

Chapter 1. Henry David Jones Koons: Philadelphia to Shakopee, Minnesota

With Notes on Shakopee Pioneers Thomas A. Holmes and Robert Kennedy

Henry David Jones Koons, my 2nd great-grandfather, was born in or near Philadelphia. His mother, Frances B Jones, had been born in 1811 in Broertown, Union Twp. Berks PA, to David Jones, Esq.¹ and Mary Brower. Mary's father, Abraham Brower², my 5th great-grandfather,



The house in now Unionville, PA, built in 1812 by Abraham Brower for his daughter Mary and her husband David Jones.

established a small commercial empire in Browertown with his three sons. The empire contained a foundry, stores, an inn, and a gristmill. The community was built in a narrow space between the Schuylkill Canal, a commercial waterway, and the Schuylkill River, about 40 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Several buildings in Browertown, today Unionville, still stand, including the Brower Inn and the David Jones house, a stone structure with distinctive herringbone pattern built by Abraham for his daughter Mary and her husband David Jones. "MDJ 1812" is carved on the datestone of the house.

Frances B Jones married Philip T B Koons in 1830 in St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church in Douglasville, across the Schuylkill River from Browertown. Philip's parents were Henry Koons and Mary Magdalena Trumbauer. Henry Koons, born in 1778, was from Limerick Twp in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, the son of Frederick Koons and Mary Kendall³. Mary Magdalena, born in 1782 in Trumbauersville, Bucks County, was the daughter of Philip Trumbauer and Catherine Huber. When Mary was two, however, her father died, and her mother remarried to an older man, Adam Brotzman, who lived in Limerick Township. Thus Mary and Henry Koons were brought into proximity in Limerick and married about 1803. In 1820 Henry Koons bought land in Union Township, Berks County, from his brother-in-law, Nicholas Brower, and moved there with his five sons including Philip.

The period between 1828 and 1832 was eventful for the Koons families. In 1828, Abraham Brower unexpectedly died; his son Abraham Jr. died 4 years later, and the Browertown empire began to fall apart. Henry Koons still lived in Union Twp in 1830, but by March 1832 Henry, along with his sons, was a resident of Philadelphia and an Innkeeper⁴. In October 1832 Henry bought land in Marion County, Ohio, and shortly thereafter he and four of his sons, including

Philip, farmed there on adjacent farms. During that period, on 15 Apr 1831, Henry David Jones Koons was born to Philip and Frances in Philadelphia County; on 1 Oct 1831. Henry D J Koons was baptized in the German Reformed Church in what is now downtown Philadelphia; the image above is from the church records.

Philip Koons
Frances, wife
Heinrich David Jones
N. 15 April, 1831
Heinrich Koons
Maria Magd, wife
Napt. 20 Sept. 1831
Napt. 1 Oct. 1831

Image from the baptism of Henry D J Koons in Philadelphia.

While the Koons clan lived in Marion, Ohio, they would have become acquainted with two other families that would play major roles in the history of Henry D J Koons. One was the family of Edward and Susannah Gordon Kennedy. The family moved from Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia) to Marion in 1826, where Edward kept a tavern. Two of his children were Robert and Ursula, of whom more to come. The other family was Judge William and Rachel Day Holmes, originally also from Pennsylvania. Judge Holmes lived in Marion from 1820 to 1833; one of his sons was Thomas Andrew Holmes, who in 1829 in Marion married Ursula Kennedy.



Thomas A Holmes

Thomas A. Holmes was an itinerant early pioneer and entrepreneur. He was instrumental in the establishment of Janesville, Wisconsin and Fountain City, Wisconsin (Buffalo County, initially called Holmes Landing). In 1851 he laid out and named Shakopee, Minnesota and then the nearby Chaska. In 1862, he participated in founding Bannack City, which became the first capitol of Montana. He never stayed long enough in any of those towns to profit very greatly, preferring to move on. His Wisconsin endeavors began in 1835, when he built the second house in Milwaukee and became the second permanent settler. He made the first settlement in Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1836. He persuaded the family of his father, Judge Holmes, to participate in the latter adventure, building shanties in what was then unsettled wilderness.

