

Thomas married Mirium Elizabeth Sampson August 18, 1846 and helped settle the Parowan, Utah area. Thomas adopted Mirium's son by her first marriage and they had six more children together.

Letha Jane remarried in October 1850 to Elijah Newman. Elijah was an early member of the Church, like the Killians, and had experienced many of the same hardships in Missouri and Illinois. He was one of the original pioneers to come across the plains with Brigham Young's first company. They moved to Parowan, Utah in 1851 and had seven children.

Nancy married Aquila Hopper, a second cousin to her mother, on July 13, 1848 in Lafayette County, Missouri. They were part of the original settlers of Salem, Utah. They had at least five children.

Franklin moved around and eventually ended up in San Bernardino, California. Some accounts say that he married a Spanish Indian lady by the name of Polonia Morongo.

Almira Josephine Killian married her cousin, Joseph Charles Killian, on 30 Mar 1845 in Perry County, Missouri. They stayed and raised their family in Missouri. They had 11 children with only four living to adulthood.

Jacob Killian and Susan \*\*\*\*\* were married sometime between 1850 and 1852. They joined Nancy in settling Salem, Utah. They had at least seven children.

Harriet Emma married John Busby on August 28, 1857 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah. They raised seven children in Salt Lake.

Per family history John, Sarah and Harriet moved to Paragonah, Iron County, Utah Territory shortly after arriving in Salt Lake. John's daughter, Letha Jane had moved to be with her husband in Parowan, Iron County about this same time. John's son, Thomas also settled in Parowan and died there. John moved his family back to the Salt Lake area probably a few years later. The pioneers had come to the mountains and had suffered many hardships; unfortunately all was not as well as the pioneers had hoped. War and strife continued to intrude itself in the Zion that the pioneers were trying to create. As the Nauvoo Legion had protected the Mormons in Nauvoo, Brigham Young was compelled to continue this protection in the Utah Territory. John, ever the Soldier, was elected a Captain of Company B of the Battalion of Silver Greys Infantry of the Salt Lake Military District in 1854.. (The family has the original commission signed by Brigham Young in 1855) Part of his assignment was protecting Emigration Canyon. The ill-fated Donner Party had first used Emigration Canyon in 1846. It was also used as the final camp before Brigham Young's company entered the Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

John and one of his militia commanders, Daniel H. Wells, worked as partners to protect the access and resources contained in the Canyon. A little later, Daniel H. Wells was given a grant to control the lumber being removed from the canyon. In his original grant the people of the Salt Lake Valley were to make arrangements with John Killman (Killian), his partner, to remove any lumber. John was later awarded a similar grant as Daniel and made the move to the Cottonwood Canyons. John built a large ranch in a small side canyon about five miles up the main canyon. This small canyon would soon come to be called Killian Canyon. The spelling of John's last name was misspelled and the canyon is now called Killyon Canyon. The land John owned is now part of the Wasatch National Forest and thus is protected under federal law.

John died as a result of a logging accident in his beloved canyon on November 10, 1858 and was buried there in November of 1858. He lived a great life, survived many trials and as his obituary said he lived and died a good man, in the faith, practices and enjoyment of his religion.