

DIE MEULENAAR



Amptelike Nuusbrieff
van die
BOND VAN DIE VERMEULEN FAMILIE
Posbus 340, Fontainebleau, 2032
Tel: (011)793-7271 Sel: 082 921 0344
Web bl: www.users.lantic.net/jverm

Jaargang 4: 2004/1

Maart 2003

A. PETRUS CORNELIS VERMEULEN

Guy Butler skryf in sy boek "The 1820 Settlers : An illustrated Commentary" die volgende onderskrif by 'n skets van die plaasopstal op Petrus se plaas Kriegersfontein:

"Piet Vermeulen's Farm Krieger's Fontein in the region of the Agter Sneeuwberg with the Kleine Tafelberg in the background – drawn by William Burchell on the morning of 20th March, 1812, after he had been given shelter by "Mynheer" and "Juffrouw" Vermeulen." "That night I sat down to a hot supper of mutton, to which were added a salad of cucumbers and a large bowl of milk." "Next morning he found": "In front of the house there was a small garden. I saw growing in it maize, dakka, cabbages, pumpkins, lettuce, cucumbers and tobacco. Wheat and barley are grown on the farm in small quantities."

Die plaas van Piet was geleë in die Graaff-Reinet omgewing. Petrus self – 'n agter-kleinkind van stamvader Dirk Corneliszoon Vermeulen – is gebore op 1773-07-01 en oorlede op Elandsfontein, Colesberg op 1837-04-11. Hy was getroud met Hendrina Johanna Marais gebore 1781-07-06 en ook oorlede op Elandsfontein op 1845-11-10. Die egpaar het 18 kinders gehad.

Die tuin waarna hierbo verwys is, het in daardie dae gedien as spens en apteek. In een van die eerste kookboeke wat in Afrikaans verskyn het – kookboek- en resepteboek deur Elizabeth Jane Dijkman van 1891 – verskyn o.a. die volgende:

- "Dat 'n mens wat deur iets giftigs gebyt is, wilde dagga moet rook.
- As jou buurman "mak" dagga het, leen 'n bietjie by hom om iemand met beroerte te help."

Die Meulenaar wonder of die rate gehelp het?

B. GERRIT VERMEULEN

Dit is 'n onbetwiste feit dat Jan (Willemzoon) Vermeulen voor 1680 en Dirk (Corneliszoon) Vermeulen op 1705-08-09 aan die Kaap geland het. Die twee here is dan ook die stamvaders, van bykans alle Vermeulens in Suid-Afrika, Namibië en Zimbabwe.

Die vraag bly egter: Was Jan die eerste Vermeulen wie in Suid-Afrika voet aan wal gesit het?

In die boek : Cape Good Hope R. Raven-Hart : 1652-1702 / The First 50 years of Dutch Colonisation: verskyn die volgende artikel geskryf deur Gerrit Vermeulen en genoem "Merkwaardige Voyagie, Amsterdam 1677." Die artikel is deur die Britse Museum vertaal. Van Gerrit self weet ons net dat hy 'n soldaat in diens van die VOC was en dat hy op 1668-07-29 aan boord van die skip Eendracht na Batavia (Indië) vertrek het.

"On the twenty-ninth of July of the year sixteen hundred and sixty-eight we left from Hellevoetsluis for the East Indies with a favourable wind which in fifteen days brought us in sight of the Canary Islands, of which I will here say nothing except that on one of them (Tenerife) is a hill of very exceptional height, which can be seen from sixty miles distance, and which we had in sight for three days in spite of a favourable wind.

Eight days after this we again saw some islands, to wit those of Fuogo, Mayo and Saint Jago [Fogo, Maio, São Tiago in Cape Verde Islands], to which we steered to get water. But this was not without great danger to the lives of all, although the weather was good; since having taken in our sails and dropped our anchor, this could not reach the ground because the cable was in a tangle, so that our ship drove towards the shore, the wind being from seawards.

[A ridiculous plate is inserted, showing a ship with sails set in a furious gale, directly contrary to Vermeulen's statements.]

