

Commandery Nemerow

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The **Nemerow Commandery** , previously **Gardow Commandery**, was a [Commandery](#) of the [Order](#) of [St. John of](#) the Brandenburg Ballei in [Klein Nemerow](#) in [Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania](#) , which was first mentioned in 1285 and existed until 1648. The original seat of the Commandery was Gardow, a now [desolate](#) settlement in the municipality of [Wokuhl-Dabelow](#) .

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[Ulrich Schwab. (Accessed Feb. 22, 2022). Misspelled Schwabe and Swave, Commandery Nemerow, Order of St. John, Knights Hospitaller. Wikipedia. Source: https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Komturei_Nemerow]



Tomb of Commander
Ludwig von der Groebenn

Ruin of the monastery granary



History

The lands around Nemerow were owned by the [Broda Monastery](#) in the 12th century. In the [Treaty of Kremmen](#) of June 20, 1236, Duke [Wartislaw III](#) , who lived in [Demmin](#) , had to _the countries of Stargard, [Beseritz](#) and [Wustrow](#) to the jointly ruling Brandenburg Margraves [Johann I](#) and [Otto III](#). resign from the house of the [Ascanians](#) . The Margraves Otto and Albrecht of Brandenburg donated the village of Klein Nemerow (Wendisch Nemerow) to the Broda Monastery on April 10, 1273, and on March 13, 1285 the Brandenburg Margrave [Albrecht III](#). Order of St. John the ownership of the village [Gnewitz](#) to the Commandery Gardow, later Nemerow. Gardow was a field mark between [Godendorf](#) and [Comthurey](#) , near the [Great](#) and [Small Gadowsee, which](#) [was](#) described as [desolate](#) in 1583 . In the course of time, this location lost more and more of its importance, especially when [Commander Ulrich Swave \[Ulrich Schwab\] bought the property in Klein and Groß Nemerow for the order from Hermann von Warburg](#). The property was on May 15, 1298 by Margrave Albrecht III approved. Very soon a priestly priory was established in Nemerow, as in Mirow, next to the commandery, which took on the religious duties of the order.

After the [reign of Stargard changed](#) to Mecklenburg, Prince [Heinrich II](#) gave the Commandery Nemerow the right of patronage over the [parish church of St. Johannes](#) to [Lychen](#) on January 30, 1302 . The Brandenburg Margrave [Hermann von Brandenburg](#) confirmed these rights in the same year. In this context, Gardow was named as part of Nemerow. The possessions of the initial equipment of the Nemerow commandery were directly connected to the goods of [the Wanzka monastery](#) .

At the beginning of the 14th century, the commandery consisted of Nemerow with Groß Nemerow and Klein Nemerow, [Rowa](#) and [Staven](#) and the areas around Gardow with Dabelow, Wokuhl, Gnewitz, Gudendorf and the Dreffin field. In the course of the 14th century the Commandery

increased its property considerably. In its economic heyday, the Commandery owned eight villages with around 100 farmers and kossats.

The importance of the Commandery Nemerow in the Middle Ages also speaks that its commander, as respected persons, often appeared as witnesses in important notarizations and other political acts, in particular Ulrich Schwabe [Ulrich Schwab] and Adolf von Schwalenberg, who still headed the commandery in 1355.

In the course of the 16th century, the dukes of Mecklenburg gained greater influence over the occupation of the commander and the appointment of commons during the course of the 16th century, with ongoing disputes with the army masters of [Sonnenburg](#) . In the middle of the 16th century there was a violent dispute over inheritance between the dukes of Mecklenburg [Johann Albrecht I](#) and [Ulrich](#) . The inheritance dispute was settled in 1556 with the Ruppiner power ruling by the Brandenburg Elector [Joachim II](#) . But the Commandery, like the [Mirow Commandery](#) , was excluded from it and thus spared from [secularization](#) for the time being. But in 1552 Duke Johann Albrecht I installed his feudal man and court and war counselor Joachim [von Holstein](#) on Ankershagen as commander in Nemerow. He had himself clad in the order and the commandery was now secularized for the dukes.

In 1628 [Wallenstein](#) moved in the Nemerow Commandery. Two and a half years later his rule in Mecklenburg ended and the Swedish [king Gustav II. Adolf](#) gave the commandery to his colonel [Melchior Wurmbrand](#) in 1630 . This ceded it again in 1634, but the building and property of the Commandery had been completely ruined.

In 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia, the Commandery of the [Güstrow line of](#) the House of Mecklenburg was awarded. After their expiry and with the Hamburg hereditary settlement, the Commandery came to the new (partial) duchy of [Mecklenburg-Strelitz](#) in 1701 . There she formed an independent office until 1794, the last tenant of which was the governor Adolph Friedrich Quinckardt. Then Nemerow came to the Stargard office as a [domain](#) . Almost nothing is left of the Commandery's facilities.

Buildings

Of the monastery complex, only the surrounding walls of the monastery barn, which probably dates back to the 14th century (formerly incorrectly referred to as the "old church") on the steep bank of Lake Tollensee, are preserved today. Building evidence clearly shows that the medieval brick building was built as a farm building. The barn was located north of the convent house and, together with the building association on the edge of the Tollensee, formed the core of the economic sector of the Coming. In the early 1960s, the barn burned out completely.

The monastery church, also built in stone, was in a different place. From the monastery church, the structural remains of which were demolished in the early 18th century, only the corpse stone of Commander Ludwig von der Groeben, who was in office from 1593 to 1620, remained. Built into a brick frame, it stands today on the former farm yard in front of the former tenant house (now the inn) of Klein Nemerow.

The sandstone slab shows a knight in splendid armor in arched architecture. The St. John's Cross hangs on the chain of the sash and on the left side of the head it says: LVDEWIEG. V. THE COARSE COMPTOR. Next to the left edge of the collar there is also a cross of St. John on the coat of arms. The following inscription can be read on the narrow pillars and the arch: ANNO 1620 THE 20TH AUGUSTY, THE VOLUMNY NOBLE AND VERNVESTER HER LUDEWIG V. THE GROSS OF THE MALTHESIAN ORDER S. JOANNIS AND HOSPITALS TO HIERUSALEM KNIGHT COMMENDATOR IS NEVER ALSO SEARCHED 6 AM AND 7 AM AND ON EARTH CONFIRMED IN THE VELVET OF HIS AGE IN THE 42TH IS IHARE DERO SEHLEN GODT GNEDIGH.

