1644-1645	Henning von Gristow.
1645-1648	sedation

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Notes

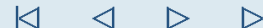
on the series of the Comthure by Nemerow.

The founder of the Comthurei Nemerow, Ulrich Schwabe, has often appeared in the documents of the Comthurei Nemerow since 1298. He last appears at Easter 1315 in Worthingborg as frater Olricus dictus Swawe commendator hosp. S. Johannis Jerosol. de Nemerow (original = document in the Schwerin archive) and 1318 as cummendur brother Ulrich der Swawe tû Gardow unde tû Nemerow in document at Beckmann Joh. Orden p. 202 and in Höfer German document p. 125. - Then comes on May 24, 1322 Comthur Georg von Kerkow in a Nemerowsche document. - In 1341 "Hermannus de Werberge commendator domorum Werben et Nemerowe, locum tenens reuerendi domini fratris Bertoldi de Henneberg, generalis praeceptoris Alemanie per Saxoniam, Marchiam, Slaviam, ordinis sancti Johannis", according to Riedel's diplomat.contribution to history the Mark=Brandenburg I, p. 145. This is more than likely the same one which, according to Nemerow's Document No. XIII. was army master in 1347 and visited Nemerow as such on September 29, 1347 and accepted the Wanzka monastery into the fraternity of the order here. See yearbook II, p. 263. The name here is certainly Werberg, not Warburg. - His successor was probably Count Adolph von Swalenberg. That this Comthur was a Count of Swalenberg is evident from an original document from the Wanzka monastery in the Schwerin archives from the first Sunday of Advent 1353, in which the series of witnesses begins: "Gree Adolf van Swalenberghe eyn kummeldûr thû Nemerow, gree Otto van Vorstenberghe, her Herman Warborch" etc. The document reads: "Her Albrecht Warborch ridder vnde hoverichter des eddelen vortsten Johannes hertoghen thu Mekelnborch." He first appeared as a witness in a Mirow document dated December 18. 1351: "broder Adolphus von Swalenberch cummendûr to Nemerowe", cf. Jahrb. II, p. 263, and finally he appears on August 19, 1355 in a Nemerov

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Document no. XIV., also in a document from the Wanzka monastery from the same year: "dominus Adolphus commendator in Nemerow". - On Jan. 25, 1358, according to document no. XVI. "broder Olrik van Regenstein cummendur to Nemerowe"; He probably came from the Count's family, since he precedes the younger Count von Fürstenberg in the line of witnesses. - According to Latomus from the meklenb. Adelstande is said to have been in the years 1358 and 1365 Albrecht von Warberg, a brother of the above-mentioned military master Hermann von Warberg, Comthur zu Nemerow; Latomus says namely: "Herrmann Warburg is a common prayer in Saxony²⁶ and his brother Albrecht Comthur to Nemerow ao. 1358 and 1365;" cf. Schröder PM I, 1379. Latomus, who certainly drew a lot from sources, undoubtedly confused the Warburg with the Warberg here. The Stargarde family of the Warburg was flourishing at the time, and Albert Warborch is very popular as a knight often before, but never as a friar or Comthur,

¹

unless it could be that the court judge of Duke Johann had entered the order. But the confusion) is certainly based on the fact that in addition to the

because the form v. Warberg thought it was a typo! In particular, this confusion runs through the entire treatise by Pistorius: The Warburg Family. The V. Warburg belong to a family from Mecklenburg, which from the 13th century up to the present day has probably exclusively resided in the land of Stargard and whose members frequently appear in the 14th century. They are up to something: a crossbeam covered with three roses. The V. Warberg belonged to an old Brunswick family whose castle was in Warberg, not far from Helmstadt. The members of this family are common in the estates and donors north of the Harz Mountains. They envisaged a truncated linden tree with three roots and two leaves. The family died out in 1654. Cf. Lenz Historical Treatise on the Noble Lords of Warberge, in the Hannoverische Gelehrte Advertisements, 1751, Nos. 37 and 38, (cf. 1750, Nos. 32 and 33), reprinted in AF Schott Jurist. Wochenbl., Th. IV, and in its magazine for legal scholars. and history I, p. 252. Cf. Meding III, p. 911

To this latter family of Warberg belonged the former Comthur von Nemerow and later Army Master at Sonnenburg, Hermann von Warberg, and his presumed brother, the later Comthur von Nemerow, Albert von Warberg. This view is supported even more by the fact that Hermann von Warberg, who is said to have died in 1371, which was also Comthur zu Supplenburg; See Lenz, loc.cit., p.478. Warberg; cf. Lenz loc.cit., p. 480. The v. Warberg come only through the Order of St. John and especially through the Comthurei Nemerow in the meklenb. history, and are made so by the fact that at the same time as they are (...)

