The Lure of America........

“The most phenomenal migration of modern times began after the Napoleonic Wars – a tremendous movement of peoples which expanded for a full century. One phase of this movement was the ever-increasing flow of European migrants to the Americas..............Between 1815 and 1865, some five million persons forsook the soil of Europe..............Of those who put their faith in the United States, the huge majority were Irish and Germans, not because of national characteristics, but because they were the most numerous of those who experienced the profound economic and social changes in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many left voluntarily when they saw little hope of altering their depressed legal or political status; others who tried to change this condition found it necessary to flee as exiles............”


Samuel Frederick de Bary....... In 1851, Frederick De Bary became the sole marketing agent in the United States and in Canada for P. A. Mumm which was located in Frankfurt am-Main and G. H. Mumm et Cie which was located in Reims. De Bary also became the sole agent for the Apollinaris Company Ltd. of London, U.K. in New York and in Canada. In 1852, de Bary began his business in America in Manhattan, New York at 60 New Street; his home was at 81 Woodhull Street in Brooklyn. Frederick de Bary arrived at the beginning of the population and economic boom in New York.

By the 1850’s, the huge increase in population in New York City had begun. The population more than doubled from 515,477 in 1850 to 1,515,301 by 1890. By the end of the century, almost all of the population lived either below 57th Street in Manhattan or along the border of Brooklyn. By 1890, New York was the second largest city in the world.

By the mid-1800’s, New York was on its way to becoming the world’s leading commercial center. Great strides were made in transportation and in industrialization. The first trolley in New York ran in 1850. By the 1850’s, baseball had become the favorite sport. In 1852, Elisha Otis introduced the safety elevator, using an automatic spring-operated brake system that, when operated, prevented the fall of the cab if the cable broke. On October 28, 1858, Macy’s Department store opened in New York. The first elevated railway in New York was built between 1867 and 1870: the first elevated line with passenger service opened in 1868 and later became the New York Elevated Railway Company. The first telephones were installed in New York City in 1878. Thomas Alva Edison filed his first patent application for "Improvement in Electric Lights" (the incandescent light bulb) on October 14, 1879, and lasted 13.5 hours (installed on streets in New York, it made evenings in the City less dangerous.

There were vaudeville shows, fairs, public gymnasiums, athletic clubs, ethnic clubs, fraternal orders, horse racing and yacht racing, sailing, and car races. American football, which started with rugby, began in 1879. New York City's first cable car line opened in 1883 on the new Brooklyn Bridge which was completed in 1883 and connects the New York City boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn by spanning the East River. The American Academy of Dramatic Arts opened in 1884. On May 5, 1891, Carnegie Hall opened. Roller skating and bicycling became a craze. Churches, schools and neighborhood businesses were being constructed in record numbers. Coney Island opened in 1897. On January 1, 1898, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island were all designated as boroughs and constituted to become New York City. On November 8, 1898, Nikola Tesla patented a radio-controlled robot-boat, exhibited at Madison Square Garden.

1852 - 1859

From: Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives, made during the second session thirty-ninth Congress 1866-1867. Volume 3 New York Custom-House Pages 216-217...... January 11, 1867

SEIZURES OF CHAMPAGNE WINES, CONSIGNED FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AT REIMS, FRANCE, TO THEIR AGENTS IN NEW YORK. 1. Frederick de Barry, agent of G.H. Mumm & Cie, Reims.

New York, January 11, 1867. FREDERICK DE BARRY (sp) sworn and examined

By the Chairman:
Q. Are you in the importing business?
A. Yes.
Q. What kind of merchandise do you import?
A. Wines, brandies, and cigars.
Q. How long have you been in the business?
A. Since 1852.

