PTO Form 1960 (Rev 9/2007)
OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp. 07/31/2017)

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
SERIAL NUMBER	79140908
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 103
MARK SECTION	
MARK	http://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/79140908/large
LITERAL ELEMENT	LASA BIANCO NUVOLATO
STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES
MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font style, size color.
ARGUMENT(S)	
The Examining Attorney has maintained his refusal of registration based on the allegations that the term LA in Applicant's mark is primarily merely geographically descriptive of the origin of the goods under Section of the Trademark Act. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the refusal and has attached its argument hereto as a PDF for ease of reading along with additional supporting evidence.	
EVIDENCE SECTION	
EVIDENCE FILE NAME(S)	
ORIGINAL PDF FILE	evi_96231192246-20150717110938902965_._LASA_BIANCO_NUVOLATO_RR1.p
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DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE FILE	Evidence in the nature of Argument, supporting declaration and exhibits has been attacl
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION (current)	
INTERNATIONAL	019

CLASS	

DESCRIPTION

Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions; monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of stone, conc and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floor tiles, nc metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; gravel in all size dimensions; lime buil materials; limestone; marble in block and slab form; memorial plaques of stone; architectural moldings, no metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; stair-treads, not of metal; stair-cases, not of metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building; tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tombs, not of metal; tombstone plaques, of metal; tombstone stelae, not of metal; tomb-stones; burial vaults, not of metal; wall claddings, not of me for building; wall linings, not of metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and marble; works of art of stonemasonry

GOODS AND/OR SERVICES SECTION (proposed)

INTERNATIONAL CLASS	019

TRACKED TEXT DESCRIPTION

~~Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions~~; Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs of natural stone, surrounds for fireplaces, gab monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of stone, conc and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floor tiles, nc metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; ~~gravel in all size dimensions~~; gravel in sizes and dimensions; lime building materials; limestone; ~~marble in block and slab form~~; marble and marble block and slab form; memorial plaques of stone; architectural moldings, not of metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; st treads, not of metal; ~~stair-cases, not of metal~~; staircases, not of metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tombs, not of metal; tombstone plaques, not of me tombstone stelae, not of metal; ~~tomb-stones~~; tombstones of stone, concrete or marble; burial vaults, not of m ~~wall claddings, not of metal, for building~~; synthetic wall claddings, not of metal, for building; wall linings, of metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and marble; works of ar stonemasonry

FINAL DESCRIPTION

Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs of natural stone, surrounds for fireplace gabions; monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of st concrete and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floo tiles, not of metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; gravel in all sizes and dimensions; lime building materials; limestone; marble and marble in block and slab form; memorial plaqu stone; architectural moldings, not of metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; stair-treads, not of metal; staircases, not o metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building; tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tom not of metal; tombstone plaques, not of metal; tombstone stelae, not of metal; tombstones of stone, concrete marble; burial vaults, not of metal; synthetic wall claddings, not of metal, for building; wall linings, not of

metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and marble; works of art c stonemasonry

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS SECTION	
MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT	Pursuant to TMEP Section 1212.02(C), Applicant respectfully requests, in the alternati consideration of its attached Declaration of Acquired Distinctiveness based on use of th mark in the U.S. since 1923. This claim should not be construed as a concession that th matter sought to be registered is not inherently distinctive. See id. If the Examining Attorney accepts the claim of acquired distinctiveness and denies the request for reconsideration, the Applicant wishes to maintain the appeal of the refusal under Sectio 2(e)(2).
SECTION 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness, IN PART, based on Five or More Years' Use	LASA has become distinctive of the goods/services through the applicant's substantiall exclusive and continuous use of the mark in commerce that the U.S. Congress may law regulate for at least the five years immediately before the date of this statement.

SIGNATURE SECTION	
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CONVERTED PDF FILE(S) (1 page)	\\TICRS\EXPORT16\IMAGEOUT16\791\409\79140908\xml16\RFR0081.JPG
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Paul Graf
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Managing Director
RESPONSE SIGNATURE	/Jacqueline Patt/
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Jacqueline L.Patt
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Attorney of Record, DC/MD bar member
SIGNATORY'S PHONE NUMBER	202-888-7892
DATE SIGNED	07/17/2015
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES
CONCURRENT APPEAL NOTICE FILED	NO

FILING INFORMATION SECTION	
SUBMIT DATE	Fri Jul 17 11:24:01 EDT 2015

TEAS STAMP	USPTO/RFR-96.231.192.246- 20150717112401770017-7914 0908-540c391b813289c693e8 794477daf36374e449dd5d2e9 2c5aba3e5ec65998a59cd-N/A -N/A-20150717110938902965

PTO Form 1960 (Rev 9/2007)
OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp. 07/31/2017)

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action
To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

Application serial no. **79140908** LASA BIANCO NUVOLATO(Standard Characters, see http://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/79140908/large) has been amended as follows:

ARGUMENT(S)
In response to the substantive refusal(s), please note the following:

The Examining Attorney has maintained his refusal of registration based on the allegations that the term LASA in Applicant's mark is primarily merely geographically descriptive of the origin of the goods under Section 2(e) of the Trademark Act. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the refusal and has attached its argument hereto as a PDF for ease of reading along with additional supporting evidence.

EVIDENCE
Evidence in the nature of Evidence in the nature of Argument, supporting declaration and exhibits has been attached. has been attached.
Original PDF file:
evi_96231192246-20150717110938902965_._LASA_BIANCO_NUVOLATO_RR1.pdf
Converted PDF file(s) (18 pages)
Evidence-1
Evidence-2
Evidence-3
Evidence-4
Evidence-5
Evidence-6
Evidence-7
Evidence-8
Evidence-9
Evidence-10
Evidence-11
Evidence-12
Evidence-13
Evidence-14
Evidence-15

Evidence-16
Evidence-17
Evidence-18
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Evidence-9
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Evidence-12
Evidence-13
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Evidence-16
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Evidence-18

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Evidence-9
Evidence-10
Evidence-11
Evidence-12
Evidence-13
Evidence-14
Evidence-15
Evidence-16
Evidence-17
Evidence-18
Evidence-19
Evidence-20
Evidence-21
Evidence-22

CLASSIFICATION AND LISTING OF GOODS/SERVICES

Applicant proposes to amend the following class of goods/services in the application:

Current: Class 019 for Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions; monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of stone, concrete and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floor tiles, not of metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; gravel in all size dimensions; lime building materials; limestone; marble in block and slab form; memorial plaques of stone; architectural moldings, not of metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; stair-treads, not of metal; stair-cases, not of metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building; tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tombs, not of metal; tombstone plaques, not of metal; tombstone stelae, not of metal; tomb-stones; burial vaults, not of metal; wall claddings, not of metal, for building; wall linings, not of metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and

marble; works of art of stonemasonry
Original Filing Basis:
Filing Basis Section 66(a) , Request for Extension of Protection to the United States. Section 66(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1141f.

Proposed:
Tracked Text Description: ~~Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions~~; Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs of natural stone, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions; monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of stone, concrete and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floor tiles, not of metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; ~~gravel in all size dimensions~~; gravel in all sizes and dimensions; lime building materials; limestone; ~~marble in block and slab form~~; marble and marble in block and slab form; memorial plaques of stone; architectural moldings, not of metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; stair-treads, not of metal; ~~stair-cases, not of metal~~; staircases, not of metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building; tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tombs, not of metal; tombstone plaques, not of metal; tombstone stelae, not of metal; ~~tomb-stones~~; tombstones of stone, concrete or marble; burial vaults, not of metal; ~~wall claddings, not of metal, for building~~; synthetic wall claddings, not of metal, for building; wall linings, not of metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and marble; works of art of stonemasonry

Class 019 for Non-metallic building materials, namely, floor and wall tiles, slabs of natural stone, surrounds for fireplaces, gabions; monuments, not of metal; aquarium gravel; aquarium sand; balustrades; building stone; busts of stone, concrete and marble; clinker ballast; facings, not of metal, for building, namely, marble tiles and slabs; floor tiles, not of metal; floors, not of metal; grave and tomb enclosures, not of metal; gravel in all sizes and dimensions; lime building materials; limestone; marble and marble in block and slab form; memorial plaques of stone; architectural moldings, not of metal, for building; mosaics made of natural stone and stone tile for building; paving blocks, not of metal; window sills, not of metal; stair-treads, not of metal; staircases, not of metal; statues of stone, concrete and marble; statuettes of stone, concrete and marble; stone for building and construction; tiles, not of metal, for building; tomb slabs, not of metal; tomb monuments, not of metal; tombs, not of metal; tombstone plaques, not of metal; tombstone stelae, not of metal; tombstones of stone, concrete or marble; burial vaults, not of metal; synthetic wall claddings, not of metal, for building; wall linings, not of metal, for building; window frames, not of metal; works of art of stone, concrete and marble; works of art of stonemasonry

Filing Basis Section 66(a) , Request for Extension of Protection to the United States. Section 66(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1141f.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS
Miscellaneous Statement
Pursuant to TMEP Section 1212.02(C), Applicant respectfully requests, in the alternative, consideration of its attached Declaration of Acquired Distinctiveness based on use of the mark in the U.S. since 1923. This claim should not be construed as a concession that the matter sought to be registered is not inherently distinctive. See id. If the Examining Attorney accepts the claim of acquired distinctiveness and denies the request for reconsideration, the Applicant wishes to maintain the appeal of the refusal under Section 2(e)(2).

SECTION 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness, IN PART, based on Five or More Years' Use
LASA has become distinctive of the goods/services through the applicant's substantially exclusive and continuous use of the mark in commerce that the U.S. Congress may lawfully regulate for at least the five years immediately before the date of this statement.

SIGNATURE(S)
Declaration Signature
Original PDF file:
HS_96231192246-110938902_._LASA_Declaration_of_acquired_distinctiveness_2015_01_13.pdf
Converted PDF file(s) (1 page)
Signature File1
Signatory's Name: Paul Graf
Signatory's Position: Managing Director

Request for Reconsideration Signature
Signature: /Jacqueline Patt/ Date: 07/17/2015
Signatory's Name: Jacqueline L.Patt
Signatory's Position: Attorney of Record, DC/MD bar member

Signatory's Phone Number: 202-888-7892

The signatory has confirmed that he/she is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, which includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories and possessions; and he/she is currently the owner's/holder's attorney or an associate thereof; and to the best of his/her knowledge, if prior to his/her appointment another U.S. attorney or a Canadian attorney/agent not currently associated with his/her company/firm previously represented the owner/holder in this matter: (1) the owner/holder has filed or is concurrently filing a signed revocation of or substitute power of attorney with the USPTO; (2) the USPTO has granted the request of the prior representative to withdraw; (3) the owner/holder has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her in this matter; or (4) the owner's/holder's appointed U.S. attorney or Canadian attorney/agent has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her as an associate attorney in this matter.

The applicant is not filing a Notice of Appeal in conjunction with this Request for Reconsideration.

Serial Number: 79140908
Internet Transmission Date: Fri Jul 17 11:24:01 EDT 2015
TEAS Stamp: USPTO/RFR-96.231.192.246-201507171124017
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d-N/A-N/A-20150717110938902965

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: LASA PER L'INDUSTRIA DEL MARMO S.R.L.;
abbreviated LASA MARMO SRL
Serial No: 79/140908
Mark: **LASA BIANCO NUVOLATO**

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

I. The Refusal Based On An Allegation That The Mark Is Primarily Geographically Descriptive

The Examining Attorney has maintained his refusal of registration based on the allegations that the term LASA in Applicant's mark is primarily merely geographically descriptive of the origin of the goods under Section 2(e) of the Trademark Act. Applicant has disclaimed all rights to the terms BIANCO NUVOLATO apart from the mark as a whole.

The Examining Attorney has now issued four actions each with new evidence purporting to support the Examiner's refusal. When there is a genuine issue that the place named in the mark is so obscure or remote that purchasers would fail to recognize the term as indicating the geographical source of the goods to which the mark is applied, it is incumbent on the Trademark Examining Attorney to submit evidence to establish a public association of the goods with that place. *Handler Fenton Westerns,* 214 USPQ 848, 849-50 (TTAB 1982). None of the Examining Attorney's evidence submitted in his four actions shows that the town of Lasa is well known or that there is an association between the word LASA and the goods listed in the application. At most, the Examining Attorney's evidence shows that Applicant's goods are the only goods of its kind that originates from Lasa. As such, Applicant respectfully requests that the refusal of the term LASA be withdrawn.