Commander

Names and years indicate the verifiable mention.

Term of office	Surname
1298-1318	Ulrich Schwabe (Swave) [Ulrich Schwab]
1322	Georg von Kerkow
1337-1345	Hermann von Warberg
1349-1355	Adolf, Count of Schwalenberg
1356	Albert von Warberg
1358	Ulrich von Regenstein
1358-1365	Albert von Warberg (again)
1366-1369	Nikolaus von Lankow (Lankau)
1376	Heinrich from the pitcher
1392	Godeke (Goettke) von Bülow
1404-1407	Degenhard von Parsow
1433-1435	Peter von Mundt
1438	Nickel (Nickel) by Sack (Sagk)

1466-1468	Engelke von Warburg
1474	Joachim von Wagenschütz (Wagenschütte)
1480	Heinrich (Hinrik) von Beust (Bust)
1491-1495	Kurt von Jagow
1503-1506	Bernhard von Rohr
1506-1523	Otto von Sack
1523-1551	Aschwin von Cramm
1552-1572	Joachim of Holstein
1572-1574	Sedis vacancy
1574-1593	Georg von Ribbeck
1593-1620	Ludwig von der Groeben (1579–1620)
1621-1641	Count Heinrich Volrath von Stolberg
1641-1644	Sedis vacancy
1644-1646	Henning von Gristow
1645-1648	Sedis vacancy

Priors

- 1339– Gebhard von Goslar
- 1392 - Martin of the mountain

Brother priests

- - Johannes von Holdenstedt (Holdenstede)
- - Johannes von Rutenberg (Ruthenberch)
- 1407 - Johannes Goltsmid

Knight Brothers

- 1369– Henning von Helpte
- - Gerhard Lubbin
- - Klaus Luno
- - Henning Picht
- –1392 Gert Went
- 1392–1402 Jacob vom Sunde

Literature and Sources

Literature

- [Georg Christian Friedrich Lisch](#) : *History of the Johanniter-Comthureien Nemerow and Gardow*. In: *Yearbooks of the Association for Mecklenburg History and Archeology*. Vol. 9 (1844), pp. 28-96. ([Full text](#) , [digitized version](#))
- [Georg Christian Friedrich Lisch](#) : *Collection of documents*. In: *Yearbooks of the Association for Mecklenburg History and Archeology*. Vol. 9 (1844), pp. 247-313 [Mirow: pp. 249-288]. ([Full text](#) , [digitized version](#))
- Erich Brückner: *The Commandery's barn*. In: [Georg Krüger](#) [Hrsg.]: *Art and history monuments of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. Vol. I.3. Neubrandenburg 1929. pp. 207-208.
- [Gottfried Wentz](#) : *The Order of St. John in the Diocese of Havelberg. Commanderies Mirow, Gardow and Nemerow*. In the other: *Germania sacra. Historical-statistical representation of the German dioceses, cathedral chapters, collegiate and parish churches, monasteries and other church institutes* . Abt. 1, Vol. 2 (1933), pp. 368-398.
- Wolfgang Huschner, [Ernst Münch](#) , Cornelia Neustadt, Wolfgang Eric Wagner: *Mecklenburg monastery book. Handbook of the monasteries, monasteries, coming and priories (10th / 11th - 16th centuries)*. Rostock 2016, [ISBN 978-3-356-01514-0](#) , pp. 542-578.

Printed sources

- [Mecklenburg record book](#) (MUB)
- [Mecklenburg Yearbooks](#) (MJB)

Unprinted sources

- [State Main Archive Schwerin](#)
 - LHAS 2.12-3 / 2 *Monasteries and orders of knights*. secularized monasteries and monasteries, orders of St. John.
- [Brandenburg State Main Archive](#)
 - Provenance inventory of the Brandenburg ballot
 - Regesten Johanniter Commanderies Mirow and Nemerow
 - Copy books

Individual evidence

1. [↑](#) *Lisch* (1844), pp. 28-96, 249-288.
2. [↑](#) *Lisch* (1844), pp. 249-288
3. [↑](#) MUB XIII. (1884) No. 8122.
4. [↑](#) *Brückner* (1929), pp. 207-208.
5. [↑](#) Information from *Wentz* (1933), p. 385f. - In *Lisch* (1844) sometimes different years and different forms of names.
6. [↑](#) Wolfgang Huschner: *Nemerow. Coming S. Johannes the Baptist*. In: *Mecklenburg monastery book*. Volume 1, 2016, p. 553.
7. [↑](#) *Lisch* (1844) pp. 70-75.
8. [↑](#) *Wentz* 1933, p. 387.
9. [↑](#) *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.
10. [↑](#) *Lisch* (1844) p. 33.
11. [↑](#) MUB XXV A, No. 14305.
12. [↑](#) *Wentz* 1933, p. 387.
13. [↑](#) MUB XVI No. 9901.
14. [↑](#) *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.
15. [↑](#) *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.