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Albert Warburg, a Hermann Warburg also occurs, just as with the Warbergs. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the brother of the former Comthur von Nemerow and governor of the army master and of the later army master again became Comthur zu Nemerow. - This Comthur Albert von Warberg will be the same who, according to document no. XVII. on November 9, 1376 Comthur was in Supplenburg. In the 14th century, according to the clear original documents, no Warburg appears as Comthur. Also after Latonus in 1366 was Claus von Lankow from a Stargarden family Comthur. - According to the Nemerov certificate no. XVII. what Heinrich vom Krüge on Nov. 9, 1376 Comthur. - In 1392 Götke von Bulow Comthur, according to Hacke Gesch. of the city of Neubrandenburg p. 53. - In the year 1404 "Partze comptor zu Nemerow" after v. Westphalia Spec. p. 186, Kluever II, 651, and v. Behr Rer. mecl., L. III. p. 437; Pistorius in the family of v. Warburg turns it into Penze. An Achim Pentze occurs frequently in the first half of the 15th century in the land of Stargard. - In the 15th century the Comthure are seldom mentioned. In 1466 to Engelke Warburg (not Marburg) Comthur zu Nemerow, according to Schröder Pap. Mekl. p. 2180. Schröder got this message from Latonus. This is not unlikely; in the years 1421 and 1429 according to original documents in the Schwerin archives in Engelke von Warburg Comthur von Mirow; the names Hermann, Albert and Engelke were dominant in the Warburg family. - In 1474 the Comthur Joachim Wagen Schütte (cf. Jahrb. II, p. 84.) von Mirow was also Comthur von Nemerow according to document no. XIX. According to document no. XX. was Henry Bust Comthur in 1480. In the year 1506, on Sun. to Vis. Mar., Otto Sack, "comptor to Nemerow", according to an original document, acted as guarantor for the duke in Neu=Brandenburg. It was followed or preceded by a Comthur reed; at least it emerges from the complaint of 1529, near the village of Wokuhl, that not long before 1529 a comthur of that name existed in Nemerow; maybe this is Claus Bernhard Rohr, Dr. of canon law, which was also Comthur zu Wildenbruch in 1490, like Latonus according to Cramer chron. near the village of Wokuhl, that not long before 1529 there existed a comthur of that name in Nemerow; maybe this is Claus Bernhard Rohr, Dr. of canon law, which was also Comthur zu Wildenbruch in 1490, like Latonus according to Cramer chron.

(...) v. Warburge appear with the same first names, confused with these.
After this all the many distortions occurring in our history will have to be corrected.

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etc reported. - In the period from 1523 to 1546, Asche or Aschwin von Cramm(e), who has three lilies in his seal, according to documents, headed the Comthurei. According to the complaint of J. 1529, Beil. No. 3, near the village of Gnewitz, he was certainly 6 years Comthur, and on August 1, 1523 he signed the Union; Because the "Asche Kammerwetter", as it says in the print, can be none other than "Asche Kramme comter". The question is which [1 is known](#)

Aschwin von Cramm Comthur von Nemerow was. The war colonel Aschwin von Cramm (), one of the greatest war heroes of his time. He came from the old Brunswick family of Cramm (zu Cramme near Wolfenbüttel), endowed with estates and dignities, and was born around 1480. In the week of Pentecost 1510 "Aske von Kram" sent the city of [2](#)

Goslar a letter of feud (). Devoted to military service early on, he brought 6,000 German mercenaries to King Francis [Returning home, he led the cavalry to victory in the](#)

I and helped them to decide the battle of Marignano on September 14, 1415.
[battle of Soltauer](#)

Haide on June 29, 1519) and in 1523 he moved to Copenhagen with Duke Friederich von Holstein to conquer the Danish crown. From 1524 - 1528 Aschwin lived at the Saxon court. When in 1528 he married Duke Heinrich d. J. von Wolfenbüttel brought a troop to Italy for Emperor Carl V., the army fled before the plague; Aschwin also fled, affected by the plague, and died in Chur in 1528, on the same day he learned that his wife, Margarethe von



According to these events, only the younger Aschwin (IV.) von Cramm, the wartime chief's son, Comthur von Nemerow could have been from 1528-1546, and it would only be possible that the father from 1523-1528 had been his predecessor, however, is not likely. The signatures on his letters are almost all different, so that one

1)

About the following circumstances of Aschwin von Kramm's life see Zeitung für den Deutschen Adel, 1842, no. 30

2)

cf. New Wednesday of the Thuringian = Saxon Association IV, 4, 1840, p. 161

3)

See also Havenmann's Gesch. von Brunswick, I, p. 302

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must believe that he had always had scribes issue them with the signature. Comthur Aschwin was also usually in the country.

It can also have been the elder Aschwin's brother, who was also called Aschwin, Comthur zu Nemerow. At the tournament in Lüneburg in 1518, both of them appear repeatedly, once together: "Asch von Kram Ritter and Asch von Kram Gebruder gerent, both like to please;" when they occur individually, they are called: "Asch von Kram Ritter" and "Asch von Kram derjugend."

The name of his successor, Asche von Holl, cannot be guaranteed with certainty: it is probably said to be Achim or Joachim von Holstein.

The Comthures from 1552 to 1648 are on record and find their story at the top of the narrative.

The seal of the Comthurei (cf. document no. XIII.) is elliptical and small, 1 1/2" long: St. John the Baptist stands in the empty seal field and the lamb next to him; transcription:

S' . DOOVS . NEMEROW

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Side dishes

to the

History of the Comthurei Nemerow.

No. 1.

Subsequent authors

are obliged to publish and take ownership of Sanct Johan's house in
Nemerow

.

(Approximately dated 1500).

In the dorpe Groten Nemerow.

c

I marck vinckenougen penning.

II vette kw islich.

III shape.



XXIII honor.