A. The Standard for Primarily Geographically Descriptive Marks

It is the examining attorney's burden to establish the prima facie case in support of the refusal of registration. When the mark identifies the geographic origin of the goods as is the case at hand, a prima facie case for refusal under Section 2(e)(2) that the mark is primarily geographically descriptive of the goods requires a showing that (1) the mark's

primary significance is a generally known geographic location; and (2) that the relevant public would be likely to make a goods/place association, i.e., would be likely to think that the goods originate (or will originate) in the place named in the mark. *See* TMEP §1210.04.

A mark is not "primarily" geographic where the geographic meaning is minor, obscure, remote, or unconnected with the goods. *See In re Wada*, 194 F.3d 1297, 52 USPQ2d 1539 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Nantucket, Inc.,* 213 U.S.P.Q. 889, 892 (CCPA 1982) (finding Nantucket not geographically misdescriptive when the only evidence of record that Nantucket is primarily geographic is a dictionary listing and there was no evidence that the purchasing public would expect mens shirts to originate in Nantucket). Where the mark identifies a place that is obscure and remote, the term is an arbitrary designation because consumers will not perceive the geographic nature of the term as its primary significance and will not make a goods/place or services/place association. *See* TMEP §1210.04(c); *see also In re Brouwerij Nacional Balashi NV*, 80 USPQ2d 1820, 1827 (TTAB 2006) (finding Balashi, Aruba so obscure or remote that purchasers in the United States would not recognize it as indicating the geographical source of applicant's beer); *ConAgra Inc. v. Saavedra*, 4 USPQ2d 1245 (TTAB 1987) (TAPATIO held not primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of meatless hot sauce, despite the fact that the mark is a Spanish term meaning "of or pertaining to Guadalajara, Mexico" and the goods did not originate from Guadalajara, the Board finding that the significance of the term is lost on the public because of its obscurity); *In re Bavaria St. Pauli Brauerei AG*, 222 USPQ 926 (TTAB 1984) (reversing examining attorney's requirement for disclaimer of "JEVER" in application to register JEVER and design for beer originating in Jever, West Germany, where the sole evidence of a goods/place association was an entry from a 32-year-old geographic index); *In re Brauerei Aying Franz Inselkammer KG*, 217 USPQ 73 (TTAB 1983) (AYINGER BIER ("BIER" disclaimed) held not primarily geographically descriptive of beer emanating from Aying, West Germany, a hamlet of 500 inhabitants, where the examining attorney's only evidence of a goods/place association was the specimen label identifying Aying as the place of origin).

Remoteness or obscurity is determined from the perspective of the average American consumer. *See In re Societe Generale des Eaux Minerales de Vittel, S.A.,* 824

F.2d 957, 3 USPQ2d 1450 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (VITTEL and design held not primarily geographically descriptive of cosmetic products because of lack of goods/place association between the goods and the applicant's place of business in Vittel, France). The significance of the term is determined not in the abstract, but from the point of view of the consumers of the particular goods or services identified in the application. *In re Namibia Breweries Limited*, Serial Nos. 77761812 and 77761817 (September 12, 2011) (finding Windhoek remote and obscure) [not precedential]. See http://ttabvue.uspto.gov/ttabvue/v?pno=77761812&pty=EXA&eno=15

Thus, registration should **not** be refused where, for example, (1) there is a genuine issue that the place named in the mark is so obscure or remote that purchasers would fail to recognize the term as indicating the geographical source of the goods to which the mark is applied; or (2) an admittedly well-recognized term has other meanings, such that the term's geographical significance may not be the primary significance to prospective purchasers. *See In re Cambridge Digital Systems*, 1 USPQ2d 1659 (TTAB 1986); *In re Handler Fenton Westerns, Inc.,* 214 USPQ 848, 849-50 (TTAB 1982) (DENVER WESTERNS ("WESTERNS" disclaimed) held primarily geographically descriptive of western-style shirts originating in Denver).

In these cases, the Trademark Examining Attorney would need to submit evidence to establish a public association of the goods with that place. *See Societe Generale Des Eaux Minerales de Vittel*, 3 USPQ2d at 1451 (finding the evidence insufficient to show the likelihood of that the American cosmetic-purchasing public would think that Vittel refers to a place where the goods come from); *see also Handler Fenton*, 214 USPQ at 849-50.

Applicant respectfully requests that such refusal be withdrawn for the following reasons: (1) the municipality Lasa is so obscure and remote that American customers would fail to recognize the term as geographic, (2) the term LASA is not primarily merely geographic in that the term LASA has other meanings, that the municipality was named after Applicant’s predecessor company, and that the municipality Lasa is only known through its association with Applicant’s company and the goods it sells. On the other hand, the Examining Attorney has failed to provide evidence supporting a public association of the goods with Lasa.

B. Lasa Is So Obscure And Remote That U.S. Customers Would Fail To Recognize The Term As Geographic.

Applicant previously provided evidence that Lasa is obscure and remote. *See* Office Action Response dated July 7, 2014 ("Response"), pp. 2-6.

Specifically, in 2013, there were just 2146 inhabitants in the town of Lasa. *See* June 16, 2014 Declaration of Paul Graf, attached as Exhibit 2 to Response, ¶5 ("June Declaration"). There are no hotels, and there are just a few small private bed and breakfasts. There are three small restaurants and one coffee shop (but that is not open year round). There is no shopping center and only a few small retail stores. There is no cinema or theatre. There is no tourist or entertainment infrastructure. There is only one elementary school for children up the 5th grade and kindergarten. There are only 20 paved roads with no traffic lights. *See id.* ¶7.

Further, Lasa is not known as one of the key cities in South Tyrol, nor is it listed as a destination within South Tyrol. *See* South Tyrol Travel Guide, **Wikipedia**®, attached as Exhibit 23. In addition, there is no evidence that Lasa has been mentioned in any US media or that it has a tourism board that targets Americans. *See* June Declaration, ¶7.

Unlike *Windhoek*, a remote and obscure city with a population of 233,000 and a tourist center of southern Africa, Lasa has a fraction of the population of Windhoek and there is no evidence that Lasa is a tourist destination, for any tourists whether from the US or elsewhere. *In re Namibia Breweries Limited*, Serial Nos. 77761812 and 77761817 (September 12, 2011) (finding Windhoek remote and obscure) [not precedential]. See http://ttabvue.uspto.gov/ttabvue/v?pno=77761812&pty=EXA&eno=15

In the first Final Action dated July 24, 2015, the Examining Attorney opines that the small town of Lasa is "known for the pure white marble" and that because of its "fame", consumers would not view it as remote or obscure. *See* Action dated July 24, 2014 ("July 24th Final Action"). The Examining Attorney cites to a page from **Wikipedia**® in support of his argument. *See id.* The **Wikipedia**® entry for *Laas, South Tyrol*, states that the town LAAS is "…known for the pure white marble quarried in the mountains south of the village which has been used in buildings world-wide, including the Victoria Memorial, London" *[*note LAAS is the official name of the town; LASA is*

the Italian translation of LAAS]. The Examining Attorney concludes from this page that "the evidence shows that the primary significance of the mark [LASA not LAAS] is a generally known geographic place or location." *See id.*

However, the reference in the **Wikipedia**® article to "pure white marble … that has been used on buildings including the Victoria Memorial in London" is a reference to *Applicant's quarries and only Applicant's quarries* as there are no other active quarries in Lasa not owned by Applicant, and the marble used in the Victoria Memorial was provided by Applicant. *See* attached July 17, 2015 Declaration of Paul Graf, attached hereto as Exhibit 6 ("July Declaration"), ¶22, and Exhibit 7 page from www.lasamarmo.it. Therefore, the evidence does not support an identity apart from Applicant's business, but rather supports the fact that Lasa's identity is intimately connected to Applicant and Applicant's business.

In addition, Applicant submits that the characterization of Lasa as "famous" is inaccurate and not supported by any of the evidence provided. The simple existence of a **Wikipedia**® page by itself does not make a small commune or municipality "famous" or even "generally known" as the Examining Attorney alleges. In addition, there is no mention of "generally well known" or "famous" used in the article. Also, any evidence gleaned from a **Wikipedia**® page should be given little probative value. "Given its inherent limitations, any information obtained from **Wikipedia**® should be treated as having limited probative value. If the examining attorney relies upon **Wikipedia**® evidence and makes it of record, then additional supportive and corroborative evidence from other sources should also be made of record, especially when issuing final actions." *See* TMEP § 710.01(b).

In addition, the Examining Attorney makes the argument that the "evidence from applicant's website and from other websites shows that the municipality has its own identity apart from the applicants business and that it is now a recognized and well-known geographic location." *See* July 24th Final Action. However, Applicant's webpages attached to the July 24th Final Action (and the two subsequent actions) merely support the fact that the goods come from Lasa, a fact that is not in dispute, and that Applicant uses the trademark LASA prominently on its site and in materials. *See id.* None of the pages provided by the Examining Attorney, or any other pages on

Applicant's website supports a finding that Lasa has an identity apart from the good will established by Applicant's business, rather Applicant's website supports the fact that Applicant's company is important to the town: "The actual quarrying of the marble is of great important to the economy of the village." *See* July 24th Final Action, p. 10, pages from Applicant's website attached.

Moreover, the TripAdvisor® webpage provided by the Examining Attorney further supports Applicant's position that Lasa is obscure and remote. *See id.*, p.5 In particular, the TripAdvisor® page for Lasa shows only two bed and breakfasts in Lasa; all other listings are many miles from Lasa:

- Hotel Quarto Pirovano in Bormio, Italy is 105 km (65 miles) from Lasa, Exhibit 8;
- Garni Zum Hirschen in Malles Venosta, Italy is 14.48 km (9 miles) from Lasa, Exhibit 9;
- Biohof Schoenthaler in Laas, only accommodates 10 people, Exhibit 10;
- Gasthof zur Sonne in Kardaun is 78.5 km (45 miles) from Laas, Exhibit 11;
- Gastof Paflur has 8 rooms in Laas, Exhibit 12;
- Restaurant: Gasthaous Zur Krone is in Germany, Exhibit 13.

See Exhibits 8-13 attached.

Thus, according to the hotels listed in TripAdvisor®, on any given night a total of 26 people can stay in Lasa, although none of the visitors will be able to eat in a restaurant in Lasa.

The Examining Attorney also attached another **Wikipedia**® page regarding "Marble" which refers to Carrera marble from Carrera, Italy and Sienna marble from Siena, Italy, but does not mention LASA. *See* July 24th Final Action, p.25. In the July 25th Final Action, the Examining Attorney also attached pages from a website Marble.com which also does not discuss marble from LASA, even though Carrerra marble from Carrera, Italy is shown. *See* July 25th Final Action, p. 30. And still another webpage entitled "Cloudy Marble" attached to the Examining Attorney's July 25th Action does not show any LASA marble. *See* July 25th Final Action, p. 37. Finally, the Examining Attorney attached still another webpage this time from Pinterest® for

"Cloudy Marble" again with no mention of any LASA marble. *See* July 25th Final Action, p. 40.

Therefore, none of the above evidence supports the Examining Attorney's argument that Lasa has its own identity apart from Applicant or that Lasa is "famous" or "well-known" or that there is a goods/place association.

Based on the foregoing, Applicant has raised a genuine issue that Lasa is so obscure and remote that purchasers would fail to recognize the term as indicating the geographical source of the goods to which the mark is applied. On the other hand, the Examining Attorney has not provided any evidence that there is a public association with the town. *See Handler Fenton Westerns*, 214 USPQ at 849-50.

C. The Primary Significance Of The Term LASA Is Not Geographic.

If the most prominent meaning or significance of the mark is not geographic, or if the mark creates a separate readily understood meaning that is not geographic, registration must ***not*** be refused under §2(e)(2), §2(e)(3), or §2(a). *See* TMEP §1210.02(B)(I); *see Hyde Park Clothes, Inc. v. Hyde Park Fashions, Inc.*, 93 USPQ 250 (S.D.N.Y. 1951), *aff'd,* 204 F.2d 223, 97 USPQ 246 (2d Cir. 1953), *cert. denied*, 346 U.S. 827, 99 USPQ 491 (1953) (holding that the primary significance of HYDE PARK for men's suits is to suggest that the product is stylish or of high quality rather than to provide information about geographic origin).

