

Andrews Scott (1761-1851.) Her grandparents were Captain Moses Scott (1713-1799) and Elizabeth Henry Scott (1726-1815); and Nehemiah Andrews (1746-1813) and Hannah Elizabeth Fox Andrews (1754-1842.).

Philena Scott married Charles Jarvis Newcomb one November 19, 1817 in Bernardston, Massachusetts. Charles was born on April 30, 1790. His parents were Hezekiah Newcomb (1747-1821) and Lydia Hunt Newcomb (1750-1834.) Charles Davis Newcomb's relatives were on the Mayflower, and his great great great great grandparents, Reverend Thomas Hart Hooker V (1553-1635) and Susannah Pym Hooker (1588-1647.) The four of their offsprings were accused of being a witch during the witch trials of 1692.

Philena Scott Newcomb and Charles Davis Newcomb had five children: Charlotte Augusta Newcomb (1818-1892); Emily Adelisa Newcomb Moore (1820-1884); Charles Goodrich Newcomb (1823-1876); Henry Clay Newcomb (1833-1905); and Henrietta Marina Newcomb Waller (1835-1875.)

Philena Scott Newcomb and her family moved from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, In Wisconsin, Charles Davis Newcomb died, and was buried at the Trenton Cemetery in Barton, Wisconsin on November 3, 1857.



Philena Scott Newcomb and some of her children moved to Eureka, Dakota County in Minnesota. And then Philena Scott Newcomb and family moved to Shakopee.

On January 10, 1880, Philena Scott Newcomb died, and she was buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee. In 1884, her daughter, Emily Adelisa Newcomb Moore and her husband, Jonathan Moore, were also buried at Valley Cemetery.



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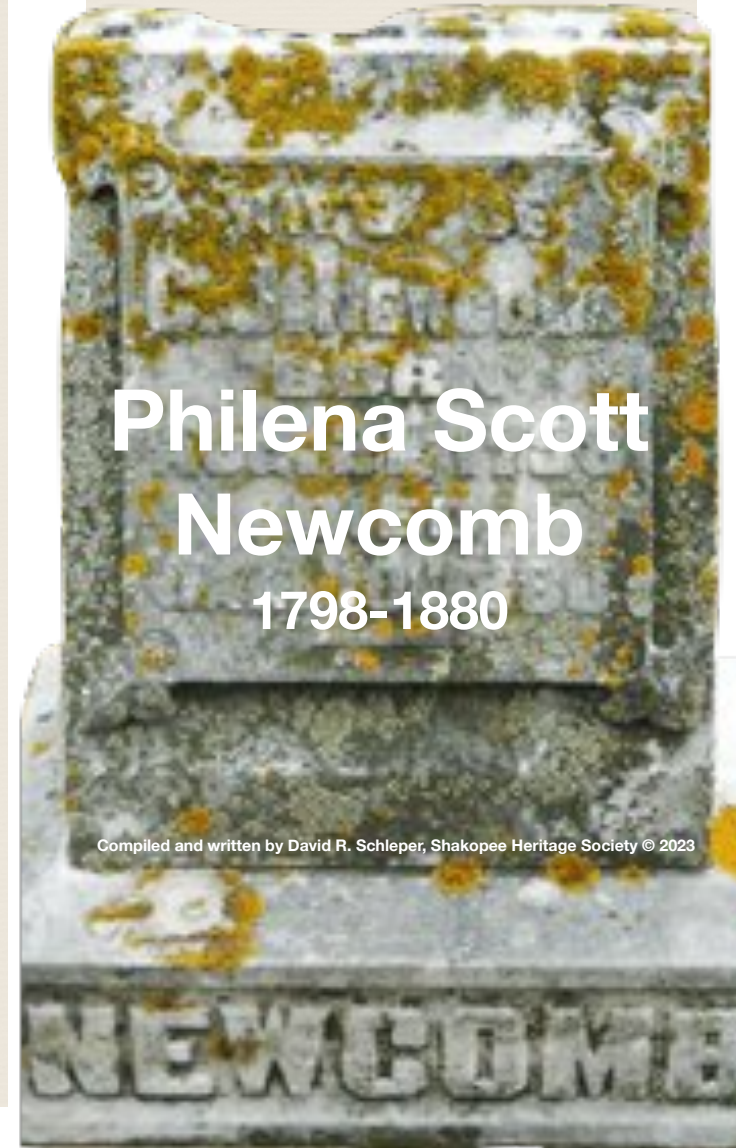
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Philena Scott
Newcomb
1798-1880

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Philena Scott was born on August 21, 1798 in Bernardston, Massachusetts. Bernardston, Massachusetts, initially known as Falls Fight Township, was a settlement created by and for the families of soldiers who had fought in King Phillip's War.

King Phillip's War was an armed conflict in 1675–1676 between indigenous inhabitants of New England and New England settlers-colonists and their indigenous allies. The war is named for Wampanoag sachem Metacom, also known as Metacomet or King Philip, the name given to him by the English. Metacom was the Wampanoag leader who adopted the name Philip because of the friendly relations between his father Massasoit and the Mayflower Pilgrims. The King Philip's War was sometimes called the First Indian War, Metacom's War, Metacomet's War, Pometacomet's Rebellion, or Metacom's Rebellion.

The underlying cause of the war was the settlers-colonists unrelenting desire for more and more land.

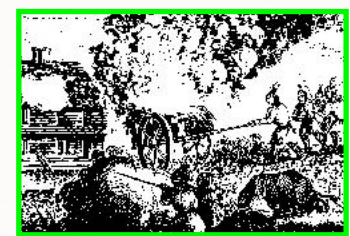


Charles Jarvis Newcomb (1790-1857), husband of Philena Scott Newcomb (1798-1880), had five children. Charlotte Augusta Newcomb (1818-1892) was buried at Valley Cemetery. A picture of Henrietta Maria Newcomb Waller (1838-1875), their last child. She died from Puerperal Fever, an abnormal condition that results from infection of the placental site following a miscarriage and is characterized in mild form by fever that can infection through the uterine wall or pass into the bloodstream. Henrietta's husband was Harlow Milton Waller (1936-1913) who was a Wisconsin volunteer in the War of Rebellion (1861-1865), also called the Civil War. He married for a second time after Henrietta's death.

“King Philip’s War has been called United States’ most devastating conflict. One in 10 soldiers on both sides was killed, 1,200 colonists’ homes were burned, and vast stores of foodstuffs destroyed. The effects of the carnage and property damage were felt for years by colonists. The war’s ramifications for Native populations of southern New England included not only loss of life and, for some, enslavement but the continued erosion of sovereignty, land rights, and communities as well,” said Mike Messina at the Connecticut Historical Society at <https://connecticuthistory.org/americas-most-devastating-conflict-king-philips-war/>.

In the space of little more than a year, twelve of the region's towns were destroyed and many more were damaged, the economy of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies was all but ruined and their population was decimated, losing one-tenth of all men available for military service. More than half of New England's towns were attacked. Hundreds of Wampanoags and their allies were publicly executed or enslaved, and the Wampanoags were left effectively landless, according to David Silverman in the book, **This Land Is Their Land** (2019) from Bloomsbury Publishing, New York, pp. 348-353.

Philena Scott's parents were Elihu Scott (1764-1840) and Hannah Andrus



King Phillip's War, part of the American Indian Wars of 1675-1676. In the middle is a picture of Wampanoag sachem Metacom, which white people called King Phillip. On the right is an artist's rendition of Native Americans attacking a garrison house.