By 1864, Frederick's brother Guillaume (William - born in 1816 and died 1875) was a partner of G. H. Mumm et Cie in Reims with the title Chef de la Maison. William married Eugenie Hoerner of Stuttgart; they had three children, Alexandre, Louis and Arthur, who became citizens of France. Frederick's brother Albert (born 1824) also was employed by G. H. Mumm et Cie at Reims. Albert became a naturalized French citizen and married Leonie Fassin; they had two children, Raul and Helene. William would retain his German citizenship, as would the entire Mumm family.
In 1761, in the Rhine Valley in Cologne, Peter Arnold Mumm began producing and exporting wine to countries in Europe. In 1827, his sons, Gottlieb, Jacobus, and Philipp, opened a champagne House in Reims, France named P. A. Mumm Geisler et Cie, after their father and their partner Friedrich Giesler. In 1837, Giesler founded his own company and the champagne house was renamed P. A. Mumm et Cie. In 1842, Gottlieb's son, Georges Hermann Mumm, became the head of the champagne house. In 1853, the business was divided into two companies, G. H. Mumm et Cie (for Georges Hermann Mumm) and Jules Mumm et Cie which was headed by Jules the son of Jacobus Mumm. (Jules Mumm et Cie was dissolved in 1910.) In 1875, the first bottles of the champagne labeled Cordon Rouge were sold. On November 16, 1876, the Cordon Rouge name was registered with the Tribunal in Reims. The red silk ribbon on the bottles of Cordon Rouge represent the red sashes of the Order Royal et Militaire de Saint Louis and the French Grand Cordon of the Légion d'Honneur. G. H. Mumm began exporting Cordon Rouge to the United States in 1881 to be sold by its agent, Frederick de Bary.

The German Mumm family did not become French citizens, so after WW I the French Government confiscated all of the Mumm property including the vineyards. It was put up for sale in 1920 and bought by Societe Vinicole de Champagne Successeurs. During the Champagne crisis in 1991 the Champagne House was bought by a Texan Venture Capitalist group who owned it until 2005 when it is was bought by Pernod Ricard.


(During World War II, Reims had much damage. In Reims, at 2:41 AM on May 7, 1945, General Eisenhower and the Allies received the unconditional surrender of the Wehrmacht. On May 12, 1945 at the Town Hall of Rheims, General Eisenhower toasted the French Republic with a glass of Mumm Cordon Rouge.)

(Champagne and America by Nadege Druzkowski & James Curran)
On February 26, 1855, Frederick de Bary, Julie de Bary and sons Adolphe and Frederick Jr. sailed from New York to Bremen on the Steamship WASHINGTON.

Passengers Sailed

In Steamship Washington, for Bremen and Southampton - S. B. Elliott, Bearer of Dispatches to Berlin, New-York; J. D. C. Lunau, Mr. Sanderson, F. de Barry and lady, F. de Barry, Jr, Adolph de Barry, .......................


1850-51 Doggett's New York City 1850-51 – No listing for Frederick de Bary.


DE BARY FREDERICK, wines, 60 New, h 81 Woodhull, Brooklyn.

This is the first directory listing found of a business in America for Frederick de Bary.

1858 On June 3, 1858, the third of de Bary’s children, daughter Eugenie, is born in New York City.

1858-59 Trow’s New York City Directory, compiled by H. Wilson.

DE BARY FREDERICK, wines, 60 New, home 81 Woodhull, B’klyn

1860 – 1869

In 1860, Frederick de Bary moved his business from 60 New Street in Manhattan to 52 Broad Street in Manhattan. “SCHERPENHAUSEN” is the maiden name of Julie de Bary.

1860 Trow’s Year ending May 1, 1860 Volume LXXIII

DeBary Frederick, wines, 52 Broad, h 81 Woodhull, B’klyn

DEBARY & SCHERPENHAUSEN, wines 52 Broad

Broad Street is located in what today is the Financial District in the New York City borough of Manhattan, stretching from South Street to Wall Street.

