



Stop 1

The Parlor

Head of Household: Stephen Jumel

Free White Persons - Males: 6

Free White Persons - Females: 3

Free Colored Persons - Females: 2

-1830 Census



Stop 1

The Parlor

This is one of the few documents that indicates whom the Jumels employed at the mansion before the Northups. No names are listed for individuals other than Stephen Jumel—we know one was Eliza and one was her niece Mary Bowen. The other nine individuals listed on this census were likely staff who worked in the house and on the grounds



Stop 1

The Parlor

ONE CENT REWARD. – Ran away from the house of Stephen Jumel, on the 19th of December, 1829, a lad by the name of William Carr, about 16 years old, stout built, round and full face. Also on the 30th of January a girl, Louise Pai, 8 years old. All persons are forbid [sic.] to harbor or trust said runaways. STEPHEN JUMEL
–Ad placed in *The Evening Post* , February 13, 1830



Stop 1

The Parlor

Slavery in New York officially ended in 1827, but a child born before 1827 to a mother who was enslaved could be kept in service of the mother's enslaver until they turned 25. The 1830 census still listed 75 enslaved people in New York State.

The Northup's story continues in the hall at Stop 2



Stop 2

The Portrait

"We were the parents of three children... Elizabeth, the eldest, was in her tenth year, Margaret was two years younger, and little Alonzo had just passed his fifth birthday. They filled our house with airy gladness..."

—Solomon Northup, *Twelve Years a Slave*

The Northup's story continues in the Octagon Room, at the end of the hall



Stop 3

The Octagon Room

"Madame Jumel took [Elizabeth] as her own child, and Elizabeth lived with her about three years... Madame Jumel took Alonzo to bring up as her footman and Margaret was to go and live with Mrs. Chase, called a niece of Madame Jumel."

—Anne's deposition in *Bowen v. Chase*



Stop 3

The Octagon Room

"I was feeling very sad from being at Mr. Chase's" –Margaret's deposition in *Bowen v. Chase*

"Madame's family, after mother and sister left, was only madame and myself."

–Elizabeth's deposition in *Bowen v. Chase*



Stop 3

The Octagon Room

Anne returned to Saratoga (likely taking Alonzo with her) at least six months earlier than Elizabeth. Margaret had been sent to Hoboken to be a playmate to Eliza Chase (pictured in the portrait with Eliza). Census documents and testimonies for other years indicate multiple staff members living at the mansion with Eliza. Why might this not have been the case when Elizabeth was here?



Stop 4

The Dining Room

"Female live-in servants... [began] their jobs before dawn and [continued] until late at night... Servants spent much of their time cleaning items around the house, ranging from shoes to silverware... They worked every day of the week and had to negotiate mightily to get time off."

—Jane E. Dabel. *A Respectable Woman: The Public and Roles of African American Women in 19th-Century New York*



Stop 4

The Dining Room

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Stop 4

The Dining Room

Anne worked as a cook at the various hotels in Saratoga for most of her adult life. These hotels were popular destinations for vacationers, including many from states where slavery was still legal. Though slavery ended in New York in 1827, enslavers were allowed to bring the individuals they enslaved from out of state. Anne certainly would have met enslaved people as she cooked for wealthy enslavers visiting Saratoga Springs

The Northup's story continues downstairs in the kitchen



Stop 5

The Kitchen

"Mme. had sent [Elizabeth] down in order to help with her luncheon as she had to have it before she went to town... She said '[Elizabeth]... When I tell you I am in a hurry, you must mind. You are my child. You must mind me.' [Elizabeth] said, 'I am not your child; Mme. Chase is your child.' Mme. said, 'You are my child just as much as Mme. Chase is my child, and you must mind me.' [Elizabeth] was answering in a taunting way that she was not her child when mother told her not to contradict Mme."



Stop 5

The Kitchen

This story comes from Margaret's deposition. She and her mother tell this story when interrogated by lawyers in *Bowen v. Chase* for proof that Eliza Jumel had an illegitimate child who was entitled to her estate.

How do you think Elizabeth felt being told that she was expected to treat Eliza Jumel as her mother? How do you think Anne felt witnessing it?



Stop 6

Washington's War Office

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year preceding any election... shall be entitled to vote... but no man of colour, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state... and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars... shall be entitled to vote at any such election."

—1821 Amendment to New York's State Constitution



Stop 6

Washington's War Office

The 1821 Amendment to the New York State Constitution stated that Black men needed to own at least \$250 in property (nearly \$7000 today) to vote, while removing property restrictions on white men. Women would not get the right to in New York State until 1917. The 1821 restriction would not be removed from New York's constitution until the passage of the 15th Amendment in 1870



Stop 6

Washington's War Office

"Your memorialist [Anne] and her family are poor and wholly unable to pay or sustain any portion of the expenses of restoring the said Solomon to his freedom. [The Governor of New York] is entreated to emply such agents as shall be deemed necessary...to return said Solomon Northup in pursuance of an act...passed May 14th 1840 entitled " An act more effectually to protect the free citizens of this State from being kidnaped or reduced to slavery."

–Letter from Anne to the Governor of New York in 1841



Stop 7

William Chase's Room

"Madame Jumel told [Alonzo] to be careful; she told him he must be a good boy and she would do well by him as she would by her own son."

—Anne's deposition in *Bowen v. Chase*



Stop 7

William Chase's Room

William Chase and his sister Eliza Chase lived with Eliza Jumel after the death of their mother in 1843. In this room, you will learn about the experiences of someone whom Eliza actually raised as her son.



Stop 7

William Chase's Room

"[Alonzo] had written to his mother a short time previous, of the prospect of obtaining sufficient money to purchase [Solomon's] freedom. From his earliest years, that had been the chief object of his thoughts and his ambition."

– *Twelve Years a Slave*



Stop 7

William Chase's Room

"[The children] returned once from school—so Anne informed me—weeping bitterly... While studying geography, their attention had been attracted to the picture of slaves working in the cotton-field, and an overseer following them with his whip... Numerous incidents, such as these, were related... but not, perhaps, of sufficient interest to the reader to be recounted."

—*Twelve Years a Slave*

Self-guided tour continues in the next room. The Northups' story continues at Stop 9



Stop 9

Eliza's Room

There is no documentation of Black domestic staff living at the Mansion after the Elizabeth Northup departed in fall 1843. In the 1840s and 50s, the number of Black New Yorkers working as domestic staff declined dramatically as more Irish immigrants began taking these positions. Later census records show Irish, Scottish, French, and Belgian staff employed at the mansion.



Stop 9

Eliza's Room

"Margaret was the first that met me. She did not recognize me. When I left her, she was but seven years old, a little prattling girl, playing with her toys. Now she was grown to womanhood—was married, with a bright-eyed boy standing by her side... She had named the child Solomon Northup Staunton. When told who I was, she was overcome with emotion, and unable to speak."

—*Twelve Years a Slave*



Stop 9

Eliza's Room

"Presently Elizabeth entered the room, and Anne came running from the hotel... They embraced me, and with tears flowing down their cheeks, hung upon my neck. But I draw a veil over a scene which can be better imagined than described."

—*Twelve Years a Slave*