



**Figure 21 (top right):**

House neighboring the northwest corner of the Saitta House.

**Figure 22 (top left):**

Directly behind the Saitta House is the home of Mr. Frank Fogliano.

**Figure 23 (bottom left):**

The northeast neighbor of the Saitta House, which can be seen just above this terracotta roof.

**Block:** 6307, Lot 64

**Address:** 1135 Eighty-Fourth Street

**Architect:** John J. Petit

**Architectural Style:** Tudor.

**Year Completed:** 1899

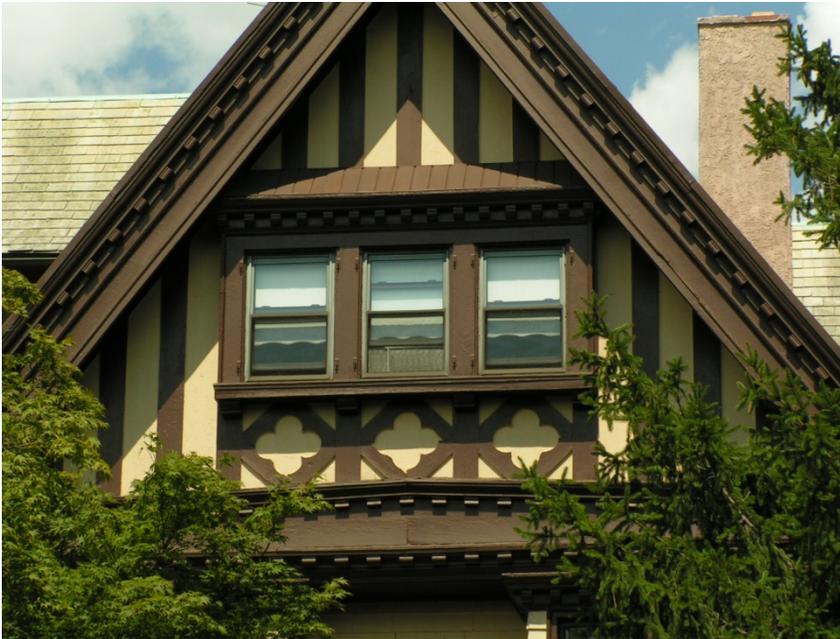
<b>Grantor</b>		<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date of Record</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Walter L. and Margaret M. Johnson	to	Corinne J. Moore	12/12/1896	
Corinne J. Moore	to	Beatrice D. and Simone Saitta	08/16/1897	\$16,700* ^
Beatrice D. and Simone Saitta	to	Angelina Ferrari	05/14/1924	
Angelina Ferrari	to	Joseph A. and Angelina D'Alessio	03/08/1929	
Joseph A. and Angelina D'Alessio	to	George and Nunziata Carrizzo	06/25/1930	
George and Nunziata Carrizzo	to	Gina De Biasi	05/26/1931	
Gina De Biasi	to	Concetta Carrizzo	03/05/1935	
Administrator of Concetta Carrizzo	to	Frank J. Santo	12/19/1975	

\*Land: \$2,700 (Kings County Register's Office).

^Construction: \$14,000 (*Brooklyn Eagle*, "Dyker Heights Development" December 31, 1899 p. 28).

**Figure 24:**

List of property transactions for lot 64 – from Walter L. Johnson to Frank J. Santo.



**Figure 25 (top left):**

Roof shingles and copper ridge detail.

**Figure 26 (top right):**

Detail of scrolled bracket, modillions, soffits, bargeboard (gableboard / vergeboard), and dentils – all wood, all original.

**Figure 27 (bottom left):**

Front of house showing false-half timbering, quatrefoils, window triplet, pent roof, and dentiled “frieze” of the third floor.



**Figure 28 (top left):**

View of the second and third stories of the back of the Saitta House.

**Figure 29 (top middle):**

Detail of quatrefoil and fishscale pattern of the diamond shingles below.