Item to the bailiffs, as often as they came, vth direction to dogs.

Item ock muten de Armen Lude serve against Strelitz,

Whoever is grounded and who does not climb will be panned up to date.

Item to the hunters, as often as they come, direction to do.

III schapel habern they had to give ock from ieder houen, who

and that is grounded.

Items also have to be given openly if that is grounded.

In the dorpe Wucule.

I w.w.

Irock.

XVI marc vinckenougen penning.

II shape.

II lemmer.

I veth rinth.

I have to give a quarter of putters.

In the dorpe Gudendorpe.

I w.w.

Irock.

I veth Rinth.

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II shape.

II lemmer.

I shot eggs.

IX marc vinckenougen penning.

I have to give a quarter of putters.

In the dorpe Dabelow.

XIII **I**marc vinckenougen penning.

I eat

III shape.

I w.

I w. Rocken.

I don't have anyone.

I shot eggs.

I have to give a quarter of the school.

In the dorpe Gnewise.

XIII **I**marc vinckenougen penning.

I veth rinth.

II shape.

II w. habern.

Iw. rock.

I shot eggs.

I don't have anyone.

I have to give a quarter of the school.

In the dorpe of Rouen.



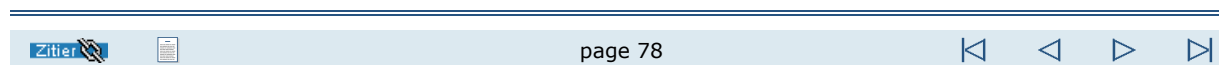
XV schape.
X gense.
XI hour.

If the princes came against Stargard or Strelitz, they had to give de lude if eggs were demanded from them.
1 vette kw.

In the Dorpe Stouen

must give the armenlude ock de bede, de sy before ny hebben given,
(by another hand, probably a princely servant, is added:

In the previewed dorppe myne gh dat affleger with the jegern hatt vnd by myner gh vaders tiden ouer XC jaren vnd still in it.)



No. 2

Graceful princes and gentlemen.
In respect of the Order of Irer Dorffer and good
freedom, grace and property, his
subsequent complaint is
vff the goods come.

(Submitted by the army master Thume Sonnenburg on Jan. 4, 1515.)

Inn of the Comptorey Nemerov.

In the villages of Grossen Nemerow, Roue, Dabelow, Gudennndorff, Gnewiczt and Wokule, the poor people had to serve as often as they were told, usually every four days a week. E. fg decrease, whether it be the same, and what a comptor of them may have, and whether they can endure the length.

Darzw they must give the heretics bethe, Is once brought up in the name of drawing the heretics again and stay in bed now, how will the poor Lewtt dar soldenn be free, according to the announcement of the Priuilegienn.
And we have to give it a lot because it follows:

Grossenn Nemerow.

XXIII fl. 1 place Bede.
XLII bushels of Rogkenn.
XLII bushel haffernn.
A cooking ox.
III create.
VIII Enjoyment.

For Jegernn A thunne byr, IIII pounds bottern, IIII hunre from the house, 1 Scheffel haffern, X bread, a four-denteyl of a sheep.

Between Roue.

V fl. Bede.
III 1 margk dem kwre.
to ox.
III create.
II tons byr.

Den Jegernn I tonne byr, III pounds bottern, Irer two

a hun, 1 pint haffern, IIII garffenn, X bread from the house, 1 Sweinskop, the schultze 1 ton Byr.



German → English

**Zw Dodelow.**

XIII margk Bede.

a Wispill Rogkenn.

I w.

I oxen.

III create.

I choke Eyher.

from the house a dog.

The Schultze I firteyl bottern.

The Jegerenn the Pawern ⅆtonne byr, the Schultze ⅆfirtel Byher, viher I pfunt, bottern, Zwe I hun, ⅆSweinskop, ⅆScheffel haffernn, From the house X brott.

Between the wild yacht every year with eight horses, the nets between furenn eight days long.

The Schultzte vihr groschen between the wulwaghenn.

Zw Gudendorff.

IX margk Bede.

The Papers:

A dromet Rogkenn.

I winspill haffernn.

a cooking ox.

II Create.

From the house:

a dog

I choke Eyher.

I vyrteyl Bottern.

III size between the wulwaghenn.

The Jegerenn Half a ton of byr, From the house of X broth, ⅆScheffel haffernn, I piece of meat, I hun, From the whole village, II pounds bottern. Between the wylth yacht eight horses 2C.

Between Gnewitz.

XIII margk Bede.

ⅆwinspil Rogkenn.

I winspill Haffernn.

A cooking ox.

II Create.

From the Hawse X Eyer, I hun.

The Schultze IIII groschenn between the wulwaghenn.

Because Jegerenn: the Schultze a firtteyll byr. The Pauer Half a ton byr. From the Hawse X broth, ⅆpounds bottern, I hun, ⅆbushel haffernn, I piece of meat, VII horses between the deer yacht.

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**Zw Wockule.**

Current Pauer: XV gr. Bede.

ⅆWinspill Rogkenn.

The Pawernn:

A Cooking Rindt.

II Create.

From the Hawse a Hun.

The Schultze bottern a quarter.



The Schultze viher groschenn between the wulwaghenn.

Darzw inn the Comptorey.

