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St martin of tours cemetery franklin wi

St. Martin Tour Franklin Cemetery, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin 7963 S 116th St. Franklin WI 53132 Ph: 414-425-1114, Ext 0# Lat: 42° 54' 05N, Lon: 88°: 03' 39W St. Martin Tour Cemetery used to be two separate cemeteries, Saint These two churches came together in 1998 and named the new name Saint Martin of the Tour. This cemetery is now owned and maintained by the Church of St. Martin of the Tour and is not under the diocese. All records are kept in the office of the new church. (Ed. for a phone call to the cemetery office) This isn't the full list of funerals! The records below were provided by cemetery records online contributors. Total records = 10. Contributor index: [CH] Charles Haig [cjhaig@sbcglobal.net] Goetzke, Clara, b. April 08, 1883, d. April 05, 1949, w/o Frank Rexin Haig, Charles Joseph b. April 21, 1915, d. April 26, 1959, h/o June Burg, s/o Oren Haig and Katherine Rexin Haig, Oren Eugene b. June 04, 1882, d. 21 July 1957, h/o Katherine Rexin Haig, Patrick Thomas b. 16 March 1946, d. 12 November 1979, h/o Sandra Sachi, s/o June Burg and Charles Haig McCarthy, Bradley John, b. 10 November 1970, d. Jan 06, 1971, s/o Bradley John McCarthy and Teresa Helen Haig Rexin, Frank J., b. July 12, 1850, d. Dec 12, 1913, h/o Paulina Rexin Rexin, Frank, b. 27 November 1885, d. 26 June 1950, s/o Paulina and Frank Rexin a, w/o Clara Goetzke Rexin, Katherine, b.c.1883, d. W/o Oren Eugene Haig Rexin, Paulina Rexin, b. 13 September 1850, d. Jan 15, 1930, w/o Frank J. Rexin Schnell, Gladys, b. 10 March 1906, d. 27 March 1959, w/o John Burg, Jr, d/o Marie Riebe and Hermann (Johann Freidrich Karl) Schnell WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES: Cities and villages, often referred to as municipalities in Wisconsin law, are the government units that are most directly related to the daily lives of citizens. TOWNS, like counties, were created by the state to provide basic municipal services. Rooted in New England and the New York tradition, the city government came to Wisconsin with settlers, but wisconsin cities were not like their eastern counterparts, reflecting existing patterns of local settlement. In Wisconsin, cities are geographical parts of counties. The towns originally served (and most of the time continue to serve) rural areas. Cities control areas of Wisconsin that aren't included in the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. The difference between a city and a city is often perseuased by the public. In Wisconsin, the city refers to a municipality that has been asked to identify land within the district. Theoretically. the village is a square tract of land that measures six miles on the side of a total of 36 square miles in a unit. Each city is divided into 36 sections. The city, as used in Wisconsin, refers to a particular government unit. Its borders may match the city of the survey, or it may look like Different. A city can include one, part or several boroughs. Towns and villages, often referred to as incorported areas, control an area where the population is more concentrated. In general, the minimum population to be set up as a village is 150 inhabitants for an isolated village and 2500 for a metropolitan village located in a more densely populated area. For cities, the minimums are 1,000 and 5,000. Since towns and villages are integrated, they are carved out of the territory of the city and become independent units that are no longer subject to the control of the city. The rest of the city can take over the swiss cheese configuration because its size is reduced. [Above information taken from the State of Wisconsin Blue Book 1997-1998] WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES: Cities Cities and municipalities, often referred to as municipalities in Wisconsin law, are the government units that are most directly related to citizens' daily lives. TOWNS, like counties, were created by the state to provide basic municipal services. Rooted in New England and the New York tradition, the city government came to Wisconsin with settlers, but wisconsin cities were not like their eastern counterparts, reflecting existing patterns of local settlement. In Wisconsin, cities are geographical parts of counties. The towns originally served (and most of the time continue to serve) rural areas. Cities control areas of Wisconsin that aren't included in the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. The difference between a city and a city is often perseuased by the public. In Wisconsin, the city refers to a municipality that has been asked to identify land within the district. Theoretically. the village is a square tract of land that measures six miles on the side of a total of 36 square miles in a unit. Each city is divided into 36 sections. The city, as used in Wisconsin, refers to a particular government unit. Its borders may coincide with the city of the surveyor, or it may look completely different. A city can include one, part or several boroughs. Towns and villages, often referred to as incorported areas, control an area where the population is more concentrated. In general, the minimum population to be set up as a village is 150 inhabitants for an isolated village and 2500 for a metropolitan village located in a more densely populated area. For cities, the minimums are 1,000 and 5,000. Since towns and villages are integrated, they are carved out of the territory of the city and become independent units that are no longer subject to the control of the city. The rest of the city can take over the swiss cheese configuration because its size is reduced. [Above information taken from the State of Wisconsin Blue Book 1997-1998] St. Martin's (also St. Martins or Saint Martins) was a former village in Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. [1] It