Hornbek House
AND/OR COMMON
Adaline Hornbeck Homestead

Teller Co. Rd. No. 1
Florissant
Colorado

3rd
08
Teller
119

— IN PROCESS
— BEING CONSIDERED

— IN PROCESS
— BEING CONSIDERED

— IN PROCESS
— BEING CONSIDERED

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region
Denver

Teller County Courthouse
Cripple Creek

List of Classified Structures
1976
Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service
Denver

Colorado

Colorado
7 DESCRIPTION

 CONDITION

 GOOD
 FAIR

 CHECK ONE

 ORIGINAL SITE
 ALTERED
 MOVED

 CHECK ONE

 ORIGINAL SITE
 ALTERED
 MOVED

 DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hornbek House, begun in 1878, is one of the most outstanding examples of log domestic architecture in the Rocky Mountain Region. The building is a 1 1/2 story structure with massive squared log walls, V-notched with flush crowning. The steeply-pitched gable roof is cedar shingled, with the gable ends being board and batten, and centered on it is a low brick chimney. Evidence indicates that the house was constructed in three stages, with the west wing, bedroom, being the initial structure. The west wall of the west wing reveals a former fireplace and the window trim of the west wing, Greek Revival raked blocking, is different than the window trim of the parlour-kitchen wing. However the log construction technique of the bedroom wing and kitchen-parlour wing are very similar and probably built by the same person. The well room addition on the north side, ca. 1910, exemplifies square-notched log construction. The house is a typical farmhouse plan. The first floor has one bedroom, parlour, kitchen, partitioned-off pantry, and well room and three bedrooms upstairs. The front doorway opens directly into the kitchen.

The adjoining buildings on the homestead were relocated from other areas within the monument to compliment the house and assist in interpreting a "homestead theme," but are not architecturally or historically significant for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings were placed approximately in the locations of the original structures according to recollections of a former resident, Arthur Harry. The "bunkhouse" is a former cabin, relocated in 1976, from the Maytag Ranch, south and east of the Hornbek Homestead. The 10 foot x 12 foot building, ca. 1920, is V-notched log construction. The building was stabilized and reroofed after the relocation to the site of the original bunkhouse. The barn, ca. 1890, is a square-notched log building approximately 15 feet x 12 feet, relocated in 1976, from the Delbert Johnson Place in the south end of the Monument. The building was stabilized and reroofed after relocation in the proximity of the original barn. The carriage house, ca. 1930, is a 15 foot x 12 foot square-notched log structure relocated from the Toby Wells property on the east side of the monument. The building was stabilized and reroofed after relocating in the proximity of the original carriage house. On the ridge north of the complex, an original root cellar, ca. 1880, has recently been stabilized. In 1977, the National Park Service constructed a wood frame, shingled roof privy placed on a cement foundation. A rustic pole fence enclosing the homestead complex was constructed in 1978.
The Hornbek House, built in 1878, is significant for the sophistication of its log construction and for its integrity still retained through survival of one hundred years. The site lends to the association of the house to the Homestead scene. The structure is a typical three-room T-plan, house with V-notched, flush crowned log walls. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is cedar shingled centered with a low brick chimney. The gable ends are board and batted. The west wing retains vernacular Greek Revival window trim.

Adaline Hornbek was one of the early settlers in the West Pike's Peak area having arrived in the mid-1870's. As head of her household, she filed the first-homestead application under the Homestead Act of 1862 in the Florissant area. Her application states that the house was built in the spring of 1878. By 1885, Mrs. Hornbek had established a substantial ranch in an area of subsistence farming. A succession of owners followed the death of Mrs. Hornbek in 1906. The homestead was sold to James Lafferty in 1907; to C. Harry in 1910; to Mr. P. Singer in 1943; and to the National Park Service in 1973.
The Hornbek House is shown within the drawn circle on the accompanying map entitled "Lake George Quadrangle, Colorado" USGS. The property is 60' x 66'. The house is on the west side of Teller County Road No. 1, just south of Florissant, Colorado and within the boundary of Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument.

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 30 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National, State, and Local.
Name of Property: Hornbek Homestead
Location: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Florissant, Colorado
Photographer: Rodd L. Wheaton
Date of Photograph: March, 1977
Location of Negative: Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service, Denver, Colorado
View: Looking Southward
Number: 1
Name of Property: Hornbek Homestead
Location: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
        Florissant, Colorado
Photographer: Rodd L. Wheaton
Date of Photograph: March, 1977
Location of Negative: Rocky Mountain Regional Office
        National Park Service, Denver, Colorado
View: Looking North
        Window Detail and Log Construction Detail
Number: 2
Name of Property: Hornbek Homestead
Location: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
           Florissant, Colorado
Photographer: Rodd L. Wheaton
Date of Photograph: March, 1977
Location of Negative: Rocky Mountain Regional Office
                   National Park Service, Denver, Colorado
View: Looking Southwestward