Difficult deposits not only E. fg horses, but everything in between, the Hawse a whole year disadvantage and a big loss.

No. 3.

Dyt is a vtoch of the complaints,
de dar hebben an gh arme lude
jegen Claus van Oldenborch,
de suue is klalaweth

↓

Anno XXIX.).

Gudendorpp.

The poor were complaining, where the first IIII years were lanck here before the lanthridders, that they moten dat velt tom hertzwolde vthraden vnde begaden vnde seyghen myth I drameth hauen vnde III sc.

Item front complains de gantze burscopp, dat se nu moten geuen II **I**gulden to deme afflegere rynde, but dare oldynges alle I gulden and I orth vor geuen.

↓

Duke Albrecht had the offices inspected in 1529 and the subjects' complaints against the sub-authorities and the individual heads, officials and administrators. These protocols are not quite complete about the Comthurei villages.

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Item in front they complain that they are valued by the Comptor van Nemerow, who wants to vppleggen en nu unwenlyke obligation, that they now mastgelt geuen scolten before ere swyne, that they don't raise oldes here gedan.

Item front they complain that they moten the Compter vele mennige vnwanlyke denste don, de sen werle gedan hebben, special moten se em viskerwaden vor von eyneme see to deme others.

Item ok in korten anticipate jaren hadde de Compter de lude beden, dat se em muchten roer stoten, so se don dan hadden, vnde heen dar plach auer beer to geuende, vnde whom em dat roer affgestoeth hadden, so vorede se idt em wente to the Wokule, that they em nu moten voren beth to Nemerow, and now he wants to hold that before eyne duty and gyfft em nothing tho bere.

Item front you complain, that you em howen sageblockke vnde de suluen en thor stede voren, that you van oldes her neyn werlle gedan hebben, vnde so that you don't want vppe eyne tydt, that's why hefft he ere swyne lateen affpanden anno XXIX vp sunte dionysius roof, wowol dat em vorgunth what by synen dener, dat se ere swyne in de masth liked ghan laten.

Item front they complain that they big big, long ago and reysen don moten, nu soes jare lanck ago, that they don't care about oldinges to donde mgh

wokule.

Complaints of the poor lude, where they moten all happily vthraden the other dorperen, begaden dat velt thom hertzwolde and beseygen dat myth I drameth hauen and III scepele boeckweyten; dyt hebben se nu IIII jare lanck her vnuerlyken not thought and touorne, dar se de lanthrider to voruordert hadde.

Item in front they complain that they oldes before I rinth geuen all Vorth guilders, darse nu moten vor geuen II guilders **I**.

Item ok complain se, dat so nu moten grote vele long reysen don, de se oldynges not care so much tho donde.

Item front lament se auher Roer den Comptor to Nemerow, de en hadde vorbaden, ere gadeshus holth to houende, so se care to donde, dar dorch he den schul=

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ten Thewes mantel I openly van IIII guilder affgepandeth hadde den he ok not wedderkregen hadde.

Item in front they complain that they care a lot about beings to paint ere korne in a male van des Comptors male, wor se wolden, and now they paint by dwange in the Dabellowesken male, that ock des comptors male is; dardorch hefft Bartelt Nigeman de kroger geuen moten III gulden, and de schulte intended Thewes mantel hefft moten ok III gulden geuen III years unuerlick processes.

Item in front of you complain, that you care about oldes here ethlike orde to hebbende vrig roer weruinge, wan de Compter syn roer wech plach to hebbende; That's what it's worth in just a few minutes pre-bath after the computer.

Item front complains de schulte Thewes mantel, dat syn vadere hedde hath eyne vrigen see except XX jaren to syneme schultenrichte, de still harde eighth syneme huse light, de were em fedder the tydt dorch de Compters withheld.

Dabellow.

Pawel Peltz de schulte hears late myt syner naberscop, where dat de burscopp moth workbeyden dat velt thom hertzwolde, where the aforementioned dorpp thor wokule deyth, and the like of the vernen reysen and the afflegere ryndes.

Item complains sick kesten lulow, dat hefft moten geuen deme Compter Assem von Krampen III gulden vmme the will, that he in the computer male to Gudendorpp korne maleth hadde vnde not in the computer male to Dabellow.

Item complains Hans Cynow, that he valued there the kerckheren to Lichen, de em vorhogeth de tynse des jares myt eynem Gr.

Item klaweth pawel peltz, dat he hefft moten geuen X gulden deme Compter and synem scriuere I gulden vor dat schulten ampt Anno XXVIII, desgelyken hefft he em moten geuen I wispel hauen vnde I vath bere Anno XXVIII vmme den willen, dat he hadde syn sustere to the ee beraden vnder eyns other hern guth; den hauerer rekenth he before II guilders and I orth guilders and dat bere before I guilders.

Gnewitzes.

The poor lads like to work on both the Hertzewolth than the wokulesken.

Item oldynges I gulden geuen se vor dat afflegere ryndt and nu moten se geuen II gulden.

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Item ok complain se except vnwanlyke Denst, which se deme Compter don moten in sage blockke to vorende na vostenberge vnde de brede wedder na Nemerow voren, so se in desseme Jare XXIX gedan hebben vnde not touorne.

Item ok, they complain that the computer doesn't want to, that they want to have something to do with it, so they old things.

