

**The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian  
Addendum number 1, Page 72, October 1, 2011  
New Information Michael Vollmann Guardian**

**Barbara Kilian, baptized on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 1682**



*Den 31. Oktober [1682] ist Andreas Kilian, Köbler in Steinbach und seiner Hausfrau Anna, ein ehel. Töchterlein getauft namens Barbara. Gevatterin ist gewesen Maria, Michael Vollmanns Bauer zu Klein Mühlens ehel.[iche] Hausfrau. Bauer zu Harlands [Harlang].*

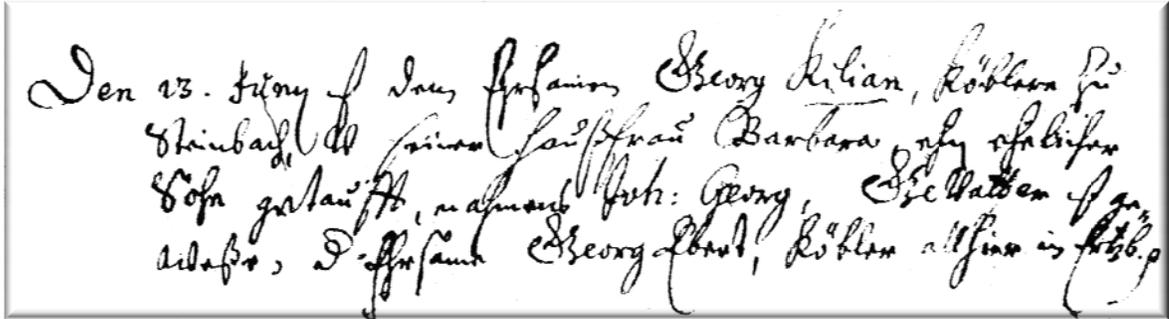
On the 31<sup>st</sup> of October [1682] a legitimate daughter of Andreas Kilian, Köbler in Steinbach, and his wife Anna was baptized with the name Barbara. The godmother was Maria, wife of Michael Vollmann farmer in Klein Mühlen [Kleinmühlen], farmer in Harlands. [Harlang].

**Michael Vollman was named co-guardian of the children of Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1729.**

**Reference:** Orphans proceedings of the Rothenbrg Territory 1725-1739, number 13, page 120, 01.12.1729, Nürnberg Municipal Archive

**The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**  
**Addendum number 2 , Page 84, 1 October, 2011**  
New Information about Johann Georg Kilian

**Johann Georg Kilian, baptized on the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1676 in Erzberg <sup>1</sup>**



*Den 13. Juni [1676] ist dem ehrsamen Georg Kilian, Köbler zu Steinbach u. seiner Hausfrau Barbara, ein ehelicher Sohn getauft, namens Joh. [hann] Georg Gvattern ist der ehrsame Georg Ebert, Köbler allhier in Ertzberg.*

The 13<sup>th</sup> June [1676] a legitimate son of the respected Georg Kilian, Köbler in Steinbach, and his wife Barbara was baptized with the name Johann Georg. The godfather was the respected Georg Ebert, Köbler here in Ertzberg [Erzberg].

Johann Georg Kilian married Maria Arn[o]ld on the 5th of May 1710 <sup>2</sup>. He seemed to have bad luck with wives because his wives did not live long. He married Anna Catharina Groß on the 5th of December 1713<sup>3</sup> in Wörnitz. She was the daughter of Andreas Groß, a Köbler in Mittelstätten. Johann Georg was widowed again and married Anna Maria Ilgenfritz in Wörnitz on the 3rd of February 1715<sup>4</sup>. She was the daughter of Georg Ilgenfritz, a Halbbauer in Mittelstätten. **Johann Georg was living in Mittelstätten at the latest on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1729 when he was made the guardian of the children of Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian's children after his death**

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**Reference:** Orphans proceedings of the Rothenbrg Territory 1725-1739, number 13, page, 120, 01.12.1729, Nürnberg Municipal Archive

<sup>1</sup> Erzberg Taufregister 172-1, 14, 1676, fiche 1+, S.22, Taufe des Johann Georg Kilian, 13. Juni 1676.