1861 Trow’s Year ending May 1, 1861 Volume LXXIV

DeBary Frederick, mer. 52 Broad, h B’klyn

DeBar & Scherpenhaus, mers. 52 Broad (mers. meaning merchant)

Frederick de Bary's Naturalization card dated April 11, 1862:

1862 Trow’s New York City Directory Compiled by H. Wilson Volume LXXV for the year ending May 1, 1862

Debar Frederick, mer. 52 Broad, h B’klyn


Google Books

Reims, May 12, 1864

According to a contract made with our agent, Mr. Frederick De Bary, 52 Broad Street, New York, all transactions with the United States (California included) concerning our champagne wines must be done by our agent himself.

Respectfully, G. H. Mumm & Co.
1864-65 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory for 1864-65 No listing for F. de Bary.
(Last years of the American Civil War)

1865 Trow’s New York City Directory Year ending May 1, 1865 Volume LXXVIII
DeBary Frederick, Imp. 52 Broad, h 74 E 27th (Imp. meaning Importer)

By 1865, the de Bary family had moved to East 27th Street in the Upper East side of Manhattan where they would stay until 1871. On December 18, 1867, Frederick’s son Christian Frederick, who was born on March 20, 1849 in Civil, Krefeldt, Rheinland, Prussia, died in New York City.

1866-67 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory for 1866-67 No listing for F. de Bary.

Frederick de Bary partnered with Selig Kling to form De Bary & Kling to sell imported cigars.

1868-69 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory for 1868-69 Published by John F. Trow
Debary & Kling (Frederick Debary and Selig Kling) 52 Broad and 50 New (importers of “segars” from Havana)

1870 - 1879
On Tuesday, January 25, 1870, Frederick de Bary’s wife Julie died at their New York home.


DIED.

DE BARY.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, at her residence, JULIA, wife of Frederick De Bary, in the 50th year of her age, after a long and lingering sickness. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 East 27th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 1 o’clock.

1870 In 1870, Frederick de Bary traveled to the State of Florida where, on January 4, 1871, he purchased land on which he built a hunting lodge. He and his son Adolphe and daughter Eugenie spent winters in Florida and the rest of the year in the New York-New Jersey area; also traveling to Europe. In 1871, Adolphe joined his father in the New York firm; name changed from Frederick de Bary to Frederick de Bary & Co. By 1871, the de Bary family had moved to 9 West 52nd Street in Manhattan.

Frederick’s nephew Louis Albert de Bary joined the firm in 1871. Louis was born “Adolph” on March 27, 1842 in Frankfurt am-Main. On February 15, 1869 in New York, his name was legally changed to Louis Albert de Bary. (Laws of the State of New York Volume 2 1870 93rd Session of the Legislature) On October 25, 1870 in Manhattan, New York, Louis Albert de Bary married Mary Henrietta Smith; they had three children: Florence, Mary, and Lemuel.
De Bary & Kling,  
52 Broad and 50 New Streets,  
IMPORTERS OF  
"The Spirit of the Times,"  
"LA AFRICAN A,"  
AND OTHER FINE AND POPULAR BRANDS OF  
HAVANA SEGARS,  
And Sole Agents for the sale of the  
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,  
MANUFACTURED AT THE  
KEY WEST BRANCH  
of the celebrated  
PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana.  

(Principle de Gales means Prince of Wales)

“El Principle de Gales” cigars were produced by Vincente Martinez Ybor, a Spaniard who, in 1868-69, moved his cigar factory from Havana to Key West. In 1885, he purchased land near Tampa and constructed a cigar factory. Frederick de Bary and Selig Kling were marketing Ybor’s famous Prince of Wales cigars as De Bary & Kling.  
http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=31706