Item ok Jachim Hane complains, that so Anno etc. XXVIII hefft moten geuen eyn wispel hauerer, the sc. gerekenth before IIII gr., that synt III gulden, the computer vmme the will, that he hadde eyn geuelde eke so eyn legere brings in syn hus geuoreth, and he what only nyge tho wanende came, that he not a desert, that de computer had that pre-baths, and sodane fetched the buren stedes vrig to wesende in ere nutthe.

Item front they complain, dat se moten hebben the computer geuen I wispel barley before de mast Anno etc. XXVIII, dare not care before geuende, men stedes vrig hath hebben, the wispel barley gerekenth before III guilders.

Item in front Symon Dabellow complains that he does not have the computer before that my Achim Kryn lauds by dwange in front of Hans Hyngest den Molre, that the computer will raise and de moller is vorlopen, that's why hefft eyn islick van se moten deme computer geuen IIII gulden ane I orth gulden, dat maketh VII gulden.

shell en nu came sulff VIII offte VII vnuerlyken and scarf liggen des jares myth en III night myth eyname schulten, dat suue hefft he by IIII jaren ago gedan.

Groten Nemerow.

Syuerth Werneke de schulte klageth, dat he plach vthricht the Compter to Nemerow myth eyner haluen tunne bere vnde VI scepele hauerer synen perden vnde plach des Auendes wech tho reysen, vnde nu desse Comptere Askem van Krammen plegen nu vnwantyke terynge vpptoleggende, in deme he en moste vthrichtinge don dre vulle dage

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⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵

vnde vrachte myth em to liggende myt XIII perden, dar oldynges syn voruarth plach to Coming Alleen myth VI often VII perden; before then hefft afflegere hefft sick vnderstan, dat em mot de schulte geuen I wispel hauen.

Item complained sick Jacob Branth, that except III jare vnuerlyken hadde em de Compter III tunne bere myth wagen vnde perde, also he van Branbenborch na synem huse wolde wedder varen, name, wowol heen hadde em vencklick vorth in the staken, dar he in seten hadde III day and III night; dar na eyn verendeell jares hadde em yet a vencklick forward to Nemerow in the stakes, dar he inne saeth I roof and night, and shawl em name I guilden vmme the will, dat he scholde ackkere hebben in Brukyng, de the Comptere scholden arrived, that he did not want the computer and did not exist. Dar na shawl may raise the poor man in geleyde names, and de sake is Marquart Beren and Claus von Oldenborch beualen dorch mgh vnde he de sulue shawl besoch raise, de em doesn't want to raise syner sake behulpelick syn.

Item complains Claus Vrolick, where IIII years happened, that de Compter was to em ridende came sulff veffte vnde hadde the poor man vorweldigeth vnde vorwundeth in syn houeth, don he der bure vee gehoth hedde vnde he scholde lyke woll an syn korne meyen, dat hey, not so obligatory, by de bure tending vrig the fair one, de ere quick hodeth, dat he nenen hauedenst don dorffte.

Item ok klageth de sulue, dat em hadde de Compter swyne affgepandeth Anno XXVIII; don hadden em syne servants afshatet VI pennies first vnde dar na IIII pennies vnde I whispel hew, den scepel gerekenth VII sund. know.

Item ok hefft he ene dar to dwungen, dat he em hefft moten I tomorrow akker plogen ok vor de vpgenamen swyne.

Item ok hebben em syne servants syne perde ane orsake affgepandeth vnde mosten the servants IIII gr. geuen.

Item ok complaint Hans Rode Curth, dat he syn egen holt hefft affhowen sake, build dat came the computer servants vnde grepen the man vnde front syne perde vnde dare myt sick vnde em hadden se in de venkenisse greased vnde hadde em mosth lauen I whispel hew to geuende, the he moste reth vthgeuen, the sc. to rekende before VIII witte sund., he wolde differently vth the venkenisse gevrygeth syn, IIII jare vnuerlick processes.

Item laments Drewes Dylges, that de Compter hopes

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⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵

grepen em vnde vencklick maketh vmme the will, that he em scholde ellereholt affgehowen hebben, that he didn't hebben shawl then, and he hadde em mosth lauen III dage to hakende, wolde he of the venkenisse gevrygeth syn, and besides that schal he syn gesunth lost hebben vnde syne knaken scalen em dar auer tobraken syn; dyth were III years ago passed.

Item Hans Balen complains that he is vorwundeth and vencklick set dorch den Comptor and nde worth dorch em shadowed, dat hefft moten geuen VIII schhauerer Anno XXIX in den owesth, sc gerekent XII witte.

Item complains to Thewes Gateke, that he has moten geuen V mr. vynkenow vmme the will, dat he sick slagen hadde myth des schulten sane.

Item ok lecht em de Comptor vnwanlyken denst vpp, kakenholt to vorende vnde ok moten se em mer messes voren, who care.

Item ok schal he en vpleggen vnwanlyke arbeyth in the hauern sadeltydt eyner roof and to turn and to der saeth, and who are idt not en don, so schal he en groth auerlasth darvmme don.

Item ok scalen se em vnwanlyken in the barley sadeltydt plogen, dar he em de koye except names hadde.

Item ok hadde he en name eyner bullen, he rafflacht scarf hebben, gerekenth vor III gulden vnuerliken.



tighten.