Our skipper, seeing the shore so near, lost all hope of saving his ship, and therefore got into the longboat with many of the officers. The crew and the soldiers began to strip themselves in order to leap into the water and swim ashore, and then make for a town belonging to the Portuguese, which lay two miles distant. The Portuguese standing on the shore had their eyes fixed on us, in the hope of getting some booty from our wreck; but God showed his mercy towards us, and spoiled their desire and intent, since we dropped our second anchor and this took hold and the ship swung to it, to the great joy of all in her. But we were busied for fully five days and two nights before we could get our ship out to sea again. The place where we lay was very dangerous for us, since the ground was very hard and rocky. We broke one anchor there, and lost two in kedging ourselves off into deep water. On the third day we came somewhat into safety; and the Portuguese seeing that we were out of danger, greeted us with the firing of three guns, and by hoisting the white flag told that we should come ashore. We also greeted them with three guns, and let fly our Dutch flag. They thanked us with one gun, and we did the same. Our skipper and some others went ashore to salute the Commander of the fort which lay above the town on the top of a hill. They were well received by this Castellan, for whom they took a present which he received with great pleasure and many signs of thanks. He ordered the townfolk to be helpful to us; and they provided us with much refreshment, which was very helpful to our sick who thereby were again able to get onto their legs.

All these islands which I have just mentioned are very large and fertile, and belong to the Portuguese. The island of Fuogo is very notable by cause of the sulphur mountain which burns perpetually. The Portuguese say this is Hell. When I first saw it I thought that a house was ablaze there; but when I asked about it I was told that this was a mountain of sulphur which burns continually. By day the fire is not so well to be seen as by night because of the glare of the sun; but much smoke and steam is seen coming from it.

Three months after we had put out to sea from S. Jago we sighted the Cape of Bone esperance, or the Promontory of Good Hope, which we longed for with the greater impatience because our ration of water had been cut to one half, not only a very small measure but also very bad and unpleasant to drink. We were also docked one of our three meals, the one which was better than the two others. But I will not delay to tell of the bad condition of our food in our journey to the Indies, since that of our return journey was fully four times as bad.

Thus we arrived on the second of December at the Cape de bone Esperance, with many sick who were taken ashore into the hospital.

The Cape de bone Esperance is in Africa, and lies on the furthest point, which stretches into the sea (*sic*), as is shown on the charts. The air there is very temperate and the soil fertile, since corn grows there, and rice, and all sorts of fruit and herbs. This region is very wild because of the great mountains which are found there, and which are uninhabited and inaccessible. The inhabitants are called Hottentots. The Christians who are there are Dutch, who have possession of the land along the sea where the ships touch, and where they have built a strong fort of stone with four bastions. I add that this fortress is impregnable as far as regards the inhabitants, who fight with arrows and half-pikes only; and they truly be called savages, since they go almost entirely naked although the cold there in winter is very severe. The men only cover their privities with the skin of a sheep's tail, and use a complete sheepskin to cover themselves when they are cold. Their wives are more warmly clad, since they wear five or six sheepskins with the wool wherewith they cover their whole body. They wind the guts of sheep around their legs, and these serve them as stockings. These sheepskins are of great service to them, both to shield themselves from the cold, as also to foster the lice, which they greatly like to eat. These Hottentots bring their speech from deep within their throats. They are very bold, and well-made and agile of body. They never walk but always run when they wish to go anywhere. They have no interest in gold and silver, but desire copper, to make armbands therefrom. Their riches consist of cattle, such as oxen and sheep, since they have herds of nine or ten thousand, with which they deal with the Dutch, bartering them for tobacco, bread, or brandy, since they themselves have neither bread, nor wine, nor any strong drink. They have no food other than meat and fish, which they barely half-cook. They build no houses, because they always wander with their cattle, and never stay longer than six weeks in one place, remaining there only so long as their beasts find pasture there, and then moving away to another region which is suited to their animals. If any of their wives fall sick in their journeying they enclose her in a hedge of thorns so that she cannot come out nor can be devoured by the lions and tigers which are found there in great numbers, but shall die there [see Hottentots, Abandonment]. The Christians who live there dare not go unarmed far from the fortress, and are always well provided with arms when they watch their cattle. The Hottentots are very sharp-sighted, and can see much further than the Christians. They never eat good food, since if they will slaughter an ox or other beast they choose always the worst and thinnest, saying that it would be a pity to kill a fat animal. When they are born their right testicles are taken off, since they say that the left ones suffice for breeding. They are very dirty and grubby in all ways, and give off a nasty stink because they smear their bodies with some smelly fat, and then blacken themselves with soot since they imagine that they are not black enough. They have short and curly hair, but otherwise are well made both in body and face.