1872 Trow’s New York City Directory (Compiled by H. Wilson) Volume LXXXV for the year ending MAY 1 1872 for 1871-72  
Debar Adolphe, wines, 52 Broad, h 9 W. 52d  
Debar Fred’k & Co. wines, 52 Broad, h 9 W. 52d  
Debar Louis a. wines, 52 Broad, h 9 W. 52d  
Debar & Kling, segars, 52 Broad & 50 New  
(52 Broad Street and West 52nd Street are in Manhattan, New York)

1872 In Manhattan, on October 30, 1872, Frederick’s son Adolphe married Augusta R. Cecil who was born July 14, 1849 in Massillon, Stark, Ohio. They would have four children: Leonie born 1873 in Manhattan, New York, May born in 1877, Anita born in 1879, and Frederick born September 3, 1888 in Summit, Union, New Jersey.

1874 Wilson’s (later Trow’s) New York City Copartnership Directory Volume XXII March 1874.  
DeBary Frederick & Co. (Adolph Debary) 52 Broad  

By 1875, in addition to the office on Broad Street, Frederick de Bary & Co. opened an office at 41 Warren Street in Lower Manhattan located on the south side of Warren between West Broadway and Church Street. By 1876, the office expanded to include No. 43. The building was the Thomas Suffern Building; a five-story, Italianate-style store and loft building with large interior space.  

(41-43 Warren Street is in what is now the Tribeca South Extension Historic District Expansion in the Borough of Manhattan - Tax Map Block 133, Lots 1401-1408 (formerly lot 26) address 41-43 Warren Street.

In 1875, Warren Street ran from 259 Broadway west to the North River at the piers. Until the early 1900’s, the southernmost part of the Hudson River was called the NORTH RIVER.

Frederick De Bary & Co.’s New York cigar factory was located at the corner of Rivington and Attorney Streets in the Lower East Side of Manhattan. (Riviont Street is named after James Rivington, who under cover of writing one of the most infamous Loyalist newspapers in the American colonies, secretly ran a spy ring that supplied George Washington with information.  
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivington_Street)
In the suit instituted by Frederick DeBary against Collector Arthur, to recover fees paid under protest to defendant by plaintiff for affixing stamps to boxes of cigars imported by plaintiff, Judge Wallace yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the Collector was wrong in exacting fees for the stamps as official certificates that duties had been paid, the plaintiff having the right, and being required by law, to affix the stamps himself, and the stamps not being of the nature of “official certificates” for the issuing of which the

1875 (Lawrence G.) Gouldings Business Directory of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, and Hoboken for the year ending May 1, 1875 Volume VII
DE BARY FREDERICK & Co., 41 Warren “Wine and Liquor Importers”
DeBary Frederick & Co., 52 Broad “Wines & Liquors, Retail”

1876 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory Vol. XXIV. March 1876 Published by John F. Trow. Debary Frederick & Co. (Adolph Debary & Louis Sanveur) 43 Warren

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED DURING THE WEEK,
(Each certificate bearing date July 25, 1876.)


Frederick DeBary & Co.’s 1876 advertisement for Cigars and G. H. Mumm’s Champagne; widely distributed.

Calendar for 1876 with El Principe de Gales Key West Segars and G.H. Mumm & Co’s Champagne.
A boy holds a box of cigars and a girl holds a champagne glass and grapes.

“The Prince of Wales” “Patented by Fred’k de Bary & Co. New York”
Key West Cigars appears at bottom of bottle. 1876
1877 In July 1877, a series of railroad strikes began and, in August 1877, The New York City Cigarmakers’ Strike of 1877-78 began. The first strike, on August 16, was against Frederick De Bary & Co. and was successfully concluded for higher wages five weeks later.

1877 In 1877, Frederick’s daughter Eugenie married Hugo Friedrich Wilhelm Mauch, a resident of Stuttgart Germany. They moved to Stuttgart in the same year, had four children and lived in the Marichestrasse in Stuttgart.