Item ok they're raised in Buwholth before, so they don't care about the end.

Item ok complain de poor lude des gantzen dorppes, where nu I jar processes, Claus van Oldenborch shaw the poor invited I ossen affgeslagen hebben vmme the will, dat scholden eyn ethlike frowe change voren, dat mgh densth not shawl anbelangeth syn, welkeren ossen se eighth IX mr. vynkenow, vnde III mr. scholden se geuen the portner pantgelt.

Item beklageth sick de schulte, dat he hefft moten korth na den Pasken Anno XXIX synen knecht don myt I wagen vnde II perden, vnde de schulte to Czynow hadde mosth myt em tho hope, Claus van Oldenborch tho before end and after deme Gremmelyn harde by Guestrow.

Zitieren

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Item oldinges geuen se VII mr. all before that afflegere ryndt and nu moten se III offte IIII gulden before that.

Item ok moten de poor lude, de puke, darsuluest erer IIII eyn islick dem Comptere vthdösken XII scepel rye in the sadeltydt, dat se oldinges not care to donde.

This is a vtoch of the complaints,
de dar hebben mgh arme lude
against Jurgen Pawel lantrider
to Strelitze,
de suue is complained Anno XXIX.

Groten=Nemerow ,

klageth Lauerentze Blome, where de lanthrider Jurgen Pawel em - - waltzeme (?) shadowed shawl hebben vmme III mr. vynkenow vmme the will, dat he scholde tegelholth voren, so he dan hadde. Ok complaints except then Hans Tubbe, de dar ok hefft moten geuen III mr. vynkenow.

Item forward complains de burscopp, where de lanthrider Jurgen Pawel had shadowed him VIII years vnuerlick operations to geuende en IX mr. vynkenow vmme the will dat se scholden mgh denst vorsumeth hebben.

This is a sum of the vppgehauen
vnde affschatedden money
van mgh arms loaded
dorch the computer van Nemerow,
Anno XXIX gerekenth.

wokule.

IIII guilder returned I ossen Thewes mantel.

III gulden Bertelt Nigeman, that paint hadde syn korne in the computer male.

Zitieren

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German → English



III gulden gerekent before tusks and bere de sulue heff geuen, dat he syn sustere vth gaff in eyen other guth.

Gnewts.

III gulden was sent in front of Jochim Hane, because he had made a scavenger hunt before the bath.

III gulden de burscopp before de mast.

III gulden ane I ortho
Symon Dabelow

III gulden ane I ortho | lofted haluen.
Achim Kryn

Groten Nemerow.

I guild Jacob Branth, don he venlick names what.

I Guilder VII s. Clawes Vrolick.

I guild Hans Rode kurdt gerekent before hauere.

I blamed Hans Balen before hauere.

III gulden returned I ossen, which he slaughtered one man.

Summa lateris XLV guilders and III
guilders.

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#4

¹

exception)

the end

²

the official book of Comthurei Nemerow)

from 1572,

which

in 1641 as a basis for the inventory
and completed.

The village of Staven .

That Dorff Staven belongs to the Comtorey Nemerow with justice, courts and services, hogst and you, over neck and handt, up and down.

In this village is a parish church, which had the Comptorey to lend.

The service belongs to Lütken=Nemerow with horses and wagons, where the Bawleute plow, manure and transport wood and to meyen and import the corn.

³

In the same village live nine Pauwers = people with the schultzen and six vomits), have pflugk 52 hueffen. The field lies in three fields or brackish fields.

The Schultehans Budde. The mayor inherits the son and daughter and removes the fiefs from the house of Nemerow, which he must redeem with 10 fl. At the same time he still uses half a desert sleeve.

The village of Great Nemerow.

[1\)](#)

This official book is very comprehensive and contains all performances in full in individual performances. Only what is of general interest for the local conditions is excerpted here.

[2\)](#)

Eighth villages belong to the Comptoreyen Nemerow seats, among them two villages, as Kl. Nemerow and Stauen, the same belong to the Compterey alone; In addition to the other six villages, IFG is responsible for services and leases. (Inv. 1641).

[3\)](#)

Itzo live in the same village for 3 pauren. (Inv. 1641).



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In this village is a parish church, which has the Comtorey over it.

The Paul people, who are 17, plow the hofacker to Lütken Nemerow 2℥.

In this village live 17 Bawleute or Husener with the schultzen, have 42 hooves of land under their plows and Kotzen

[1](#)

have their worde). The field lay in three brackish moors or fields.

The Schulthes Chim Spolenholtz. The mayor's office asks for his son and daughter, and receives the fief from the house of Nemerow, which he must loose with 15 fl., had three houses for the mayor's office.

Then follows what Hertzog Johannis Albrecht had for justice in this village. First of all, the builders have to go to Strelitz and elsewhere outside the country, each with a horse that wants to serve twice a week, so that they are required to serve, they have to make four wagons to serve 2℥.

The pukes serve vmb 14 days after Strelitz by hand.

According to this, the mayor with four people and a wagon, which requires offices to Strelitz, no longer has to serve as Strelitz and Brandenburgk.

Give Strelitz emptlich:

1 leased oxen.

