(iv) Then westward along U.S. Highway 54 until it intersects U.S. Highway 71 near Nevada, Missouri;
(v) Then southward along U.S. Highway 71 until it intersects Interstate Highway 44, approximately 5 miles south of Carthage, Missouri;
(vi) Then westward and south-westward along Interstate Highway 44 into the State of Oklahoma, and continuing south-westward until Interstate Highway 44 crosses the Neosho River near Miami, Oklahoma (on the Tulsa map);
(vii) Then southward along the Neosho River (flowing through the Lake of the Cherokees, Lake Hudson, and Fort Gibson Lake) until it flows into the Arkansas River, approximately 2 miles west of Fort Gibson, Oklahoma (on the Fort Smith map);
(viii) Then southward and eastward along the Arkansas River (flowing through the Robert S. Kerr Lake) into the State of Arkansas, and continuing eastward until the Arkansas River is joined by Vache Grasse Creek, approximately 4 miles east of Barling, Arkansas;
(ix) Then southeastward and south-westward following Vache Grasse Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas;
(x) Then westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading from Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas;
(xi) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek;
(xii) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek;
(xiii) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map);
(xiv) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River;
(xv) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek;
(xvi) Then northeastward and eastward along Cadron Creek, for about 2½ miles, until it passes under U.S. Highway 64, approximately 3½ miles west of Conway, Arkansas;
(xvii) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 64 until it intersects U.S. Highway 67, near Beebe, Arkansas (on the Memphis map);
(xviii) Then northeastward along U.S. Highway 67 into the State of Missouri, then northward until U.S. Highway 67 intersects U.S. Highway 60, in Poplar Bluff, Missouri (on the Poplar Bluff map);
(xix) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 60 until it crosses the western boundary of Stoddard County. Note: Here that boundary is the St. Francis River;
(xx) Then northward, northeastward, and eastward along the boundary of Stoddard County until it joins the southern boundary of Cape Girardeau County (on the Cape Girardeau map);
(xxi) Then northeastward along the Cape Girardeau County boundary until it meets the Mississippi River south of Cape Girardeau, Missouri;
(xxii) Then northward along the Mississippi River to the starting point.


(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area are 2 U.S.G.S., 1:250,000 scale maps. They are entitled:
(1) Washington, DC; Maryland; Virginia, 1957 (Revised 1979); and
(2) Richmond, VA; MD., 1973.

(c) Boundaries. The Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area consists of all of the lands in the Counties of Westmoreland, King George, Northumberland, Lancaster and Richmond, in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The boundaries of the Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:
(1) Beginning on the Washington, DC; Maryland; Virginia U.S.G.S. map at a point on Potomac Creek where the King George County western boundary line at its northermost point intersects
Potomac Creek the boundary proceeds easterly and southeasterly on the Rich-

mond, VA; MD. U.S.G.S. map, along the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac
River for approximately 66 miles to Smith Point on the Chesapeake Bay;

(2) Thence southerly along the shore-

line of the Chesapeake Bay for approxi-
mately 20 miles to Windmill Point at
the mouth of the Rappahannock River;

(3) Thence northwesterly along the
banks of the Rappahannock River for
approximately 72 air miles to Muddy
Creek at the point where the western
boundary line of King George County
at its southernmost point begins;

(4) Thence northward along the King
George County/Stafford County line ap-
proximately 7 miles to the point of the
beginning.

[T.D. ATF–250, 52 FR 13082, Apr. 21, 1987]

§ 9.110 San Benito.

(a) Name. The name of the
viticultural area described in this sec-
tion is “San Benito.”

(b) Approved maps. The appropriate
maps for determining the boundaries of
San Benito viticultural area are six
U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Hollister Quadrangle, 7.5 minute
series, 1955 (photorevised 1971).

(2) Tres Pinos Quadrangle, 7.5 minute
series, 1955 (photorevised 1971).

(3) Quien Sabe Valley Quadrangle, 7.5
minute series, 1968.

(4) Mt. Harlan Quadrangle, 7.5 minute
series, 1968.

(5) Paicines Quadrangle, 7.5 minute
series, 1968.

(6) Cherry Peak Quadrangle, 7.5
minute series, 1968.

(c) Boundary—(1) General. The San
Benito viticultural area is located in
San Benito County, California. The
starting point of the following bound-
ary description is the point where the
eastern border of Section 17 of Town-
ship 15 South, Range 7 East, crosses the
latitude 36°37′30″ (on the Cherry Peak
map).

(2) Boundary Description. (i) From the
starting point, westward along latitude
36°37′30″ to the Range Line R.6E./R.7E.
(on the Paicines map).

(ii) Then northward along that range
line to the southern border of Section
1, Township 15 South, Range 6 East.

(iii) Then westward along that south-
ern border to the western border of the
same section.

(iv) Then northward along that west-
ern border to the 800-foot contour line.

(v) Then northwestward along that
contour line to the Township Line T.14S./T.15S.

(vi) Then westward along that town-
ship line to the southern border of Sec-
tion 34, Township 15 South, Range 6
East.

(vii) Then continuing westward along
that southern border to the 1200-foot
contour line.

(viii) Then generally northwestward
along that contour line until it crosses
for the second time the southern bor-
der of Section 28, Township 14 South,
Range 6 East.

(ix) Then westward along that south-
ern border to the 1400-foot contour line.

(x) Then following the 1400-foot con-
tour line through the following sec-
tions: Sections 28, 29, and 30, Town-
ship 14 South, Range 6 East; Section 25,
Township 14 South, Range 5 East; Sec-
tions 30, 19, 20, and returning to 19,
Township 14 South, Range 6 East; to
the point where the 1400-foot contour
line intersects the section line between
Sections 19 and 18, Township 14 South,
Range 6 East.

(xi) From there in a straight line due
northward to the 1200-foot contour line
in Section 18, Township 14 South,
Range 6 East.

(xii) Then following the 1200-foot con-
tour line generally northwestward to
the northern border of Section 10,
Township 14 South, Range 5 East (on
the Mt. Harlan map).

(xiii) Then following that northern
border northwestward to the 1600-foot
contour line.

(xiv) Then following the 1600-foot con-
tour line generally northward to an
unimproved road.

(xv) Then looping southward along
the unimproved road and continuing
eastward past the designated “Spring”
and then northward parallel with Bo-
nanza Gulch to the Vineyard School on
Cienega Road (on the Hollister map).

(xvi) From there in a straight line
northeastward, crossing Bird Creek and
the San Benito River, to the north-
western corner of Section 19, Township