1877 Gouldings New York City Directory May 1, 1877 ending May 1, 1878 Volume III
Debary Adolph, wines, 41 Warren, h 15 W 52nd
Debary Frederick, wines, 41 Warren, h 15 W 52nd
Debary Frederick & Co., wines 41 Warren
DeBaru Louis A. Mer. 22 Liberty, h 31 E 6th

1878 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory XXVI. March 1878 Published by the Trow Directory Company
Frederick Debary & Co. (Adolphe DeBary and Louis Sanveur) 41 Warren.

Frederick DeBary & Co. became the sole agent for Apollinaris Mineral Water and for Hunyadi Janos for New York and Canada.

http://www.bottledwaterweb.com/bottlerdetail.do?k=550

1878 April 24, 1878 PUCK publication No. 59 Vol. III PUBLISHED BY KEPPER & SCHWARZMANN 18 OFFICE N 13 NORTH WILLIAM ST., New York

Andreas Saxlehner, the owner of a mineral spring in Hungary, entered into an exclusive contract with the Apollinaris Company to export and sell waters from springs in Great Britain and America. The waters were known as Hunyadi Janos and were trademarked under that name. Frederick DeBary & Co. was the sole agent for the United States and Canada.

By 1878, Frederick DeBary & Co. was the sole agent for Apollinaris Mineral Water for New York and Canada. The mineral water came from an underground spring in Ahrweiler (Germany) which was owned by Georg Kreuzberg. In 1873, Kreuzberg set up a sales company in London named Apollinaris Company Ltd. The water was exported and, by 1900, 40 million bottles were being sold each year. The bottles were labeled – “APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER RHEINISH PRUSSIA, GERMANY”.

Apollinaris Mineral Water

http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9D0CECDD133FE533BC4151F966838C69FDE

The Great European Novelty. HUNYADI JÁNOS. The Best Natural Aperitif.

Dr. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, London. “The

ARTICLE APOLLOINALIUS. A RELIEF HERBAL.

PROF. J. A. WAREND, M.D. GEORGE’S HOSPITAL, LONDON. “Highly Effervescent, Whitewash, and absolutely pure. Suitable in all climates.”

DR. B. QOGEN DOREN. “Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use. For from all the other waters we receive only unaltered praise.”

Dr. Peter Hood, President of the Royal Medical Society, LONDON. “It is the most agreeable, safe, and most efficacious mineral water.”

Professor Vanco, Head of Medical School, Wiesbaden. “It is the best water in the world.”

Professor Mac E. and R. H. F. R. P. Physician to the German Hosp., London. “A mild water in both cold and hot, in cases of the bladder, and of the respiratory organs: agreeable and useful.”

FREDERICK DE BARY & CO.,
41 & 42 WARBEN STREET, NEW YORK,
Sales Agents for the United States and Canada.

For Sale by Dealers, Grocers and Druggists.

Every genuine bottle bears the Yellow Label.

A Wineglassful a Dose.

Indispensable to the Travelling Public.

The Lusitana. “Hunyadi János. A beverage which affords relief from the most severe pain of the stomach and intestines.”

The British Medical Journal. “Effervescent and wholesome: the water most valuable.”

Professor Rassmer, Wiesbaden. “I have prescribed this water with remarkable success.”

Professor Schanz, Wiesbaden. “I prescribe this water.”

Professor Lafur Brunton, M.D., F.R. S., London. “More pleasant than its rivals, and superior in every way.”

Professor Attten, M.D., F.R.S., Royal Military Hospital, Wellesley. “Preferred to Pullina and Frankfurter.”

Fredik De Bary & Co.,
41 & 43 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

Sale Agents for the United States and Canada.

For Sale by Dealers, Grocers and Druggists.

Every genuine bottle is printed on BLUE paper.

The Label on every genuine bottle is printed on BLUE paper.
1879 Wilson’s New York City Copartnership Directory XXVII. March 1879 Published by the Trow Directory Company

DeBary Frederick & Co. (Frederick & Adoph DeBary & estate of Louis Sauveur) 41 Warren
During 1876-77-78-79, Louis Sauveur was a principal of Frederick DeBary & Co. The estate of Louis Sauveur was a principal of the company from 1879 through 1889.


