

*Coat-of-arms of the Ketel Family.*

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

On the coat-of-arms on the Lubin map of Pomerania appear 14 balls, (not fifteen hearts as Von Meding says; ii. No. 434,) and on the helmet, a flower-pot from which flowers grow. Seibmacher, iii. 156, cuts through the right panel of the coat-of-arms with 21 cross lines, and sets the flowers free from the helmet. Micrael vi. 494, says: Ketell carries 14 or 15 round balls on the left side of the shield, and on the right, twelve panels of colors; on the helmet, three flowers. Elzow literally follows him in his description. Von Zedlitz, iii. 103, gives the right side of the shield striped in black.

By the preceding descriptions, all the sketches there differing from one another, one, which was sent in by an expert, lays the foundation for the delineation.

The family of Ketel authentically makes its appearance first in the middle of the fifteenth century, when Conrad von Ketel, in 1451, sold to Berndt Buggenhagen and his heirs the half of Ketelshagen. Berthold and Conrad von Ketel themselves divided in 1452 their paternal holding in Ketelshagen. Berthold left behind four sons: Hennig, Bartholomew, Henry, and Anthony, who were invested in 1505 by duke Bogislav X. with the half of Ketelshagen. Of the same, the youngest, Anthony, still a minor in 1505, perpetuated the family, and was mentioned until 1570, as in possession of Ketelshagen. Into this property came later his son Jurgen, (his second son Tonnies having died earlier,) whose sons, Henry, Ernest, Claus, and Jurgen were invested with their paternal heritage by duke Philip Julius. Claus retained the estate until the calamities of the 'Thirty Years' War drove him out, for, in 1633, it was already in strange hands. About the end of the seventeenth century it was again found in the hands of the family, (the possessor was called the Riding-master Von Ketel, and was nominally Philip Gurlaff, the son of Jurgen, mentioned in 1602; nevertheless the offspring of Claus had also prominence, and which did not, until 1756, become extinct in a Herr Von Ketel living at Selchow near Anclam,) which passed into the hands of a mortgage-holder, until Captain Æwert Ulrich, nominally a descendant of Tonnies (son of the Tonnies known from 1505 to 1570,) secured it in 1738. His son Bogislaff sold the estate in 1789 to the house of Putbus, to which, at present, it still belongs.

The son of the last William, earlier an Imperial Prussian dragoon-officer, lived, until 1820, although without landed property, at Mecklenburg, and had, according to oral report, at that time, several children.

—Pomeranian Coat-of-arms book, delineated and provided with a description of coats-of-arms and historical references, by J. T. Bagmihl. Property of the editor. Stettin, [Germany.] 1843. First volume, pp. 132, 133.

—Coat-of-arms of the Ketel family. Second volume. Delivery. Table L.

Ketel :—An old family numbered with the nobility of the island Rugen of the manor of Kettelshagen or Ketelshagen, near Putbus, which already in 1451 belonged to the family. The name was also early written Kettele, Ketele, and Kettel, and Gauhe's assertion that the family was entirely extinct in 1709 is incorrect, for it still flourished in the first half of this century. The family first authentically became known in the middle of the fifteenth century openly, and certainly with Curdt and Berthold von Ketel. From the latter descended four sons, of whom Antonius still in 1570, as lord of Ketelshagen, continued the line. After his death Ketelshagen came to the son Jurgen I., whose sons Heinrich, Ernst, Claus, and Jurgen, who were later invested with the paternal heritage. Claus held the estate until the Thirty Years' War drove him out of it, nevertheless at the end of the seventeenth century Ketelshagen was again in the possession of the family, which, in 1756, Salchow, in the district of Greifswalde, possessed; in 1789 Ketelshagen was sold, and Muggenburg, in the district of Anclam had within, still in 1803. Later, in 1820, lived Wilhelm von Ketel, earlier a dragoon officer in the Imperial Prussian service with several children at Mecklenburg, however further information is wanting concerning the continuance of the family.

(Trans.) New universal German nobility-lexicon in connection with many historical sketches, edited by Prof. Dr. Ernst Heinrich Kneschke. Leipsic, 1864. Vol. v., p. 79.