Exactly how the family of Henry D J Koons became involved in the Wisconsin ventures of Holmes is unclear. What is known is that on 6 Dec 1834 Philip T B Koons sold 100 acres of land in Marion Township, Ohio, and on 1 Aug 1837 Frances B Jones Koons married Robert Kennedy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We can speculate that Kennedy and the Koons family decided to join Holmes in his Western expeditions. Whether Philip Koons died in Ohio, or on a journey west, or in Wisconsin is unknown.

Buffalo County Biographical History⁵: **"In 1839 Thomas Holmes, his wife Ursula, his brother-in-law Robert Kennedy and his wife [Frances B Jones Koons Kennedy], and others in a party of 13 left Milwaukee and were enroute up the Mississippi with St. Anthony Falls (present day St. Paul) as their goal. [That party included two children, the eight-year-old Henry David Jones Koons and**

Thomas Edward Kennedy, born to Frances and Robert Kennedy in 1838.] However, in the late fall of the year an early freeze caused the Mississippi to freeze just above the mouth of the Waumandee which is just north of present-day Fountain City. With their travels forced to a halt, the group built dugout shelters on the shore of present-day Fountain City and settled in for the winter. During the



FIGURE 77: ROBERT KENNEDY
Minnesota Historical Society

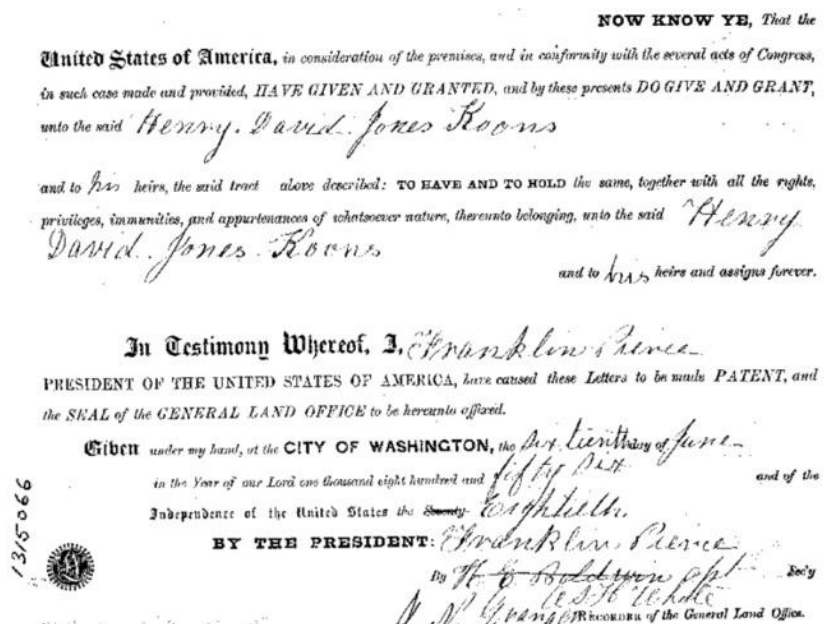
Robert Kennedy,
step-father of Henry
D J Koons

winter Thomas Holmes, who had an excellent understanding of Indian dialects, established contacts with the Dakota Sioux band of Chief Wapasha whose winter camp was just down the river at what is now Winona. He found what he felt was a great opportunity for fur trading with the Indians.”

Bunnell, in his memoir⁵, writes of Frances Jones Koons Kennedy that “We reached Holmes’ Landing that evening, where supper was served to us by Mr. Robert Kennedy and his industrious wife, and while relating our experiences to Holmes, I observed a peculiar smile and glance of intelligence from his wife, a beautiful and quick-witted woman.”

Robert Kennedy was primarily a hotel-keeper. In 1840-41 he kept a hotel at Holmes Landing (now Fountain City), in 1844 in Dakota, Winona County, in 1846 in Stillwater, Washington County, and in 1850 in St. Paul. He was enumerated in St. Paul in the 1850 census, the first to contain names of family members, which were Frances B, Henry Kennedy (who was Henry D J Koons), teamster, Edward, and two more young Kennedy boys. In 1851-52 he was Town President of St. Paul. In 1853 he re-settled in two-year-old Shakopee, running boarding-houses and hotels, one of them the Kennedy and Reynolds National Hotel, until at least 1860, when he returned to St. Paul.