NEW PATENTS
No. 216,861 Desks – Adolphe De Bary, New York, N.Y.. Assignor to Frederick De Bary, same place, and Louis Sauveur, Brooklyn, N.Y., one-third to each.

1880 - 1889
TRIBECA SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION Designation Report New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission November 19, 2002

This Report is a list of occupants at 41-43 Warren Street from 1880 to 1905. De Bary moved to Warren in 1875.

WARREN STREET (South side between Church Street and West Broadway)
41-43 Warren Street – known as the Thomas Suckern Building
Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 133, Lots 1401-1408 (formerly lot 26)
Date: c.1851-54
Architect: (attributed to) John W. Ritch
Land Owner: Thomas Suckern
Builder/Developer: Thomas Suckern
Type: Store & lofts
Style: Italianate
Facade Materials: Marble
Stories: Five

Known Occupants
c.1825-34 Thomas Suckern - residence
c.1850 Maria Cammeyer - residence
c.1856-63 J.A. Sweetser & Co. - dry goods jobbers
c.1864 Andrus & Bowers - dry goods merchants
Albert Jewett & Co. - wholesale hardware
c.1870 Schaefer & Brother - clothiers
c.1875 Hyams Bros. - clothiers
c.1875-90 Lock-Shank Button Co. - button makers
C.1880-1905 Frederick deBary & Co. - imported wine
In 1880, Frederick DeBary built a 24-room Victorian style house on Hobart Avenue near Summit, New Jersey. The DeBary family sold the property in 1916; the land was subdivided and the house was moved 200 feet to Springfield Avenue. In 1923, it was opened as a hotel, changed owners several times until in September 2009, the house was purchased for $1.15 million by five Summit partners; the most well-known of the partners is CNBC's Jim Cramer. It has been renovated and is now called The DeBary Inn and is referred to as an “executive boutique.”

The DeBary Inn
265 Springfield Avenue, Summit, New Jersey

In January 1881 in Florida, Frederick de Bary incorporated his two steamboats, the Geo. M. Bird and the ROSA, to form the DeBary Merchants’ Line. The steamboat line would provide passenger service and haul freight on Florida’s St. Johns River from the City of Jacksonville south to the Town of Enterprise.

In 1881 in New York, Frederick de Bary & Co. introduced G.H Mumm & Co. Cordon Rouge to the hotels, nightclubs and the wealthy set in New York.


Certificates of registration of Trade Marks numbered 8,191 and upward are registered under the act of March 3 1881

8,638 - Champagne Wine - GH Mumm & Co., Reims, France
Application filed June 17 1881
“The fanciful words Cordon Rouge.”

On March 28, 1883 in Florida, Frederick de Bary’s steamboat line, DeBary Merchants’ Line, combined with Baya’s Line which was owned by Capt. Hanaro T. Baya, native of St. Augustine, to form the DeBary-Baya Merchants’ Line with 13 steamboats and one barge; two more steamboats would be added to the line. The DeBary-Baya Merchants’ Line would become the most successful steamboat line to travel the St. Johns River.

The members of the de Bary family were active in the social life of NYC. On October 28, 1886, the Dedication Ceremony for the Statue of Liberty took place in Upper New York Bay on Bedloe Island (now Liberty Island) with a naval parade in the harbor and a huge parade in Madison Square. President Grover Cleveland accepted the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. DeBary’s ship Fred® De Bary is listed as being in the First Division of the Naval Parade. (Special to The New York Times October 28, 1886)

On March 28, 1883 the following companies were incorporated today: The DeBary Baya Merchants’ Line for the navigation of the St. John’s River in the State of Florida; capital: 200,000........
1888 In the 1888 New York and New Jersey Telephone Company’s “List of subscribers connected November 15, 1888” was the listing for subscribers of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City. Included was the telephone number for…….

