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pavilions feature stone coping at the gables and the northwest pavilion has a three-sided two-story window bay. The semi-circular gable of the northeast bay displays a circular window.

The central portion of the southwestern extension was constructed as a baggage area about the same time as the two-story section was built. Various additions were made further to the southwest and between the two story area and the baggage room, and by the early 1920s, this area formed a continuous extension of the central building and housed an enlarged baggage area and a lunchroom. A one-story extension was also appended to northeast of the central building, and a separate express house was constructed to the southwest, sometime between .914 and 1924. Materials and scaling of these additions is similar to the original sections, and, while some of the design features have been obscured, the building appears as a single unit.

Tying the entire structure together are the broad hip roofs of the two side extensions and the connecting pent roofs between the first and second stories of the central section. 'he broad overhang of these roofs, supported by heavy brackets, forms an extensive covered area t the principal track (northwest) side. This area originally extended to form a long covered alkway to the northeast; the major portion of the walkway was removed in the 1950s.

#### IGNIFICANCE:

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha/Chicago NorthWestern Union Depot in Mankato s significant as the only surviving railroad depot in the 13 Blue Earth County townsites there the railroad played a major developmental role. The building was constructed jointly in Union Depot

Blue Earth County Mankato, Minnesota

1896 by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha and the Chicago North-Western lines. The CStPM&O had been the first line to cross the area, constructed from West St. Paul to St. James in 1869-70. Originally its tracks ran down the center of Fourth Street, several blocks inland from the river, but in the mid-1890s city agitation resulted in their removal from this area to the riverfront. Here the tracks were in close proximity to those of the CNW, which had been another of the first lines to cross southern Minnesota, being constructed from Waseca to Watertown, South Dakota, from 1870 through 1873. The two lines built their Union Depot near Main Street at the riverfront shortly after the CStPM&O tracks were moved. Earlier the two lines, as well as their two competitors, maintained separate depots. The four original depots, a second competing union depot, and all the depots of the other Blue Earth County towns have been destroyed or moved and altered from their original condition. Although Mankato was founded as a "river town", it owed a large part of its growth to the interesection of rail lines at the city. The majority of the out-county communities trace their very existence to the designation of station points. The Union Depot at Mankato is important as a surviving component of this crucial transportation system.

### **Bibliography**

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1900, 1908, 1914, 1924.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Keeper Helong Jun

Date

# **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

Nina M. Archabal

State Historic Preservation Officer

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Page	
	Note: These changes apply to Union Depot in Blue Earth County, Minnesota.
REFERENCE NUMBER: 80001956	
STATE: MINNESOTA	
COUNTY: Blue Earth	
RESOURCE NAME (HISTORIC): Ma	ankato Union Depot
CITY:	
VICINITY OF:	
ADDRESS:	
CERTIFICATION DATE:	
REMOVED DATE:	
COMMENTS:	
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