

North of it, and about fifteen miles south of Stralsund, on the right bank of the Trebel, is Grimmen, a capital city and a railroad center, in the jurisdiction of Stralsund, with a population of 37,112 souls, mostly Lutherans.¹

Bagmihl, in his "Pomeranian coat-of-arms book," describes the coat-of-arms of the family von Ketel, saying:

"One of length, conformable to a divided shield, the right side of which is divided four times across and three times lengthwise into squares of black and gold. In the left golden field are fifteen blue balls, three in each row. Upon the mantled helmet, with a roll of black and gold, are three natural lilies on green stems. The helmet-mantlings are: to the right, black and gold; to the left, blue and gold."²

"The family von Ketel," as Bagmihl relates, "authentically makes its appearance first in the middle of the fifteenth century, when Conrad Ketel, in 1451, sold to Berndt Buggenhagen and his heirs the half of Ketelshagen. In 1452, Berthold and Conrad Ketel divided the paternal tenure of Ketelshagen between them. Berthold left behind him four sons: Hennig, Bartholomew, Henry, and Anthony, who, in 1505, were invested by the duke Bogislav X. with the half of Ketelshagen. Anthony, the youngest, still a minor in 1505, perpetuated the family, and was mentioned as having possession of Ketelshagen until 1570. Into the possession of this property later came his son Jurgen (Anthony's second son Tonnies having died earlier), whose sons, Henry, Ernst, Claus, and Jurgen, were invested with the paternal heritage by Duke Philip Julius. Claus retained the estate until the calamities of the Thirty Years' War exiled him, inasmuch as it was in strange hands in 1633.

"About the end of the seventeenth century it was again found in the hands of the family (the possessor was called the Riding-master Ketel, and was nominally Philip Gurzlaff, the son of Jurgen, mentioned in 1602; nevertheless the offspring of Claus had also prominence, and not until 1756 did it become extinct in a Lord Ketel living at Selchow, near Anclam), and it subsequently passed into the hands of a mortgage-holder until Captain Aewert Ulrich, nominally a descendant of Tonnies (son of Tonnies, known from 1505 to 1570), secured it in 1738. His son Bogislav sold the estate in 1789 to the House of Putbus, to which, at present, it still belongs.

¹ *Grimmen in Pommern, Kreisstadt in der preuss. Provinz Pommern, Regierungsbezirk Stralsund, 23 km. südlich von Stralsund, rechts an der Trebel, Station der Linie Berlin-Stralsund der Preussischen Staatsbahnen. Der Kreis Grimmen zählt auf 958,75 qkm. 37,112 meist Evang. E.*

² "*Wappen von Ketel.—Ein der Länge nach getheiltes Schild, dessen rechte Seite viermal quer und dreimal der Länge nach Schwarz und Gold geschachtet ist. Im linken goldenen Felde fünfzehn blaue Kugeln, je drei in einer Reihe. Auf dem mit einem Wulste von Schwarz und Gold bedeckten Helme drei natürliche Lilien auf grünen Stengeln. Helmdecker rechts schwarz und golden, links blau und golden.*" Pommersches Wappenbuch gezeichnet und mit Beschreibung der Wappen und historischen Nachweisen versehen von J. T. Bagmihl. Stettin, 1843. Zweite Band. Lieferung. Tafel L.