Applicant submitted evidence in its Response that there are numerous other meanings for the term LASA than as a geographic location. Specifically, the most prominent meaning of LASA on Wikipedia® is gods and goddesses from Etruscan mythology. *See* Exhibit 3, attached to Response. Google® translate lists the English translation of LASA to be "let" or "leave in Romanian. *See* Exhibit 4, attached to Response. Also, the most prominent and well-known definition of LASA as an acronym is m "Look alike/Sound Alike." *See* attached Exhibits 24 from the Free Dictionary and 25 from Acronym Finder. The only definition for LASA in Dictionary.com is for the term "LHASA" which is the capital city of Tibet. *See* attached Exhibit 26. All of these definitions lead to the only conclusion that the most prominent meaning of "Lasa" is not geographic but could be a reference to mythology, or an acronym for phrases or any

number of U.S. organizations, or associations, or a surname. It follows that the term "Lasa" is not ***primarily*** a geographic region.

Further, the town was named after Applicant's business in the 1920's and there is no evidence that the location is the "primary" meaning of LASA to American consumers. *See* July 7, 2014 Response, pp.7-10.

The Examining attorney has now issued four actions in this matter and has yet to provide sufficient evidence supporting his refusal. The Examining Attorney has posited that evidence from the applicant's website and from other websites shows that municipality now has its own identity apart from the applicant's business and that it is now a recognized and well-known geographic location such that the most prominent meaning or significance of Applicant's mark is geographic. However, as explained below, the evidence consists of 1 reference that is Applicant's site, 1 that is copied directly from Applicant's website, 5 that are about Applicant or feature Applicant's products, 1 that features LASA counterfeit products, and 1 that contains incorrect information. Therefore, this further evidence does nothing to support the Examiner's contention that the remote and obscure town of Lasa in Northern Italy has an identity separate and apart from Applicant and its business. *See, e.g., Kapalua*, p. 6-7 ("[T]he greater weight of the evidence shows that KAPALUA did not signify a geographic place before applicant adopted the term to designate the origin of its services and it continues to serve the function of designating source").

The evidence provided by the Examining Attorney can only support the conclusion that the primary significance of the term LASA is to signify Applicant's goods and the marble it quarries. It is important to know that at the end of the fabrication process not more than 4 – 7% of the marble will become one of the LASA products. *See* July Declaration ¶44. It is the skilled selection and the fabrication process that actually make the inherently distinct products known throughout the world as LASA Marble. *See* July Declaration ¶44. The LASA trademark signifies the quality marble products sold by Applicant since the 1920's and customers would not interpret the mark to refer to the remote and obscure town in Northern Italy.

Applicant submits that after four attempts, if the EA has not been able to establish that the town Lasa is "famous" or has its own identity apart from the Applicant, the

refusal must fail and must be withdrawn. The Applicant has already addressed the Examiner's "evidence" in the first two Final Actions. *See supra*, section B. With respect to the evidence submitted with the Examining Attorney's third Final Action of January 20, 2015, Applicant submits the following:.

1. The Examining Attorney's first reference is a website called "Sudtirol" which appears to provide tourist information regarding the area of South Tyrol in Italy. *See* January Action, p.2. http://www.suedtirol.info/en/Destinations--Things-To-Do/Culture--Sights/Museums/detail/ac4bb280-f2a0-42fd-8825-cdc34e8b2598/Lasa-marble---the-white-gold-from-the-Alps.html. This website has copied much of its text directly from Applicant's website. Please see comparison below and full pages attached where the copied text is highlighted. *See* July Declaration, ¶34 and Exhibit 17 attached hereto. Therefore, this reference shows that even tourist sites for the region take their information directly from Applicant. As such, contrary to the Examiner's contention, this reference does not show that the town has an identity separate from the company, but rather the town takes its identity and history directly from Applicant. *See id.* Note further that both Sudtirol and Applicant's website mention that the marble from the region has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley over the years, but only marble manufactured by Applicant and its predecessor company "Laasa Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH" which was founded by Matthias Gasteiger in 1912 in known as LASA MARBLE. *See id.*

Applicant's website:

» The Marble Products

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Nördersberg near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873. It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptors. The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the monument to General Moltke in Berlin, the majestic Athena-Pallas fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and the Heinrich Heine monument in New York. A final mention must also go to the over 90.000 Lasa marble crosses celebrating US soldiers who died in WWII, crosses that the Americans required to be built in their military cemeteries across four continents using the finest marble available in the world.

Sudtirol:

Lasa marble - the white gold from the Alps

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Jennwand near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years.

Even though marble has only been quarried commercially and in relatively large quantities at Laas since the middle of the 19thcentury, in 1848, the rights to quarrying the local marble were taken over of a certain Bernhard Schweitzer, a sculptor from Munich, the regional capital of Bavaria in Germany. These quarries then supplied stone to Schwanthaler, sculptor at the court of Ludwig I of Bavaria. In 1865, a certain Johannes Steinhäuser arrived from Karlsruhe and founded the "Laas Marble Company", the first important company of its kind in the region. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873.

It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptors. Josef Lechner later started extracting marble from the Weißwasser (White Water) quarry in 1883. These men were indeed the great pioneers of the marble industry at Laas. The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the majestic Athena-Pallas fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and

2. The second reference is from Applicant's website which was the basis for the text appearing in the Sudtirol reference above. *See* January Action, p.5, http://www.lasamarmo.it/en/product-properties/the-marble-products.html; *see also*, July Declaration, ¶35.

3. The website entitled "Vinschgau" appears to be another South Tyrol tourist website. *See* January Action, p.7, http://www.vinschgau.net/en/art-culture/places-of-interest/marble.html. The site mentions that the marble is used for churches, sculptures and the new subway station Ground Zero in New York City. *See id.* These uses are references to Applicant's gallery of works. *See* July Declaration ¶ 36 and attached Exhibit 18 that depicts pictures of churches, sculptures and the Ground Zero subway station– all made with marble from Applicant Lasa Marmo SRL. This site also mentions the marble cable car in Lasa. *See* January Action. Applicant's founding father Matthias Gasteiger built the railway in 1928 which is the only one of its kind in the world. *See* July Declaration ¶ 36. It is listed as one of the Cultural and Technical Masterpieces of the province of Bozen (Bolzano), Northern Italy. *See id* and attached Exhibit 19.

4. The website for "Colonial Marble & Granite" states "Calacatta Lasa Marble from Italy is an exquisite white iconic marble with subtle gray veins." *See* January Action, p.9, http://colonialmarble.net/products/calacatta-lasa/. The operator of this website is incorrect and confused. There is CALACATTA marble which is a rare and expensive marble that comes from Carrera, Italy (*see* July Declaration ¶ 37 and attached Exhibit 20), and there is LASA marble which is Applicant's marble from the South Tyrol region of Italy. There is no such thing as "Calacatta Lasa Marble". *See id.* It would be like saying they are selling "Ferrari Bentley Cars." There is no such thing, and this owner clearly does not know what it is selling. *See id.* This type of misinformation is unfortunate, but does not support the Examiner's argument that the town Lasa has an identity apart from Applicant's business.

5. The website called GraniteLand purports to provide information on "Lasa Bianco Vena D'Ora" which appears to be a bastardization of Applicant's trademarks LASA BIANCO, Serial No. 79/140048 and LASA VENATO VENA D'ORA, Serial No.

79/139556. *See* January Action, p.12, http://www.graniteland.com/stone/lasa-bianco-vena-d-oro . The website further states that the companies offering information regarding the product are Linkstar Industry Co. Ltd, TSP Stone Co. and Amoylimai Imp & Exp. Co. Limited. *See id.* These companies are all located in China. *See id.* and July Declaration ¶ 38 and attached Exhibit 21. The most prominent marble brands including Calacatta and Statuario from Carrera, Italy are quite often counterfeited by Chinese companies. *See id.* Such counterfeiting is to be expected and policed accordingly. This website appears to be an apparent effort to counterfeit LASA Marble which in itself is an indication of the reputation of Applicant's product, but does not provide any support for the Examiner's argument that the town of Lasa is known apart from Applicant's goods. *See id.*

6. The website for the Italian company Payanini Srl promotes "Bianco Lasa Classico." *See* January Action, p. 16, http://www.payanini.com/prodotti/tipologie/marmi/bianco-lasa-classico.html. LASA BIANCO CLASSICO is Applicant's trademark Serial No. 79/140403. *See* July Declaration ¶39. Payanini is a customer of Applicant and sells Applicant's marble products. *See id.*

7. The article from ARCHITECT magazine from November 24, 2014 is entitled *"Staircase Design for Milan's Torre Isozaki Features While Lasa Marble, Stainless Steel and Glass." See* January Action, p. 18, http://www.architectmagazine.com/architecture/staircase-design-for-milans-torre-isozaki-features-white-lasa-marble-stainless-steel-and-glass_o.aspx . This article discusses one of Applicant's ongoing prestige projects in Milan using its LASA NUVOLATO marble. *See* July Declaration ¶40.

8. The website called "Biohof Shoenthaler" appears to be another tourist site. *See* January Action, p.23, http://www.biohof-schoenthaler.com/index.php/en/art-culture/14-lasa-marble . The site mentions marble from the region from 6th century AD and quarry excavation in 1883. *See id.* However, these activities, if accurate, predate the town of Las which was established over a thousand years ago, but did not become Lasa until after World War II in 1923 when it was named after Applicant's company. See June Declaration, ¶¶ 8-15, attached as Exhibit 2 to Applicant's July 7, 2014 Response

and July Declaration, ¶25 attached hereto. Further, the site mentions two caves from which marble is being excavated: Weiβwasser Bruch and Göflaner Bruch. *See* January Action, p. 23. Weiβwasser Bruch is owned and operated by Applicant. *See* July Declaration, ¶41. Göflaner Bruch is another quarry operated by a third party on the other side of the mountain in a village called Castelbello. *See id* and attached Exhibit 22. By agreement between the owner of Göflaner Bruch and the community that holds the lease to the quarry, the owner is obliged to use the name COVELANO or GÖFLANER MARMOR on its marble. There are no other active quarries owned by third parties in Lasa. *See id.*

9. The website for the Hotel Engel explains that tours are provided to the white marble quarry. *See* January Action, p. 27, http://www.hotelengel.com/en/Lasa-the-Marble-Village.html . Several private and public organizations organize tours of Applicant's facility. *See* July Declaration, ¶42. Today there is only **one** company in the village, it's Lasa Marmo Srl and its parent company Lechner Marmor AG. *See id.*

It is evident by the Examining Attorney's four actions that he agreed with Applicant that he had not, at any stage of the examination of this application or of any of Applicant's co-pending LASA marks, provided sufficient evidence to support his allegation that Applicant's mark was primarily geographically descriptive or that the town had an identity separate from Applicant's business. To the contrary, all the evidence provided supported Applicant's argument that the small and remote town of Lasa is only known because of Applicant's substantial goodwill established in its mark since the 1920's. Applicant submits that there is no evidence provided by the Examining Attorney that American consumers of marble would have any knowledge of Lasa or that Lasa was "famous" for marble or that customers would make a goods/place association with the term LASA.

D. The Significance Of The Term LASA Comes From The Good Will Of Applicant's Business.

The term LASA is not primarily geographically descriptive because the term LASA originated in 1912 by the founder of Applicant's predecessor company, and the municipality was named after the company. *See* June Declaration ¶¶8-9, July Declaration, ¶30. "The mere fact that a term may be the name of a place that has a physical location does not necessarily make that term geographic under §2(e)(2)." *See* TMEP §1210.02(a) (Coined Locations). *See Brouwerij Nacional Balashi*, 80 USPQ2d 1820 (TTAB 2006) (finding that the applicant called attention to the more compelling and overwhelming evidence that U.S consumers of beer *primarily* identify "Balashi" with Applicant); *In re Pebble Beach Co.*, 19 USPQ2d 1687 (TTAB 1991) (17 MILE DRIVE not a geographic term, where it refers to a specific location wholly owned by applicant, and was coined by applicant to refer both to applicant's services and the place where the services were performed); *In re Cotter & Co.*, 228 USPQ 202, 205 (TTAB 1985) (finding primary significance of "West Point" to be U.S. Military Academy rather than town in New York where academy is located); *In re Kapalua Land Company, Ltd.*, Serial No. 76670962 (March 26, 2013) [not precedential]. See http://ttabvue.uspto.gov/ttabvue/v?pno=76670962&pty=EXA&eno=10 (finding that the Board found the geographic significance of the term KAPALUA to be subsidiary to the function of the word as a service mark).

