

Philip Challis

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No Picture Available

Born: 1617 Essex. England

Married: Mary Sargent

Died: 1681 Amesbury, MA

Parents: John Challis & Elizabeth Watson

- Lt. Philip Watson Challis was born about 1617 in England.^{2,1,3} He was the son of John Challis and Elizabeth Watson.¹ Lt. Philip Watson Challis was received a house ot in 1637 in Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts.^{2,1} He moved about 1640 to Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, in that part that became Amesbury in 1668.² He became a freeman in November 1645 in Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.¹ He served between 1646 and 1680 in Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, as a Selectman.¹ In 1652 in Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, Philip married Mary Sargent, daughter of William Sargent and Elizabeth Perkins.^{4,2,1,3} Lt. Philip Watson Challis was elected in 1658 as Lieutenant of the Salisbury Foot Company.^{2,3} He served in 1662 as a Representative to the Massachusetts General Court.³ He deposed in 1669 giving his age as 52 years.¹ In June 1680, he was discharged from the Salisbury Foot Company, and appointed Lieutenant of the Amesbury Foot Company.^{2,3} Philip Watson's estate was inventoried on 21 September 1680 in Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.¹

ChartsAncestry of Robert Roy

Children of Lt. Philip Watson Challis and Mary Sargent

- Elizabeth Challis+ (- a 1744)³
 - John Challis (9 Jul 1653 -)^{4,2,3}
 - John Challis (26 Jun 1655 - b 1677)^{4,2,3}
 - William Challis (19 Dec 1657 - 19 Dec 1657)^{4,2,3}
 - Philip Watson Challis (19 Dec 1657 -)^{4,2,3}
 - William Challis+ (18 May 1663 - a 1726)^{4,2,3}
 - Lydia Challis+ (31 May 1665 -)^{4,2,3}
 - Mary Challis+ (27 Aug 1668 - 14 May 1697)^{2,3}
 - Philip Watson Challis (a 1670 - bt 1681 - 1693)^{2,3}
 - Thomas Challis+ (22 Jun 1673 -)^{5,2,3}
 - Hannah Challis (20 Sep 1675 -)^{2,3}
 - **John Challis**+ (a 1677 - 1741/42)^{6,2,3}
- <http://www.genealogy.theroyfamily.com/p874.htm>

- Philip Watson-Challis was born a bout 1617, and in 1637 he received a house lot at Ipswich, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where records show that he was a "planter." The land comprised of three acres of planting ground at the Reedy Marsh on the South side of the Merrimack River. In 1640 he moved to Salisbury, where he was one of the "first settlers", being among those who had "lotts and proportions granted by the town of Colchester", now called Salibury, in the land division of 7 September 1639. His house lot was one acre of upland

between the lots of Josiah Cobham and John Hodges, and his meadow lands fell between the lots of John Hodges and John Severance. The next year, John Severance was granted a parcel of salt Massachusetts rsh to make up for his meadow, which was allowed to Philip Challis. He was a member of the Salisbury Church in 1677, as was his widow as late as 1687. H is name is listed in most of the early Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts records.

When Nathaniel Ward was granted his farm of 600 acres near Pantucket , Philip Challis was one of three men chosen to lay the lot lines. On 25 Jan uary 1644, Philip Challis was ordered by the town to run his fence on the north west side of his house lot. In an apparent disagreement over the placement o f the fence, on 21 February 1646 the town ordered that the fence between Samuel Fellows and Philip Challis' house should be set up "in the same place where i t was want to stand." Philip was a man of standing and education, and was one of the men named as freemen of Salisbury in November 1645. He held offices of trust in Salisbury, including service as one of the "prudential men," repeatedly from 1646 through 1680 and early became a lieutenant of the military company of Salisbury. He was on the committee to create the bounds between Salis bury and Hampton on 18 October 1648 and participated in the division of common lands in 1651.

That year he was the only contra vote when the town decided t o divide the Ox Common. He drew lots #13 in the Great Swamp, #7 on the River and on 2 March 1662/3 he recieved 40 acres, 50 acres and 200 acres in Salisbury. He received more land in 1654, 1658 and later, "children's land" for his son in 1659, and a "township" for one of his sons in 1660. It is said that P hilip Challis was a well-respected man with an eye for detail. He was chosen Lieutenant of the foot company of Salisbury in 1658, but refused the office be cause it was "not properly offered." In the same vein, on 16 May 1667, Challis refuse to sign the return of a committee appointed to run the bounds for Haverhill because he had not received his pay. Salisbury decided to set off a po rtion of its lands and created a "new towne" in 1665. Philip Challis was one of those who signed the articles of agreement separating the two towns. It wa s originally called "Salisbury Newtowne", but in 1668 it was named "Amesbury." In June, 1680, he was discharged from the "foot company" of Salisbury and appointed "Leftenant" to the military company of Amesbury.

Although the circum stances of Philip Chalis' death are uncertain, he must have had a foreshadowing of his end, for on 10 March 1680, his was the first signature on a petition to the General Court regarding the replacement of a military officer for the t own of Amesbury. In this way he passed the baton to his friend and long-time associate, Sgt. Samuel Foot, who was appointed lieutenant in Challis' place.

LETTER OF PHILIP CHALLIS

Following is the letter by Phillip Challis with the spelling modernized, punctuation added and with abbreviated words spelled out:

Amesbury: 9 : 5 mo: 1677

Sir: Be pleased with this to understand that yesterday being the Sabbath, there was 5 Indians seen by Jonathan Hoyt, Junior, following one another in a straight file upon Thomas Haynes' hill and going into bushes and a sixth (Indian was seen) to follow the five. And in the afternoon one Indian was seen by Sargent Belsher's men; and that last night the Indians were about the garrison where Sargent Belsher's men keep (watch); and just now there was an Indian seen under the fence creeping toward Thomas Haynes' toward the place where the men were slain Friday last. So that we do assuredly conclude that Symon and his party are not drawn off from the town, but ever and anon show themselves by one, two or some few of them to draw out our weak (military) strength unto them and so cut us off (from safety). And the grounds of this, our opinion, is futher confirmed unto us by the relation of the wounded woman which, according to her desire, we whose names are underwritten took from her mouth, viz: That there were about twenty (Indians) that killed our men, and about twenty (Indians) that she saw in all, and that she knew the most of those that she saw if not all of them to be Indians that dwelt formerly hereabouts and at Newbury Falls. Although she did not know all the names (of the Indians) but some she knew by name; and named Symon; and Pookey John, so called, now named Andrew; and one Gypsy now called Samuel and one named Joseph as she thinks. And that it was Symon that knocked her on the head, whom when he came to her, she desired him not to kill her. "Why," said he, "Goodwife Quinby (which was her name), do you think that I will kill you?"