**Figure 30 (top right):**

West façade of the Saitta House showing the overhang of the second and third stories as well as the overhang of the second and first stories.

**Figure 31 (bottom left):**

Detail of shingles on the east façade, second story.



**Figure 32 (top right):**

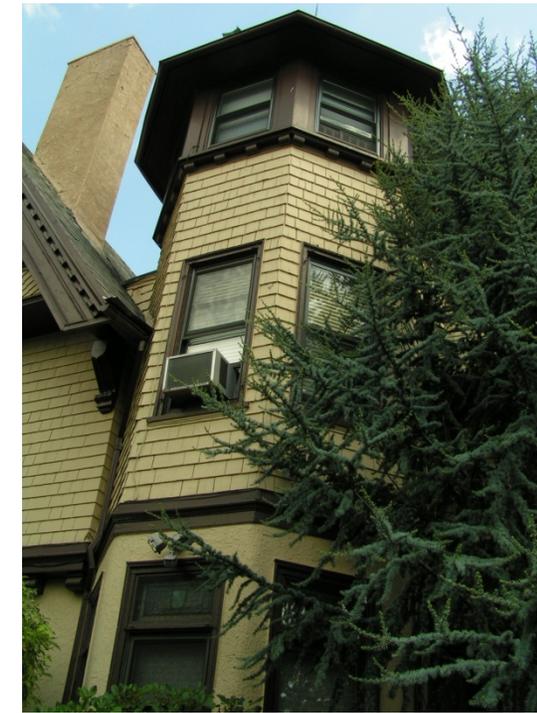
Detail of the west triplet of windows and stained-glass headers of the second story on the front of the house.

**Figure 33 (top left):**

The open-air cutaway porch on the northeast corner of the Saitta House.

**Figure 34 (bottom left):**

The bay window and two regular windows of the first floor. The door leading out to the backyard is further to the left and is not shown. The tower is to the right of the bay window.



**Figure 35 (top left):**

Tripartite bay window of the conservatory. It is under the open-air cutaway porch on the east façade of the first floor of the Saitta House. Notice the pattern of the leaded glass.

**Figure 36 (top middle):**

This is the larger tripartite bay window of the study. The original stained-glass headers are still intact.

**Figure 37 (top right):**

The west and southwest facades of the three-story tower.

**Figure 38 (bottom left):**

The view of the porch, facing east. To the left is the entrance door, to its right are the windows of the waiting room. In the background is the French door leading to the enclosed porch. Notice the original woodwork around the entrance door, the windows to the right, and the soffits, which make up the ceiling.



**Figure 39 (top right):**

Detail of the entrance door to the Saitta House.

**Figure 40 (top left):**

The mantel and decorative arcade panel above the fireplace. This wood is original and has been painstakingly preserved.



**Figure 41 (bottom left):**

Detail of the main part of the fireplace. Opposite the fireplace (behind the photographer) is the window seat, to the right of the photographer is the porch, and to the left is the center hall.



**Figure 42 (bottom right):**

The main staircase of the Saitta House. This central hallway is dressed in eight-foot wainscoting. From the roof hangs the decorative “silhouette” balustrade. The wall of the staircase is shared by the back of the fireplace in the waiting room. Atop the landing is a stained-glass window. Behind the photographer is the living room.





**Figure 43 (top left):**

Living room of the Saitta House. The window to the left faces the porch, while the bay window on the right is part of the three-story tower. In the northwest corner of the room, further to the right, is the fireplace.