Web links



[Commons : Komturei Nemerow](#) - Collection of images, videos and audio files

- [Literature about Commandery Nemerow](#) in the [state bibliography MV](#)
-



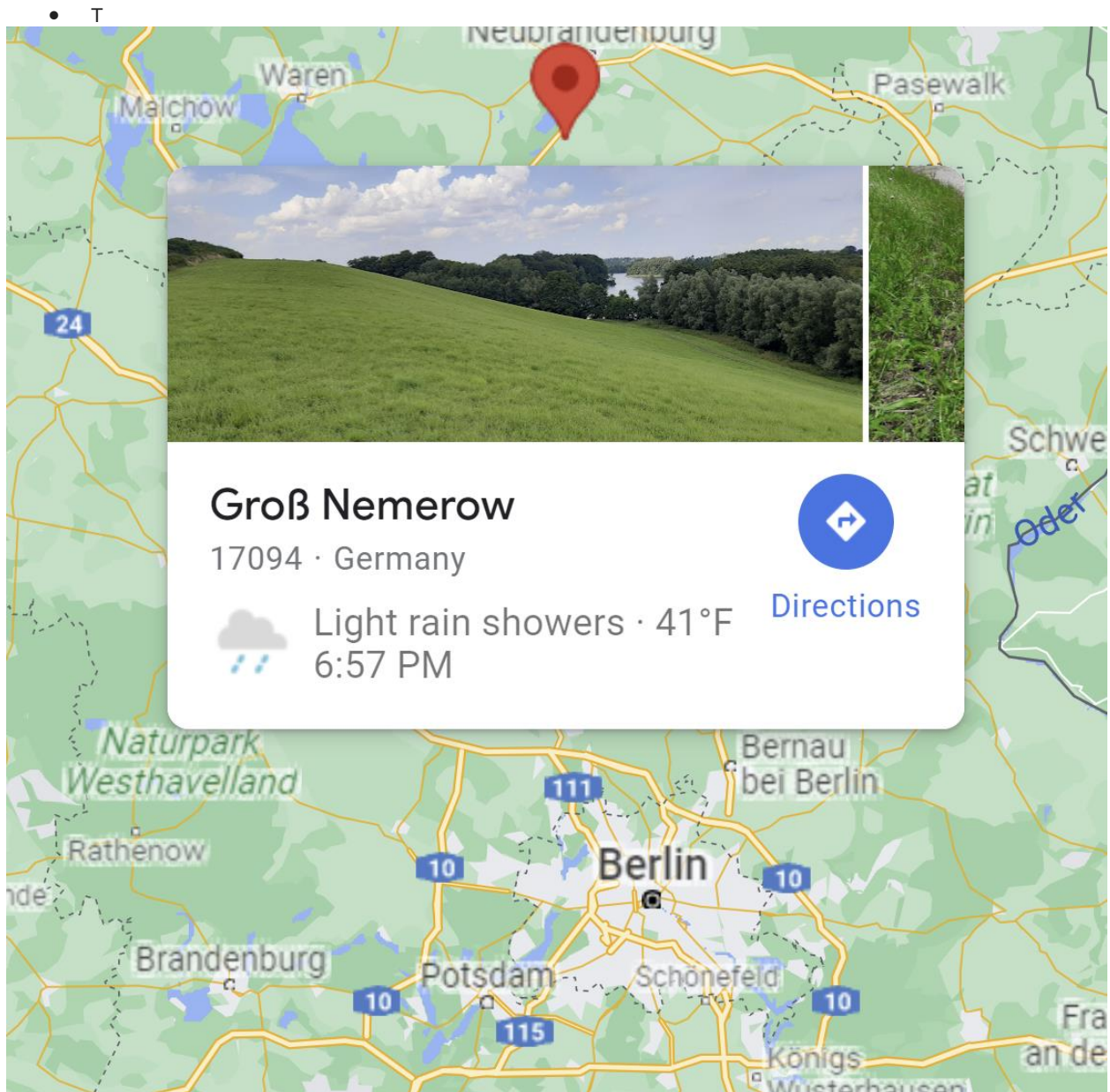
**Coming / commanderies and (order) offices of the Order of St. John of the Brandenburg Ballei
and the Saxony-Brandenburg Protoballei**