The region around the Cape is very strange to see, both because of the inhabitants who are such as we have described them, and also because of the wild beasts, which are lions, tigers, ostriches and iron pigs. Of these the last are interesting to see, since although they somewhat resemble those [pigs] of Europe in bodily shape they are of so large, and in place of hair have feathers five inches long, black and white with sharp points like nails and as hard as iron; and when these iron pigs are disturbed or fight they set up their feathers, and with them make deep wounds in any that oppose them. I will not speak of the lions and tigers, since we see these daily in Europe[?]; and I will mention the ostrich only in passing, which for size is the King of Birds, since they are ten feet tall, and do not fly but run as swiftly as a horse. They do harm to none, and dwell in the mountains, and lay eggs so large that they are many pounds in weight. They lay fully forty of such eggs before they sit to hatch them. The Hottentots find many of such eggs, which they barter with the soldiers of the Fort for tobacco or rice.

After we had provided ourselves with water, and again made ready our ship, we weighed anchor on the thirteenth of December (DR) to continue our voyage. We took on board again a part of our sick men who had gone ashore, and had two ships with us, with whom we were in company not more than fifteen days, by reason of a storm which separated us from each other [Batavia etc. until 1673.]”

In 1673 is sy “dienstydperk” verstreke en hy versoek om teruggestuur te word huis toe. Hy skryf verder:

“I then returned to Macassar, to ask leave to return to Batavia; but when I came there, I lost all hope of this, since I learned there that our Nation was at war with the French and English, and therefore imagined that no one would be allowed to leave. But I was very opportunely attacked by a certain palsy in my limbs, which gave me reason to ask for my return; which I obtained, by the help of some of my friends who were much esteemed by the Governor. So I left Macassar on October 13, 1673, in a little ship, taking six weeks to reach Batavia, with no roof but the sky to shelter me from rain, wind and sun, since I lay stretched out without being able to move; and during this time I had nothing to eat but dry rice. So after six weeks I came to Batavia, at which I was as happy as if I had already reached Europe. Being come there I handed myself over to the Indians to be cured, and in a month my palsy was so far decreased that I was able to walk. I therefore decided to leave for Europe, since the fleet was then made ready to return to the Fatherland, although there was great anxiety since the enemy were much feared: but while we were thus undecided

there fortunately arrived two ships from Holland bringing good news [of the Peace of Breda]. Eight large ships [by *Valentyn Hollandse Tuin, Burgt van Leyden, Prins Willem de Derde, Beemder, Nieuw Middelburg, Buuren, Hof van Breda, Spanbroek*] were being loaded to send to the Fatherland; it should be mentioned that the ships leave Batavia for Holland once only in the year, between November and February. We hastened to leave Batavia because the Monsoon was already half over, and we should have great difficulty in reaching the Cape.

We left Batavia on the 4th of February of 1674; and no sooner was I aboard than I wished that I had stayed ashore, since I must help to wash down and clean the ship and do all the work of a sailor. In a word, I was almost in despair; but when I saw that all this work and trouble was aimed only to the speedier attainment of our purpose, and considered the journey of the Children of Israel to the land of Canaan, which lasted for forty years and in which they suffered great hunger and thirst, I thought myself fortunate since I saw that my journey would last for a few months only.

We arrived at the Cape of Bone Esperance three months after leaving Batavia, but not without great danger on the way, since in the latitude of Madagascar a heavy squall blew our foremast overboard, which made it impossible for us to keep up with the fleet. It can well be imagined what toil had to be endured, since despite this we must continue our voyage. I was free from all this toil, since I had again become palsied, and lay on a sea-chest at the mercy of the waves which at every moment broke over me. Nevertheless, we reached the Cape eight days before our fleet came there [DR 25/4 *Beemster*, 2/5, 5/5 others; he was therefore in the named ship] so that our crew was already half refreshed. But I remained in a pretty bad state in the Hospital, whither I had been taken, and could hardly eat, and must therefore make do with what I was given, so that I suffered great hunger; since each of us, fully two hundred in number, received daily not more than two ounces of bread, and a piece of mutton as big as an egg, as can be imagined since a sheep must be divided into two hundred pieces.

When our fleet was refreshed and provided with everything, all those in the Hospital who were fit and able must go aboard again. Not wishing to be among the last, for fear of being left ashore, I went into the shallop to embark; but I was greatly disappointed since when I was seen waling on three legs I was sent back to the Hospital. Then I lost all hope of completing my journey, and greatly feared to have to remain at the Cape; and indeed one is as badly treated there as in Turkey, since the soldiers there must continually labour, and have nothing to eat but dry rice only, so that I wished myself back at Batavia.

