

# Magic in a Box: Aladdin Bungalows

The Bay City, Michigan, company was the first to offer a true "kit house" with pre-cut and numbered parts.

BY ROBERT SCHWEITZER



IN THE MICHIGAN THUMB TOWN OF BAY CITY IN THE SPRING OF 1904, AN advertising man named Clifford Brooks was watching his wife cut out dress parts from a pattern on the kitchen table. She was able to make several dresses from the same pattern and was even able to adapt parts of other patterns to make new dress styles. Brooks took this idea and adapted it on a much larger scale. He began offering "knock-down," precut boat kits for sale by mail. The next year, two brothers—Otto and W.J. Sovereign, also of Bay City—took that notion even further and pooled their meager resources of \$200 to form the North American Construction Company. Otto, a marketer by trade, came up with the idea to advertise their new product, a knock-down boat house, in sporting magazines. They made enough money in 1905-1906 to expand their line and offer a catalog of buildings that included summer cottages. They next gambled on a pricey ad in the widely circulated Saturday Evening Post.

#### The rest, as they say, is history.

By 1911, the company had been renamed Aladdin Homes and had a catchy advertising phrase: "Built in a day." The company offered 47 different homes advertised in a lavish 56-page catalog, and by 1917, when more than 3,000 homes were sold, the company had sales of more than \$1 million. While Sears, Roebuck and Company bungalows may be more familiar, Aladdin was the first company to offer a true "kit house" with pre-cut and numbered parts—at least eight years before Sears did. Major corporations such as DuPont and Standard Oil bought Aladdin homes by the train load. The Sovereign brothers boasted of more than 300 corporate clients in 1918. In an astounding figure from that same year, Aladdin accounted for 2.3 percent of all new housing starts in the country.

#### opposite

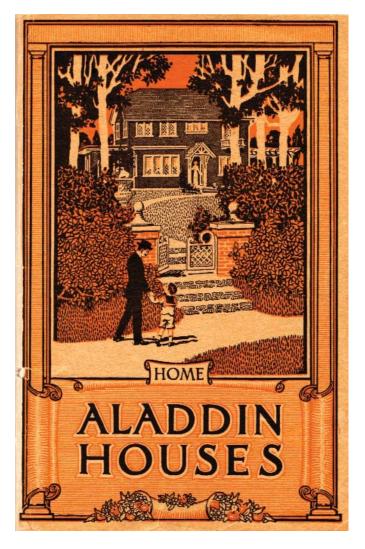
The Marsden bungalow was one of the most popular Aladdin models produced.

#### above right

Aladdin was the first true kit-house producer. This 1913 catalog cover depicts the calm suburban family home desired by many Americans in the early years of the 20th century.

#### riaht

Aladdin provided interior views to show homeowners how to furnish their new bungalows.





INTERIOR ALADDIN PRIZE BUNGALOW







above

This catalog page from 1917 shows the Sunshine model bungalow appropriately colored bright yellow.

#### above middle

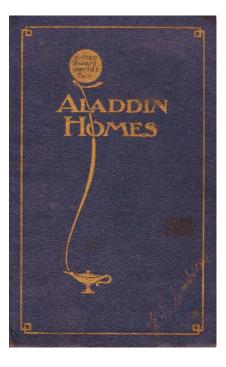
Aladdin knew that cheaply made catalogs were soon discarded. They had theirs bound in a tough leatherette finish, and even had the prospective customer's name handwritten in gold ink on the front cover.

#### above right

An advertisement in Good Housekeeping for an Aladdin Sunshine model home. The company used national circulation magazines to gain the majority of their clients.

#### opposite

The large full-color advertisement presented the dilemma of many families in the early 20th century—whether to buy a home or an automobile since they both cost about the same amount.





