

# The Evolution of the Auto House

The motorcar's popularity drove the development of the bungalow-era garage.

BY ROBERT SCHWEITZER



### above

Garages evolved into fashion statements that tried to emulate house styles. This model, with its stucco siding and parapet front, has a Spanish flavor. Note the elaborate doors. FOR THE PERIOD OF MODERN AMERICAN HISTORY FROM EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT TO THE TURN OF the 20th-century, people mostly employed two methods of transport: walking and using a horse. Housing for the latter was either in a barn or, beginning in the mid-19th century, a carriage house. Most homeowners did not lodge their horse on property but paid for space at a nearby stable. Some of the more wealthy had lavish buildings built at the back of their lots to shelter not only the animals but the domestic staff as well. Two- and even three-story structures with all the architectural elements of a late Victorian house adorned upscale neighborhoods.

All this changed with the introduction of the motorcar on a mass scale in the early years of the 20th century. In 1900, there were about 8,000 cars on the road in the United States. In just 15 years, the number jumped to more than 2.5 million. Many of these were the Ford Model "T."

With so many "motor buggies" on the streets, many of which were "open-topped" (not having an enclosed passenger area), there developed a massive need for storage facilities to house these machines. At first, autos were placed in available barns and carriage houses, but this proved unsafe—flammable gas and oil mixed with dry straw was very dangerous. The first solution was a common auto stable similar to what was in place across the nation for horses. Vacant lots had buildings erected that could contain several cars, and the owners rented spaces or stalls.

This was not the best solution, as autos needed a good deal of personal attention to run properly, so entrepreneurs began to offer an "auto house," or garage, to fit onto the owner's own lot. One could purchase plans advertised in national magazines and have one built or go to one of the many "kit house" companies and get one ready-made. In 1911, the Aladdin Company of Bay City, Michigan, which had begun selling kit homes in 1906, offered a mail order 10- by 16-foot auto house for \$95. In 1913, Sears Roebuck was offering a 12- by 15-foot model for \$96.50. The Model T was slightly more than 11- by 6-feet wide, so garage size soon grew to accommodate that model. In comparison, a 1959 Cadillac, the one with the elongated fins, was 19 feet long. Many of the garage kits were pre-fabricated with panels that bolted together and went up very quickly. One Sears model, shown



### above

An ornate carriage barn from 1891. The building held not only horses, but carriages, wagons and rooms for domestic staff.

### below

By the mid-1920s, some families had two cars or shared a garage with a neighbor. This model was offered by a plan service and had ample room for storage on the sides of each car.



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in an advertisement, was erected in only five hours and 45 minutes! Other types came via the railroad in pre-cut parts that were assembled with the help of a manual. Bungalowera garages had doors that slid on runners or side-hinged, or were accordion style. Driveways to reach these new buildings were often just two strips of gravel or rows of bricks. Garage floors were typically dirt.

The term we use today—garage—was interchangeable with auto house or buggy house until the 1920s, when it became the default standard. The term is from the French garer and means to shelter and protect. As the size and

### left

By the early '20s, companies like Gordon-Van Tine of Iowa were offering a number of garage models along with the kit homes they sold nationwide.

### below left

There are many companies that offer excellent garage doors and hardware to complement the vintage home today.

### below

This driveway is typical of the bungalow era in which concrete lanes allow for rain to be absorbed into the uncovered areas. The garage is located at the end of a long driveway that goes under a covered archway, a perfect spot to drop off or pick up passengers in inclement weather.





PHOTOGRAPH BY HILLARY BLACK

## By 1915, there were more than 2.5 million cars on the road.



### above

A 1930 Ford Model. A sporting a hardtop and side window. These cars still fit into the older-style garages.



ahova

An open-topped Ford Model T from 1911. With a cloth top and no side windows, these cars were not made to be stored in the open.



above

What we today call a convertible was the only option on this 1915 Ford T. At a little more than 11 feet long it needed at least a 12-foot garage to store it.

style of the automobiles grew, so did the garages. While early models could be made of panels or even metal sections, later models came in a wide variety of styles, from English Tudor to Arts and Crafts to Colonial. Whatever house style you owned, you could find a garage to match it.

Early auto houses were designed to store a single vehicle. Later versions grew to hold a storage space and a work area or shop. Soon, two-car versions were being offered. By 1914, Aladdin was selling a 20- by 20-foot two-car model called the Packard for \$198. No, this historic part of the bungalow-era landscape won't accommodate an SUV, but it certainly will hold those ever-more-popular economical models (Mini Coopers come to mind) and may well hold the small electric cars of the future—just as the historic bungalow homes of today hold many modern families.



### ahovo

This early rendering of a bungalow neighborhood shows the difficulty of parking an auto in the 1920s. If lots were too narrow, garages were oriented toward a back of the lot line alley for access.

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### right

Sears Roebuck offered a fireproof steel garage for \$110 dollars in the years after the World War I.

### bottom right

By 1922, Sears had produced an entire catalogue for their extensive line of garages, both in prefabricated panels and assembly kits.



### THE ROAD MAP

For more on the bungalow-era garage, follow these routes:

- Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company by Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Wiley Publishers, 1996. Visit barnesandnoble.com.
- Sears Modern Homes, 1913, Dover Publications, 2006. Visit barnesandnoble.com.
- 117 House Design of the Twenties by Gordon-Van Tine Co., reprint of original. Dover Publications, 1992. Visit doverpublications.com.
- Aladdin "Built in a Day" House Catalog, 1917, by Aladdin Homes, reprint of original. Dover Books, 1995. Visit doverpublications.com.
- Auto Opium: A Social History of American Automobile Design by David Gartman. Routledge, 1994. Visit amazon.com.
- For more on Sears homes and garages, visit searsarchives.com/homes/.
- For more on Aladdin homes and garages, visit [leave http://]

http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/Aladdin.htm

■ For more on automobile history, visit http://inventors.about.com/od/cstartinventio ns/a/Car\_History.htm or greatachievements.org/?id=3871



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