4 Snips get

7 Gense.

3 Drompt 7 bushels avoid habern.

3 Drompt 7 sch. Bede Korn.

3 Drompt 4 sch. pig deposit owners.

And there is every hooper who has three and a half hoofs, 5 Mark 7 1/2 witten knights' beds to Strelitz, and the mayor of a hueffen 1fl.

Also when Hans Albrecht compts to Strelitz, they give Eyer and huner.

The Linnweber Jochim Meister Knecht, so vff consent of the sehl. Mr. Comptor built a little house for his father's farm on the street, must give 1 (unknown unit of measure, probably pounds) pepper annually and must pay after the heathen or

[1\)](#)

In this village lived 16 peasants and three farmers, now there were 6 peasants. For this village fete, the Compterey gives the fathers Hoffwehr and takes them back when a Hoff becomes desert. (Inv. 1641).



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otherwise do short trips at its own expense, item along with the other lodgers also do service.

The village of Rouenn.

The village of Rouen belongs to the house and Comtorey Nemero with the street courts, high and low, over neck, hand, up and off.

In this village is a parish church, which precedes all Ilenfelde.



their were).

The field lies in three fields, are not the same size, 2 bushels are mucked into each morning.

That Schultzen ampt begs for his son and daughter, but must receive the fief from the house of Nemerow like others and draw 15 fl. - The mayor serves here Johannes Albrecht with a fief horse, also with horses and wagons, when he is required.

Viedt Bheann, Claus Gerdeloff, Chim Roloff, Hans Voss, these above-mentioned peasants serve Duke Johannes Albrechten in Stargardt as part of his service when they are needed 2C.

The village of Lütken Nemerow.

This village belongs to the house and Ambt Nemerow with every right, highest and boiling, over neck and hand, onf and indulgence, and service with all justice and accessories.

In this village there is a church, the people have to carry the children to big Nemerow and have them baptized there. Their dead are sometimes buried on the Kirchhoff zu Lütken Nemerow 2C.

Every quarter they fetch the mill rent from the heath from the three mills there, they are given food and drink.

The Cossetians serve with their bodies when and for what they are needed 2C.

Four bawleute and four pukes live in the village.

1)

Inhabiting this village gave the Compterey hofwehre. (Inv. 1641).

Zitier



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They also have free fattening for their pigs for needy household keeping, and if fattening is available, each one spins a pound of heden yarn.

The field that is occupied and used for the home is a wonderful, good soil on which good distaff, barley and hay and other grain can be planted, and is properly divided into three fields or brackish fields.

The Bawleuthe to Great Nemerow, who was 13, plow to the Rockenfelde 2C.

Eat plow the 11 Bawleuthe to Roua two whole days to drive all three 2C.

What the previous Bawren do not till or bring in this field, the Bawleuthe and Coßaten must plow and bring in to dam up with their plows and hoes, and also from olden heroes at the old Comtorn timers each help to harrow the field with a harrow .

1

The Lütken Nemerows, which are four bawleuthe and four Cossetes), must sow all the grain in winter and summer in the obgelmten field, the bawleute harrow sow for everyone 2C.

The big nemerows all meyen and tie for a day in distances 2C.

A finished water fountain with a glinde is in front of the hope, it's pretty much built. The Metzen dauon come to the best of the house, annually contributes about 15 whiskers of all grain.

2

The village of Dabelow).

Dis dorff belongs to the Compterey and home of Nemerow with the street court, church fiefdom, hogst and sidest, vber hals and handt, auff and ablass.

In this village there is a parish church, which hath the Comptorey to lend it.

The pauras in this village serve three times this year with horses and wagons to L. Nemerow, either they carry cane, as advertised on the heath, or lumber, slats or beams.

1)

Itzo wonet a couple in it. (Inv. 1641).

2)

Follow the Heidtdörffer. The Comptorey had kept a bailiff for the villages, who was paid by the Compterei, but entertained the villagers there with free food and drink. (Inv. 1641).

Zitier



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The mayor in this village always has to lead the fish caught on the heath to Nemerow because of the pull on him.

In this village live 13 Bawleute with the mayor, and a miller, and a blacksmith, a tailor, have landed 15 yards under their plows; if they go to Strelitz, and two cossettes hope.

No particular mops, but the Pauren report that a moth, the Castaly mops, are sent to the village, which they have always used from olden days, and can raise about 2 cartloads of hay grass and a couple of yards of cane and water they can advertise vffm Brackentin.

1

In this Dabelowschen Feltmarkt there is still a deserted Feltmarkt, Brockentin) called, the same we have some fields on it, used by the pauren to Dabelow vmb the birth lease 2C.

These pauren belonged to the mills in Dabelow, which Mulle only had one go at, in Nemerow, and the lease is given there every year.

The Schulzengerichts inherits manly inheritance, only the fiefs from the lordship of Lütken Nemerow seized and released with 10 fl lease: V mr. for a fief horse, 1 W. Habern.

The village of Wokuhl.

That Dorff belongs to the house and Comptorey Nemerow with the street courts, church fiefs, highest and most sincere, over the neck and hand, up and indulgence.

In this village there is a parish church, which gave authority to L. Nemerow, the people had their baptisms and funerals there.