At last I decided to go aboard for the second time, where I was received with much difficulty. During the fifteen days that we yet remained in the roadstead to await our Vice-Admiral, I was in great fear lest I be sent ashore again were I seen thus lying flat, so that for three weeks I hid behind the casks which were set between the two upper decks.

Having long awaited our Vice-Admiral's ship [*Middelburg*: DR 13/11/74], and seeing that she did not arrive, we weighed anchor and set our course for the island of Fernando, sixty miles from Brazil and on three-and-a-half degrees from the Equator, to see if our Vice-Admiral were there, since this was the place agreed upon should any of our ships be unable to reach the Cape de Bone Esperance; but on arriving there we found no ship, nor any sign which he should have left had he been there. It was judged that his ship had been lost, since, while we were at the Cape, a ship had been seen from the top of a hill [Lions Head: the sighting not in DR] lying there near the shore, which steered directly for the Cape, but which suddenly disappeared because of the contrary wind, and therefore it was believed that she was lost because all her crew lay sick and could barely work her.

This island Fernando is only seven miles around, and has for some time been uninhabited. Before this it was inhabited by the Portuguese, since it is very fertile, and they would not have left it could they have remained there in peace; but the Dutch privateers in the last war repeatedly attacked and despoiled them, since they had no fortress or defence and dwelt there only as farmers. There are various strange things on this island; for example on the top of a hill lying near the sea is a stone image carved by nature, which looks just like a monk and is therefore called Fernando [Noronha, but named for the 1504 discoverer]. It is about twenty fathoms thick and a hundred high. A great number of large birds is found there, which let themselves be killed with sticks without taking to flight: they are as large as herons and very good to eat, although they have a gamy smell. We caught many fish on lines there, but found no fresh water. We also took a great quantity of wild goats, our skipper and the officers being continually out hunting.

After we had been there for four days we weighed anchor to continue our voyage. Fifteen days after leaving there we saw a Portuguese ship coming from Brazil and bound for Lisbon. When we neared her, the skipper came aboard to show his Pass. He was asked for news from Europe, and told us that peace had been made between the English and the Dutch, which greatly rejoiced us. This Portuguese skipper was very well received on board our Admiral, and many toasts were drunk, at each of which a gun was fired. This ship came most conveniently for us, providing us with obacco, which we lacked, and we bartered linens and other things for tobacco and sugar.

When the evening came the Portuguese skipper took leave of our Admiral, to return to his ship, and was saluted by five guns as he went into his boat, to which his ship replied with seven guns. Our Admiral thanked him with three more, to which he replied with five. This was a fortunate day for us, since all our skippers were gay, and gave their crews wine, so that everyone was contented. Three weeks after this we had more definite news of the peace between the English and the Dutch, meeting a small English ship coming from England and bound for New England, which also told us that peace had been made. Thus we were no longer so apprehensive as we had been until then, since we no longer should have to fight more than one enemy. Three weeks later we sighted three warships, which caused us great perplexity, since we did not know if they were friends or foes; but when we neared them we saw that they were Dutch warships, sent out to await and escort us. It cannot be doubted what joy this gave us. From these ships [cruisers] we received all sorts of refreshment, which made us forget all the discomforts we had suffered, since during all our voyage we had received nothing but rice and dry food. We got also much refreshment when we were near an island which lies behind Scotland [Northabout] since as we sailed by, the inhabitants came aboard with small vessels laden with fresh mussels, fish and fowl. We bartered linen and old shirts for fish and fowls, and each of us provided himself for the rest of the journey, which would not be longer than ten days. Those who live on the island live as if savages: they have no bread to eat, but only dry fish which they use in place of bread. There are many sheep there, and one can buy a large leg of mutton for two stivers.

After we had received this food and refreshment we were less content than before, since now we had no thought other than of getting ashore now that we were so near home, and the days seemed to us like months. Six days later we saw from afar off a little herring-fisher, which made for us since he was sure that we were the East India fleet, and when he neared us he welcomed us after his manner. Our Admiral and the shallop launched to bring her skipper, so as to have verbal news from him, which however was not very good news for us, since his companion, another fisherboat, had been taken by the privateers from Dunkirk, and he himself had twice escaped by rowing. We were greatly astonished that we should meet with such danger so near land. Our Admiral sent this fisherman to Amsterdam, to take the news of our coming to the Proprietors of the Company, promising him more money than he would have won with all his fishing, and he had been under way only three days.