In *Kapalua Land Company*, the evidence showed that KAPALUA did not signify a geographic place before applicant adopted the term to designate the origin of its resort services and there was no record evidence of any manufacturer or other commercial enterprise in a place named "Kapalua" outside of applicant's ownership or control. Similarily, Lasa was named after the Applicant's predecessor company name. There are no other active quarries in Lasa other than Applicant's quarries and no other marble businesses that have a legitimate claim to the use of the term LASA for marble. *See* July Declaration, ¶ 21*; In re Nantucket*, 677 F.2d 95, 106 (CCPA 1982), Nies, J., concurring ("It is incumbent on the PTO to put forth evidence that other businesses have or are likely to have legitimate interests in use of the geographic name claimed by the applicant).

Therefore, any geographic significance of the term LASA is subsidiary to the function of the word as a service mark.

Here, the town now known as Lasa was originally named LAS in 1143 and then LAAS in 1326. *See* June Declaration attached as Exhibit 2 to Response, ¶15; *See also* July Declaration, ¶ 27 and *"Toponym Laas"* (Names of Villages of South Tyrol and their History) with English translation, attached as Exhibit 14, showing the historical naming of the current municipality Lasa.

In 1912, the founder of Applicant's predecessor company was granted a lease to a quarry in, at the time, a region in Austria called Laas Valley and created a new company called *LAASA Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH* (translated "LAASA Marble Quarrying LLCs). *See* June Declaration, ¶10. It is believed that the founder chose LAASA to mimic the melodic sound of the well known marble Carrera and added the euphonic "a" to the German "LAAS." *See* July Declaration, ¶30 and www.LasaMarmo.it, attached as Exhibit 15.

Despite the devastation in the area and to the economy of the region during World War I, LAASA Marble Quarrying LLCs was very successful and expanded its business to commercial uses. *See* June Declaration, ¶11. After World War I, South Tyrol became an Italian territory and it was ordered that all German names be changed in favor of Italian names. As a result of the order, LAAS became LAASA as a reflection of the then well known company *LAASA Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH* but without the AA from the German name because there is no "AA" in the Italian language. Please see Exhibit 16 "Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d Italia" (the publication of the Royal Decree 800 on April 27, 1923) and English translation ordering the new Italian names of the villages in the South Tyrol; *See also* Toponym Exhibit 15, showing the new name LASA; July Declaration, ¶25-26. Therefore, the village became Lasa.

Up until 1923 the name "LAASA" was only used for Applicant's predecessor company. *See* July Declaration, ¶29. The company *LAASA Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH* was also forced to Italianize its name removing the German double AA to the Italian single A and became "Società Anonima LASA per l'Industria del Mar mo", in short "LASA Marmo." *See* July Declaration ¶28.

Furthermore, the primary significance of the term LASA is to signify Applicant's goods and the marble it quarries. The term LASA has been a trademark of Applicant since the 1920's. Applicant actively monitors and polices its trademark LASA to ensure no third party uses Applicant's trademark without permission. Earlier this year, Applicant was successful in requiring a competitor from removing reference to LASA on its website and materials. *See* July Declaration, ¶ 30.

Therefore, the use of the term "LASA" is a reflection of the company that is the largest employer and the only industry of any value. Indeed, the fact that the mark LASA is well known as the Examining Attorney alleges, establishes that it functions primarily as a mark, because it is through Applicant's efforts that the name established by Applicant and its predecessors in interest has come to be recognized as a source of marble goods. *In re Pebble Beach,* 19 USPQ2d at 1688-89.

Thus, the primary significance of the term LASA is to signify Applicant's goods and "Lasa" the municipality does not have an identity separate and apart from Applicant.

E. Conclusion

LASA identifies a small, insignificant municipality in South Tyrol that, except for applicant's business, is otherwise essentially devoid of any meaningful commercial activity. The term LASA, therefore, is so obscure and remote that U.S. purchasers would fail to recognize the term as a geographic place and would view LASA as an arbitrary term used as Applicant's trademark for its goods. In contrast, there is no evidence of record that supports a conclusion that there is a public association of the goods with the small town Lasa.

The term LASA has been a trademark of Applicant since the 1920's. *See* July Declaration, ¶31. Applicant actively monitors and polices its trademark LASA to ensure no third party uses Applicant's trademark without permission. *See* July Declaration, ¶ 30. Furthermore, the municipality LASA was named after Applicant's predecessor company in 1923. *See* July Declaration, ¶ 23. All active quarries in the town of Lasa are owned and operated by Applicant. There are no other marble businesses that have any legitimate interest in the term LASA for marble. *See* July Declaration ¶21. *See In re Kapalua*, Serial No. 76670962 (March 26, 2013) [not precedential]

http://ttabvue.uspto.gov/ttabvue/v?pno=76670962&pty=EXA&eno=10 (finding no record evidence of any manufacturer or other commercial enterprise in a place named "Kapalua" outside of applicant's ownership or control). Therefore, any geographic significance of the term LAAS/LASA is subsidiary to the function of the word as a service mark. The primary significance of the term LASA is to signify Applicant's goods and "Lasa" the municipality does not have an identity separate and apart from Applicant.

It is respectfully submitted that there is sufficient doubt about the geographic descriptiveness of the term LASA in Applicant's mark in the present case so that the application should be approved for publication.

"When doubts exist as to whether a term is descriptive as applied to the goods or services for which registration is sought, it is the practice of this Board to resolve doubts in favor of the applicant and pass the mark to publication with the knowledge that a competitor of applicant can come forth and initiate an opposition proceeding in which a more complete record can be established." *In re the Stroh Brewery Co*., 34 USPQ2d 1796, 1797 (TTAB 1994) (citing *In re Gourmet Bakers, Inc*., 173 USPQ 565 (TTAB 1972); *In re Int'l Taste Inc.*, 53 USPQ2d 1604, 1605–06 (TTAB 2000) (finding doubt as to the primary significance of HOLLYWOOD because of other prominent, significant meaning of HOLLYWOOD as referring to the entertainment industry in general, with the doubt resolved in favor of the applicant).

II. Applicant claims acquired distinctiveness in the alternative

Pursuant to TMEP Section 1212.02(C), Applicant respectfully requests, in the alternative, consideration of its attached Declaration of Acquired Distinctiveness based on use of the mark in the U.S. since 1923. This claim should *not* be construed as a concession that the matter sought to be registered is *not* inherently distinctive. *See id.* If the Examining Attorney accepts the claim of acquired distinctiveness and denies the request for reconsideration, the Applicant wishes to maintain the appeal of the refusal under Section 2(e)(2).

Respectfully submitted,

Date: June 9, 2015

Jacqueline L. Patt
MARKERY LAW LLC
P.O. Box 81450
Gaithersburg, MD 20883-4150
Telephone: (202) 888-7892

Attorneys for the Applicant

EXHIBIT 6

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: LASA PER L'INDUSTRIA DEL MARMO S.R.L.;
abbreviated LASA MARMO SRL
Serial No: 79/140908
Mark: LASA BIANCO NUVOLATO

DECLARATION OF PAUL GRAF

IN SUPPORT OF FIRST REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

19. My name is Paul Graf; I am over 18 years old; I am competent to testify to, and have personal knowledge of, the matters set forth herein.

20. This declaration reinstates the statements made in my declaration of June 16, 2014 in this matter, and further supplements the statements as follows.

21. All active quarries in the town of Lasa are owned and operated by the Applicant. Lasa Marmo is the only active quarry in the town of Lasa using the name Lasa. There are no other marble businesses that have any legitimate claim to the use of the term LASA for marble.

22. I have reviewed the Wikipedia Page "Laas, SouthTyrol" and the mention of "pure white marble … that has been used on buildings including the Victoria Memorial in London" is a reference to Applicant's quarries, and the marble used in the Victoria Memorial was provided by Applicant. The page from Applicant's website www.lasomarmo.it titled "The Marble Products" lists monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London as one of its most famous works. See Exhibit 7.

23. As stated in my June 16, 2014 Declaration, the municipality LASA was named after Applicant's predecessor company in 1923.

24. Despite the economic difficulties brought about by World War I, Mathias Gasteiger the founder of Applicant's predecessor company, closed a three year contract between LAASA *Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH* and Rheinische Marmorwerke, Düsseldorf, cf. Price List Contract 1915. Please see contract and English translation attached showing that in 1915 the company name was LAASA

and that the raw marble blocks and slabs of marble were quarried from LAAS, Tyrol.

25. After World War I, the Austro Hungarian Empire was divided up and South Tyrol became an Italian Territory. The Italian decree on March 23, 1923 required that the German names of villages, places and public institutions were banned in favor of Italian names. German newspapers, publishing houses, organized clubs and associations, road and pathnames and the surnames of the German population were forced to be renamed. At that time, the town of Laas became Laasa as a reflection of the company with its factory in the community of Laas and its well known marble but without the AA from the German name which was changed to the Italian single A (there is no AA in Italian) becoming LASA. Please see attached Exhibit 16 "Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d Italia" (the publication of the Royal Decree 800 on April 27, 1923) and English translation, ordering the new Italian names of the villages in the South Tyrol. The former LAAS was now LASA. See pg. 20, Nr. 440; See also Wikipedia. Therefore, the village became LAAS/LASA. Up until 1923 the name "LAASA" was only used for the Gasteiger's company and the stone quarried and marketed by his company as "LAASA".

26. As a result of the aforementioned Italianization, the German language was banned in public schools (lex Gentile); people who organized private German lessons faced legal action from the State. In 1924 the use of the Italian language was imposed in preschools; in autumn private preschool playgrounds were forbidden. Starting from 1923 German newspapers were censored, with the exception of the fascist "Alpenzeitung". Starting from March 1, 1924 Italian became the only official language; almost all German speaking public clerks were fired. Starting from 1925 only Italian was allowed in court. Starting from 1927 all German was forbidden for notes on tombstones.

27. Land records from over a thousand years ago confirm that the name of the village was LAS in 1143, LAAS is 1326 and finally LAAS/LASA in 1923. See Toponym and English translation, attached as Exhibit 14.

28. Mathias Gasteiger was also forced to officially drop the double A (from Italian language) to the single A in German and "LAASA" to "LASA" and the company became "Società Anonima LASA per l'Industria del Marmo", in short "LASA Marmo".

29. Up until 1923 the name "LAASA" was only used for Applicant's predecessor company.

30. It is believed that the founder chose LAASA to mimic the melodic sound of the well known marble Carrera and added the euphonic "a" to the German "LAAS." www.LasaMarmo.it, attached as Exhibit 15.

31. The term LASA has been a trademark of Applicant since the 1920's. Applicant actively monitors and polices its trademark LASA to ensure no third party uses Applicant's trademark without permission.

32. Earlier this year, we were successful in requiring a competitor from removing reference to LASA on its website and materials.

33. I have reviewed the below websites provided by the Examining Attorney in his Third Final Office Action of January 20, 2015.

34. http://www.suedtirol.info/en/Destinations--Things-To-Do/Culture--Sights/Museums/detail/ac4bb280-f2a0-42fd-8825-cdc34e8b2598/Lasa-marble---the-white-gold-from-the-Alps.html

This website "Sudtirol" appears to provide tourist information regarding the area of South Tyrol in Italy. The website has copied much of its text directly from Applicant's website. Please see comparison below and full pages attached where the copied text is highlighted, attached as Exhibit 17. Contrary to the Examiner's contention, this reference does not show that the town has an identity separate from the company, but rather the town takes its identity and history directly from Applicant. Note further that both Sudtirol and Applicant's website mention that the marble from the region has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley over the years, but only marble manufactured by Applicant and its predecessor company "Laasa Marmor-Bruchbetrieb GmbH" which was founded by Matthias Gasteiger in 1912 in known as LASA MARBLE.

Sudtirol:

Sudtirol:

Lasa marble - the white gold from the Alps

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Jennwand near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years.