was settled in 1830 and 1840 and began to develop after the arrival of Father Martin Kendiang in 1847. He founded the parish of St. Nanebovzad, which was a key force in the plating of the settlement in 1850. Because some German immigrants had trouble understanding English-speaking Irish believers, the construction of another Catholic Church was required. Part of the land with the deed of St. Martin's Church was donated to the construction of the Sacred Hearts Catholic Church to accommodate German-speaking congregants in 1858. The five-story grain grinding windmill was moved from Kenosha County to St. Martins in 1868 and served farmers until it was demolished in 1934. In Turner, Turner and Reinsch's 1898 Hand book Wisconsin: His History and Geography ... and resources, industries and trade, is listed as having a population of 146, and is described as follows:It has feed mill, four general stores, a shoe store, a blacksmith's shop, and the Daily Mail. [2] The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company had a St. Martin's Junction stop between 1904 and 1939. The Labor Day fair, previously held at Hales Corners, was moved to St. Martin's in 1958 and is now known as the St. Martin's Fair. [3] The St. Martin area is now part of Franklin. It is the site of St. Martin of Parish Tours, which was created after the merging of the parishes of St. Nanebos and Sacred Hearts in 1998. [4] References ^ U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: St. Martin's, Wisconsin ^ Turner, Lura J., Joseph M. Turner and Paul Samuel Reinsch. Wisconsin hand book: Its history and geography ... resources, industries and trade. L. J. Turner and J.M. Turner, 1898; p. 240 ^ Franklin through the ages Franklin Historical Society ^ St. Martin Tours Cemetery: Also known as: Holy Ascensed, Sacred Heart Cemetery on findagrave.com coordinates: 42°54'. 08S 88°03'23Š / 42.90222°S 88.05639°Z/ 42.90222; -88.05639 This article about a location in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding.vte Obtained from Home Deaths, Obituary and Cemeteries Of St. Martin of Tours Cemetery burials formerly known as the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Cemetery and Holy Ascension. Latitude: 42°54'05 north latitude; Longitude: 88°03'39 W Show greater history maps The cemetery used to be two separate cemeteries. St. John's Cemetery and Sacred Hearts Catholic Cemetery. The two churches merged in 1998 and were named Saint Martin of Tours. The cemetery is now owned and maintained by St Martin of Tours Community church and it's not under the diocese. Today, the two cemeteries are associated and appear as one, although separate records are kept. All records are kept in the office of the new church. This history of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary is from the congregation's website. Taken from The Lives of Saints, Catholic Book Publishing Co., New York. The history of the former Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary of the Church is interwoven with the history of the neighborhood, at a time when Wisconsin was still a territory. On December 20, 1839, the city of Franklin was founded, and a few years later, in 1842, Father Martin Kundig settled here. Worship services were held near the village of St. Martinsa. Hearsay's point is that Father Kundig plated the village of St. Martin and that he was named after him, but no records were found to prove it. The area has been populated by a large number of Catholic German immigrants. They attended the Holy Assent Church, especially the Irish Congregation. Struggling to understand the English nood, they tried to establish their own church. In 1858, Franz Weinhart, a German priest, was instructed by Bishop John Martin Henni to establish a new church on land donated by the Church of St. Nanebovzad. The donated land was sufficient for the construction of a church, rectory and land for the cemetery. Holy Ascens. On 18 May 1858, the German congregation began the construction of a church. The foundation stone was laid on 5 March 2009. It can still be seen on the northeast corner of the building. Farmers are said to have pulled field stones at the site in their horse-drawn carriages. The two-legged thick walls were lined with mortar made of sand, water and lime burned in old limes at Trimborn Farms at 92nd Street and Grange Avenue. On October 15, 1858, the Rev. Weinhart transferred to Sauk City. Father Hubert Jansen was invited by Bishop Henni to act as pastor of the Sacred Hearts. From December 1858 to June 1864 he served as pastor and witnessed the completion of the church. On 15 October 1859, the Church was blessed under the name of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. More information about the parish, which is now St. Martin tours, can be found on the parish website. Select funerals and interments This is a partial list of BURG: Gladys (Schnell)/b. March 10, 1906/d. 27 March 1959/wife of John Burg, Jr/ daughter of Marie Riebe and Hermann (Johann Freidrich Karl) Schnell GOETZKE: See REXIN HAIG: Charles Joseph/b. April 21, 1915/d. 26 April 1959/husband June Burg/ son of Orena Haiga and Katherine Rexin Oren Eugene/b. June 04, 1882/d. 21. 16 March 1946/d. 12 November 1979/husband of Sandra Sachi, son of June Burg and Charles Haiga Katherine (Rexin)/b.c.1883/d. 2 Sep 1958/wife of Oren Eugene Haig MCCARTHY 10, 1970/d. Jan 06, 1971/son of Bradley John McCarthy and Teresa Helen Haig NETTESHEIM: John W./b. 30. July 12, 1850/d. Dec 12, 1913/husband of Paulina Rexin Paulina/b. 13 September 1850/d. 15 January 1930/wife of Frank J. Rexin Clara (Goetzke)/b. April 08, 1883/d. April 05, 1949/wife of Frank Rexin Frank/b. 27 November 1885/d. 26 June 1950/son of Pauline and Frank Rexin and husband Clara Goetzke REXIN: SEE HAIG SACHI: See HAIG SCHNELL: See BURG BURG BURG

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