

other Shakopee young men. William never married, and returned home after the war to Eagle Creek (now part of Shakopee) to live with his parents and siblings and a neighbor to Samuel Pond. Sadly, he died at age 37 due to consumption, also known as tuberculosis.

Their second child was Henry Harry Barton Cole (1843-1925). Harry, like his other siblings, was born in Baltimore City, Maryland, and moved to Eagle Creek. Like most of his siblings, Harry was buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee.

The next child was Sarah Elizabeth Cole Mayfield. Sarah, who was born in 1844 in Baltimore City, married Private George Sidney Mayfield (1843-1932) in 1866. Both of them are buried in Valley Cemetery, with Sarah dying in 1918.

The fourth child of Elizabeth and William was Anna Frances Cole Murphy (1846-1929.) Anna married George Washington Murphy (1843-1918). George's parents were Richard G. Murphy (1801-1875) and Sarah Sally Lemen Murphy (1809-1846.). George Washington Murphy lived with his family at what is now the Landing in Shakopee. George was also in the Civil War (1861-1865.). In the Valley Cemetery is a tall spire, which is a monument for Richard G. Murphy. Richard Murphy had come to the Shakopee area after being appointed Indian Agent in the territory of Minnesota in 1848. He built a large hotel and operated a wharf and ferry service on the Minnesota River just east of Shakopee (now part of Shakopee), along with his youngest son, George. Anna and George were buried at Valley Cemetery.

The fifth and sixth children was Harriet Baron Cole Crist (1850-1924) and Kate Mawney Cole Pettet (1851-1946.). Harriet married George C. Christ (1833-1915.) Kate married George A. Pettet (1841-1890,) who was in the navy in 1863. All of them are buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee.



Elizabeth Clarke Mawney Cole and William Albert Cole seventh child was Eliza Mercy Cole Sharpless (1853-1939.). Eliza married Lewis Sharpless in Shakopee, Minnesota on November 3, 1885. Lewis (1836-1899) first married Jane Burke, and they had five children before Lewis moved to Shakopee and married Eliza. Both Eliza and Lewis were buried at Valley Cemetery.

The final child born to Elizabeth and William was Minnesota Cole (1855-1918.). Minnesota, also known as Minnie was born when Minnesota became a territory, and so that is why she was named Minnesota. Minnie married George Washington Kinsey (1834-1917.) George Washington Kinsey is on the monument with William David Cole. He was another Civil War soldier. George married Minnie Sota Cole in 1882. They are both buried at Valley Cemetery.

Elizabeth Clarke Mawney Cole died on September 15, 1891, and was buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee, along with her husband and her children. A few years later, in 1902, William Albert Cole died. He was buried at Valley Cemetery, near his wife, Elizabeth.



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**Elizabeth Clarke
Mawney Cole**
1813-1891



Elizabeth Clarke Mawney was born on August 13, 1813 in Cranston, Rhode Island. Her parents were John Mawney and Ruth C. Gladding Mawney (1790-1815.). Elizabeth's paternal grandparents were Dr. John Mawney (1750-1830) and Elizabeth Prentice Clarke Mawney (1765-1803).

Elizabeth's grandfather, Dr. John Mawney, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, and was the son of John Mawney and Amey Gibbs of Providence, Rhode Island. He was married first to Nancy Wilson. The second married was with Elizabeth P. Clarke (1765-1803.) Dr. John Mawney was a physician, and a Colonel in the Rhode Island Militia. John was a Colonel in the Rhode Island militia during the Revolutionary War, according to http://www.gaspee.info/raiders/Mawney_John.htm.

He was a member of the party that burned the British vessel Gaspee in 1772, and following the incident removed a bullet from Lieutenant Duddingston, the Vessel's commander. Fifty years after the American Revolution, Dr. Mawney was among the four veterans of the Gaspee incident still living, and was honored by the State of Rhode Island.

The Gaspee Affair was a significant event in the lead-up to the American Revolution. HMS Gaspee was a British customs schooner that enforced the Navigation Acts in and around Newport, Rhode Island in 1772. According to an

article at <https://www.usni.org/magazines/naval-history-magazine/2016/february/act-war-eve-revolution> the Gaspee ran aground in shallow water while chasing the packet ship Hannah on June 9 near Gaspee Point in Warwick, Rhode Island. A group of men attacked, boarded, and torched the Gaspee.

The event increased tensions between the American colonists and British officials, following the Boston Massacre in 1770. British officials in Rhode Island wanted to increase their control over trade—legitimate trade as well as smuggling—in order to increase their revenue from the small colony. But Rhode Islanders increasingly protested the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, and other British impositions that had clashed with the colony's history of rum manufacturing, slave trading, and other maritime exploits.

This event and others in Narragansett Bay marked the first acts of violent uprising against

the British crown's authority in America, preceding the Boston Tea Party by more than a year and moving the Thirteen Colonies as a whole toward the war for independence.

Dr. John Mawney's granddaughter was Elizabeth Clarke Mawney, who married William Albert Cole (1815-1902.) William Albert Cole's parents were William Davis Cole (1780-1842) and Mercy Pearce Cole (1782-1847.) William's grandparents were Captain John Cole Jr. (1749-1825) and Virtue Davis Cole (1755-1820); and Joseph Pearce (1760-1814) and Sarah Havens Pearce (1760-1845.).

Elizabeth Clarke Mawney Cole and William Albert Cole had eight children.

The first child was William Davis Cole (1842-1880). William was a Civil War veteran, and was buried near the front entrance to the Valley Cemetery. He served in Company I of the 9th Minnesota Infantry, along with several



Dr. John Mawney, Elizabeth Clarke Mawney Cole's grandfather, was a Colonel in the Rhode Island militia during the Revolutionary War, and was involved in the attack of the Gaspee, a significant event in the lead-up to the American Revolution.