<sup>2</sup> Feuchtswangen, Trauungsregister 40-22, 14, 1710, Nr 24, Johann Georg Kilian und Maria Arn[o]ld, 5. Mai 1710.

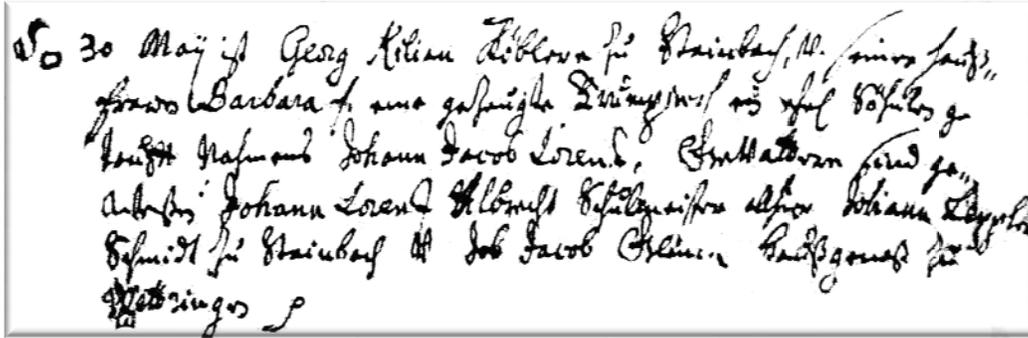
<sup>3</sup> Wörnitz Trauungsregister 172.2, 1713, 1713, fiche 5+ Seite 684 Johann Georg Kilian und Anna Catharina Groß, 05. Dec 1713.

<sup>4</sup> Wörnitz Trauungsregister 172.2, 1713, 1715, fiche 5+ Seite 587 Johann Georg Kilian und Anna Maria Ilgenfritz 03. Feb 1715.

<sup>5</sup> Orphans proceedings of the Rothenbrg Territory 1725-1739, number 13, page, 120, 01.12.1729, Nürnberg Municipal Archive

The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian  
Addendum number 3, Page 88, 1 October, 2011  
New Information Death of Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian

Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian, baptized on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1684 in Erzberg



*Den 30. Mai ist Georg Kilian, Köbler zu Steinbach, von seiner Hausfrau Barbara ein ehel. Söhnlein getauft Namens Johann Jacob Lorenz. Gevatter sind geworden Johann Lorenz Albrecht, Schulmeister allhier, und Johann Leppin, Schmidt zu Steinbach und Joh.[ann] Jacob Glenck, Hausgenosse zu Wettringen.*

The 30<sup>th</sup> of May [1684] a legitimate son of Georg Kilian, Köbler in Steinbach, and his wife Barbara was baptized with the name Johann Jacob Lorenz. The godfathers were Johann Lorenz Albrecht, schoolmaster here [Erzberg] and Johann Lepper, a smith in Steinbach and Johann Jacob Glenck Hausgenosse resident in Wettringen.

Johann Jacob Lorenz married Maria Margaretha Klenck after 1704 and the baptism of their son Johann Jacob on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1711 in Wettringen. The church in Wettringen has a rare wood-carving of the Tilmann Riemenschneider school.

**Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian died in Erzberg before the 1st of December 1729. On that date Hanns Georg Kilian of Mittelstetten [Mittelstätten] and Michael Vollmann were named guardians of his sons Johann Leonhard, Johann Georg and Georg Michael. Johann Jacob was not mention and had probably died before that date. His widow remarried and on the 8th of November 1740 made a disposition to the benefit of these children.**

**Reference:** Orphans proceedings of the Rothenbrg Territory 1725-1739, number 13, page 120, 08.11.1740, Nürnberg Municipal Archive

**The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**  
**Addendum number 4, Page 88, October 1, 2011**  
New Information

**Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian and Maria Margaretha Klenck had four known children:**

1. Johann Jacob Kilian, baptized on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1711 (twin), **died before the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1729.**  
Reference: Orphans proceedings of the Rothenbrg Territory 1725-1739, number 13, page 120,  
08.11.1740, Nürnberg Municipal Archive.
2. Johann Leonhard Kilian, baptized on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1711 (twin).
3. Johann Georg Kilian, baptized on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 1716.
4. Georg Michael Kilian, baptized on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 1720.

**Johann Leonhard Kilian and Johann Michael Kilian both received farms in Erzberg on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 1743. Johann Georg received a farm in Arzbach on the 7th of November 1772**

**Reference:** Rothenburg ob der Tauber Municipal Archive, Newly accepted Peasants in  
Gau Zwerchmaier 1680-1804, volume 489, page 1

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian Addendum number 5, Page 233, 1 October, 2011**

New information, about Johann Andreas Kilian and Apollonia Ott

### **Who was Andreas Kilian in Kleinansbach?**

One Kilian of particular interest was in Kleinansbach, because this is the village where Hans Knaus, the father of Andreas' mother, Dorothea Knaus, was probably born. Her marriage records said he came from Klein-Anspach [Kleinansbach].

When I visited Kleinansbach, I met a man named Karl Holzinger who said he was descended from Catherina, daughter of Andreas Kilian, and gave me a typed transcript of the family register.

Later I found the handwritten marriage record of Catherina Kilian and her father was Andreas Kilian, resident in Kleinansbach, but not the immigrant Andreas.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of October 1812, Maria Catherina Kilian, daughter of Andreas Kilian, Köbler in Kleinansbach, and Maria Apollonia Ott, married Johann Andreas Holzinger, son of Heinrich Holzinger and Anna Burkert in Kleinansbach.

Johann Andreas Kilian and Apollonia Ott, daughter of Johann Michael Ott married in Kleinansbach on the 26<sup>th</sup> of January 1774 in Reubach. He must have been born before 1754. **On the 29th of October 1774, Andreas Kilian received a farm in Kleinansbach.**

Maria Catherina Kilian was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> of May 1781 and Johann Andreas Holzinger was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 1778. This means her father Andreas Kilian must have died before the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1812. This is a generation or two after *our* Andreas and 31 years after Andreas emigrated. Kleinansbach is only 8 kilometers from Steinbach an der Holzecke and this is the village where Andreas' maternal grandfather was probably born. That suggests some kind of a relationship, but I have not yet discovered what it is.

**References:** Rothenburg ob der Tauber Minicipal Archives Newly accepted peasants in Gau Zwerchmaier 1680-1804

## The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian

Addendum Number 6, Page 10, 1 December 2011

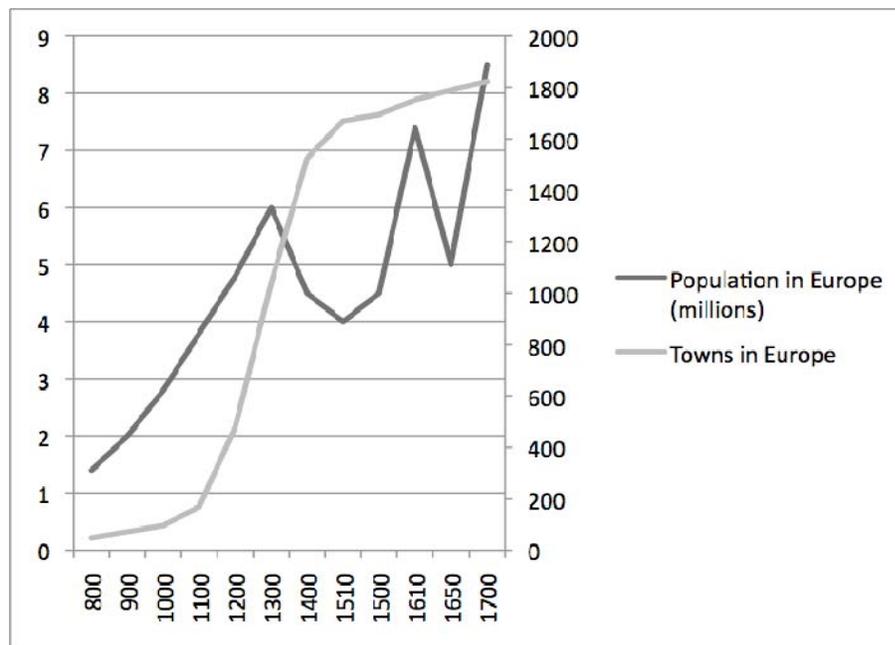
New sub-chapter

### European population and towns in the middle ages

The population of Europe showed only modest increases in the first millennium until ca. 800 AD, the year Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor. At that time, the entire European population was about 1.4 million. Then it began a steep climb and quadrupled within 500 years. In the 14th century, a plague caused over 2 million deaths resulting in a labor shortage. The result was a famine. About 80% of the population was engaged in food production and in Bavaria and Württemberg about 70% of agricultural workers were serfs. After the plague subsided, an even steeper population growth began and reached over 7 million.

Sebastian Kilian and his sons were born during this plague recovery period. This growth trend was over by the 30-Years-War in 1618 but that war caused more deaths than the plague. The European population fell to only 5 million. Sebastian Kilian's grandson, Georg, was two years old at the outbreak of this war and all but two of his five children with Ursula Raysigs were born during the war. Catholics and Protestants alike burned one another's churches, towns and crops and plundered what was left. It was common for villages to lose half their population and many were completely depopulated. After the war ended in 1648, the population again surged from 5 million to 8.5 million by 1700. All of Georg Kilian's twelve children with his second wife, Apollonia Burckard, were born after the war during the long hard recovery period that took several decades.

**Populations In Millions**      **Plague**      **30-Years war**      **Towns**



Year

The father of the North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian was born four years after the war and grew up in the recovery period. The pioneer Andreas Kilian was born during the War of Spanish Succession, which was fought largely in Southern Germany from 1701 to 1714.

Significant improvements in agricultural technology contributed to this surge in population. Although there were early agricultural improvements in Asia, agriculture had not changed much in Europe from the Stone Age to ca. 800 AD. Land was still farmed until it was depleted and abandoned. Early ploughs [plow] only scratched a groove in the ground until a better plough, long in use in Asia, was introduced that turned the soil. Turning the soil allowed vegetation to replenish nutrients and created furrows that held the water, preventing water run-off from eroding the top soil and carrying nutrients away.

Oxen were used as draft animals. The horse was used as pack animals and for military purposes. Horses had to be large and strong to carry a knight, who weighed up to 600 pounds with armor and weapons. The value of horses in battle waned when English yeomen using longbows could rain armor piercing arrows on charging cavalry from a great distance, and even more with the invention of the cannon. The horse collar was invented in China in the 3rd century AD, but did not reach Europe until 920 AD and did not come into widespread use until the 12th century. With a collar harness, a horses could push with it's shoulders thus making it a powerful draft animal.

The most important agricultural improvement was the three-field system. One field was planted in the winter and another in the spring. The third field was left fallow to recover its nutrients. This method spread out the labor and availability of crops for market and consumption over much of the year.

Over the same period, from 800 to 1700, there was a steady increase in the number of towns in Europe. This trend continued upward throughout the plague and the 30-Years-War without a break. Not counting villages, there were less than 100 towns in Europe in 800 AD and this increased to 1,800 towns by the year 1700. The places where the Kilians lived remained small villages that have even a lower population today.

Farming families lived in villages, with their equipment and animals for protection and worked in their nearby fields during the day. Farmers performed their own handicrafts making fabrics, tools, baskets, ceramic pots, etc. During this growth period there was a rise in handicrafts as specialized professions and handicraft guilds were formed to protect the profession and ensure craftsmen were qualified. This led to the growth of some villages into towns. The noble who owned the villages gave some of them town rights permitting them to have markets, professional guilds, grain storage, police, a militia and a jail. This was primarily to allow the noble to concentrate and control trade to collect his share of the revenue. But it also made the towns important commercial centers and encouraged their growth.

**Source:** VHA Bad Homburg Studium Generale, Mittelalter 15 November 2011, nach Henning 1979

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**

**Addendum number 7, page 17, 19 December, 2011**

New Sub-chapter

### **What Language did the Kilians in Mittelfranken speak?**

It is clear from gravestones in America and from the journal of Johann Gottfried Amends that the North Carolina German settlers did not speak standard High German.

The documented Kilians in Mittelfranken lived from ca 1570 to 1732, in what became Germany almost a century and a half later.

Each of the many Germanic tribes that settled in what became Germany, Switzerland and France spoke their own language. In the early Middle Ages the major languages were: Allemanni, Burgunder, Fränkisch, Hessisch, Sächisch (Saxon), Schwäbisch (Swabian), Bavarian and Plattdeutsch (Low German) was spoken in the low countries of the north and western coastal areas. These tribes were mostly confederations of many small related tribes that immigrated from Scandinavia and West Asia, near the Black Sea, centuries before the middle ages began. They subsequently lost their tribal identities by the beginning of the early middle ages in the fifth century.

Standard modern German is now Modern High German. Old High German evolved in the mountains of what is now Bavaria and Austria in ca. 500 AD. High German is not the same as Bavarian, which is a very different language. There are very few written examples of Old High German. One is a translation of the Gospels by Otfried von Weißenburg in 870, six and a half centuries before Martin Luther translated the Bible into Middle High German in 1521.

Old High German evolved into Middle High German in ca. 1050. In ca. 1350 it became Early New High German, which lasted until ca. 1500. This was about a generation before Andreas Kilian's great-great-grandfather Sebastian was born.

There was never a standard Middle High German and there is such a great variation people could not understand other people from a distant region when they spoke their own dialect. This is true even today. For example a person from Hamburg cannot understand a person from Bavaria with speaking their own language. Some of these dialects are so distinct, such as the northern German Plattdeutsch, that they have their own grammar, which classifies them as a separate language, rather than a dialect.

There were at least twelve variations of Middle High German, each with many sub-groups, organized into two major classifications. Bavarian belongs to the group Oberdeutsch (Upper German). Mittelfranken is in the Mitteldeutsch (Central German) sub-region and specifically the sub-sub-region West Mitteldeutsch. This group includes: Rheinfränkisch (Rhine Frankonian), where Margaret Kilian's husband, Michael Price, lived. Mittelfränkisch (Central Frankonian) was spoken where the Kilian's lived.

Early High German had evolved by the time the Kilians lived, but most people spoke their own local dialect. Local dialects were commonly spoken into the 20th century. They are not as prevalent now, because they were suppressed from 1930 until 1946 (the Hitler Era), and everyone in Germany now speaks High German. But regional languages are making a strong

comeback, particularly in rural areas and villages. They never really disappeared in these areas and the local dialect is often still the first language used in every day conversation.

The Kilians probably spoke an evolved version of Mittelfränkisch (Central Frankonian). Michael Price probably spoke an evolved version of Rheinfränkisch (Rhine Frankonian). These two languages were close enough that they probably did not have much difficulty understanding one another. It may have been like an American talking with someone from New Zealand or Australia, where the English language is separated by 300 to 350 years of evolution, although modern media may be wiping out this difference.

## The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian

Addendum Number 8, Page 225, 1 December, 2011

New information

**There was another Johann Michael Kilian baptised in Bastenau in 1754. He was the son of another Georg Michael Kilian and Maria Barbara Wallinger. None of these people have been positively identified, but the father, Georg Michael Kilian was born no later than 1734 and he could be Georg Michael born in 1720 son of Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian and Maria Margaretha Klenk.**

### Johann Michael Kilian, baptized the 28th of August 1754

*Mittwochs den 28. August am Tage Augustinus; ist dem erbaren Georg Michael Kilian; ..... Halbbauern zu Bastenau und seiner Frauen Maria Barbara, einer gebohrenen Wallingerin, ein eheliches Söhnlein; name „Johann Michael“ getauft; und bei der heil. Tauf versprochen worden von: dem ehrsamem Matthias Oberfichtener; Anolzbl.. Halbbauer zu Zischendorf*

Wednesday the 28th of August, on the day of Augustinus, Georg Michael Kilian, half farmer in Bastenau, and his wife Maria Barbara, born Wallinger, had a legitimate son baptised Johann Michael, promised [as godfather] by the holy baptism Matthias Oberfichtener, half farmer in Zischendorf.

**Since Walter's early ancestors lived in Bastenau where Johann Michael was born, they are probably related.**

..... 5 Johann Jacob Lorenz Kilian ♂ b: 1684 in Steinbach an der Holzecke, Bavaria  
..... ∞ Maria Margaretha Klenck ♀  
..... 6 Johann Jacob Kilian ♂ b: 21 May 1711 (twin)  
..... 6 Johann Leonhard Kilian ♂ 21 May 1711 (twin)  
..... 6 Johann Georg Kilian ♂, b. 30 August 1716  
..... 6 Georg Michael Kilian ♂, b. 4 December 1720 **This could be the husband of Maria Barbara Wallinger**

**Reference:** Bastenau Pfarramt Taufregister 1754, 172-2, fische 2+, Seite 294 Kilian Johann Michael, 28.08.1754

## The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian

Addendum number 9, Page 9, 19 December 2011

Bonded serfdom addendum

*In fief* was not outright ownership, but was holding land at the pleasure of the overlord, giving the overlord part of the revenues and providing men in case of military conflict. Most of the peasants who worked the land were *Leibeigene* (**bonded** serfs). A *Leibeigene* labored on the land in exchange for his family's subsistence and protection. In Bavaria, 70% of the farmers were *Leibeigene* and were virtually the personal property of the landholder. They could neither leave the land, nor marry without the landowner's permission. Land owned and operated by the church and its representatives was managed in a similar way. **Bonded serfdom was inherited from a female to her children. Bonded serfs needed permission to permanently leave the realm of their lord and permission was usually granted for a fee. If the serf moved to a different realm, some rulers demanded that settlers rendered themselves into local bonded serfdom and others did not. Bonded serfdom gave the lord the right to part of the estate after the serf's death and this created dissent.** The Dukedom of Bavaria finally abolished *Leibeigene* in 1783 and it was written into the new kingdom's constitution in 1808. The state of Württemberg later abolished it in 1817.

## The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian

**Johann Leonhard Kilian born 1711**

**Addendum number 10, Pages 225-226, 18 February 2012**

New information

References for the first six generations are provided in the section: *What we can learn about the Kilian family from the records found in Germany*. These references are from Sebastian (generation one) to Johann Leonhard (generation six). The following genealogy continues and provides references beginning with the descendants of Johann Michael Kilian, son of Johann Leonhard Kilian, now living in Schainbach, Baden-Württemberg.

It is important to note, we have yet to find the marriage record that would indisputably document these two Johann Leonhards as the same person. **However, Johann Leonhard Kilian's burial record was recently found. He died in the village of Arzbach and was buried on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October 1769 at the age of 58 years, 4 months, 3 weeks and 2 days. This leads back to a birth date of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May 1711. This agrees with the baptismal record of Johann Leonhard Kilian born in Steinbach an der Holzecke on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1711, assuming the baptism was on the day of birth and the burial was two days after death. This is sufficient evidence that the Johann Leonhard Kilian who lived and died in Arzbach was the same Johann Leonhard Kilian born one kilometer away in Steinbach an der Holzecke and completes the chain of documents proving Walter Kilian is a descendent of Sebastian Kilian, farmer in Kühnhard.**

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**

**Addendum number 11, Page 94, 29 February 2012**

Correction

The purpose of this addendum is to correct a name error.

Maria Barbara Schülein was not the wife of Hans Leonhard Fischer.

The correct name is in bold font in the text below.

### **Fifth Generation: Andreas Kilian, born in 1702**

#### **The North Carolina pioneer**

Andreas Kilian was born in 1702 in Steinbach an der Holzecke, Mittelfranken, Bavaria. His baptismal record, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1702 in Saint Gallus Church in Erzberg, is shown under the heading *Children of Andreas Kilian and Dorothea Knaus*. His baptismal record says his parents Andreas Kilian, a Köbler in Steinbach and his wife Dorothea Knaus. Andreas died in 1788 in Lincoln County, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Andreas married Maria Margaretha Fischer, daughter of Hans Leonhard Fischer and **his wife Margaretha née unknown** ~~Maria Barbara Schülein~~, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 1722 in Feuchtwangen, Bavaria. She was born in 1696 in Thürnhofen, Bavaria. At that time, the village was known as Dürnhof. This marriage record provided sparse information about the bride and groom and did not identify the parents, where they lived, their profession or the names of witnesses, as is normal in German marriage records. The Fischers are discussed in a subsequent chapter.

**Note:** Margaretha's maiden name does not appear in any of the documents found to date.

## The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian

Addendum number 12, Page 9, 2 March 2012

Additional information

Continued from page 8

and four heads of sovereign states called *Kürfürsten* (Prince Electors). In 1356, Emperor Charles IV issued a decree, called the Golden Bull of 1356<sup>6</sup>, changing the way candidates were elected.

**It should be noted that after the Holy Roman Emperor was elected, his power and revenues were generally not affected. His power base and revenues still came from his own local principality or dukedom. The local rulers provided troops under their own command in cases of external threat.**

In 1648, four years before Andreas' father was born, the number of *Kürfürsten* was increased to eight.

The *Kürfürsten* in the time of the Kilians from 1648 to 1732 were the:

- King of Bohemia.
- Margrave of Brandenburg.
- Count of Palatinate on the Rhine.
- Duke of Saxony.
- Duke of Bavaria (until the kingdom of Bavaria was created in 1806).
- Archbishop of Cologne.
- Archbishop of Mainz.
- Archbishop of Trier.

These regional rulers controlled their communities under a feudal system. The highest in the Bavarian noble hierarchy before 1806 was the *Herzog* (Duke). He in principle owned everything, all land and villages. He gave land *in fief* to the noble next in rank who was a *Graf* (Count) and the count gave part *in fief* to barons under him. In this particular region where the Kilians lived the noble under the Duke of Bavaria was the *Margraf* of Ansbach, (Margrave or Marquis). A Margrave ranked slightly above a count, because he was a count with the added responsibility of protecting a *Mark* (a Marche, or a border area).

*In fief* was not outright ownership, but was holding land at the pleasure of the overlord, giving the overlord part of the revenues and providing men in case of military conflict. Most of the peasants who worked the land were *Leibeigene* (serfs). A *Leibeigene* labored on the land in exchange for his family's subsistence and protection. In Bavaria, 70% of the farmers were *Leibeigene* who were virtually the personal property of the landholder. They could neither leave the land, nor marry without the landowner's permission. Land owned and operated by the church and its representatives was managed in a similar way. The Dukedom of Bavaria finally abolished *Leibeigene* in 1783 and it was written into the new kingdom's constitution in 1808. The state of Württemberg later abolished it in 1817.

During the period covered in this book, there were nine Holy Roman Emperors, all from the House of Habsburg, a powerful European dynasty who reigned for more than six centuries:

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**

**Addendum Number 13, Page 94, 8 March 2012**

Correction to Andreas Kilian's death date

### **Fifth Generation: Andreas Kilian, born in 1702**

#### **The North Carolina pioneer**

Andreas Kilian was born in 1702 in Steinbach an der Holzecke, Mittelfranken, Bavaria. His baptismal record, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1702 in Saint Gallus Church in Erzberg, is shown under the heading *Children of Andreas Kilian and Dorothea Knaus*. His baptismal record says his parents Andreas Kilian, a Köbler in Steinbach and his wife Dorothea Knaus. Andreas died ~~in 1788~~ in Lincoln County, North Carolina, U.S.A.

**Andreas' exact death date has not been determined. It is estimated he died in the three month and two day period between the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1787 and the 6<sup>th</sup> of January 1788.**

**The basis of this estimate is Andreas signed his will on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 1785. It was entered for probate at the Lincoln County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, convened on Monday, the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1788, and adjourned on Friday, the 11<sup>th</sup> of January 1788. The date the will was presented to the court is not stated in the minute docket. The minutes said: "*The last will and testament of Andrew Killian was proved by Joseph Steel Esq., dated 22 September 1785.*"**

**Andreas' estimated death is after the previous county court session adjourned on Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1787 and before the succeeding session convened on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1788. However, it is possible he died before the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1787 and the will was not submitted in time to be probated in that session.**

**References:** Citation: Kathy Gunter Sullivan, *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Lincoln County, North Carolina, 1779-1788*, printed 2004, 112.

*Lincoln County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions minute dockets, October 1787 and January 1788.*

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**

**Addendum number 14, Page 204, 12 March 2012**

Additional information

Militia companies existed from the beginning of the North Carolina colony. By law, Colonial militias were required to meet, not only for alarms, but regularly for training and drills. Every male between the ages of 16 and 60 was required to belong to a militia unit. Captain Corbin could not write, as shown by a land deed he signed by a mark, but the militia captain was not responsible for recording members. That was the responsibility of the company clerk.

Andreas Kilian was only 54 years old when the list was written, within the required age limit. Unless he was in poor health, it is strange he was not on Captain Corbin's militia muster list.

**Reference:** *Kathy Gunter Sullivan, professional genealogist, accredited by the Board for Certification of Genealogists® (BCG)*

## **The Forefathers of North Carolina Pioneer Andreas Killian**

**Addendum number 15, Page 210-212, 12 March 2012**

New Sub-chapter

### **Andreas Kilian's will and estate papers**

It was not the usual practice for a testator to write his own will. Wills were typically written by someone other than the testator, usually one of the witnesses to a will. In the case of Andreas Kilian's will, it was probably written by Joseph Steel. In some instances, the testator was too infirm, due to age or illness, to write his name and instead a mark was made, even though in his earlier life he was capable of writing his own name. In the case of Andreas Kilian, he did sign his name at the bottom of the will.

Estate papers are the loose papers generated during probate. An index to estate papers held by the North Carolina Archives was prepared in 1998. No estate file for either Andrew or Mary Killian was found at that time. A second survey of estate papers was published in 2000-2001. Again, no estate file for Andrew or Mary Killian was found.

In addition to the loose papers generated during an estate probate, the Clerk of County Court maintained a set of bound volumes in which he entered probate items. The volume dated 1787-1812 has been lost. It was available in 1960, but has since disappeared from the county courthouse.

**References:** *Grace Williamson Turner, "Index to Lincoln County Estates Papers," Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, May 1998 issue, Killian surname, p. 62.*

*Miles H. Philbeck, "Abstracts of Lincoln County, N.C., Pre-1800 Estates, Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, series May 2001-May 2003*

*Kathy Gunter Sullivan, professional genealogist, accredited by the Board for Certification of Genealogists® (BCG)*