Even though marble has only been quarried commercially and in relatively large quantities at Laas since the middle of the 19thoentury, in 1848, the rights to quarrying the local marble were taken over of a certain Bernhard Schweitzer, a sculptor from Munich, the regional capital of Bavaria in Germany. These quarries then supplied stone to Schwanthaler, sculptor at the court of Ludwig I of Bavaria. In 1865, a certain Johannes Steinhäuser arrived from Karlsruhe and founded the "Laas Marble Company", the first important company of its kind in the region. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873.
It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptors. Josef Lechner later started extracting marble from the Weißwasser (White Water) quarry in 1883. These men were indeed the great pioneers of the marble industry at Laas. The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the majestic Athena-Pallas fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and

Lasa:

» The Marble Products

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Nördersberg near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873. It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptors. The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the monument to General Moltke in Berlin, the majestic Athena-Pallas fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and the Heinrich Heine monument in New York. A final mention must also go to the over 90.000 Lasa marble crosses celebrating US soldiers who died in WWII, crosses that the Americans required to be built in their military cemeteries across four continents using the finest marble available in the world.

35. http://www.lasamarmo.it/en/product-properties/the-marble-products.html
This reference is from Applicant's website which was the basis for the text appearing in the Sudtirol reference above.

36. http://www.vinschgau.net/en/art-culture/places-of-interest/marble.html
This website entitled "Vinschgau" appears to be another South Tyrol tourist website. The site mentions that the marble is used for churches, sculptures and the new subway station Ground Zero in New York City. These are references to Applicant's gallery of works. Please see Exhibit 18 including pictures of churches, sculptures and the Ground Zero subway station– all made with marble from Lasa Marmo. This site also mentions the marble cable car. Applicant's founding father Matthias Gasteiger built the railway in 1928 which is the only one of its kind in the world. It is listed as one of the Cultural and Technical Masterpieces of the province of Bozen (Bolzano), Northern Italy. See attached Exhibit 19.

37. http://colonialmarble.net/products/calacatta-lasa/
This website for "Colonial Marble & Granite" states that *Calacatta Lasa Marble from Italy is an exquisite white iconic marble with subtle gray veins*." The operator of this website is incorrect and confused. There is CALACATTA marble which is a rare and expensive marble that comes from Carrera, Italy (see attached Exhibit 20), and there is LASA marble which is Applicant's marble from the South Tyrol region of Italy. There is no such thing as "Calacatta Lasa Marble". It would be like saying they are selling "Ferrari Bentley Cars." There is no such thing, and this owner clearly does not know what it is selling. This type of misinformation is unfortunate, but does not support the Examiner's argument that the town Lasa has an identity apart from Applicant's business.

38. http://www.graniteland.com/stone/lasa-bianco-vena-d-oro
This website purports to provide information on "Lasa Bianco Vena D'Oro" which appears to be a bastardization of Applicant's marks LASA BIANCO, Serial No. 79/140048 and LASA VENATO VENA D'ORO, Serial No. 79/139556. The website further states that the companies offering information regarding the product are Linkstar Industry Co. Ltd, TSP Stone Co. and Amoylimai Imp & Exp.

Co. Limited all from China. See attached Exhibit 21. The most prominent marble brands including Calacatta and Statuario (from Carrara, Italy) are quite often counterfeited by Chinese companies. Such counterfeiting is to be expected and policed accordingly. Here, this apparent effort to counterfeit LASA Marble is an indication of the reputation of Applicant's product, but does not provide any support for the Examiner's argument that the town of Lasa is known apart from Applicant's goods.

39. http://www.payanini.com/prodotti/tipologie/marmi/bianco-lasa-classico.html This website is for Payanini Srl an Italian company offering "Bianco Lasa Classico." LASA BIANCO CLASSICO is Applicant's mark, Serial No. 79/140403. Payanini is a customer of Applicant and sells Applicant's marble products.

40. http://www.architectmagazine.com/architecture/staircase-design-for-milans-torre-isozaki-features-white-lasa-marble-stainless-steel-and-glass_o.aspx This is an article in ARCHITECT magazine from November 24, 2014 entitled *"Staircase Design for Milan's Torre Isozaki Features While Lasa Marble, Stainless Steel and Glass."* This is one of our ongoing prestige projects in Milan using our LASA NUVOLATO marble.

41. http://www.biohof-schoenthaler.com/index.php/en/art-culture/14-lasa-marble This website appears to be another tourist site. The site mentions marble from the region from 6th century AD and quarry excavation in 1883. However, these activities, if accurate, predate the town of Las which was established over a thousand years ago, but did not become Lasa until after World War II in 1923 when it was named after Applicant's company. See my June Declaration, ¶¶ 8-15 and supra, ¶25. Further, the site mentions two caves from which marble is being excavated: Weiβwasser Bruch and Göflaner Bruch. Weiβwasser Bruch is owned and operated by Applicant. Göflaner Bruch is another quarry operated by a third party on the other side of the mountain in a village called Castelbello. See attached Exhibit 22. By agreement between the owner of Göflaner Bruch and the community which holds the lease to the quarry, the owner is obliged by to use the name COVELANO or GÖFLANER MARMOR on its marble. There are no other

active quarries owned by third parties in Lasa.

42. http://www.hotelengel.com/en/Lasa-the-Marble-Village.html□
    This website for the Hotel Engel explains that tours are provided to the white marble quarry. Several private and public organizations organizes tours of Lasa Marmo for visitors for the sole purpose of seeing the fabrications of Lasa Marmo, the only quarry and fabrication of marble in the village. Today there is only **one** company in the village, it's Lasa Marmo Srl and its parent company Lechner Marmor AG.
43. The village Laas is not known nor would it not be known anywhere in the world if not for the company that shaped the history of this remote and obscure village for more than a century. Almost anywhere in the world the designation "LASA" is not known apart from the marble products that are produced by Lasa Marmo Srl.
44. In the area of Laas there are plenty of drift boulders and debris stone found in the creeks. Nobody would ever call these stones/rocks LASA CLASSICO, LASA NUOVLATO or any of the trademarks that Lasa Marmo is trying to protect. It is important to know that at the end of the fabrication process not more than 4 – 7% of the marble will become one of the LASA products. It is the skilled selection and the fabrication process that actually make the inherently distinct products known throughout the world as LASA Marble.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date: JULY 17, 2015