## The company had been renamed Aladdin Homes and had a catchy advertising phrase: "Built in a day."

Today, the most enduring part of this remarkable story are the company's many homes built in 49 of the 50 states and treasured by those who know the fascinating history of how their house originated. With their Genii door knockers and Aladdin logo door knobs, many of the company's most popular models were bungalows. It was estimated that in the 1920s more than 2 million people lived in Aladdin homes. Unlike Lewis Homes or Sears, the Aladdin models were simpler, catering to the lower end of the housing market in its early years. But by 1911, the Bay City company had caught on to the bungalow craze and was expanding its line. In that year's catalog, a section entitled "Bungalowville" offered 15 new models with many more architectural details and upscale styling. While people could still buy a simple house kit for \$334 and have it shipped to them by rail, they could also purchase a stylish bungalow, such as the Detroit model, for \$990. These houses were substantially less expensive than conventional built homes, had more style options and could be erected much faster by less-skilled labor.

Aladdin was so proud of its quality that it offered to send the home buyer a dollar for every knot found in any of its siding materials. Testimonials by customers often commented on the quality of the kit-house materials that were far superior to anything found locally. The company became so popular that in 1918 it received more than 500,000 requests for its catalog. Insightful advertising was the Aladdin trademark, illustrated by a colorful full-page ad comparing the purchasing decision between buying a new car or a new house is one prime example (see page XX). The company was equally adept at providing prospective customers with interior images that created the perfect mood. Aladdin even of-

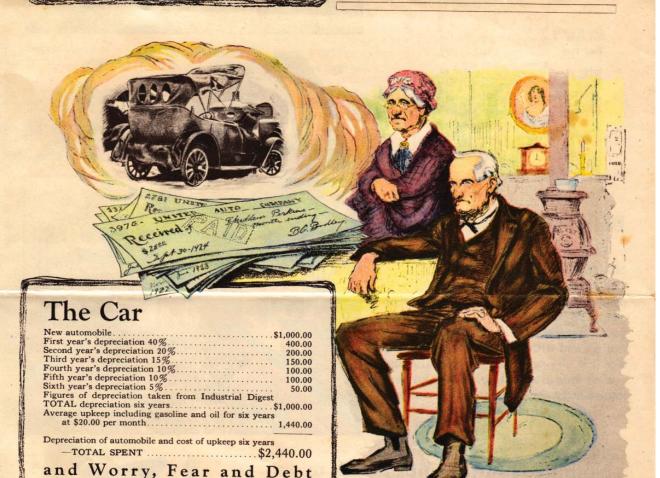
## A New Home --- or, A New Car

### The Home

Aladdin house cost erected	250.00
TOTAL	\$2,150.00
Less six year's taxes.	180.00 36.00
Net value and net earnings at the end of six years  — TOTAL SAVED	

and Peace, Happiness and Comfort





## Own a Home First ... Then Indulge in the Luxuries

As shown above, instead of having spent \$2,440.00, you will have saved \$1,934.00---a difference of \$4,374.00





#### above

The Aladdin "Detroit" model bungalow. An owner of this kit house wrote the company to say that after living in it for some time they could not think of any improvements to the overall design as the house was perfect.

#### right

Aladdin sent its customers a magazine covering topics of "Home Life." It provided hints and suggestions on cooking, landscaping and even stain removing.





fered its customers a magazine, The Wedge, which was packed with useful homeowner information on topics that ranged from gardening to cooking and decorating. One interesting Household Hint from 1914 stated, "A cloth dipped in ammonia will often remove stains from the collar of an overcoat."

Aladdin's bungalows were not lavish by industry standards. The Oakland model is a single story 32- by 32-foot home with five rooms that sold for \$975 in 1913. By the mid teens, the most popular model was their story and a half Marsden that was pictured in a color fold-out and sold for \$1,536. Aladdin continued selling kit homes much longer than any of its competitors. Montgomery Ward ended production in the 1930s; Sears stopped selling homes in 1940. But the family owned and run company started by small-town boys kept going until 1982, a tribute to great design and even better quality. [end bug]

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