**Figure 44 (top right):**

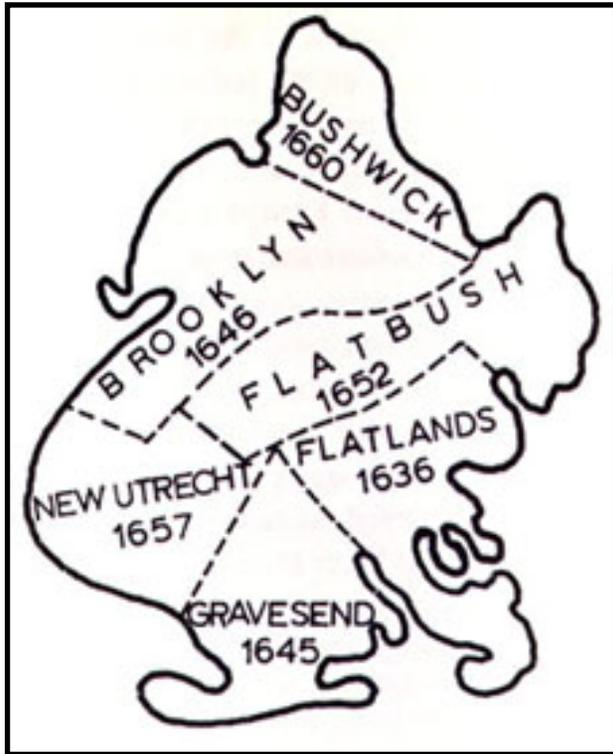
Detail of the fireplace in the living room. The edge of the white chair is by the entranceway to the dining room.

**Figure 45 (bottom left):**

The view of the study from the entrance hallway. Notice the large tripartite bay window in the background, the exposed joists, and the six-foot wainscoting. To the left is the fireplace. This was originally used as a dining room.

**Figure 46 (bottom right):**

Detail of the fireplace in the study. Notice the carved ionic pilasters and brackets.



**Figure 47 (top left):**

The six original towns of Kings County: Flatlands ("Nieuw Amersfoort," 1636), Gravesend (1645), Brooklyn ("Breuckelen," 1646), Flatbush ("Midwout," 1652), New Utrecht ("Nieuw Utrecht," 1657), and Bushwick ("Boswijck," 1660). Gravesend was the only British town, while the other five were of Dutch origin (<http://mistergworld.com/04-001.htm>).

**Figure 48 (bottom left):**

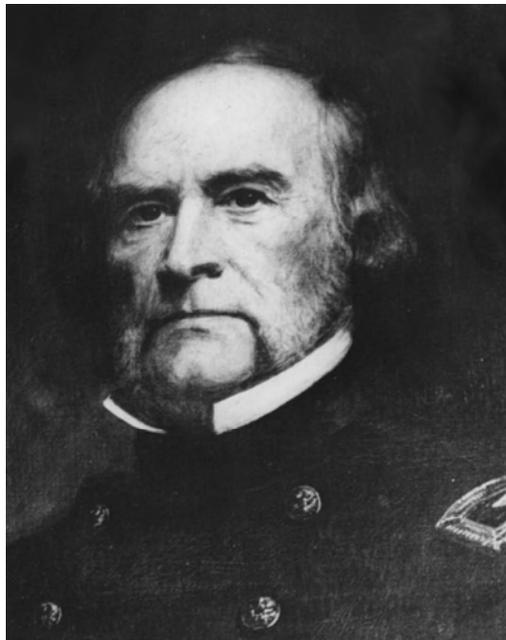
A portrait of a young Brigadier General René Edward De Russy (02/22/1789 – 11/23/1865) (no date, West Point Museum Collections).

**Figure 49 (bottom middle):**

General De Russy as an older man (no date, West Point Museum Collections).

**Figure 50: (bottom right):**

Frederick Henry Johnson is the third "bummer" from the left. "Sherman's bummers we all know / Distinguished themselves "on the go" / But couldn't begin, it's plain to see, / To forage with the Bummers of Company B" (Stevens, Capt. C. A, Berdan's United States Sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac 1861-1865, page 354).





**Figure 51 (left):**

Robinson's 1890 atlas shows "F. H. Johnson" owning De Russy's property. Note the "ruralness" of the roads and property layout.