“De Bary Fred’k & Co.” Telephone Number: Murray 739 at 41 Warren Street
Included in the listing was the caution: “Don’t fail to ring off when through talking.”

1889 The Trow City Directories (formerly Wilsons) Copartnership and Corporations Directory of New York City Vol. XXXVII March 1889 Published by the Trow City Directory Company.
Frederick DeBary & Co. expands to 43 Warren Street.
DeBary Frederick & Co. (Frederick & Adolph DeBary & estate of Louis Sanveur) 43 Warren

1889 The Canada Medical Record, Volume 17, Issue 9 MONTREAL JUNE 1889 VOL XVII No 9 contains Frederick de Bary’s advertisement for Mumm’s Champagne:

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CHAMPAGNE
ANALYZED

Champagne with a minimum of alcohol is by far the wholesomest and possesses remarkable exhilarating power THOMAS KING CHAFERS M.D. F.R.C.P.
Champagne while only possessing the alcoholic strength of Satural wines is useful for exciting the flagging powers in case of exhaustion P.W. PAVY M.D. F.R.S. Lecturer on Physiology at Guy’s Hospital London.
The remarkable vintage of 1884 of GH MUMM & CO S EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE the finest for a number of years is now imported into this market and pronounced by connoisseurs unsurpassed for excellence and bouquet. FREDERICK de BARY & CO., New York, SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
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ACCORDING TO EDWARD A. MUELLER IN STEAMBOATING ON THE ST. JOHNS:

“In 1885, the DeBary-Baya Merchants’ Line was listed as having a capital of $200,000 and 300 people employed. Captain William B. Watson was the General Manager and Charles B. Fenwick was the General Freight and Passenger Agent. Adolphe de Bary, son of Frederick, was the President and Captain William A. Shaw was ‘port-captain’.”

►“H. T. Baya got out of the firm in late 1886 or early 1887. Most of the craft sold about this time were his smaller, formerly-owned ones. In 1891, he became cashier at the Merchants National Bank of Jacksonville. The Line also dropped Baya’s name by 1887, reverting to DeBary Merchants’ Line. In 1890, ownership of the Line switched to Adolphe de Bary and, in the same year, the Line was sold to the Clyde Steamship Co.”

1890 – 1898

1890 The Trow City Directory Co.’s, (formerly Wilson’s), Copartnership and Corporation Directory of New York City Vol. XXXVIII. March, 1890:

De Bary Baya Merchants Line (Frederick De Bary, Pres.; George Poggenburg, sec. Capitol, $200,000.
De Bary Frederick & Co. (Frederick & Adolph De Bary) 43 Warren.

FOREIGN HOUSES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:

1892 Social Register, New York, 1893 Page 82 Frederick DeBary – belonging to the German Club New York (arrived on the ship (in NYC) SPREE on October 6, 1892) and Mrs. And Mrs. Adolphe DeBary (Mrs. Maiden name: Augusta, Rawson, Cecil), address 15 W 52 – belonging to the Union League, New York Yacht Club.

1893 In July 1893, Frederick de Bary sailed to Southampton and on to Bremen on the North German Lloyd SS SAALE.

1894 Below is a listing of Frederick de Bary as a passenger arriving in New York from Bremen in October 1894............ Passenger List - http://www.immigrantships.net/v8/1800v8/spree18941025_01.html#32
**SS SPREE**

Bremen, Germany and Southampton, England to New York
25 October 1894

DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK - PORT OF NEW YORK
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Steamship Company
Spree voyage # 94

Customs List of Passengers

First Cabin passengers from Bremen

32 Friedr de Bary; age: 79; sex: m; married/single: m; occupation: wine merchant.; citizen of USA; destination: left blank; US citizen? yes; Transient, in transit or protracted sojourn: protr. soj.; Location: Cabin; pieces of luggage: 6.

