United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Naegle Winery, Naegle "Big House," "Naile" House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Main and 5th Streets   ____ not for publication

city, town Toquerville   ____ vicinity of   **congressional district** 01   ?

state Utah   **code** 049   **county** Washington   **code** 053

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
____ district	____ public	X occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
X building(s)	X private	____ unoccupied	____ commercial	____ park
____ structure	____ both	____ work in progress	____ educational	____ private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	____ entertainment	____ religious
____ object	____ in process	X yes: restricted	____ government	____ scientific
	X being considered	____ yes: unrestricted	____ industrial	____ transportation
		____ no	____ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Spilsbury Land and Livestock Co.

street & number 58 North 100 East

city, town St. George   ____ vicinity of   **state** UT 84770

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number 197 East Tabernacle St.

city, town St. George   **state** UT 84770

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Bldgs Survey   **has this property been determined elegible?** X yes ____ no

date 1968   X federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records Utah Heritage Foundation

city, town SLC   **state** UT

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

In 1866 John Conrad Naegle began building a two-story stone structure in Toquerville, Utah. Located on the main steet, it is believed originally to have been intended for use as a residence and winery. The upper two floors were to be used as living space while the basement was equipped for winemaking and storage. Although the distillery operated there until 1888, no physical or historical evidence suggests that the building was used as a permanent residence. The interior apparently was never completed, and building ceased in 1868.[2]

Of a rectangular plan measuring approximately 65' x 33' [3], the structure was built of coursed rubble of local origin, with dressed red sandstone quoins, water table, and main floor and basement level lintels. Wood was used for sills and second storey lintels. A low, hipped roof changes pitch twice, creating nearly a bellcast configuration. A distinctive moulded wood cornice with bracket-like dentils is the sole decorative treatment on the structure. More exterior ornament may have been planned but was never completed.[4] Though severe in form and sparse in ornamental detail, the Naegle Winery is of imposing size in relation to its environment and displays fine proportions. Facade piercing is symmetrical and the wall to window ratio has been dealt with sensitively.

The basement level of the Naegle structure housed the winemaking operations. Entered through a wide rectangular opening, this single space has a dirt floor and wood supports for the first floor.

Original division of space on the upper floors is unknown. Partition walls were apparently never completed.[5] Later uses may also have caused modifications of interior space. Thus, first and second story levels exist as single spaces today. A concrete floor replaces the original at the main floor level which required additional supports in the basement.

Original window treatment is also undetermined, but was probably a double hung sash configuration. Windows and doors have been lost and the frames continue to deteriorate. Approach to the second floor no longer remains.

Though the Naegle Winery exists today as a shell, it is structurally sound and suitable for reuse. It is a significant representative of nineteenth century stone architecture in Utah, and of the wine-making endeavors of the early Mormon church in the area. It contributes physically and historically to the local landscape, standing as a reminder of Mormon colonization.

8. Significance

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Naegle Winery is significant in Utah history on the basis of its historical associations and as a very large example of vernacular stone construction. The winery is unusual in Utah in its apparent combination of cottage industry and residence under the same roof. Winemaking was an interesting and important phase in the search for economic self-sufficiency in Utah's Dixie during the early pioneer period. The Naegle Winery is the only substantial reminder of Dixie winemaking remaining in the area, and is a valuable asset in Utah's cultural patrimony.

