

1st Generation: Richard King I was one of three brothers who came from England to Mass., and in 1744 settled at Dunstan Landing in Scarboro. (At different times Scarboro was spelled Scar and Scarborough.) He was one of the heaviest land owners in this part of the state. (The Government having given him a large tract of land about thirty miles from Lewiston, Me. He named it Kingfield and it is still called that.) He also was in the shipping trade and had a large mercantile business. In 1754 he married Isabella Bragdon of York, Me. Their children were: Rufus, Mary, and Pauline. Isabella King died Oct. 19, 1759.

Jan. 31- In 1762 he married Mary Black of York, Me. She was born Oct. 8, 1736. Their children were: Richard II, Isabella, Dorcas, Betsy, Cyrus, and William. His wife Mary died in Scarboro May 25, 1816. Richard King died March 27, 1775 in Scarboro.

NARRATIVE OF THE KING FAMILY'S ACTIVITIES GIVES VIVID ILLUSTRATION OF EARLY TIMES, SAYS AUGUSTUS F. MOULTON AT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The first public meeting of the season of the Maine Historical Society was held this afternoon with President Clarence Hale in the chair. An appreciative audience enjoyed an interesting paper on "The King Family And Their Times" by Augustus F. Moulton, recently appointed State historian of Maine. An abstract of the paper follows:

In the year 1744 there came to Dunstan Landing, West Scarboro, a place which is now insignificant and scarcely more than a locality and a name, Richard King, a man who himself with his distinguished sons became noted in affairs public and private. He came from Watertown, Mass., in 1744 and their times reckoned from his advent to the election of the son William King as first Governor of the State of Maine, covers about 75 of the most important years in the development of our State and Nation.

Reference to this old Landing as a possible place for extensive business operations requires that we recall the fact that settlements were first made upon islands and places in easy communication with the sea. This place which is now shut off from tide water by a dam and dyke was so convenient to the ocean that at full tide it could bear vessels of the largest type in early times. The remains of an old artificial canal there, about half a mile in length, shows the importance of the location which upon the land side was in easy communication with the interior country, and likewise was a convenient port.

There Richard King, the father, established a large business. He owned great tracts of land, dealt in lumber, masts for English ships and general products wholesale and retail and became in fact a provincial merchant prince. He was commissary of the famous expedition which captured Louisburg in 1745 and was said to own everything that joined him. Business there was wholly dependent upon foreign exports and imports. They had almost nothing even of food supplies of their own production, and the coming on of the Revolutionary War, with its blockade by English sea power, completely ruined him in a business way. He died just prior to the battle of Lexington, land poor and broken in fortune.

THIS IS A COPY TYPED FROM THE ORIGINAL AT THE SCARBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY