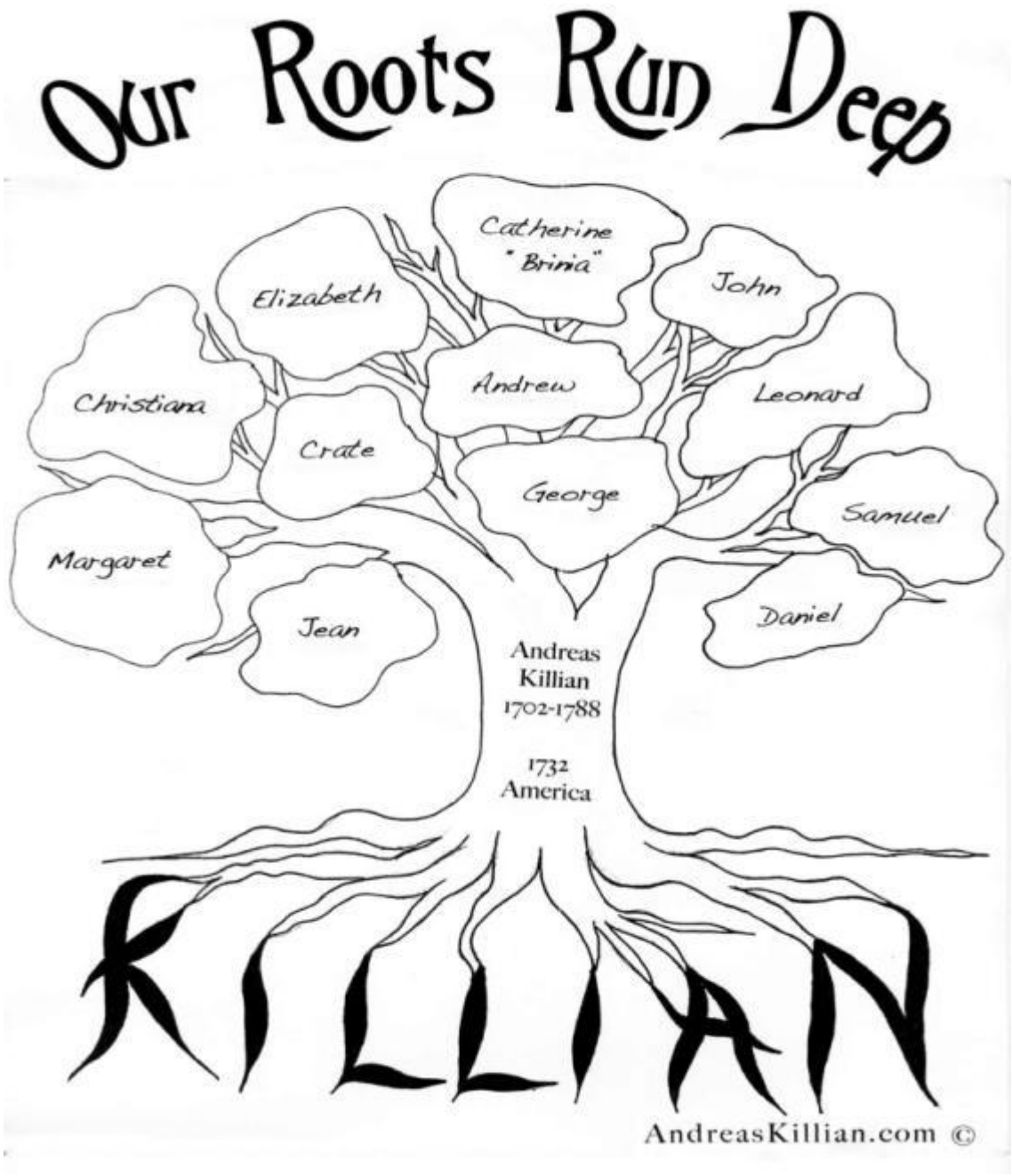

A STUDY OF ANDREAS KILIAN'S ANCESTRIAL Y-DNA

Be Silent Were the Bible Is Silent

For someone who believes the Bible is the inspired Word of God, how can I believe in DNA and the dates given in this paper?

The first man and woman of the Bible, Adam and Eve were created about 4,000 BC. The Garden of Eden was located at the rivers Euphrates, Pishon, Gihon, and the Tigris. The Garden would have been located north of the Cradle of Civilization. So, how can I believe in the science of DNA and the Bible?

The Bible is silent in places. We have to have faith. The Bible is documentation of the humanity of Jesus, son of Mary, born in Bethlehem about 3BC. When you combine the genealogy given in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, Jesus, his mother and stepfather descends from Adam and Eve's third son, Seth.

The Creator breathed the breath of life into Adam. This gave Adam a human soul. Eve was created from Adam and given a human soul. They received instructions from God, but Eve was beguiled by Satan and they were cast out of the Garden. Their son, Cain killed his brother and was banished for murder. Where did Cain get his wife? The Bible is silent.

For me, I believe Jesus Christ is the only begotten of God the Father. All the promises of God in the Old Testament are fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

Sincerely,

Cheryl M. Killian
Kilian/Killian/Killion DNA Project Administer

For the 2016 AKDHA Reunion

THE Y-DNA
of
North Carolina Pioneer Andreaβ Kilian
Born in 1702 in Steinbach an der Holzecke, Bavaria, Germany

Let us do a quick rundown of the North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian. The ancestral family surname is actually Kilian with one "L". Records found in Germany by William R. McCreight, along with Y-DNA of Walter Kilian, born in Germany in 1940, confirmed the father of the pioneer was also named Andreas Kilian and he was born (baptized) 1652 in Schainbach, Germany. The pioneer's grandfather was Georg Kilian, born 1616, in Limbach, Germany; Great-Grandfather was also named Georg Kilian, born before 1580, in Kühnhard, Schwäbisch Hall, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; and his Great-Great Grandfather was Sebastian Kilian, born before 1560, of Kühnhard, Germany.

Since finding the ancestral family of North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian in 2011, more ancestral information has been uncovered through Y-DNA testing. We live in a fast pace world. In 2009, the ancestral origin was predicted to be Haplogroup R1b1b2. This Haplogroup is now known as R-M269 or shorthand M269. In 2016, Western Europe is dominated by the downstream subclades of R1b1b2 (M269).

The Haplogroups of the descendants of Andreas' GGGrandfather begins with R. This has not changed since 2009. The Father of Haplogroup R was born more than 30,000 years ago and the Father of Haplogroup R1b was born more than 10,000 years ago. It is an interesting study of how Y-chromosomal Adam (the first human clade) traveled from the heart of Africa to Asia and beyond. This is not a study we will go into. The descendants of Andreas Kilian are more interested in ancestral origin of GGGrandfather Sebastian Kilian, born before 1560.

Using DNA estimates, the timeline for the ancestors of North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian is as follows:

Haplogroup SNPs mutation	Estimated	
S1388		
Z21380	201 - 300 AD	about 1,700 years ago
Z17112	200 AD	about 1,800 years ago
S4268	101 - 200 AD	about 1,900 years ago
S4281	1-100 AD	about 2,000 years ago
FGC11833	~ 200 BC	about 2,200 years ago
DF88	300 BC	about 2,300 years ago
DF19	700 - 300 BC	about 2,500 years ago
P312		
M269 or R1b		10, 000 years ago

For the Kilians (anyway you spell it), DF19 is where this paper will begin. The DF19 mutation most likely happened in a P312 man who was born in southern Scandinavia or possibly the northern German coastal region.

The following is from the FamilyTreeDNA DF19 project, by Wim Verelst and George Ranney (Volunteer administrators of the DF19 & Subclades Project). The article was edited (shorten) for length and Kilian linage. To determine the ancestors of Sebastian Kilian, born before 1560 of Kühnhard, Germany, we must use a unique common-sense analysis of YSTR marker profiles.

Suspected region of origin for DF19 and most of its subclades

About 2500 years since the origin of DF19 (700 and 300 BC)

Kilian Descendants of DF19

By Wim Verelst and George Ranney
Edited for Length and Kilian Lineage

Archaeological evidence tells us that the Germanic people gradually expanded their territory by slowly migrating from their homelands in Scandinavia south towards northern Germany. By 700 BC they were also living in the Netherlands, along the Baltic coastline of Germany and across the entire northern half of present-day Germany.

Our analysis of all available DNA results has indicated that the DF19 mutation probably first occurred in the context of this Germanic expansion: in the Y-chromosome of an R-P312 man who lived in a Germanic Iron Age community in southern Scandinavia or northern German coastal region, roughly between 700 and 300 BC. We will settle for 500 BC (or about 90 to 100 generations ago) as our best guess, because it is not really possible to narrow this estimate down further at this point. We have to emphasize that all timings mentioned in this report are rough estimates, which were based on a common-sense analysis of YSTR marker profiles. All men who have a Y-chromosome carrying the DF19 mutation descend from this founding father in the direct male line, and in this project we will try to find out how all his present-day descendants are connected to each other during the past 100 generations, and explore the paths which their individual male lines have taken during the 2500 years since the origin of DF19.

Early branching in the DF19 YTree

We do not know much about the founding father of DF19, apart from the fact that he must have lived in the Germanic heartland at that time, and that he had at least one son, who inherited his Y-chromosome carrying the DF19 mutation and who ensured that his male line remained unbroken. After a few generations the DF19 mutation must have been present in a small group of men, who all descended from the same male ancestor. At this point, those men were probably all still confined to a small village or settlement near the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian or German coast, and most of the other men in that community belonged to other Haplogroups.

Presumably by the 3rd century BC, according to our rough age estimates, two of the descending male lines had acquired a few additional SNP mutations in their Y-chromosome. . . . . while the other accumulated the DF88 [Kilian], S4274, S23780, FGC11834 and FGC11835 mutations. All this seems to have happened in just a few generations' time . . . In other words: so far we have only come across two surviving male lineages that descend from our first founding DF19 father. One is characterized by the Z302 mutation *(not the Kilian branch)*, and the other by the DF88 mutation.

The S4281 subclade below DF88:

By approximately the first century AD, the S4281 mutation had arisen in the Y-chromosome of a Germanic man who still lived in his ancestral region in southern Scandinavia or northern Germany. This man was the ancestor of two parallel descending lineages. [One was Kilian].

The S4268 subclade: in the Y-chromosome of an immediate male descendant of the first S4281 man we see the accumulation of two additional SNP mutations, one of which has been named S4268 (whose Chromo2 test identified twelve samples carrying this mutation). This lineage represents no less than 46 of the 64 investigated surnames in the DF88 subclade at this moment, which implies that the man who first acquired the S4268 mutation is the common male ancestor of the majority of DF88 samples. Of course we do not know who this man actually was, but there is little doubt that he was still living in Scandinavia or the northern German coastal region, just like his ancestors. At this time he may have belonged to one of the Germanic tribes that were living in that region, such as the Teutones, Angles, Chauci, Heruli, Aviones, Varini, etc, but it is impossible to have any certainty about the exact tribe.

The S4268 lineage initially split up in three subclades around the second century AD, shortly after the origin of S4268.

The Z17112 subclade below S4268: the "Big Split"

Around 200 AD (still according to our very crude timeline), we encounter a particularly successful male ancestor, when "success" is defined from a Y-chromosome perspective. During the previous 500 years, the survival of the DF88 lineages (that have been Big-Y tested and analyzed to date) had always depended on the fate of one single man, in every subsequent generation. There had already been several side-branches that each independently carried on the DF88 Y-chromosome, as described above, but the majority of the tested DF88 families had until this point always been represented by one and the same ancestral lineage, i.e. by a single man in every subsequent generation. This changed spectacularly after one of the S4268 men got the Z17112 mutation, presumably about 1800 years ago. This man had so many independently surviving male descendants that he caused a massive expansion in the DF88 YTree.

From this man, no less than nine independently descending lineages have survived until today. This means that he had (at least) 9 sons, grandsons or great-grandsons, whose 9 male lines have remained uninterrupted until the present generation, and who each had at least one male descendant whose fascination with his ancestral origins compelled him to order the Big-Y test. *[NOTE]* It is apparent that powerful men with a high social status had more (surviving) children, and this has been demonstrated by the examples of Genghis Khan (who had about 40 sons and who has an estimated 16 million direct male descendants in Asia by now), and the Irish warlord Niall of the Nine Hostages (who is estimated to have about 3 million male descendants alive today). According to this theory, the observation that the Z17112 ancestor has at least 9 independent lineages descending from him would thus suggest that he was a high-ranking person in his society. We should probably think of him as being a leader, either a

chieftain, king or warlord, of one of the northern Germanic tribes, who lived around 200 AD. It is entirely possible that even more descending lineages exist from this man, but that their descendants have not yet been tested. Especially if those other descendants are still living in Germany or Denmark, the chance of discovering them has been rather low, due to the proportionally limited DNA-testing that has been done in those regions until now. Below, the eight lineages that separated from each other shortly after the origin of Z17112 are being discussed in more detail.

[In] another one of the 8 male lines descending from the Z17112 [Kilian] ancestor, we see the occurrence of mutation Z21380 [Kilian] and we encounter the Kilian family, with ancestry in southwest Germany. English and German subclades below Z21380 probably separated from each other around the 3rd century AD.

In the "German" line we encounter four families, at least two of which whose ancestors were living in the southwest of Germany until a few centuries ago. This suggests that their common ancestor had migrated to that region, away from the coast, after about 500 AD. This migration may well have happened in the context of the Frankish kingdom, which expanded into that direction since the 6th century AD, and where at the end of the 8th century Charlemagne had his palace and court in the city of Worms. It can be expected that more German families (with different surnames) from that region also belong to this lineage.

On average, 40 Y-chromosomal SNPs younger than DF19 have been reliably detected by Big-Y in the tested samples. If we estimate that about 90 generations have passed since the origin of DF19, this would correspond to about one novel SNP per 2.25 generations, or every 60 years or so. These are of course averages.

It is convenient to assume that Y-chromosomal SNP mutations have originated at regular time intervals during the past 2,300 years, but this is often not the case. In the history of some of the tested male lineages there have been episodes during which the Y-chromosome accumulated multiple SNPs in a short period of time, and other episodes during which no mutations have happened at all. We therefore need to be careful when trying to estimate the age of a shared ancestor or of a shared SNP, because the mutation rate may be very different in different families, and within one family it may not be constant throughout the centuries.

This report will be updated periodically as more Big-Y results come in, and as our understanding of the DF19 YTree is improved with better historical and genealogical perspective.

With kind regards,
Wim Verelst and George Ranney
(Volunteer administrators of the DF19 & Subclades Project).

September 9, 2016
View complete article by Wim Verelst and George Ranney at
https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/r-df19/about/news

Does Kilian DNA End at S1388?

In 2002, the first descendant of North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian took the 12 marker Y-DNA test. At that time, the reason for a Y-DNA project was to prove Kilians with undocumented lineage did indeed descend from Andreas. Since then, DNA has proven a paper trail discovered by William R. McCreight had the correct Andreas Kilian in Germany. Kilian ancestral Y-DNA went from R1b1 originating 10,000 years to S1388 a little less than 1700 years ago. 1700 years ago is about 1,000 years before surnames.

The goal of the Kilian/Killian/Killion Y-DNA project is to connect each descendant of North Carolina pioneer Andreas Kilian back to the correct son of Andreas; paper trail or not. DNA has done so much more by proving the pioneer was born in 1702 in Steinbach an der Holzecke, Bavaria, Germany.

DNA research has come a long way in the last 14 years. We wish every scientist and genealogy enthusiast to further expand the research and bridge the gap from S1388 to present day.

Does Kilian DNA End at S1388? "We hope not!"