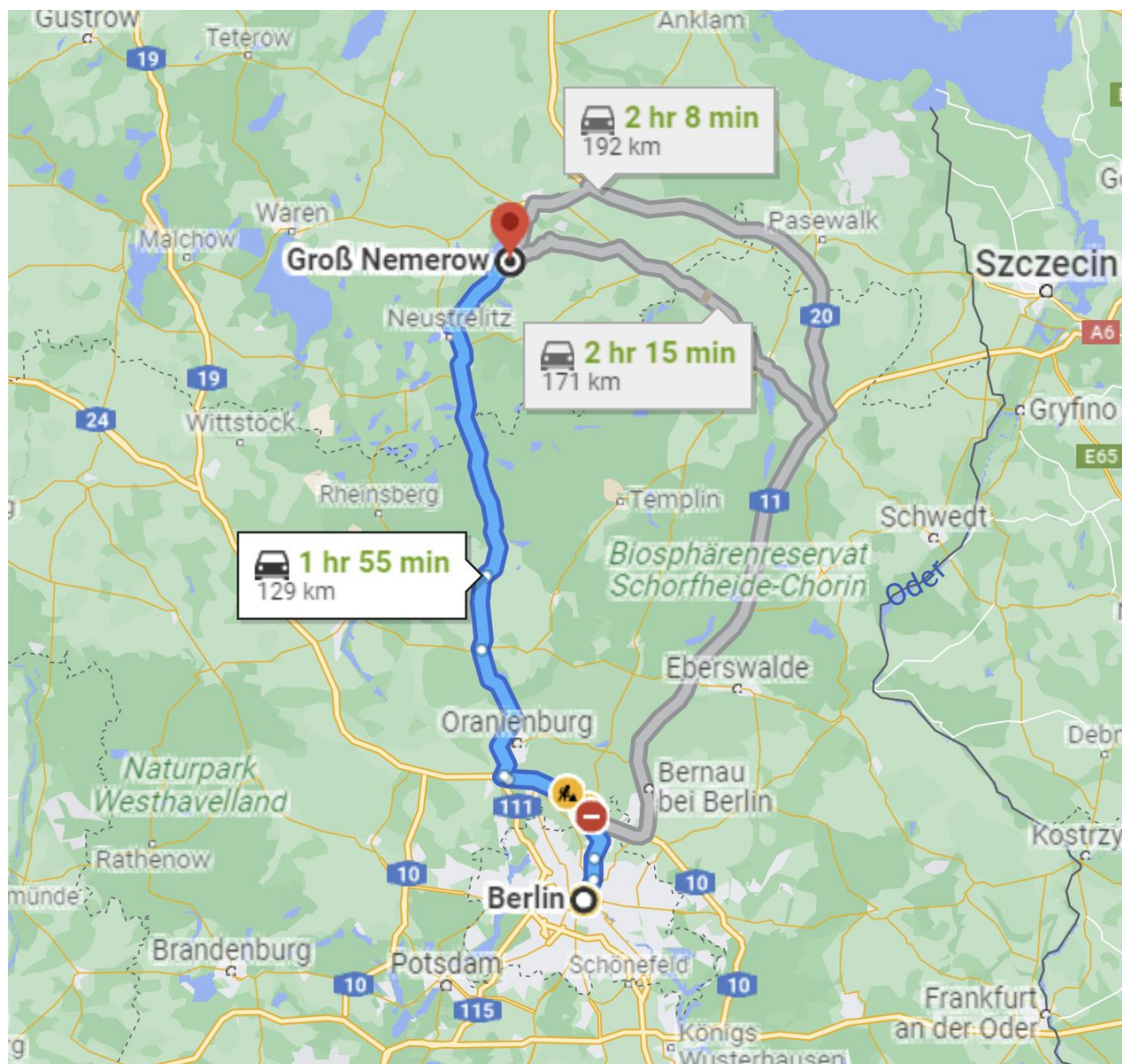
Coming /

Commanderies: [Braunschweig](#) | [Guys](#) | [Gartow](#) | [Goslar](#) | [Gorgast](#) | [Kraak](#) | [Lagow](#) | [Lietzen](#) | [Mirow](#) |
Nemerow | [Quanthof](#) | [Quartschen](#) | [Rörchen](#) | [Schivelbein](#) | [Slack](#) | [Süpplingenburg](#) | [Stargard](#) | [Temple castle](#) | [Tempelhof](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Wietersheim](#) | [Wildenbruch](#) | [Zachan](#) | [Targeted](#)

Order offices: [Grüneberg](#) | [Friedland](#) | [Rampitz](#) | [Schenkendorf](#) | [Schwiebus](#) | [Sonnenburg](#)

Coordinates: [53 ° 29 ' 23.7 " N , 13 ° 12 ' 52.6" E](#)







WIKIPEDIA

Commanderia Nemerow

La **Commenda di Nemerow**, precedentemente **Commenda di Gardow**, era una Commenda dell'Ordine di San Giovanni del Brandeburgo Ballei a Klein Nemerow nel Meclemburgo-Pomerania occidentale, menzionata per la prima volta nel 1285 ed esistita fino al 1648. La sede originaria della comanderia era Gardow, un insediamento ormai desolato nel comune di Wokuhl-Dabelow.

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Le terre intorno a Nemerow erano di proprietà del monastero di Broda nel 12 ° secolo . Nel trattato di Kremmen del 20 giugno 1236, il duca Wartislaw III, che viveva a Demmin, doveva farlo . i paesi di Stargard, Beseritz e Wustrow ai margravi di Brandeburgo Johann I e Ottone III al governo congiunto . dimettersi dalla casa degli Ascani . I margravi Otto e Albrecht di Brandeburgo donarono il villaggio di Klein Nemerow (Wendisch Nemerow) al monastero di Broda il 10 aprile 1273 e il 13 marzo 1285 il margravio di Brandeburgo Albrecht III. Ordine di San Giovanni la proprietà del villaggio Gnewitz alla Comanderia Gardow, poi Nemerow. Gardow era un punto di riferimento tra Godendorf e Comthurey, vicino



Tomba del comandante Ludwig von der Groeben



Rovina del granaio del monastero

al Grande e al Piccolo Gadowsee, già descritto come desolato nel 1583 . Nel corso del tempo, questo luogo perse sempre più la sua importanza, soprattutto quando il comandante Ulrich Swave acquistò le merci a Klein e Groß Nemerow per l'ordine da Hermann von Warburg. La proprietà fu il 15 maggio 1298 dal margravio Albrecht III. approvato. Ben presto fu istituito un priorato sacerdotale a Nemerow, come a Mirow, accanto alla comanderia, che assunse i doveri religiosi dell'ordine.

Dopo che il regno di Stargard cambiò in Meclemburgo, il 30 gennaio 1302 il principe Heinrich II concesse alla Commenda Nemerow il diritto di patronato sulla chiesa parrocchiale di San Giovanni a Lychen . Il margravio di Brandeburgo Hermann von Brandenburg ha confermato questi diritti nello stesso anno. In questo contesto, Gardow è stato nominato come parte di Nemerow. I possedimenti dell'attrezzatura iniziale della Commenda Nemerow erano direttamente collegati ai beni del monastero di Wanzka .

La commenda allora consisteva all'inizio del XIV secolo da Nemerow con Groß Nemerow e Klein Nemerow, Rowa e Staven e le aree intorno a Gardow con Dabelow, Wokuhl, Gnewitz, Gudendorf e il marchio di campo Dreffin. Nel corso del XIV secolo la Commenda aumentò notevolmente la sua proprietà. Nel suo periodo di massimo splendore economico, la Commanderia possedeva otto villaggi con circa 100 agricoltori e kossat.

L'importanza della Commenda Nemerow nel Medioevo è confermata anche dal fatto che il suo comandante, in quanto persone rispettate, appariva spesso come testimone in importanti notarili e altri atti politici, in particolare Ulrich Schwabe e Adolf von Schwalenberg, che ancora erano a capo della Commenda nel 1355.

Nel corso del XVI secolo, i duchi di Meclemburgo acquisirono maggiore influenza sull'occupazione del comandante e sulla nomina dei comuni nel corso del XVI secolo, con controversie in corso con i padroni dell'esercito di Sonnenburg . A metà del XVI secolo ci fu una violenta disputa sull'eredità tra i duchi di Meclemburgo Johann Albrecht I e Ulrich . La controversia sull'eredità fu risolta nel 1556 con il potere Ruppin del principe elettore di Brandeburgo Joachim II . Ma la Commenda, come la Commenda di Mirow, ne fu esclusa e quindi risparmiata dalla secolarizzazione per il momento. Ma nel 1552 il duca Johann Albrecht I installò il suo feudatario e consigliere di corte e di guerra Joachim von Holstein ad Ankershagen come comandante a Nemerow. Era vestito nell'ordine e la comanderia era ormai secolarizzata per i duchi.

Nel 1628 Wallenstein si trasferì nella Commenda di Nemerow. Due anni e mezzo dopo il suo governo nel Meclemburgo terminò e il re svedese Gustavo II, Adolf cedette la commenda al colonnello Melchior Wurmbrand nel 1630 . Questo lo cedette di nuovo nel 1634, ma l'edificio e la proprietà della Commenda erano stati completamente rovinati.