**Figure 52 (top middle):**

Photograph of Walter L. Johnson from the *New York Journal* in 1900. (*New York Journal*, "Fire and Storm Try Hero Father," March 17, 1900).

**Figure 53 (top right):**

Photograph of Walter L. Johnson from the *Brooklyn Eagle* in 1907. (*Brooklyn Eagle*, "Men Active in Bay Ridge Realty and Buildings," October 6, 1907).



**Figure 54 (top):**

View from the intersection of Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-Second Street looking southwest. Walter L. Johnson's House is on the left. (*American Architect and Building News*, "Three Houses on Eighty-Second Street and Eleventh Ave., Bay Ridge, N.Y." 1896).

**Figure 55 (bottom left):**

This advertisement shows the Shingle Style home of Richard Perry Chittenden. This house, which was located on the southwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Eighty-Fourth Street, sold for \$15,000 in 1899. (*Brooklyn Eagle*, "Advertisement" October 9, 1899, page 18).

**Figure 56 (bottom right):**

This 1899 map shows the original boundaries of the Dyker Heights development. However, over the years, the name "Dyker Heights" has come to describe Bay Ridge Park and beyond (*New York Times*, "House for Homemakers" May 14, 1899, p14).

HIGH GROUND, MAGNIFICENT OCEAN VIEW.  
**DYKER HEIGHTS**

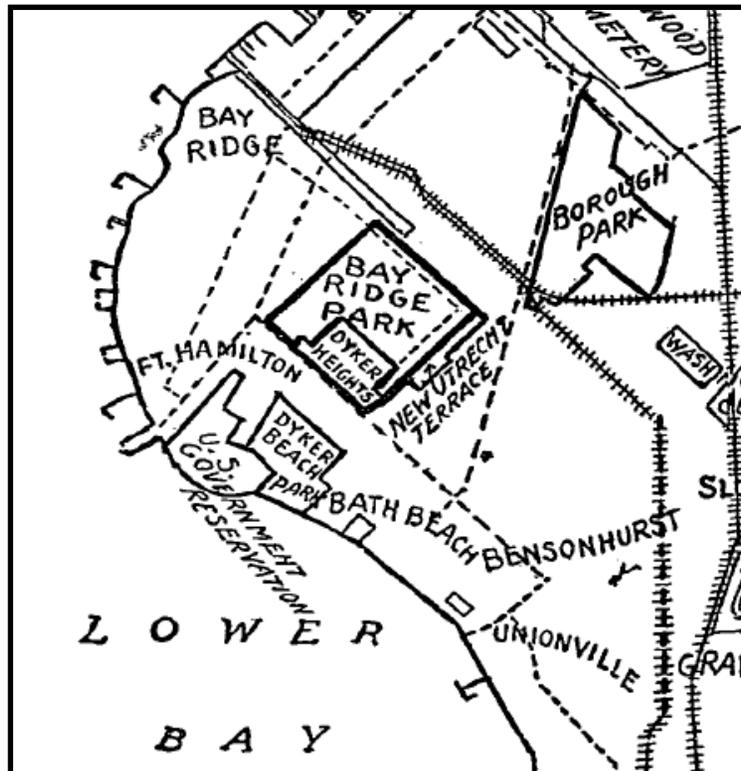


RESIDENCE AT DYKER HEIGHTS.

**Handsome Suburb in Greater New York.**  
CAREFULLY RESTRICTED.

Take 5th Ave. 86th St. Car or 3d Ave. Bensonhurst Car to  
Office in Club House.

WALTER L. JOHNSON, 86th Street and 13th Avenue, Brooklyn.





**Figure 57 (top left):**

In the summer of 1999 the Chittenden House, which was virtually unchanged since 1899, met its painful demise (Ann Falutico).

**Figure 58 (bottom left):**

This photograph, taken from the same intersection as the one above, shows the two homes that have since replaced the Chittenden House.

**Figure 59 (bottom right):**

Richard Perry Chittenden also purchased this home on Eighty-Fifth Street near Twelfth Avenue for \$8,500 in October of 1899. It was just recently remodeled.