In 1852 Henry D J Koons, by then twenty-one, filed a claim in the new town of Mankato, Minnesota, and for a time was an employee of the claims office there. But the next year he appears in a narrative about Shakopee. After its founding by Holmes in 1851, Shakopee in 1852 had twenty people. The real influx began in 1853 when the Indians were removed to the Upper Sioux



On 16 June 1856 Henry David Jones Koons purchased 80.65 acres from the U S Government. The document was signed by President Franklin Pierce. The land lay within the now-city of Shakopee.

Agency. The first officers of the town in July 1853 appointed a judge and an election board that included H D J Koons; he was also appointed a road viewer. Henry D J Koons bought his first property in Shakopee, Scott County, on November 10, 1853, paying \$100 to Thomas Kennedy, the brother of his step-father Robert Kennedy. He sold two pieces of land in 1855 for a total of \$795. His dealings began in earnest in 1856. Either by himself or with his wife he bought four properties for a total \$2000, and with Robert Kennedy bought four properties for a total \$7000. He sold 14 properties by himself or with his wife, almost all lots in the city of Shakopee, for a total \$4532. The Shakopee lots came mostly from the public land that he acquired on June 16, 1856, when he purchased 80.65 acres in Township 115 North, Range 22 West, section 6 N 1/2 SW 1/4 in Eagle Creek Township, from the Red Wing land office (v. 1080, p. 111, document 119). The document also appears in the Scott County Deeds. Many settlers bought 80 acres of public lands, but his section lay within the city limits of Shakopee, east of the original patent. In present-day Shakopee, it would lie approximately between 3rd & 7th Avenues and Main to Naumkeag (extended) Streets. In fact, he sold some of the lots before the public land acquisition was finalized. In 1857 he bought one property in Scott County for \$285 and three in the Town of Helena for \$300. That year eight properties were sold for a total \$9250. In 1858 two properties were bought for \$4000 and one sold for \$100; in 1859 one was sold for \$430. In 1861 two were sold for \$800, including one in T114N R22W, sect 15 (Town of Helena) to Painted Differently and his wife Third Daughter of the Calhoun Band of the Sioux Tribe.

The History of the Minnesota Valley (1882, p. 300) says that claim jumping was frequent in the early days. **"On July 18th, 1854, nine citizens were arrested for pulling down the claim shanty of Dr. Kinney of St. Paul on a disputed claim. Twenty-six or seven were engaged in the affair but fortunately all were not known and the offence could not be treated as a riot, as the injured party would have been glad to have made it, for blood ran high in these claim fights. The nine arrested were from the most substantial citizens and were no less persons than Thomas Kennedy, H.D.J. Koons, Thomas A. Holmes, John C. Somerville, Comfort Barnes, William H. Nobles, J.B. Allen, William Smothers, and D.M. Storer. The arrest was made by Dr. Kinney's agent, and threatened to be a serious matter. The claim belonged to Henry D.J. Koons in the judgment of the citizens, and Dr. Kinney jumped it. "**

On 16 April 1854 Henry D J Koons and Henrietta Allen were married in Shakopee by the Rev. Samuel William Pond, one of the two Pond brothers, noted early missionaries to the Sioux Indians. It was the first marriage ceremony in Shakopee. She was the daughter of John Boswell Allen and Jane Dillard, who had migrated from Spencer County, Kentucky to Boone County, Indiana and then to Shakopee. Chapter 2 is on the Allen family and their roots in the American Revolution.

In addition to his land speculation, Henry D J Koons was also an interpreter for the US Army. He undoubtedly learned the Dakota language from Thomas A. Holmes. In that capacity, working out of the Upper Sioux Agency in Yellow Medicine County on the Minnesota River, he “died of pneumonia in a cold winter with very deep snow” (family narrative of Ada Hewitt). The picture is of the reconstructed Agency. The report of Thomas J. Galbraith, the Indian agent for the two Sioux reservations in the Northern Superintendency, can be found within the Report of the



Tombstone of H D J Koons, Valley Cemetery, Shakopee MN

Secretary of the Interior, specifically the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1861, 37th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 1, p. 624, Serial Set Volume 1117; Galbraith's report is on pp. 699-704). He writes, "Several complaints of Indian depredations on the frontier, in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux City, have been made at this office. Early in September, under the direction of the Department of Indian Affairs, I sent Mr. H.D.J. Koons, the United States interpreter of this department, to Sioux City, via Spirit Lake, with instructions to inquire into these depredations and report at the earliest day possible. He has returned, but has been too unwell to prepare his report. As soon as possible his report will be transmitted to the department. He obtained considerable

valuable information, from which I am able to state that the Indians of this agency stole some twenty or thirty horses the past summer from citizens of Iowa and Minnesota."