Nel 1648, con la Pace di Westfalia, fu assegnata la Commenda della linea Güstrow della Casa di Meclemburgo. Dopo la sua scadenza e con l'insediamento ereditario di Amburgo, la Commenda arrivò al nuovo (parziale) ducato di Meclemburgo-Strelitz nel 1701 . Lì formò un ufficio indipendente fino al 1794, l'ultimo inquilino del quale fu il governatore Adolph Friedrich Quinckardt. Dopodiché, Nemerow è arrivato nell'ufficio di Stargard come dominio . Quasi nulla è rimasto delle strutture della Commanderia.

Edifici



Del complesso monastico si conservano oggi solo le mura di cinta del fienile del monastero, che risale probabilmente al XIV secolo (in precedenza erroneamente chiamata "*chiesa vecchia*") sulla sponda scoscesa del lago Tollensee. L'evidenza degli edifici mostra chiaramente che l'edificio medievale in mattoni è stato costruito come un edificio agricolo. Il fienile era situato a nord della casa del convento e, insieme all'associazione edilizia ai margini del Tollenseses, costituiva il nucleo del settore economico del Coming. All'inizio degli anni Sessanta, il fienile si è completamente bruciato.

La chiesa del monastero, anch'essa costruita in pietra, si trovava in una posizione diversa. Della chiesa del monastero, i cui resti strutturali furono demoliti all'inizio del XVIII secolo, rimase solo la pietra cadavere del comandante Ludwig von der Groeben, in carica dal 1593 al 1620. Costruito in una cornice di mattoni, si trova oggi nell'ex cortile della fattoria di fronte all'ex casa degli inquilini (ora locanda) di Klein Nemerow.

La lastra di arenaria mostra un cavaliere in splendida armatura in architettura ad arco. La Croce di San Giovanni è appesa alla catena della fascia e sul lato sinistro della testa dice: LVDEWIEG. V. IL COARSE COMPTOR. Accanto al bordo sinistro del collare c'è anche una croce di San Giovanni sullo stemma. Sugli stretti pilastri e sull'arco si legge la seguente iscrizione: ANNO, 1620, 20 AGOSTO, LA LANA NOBILE E VERNVESTER SUO LUDEWIG V. LA LORDA DELL'ORDINE MALTHESIANO S. JOANNIS E GLI OSPEDALI DEL CAVALIERE DI GERUSALEMME NON È SEMPRE RICERCATO ANCHE 6 AM E 7 AM E SULLA TERRA CONFERMATO NEL VELLUTO DELLA SUA ETÀ NEL 42 ° È IHARE DERO SEHLEN GODT GNEDIGH.

Comandante

I nomi e gli anni indicano la menzione verificabile.

Mandato	Cognome
1298-1318	Ulrich Schwabe (Swave)
1322	Georg von Kerkow
1337-1345	Hermann von Warberg
1349-1355	Adolf, conte di Schwalenberg
1356	Albert von Warberg
1358	Ulrich von <u>Regenstein</u>
1358-1365	Albert von Warberg (di nuovo)
1366-1369	Nikolaus von Lankow (Lankau)
1376	Heinrich dal lanciatore
1392	Godeke (Goettke) von Bülow
1404-1407	Degenhard von Parsow
1433-1435	Peter von Mundt
1438	Nickel (Nickel) di Sack (Sagk)
1466-1468	Engelke von Warburg
1474	Joachim von Wagenschütz (Wagenschütte)
1480	Heinrich (Hinrik) von Beust (Busto)
1491-1495	Kurt von Jagow
1503-1506	Bernhard von Rohr
1506-1523	Otto von Sack
1523-1551	Aschwin von Cramm
1552-1572	Gioacchino di Holstein
1572-1574	Posto vacante
1574-1593	Georg von Ribbeck
1593-1620	Ludwig von der Groeben (1579–1620)
1621-1641	Conte Heinrich Volrath von Stolberg
1641-1644	Posto vacante
1644-1646	Henning von Gristow
1645-1648	Posto vacante

Priori

- 1339– Gebhard von Goslar
- 1392 - Martino della montagna



Fratelli sacerdoti

- - Johannes von Holdenstedt (Holdenstede)
- - Johannes von Rutenberg (Ruthenberch)
- 1407 - Johannes Goltsmid

Knight Brothers

- 1369– Henning von Helpte
- - Gerhard Lubbin
- - Klaus Luno
- - Henning Picht
- –1392 Gert è andato
- 1392–1402 Jacob vom Sunde

Letteratura e fonti

letteratura

- Georg Christian Friedrich Lisch : *Storia del Johanniter-Comthureien Nemerow e Gardow*. In: *Annuari dell'Associazione per la storia e l'archeologia del Mecklenburgo*. Vol.9 (1844), pp. 28-96. (Testo completo (/http:mvdok.lbm.de/resolve/id/mvdok_document_00000584/fulltext), versione digitalizzata (/http:mvdok.lbm.de/resolve/id/mvdok_document_00000580/image/nr/36))
- Georg Christian Friedrich Lisch : *raccolta di documenti*. In: *Annuari dell'Associazione per la storia e l'archeologia del Mecklenburgo*. Vol. 9 (1844), pp. 247-313 [Mirow: pp. 249-288]. (Testo completo (/http:mvdok.lbm.de/resolve/id/mvdok_document_00000600/fulltext), versione digitalizzata (/http:mvdok.lbm.de/resolve/id/mvdok_document_00000580/image/nr/255))
- Erich Brückner: *il granaio della Commanderia*. In: Georg Krüger [Hrsg.]: *Monumenti d'arte e di storia del Libero Stato del Mecklenburgo-Strelitz*. Vol. I.3. Neubrandenburg 1929. pagg. 207-208.
- Gottfried Wentz : *L'Ordine di San Giovanni nella diocesi di Havelberg. Comandanti Mirow, Gardow e Nemerow*. Nell'altra: *Germania sacra. Rappresentazione storico-statistica delle diocesi tedesche, capitoli di cattedrali, collegiate e parrocchie, monasteri e altri istituti ecclesiastici* . Abt.1, Vol.2 (1933), pp. 368-398.
- Wolfgang Huschner, Ernst Münch, Cornelia Neustadt, Wolfgang Eric Wagner: *libro del monastero del Mecklenburgo. Manuale dei monasteri, monasteri, venuta e priorati (X / XI - XVI secolo)*. Rostock 2016, ISBN 978-3-356-01514-0, pagg. 542-578.

