

TENEMENT HOUSING DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (SPECIFICALLY IN NEW YORK)



WHY SANITARY INSPECTION IS NECESSARY—A TENEMENT HOUSE CELLAR IN BROOKLYN.

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ORIGIN

- The term "tenement" originally referred to tenancy and therefore to any rented accommodation.
- New York was probably the first city that had tenement houses. It started from the 1820s all the way to 1920s.
- It also originated in other cities such as Berlin, Mumbai, Glasgow and Buenos Aires.



HISTORY

- The term "tenement" originally referred to tenancy and therefore to any rented accommodation.
- The New York State legislature defined it in the Tenement House Act of 1867 in terms of rental occupancy by multiple households.
- Late 19th-century social reformers in the U.S. were hostile to both tenements and apartment houses.
- The utilization of tenement spanned from the early-19th century to the 1930s.



PEOPLE

- 500,000 people lived in unhealthy tenements.
- 2.3 million people (a full two-thirds of New York City's population) were living in tenement housing.
- Immigrants from Germany Ireland and Italy. Running away from famine, revolution and poverty.
- People lived in those tenement houses because a lot of the time, they had a deal with the factory owners they worked for. Plus it was really cheap.



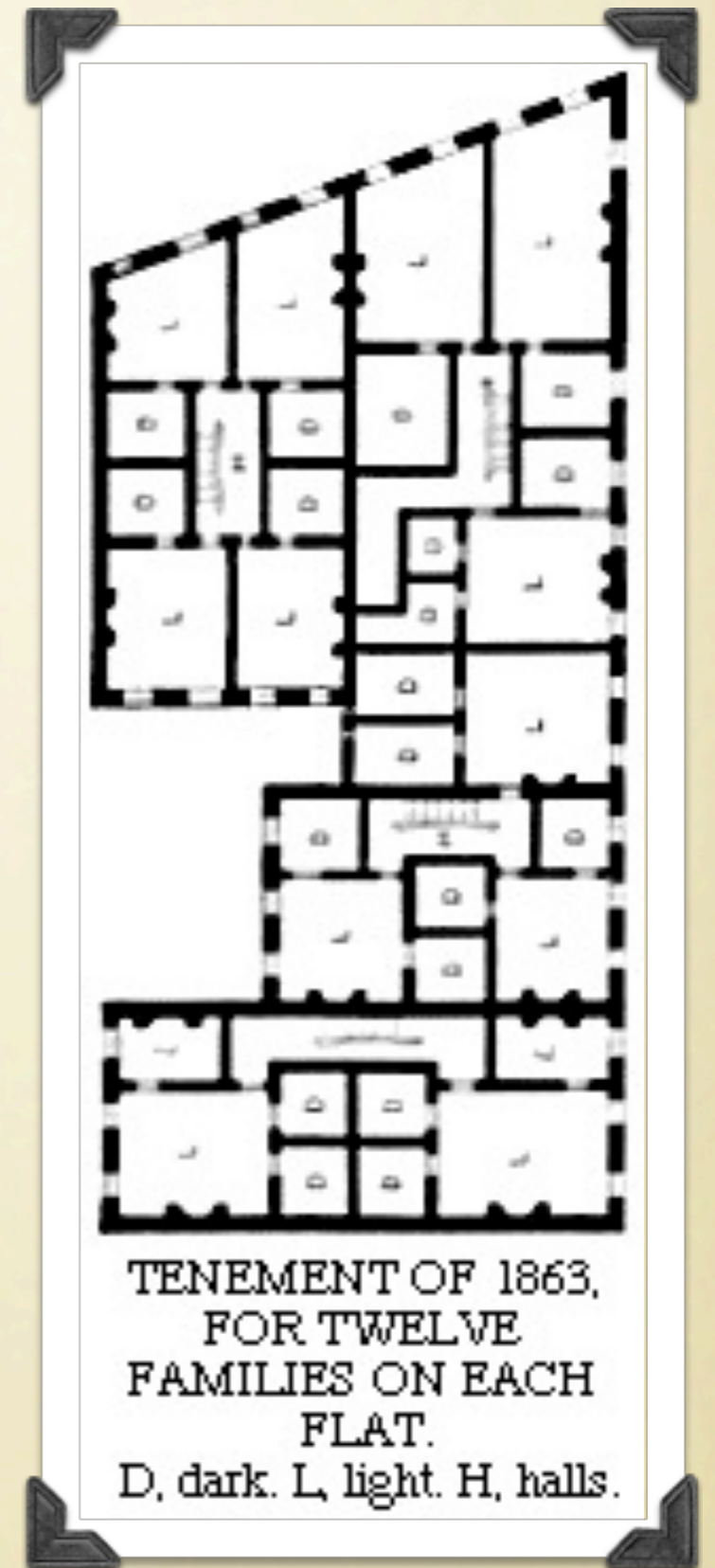
BASIC LIVING ENVIRONMENT

- the tenement houses in new york city were built between buildings.
- inside the tenement apartment, poorly lit and lack of indoor plumbing.
- sanitation was terrible inside tenements. A cholera epidemic in 1849 took 5,000 lives, many of poor people living in overcrowded houses.
- high crime rate.



STRUCTURE

Tenement houses are really cheap to build. They are mainly made of wood. And these houses were never expected to last for a long time when being constructed. interior rooms are unventilated. only one toilet was available for the whole apartment. The toilet flush once a day which made the sanitation very bad.



SYSTEM

- In New York there are two types of tenement houses: factory provided ones and just cheap ones provided by random landlords. People move in these houses and pay very low rents. If the house breaks and falls apart the landlords don't give a shit about the people at all. The houses are really cheap to build. The dead people would also provide new chances for more people to get crammed into these houses and keep dying like the ones before them...



CAUSE AND EFFECTS

- The overcrowded population caused many hideous deeds including adultery, theft and domestic violence.
- The primitive sanitary standards caused epidemics to spread.
- Unusual and unattended areas where the houses are located caused the crime rate to boost.
- The wooden structure is rapidly causing random fires to break out among the houses.



REFORMS

- Two major studies of tenements were completed in the 1890s, and in 1901 city officials passed the Tenement House Law, which effectively outlawed the construction of new tenements on 25-foot lots and mandated improved sanitary conditions, fire escapes and access to light. Under the new law--which in contrast to past legislation would actually be enforced--pre-existing tenement structures were updated, and more than 200,000 new apartments were built over the next 15 years, supervised by city authorities.



LIFE AFTER THE TENEMENTS

- Most of the tenements has been demolished by 1920 in New York.
- The first fully government-built public housing project opened in New York City in 1936. Called First Houses, it consisted of a number of rehabilitated pre-law tenements covering a partial block at Avenue A and East 3rd Street, an area that had been considered part of the Lower East Side.
- You can still see the Tenement Museum of the first tenement that was defined by the act in 1867. It is also located around the Lower East Side.