Henry Koons died on 19 Feb 1862. His obituary in the Shakopee Weekly Argus for March 1, 1862 reads: "Death of Henry Koons.—The friends of Henry Koons will regret to hear that he died on Wednesday of last week, of lung fever, at the Sioux Agency. In all the relations of citizen, husband and father he is well spoken of. He leaves a wife and three young children — besides many warm friends — to mourn his death." Family history from Ada Hewitt reads: "Abner Riggs used to say that if young Koons had lived, the Minnesota Indian uprising and massacre would not have occurred. He liked the Indians, and



Ada Hewitt

they were friendly toward him." Abner Riggs was the husband of Ann Eliza Allen,

sister of Henrietta Allen, and also a Shakopee pioneer. His mother was a sister of the missionary Pond brothers. The story is obviously an exaggeration. Hewitt family history also says, however, that the Sioux, out



The reconstructed Upper Sioux Agency, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

of respect, brought the body of Henry D J Koons down the Minnesota River to Shakopee, a perilous journey in winter.

On March 21, 1862 Henrietta Koons petitioned Probate Court of Scott County, meeting in Shakopee, to appoint her father John B. Allen Administrator of the Estate of her deceased husband. That was approved on April 17. The claims against the estate were finalized on Dec. 30, 1862 and consisted of a \$20 account to James L. Wakefield M.D. for medical services and medicines for the deceased at Yellow Medicine during his last sickness, \$376.31 to the U.S. Government for foods furnished the deceased at the time he was employed by the Government, various notes totaling \$387.82, and two merchant accounts for \$13.90, a total of \$855.78. After subtracting assets, the amount of indebtedness was \$479.47. It would seem, given the amount of real estate dealings that Henry D.J. Koons had been pursuing, that the amount could be satisfied easily. Nevertheless, John B. Allen reported to the Court in November 1863 that to pay the debts and the expenses of the Administrator the whole of the real estate of the deceased would have to be sold. Several public auctions took place in 1864 and two in 1869. These did not bring prices commensurate with prices Henry paid. Every property was sold under \$100 except for a property in Anoka County that brought \$250. Most notably, many lots in the Town of Helena went at auction for twenty-five cents each. Although the Probate Court record contains no concluding statement, the indebtedness was presumably settled once and for all in 1869.

Henrietta Koons visited Marion County, Ohio in December 1863, possibly to collect money willed to her husband by his grandfather Henry Koons, but two years later died. The tombstone in Valley Cemetery reads "wife of H.D.J. Koons, died July 5, 1865 aged 27 yrs." Two girls were left orphans, my great grandaunt Frances Isabell Koons Green, and my great-grandmother Martha Mae Koons. Ten years later Martha Mae would marry George Hewitt, the uncle of Ada Hewitt cited above. George and Martha Mae also died very young, leaving five orphan children including my grandmother. Chapter 4 of this book covers those stories and the Hewitt Family of Minnesota.



*Tombstone of
Henrietta Allen
Koons, Valley
Cemetery, Shakopee
Minnesota*

OTHER FAMILIES FROM BROWERTOWN IN SHAKOPEE. Other families from Browertown, Pennsylvania, pop up in Shakopee. The brother of Frances B Jones Koons Kennedy, Abraham Brower Jones, appears as a merchant in the 1857 census for Shakopee, and in that same year was one of the partners, including Thomas Holmes, in an unsuccessful venture to develop Spring Lake, south of Shakopee. In 1863 he was an officer in the Shakopee Lodge, A.F. and A.M., but by 1885 was living in St. Paul with his sister. The families of his daughters, Charity M Jones Leopold and Mary Elizabeth Jones Sencerbox, also were early Shakopee residents. Leopold was a prominent Browertown name.