Fonti stampate

- Libro dei record del Mecklenburgo (MUB)
- Annuari del Mecklenburgo (MJB)

Fonti non stampate

- Archivio principale statale Schwerin



- LHA 2.12-3 / 2 *Monasteri e ordini di cavalieri*. monasteri secolarizzati e monasteri, ordini di San Giovanni.
- Archivio principale dello stato di Brandeburgo
 - Inventario della provenienza del Ballei Brandenburg
 - Regesten Johanniter Comandanti Mirow e Nemerow
 - Copiare libri

Prove individuali

1. *Lisch* (1844), pp. 28-96, 249-288.
2. *Lisch* (1844), pp. 249-288
3. MUB XIII. (1884) n. 8122.
4. *Brückner* (1929), pp. 207-208.
5. Informazioni da *Wentz* (1933), p. 385 ss. - In *Lisch* (1844) anni a volte diversi e diverse forme di nomi.
6. Wolfgang Huschner: *Nemerow. In arrivo S. Jahannes il Battista*. In: *libro del monastero di Meclemburgo*. Volume 1, 2016, p. 553.
7. *Lisch* (1844) pp. 70-75.
8. *Wentz* 1933, p. 387.
9. *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.
10. *Lisch* (1844) p. 33.
11. MUB XXV A, n. 14305.
12. *Wentz* 1933, p. 387.
13. MUB XVI n. 9901.
14. *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.
15. *Hacke* 1783, p. 53.

link internet

 **Commons : Komturei Nemerow** (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Catégorie:Komturei_Nemerow?uselang=de) - Raccolta di immagini, video e file audio

- Letteratura su Commandery Nemerow (<http://landesbibliographie-mv.de/REL?PPN=348835426>) nella bibliografia di stato MV

**Coming / Commanderies and (order) office of the Order of St. John of the
Brandenburg Ballei
and the Sassonia-Brandeburgo *Protoballei***

Coming / Commanderies: Braunschweig | Ragazzi | Gartow | Goslar | Gorgast | Kraak | Lagow | Liebschau | Lietzen | Mirow | Nemerow | Quanthof | Quartschen | Rörchen | Schivelbein | Slack | Öneck | Süpplingenburg | Stargard | Castello del tempio | Tempelhof | Pubblicizza |

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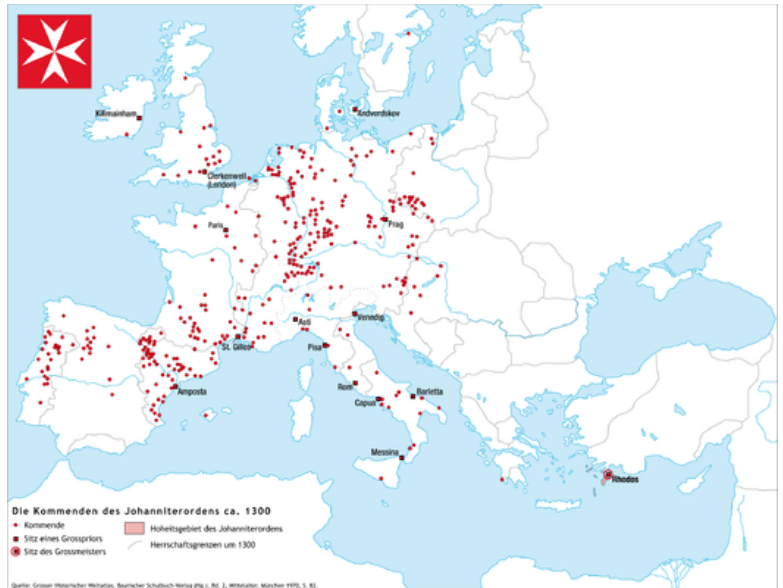


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Commanderies of the Order of Saint John

The Order of Saint John (Knights of Malta, Knights Hospitaller) was organised in a system of commanderies during the high medieval to early modern periods, to some extent surviving as the organisational structure of the several descended orders that formed after the Reformation.

In the Late Middle Ages, the bulk of possessions of the order were in the Holy Roman Empire, France, Castile, Aragon and Portugal, but they extended into Poland, Hungary, southern Italy, England and Denmark, with individual outliers in Ireland, Scotland, Sweden and Greece (the main seat of the order was in Rhodes from 1310 until 1522, and in Malta from 1530 until 1798).



Map of commanderies of the Order of Saint John in 1300

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Pre-Reformation

Before the Protestant Reformation, the Order was divided into seven *langues* or tongues. The *langues* were divided into great priories, some of which were further divided into priories or bailiwicks (*ballei*), and these were in turn divided into commanderies.

The largest of the *langues* by far was the "German" one, which included not only all of the Holy Roman Empire but also the non-German-speaking (Slavic and Hungarian) territories east of Germany. It was divided into five great-priories, the largest of which were Austria-Bohemia and Germany, in turn, divided into major priories or bailiwicks; one of the largest such became independent after the Protestant Reformation as the Order of Saint John (Bailiwick of Brandenburg).

The division of Latin Europe, on the other hand, was more fine-grained, into the Hispanic (Iberian peninsula, at first known as the "Aragonese" langue, but in 1462 split into the Aragonese and the "Castilian" langue, the latter including Castille, Léon and Portugal), Italian (Italian peninsula), Provençal, Auvergnat and French *langues*.

Finally, the English *langue* included the order's possessions in the British Isles.

German tongue

- great priory Bohemia-Austria
 - priory Bohemia: commanderies Český Dub, Březina, Glatz, Kadaň, Manětín, Pfaden, Ploschkowitz, Prague, Strakonice, Mies
 - priory Moravia: commanderies Brno, Maidelberg, Tišnov, Opava
 - priory Silesia: commanderies Beilau, Breslau, Brieg, Goldberg, Gröbnig bei Leobschütz, Groß-Tinz, Klein-Öls, Löwenberg, Reichenbach, Striegau
 - priory Oberlausitz: commanderies Zittau, Hirschfelde
 - priory Archducal Austria: commanderies Mailberg, Laa an der Thaya, Lockenhaus, Vienna
 - priory Inner Austria: commanderies Altenmarkt, Feldbach, Fürstenfeld, Graz, Komenda, Melling, Marburg, Pulst, Übersbach
- great priory Germany: The great priory of Germany was divided into eight bailiwicks (*Balleien*). From 1428, the seat of the great priory was at Heitersheim in Upper Germany.



