§ 9.63 Linganore.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Linganore.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Linganore viticultural area are five U.S.G.S topographic maps. They are—

(1) “Walkersville Quadrangle, Maryland—Frederick Co.”, 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1979);

(2) “Libertytown Quadrangle, Maryland”, 7.5 minute series, 1944 (Photorevised 1971);

(3) “Damascus Quadrangle, Maryland”, 7.5 minute series, 1944 (Photorevised 1971);

(4) “Winfield Quadrangle, Maryland”, 7.5 minute series, 1950 (Photorevised 1979); and

(5) “Union Bridge Quadrangle, Maryland.” 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971).

(c) Boundaries. The Linganore viticultural area is located in north central Maryland and encompasses parts of Frederick and Carroll Counties. From the beginning point lying at the confluence of Linganore Creek and the Monocacy River, on the Walkersville Quadrangle map, the boundary runs—

(1) South-southeasterly 5,000 feet in a straight line to the point lying approximately 1,000 feet south of Interstate Highway 70 at the intersection of two unnamed light duty roads in the town of Bartonsville;

(2) Then east-southeasterly 15,500 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Musseter Road and latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds;

(3) Then southwesterly 46,750 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Mill Road and State Highway 144;

(4) Then easterly along State Highway 144 on the Walkersville Quadrangle, Libertytown Quadrangle, and Damascus Quadrangle maps to the point of intersection with State Highway 27, approximately midway between the towns of Ridgeville and Parrsville, on the Damascus Quadrangle map;

(5) Then northeasterly along State Highway 27 on the Damascus Quadrangle, Libertytown Quadrangle, and Winfield Quadrangle maps to the point of intersection with State Highway 26 in the town of Taylorsville on the Winfield Quadrangle map;

(6) Then northerly 2,750 feet in a straight line to the point on a hill identified as having an elevation of 850 feet;

(7) Then northwesterly 21,000 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of State Highway 31 and latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes on the Libertytown Quadrangle and Union Bridge Quadrangle maps;

(8) Then westerly 15,625 feet along latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes to the point of intersection with Copper Mine Road;

(9) Then northwesterly along Copper Mine Road on the Union Bridge Quadrangle map to the point of intersection with longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes;

(10) Then southerly 5,250 feet along longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes to the point of intersection with latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes on the Union Bridge Quadrangle and Walkersville Quadrangle maps;

(11) Then southwesterly 46,750 feet in a straight line on the Walkersville Quadrangle map to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF–118, 47 FR 53356, Nov. 26, 1982]

§ 9.64 Dry Creek Valley.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Dry Creek Valley.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Dry Creek Valley viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographic maps. They are—

(1) “Geyserville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County.” 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury § 9.64

(2) “Jimtown Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County,” 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(3) “Healdsburg Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County,” 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1980);

(4) “Guerneville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County,” 7.5 minute series, 1955;

(5) “Cazadero Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County,” 7.5 minute series, 1978; and


(c) Boundaries. The Dry Creek Valley viticultural area is located in north central Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point, lying at the intersection of latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes and the northwest corner of Section 5, T. 10 N., R. 10 W. on the “Geyserville Quadrangle” map, the boundary runs—

(1) Southeasterly in a straight line approximately 11,000 feet (closely following the ridge line) to the northeast corner of Section 9, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(2) Then southerly along the east line of Section 9 to the southeast corner thereof;

(3) Then S. 74 degrees, E. 2,800 feet in a straight line to the northeasterly tip of a small unnamed lake;

(4) Then N. 57 degrees, E. 2,300 feet in a straight line to the southeast corner of Section 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(5) Then S. 16 degrees, E. 1,800 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 664 feet;

(6) Then S. 55 degrees, E. 7,900 feet in a straight line to a point identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(10) Then southerly 400 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(11) Then S. 50 1/2 degrees, E. 15,500 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Lytton Creek and the township line common to T. 9 N. and T. 10 N. in R. 9 W.;

(12) Then southerly along the meanders of Lytton Creek to the point of intersection with Lytton Springs Road in T. 9 N., R. 9 W.;

(13) Then easterly along Lytton Springs Road to the point of intersection with U.S. Highway 101 (a.k.a. Redwood Highway) on the “Jimtown Quadrangle” map;

(14) Then southerly along U.S. Highway 101 to the point of intersection with an unnamed light duty road (known locally as Chiquita Road) on the “Geyserville Quadrangle” map;

(15) Then easterly along the unnamed heavy duty road to the point of intersection with the Russian River on the “Healdsburg Quadrangle” map;

(17) Then southerly along the meanders of the Russian River to the confluence of Dry Creek;

(18) Then west-southwesterly 1,300 feet in a straight line to an unnamed light duty road (known locally as Foreman Lane);

(19) Then westerly along the unnamed light duty road, crossing West Dry Creek Road and passing Felta School, to the point of intersection with Felta Creek on the “Guerneville Quadrangle” map;

(20) Then southwesterly 18,000 feet along the meanders of Felta Creek to the point lying at the intersection of three springs in T. 8 N., R. 10 W., approximately 300 feet east from the word “Springs”;

(21) Then S. 58 degrees, W. 15,000 feet in a straight line to the southwest corner of Section 9, T. 8 N., R. 10 W.;

(22) Then northerly along the west line of Sections 9 and 4, T. 8 N., R. 10
§ 9.65 North Fork of Roanoke.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “North Fork of Roanoke.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the North Fork of Roanoke viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. Virginia, 7.5 minute series maps. They are:

1. McDonalds Mill Quadrangle, 1965;
2. Glenvar Quadrangle, 1965;
3. Elliston Quadrangle, 1965;
4. Ironto Quadrangle, 1965;
5. Blacksburg Quadrangle, 1965; and

(c) Boundaries. The North Fork of Roanoke viticultural area is located in parts of Roanoke and Montgomery Counties in southern Virginia.

1. The point of the beginning is in the north at the intersection of State Routes 785 and 697 in Roanoke County.

2. Then the boundary follows State Route 697 northeast over Crawford Ridge to the intersection at State Route 624.

3. Then the boundary turns southwest on State Route 624 along the boundary of the Jefferson National Forest and then continues across the Montgomery County line to U.S. 460 (business).

4. Then the boundary follows U.S. Route 460 (business) south through the town of Blacksburg.

5. Then the boundary continues on U.S. Route 460 (bypass) to the intersection of U.S. Route 460 East, where it turns east for approximately one mile to the intersection of U.S. Interstate Highway 81 at Interchange 37.

6. Then the boundary continues northeast on Interstate Highway 81 to its intersection with State Route 603 at interchange 38.

7. Then the boundary continues northwest on State Route 603 to its intersection with State Route 629.

8. Then the boundary follows State Route 629 (which later becomes State Route 622 north of Brandshaw Creek) 2 miles across the Roanoke County line to where it intersects the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company right-of-way.

9. Then the boundary turns northwest along the C & P right-of-way over Pearis Mountain to the point where the right-of-way intersects State Route 785, one quarter mile northeast of the intersections of State Routes 785 and 697.

10. Then the boundary follows State Route 784 back to the beginning point.

§ 9.66 Russian River Valley.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Russian River Valley.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Russian River Valley viticultural area are 11 United States Geological Survey 1:24,000 Scale topographic maps. They are titled:

1. Healdsburg, California Quadrangle—Sonoma Co., 7.5 Minute Series, edition of 1993;