SOME AFTERMATHS: Henry Koons and his wife Mary Magdalena died in 1859 and 1868 in Defiance County, Ohio. Henry's will left money to his four sons and, in addition, to "Henry D Koons, son of my deceased son Philip Koons."

Judge Holmes and his wife died in the 1860s in Janesville, Wisconsin. Ursula Kennedy Holmes died ~1841 in Dubuque, Iowa. After her death, Thomas A Holmes married twice more and died in 1888 in Cullman, Alabama.

Robert Kennedy kept several boarding-houses and hotels in St. Paul; in 1864 he journeyed west to gold fields near Helena, Montana, for about a year, accumulating enough wealth to pay his debts. He died in 1889 in St. Paul. His wife Frances B Jones Koons Kennedy died in St. Paul two years after him. The Shakopee Courier 3 Dec 1891 wrote: "Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy were of the old settlers of Shakopee, Mr. Kennedy having built the National hotel, afterwards burned down." She had five children with Robert Kennedy: Thomas Edward Kennedy (1838-1914), Charles W Kennedy (~1843-), John Franklin Kennedy (~1847-1870), Alice E Kennedy (1851-1875, Lewis Henry Dodge), and Florence Lenore Kennedy (1854-1902, Kenneth Ferguson). Only Florence had heirs that are alive today. It is interesting that Florence has the same first and middle names as my grandmother, Florence Lenore Hewitt Smith.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have cited only a few sources in the footnotes, and a few in the text. Many more can be seen in my ancestry.com tree Nearly All Our Ancestors 2 and in the same, but not as up-to-date tree in Worldconnect on rootsweb.com.

I was first alerted to the possible ancestry of Henry D J Koons by mention of a grandson Henry D Koons, son of Philip, in the will of Henry Koons of Defiance County, Ohio. [Kunts/Kuntz/Koons Family History: Montgomery (formerly Philadelphia) County, by Bob Wilson, ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/montgomery/bios/koon0001.txt] The baptism document of Henry D J Jones, shown in this article, confirms that relationship. Bob's article lists many details of Koons genealogy and the life of Henry Koons, grandfather of Henry D J Koons, that I have used in this article.

The name Henry David Jones Koons suggests that Henry was named for his grandfathers David Jones and Henry Koons. But the key to putting the story together, on the Jones side, was a Brower descendancy chart by Chris Chester that lists David Jones, married to Mary Brower, daughter of Abraham, with children Frances Jones [Frances B Jones Koons] and Abraham Jones. The Brower site is <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~brouwergenealogydata/index.htm>

I learned details about Browertown from Susan Speros-Miller, The Town of Brower: A Lost Family Legacy, Historical Review of Berks County, Winter 2006-2007, p. 20-29, available online at ancestry.com and at http://www.schuylkillhighlands.org/downloads/news_docs/newsfile_1375472575.pdf (scroll to the bottom)

FOOTNOTES

¹ There were two Jones families living in Berks County at that time: descendants of Mounce Jones and of Rees Jones.

Mounce Jones. In 1701 William Penn, on behalf of Swedish families, granted 10,000 acres of land to Andreas Rudman, a Swedish Lutheran clergyman from Philadelphia. The grant began along the Schuylkill River and includes today's Douglassville, Berks County, area. Of those 18 tracts, 16 were taken by Swedes. Mans Jonasson, a son of Jonas Nillson, who was one of the first Swedish settlers, took one of these tracts. It was Swedish custom at that time for children to take the first name of their father as their surname. Thus Mans, son of Jonas, became Mans Jonasson. Jonasson was eventually Anglicized to Jones. Known now as Mounce Jones, he was born in 1663 in Kingessing or New Sweden, now a neighborhood in southwest Philadelphia that borders the west bank of the Schuylkill River.

When Jones and his wife, Ingeborg Lycon, and their six children moved to his land on the Schuylkill, they were the first Europeans to live in what is now the Douglassville area. Though Jones probably trapped and traded furs, he was primarily a farmer. Because the river was his highway, Jones built his first home, probably a log house, on the bank of the Schuylkill. Twelve years later, in 1716, he had a stone house built. For generations, the house stood on the bank of the Schuylkill, slowly decaying. It has now been restored and is cared for by the Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County. It is the oldest documented house in Berks County.

Mounce donated land for construction of St. Gabriel's Church in Douglassville. The church is discussed further in footnote two. He is buried in its cemetery.