Paul Graf

EXHIBIT 7

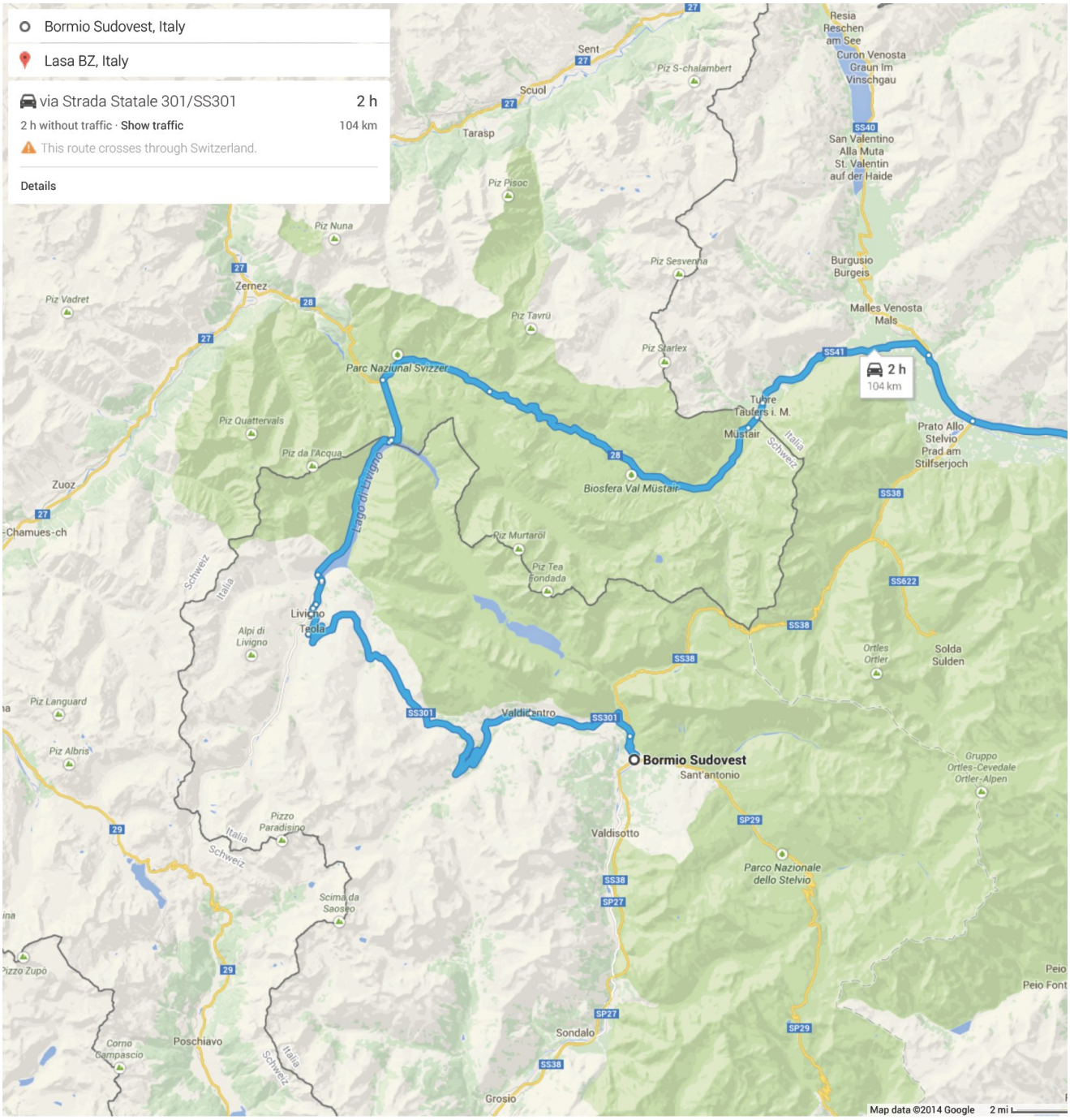
LASA MARMO

Lasa Marmo I
Via del Marm
I-39023 Laas/Lasa (

Phone 0039 0473 626
Fax 0039 0473 626
info@lasamarm

» The Marble Products

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Nördersberg near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873. It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptor The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berli Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the monument to General Moltke in Berlin, the majestic Athena-Pall fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and the Heinrich Heine monument New York. A final mention must also go to the over 90.000 Lasa marble crosses celebrating US soldiers who died in WWII, crosses that the Americans required to built in their military cemeteries across four continents using the finest marble available in the world.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Malles Venosta
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Campascio
Pizzo
Paradisino
Scima da
Saoseo
Pizzo Zupò
Piz Languard
Piz Albris
Alpi di
Livigno
Piz Quattervals
Piz da l'Acqua
Piz Murtaröl
Piz Tea
Fondada
Piz Tavrü
Piz Sesvenna
Piz Starlex
Piz Pisoc
Piz Nuna
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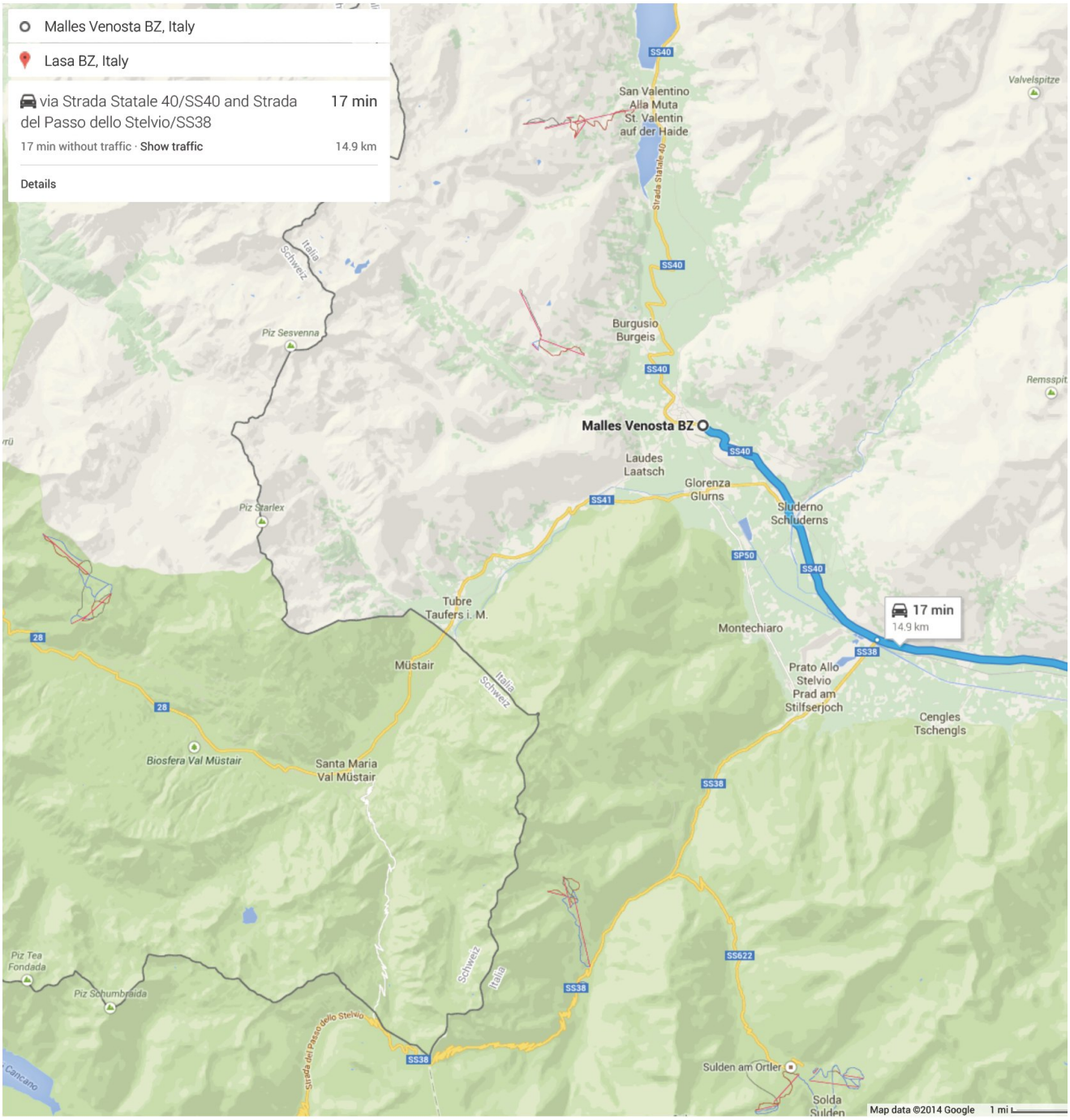
Malles Venosta BZ, Italy
Lasa BZ, Italy
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St. Valentin auf der Haide
Valvelspitze
Burgusio
Burgeis
Remsspitze
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Santa Maria
Val Müstair
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Piz Starlex
Piz Tea Fondada
Piz Schumbraida
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Map data ©2014 Google
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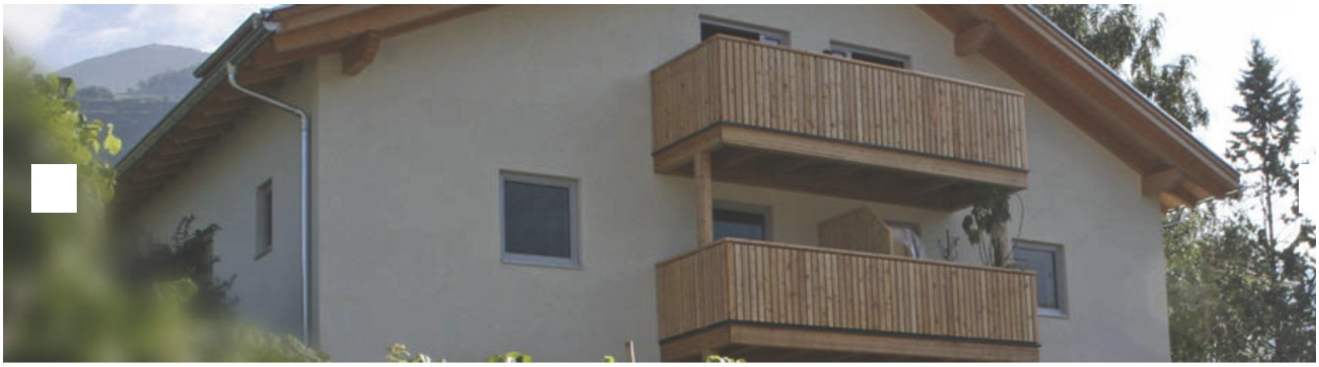

Farm Holidays in the Alps - Welcome to our organic farm apartments in sunny Vinschgau!

Dear guests,

Welcome to our organic farm in the sunny valley of Vinschgau in the South Tyrolean Alps! We're very happy that you are visiting our website during your search for the best location for your farm holiday in South Tyrol in the Alps.

Our newly renovated house on the outskirts of Eyrs, in Val Venosta / Vinschgau , offers accommodation for up to 10 people. Two apartments are situated on the second floor, one of them with the bedroom windows facing East, the other one faces West. This is why we called the flats Morgensonne (morning sun) and Abendsonne (evening sun). Parking spaces are available at the house, and we are only a short walk from the train station.

For over thirty years Helmut's mother Maria has been accommodating guests form Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In the process of modernising the house we decided to continue offering holidays on the farm. We are pleased to welcoming guests again after a two year break.

Particular emphasis when renovating the complete property lay on the materials used for construction and restoration, these had to be ecologically safe, such as untreated wood for the floors, certified organic cotton for the curtains as well as the luxurious mattresses made of latex, coco fiber and pure sheep wool.

We would be very pleased to welcome you to our organic farm in Eyrs. We'll do our best to ensure that you enjoy a really relaxing holiday in the South Tyrolean Alps, under the gaze of the Ortles group of mountains!

With our best wishes

Elisabeth and Helmut

FaLang translation system by Faboba

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With our best wishes

Elisabeth and Helmut

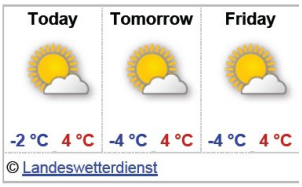
FaLang translation system by Faboba

Gallery

Useful links

- Vinschgau Bike
- Trekking South Tyrol
- South Tyrol Bike
- Silandro-Lasa
- Interactive Map

Weather



Avalanche danger warning indicator

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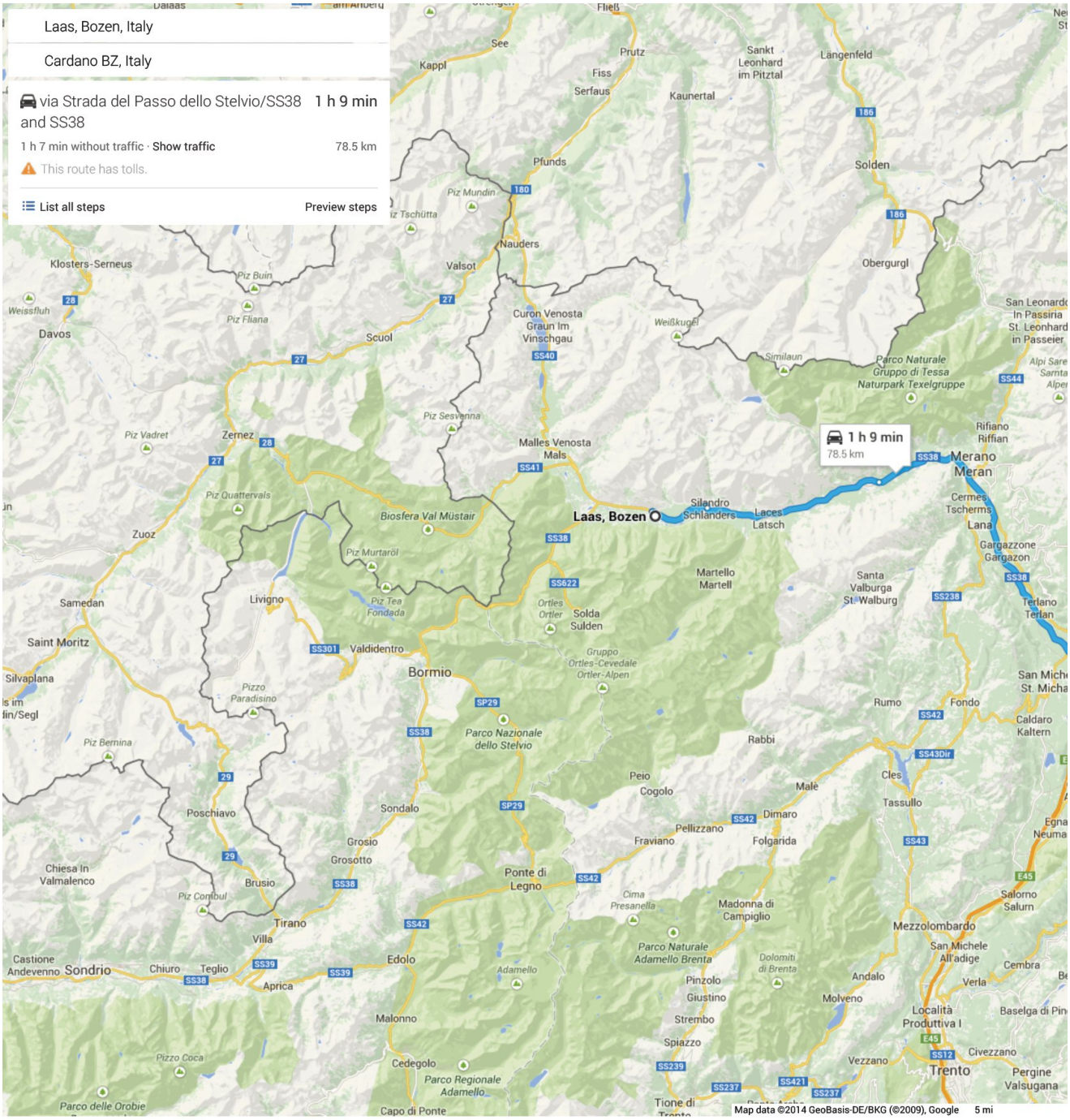
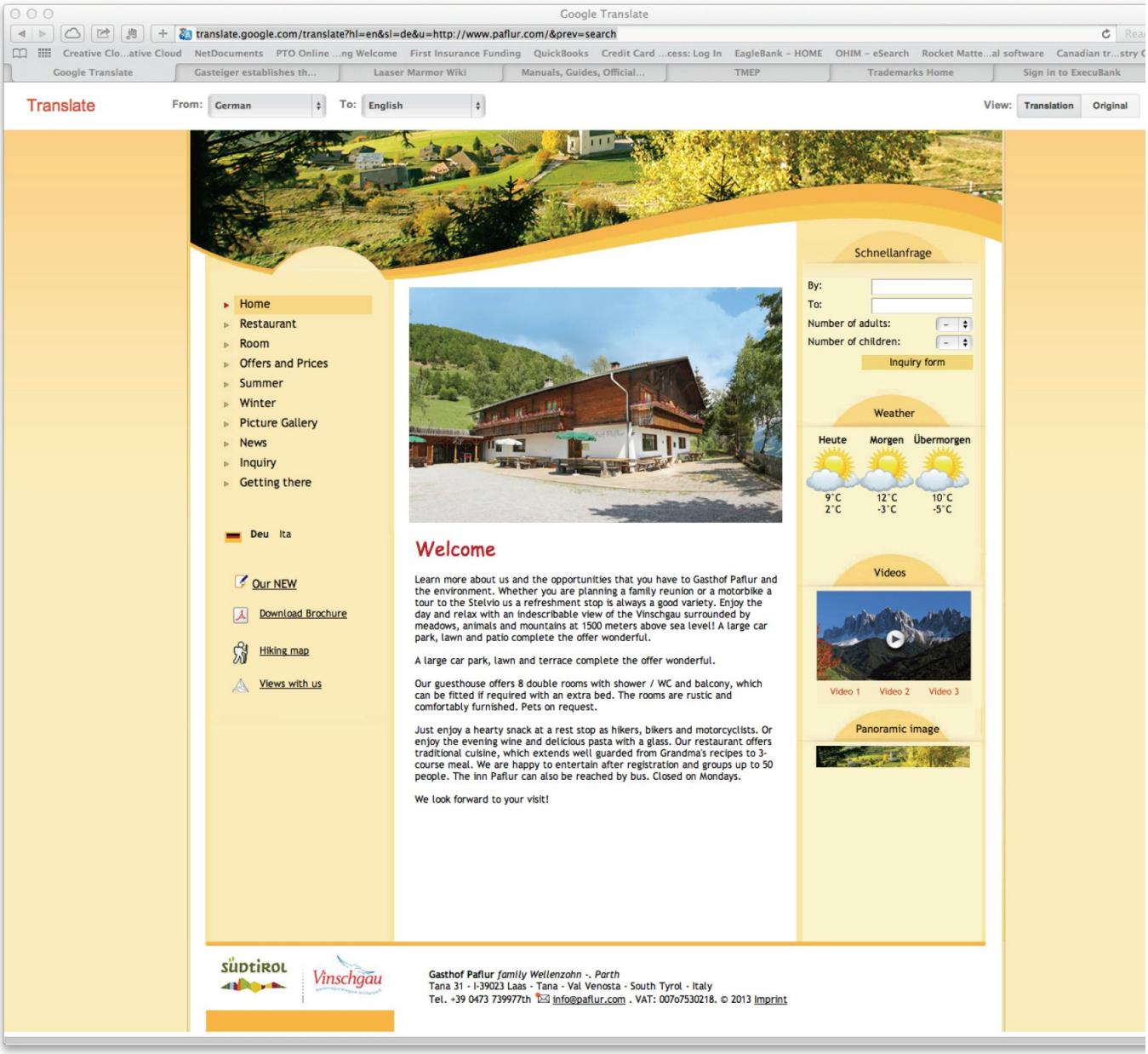