Commanderies of the German tongue in 1300

- Ballei Brandenburg (since 1538 the independent Order of Saint John (Bailiwick of Brandenburg)): commanderies Braunschweig (formerly Templars), Garlow, Goslar, Lage, Lagow, Lietzen, Mirow, Nemerow, Quartschen, Rörchen, Schlave, Schivelbein, Schwiebus, Sonnenburg, Stargard, Sülzdorf, Süpplingenburg (formerly Templars), Tempelhof (formerly Templars), Tempelburg (formerly Templars), Werben, Wietersheim, Wildenbruch, Zielenzig, Zachan
- Ballei Franken (Franconia): commanderies Reichardsroth, Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Würzburg, Biebelried, Mergentheim, Schwäbisch Hall
- Ballei Köln (Cologne)
 - Bergisches Land: commanderies Burg an der Wupper, Herkenrath, Herrenstrunden, Marienhagen
 - Niederrhein: commanderies Dinslaken, Duisburg, Walsum,
 - Rhineland: commanderies Adenau, Velden bei Düren, Cologne, Niederbreisig (1312), Mechelen bei Aachen (1215), Aachen (1313)
- Ballei Oberdeutschland (Upper Germany)
 - Mainz (1282)
 - Breisgau: Freiburg, Heitersheim
 - Swabia: commanderies Überlingen, Villingen, Rottweil
 - Alsace: commanderies Colmar (hospital since the late 12th century, commendary before 1234), Dorlisheim (before 1217), Hagenau, Mulhouse (1220), Rheinau (1260), Sulz (c. 1250), Schlettstadt (1260), Strasbourg (1371)
 - Lothringen (Lorraine): commanderies Metz (12th century), Puttrelange-aux-Lacs
 - *Eidgenossenschaft* (Swiss Confederacy): Basel (c. 1200), Bubikon (c. 1192), Biberstein, Biel, Fribourg, Hohenrain (c. 1175), Klingnau, Küsnacht, Leuggern, Münchenbuchsee (1180–1528/29), Reiden (ca. 1284–1807), Rheinfelden (1212–1806), Salgesch (ca. 1235–1655), Thunstetten (ca. 1192–1528), Tobel (1226–1809), Wädenswil (ca. 1300–1549)
- Ballei Thüringen (Thuringia): Weißensee
- Ballei Utrecht (Netherlands): commanderies Arnheim, Buren, Haarlem, Ingen, Kerkwerpe, Middelburg, Nimwegen, Montfoort, Sneek, Utrecht, Waarder, Wemeldinge
- Ballei Westfalen (Westphalia): commanderies Münster, Heford, Bokelesch, Steinfurt
- Ballei Wetterau: commanderies Mosbach im Bachgau (1218, to Frankfurt in 1400), Nidda, Frankfurt, Nieder-Weisel (ca. 1245–1809), Rüdigheim (Neuberg), Wiesenfeld (Burgwald), Wildungen
- great priory Hungary: Bjelovar (today in Croatia), Buda, Csurgó, Gran, Stuhlweissenburg, Ujudvar
- great priory Poland
- great priory Dacia (Denmark): Antvorskov, Odense, Schleswig, Viborg

Spanish and Portuguese tongue

- great priory Portugal: commanderies Aboim, Algosó, Amieira, Barrô, Belver, Chavão, Covilhã, Coimbra, Faia, Flor da Rosa, Fontelo, Leça do Bailio, Montenegro, Moura Morta, Oliveira do Hospital, Oleiros, Puerto Marin, Poiães, Sta. Marta Penaguião, Sertã, Sobral, Távora, Trancoso, Vera Cruz, Santarém
- great priory Amposta
- great priory Castille
- great priory Navarra

Italian tongue

- great priory Barletta
- great priory Capua
- great priory Sicily
- great priory Rome
- great priory Pisa
- great priory Lombardy
- great priory Venice

Provençal tongue

- great priory St. Gilles
- great priory Toulouse

Auvergnat tongue

- great priory Auvergne

French tongue

- great priory France
- great priory Aquitania
- great priory Champagne

English tongue

- great priory England
- great priory Scotland
- great priory Ireland

After the Reformation

A "Russian Grand Priory" with no less than 118 commanderies, dwarfing the rest of the Order, was established by Paul I of Russia after the French occupation of Malta in 1798, initiating the Russian tradition of the Knights Hospitaller. Paul's election as Grand Master was, however, never ratified under Roman Catholic canon law, and he was the *de facto* rather than *de jure* Grand Master of the Order.

The commandry system survives into the present era, but since the Protestant Reformation the order is split into the four "Alliance orders" of the German Order of Saint John (Bailiwick of Brandenburg), the British Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, the Swedish *Johanniterorden i Sverige*, and the Dutch *Johanniter Orde in Nederland*, the Order forms the Alliance of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem and the Roman Catholic Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

The German (Brandenburg) branch comprises seventeen commanderies in Germany, one each in Austria, Finland, France, Hungary, and Switzerland, and a global commandry with subcommanderies in twelve other countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Italy, Namibia, Poland, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela).^[1]

Following constitutional changes made in 1999, the Priory of England and The Islands was established (including the Commandery of Ards in Northern Ireland) alongside the existing Priories of Wales, Scotland, Canada, Australia (including the Commandery of Western Australia), New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States.^[2] In 2013, the Priory of Kenya and in 2014 the Priory of Singapore were formed. Each is governed by a Prior and a Priory Chapter. Commanderies, governed by a Knight or Dame Commander and a Commandery Chapter,^[3] may exist within or wholly or partly without the territory of a priory, known as Dependent or Independent Commanderies, respectively.^[4] Any country without a priory or commandery of its own is assumed into the "home priory" of England and The Islands, many of these being smaller Commonwealth of Nations states in which the order has only a minor presence.^[5]