The settlement of the Virgin River basin in Southern Utah had been ordered by Brigham Young to bring about a greater diversity of agricultural production that would enhance the territory's ability to maintain its own metropolitan economy. The cotton, dried fruit, and winemaking enterprises that developed in the communities of this semi-tropical region had varying degrees of success. Winemaking was a logical step from the discovery that grapes grew well in the region, and inevitable in view of the fact that experienced vine dressers were among the Swiss-born settlers of Santa Clara. The presence of mining communities, locally at Silver Reef and further afield in Nevada at Pioche and elsewhere, meant that wine had considerable potential as a cash crop. Unfortunately, the wine and brandies made in Dixie seem to have been of widely varying quality. The Utah Pomologist (of St. George) noted in June 1870 that the lack of skill displayed by many of the small wineries meant that, "the most delicious fruit may have been changed to an unsavory beverage." While the miners and Dixie residents may have found the "sweet Dixie wine" satisfactory, it evidently failed to attract buyers in the export market of Salt Lake and other large western cities. With the decline of the mining towns, the surplus wine seems to have created severe social problems in Dixie. Eventually, possibly in a related action, the Mormon Church abandoned the use of sacramental wine. The tithing office in St. George refused to accept wine in tithe, and by 1892 viticulture was being actively discouraged by the ecclesiastical authorities...although it was many years before the vines, presses, vats, and other equipment disappeared from the Southern Utah scene.

During the heyday of the wine industry the Naegle Winery (also known as the Naile House) was perhaps one of the larger wineries in production. John C. Naegle had been born in one of Germany's wine regions, but had moved with his parents to southern Indiana at the

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age of six years. A convert to the Mormon Church in his teens,
Naegle shared the fortunes of the Church through the Nauvoo period,
and later saw service in the Mormon Battalion. On his release from
military service he found work at Sutter's Mill, and following the
discovery of gold there was able to accumulate a small fortune of
$3,000 worth of gold that he himself washed from the river bottoms.
He made a further fortune in San Jose with a produce farm which sold
fresh vegetables to the burgeoning mining centers. Eventually
Naegle established himself in Utah, and, already wealthy, soon
became closely associated with Brigham Young in a number of
enterprises. In 1866 Naegle was called by President Young to settle
in Dixie, to take charge of the manufacture of sacramental wine and
to supervise the cotton developments. Naegle built his winery in
Toquerville, allegedly combining both residence and winery in the
same massive rock building; although it seems unlikely that a man of
Naegle's wealth would find such an arrangement satisfactory. During
this period he chose to use the name "Naile" but later changed it
back to the original Naegle.

The decline of the wine industry meant that the basic function
of the winery ceased. In 1917 the building was converted into a fig
cannery...later it would be used as a peach grading and de-fuzzing
plant. It is now used principally for storage.

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1   John Conrad Naegle Ancestoral Family Organization, <u>Preliminary Draft Proposal of a Project for the Acquisition and Development of the John Conrad Naegle Historical Museum in Toquerville, Utah.</u> 1979, p.5.

2   Ibid.

3   Appraisal Report by Eldon McArthur, May 25, 1979.

4   John Conrad Naegle Ancestoral Family Organization, <u>Preliminary Draft...</u>, p.5.

5   Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dennis R. Lancaster, Dixie Wine (MA Thesis, 1972, BYU)
Andrew Karl Larson, I Was Called to Dixie (SLC; Deseret News Press, 1961), p.34.
   pg. 347-348.
A.R. Mortenson, "Utah's Dixie, The Cotton Mission," Utah Historical Quarterly, July 1961.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property ___less than 1 acre__ **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Quadrangle name __Hurricane___   Quadrangle scale __1:62500___

UMT References

A | 1 2 | 2 9 6 3 0 0 | 4 1 2 4 7 2 5 |
   Zone   Easting   Northing

B | | | |
   Zone   Easting   Northing

C | | | | D | | | |

E | | | | F | | | |

G | | | | H | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 6, Block 4, Plat A, Toquerville Town Survey

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J.D. Mortenson (John Smith/Historian)

organization John Conrad Naegle Ancestoral Family Organization **date**

street & number 10600 Dimple Dell Rd **telephone** (801) 942-5584

city or town Sandy **state** UT 84070

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national _X_ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Melvin T. Smith*

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer **date** December 12, 1979

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register **date** 2/20/80

Attest: W. Ray Luce **date** 2-14-80
Chief of Registration