Description of the SS SPREE - [http://www.johnheinl.net/LHserver/JH-shipspree.htm](http://www.johnheinl.net/LHserver/JH-shipspree.htm)

1895 “America’s Successful Men of Affairs. An Encyclopedia of Contemporaneous Biography
Edited by Henry Hall. Vol. 1 THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE 1895. Page 172

“FREDERICK DE BARY, merchant, born in Frankfort, Germany, Jan. 12, 1815, is of Huguenot descent. His father, Christian De Bary, was a banker in Frankfort. Frederick began life as salesman for a large manufacturer of dry goods. In 1852, he established himself in this city as agent of G. H. Mumm & Co.’s champagne and other high class wines. He has been very successful, and since 1869, when Adolph De Bary, a son, was admitted to partnership, has displayed the firm name of F. De Bary & Co. He is the proprietor of several orange groves in Florida and other real estate, is closely devoted to business, and derives his prosperity from concentration and unceasing enterprise. In 1843, he was married to Julia Scherpenhausen. To them have been born two children, Adolphe De Bary and Mrs. Eugenie von Mauch.”
(The correct marriage date is August 15, 1844 and the de Barys had three children.)

1898 Trow’s (formerly Wilson’s) Business Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx City of New York 1898 Volume LI
De Bary Frederick & Co. 43 Warren Wine and liquor importers
Frederick de Bary.

Frederick de Bary, founder of the wine importing house of Frederick de Bary & Co., died on Wednesday evening at his Summer home, in Summit, N. J. Some three months ago he suffered an apoplectic stroke, from which he did not recover. Mr. de Bary, who came of a noble Huguenot family which emigrated to Germany when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, was born in 1815, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1851 he came to New York as agent for the firm of G. H. Mumm & Co. of Reims, France, when he established the present firm. Besides his importing business, he founded the De Bary Line of steamships, in Florida, and also owned orange groves in that State. He retired from business several years ago, and had a town house at 15 West Fifty-second Street. Besides a son, Adolphe, he leaves a married daughter, now living in Stuttgart, Germany.

1901 The Trow Directory (formerly Wilson’s) Copartnership and Corporation 49th Volume March 1901 Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx City of New York
Frederick DeBary & Co., (Adolphe DeBary & Frederick Renken, only) 43 Warren.

1905 Trow’s General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, City of New York (1905)
Frederick DeBary & Co. wines 41 Warren. Adolphe DeBary. h 5 w 52nd

1905 The Wine and Spirit Bulletin Volume XIX Louisville, KY January 19, 1905 No. 1 Page 65
“Moving day is apparent among the wine and liquor people as well as everyone else around the first of May Messrs Fred k de Bary & Co who have occupied quarters at No 43 Warren Street for a great many years have moved to 60-62 Warren. Larger quarters for this enterprising firm were made necessary through an increasing business and at the new numbers they have more commodious arrangements.”

1906 The Trow Copartnership and Corporation Directory – Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of City of New York March 1906 Volume 54

1906-08 The Trow Directory also shows that from March 1906-08
Frederick DeBary & Co. was located at 60-62 Warren Street and was importing G. H. Mumm champagne; wine from P. J. Valekenberg Ltd., Worms-on-Rhine, Germany; cognac from Otard Dupuy & Co., Cognac, France, and claret from J. Calvet & Co., Bordeaux, France.

1909 The Trow (formerly Wilson’s) Copartnership and Corporation Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx City of New York 57th Year March 1909
DeBary Frederick & Co. (Adolphe DeBary, Frederick Renken & George D. Cross only) 62 Warren
“In 1911, a corporation formed under the laws of the state of New York under the name of the Mumm Champagne & Importation Company, Inc. to take over the agency formerly conducted in New York by one De Bary.”

From New York Evening Post September 22, 1928 for September 21st.