The paures in this village serve the rulership of L. Nemerow three times a year with chariots and horses, literally

1)

Here is another known field called the Brockentin, belonging to the Compterey. Vff the bräckentin there is a field in the woods and a large sandy land; the same was sold many years ago by peasants called Bötinen from the Compterey, one had bought the same himself and took Ziman Meineke, the same has vff the order of Schl. Commendators Henninck von Gristow 2C. vff built a small apartment on the same field, the same gives the apartment every year 12 sch. rye (Inv. 1641).

Zitier



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they are required 2C. The puke to Wokuhl serves nothing that he reports to the fisheries 2C.

1

In this village live nine Pawleuhte with the mayor, have 17 1/2 yards of land under their plows, and a cousin hoff).

In this field market there is also a desert field market, called the Gardow, the field, if available, is used by the Pauren for the house).

On this field market Gardow are three lakes, two large and one small, are fished for Nemerow.

Have street bringk then ye can see lien.

This village and the felt market border with those further from the village described below, namely with the Grammertin and Hertzwoold felt brands, and also with the desert felt market of Gardow; the desert feltmarkt Gardow borders with the Godendorffschen, with the Brackentinschen feltmarkten, have no mistake.



Nemerow and loose 10 fl 2℥.

The Pauren all give after Nemerow from the hoffacker rock on the Gardow 1 wispel, 2 sch. buckwheat, the field will be seeded or not.

The village of Gudendorff.

This village belongs to the Comptorey and houses Nemerow with the street courts, church fiefs, high and high, over the neck and hand, up and indulgence.

In the same village is a parish church. had to lend her to Nemerow, the people now have their baptism and funeral, give the preacher, who lives in Dabelow, the four-tenth pfennig 2℥.

The Pauren in this village serve you three times a year with horses and carriages according to L. Nemerow 2℥.

1)

In this village, the Compterey had guarded the court and who had become desert, also taken it back, dropped vff andt, released and treated, just like in other villages. (Inv. 1641).

2)

In this field there is another deserted land called Gardow, which according to the Compterey belongs and does not belong to the village fete huenschlagk, who the pauren dan vff wanted to see, so they had to give a special lease dauon. (Inv. 1641).

Zitier



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In this village live eight Paulites with the Schultzen, after them the Moller and the Pastorn Pawer, who have new

1

hooves under their plows). Even if they have a little more land, it is still covered with wood and there are a lot of puddles and moors lying on it, so that they cannot be used and no more than eighth acres are landed in Strelitz. The field lies in three layers 2℥.

Uff this field marks is a water mole with a glinde, belongs to Nemerow, gives every year 36 sch. rock lease.

Don't have any streets where you can see little.

The Schultzenampt inherits human heirs, must receive the fief from the lordship of Nemerow and lose 10 fl 2℥.

Costets do not live in this village.

Afterwards follow what hertzogk Johannes Albrecht has in this village.

First of all, these Pauren have felt marckt a wuste, sent Dreffin, so to Strelitz, to the huer 2℥.

The village of Gnewitz.

The village belongs to the Comptorey and the house of Nemerow, with which street courts, churches lean, high and boil, over neck and hand, up and drain.

In the same village is a parish church, which the rulership has to lend to Nemerow, the people have their baptisms and funerals soon, give the predicants, who live in Dabelow, the four-time penny 2℥.

The Pauren in this village serve the year 3 days with horses and carts, when they are required, to Nemerow 2℥.

2

In this village live eight Bawleute with the mayor,) have 16 hooves under their plows, are transferred to Strelitz 2℥.

On this felt marckt there is a water gauze with a glinde, belongs to the Comptorei Nemerow, gives 60 Sch per year. rye

Don't have street lights.

1)

Give the Comptorey at this ear to the fathers' court guards and take them back to them, decreed and honored, set vff and abe. (Inventory 1641)

2)

The Comterey give and nimet the court guards, set vff and abe, decreed and beheld. (Inv. 1641).



The mayoral court inherits vff human heirs, must receive the fief from the lordship of Nemerow and release it with 10 fl 20 gr. in front of a Lehnperdt

1 wispel storage Haber

1 1/2 pound wax to God's house Lütken Nemerow.

The mayor in this village is given four chickens annually by the neighbors who live in the village, and who gives the year to the mayor, he does not give any money to Nemerow, etc

Follow justice, as Hertzogk Hans Albrecht had in this village.

First the Pauwren called a wild brand the Lebbe, whereupon they had their hats belonging to Strelitz 20.

Summa sum
of all annual incomes
of the Comptorei Nemerow.

175 fl. 18 1/2 p. 3 pf into money.
22 drombt 5 sch. Rye, when taken whole.
2 drombt 5 sch. barley
14 drombt 7 sch. have.
1 lease of oxen.
4 cut create.
1 sch. farts
3 sch. buckwheat.
1 sch. hemp seed.
1 stone hamff.
10 genesis.
163 huener.
IX shock eyer, 38 eyes.
14 lbs of wax.
2 cups of honey

Zitier



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According to what is lost approximately
from the office and the same
annual income.

First 2 days and night both princes deposit, so strong they come with all their servants.

32 gold gulden responses to her.
20 fl.
50 fl.
25 fl. the pastor and
1 the same.

Report from the repository.

It is reported by Johannes Koch the Old, zue Stargart, who was Kuchmeister in Hertzogk Heinrich's time, itzgemelter hertzogk every year 40 fl., the same 40 fl. which he received several times from the previous comptors himself and registered.

 German → English 