Two days after this we saw in the evening a Dutch privateer which had lost one of her masts. We made for her, and on nearing her asked if we were yet far from the coast: he said that we were not more than fifteen miles from the Texel, although we could not think that we were so near there.

We passed that night in great impatience, hoping to enter the next day. When day broke each looked out as colselly as he could, to spy land, since our skipper had promised a certain sum of money to him who should first sight land. We sailed slowly onwards, since we awaited our fleet, which was so far behind us that we could not see it. At ten in the morning we saw five towers, which we thought were five little ships since they were on the seashore; but at last we found that they were churches, so that we were near land. An hour later we sighted land, and found ourselves at the place where we must enter: we therefore took in all our sails, and fired our guns to advise our fleet following us. We let fly all our flags, setting them to our masts. An hour later we saw a galliot making directly for us, to put a pilot aboard us to bring us in. We entered that same day, a Sunday, at three in the afternoon. On the right side of the passage a village lies, called de Helder, the inhabitabts of which ran out of church, and stood on the shore to call Welcome! Welcome! to us. All the ships that lay in the roads welcomed us with firing of their guns, and we thanked them in the same fashion. When we were come in the pilot who had brought us in also welcomed us, and said we were now out of danger. At once the bells were rung, so that each should be given wine, and I can add that we were unbelievably happy. Soon after we took in our sails and let fall our anchor, but as soon as it had reached the ground such a strong wind arose that we must strike our topmasts and lower our yards. When this wind was over, a little ship was sent to Amsterdam to take the news to the Lords Proprietors, who came on the following Wednesday morning to us with many vessels, to take the folk to Amsterdam. When they were come aboard the bell was rung to assemble everyone on the upper deck. When we were assembled, the Proprietors asked if we were well content, and when we had replied Yes, they said to us: The Company thanks you for the good service that you have shown it, and releases you from your oaths – since it must be mentioned that when one comes aboard to sail for the Indies, everyone must take such an oath. Being thus freed from our oaths we went into the vessels to go to Amsterdam, where we arrived that same evening at ten o'clock so that we must remain in them all that night. Next day we came ashore at Amsterdam, where my astonishment was as great as when I first arrived at Batavia.”

Gerrit arriveer dus terug in Amsterdam aan boord van die skip Beemster en wel op 1674-06-03 – na 'n tog van 6 jaar!

Soos u uit die vertelling sal aflei, was hy nie begerig om in die Kaap agter te bly nie!

C. LIDMAATSKAPAANGELEENTHEDE

C1. LEDE

Sedert ons vorige nuusbrieff is tien verdere aansoeke om lidmaatskap ontvang. Al dié aansoekers is as lede toegelaat. Ons wil u hartlik welkom heet as lede van die Bond. Die Meulenaar vertrou dat ons verbintenis tot wedersydse voordeel sal wees.

C1.1 AFSTAMMELINGE VAN JAN (WILLEMZOOON)

	Naam	Adres	Tel
26.	Wessel Johannes Vermeulen	Privaatsak X12, KNYSNA, 6570	(044) 384 0243

C1.2 AFSTAMMELINGE VAN DIRK (CORNELISZOOON)

	Naam	Adres	Tel
74.	André Vermeulen	Abraham Kriel straat 14, Vanderbijlpark, 1911	(082) 651 0795
75.	Edward Williams Vermeulen	Posbus 1214, Sasolburg, 9570	(016) 981 2984
76.	Eric Hendrik Vermeulen	Posbus 1742, Bloemfontein, 9300	(051) 430 8898
77.	Helena Johanna Louw (gebore Vermeulen)	Kortstraat 12, Hopefield, 7355	(022) 723 0151
78.	Hendrik Johannes Vermeulen	Van Wouwstraat 4, Sasolburg 1947	(016) 976 1712
79.	Hester Christina Daneel (gebore Vermeulen)	Victoriastraat 2, Prieska, 8940	(053) 353 2281
80.	Jacobus Daniël Vermeulen	Robbenweg 1, Melkbosstrand, 7441	(021) 553 1885
81.	Madeline Pretorius (gebore Vermeulen)	Ysterhoutlaan 59, Val de Grace, Pretoria, 0184	(012) 804 3070
82.	Nicholas Francois Vermeulen	Posbus 123, Ruimsig, 1732	(011) 958 0313

C2. STREEKBYEENKOMS : BLOEMFONTEIN

Bestuur beplan om die volgende Streekbyeenkoms te Bloemfontein te hou. Volledige besonderhede daarvan, vergesel hierdie nuusbrief.