See also

- Langue (Knights Hospitaller)

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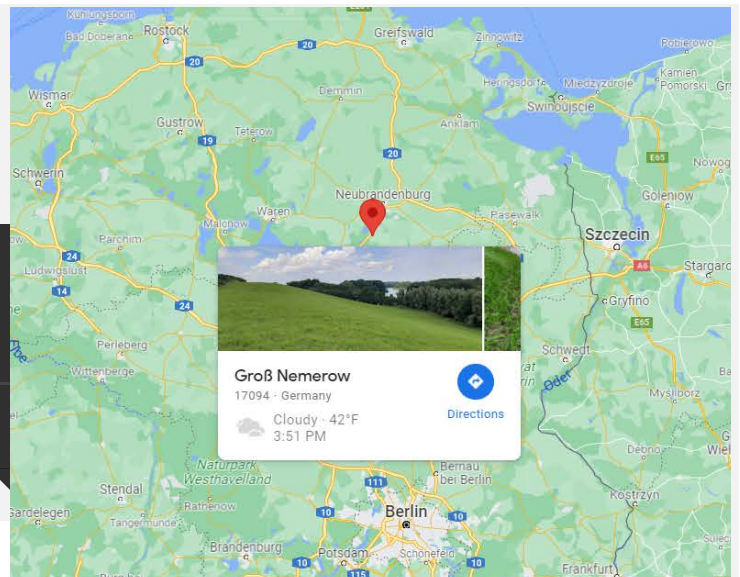
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Great Nemerow

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Groß Nemerow: Groß Nemerow is mentioned for the first time as "Nimyrow" among the places mentioned in a deed of foundation by Duke Casimir von Pomerania in 1170. The place name comes from the Slavic and means something like "place of discord". The church with its almost round churchyard and the smithy were located on the lanceolate green. After 1236 the towns of Groß and Klein Nemerow were owned by the von Warburg family. Already in 1298 they sold these possessions to the Order of St. John. The places remained the property of the order until 1648. According to the provisions of the Peace of Westphalia, the possessions of the order fell to the dukes.

Klein Nemerow: The place with the mill was first mentioned on the occasion of a donation from the Margraves Otto and Albrecht in 1273. The term "villa Slavicalis Nemerowe" appears in a document from 1281. As early as 1298, Commander Ulrich Swabe bought the village for the establishment of a Johanniter Commandery (administrative seat of the order), which began operations as early as 1302.

Krickow: In connection with the foundation of the Wanzka monastery in 1290, the place was first mentioned as "Crikkowe". The village must have existed for a long time.

It was donated to the monastery in 1290 together with what was later called the nuns' mill. After the town was completely devastated in the Thirty Years' War, only one of the seven farms was set up as a leasehold. The church was never rebuilt.

Zachow: Angerdorf was first mentioned in 1290 as "Zachowe". The place belonged to the Wanzka monastery. After the monastery was secularized, Zachow came to the ducal office of Wanzka and later to the ducal office of Strelitz.

Tollenseheim: Next to the old inn, an agricultural school was built in 1956, which is still in operation today.

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Commandry of Nemerow

The **Commandry of Nemerow** (German: *Komturei Nemerow* or *Komturei Gardow*) was a commandry of the Knights Hospitaller in the village of Klein Nemerow in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. It existed from 1285 until 1648. It was originally centred on Gardow, a now-ruined village near Wokuhl-Dabelow.

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Tombstone of commander Ludwig von der Groeben



Ruins of the order's barn

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[CLT] See also: [ordo](#) | [fraction](#) | [baptizer](#) | [taeufer](#) | [cisterciensis](#) | [hierosolymitaniordo](#) | [melitensis](#) | [hospitalis](#) | [hierosolymitani](#) | [coming](#)

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FACTS AND FIGURES

The municipality of Groß Nemerow includes the districts of Groß Nemerow, Klein Nemerow, Krickow, Zachow and Tollenseheim. The federal highway 96 runs through the municipality. Local public transport is provided by the bus routes from Neustrelitz to Neubrandenburg and from Burg Stargard to Cammin.



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Groß Nemerow: The church was probably built by the Order of St. John at the beginning of the 14th century. It is a Gothic fieldstone ashlar building on whose west house of the same width an impressively large half-timbered tower from 1750 rises. The early baroque style dominates the interior design. The ornate 13th-century baptismal font is also worth seeing.

In the former fire station built around 1800, one of the oldest in the district, there is a local history room. A school museum is housed in the old school.

Klein Nemerow: The impressive ruins of a field stone barn from the 14th century - the former Johanniter Commandery - and the tombstone of the last commander from 1620 are worth a visit.

Zachow: In the village there is a half-timbered church from the 17th century with late Gothic carved altar shrines and the reconstructed village smithy.



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The municipality borders directly on the Tollensesee and offers vacationers and weekend trippers a wide range of relaxation. It has a good infrastructure with kindergarten and medical facilities as well as commercial areas. The largest commercial enterprise is Weber Maschinenbau. Among other things, a dairy cow farm and a forwarding agency are located in the commercial area.

The **cultural association Groß Nemerow** enriches the cultural life in the village with offers such as exhibitions on the history and development of the country and people in the village and in the region, visits to the Heimatstube, a small school and natural history museum in today's community center as well as excursions, bicycle tours, hikes, common Mushroom hunts, book readings, etc. The rural women's group and

the painters' guild enlivened club life with their good organization, maintenance of tradition, cultural contributions, exhibitions and events. A chronicling team began work on updating and rewriting a community chronicle in 2020.

The ZINNOBER Zachow e. V., which has set itself the task of maintaining culture, art and customs. Every year, the members of this association organize the "Zachow Cultural Summer" with changing exhibitions, readings and concerts in the village church.

In Zachow there is also a kennel for Icelandic horses. There is an annual international passport championship with Icelandic horses.

In Klein Nemerow there is a jetty for passenger and liner shipping on Lake Tollense. A nature trail leads from Klein Nemerow to Nonnenhof in the Nonnenbachtal nature reserve. Cycle paths along the Tollensesee circular path and various bathing opportunities invite you to linger.

In Klein Nemerow and Tollenseheim there are several restaurants, hotels, a golf course and a caravan site.



HISTORY