**Figure 60 (left):**

“House of Stephen G. Porter In Thirteenth Avenue, A Popular Type of House at Dyker Heights.” Porter’s home was designed by Constantine Schubert and completed for Walter L. Johnson in about 1900 (Brooklyn Eagle “Dyker Heights Outlook” October 12, 1901, page 17).

**Figure 61 (middle):**

Porter’s house as seen in 1940 (New York City Municipal Archives).

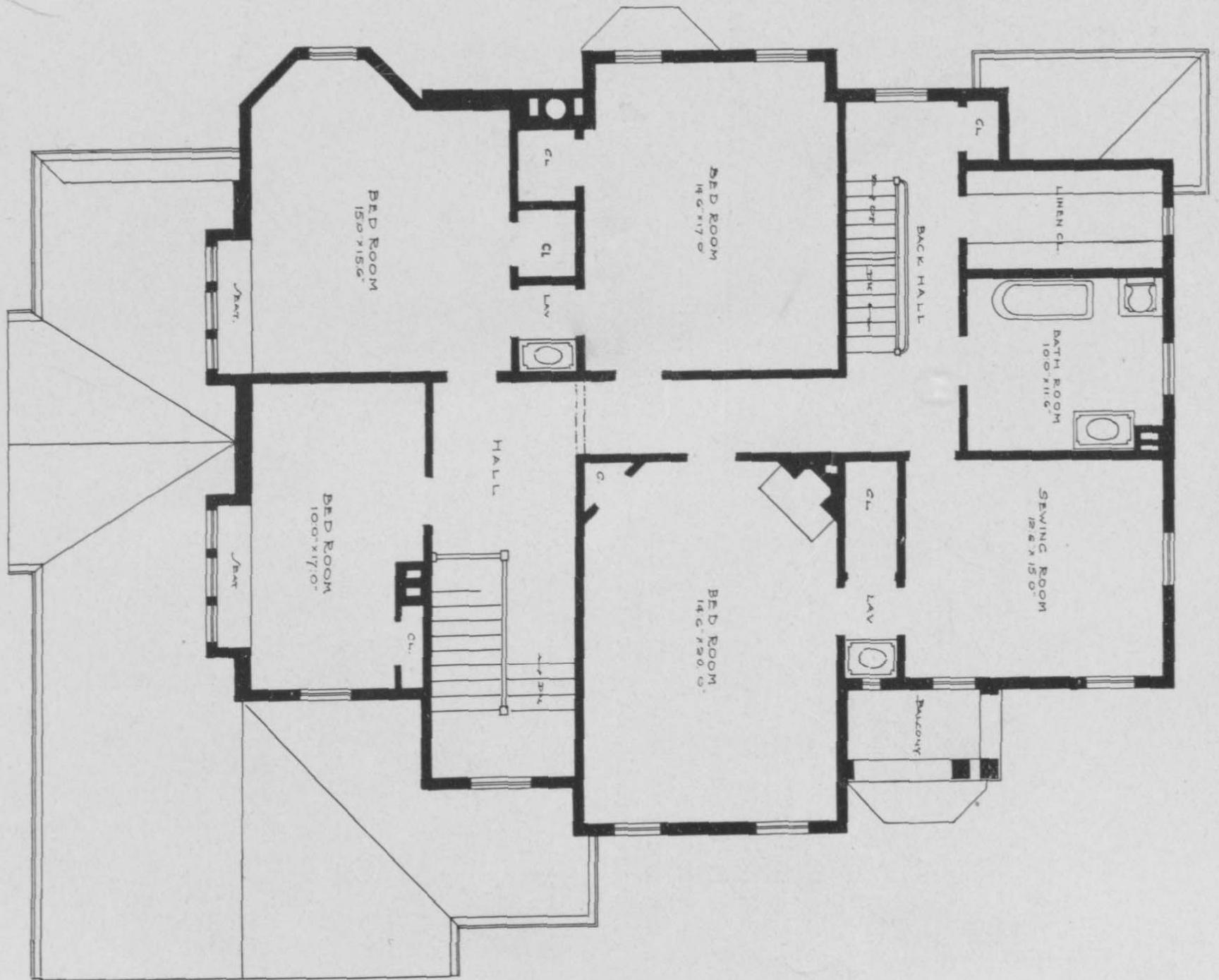
**Figure 62 (right):**

The condos that replaced Porter’s home in about 2000. They are located on the east side of Thirteenth Avenue, which is now also officially called Dyker Heights Boulevard, between Eighty-Third and Eighty-Fourth streets.





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



**Figure 64:** Second floor plan of the Saitta House from *Scientific American Building Edition*, June 1901, p. 104.

#### A RESIDENCE AT DYKER HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The house shown on the cover and also on page 104 was recently completed for S. Slatta, Esq., at Dyker Heights, Borough of Brooklyn, New York. The building is designed in the English half-timbered style. The underpinning is constructed of stone. The building from grade-line to second story has a frame of wood, the exterior being covered with iron lath made by the Expanded Metal Lath Co., and then covered with H. W. Johns' Asbestos cement, washed a light-gray color. The second story is covered with shingles and stained a greenish color with Cabot's shingle-stain. The gables are beamed, and the beams and all the trimmings throughout are stained a soft dark-brown color. The roof is covered with shingles and stained a moss-green color. Dimensions: Front, 46 ft.; side, 55 ft. 6 in., not including piazza. Height of ceilings: Cellar, 7 ft.; first story, 10 ft.; second, 9 ft.; third, 8 ft. The hall is a most unusual and attractive apartment, with its combination of nooks, alcoves, and arched effects. This hall is treated in the Elizabethan style, and is entered through a vestibule with paneled walls and a tiled floor. The hall is trimmed with quartered oak, and has a paneled wainscoting four feet in height, ceiling beams, and a hard-wood floor. The nook contains a paneled seat in a recessed window, and