

1991 Cadillac Brougham

4dr Sedan . 8-cyl. 305cid/170hp TBI

#1 Concours condition

\$34,400

↗ +14.3%

#2 Excellent condition

\$21,500

↗ +28.7%

#3 Good condition

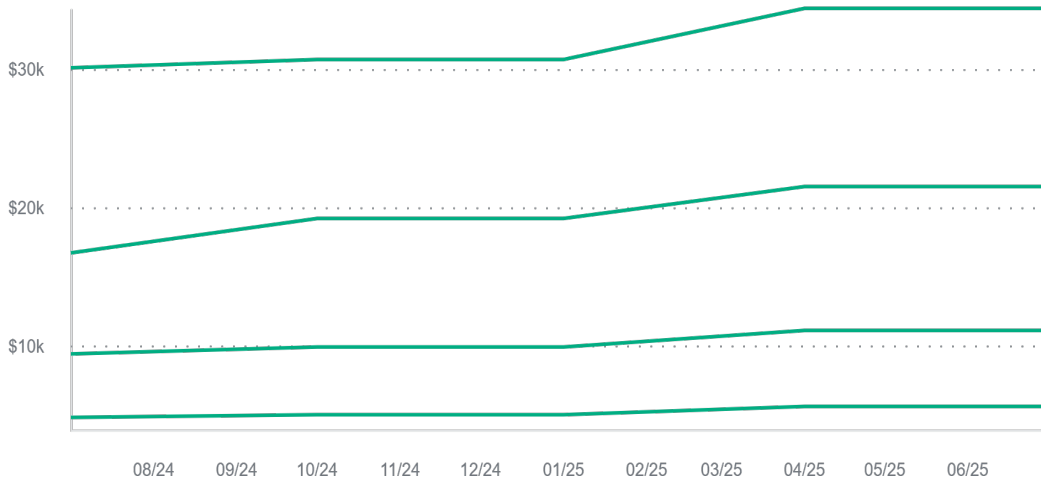
\$11,100*

↗ +18.1%

#4 Fair condition

\$5,600

↗ +16.7%



NOTE: The chart displays price changes for the last year.

Value adjustments

+10%
for factory a/c.

Model description

Partly in response to a federal Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) mandate of 27.5 mpg, Cadillac introduced a downsized version of their Fleetwood coupe and sedan in 1985. In addition to being smaller, the upscale DeVille switched to front-wheel drive and continued to use the previous year's 4.1-liter die-cast aluminum block V-8 engine, sitting side-saddle under the hood and producing 125 hp. Even the Fleetwood 75 limousine was now front wheel drive, though the Fleetwood Brougham continued unchanged from the previous year. Curb weight for the now-lithe Fleetwood was 3,346 pounds on the coupe, compared to 3,990 pounds from just a year earlier. The wheelbase was just under 111 inches (or 134.4 inches on the limousine). All the Cadillac styling cues were still present, only now in a more compact package with a nice large glass area for good vision.

Driving feel on the Fleetwood was sharpened by new power rack-and-pinion steering, and an all-new fully-independent coil sprung suspension was also installed. Interior and trunk room were similar in size, and a new 4.3-liter V-6 Diesel engine was available for 1985 only.

*Please note: All prices shown here are based on various data sources, as detailed in [About Our Prices](#). For all Hagerty clients: The values shown do not imply coverage in this amount. In the event of a claim, the Guaranteed Value(s)[®] on your policy declarations page is the amount your vehicle(s) is covered for, even if the value displayed here is different. If you would like to discuss your policy, please call us at 877-922-3391.

For 1986 onwards, the Fleetwood name became an option on the DeVille line, while the rear-wheel-drive Fleetwood Brougham sedan carried on as a distinct model. The loss of the coupe for the bigger car was not a huge deal, since only 3000 had been sold for 1985. What was gained on the Fleetwood Brougham was a slightly more powerful Oldsmobile 307-cid V-8 engine. Little changed for 1987, except that the Fleetwood Sixty Special nameplate was revived. This car was front-drive, with a 5-inch increase in wheelbase for improved rear legroom.

