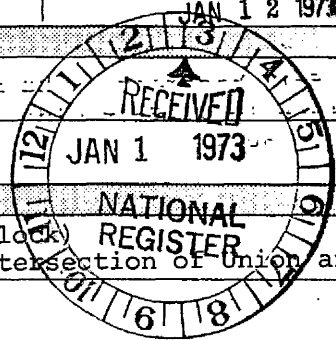


### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Kansas	
COUNTY:	Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	JAN 1 2 1973	



**1. NAME**

COMMON: \_\_\_\_\_

AND/OR HISTORIC: Condon National Bank

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: Block 51, lots 4 and 5 (Plaza Block) 811 Walnut--at north angle of intersection of Union and Walnut streets

CITY OR TOWN: Coffeyville

STATE: Kansas CODE: 67337 COUNTY: Montgomery CODE: 125

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>None</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Coffeyville Urban Renewal Agency

STREET AND NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY OR TOWN: Coffeyville STATE: Kansas CODE: 67337 COUNTY: Montgomery CODE: 20

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Register of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery County Courthouse STATE: Kansas CODE: 67301 COUNTY: Montgomery CODE: 20

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration

DATE OF SURVEY: 1939  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Records destroyed. A guide book, Kansas, was published in 1939.

STREET AND NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY OR TOWN: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Kansas

COUNTY: Montgomery

ENTRY NUMBER: 125

DATE: JAN 1 2 1973

FOR NPS USE ONLY

**7. DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Condon National Bank is a two-story wedge-shaped structure with a full basement. The building faces south and measures approximately 25 feet wide and 40 feet in length with an overall height of 35 feet.

The east and west exterior walls are constructed of red brick laid in a running bond while a stamped metal covering is placed on the front. The unique stamped metal front extends from the ground line through the raised parapet above the roof line. Most of the decorative effect of the building is created with the metal facade. The lower floor of the metal cover contains simple rectangular openings enclosing the center window and flanking entrances at each corner. Separating these features are low relief pilasters with integral bases and capitals. The second floor metal front is more elaborately designed. Windows are simple rectangles grouped in pairs on each side and separated by three dimensional metal columns resting on tall bases and terminating in ionic capitals. Above the columns are recessed and projected bands of decoration. Coupled brackets support the overhanging cornice which is further ornamented by smaller brackets and dentils. The massive parapet and pediment above the cornice are enhanced by circular motifs and fine scroll work. The treatment of the brick side walls is relatively simple compared to the front. Here window openings are simple rectangles but have elaborately designed metal lintels reminiscent of the detail of the front. The roof cornice is supported on brackets similar to the front but in a much less imposing manner. A triangular pediment above the cornice completes the facade. A second floor entrance on the east side is reached by an exterior iron staircase.

Presently modern awnings are placed over first floor windows and doors on the south front and one door on the west side. The exterior has undergone some changes, mainly at the south front. The center window has over the years been divided into various sized panes. Old pictures also indicate that a one-story flat roofed frame porch once protected the wedge-shaped front.

(The buildings north of the old bank are scheduled for demolition by the local urban renewal agency.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**3. SIGNIFICANCE**

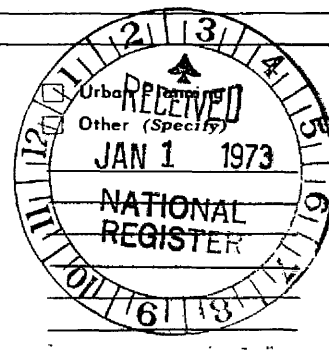
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian |  16th Century |  18th Century |  20th Century  
 15th Century |  17th Century |  19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1890**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Perkins Block was built in 1890 to house the C. M. Condon and Company Bank, professional offices and other businesses. Plans for constructing a business building at the south end of what is known as the Plaza Block were announced in May by Luther Perkins, a Coffeyville lawyer, politician and entrepreneur. Excavation for the foundation began in June, and in mid-July the iron front was added to the structure. A report in the September 5, 1890, Coffeyville Journal stated that "C. M. Condon and Co. expect to occupy their new and elegant quarters in about a month," and on October 23 the newspaper reported that the bank had moved in.

(The site where Perkins erected his new business building had been leveled by fire, along with the four other buildings on the Plaza Block, on July 20, 1885. It is believed the date "1871" on the front of the old bank building refers to Perkins' acquisition of the site or to the earlier frame building destroyed by fire.)

The Condon Bank building became widely known after the five members of the notorious Dalton gang attempted to rob it and the nearby First National Bank simultaneously on October 5, 1892. Bob and Grat Dalton, Dick Broadwell and Bill Power of the Dalton gang were killed by Coffeyville businessmen and customers who armed themselves when word of the robbery attempts spread around the town square. The fifth member of the gang, Emmett Dalton, was wounded, captured and later sent to prison. Four Coffeyville citizens were also killed, including the town marshal. Coffeyville became famous as the town that stopped the Daltons and the Condon Bank received publicity from the event for years. Photographs of the bullet holes in the windows and doors of the bank were widely circulated.

The bank remained in the building until 1953 when it moved to new facilities. The Embree W. Morgan real estate firm then occupied the bank's old quarters until the property was acquired by the local Urban Renewal Agency, which is planning to restore the building and convert it to some form of public use.

In addition to the significance supplied by its history, the old Condon Bank building is an excellent example of Eclectic architecture. It is one of the few known buildings in Kansas with a complete metal facade.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Coffeyville at 100 (Coffeyville, Journal Press, 1969),  
 Coffeyville Journal, May 16, 30, June 6, 13, July 18, 25, August 8, 22,  
 September 5, October 24, 1890; March 10, 1893; October 5, 1932; June 19,  
 1940; February 22, 1953.  
Coffeyville, Kansas, Centennial (n.p., 1961).  
 Elliott, David Stewart, Last Raid of the Daltons (Coffeyville, Journal  
 Print, 1892).  
 "Fierce Flames," Coffeyville Journal, July 25, 1885.  
 "How the Dalton Gang Met Defeat and Death," St. Louis Globe-Democrat,  
 March 7, 1906.

HR  
 15/267380  
 4101820

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	37	02	08
NE	° ' "	° ' "	95	36	55
SE	° ' "	° ' "			
SW	° ' "	° ' "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Charles Hall, Architectural Consultant  
Richard Pankratz, Planner

ORGANIZATION: Kansas State Historical Society DATE: December 18, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 120 West Tenth Street

CITY OR TOWN: Topeka STATE: Kansas 66612 CODE: 20

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**      **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Nyle H. Miller  
Nyle H. Miller

Title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society

Date December 18, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert Kim Utley  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 1/12/73

ATTEST:  
William S. Buntz  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 1.8.73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Kansas	
COUNTY	
Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 1 2 1973

(Number all entries)

9. McNeal, T. A., When Kansas Was Young (New York, MacMillan Co., 1922), pp. 270-276.  
Topeka Daily Capital, October 12, 1892.  
"UR Accepts Old Bank Valuation," Goffeyville Journal, September 24, 1972.