an open fireplace, furnished with a tiled hearth and facings, and a mantel of the style in keeping with the treatment of the hall. The staircase is of handsome design, with its broad, low risers and treads, its balustrade and posts, all of which are treated in a pure Elizabethan style. The parlor and sitting-room are trimmed with hazel, and each has a bay-window, paneled seats, and open fireplaces trimmed with tiled facings and hearths and mantels. The dining-room is also treated in the Elizabethan style, and is trimmed with quartered oak; it has a paneled wainscoting 7 ft. in height and a beamed ceiling forming deep panels. This dining-room is provided with a china-closet built in the corner of the room, with the door glazed with leaded glass, and an open fireplace built of brick with the hearth and the facings of tile and a mantel rising up to ceiling. Of the dining-room there is a conservatory attached with good effects. The butler's pantry is provided with sink, drawers, cupboards, and dressers complete. The kitchen and laundry are fitted up complete with all the best modern conveniences, the former having a Boynton range, pot-closet, store-pantry, etc. The second story is treated with white enamel paint, and contains four bedrooms, linen-closet, sewing-room, and bathroom, and many large and well-fitted closets. The

bathroom is fitted up complete with Ronald & Johnson's porcelain-lined tub, closet, and lavatory, all fitted up with exposed nickel-plated plumbing. The third floor contains a billiard-room and four bedrooms. The cemented cellar contains a Gaston boiler for heating, and the necessary coal and wood-bins complete. The mantels were made from special designs by White, Potter & Page, of New York. The tiling was done by Jackson & Son, 248 Front Street, New York. Mr. P. J. la Note, of Bensonhurst, L. I., was the builder. Mr. John J. Pettl, architect, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engravings were made directly from photographs of the building, taken specially for the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

**Figure 65:** "A Residence at Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.:" from *Scientific American Building Edition*, June 1901, p. 104.