The John Brower House was built ~1822 and rebuilt in 1855. It sits across the road from the David Jones house and a short distance west, just east of the remains of the Navigation Canal. John Brower was a son of Abraham Brower² and the brother of my 4th great-grandmother Mary Brower, the wife of David Jones. The house was inherited by his daughter, Matilda Brower Jones, married to Richard Hall Jones, the 2nd great-grandson of Mounce Jones. It remained in the Jones family for generations, the last occupant being Robert Jones, the 6th great-grandson of Mounce Jones, who died in 2008.

One would think, given all the familial connections, that David Jones would be a descendant of Mounce Jones. And yet...

Rees Jones. Rees Jones was born in 1749, probably in Wales. He died in 1801 in Philadelphia. Multiple DAR files indicate that he enlisted as a private 4 Apr 1776 in Capt. Lewis Farmer's Company, Miles' Rifle Regiment, Sterling's Brigade, at the battle of Long Island, where it met



The John Brower House that sits down the road from the David Jones house in Unionville, Pennsylvania

heavy loss. He served under Capt. John Spear at Brandywine, Germantown, Red Bank, Fort Mercer, and never recovered from the privations of Valley Forge. He mustered out on May 9, 1777. He married Charity Britton about 1779. They are reputed to have had a number of children including Sarah and David. His connection to Berks County is tenuous, but Sarah and David were probably born there in 1779 and 1786.

One of those DAR files testifies that Mrs. Harriet Burgert Richmond was the granddaughter of Abraham Chesnutwood and his wife, Sarah Jones, and the great-granddaughter of Rees Jones and Charity Jones, his wife. Abraham Chesnutwood, Jr. (1780-1853) was born in Union Township, Berks County, and died in Massillon, Ohio. He and Sarah had a son Reese Jones Chesnutwood. Clearly, Sarah Jones was the daughter of Rees Jones. Is it definite that David Jones was the brother of Sarah and therefore also the son of Rees Jones? Yes. Two years after Mary Brower Jones died in 1817, David Jones married, at St. Gabriel's, Maria C Haines. After David's death in 1822, probate was filed in Berks County 11 Jan 1823 by "Maria C Jones, widow, Abraham Chesnutwood, a **brother-in-law to David Jones**, late of Amity Township, Adam Haines, John Bunn, and John Brower, assigning administration to Maria Jones and Abraham Chesnutwood."



*Tombstone of David Jones, St.
Gabriel's Cemetery, Douglasville*

In short, David Jones, my 4th great-grandfather, was the son of Rees Jones, my 5th great-grandfather. The Esq. in David's name probably indicates that he was an attorney. He also operated a store in Browertown³.

²Abraham Brower (1758-1828) had three sons: John (1779-1823), Abraham Jr. (1783-1834), and Nicholas (1785-1871). His father was John. Traditionally, that John is considered to be the son of Hubert Brower, who with his son emigrated to Philadelphia from Neuwied in the Rhine-Palatinate region of Germany. They settled in East Coventry Township in Chester County, along the Schuylkill River northwest of Philadelphia. But Chris Chester says, based on Y-DNA evidence

(<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~brouwergenealogydata/genealogy/Reports/hubertbrowerydnarevisions.pdf>), that the story is more complicated. A hypothesis is that Abraham was the son of another John who was the grandson of Hubert. That John's sons were christened in York County. All the sons except Abraham ended up in Randolph County, North Carolina.

The traditional view³ is that Abraham, living in Coventry, inherited a tract of land in what would become Berks County from his uncle Abraham Wanger. After the Revolutionary War, he moved north onto that property. The new genealogy may mean that he joined his relatives in Coventry. In any case, Abraham arrived in what would become Browertown. He married Mary Bunn, from Douglas Township across the Schuylkill River, in St. Gabriel's Church. St. Gabriel's appears several times in this article. Originally a Swedish Lutheran church, it transitioned to Episcopal in 1763. The still-existing Chapel was built in 1802 with the same herringbone stonework seen in the David Jones house. It is where David Jones married Mary Brower.