For 1988, the big news was an improved Cadillac V-8 of 4.5 liters, now rated at 155 hp, that was installed on the front-drive cars. The Olds-supplied 140-hp engine was retained on the rear-drive cars. The factory-built limousine was no more.

The 1989 front-wheel-drive cars grew 5 to 8 inches, most of which benefitted trunk space. Sedans also received a 3-inch longer wheelbase that helped rear legroom (though the Sixty Special saw a 2-inch decrease in wheelbase). For 1990, front-drive cars saw power increase again, this time from 155 to 180 hp from an alloy-block V-8 with multi-point fuel injection. The rear-drive cars were no longer part of the Fleetwood line; now simply called the Cadillac Brougham.

The Fleetwood's alloy-block V-8 increased to 4.9 liters for 1991, though power remained the same. Anti-lock brakes became standard on all Cadillacs this year. The biggest change for 1992 was that engineers found an extra twenty ponies to power the 300 cubic inch front-drive Cadillacs.

Cadillac during this period faced tough competition from Mercedes-Benz, BMW, and a new line of Japanese luxury cars like Lexus and Infiniti. All the same, this generation of Fleetwood sold quite well, and today they embody 1980s American automotive luxury. Sedans tend to be more underpowered than the coupes, which results in most enthusiasts gravitating towards the two-doors. Similarly, the Diesel engines experienced a host of continued problems and only draw the most dedicated of Cadillac fuel-efficiency fetishists. Fleetwoods are readily available, though many fell out of maintenance by their second or third owners, so practice patience and look for single-owner examples if possible.

Body styles

4dr Sedan

Engine types

8-cyl. 305cid/170hp TBI

1985-1992 Cadillac Fleetwood stats

Highest sale	Lowest sale	Most recent sale	Sales
\$45,150	\$378	\$16,500	230

Equipment

Standard Equipment	Optional Equipment	Additional Info
4 Speed Automatic	AM/FM CD	Drive Type: RWD
AM/FM CASS	Manual Sun/Moon Roof	Front Tire Size Code: 32
Air Conditioning		Front Tire Size: 15R225
All Wheel		Manufacturer Code: C137
Power Brakes		Manufacturer MSRP: 30225
Power Steering		Market Segmentation: Full Size Luxury Car
Power Windows		Shipping Weight: 4151
Tilt Steering Wheel		Wheel Base Longest - Inches: 121.5
		Wheel Base Shortest - Inches: 121.5

Vehicle's condition classification

#1. Concours

#1 vehicles are the best in the world. Imagine the best vehicle, in the right colors, driving onto the lawn at the finest concours. Perfectly clean, the vehicle has been groomed down to the tire treads. Painted and chromed surfaces are mirror-like. Dust and dirt are banned, and materials used are correct and superbly fitted.

#3. Good

#3 vehicles drive and run well but are not used for daily transportation. The casual passerby will not find any visual flaws, but these vehicles might have some incorrect parts. #3 vehicles could possess some, but not all, of the issues of a #4 vehicle, but they will be balanced by other factors such as fresh paint or a new, correct interior.

#2. Excellent

#2 vehicles could win a local or regional show. They might even be former #1 vehicles that have been driven or have aged. Seasoned observers will have to look closely for flaws but will be able to find some. The paint, chrome, glass and finishes will all appear as excellent. The vehicle drives as a new vehicle of its era would.

#4. Fair

#4 vehicles are daily drivers, with flaws visible to the naked eye. The chrome might have pitting, the windshield might be chipped and perhaps the body has a minor dent. Imperfect paintwork, split seams or a cracked dash might be present. No major parts are missing, but there might be non-stock additions. A #4 vehicle can also be a deteriorated restoration.