Laas, Bozen, Italy
Cardano BZ, Italy
via Strada del Passo dello Stelvio/SS38 and SS38
1 h 9 min
1 h 7 min without traffic · Show traffic
78.5 km
This route has tolls.
List all steps
Preview steps
1 h 9 min
78.5 km
Laas, Bozen
Merano
Meran
Bormio
Sondrio
Trento
Davos
Saint Moritz
Map data ©2014 GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google
5 mi


Google Translate
translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=de&u=http://www.paflur.com/&prev=search
Translate
From: German
To: English
View: Translation Original
Home
Restaurant
Room
Offers and Prices
Summer
Winter
Picture Gallery
News
Inquiry
Getting there
Deu Ita
Our NEW
Download Brochure
Hiking map
Views with us
Welcome
Learn more about us and the opportunities that you have to Gasthof Paflur and the environment. Whether you are planning a family reunion or a motorbike a tour to the Stelvio us a refreshment stop is always a good variety. Enjoy the day and relax with an indescribable view of the Vinschgau surrounded by meadows, animals and mountains at 1500 meters above sea level! A large car park, lawn and patio complete the offer wonderful.
A large car park, lawn and terrace complete the offer wonderful.
Our guesthouse offers 8 double rooms with shower / WC and balcony, which can be fitted if required with an extra bed. The rooms are rustic and comfortably furnished. Pets on request.
Just enjoy a hearty snack at a rest stop as hikers, bikers and motorcyclists. Or enjoy the evening wine and delicious pasta with a glass. Our restaurant offers traditional cuisine, which extends well guarded from Grandma's recipes to 3-course meal. We are happy to entertain after registration and groups up to 50 people. The inn Paflur can also be reached by bus. Closed on Mondays.
We look forward to your visit!
Schnellanfrage
By:
To:
Number of adults:
Number of children:
Inquiry form
Weather
Heute Morgen Übermorgen
9°C 2°C
12°C -3°C
10°C -5°C
Videos
Video 1 Video 2 Video 3
Panoramic image
SÜDTIROL
Vinschgau
Gasthof Paflur family Wellenzohn -. Parth
Tana 31 - I-39023 Laas - Tana - Val Venosta - South Tyrol - Italy
Tel. +39 0473 739977th info@paflur.com . VAT: 007o7530218. © 2013 Imprint

Gasthaus "Zur Krone"

Welcome to the Gasthaus "Zur Krone" in Wabern

2010

Home cooking, conscious of tradition, family-friendly, yet with plenty of style - we welcome you to the website of the restaurant "Zur Krone" welcome.
Enjoy our specialties in a relaxing atmosphere and plan your discoveries in this magical region of North Hessen.

Families welcome
We are the "little ones" quite large. But not only high chairs for our "little ones" are, of course, with us also have the "smallest" their kingdom. More information can be found under the heading families .

Top quality is our claim
You can expect the highest quality German cuisine with accompanying selected ingredients and quality wines from Weingut Helmut Stölben from Briedel on the Mosel as well as a selection of beers.
Celebration, tailored directly to you, we like to set up for you in our house. Buffets or meals at the round table depend entirely on your requirements.
Come. Upon a visit to the inn "Zur Krone" and be serving German specialties from our kitchen We look forward to your visit!

1900

The certified quality award "Bed & Bike", which is awarded to bicycle-friendly guesthouses from the General German Bicycle Club, we received in 2010 and welcome all cyclists in our house welcome.

Food and drinks

Hearty or light cuisine, we have something for everyone on offer. We pay particular attention to the selection of ingredients and to your individual needs. Learn more about our food and drinks .

We see ourselves as your partner in the organization and orientation of birthdays,

Where to find us:

Gasthaus "Zur Krone"
Kurfuerstenstrasse 4
34590 Wabern

Telephone: 05683 7153
Fax: 05683/930700
E-mail: info@gasthaus-to-krone.com

Take contact with us!

Opening times

Monday 10-19 clock
Tuesday 10-14.30 clock and 17.30-22 clock
Wednesday 10-15 clock
Thursday REST DAY!
Friday 10-22 clock
Saturday 10-22 clock
Sunday 9-18 clock
And by appointment!
At weaker visited days we reserve the right to close earlier.
The kitchen opens daily at 11 clock and closes one hou before closing.
Breakfast
8.30 - 10.30 clock
(Only by appointment!)
Lunch
11.30 - 14 clock

About Us

We are the meeting place for connoisseurs of fine cooking from the region and beyond. Visit us in a cozy

communions, confirmations, baptisms, company parties, family gatherings, meetings, funeral meal, companies and events. We take care of food, drinks and more. A guest room with up to 60 seats, two function rooms for 25-45 people and a banquet hall up to 160 persons. Read more about our specials soon.

News

Our team would like to do with seasonal offers and special events your stay in our guest house a memorable one. Discover here our upcoming promotions and enjoy you known and unknown specialties in a traditional setting. more ...

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atmosphere in our guest house "Zur Krone".

Family tradition since 1795

Want to learn more about us?
This page is under construction and will aufbearbeitet daily.

Quality Award Bed & Bike

© Gasthaus Zur Krone

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Laag/Laghetto

KG, Fraktion der Gemeinde Neumarkt, rund 5,5 km südlich von Neumarkt.
Amtl. ital. Name: *Laghetti.*

Weber, Tirol II, 439 (*-a-*)). – Weber, Bozen, 338. – Staffler, Tirol II, 1114. – Widmoser, Tirol, 437. – Langes, Überetsch, 159. – Zamboni, 106. – Hb. Südtir. ON, 227, 230. – SOS, 22, 83.

1214 *a Lacu,* 1238 *ze Lage,* 1525 *Lag,* 1817 *Laag/Laghetto,* um 1840 *Lag/Laghetto, Laag/Laghetto,* 1910 *Laag/Laghetto,* 1923 *Laag/Laghetto* (scheint im Reg.decr. 800 nicht auf), 1940 *Laghetti.* Ma. *Loog.*

Der Name, der spätestens im frühen 13. Jahrhundert in den deutschen Mund kam (s. Schreibung von 1238) und dessen *-a-* auf bair. Weise verdumpft wurde, ist das roman. *lacu, lago* ‚See'.

Huter, TU I/2, 658. – AT III/1, 146. – Gesetzessamml. 1817, 217 f. – Weber, Bozen, 338. – Staffler, Tirol II, 1114. – Rep. 1910, 18. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 227, 230. – Kranzmayer, Lautgeographie, 20 ff. – REW, 393.

Laas

Gemeinden mit den ehemaligen Katastralgemeinden und heutigen Fraktionen Laas, Allitz, Tschengls, Eyrs und Tanas. Rund 6 km südwestlich von Schlanders, am Eingang des Laaser Tales, im Obervinschgau.
Amtl. ital. Name: *Lasa.*

Weber, Tirol II, 303. – Staffler, Tirol II, 583. – Widmoser, Tirol, 437. – Rampold, Vinschgau, 583. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 237. – Zamboni, 108. – Hb. Südtir. ON, 33, 79. – SOS, 27, 83.

1143 *Las,* 1249 *Laz,* 1326 *Las,* dann *Las* und *Laas,* 1817 *Laas,* 1910 *Laas,* 1923 *Lasa,* 1940 *Lasa.* Ma. *Loos..*

Etymologisch noch völlig ungeklärt. Vielleicht liegt die indogerm. Wurzel **les-* zugrunde, die u. a. die Bedeutung ‚nachlassen, müde werden' hat. Nach dem steilen Straßenanstieg über den großen Gadriaschuttkegel läßt die Steigung plötzlich nach.

Huter, TU I, 213, I/3, 1243. – Santifaller, Tr. DK I, 82. – Gesetzessamml. 1817, 221 f. – Rep. 1910, 86. – Reg.decr. 800, 62. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 237. – Walde, Et. Wb. II, 439.

Laatsch

KG, Fraktion der Gemeinde Mals, am Eingang des Münstertales.
Amtl. ital. Name: *Laudes.*

Weber, Tirol II, 292. – Staffler, Tirol II, 167. – Widmoser, Tirol, 439. – Rampold, Vinschgau, 230. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 227, 239. – Zamboni, 109. – Hb. Südtir. ON, 35, 80. – SOS, 28, 83.

Seit 1160 *Lautz, Lautes,* 1290 *Lauts,* 1390–94 *Lautz, Lautsch,* im 15. Jahrhundert *Lautz, Lautsch,* seit dem 16. Jahrhundert *Laatsch,* 1817 *Laatsch,* um 1840 *Laatsch,* 1910 *Laatsch,* 1923 *Láudes/Laatsch,* 1940 *Laudes.* Ma. *Lootsch.*

Egon Kühebacher

Die Ortsnamen Südtirols und ihre Geschichte

ATHESIA

Egon Kühebacher

Names of Villages of South Tyrol and their History

ATHESIA

Laas

Communities with the former cadastral communities and today's villages of Laas, Allitz, Tschengls, Eyrs and Tanas. Some 6 km southwest of Schlanders, at the entrance to the Laas valley, in Obervinschgau.
Official Italian Name: *Lasa*.

Source: Weber, Tirol II, 303. – Staffler, Tirol II, 583 – Widmoser, Tirol, 437. – Rampold, Vinschgau, 583. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 237. – Zamboni, 108. – Hb. Südtir. [Handbook on South Tyrol] ON, 33, 79. – SOS, 27, 83.

1143 *Las*, 1249 *Laz*, 1326, *Las*, then *Las* and *Laas*, 1817 *Laas*, 1910 *Laas*, 1923 *Lasa*, 1940 *Lasa*, vernacular *Loos*..

Etymologically still fully unsolved. Perhaps the name is based on the Indogermanic origin **les*, which has the meaning, *inter alia*, of "subside, become tired." After the steep ascent of the road over the large alluvial cone of the Gadria, the upward slope suddenly flattens.

Source: Huter, TU I, 213, I/3, 1243. – Santifaller, Tr. DK I, 82. – Collection of Laws 1817, 221 f. – Rep. 1910, 86. – Reg. decr. 800, 62. – Tolomei, Prontuario, 237. – Walde, Et. Wb. II, 439.

LASA MARMO

Lasa Marmo I
Via del Marm
I-39023 Laas/Lasa (

Phone 0039 0473 626
Fax 0039 0473 626
info@lasamarm

Gasteiger establishes the "Lasa - Marmorbruchbetrieb"

Gasteiger's commercial idea was to cover the façades of important buildings with Lasa's marble rather than using it for sculptures. Gasteiger had become popular thanks to his "Brunnenbüberl" in Munich and was warmly welcomed in Lasa. The municipality thought it had finally found someone who would take up the bankrup Nesselwand quarry.

During negotiations with the municipality Gasteiger must have aroused the impression of being the rich uncle from America. Gasteiger's project included building a road just for the quarries and introducing shareholders for the company. Gasteiger must have thought of the melodic Italian name Carrara when he decided to add euphonic "a" to the German name "Laas", The marble business in Lasa was dominated by his competitor Hauser at the time. Gasteiger set up the headquarters o "Laasa Marmorbruchbetrieb in Laas (Tirol)" in Via Dante 2 , Munich.