³ **Some Koons Genealogy.** According to Bob Wilson's excellent essay on the Kuhns/Koons family, the first Koons in America, and my 6th-great grandfather, George Michael Kuntz (~1700-1759) arrived in the port of Philadelphia on 24 Sep 1727 from Rotterdam aboard the boat James Goodwill. He came from The Palatinate, Germany. The Palatinate was a region in southwest Germany that was a part of the Holy Roman Empire (1805-1803). In the years 1777-1732 many that we now call Pennsylvania Dutch, including Amish and Mennonites, emigrated from The Palatinate to Pennsylvania.

George Michael settled on lands along Swamp Creek, Frederick Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, and in 1732 married Eve Engelhart. Both George Michael and Eve are buried in the Leydich Burying Ground. One of the sons of George Michael and Eve was Frederick Koons (1744-1823, Mary Kendall). Frederick purchased lands in Limerick Township, Philadelphia County, immediately southwest of Frederick, between 1779 and 1796. He fought in the Revolutionary War. He died in Limerick Township. Frederick's son Henry Koons (1778-1859) married Mary Magdalena Trumbauer about 1803; their story is told in the main text. In 1820 Henry Koons bought land in Browertown, Union Township, Berks County, from his brother-in-law, Nicholas Brower, and moved there with his five sons including Philip.

The eventful period between 1828 and 1832 is discussed in the main text, including the sale of Henry's Browertown land and the movement of the clan to Philadelphia.

Henry Koons and Sons Migrate to Marion, Ohio. In October 1832 Henry Koons bought the Little farm in Marion County, Ohio. In December of that year he sold parts of the farm to three of his sons, Philip T B Koons, George M Koons, and Frederick William Koons. All agreed to farm the adjoining lands jointly. Provision was made for the remaining brothers Henry Koons Jr. and Frederick Augustus Koons, should they "come to Ohio," to purchase land from the original three. Those two were the youngest brothers. That agreement did not last long, as we shall see as we discuss each brother,

Frederick William Koons (1813-1876) was the only brother who remained in Marion County. In 1839, while living there, he married Mrs. Mary A Brown of Troy Township, Delaware County. Mary died in 1852; two years later he married Elizabeth Huggins. From at least 1839 until his death he lived in Marion, a farmer.

Frederick Augustus Koons ((1805-1872) did not become part of the adjoined farms, at least not for very long. In 1825, before the clan left Browertown, he married Elizabeth Fritz in the Falkner Swamp Church in New Hanover Township, Philadelphia County. He lived in Brunersburgh, Noble Township, Defiance Ohio from at least 1840 until his death. Between 1850 and 1856 his father and mother relocated to Brunersburgh and both are buried there.

Henry Koons, Jr. (1809-1888) started teaching school in 1826 and four years later commenced the study of medicine, receiving a diploma from a medical college in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Ann Hall in Marion in December 1835, and did purchase land there from his parents in 1834, but may not have farmed it very much. By 1850 he had established himself as a physician in Springfield, Williams, Ohio. He gave up his practice in 1862 and bought a farm in Hazleton, Buchanan, Iowa. For his last years he lived with his daughter Sarah and son-in-law Martin Coy in Hazleton.

George M Koons (1814-1867) was probably named for his father's grandfather George Michael Koons. In 1834, in Marion, he married Margaret Bower. She died in 1838, whereupon, in 1839, he married Elizabeth McFarquhar Wilson. She had been previously married to Thomas Cratty, so the 1850 census saw a blended family with 3 Cratty children and 4 Koons children. In both the 1850 and 1860 censuses George is listed as a machinist living in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio.

⁴ After Abraham Brower died in 1828, in debt, he directed that his farmstead be sold and the proceeds go to pay his debts, the remainder to be distributed to his children. Henry Koons bought the farmstead, but in only a few years sold it to George Snyder and his wife Mary Magdalena, the infamous "Battle Ax Free Love Cult" couple. The cult advocated free love, adultery, and nudism.³

⁵ Buffalo County Biographical History: Celebrating 150 Years, 1853-2003, Buffalo County Historical Society (Buffalo County, Wisconsin), 2002, p. 7 (available online). For many more details on those years, see Winona (WE-NO-NAH) and its environs on the Mississippi in ancient and modern days by Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, M. D., written for and under the auspices of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association, Winona, Minnesota, Jones & Krobgek, Printers and Publishers, 1897, chapters X and XII, available online.