Essex Junction: A Walk into the Past

1. Park Street School (1873) - Education improved with the construction of the Essex Junction High School. Built at a cost of $8,000 in the Italianate style, it is still used for education today.

2. Abram Stevens House (1822-1824) - Stevens, the original owner, was one of the Green Mountain Boys. He was a close friend of Ethan Allen’s younger brother, Ira, and served as an aide to General Montgomery during the Revolutionary War.

3. Brownell Library (1926) - A gift from Samuel Brownell, a prominent local businessman who developed hydroelectric power, it was described as “in every sense a Vermont building” with its foundations of redstone, a roof of unfading black slate and white marble sills and columns.

4. Lincoln Hall (1819) - Its right side was built first in Federal style while the left side is Greek Revival from the mid-1810s. It was a tavern until 1911. The Village bought it and used it as a library, Armories room and a residence. Today it serves as the municipal offices.

5. Brownell Block (1894) - Built in the Late Italianate style for Samuel Brownell, its facing brick was made in the Drury Brickyard which operated in Essex Junction from 1867 to 1972. Drury brick was used for several buildings at the University of Vermont.

6. Lincoln Inn (1914) - This Village landmark was founded by a group of prominent residents under the name of the Essex Junction Hotel Company. Named for the first family that operated it, it is still a prominent gathering place for dining and special occasions.

7. Marvin House (ca. 1900) - This home is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. Its materials came from a variety of Vermont sources: wood from Underhill and Jericho, red rock foundation stone from Burlington and roof slate from Rutland County.

8. Congregational Church (1869) - Made in the Italianate style, this was the village's first church building. It was built by the Union Church Association, comprised of Congregational, Methodist and Baptist groups.