C3. JAARLIKSE ALGEMENE LEDEVERGADERING

Bestuur beplan om die volgende Jaarlikse Algemene Ledevergadering te Bloemfontein te hou (voor of na die beoogde Streekbyeenkoms). Die kennisgewing en ander besonderhede vergesel hierdie nuusbrief.

D. GESLAGSREGISTER

Met die opdatering gedurende 2002 is 'n verdere 49 bladsye tot die register bygevoeg! Die totale getal bladsye behels reeds 436. Is 500 in sig?

Die Voorsitter van die Bond berig dat daar agter die skerm hard gewerk word om soveel moontlik ontbrekende besonderhede van afstammeling van die Vermeulen familie te bekom en te verwerk.

Daar is egter nog steeds heelwat Vermeulen afstammeling wie se inligting nog nie bekom is nie.

E. HET U GEWEET?

E1. DIE MOORD OP PIET RETIEF EN SY GESELSKAP:

Die meerderheid van ons is bewus van die wrede wyse waarop Piet Retief en sy 70 burgers op 6 Februarie 1838 op Hloma Amabutlo deur Dingaan en sy makkers vermoor is.

Was u bewus dat onder die burgers ene Matthys van As Pretorius was, gebore te Sneeuberg op 19 April 1812. Matthys trou op 7 Februarie 1836 met Hendrina Johanna Petronella Vermeulen, die dogter van Carel Reynier Vermeulen en Heiltje Magdalena Esterhuyzen. Hendrina met haar eenjarige seuntjie, Marthinus Gerhardus Pretorius, gebore 16-02-1837, word wees agtergelaat.

Wat verder tragies is, is dat Piet Retief se 12jarige seun Pieter Retief en sy drie maatjies, Danie Liebenberg, Kosie Oosthuizen en Kootjie Opperman saam met die burgers vermoor is!

F. LIEF EN LEED

F1. STERFTES

1. Patricia (Pat) Vermeulen, gebore Beneke.
Gebore 12 April 1946, skielik heengegaan op 24 November 2002.
Eggenote van Izak Stefanus Vermeulen, Lid J12, (sekretaris en bestuurslid)
en moeder van Charmain Booyens, Lid J4; Michelle Vermeulen, Lid J16 en
Tania Vermeulen, Lid J17. Pat het 'n aktiewe rol gespeel in die
Bondadministrasie asook tydens die streekbyeenkomste.
2. Andries Michael Gert (Dries) Vermeulen.
Gebore 22 Augustus 1924, oorlede na 'n lang siekbed op 4 Januarie 2003.
(Dries was een van die eerste lede van die Bond, Lid D2).
3. Wessel Johannes Vermeulen gebore 24-12-1917 en oorlede op 19-11-
2002. Wessel was die vader van Nico Vermeulen, Lid D29.

Die Bestuur en lede van die Bond wens langs hierdie weg ook hul medelye aan
die drie ontslapenes se familielede te betuig. Mag elkeen vertroosting van ons
Hemelse Vader ontvang.

F2. HUWELIKE

1. Johan Gideon Daniel Vermeulen, Lid D9, tree op 2002-11-23 te Clanwilliam
in die huwelik met Hester Elizabeth de Swardt (gebore Nieuwoudt).
2. Rita-Mari Vermeulen, dogter van Dirk Johannes (Lid D5) en Mimie
Vermeulen, het op 23 November 2003 te Potchefstroom in die huwelik
getree met Matthys Gerhardus Badenhorst.

F3. GEBOORTES

1. Anita Kent, gebore Vermeulen, Lid J1, getroud met Denis Walter Kent,
skenk op 29 Desember 2002 geboorte aan 'n seun Reinaldo Ross Kent.
Anita is die dogter van Johan (voorsitter en Lid J14) en Annette Vermeulen,
(Lid J3).
2. Samantha van Heerden, gebore Fourie, (Vriend van die Bond, VJ2) getroud
met Rikus van Heerden skenk op 14 Januarie 2003 geboorte aan 'n dogter
Anna-Mart van Heerden. Samantha is die dogter van Anna Susanna
Fourie, gebore Vermeulen, (Bestuurslid en Lid J2) en Pieter Jacobus Fourie
van Carnarvon.

