Seattle’s Wallingford neighborhood developed in the early 20th century as a streetcar suburb with a thriving commercial core along N. 45th Street. Today, this dynamic, evolving corridor is encircled by a rich collection of popularly styled early-20th century houses and apartment blocks, as well as one-of-a-kind artistic and natural sensory delights. Explore these neighborhood highlights in any order and at your own pace!

Please remain on publicly accessible sidewalks and paths while observing features highlighted in this brochure.

Scan the QR code on the front of this brochure for a tour map with more images and richer descriptions of each feature.

The Home of the Good Shepherd opened in 1907 to provide shelter, education, and training to young women in need. It closed in 1971 and was threatened with demolition and redevelopment. The neighborhood successfully worked to save the property. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and later leased by Historic Seattle for use as a multi-purpose community center.

Formerly Interlake School (1904-1971), the building was preserved and adapted for residences and retail in 1982 as Wallingford Center.

This church was established by Swedish immigrants who first worshipped in a private home near 43rd St. and Eastern Ave. The brick and stucco building was completed in 1913 and has a corner bell tower and Doric columns.

Ghost signs are old hand-painted advertisements that have been preserved on a building for a long period of time. This form of advertising was most common between 1890 and 1950. This sign advertised Henry Nelson’s real estate firm (see feature no. 10).

This house was built by Danish immigrant Henry Nelson, an early-day real estate developer in Wallingford. The ghost sign (feature no. 11) advertises his firm.

Built in 1915, this impressive residence was designed by engineer and architect Henry Bittman for his own family. It is one of only a few Tudor Revival-style houses in Wallingford and sits on a large lot. The interior features murals painted by Northwest impressionist painter Fokko Tadama. The property’s overgrown garden was restored by Cass Turnbull, the late founder of PlantAmnesty.

Built in 1901, this house first sat at 46th and Stone Way. It was moved in about 1925 to make way for the new Blue Star building. It was the childhood home of George E. Hunt, Jr., one of the UW’s “boys in the boat” who won gold rowing in the 1936 Olympics.

Built in 1911, this former firehouse was designed by city architect D.R. Huntington. The soaring tower was for hanging firehoses to dry. Horse-drawn fire trucks were used here until 1921. It was landmarked in 1983 and adapted for use as a clinic.

The Tilth Alliance community learning garden, located on the west side of the building near where a swimming pool once was, features a solar greenhouse, rain garden, worm bins and compost systems.

This sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa) tree was planted around 1910 and was recently designated a Heritage Tree by the City of Seattle. Don’t miss the marker near the tree with more information.

Popular in the 1910s and 1920s, the Dutch Colonial Revival style is defined by its double-pitched roof and colonial details, such as the multi-light sash windows and its symmetrical façade.

More than 60 animals are depicted in bas-relief on the 18-foot-tall pillar by artist Ron Petty.

The Tilth Garden was planted around 1990 and has its symmetrical façade.

Built in 1904, this house was designed by architect John Mills for the late founder of PlantAmnesty.

Elim Swedish Baptist Church

This elementary school was founded in 1908, located in its church (pictured). Increasing enrollment prompted construction of the current school building in 1924. It is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, popular among schools and university campuses in the 1920s.
Wallingford residents petitioned the City of Seattle to open this playground in the late 1970s. It was redeveloped in 2002, full of art based on children’s books.

Wallingford's main retail strip has many businesses located in houses, such as Djan's restaurant and A Muddy Cup.

Leo Lassen Residence
4517 LATONA AVE NE
Leo Lassen, known as “The Great Gabbo,” and “The Voice,” was the radio voice of local pro baseball teams and lived in this house from 1928 until his death in 1975. He did radio broadcasts of the Seattle Indians and the Seattle Rainiers baseball games from 1931 to 1960. He was inducted into the Washington Sports Hall of Fame in 1974.

Jud Yoho Residence
4718 2ND AVE NE
Jud Yoho was an all-in-one real estate broker, designer, and contractor, known in Seattle for his bungalows. To promote his business, Yoho built and moved his family into this Craftsman showhouse in 1911. It was featured on the cover of the July 1913 issue of Bungalow Magazine.

Multi-family housing was an important part of Wallingford in the booming 1920s. Three apartment buildings near this intersection were built by Jack Landon in 1928 and 1929.

The stone arch and entrance way to Meridian Playground was designed and built in 1981 by Charles Greening, clearly a labor of love.

This ladybug has been painted (and repainted) by Lloyd Jansen, Eric Higbee and neighbors since 2006 as a whimsical way to slow traffic through this intersection.