F4. PRESTASIES

1. Jacobus Daniël Vermeulen (Lid D80) slaag Graad 12 in 2002 met drie onderskeidings! Jacobus is die seun van Johannes Vermeulen (Bestuurslid en Lid D10) en Louise Vermeulen (Lid D13).

G. ADVERTENSIES

G1. VRYSTAAT BATTERYE

Batteries

Willard **VRYSTAAT
BATTERYE**

The Power of Technology

Eric Vermeulen

Zastron str. 57
Bloemfontein
9301

Tel: 051-4308898
AWH: 082 775 1425

G2.

DIE MEULENAAR
POSBUS 340, FONTAINEBLEAU, 2032 TEL: 011-793 7271
KOPIEË VAN VORIGE UITGAWES IS TE KOOP TEEN R10 PER
KOPIE. PLAAS U BESTELLING BY BOGENOEMDE ADRES.
BETALING MOET U BESTELLING VERGESEL.

G3. DIE BOND VAN DIE VERMEULEN FAMILIE BIED DIE VOLGENDE AANDENKINGS TE KOOP AAN:

G3.1 DRANK (WYN)

Die etikette – op die bottels - vertoon die Bondnaam, Streekbyeenkoms Gansbaai en die datum 2000-12-16/17 (in kleur). Soortgelyke etikette vertoon die streekbyeenkomste te Carnarvon, Pretoria, Carletonville en Bloemfontein. Prys R25 per bottel.

U kan ook die etikette bestel en self op 'n bottel van u keuse aanbring. Etiket alleen : R10 elk.

G3.2GLASE

Die glase vertoon die Bondnaam sowel as die Bondwapen. Dit is gegraveer op die glase.

- 500ml bierbeker R22 elk
- 400ml (bier)glas R17 elk
- 690ml bierglas R20 elk
- Witwynglas R28 elk
- Rooiwynglas R30 elk

Op die wynglase, verskyn slegs die woorde "Bond van die Vermeulen Familie".

Plaas u bestellings by:

- Izak Vermeulen Tel. (011) 793-7271. Sel 082 921 0344.
- Johan Vermeulen Tel. (021) 553-1885.
- Anna Fourie Tel. 0533823425.
- Johan Vermeulen Tel. (018) 468-1473. Sel 083 627 0573.

G4. BIG BOYS LIQUORS

BIG BOYS LIQUORS

**Meditas Sakesentrum
Muddplain Universitas
Bloemfontein
Tel: (051) 522-2081**

**Die studente drankwinkel in
Bloemfontein**

Gratis ys met aankope

**Leon en Alma Vermeulen sien uit
daarna om julle te bedien**

H. ALGEMEEN

Lede word asseblief versoek om:

- (i) Familie aan te moedig om ook lede van die Bond te word (slegs lede sal geregtig wees om die beplande geslagsregister aan te koop en die Bondwapen te gebruik).
- (ii) Klein advertensies oor dienste wat uself/u bedryf aanbied in te stuur vir publikasie. (Die diens is huidig gratis. Bestuur behou egter die reg om die volume per uitgawe te beperk en om die advertensies te wysig (verkort)).
- (iii) Enige interessantheid aangaande die Vermeulen familie in te stuur vir publikasie. (Bestuur sal weereens eie oordeel oor publikasie/verkorting gebruik).
- (iv) Ons webruimte te besoek vir verdere inligting oor die Bond.
- (v) Voorstelle in te stuur oor onderwerpe ens. vir oorweging deur Bestuur.
- (vi) Ons te voorsien van foto's (afdrukke), familiebybels en ander gedenkwaardighede vir bewaring in die beoogde Vermeulen museum.
- (vii) Indien moontlik, die Jaarlikse Algemene Ledevergadering en Streekbyeenkoms te Bloemfontein by te woon.
- (viii) As u bewus raak van 'n familiebyeenkoms (Vermeulens) wat beplan word, ons in kennis te stel.
- (ix) Ons te voorsien van die volgende ten opsigte van elke Vermeulen wat u pad kruis:

- Volle name en geboortedatums van die Vermeulens, telefoonnummers en indien beskikbaar e-posadres. (Dit mag net wees dat dit nog een van ons verlore skape is en dat ons hom/haar met sy familie in ons geslagsregister kan opneem).

HARTLIKE VERMEULEN GROETE