EXHIBIT 16

Gazzetta Ufficiale

DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

Anno 1923 — **Roma — Venerdì, 27 aprile** — **Numero 99**

Abbonamenti.

	Anno	Sem.	Trim.
In Roma, sia presso l'Amministrazione che a domicilio ed in tutto il Regno . .	L. 65	36	30
All'estero (Paesi dell'Unione postale) . .	» 120	80	50

Un numero separato di 16 pagine o meno: in Roma, *cent. 30*; nel Regno, *cent. 35* – Arretrato: in Roma, *cent. 50*; nel Regno, *cent. 60*; all'Estero, *cent. 90*.

Se il giornale si compone di oltre 16 pagine, il prezzo aumenta proporzionatamente.

Gli abbonamenti si prendono presso l'Amministrazione e gli Uffici postali e decorrono dal 1° d'ogni mese.

Inserzioni.

Annunzi giudiziari . . . . . L. 0.60 } per ogni linea di colonna e
Altri avvisi . . . . . » 0.80 } spazio di linea

Le pagine destinate per le inserzioni, agli effetti del computo della linea e degli spazi di linea, si considerano sempre divise in quattro colonne verticali.

Gli originali degli avvisi debbono essere redatti su *carta da bollo da Lire DUE* ed accompagnati da un *deposito preventivo in ragione di Lire SESSANTA (L. 60) per ogni pagina di manoscritto.*

Le richieste per le inserzioni debbono essere dirette esclusivamente alla Amministrazione della Gazzetta ufficiale *presso il Ministero dell'interno.*

All'importo di ciascun vaglia postale ordinario e telegrafico, si aggiunga sempre la tassa di bollo di centesimi cinque o dieci prescritta dall'art. 48, lettera a) della tariffa (allegato A) *del testo unico approvato con decreto-legge Luogotenenziale n. 135, del 1918, e dal successivo decreto-legge Luogotenenziale n. 1134.*

SOMMARIO

LEGGI E DECRETI.

REGIO DECRETO *29 marzo 1923, n. 800, che determina la lezione ufficiale dei nomi dei comuni e di altre località dei territori annessi.*

REGIO DECRETO *5 aprile 1923, n. 854, che autorizza maggiori assegnazioni nello stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero dei lavori pubblici per l'esercizio finanziario 1922-923, in conto del miliardo autorizzato per opere pubbliche col decreto Luogotenenziale 17 novembre 1918, n. 1698.*

REGIO DECRETO *5 aprile 1923, n. 855, che autorizza maggiori assegnazioni nello stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero delle finanze, per l'esercizio finanziario 1922-923, per provvedere a restituzioni e rimborsi ed a vincite al lotto.*

REGIO DECRETO *18 marzo 1923, n. 856, che sopprime « l'Ente portuale Oneglia-Porto Maurizio ».*

REGIO DECRETO *18 marzo 1923, n. 857, che sopprime « l'Ente industriale marittimo genovese ».*

REGIO DECRETO *5 aprile 1923, n. 859, che sopprime l'Ufficio per il collocamento della mano d'opera nella bonifica Renana e nella bonifica di Crevalcore, istituito con R. decreto 17 aprile 1922, n. 649.*

REGIO DECRETO *5 aprile 1923, n. 860, che modifica l'art. 258 del regolamento sugli Istituti di belle arti, di musica e d'arte drammatica approvato con D. L. 5 maggio 1918, n. 1852.*

REGIO DECRETO *25 marzo 1923, n. 861, che sopprime il Consiglio superiore del lavoro, istituito con la legge 29 giugno 1902, n. 246.*

REGIO DECRETO *22 marzo 1923, n. 862, che approva la nuova tariffa dei diritti di segreteria della Camera di commercio e industria di Spezia.*

REGIO DECRETO *29 marzo 1923, n. 863, che proroga il concorso governativo a pareggio dei bilanci dei Comuni del Mezzogiorno e delle isole di Sicilia e Sardegna, previsto dalla legge 24 marzo 1907, n. 116.*

REGIO DECRETO *25 marzo 1923, n. 869, che stabilisce il trattamento economico degli assistenti delle RR. scuole speciali e pratiche di agricoltura.*

DECRETO MINISTERIALE *che fissa i termini e le modalità per il sorteggio e il pagamento dei premi dei buoni del tesoro novennali.*

DECRETO COMMISSARIALE *che fissa i noli massimi per il trasporto degli emigranti dai porti di Genova, Napoli e Palermo dal 1° maggio al 31 agosto 1923.*

DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI.

Ministero delle finanze: Smarrimento di ricevute — Avvisi — *Ministero per l'industria e il commercio*: Corso medio dei cambi — Media dei consolidati negoziati a contanti — *Concorsi.*

INSERZIONI.

LEGGI E DECRETI

Regio decreto 29 marzo 1923, n. 800, che determina la lezione ufficiale dei nomi dei comuni e di altre località dei territori annessi.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
per grazia di Dio e per volontà della Nazione
RE D'ITALIA

Veduto le leggi 26 settembre 1920, n. 1322, e 19 dicembre 1920, n. 1778;

Sentita la Commissione che fu istituita con il Nostro decreto 20 gennaio 1921, con l'incarico di stabilire i criteri di massima per la scelta dei toponimi nei territori annessi e di proporre la lezione ufficiale dei nomi dei Comuni, delle frazioni e delle altre località abitate dei territori predetti;

Udito il Consiglio dei ministri;

Sulla proposta del Nostro presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, Ministro segretario di Stato per gli affari dell'interno;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Agli effetti di cui negli articoli seguenti, sono pubblicati gli uniti elenchi di nomi dei Comuni e di altre località delle nuove Provincie del Regno, visti e firmati, d'ordine Nostro, dal Ministro dell'interno.

Lo stesso Ministro è autorizzato a pubblicare, con proprio decreto, agli effetti medesimi, gli elenchi che successivamente si rendessero necessari, e ad introdurre le variazioni occorrenti in quelli allegati al presente decreto.

Per i nomi di luogo non compresi negli elenchi uniti al decreto - e cioè per i nomi delle località minori, e delle sedi d'uffici che venissero nuovamente costituiti, ed in generale per tutti i nomi degli Enti geografici e topografici non ancora fissati ufficialmente - le Autorità e le Amministrazioni accoglieranno intanto le forme adottate nei *Prontuari* e *Repertori* della Reale Società geografica italiana.

Art. 2.

Nelle insegne, nei timbri e nei suggelli delle Autorità e Amministrazioni statali e di quelle altre Autorità e Amministrazioni la cui lingua d'ufficio è la lingua dello Stato, e inoltre negli atti pubblici ed amministrativi redatti nella lingua ufficiale dello Stato, si debbono usare i nomi che sono indicati nella prima colonna degli elenchi allegati.

Il nome indicato nella seconda colonna sarà aggiunto, fra parentesi, solo nei casi in cui le Autorità e Amministrazioni predette lo ritengano opportuno per ragioni di pratica e comune intelligenza.

Art. 3.

Nei timbri, nei suggelli, nelle insegne e nelle altre scritte esposte al pubblico dalle Autorità e Amministrazioni che potranno eventualmente essere autorizzate ad avvalersi di una lingua diversa da quella ufficiale dello Stato, si debbono usare i nomi indicati in tutte e due le colonne degli elenchi allegati. Il nome aggiunto nella seconda colonna deve tenere il secondo posto, fra parentesi, e non può essere scritto con caratteri più appariscenti di quelli del nome italiano.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserto nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma, addì 29 marzo 1923.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

MUSSOLINI.

Visto, il guardasigilli: OVIGLIO.

Allegato n. 1.

VENEZIA GIULIA

I. — Nomi dei Comuni.

Provincia di Trieste

Circondario di Trieste.

Mandamento di Trieste:

1 — Trieste.
2 — Muggia.
3 — San Dorligo della Valle — Dolina.

Mandamento di Sesana:

4 — Alber di Sesana.
5 — Capriva nel Carso.
6 — Corgnale.
7 — Duttogliano.
8 — Nacla San Maurizio.
9 — Povèrlo.
10 — Roditti.
11 — Rupin grande — Repen.
12 — S. Giacomo in Colle — Stijak
13 — Scoppo.
14 — Sesana.
15 — Sgonico.
16 — Storie.
17 — Tomàdio.

Mandamento di Monfalcone:

18 — Aurisina — Nabresina
19 — Doberdò del Lago.
20 — Duino.
21 — Fogliano di Monfalcone.
22 — Grado.
23 — Malchina.
24 — Monfalcone.
25 — Ronchi di Monfalcone.
26 — San Canzian d'Isonzo.
27 — San Pelagio.
28 — San Pier d'Isonzo.
29 — Silvia.
30 — Staranzano.
31 — Turriaco.

Circondario di Postùmia.

Mandamento di Postùmia:

32 — Bucùie.
33 — Caccia.
34 — Cossana.
35 — Postùmia.
36 — San Michele di Postùmia
37 — San Pietro del Carso.
38 — Villa Slavina.

Mandamento di Senosècchia:

39 — Auremo di sopra — Gorenje Vreme.
40 — Cave Auremiane — Britov.

41 — Crenovizza.
42 — Fàmie.
43 — Lase.
44 — Sinadole.
45 — Senosècchia.
46 — Villabassa di Senosecchia Dolenja Vas.

* * *

Provincia dell'Istria

Circondario di Capodistria

Mandamento di Capodistria:

47 — Capodistria.
48 — Erpelle-Cosina.
49 — Marèsego.
50 — Paugnano.
51 — Villa Decani.

Mandamento di Pinguente:

52 — Pinguente.
53 — Rozzo.
54 — Silùn Mont'A uila.

Mandamento di Pirano:

55 — Isola d'Istria.
56 — Pirano.

Circondario di Parenzo.

Mandamento di Parenzo:

57 — Orsera.
58 — Parenzo.

Mandamento di Buie:

59 — Buie d'Istria.
60 — Cittanov d'Istria.
61 — Grisignana.
62 — Umago.
63 — Vartenègli

Mandamento di Montona:

64 — Montona.
65 — Pòrtole.
66 — Visignano.
67 — Visinada.

Circondario di Pisino.

Mandamento di Pisino:

68 — Antignana.
69 — Bogliuno.
70 — Draguccio.
71 — Gimino.
72 — Pisino.
73 — Valdarsa Susgnevizza.

Mandamento di Albona:

74 — Albona.
75 — Fianona.

Circondario di Pola.

Mandamento di Pola:

76 — Pola.

Mandamento di Dignano:

77 — Barbana d'Istria.
78 — Dignano d'Istria.
79 — Sanvincenti.

Mandamento di Rovigno:

80 — Canfanaro.
81 — Rovigno.
82 — Valle d'Istria.

Circondario di Volosca-Abbazia.

Mandamento di Volosca-Abbazia:

83 — Apriano. Veprinaz.
84 — Bersèzio del Quarnaro.
85 — Laurana.
86 — Moschiena.
87 — Volosca-Abbazia.

Mandamento di Bisterza:

88 — Berdo San Giovanni.
89 — Bisterza
90 — Castel Iablanizza.
91 — Castelnuovo d'Istria.
92 — Cèglie.
93 — Elsane.
94 — Fontana del Conte Knezak.
95 — Matteria.
96 — Mattùglie.
97 — Monte Chilovi.
98 — Primano Prem.
99 — Ratècevo in Monte.
100 — Sagòria San Martino.
101 — Smèria.
102 — Torrenova di Bisterza.

Circondario di Lussino.

Mandamento di Lussino:

103 — Lussingrande.
104 — Lussinpiccolo.
105 — Òssero.

Mandamento di Cherso:

106 — Cherso.

* * *

Provincia del Friuli
(Circondari e Comuni aggregati)

Circondario di Tolmino.

Mandamento di Tolmino:

107 — Bergogna.
108 — Caporetto.
109 — Creda.

423 — San Valentino alla Mutta
424 — Slingia — Schlinig.
425 — Sluderno — Schluderns.
426 — Stelvio.
427 — Tarces.
428 — Tubre — Taufers.
429 — Vallelunga — Langtaufers.

Mandamento di Silandro:

430 — Alliz.
431 — Castelbello.
432 — Céngles.
433 — Clardes.
434 — Coldrano.
435 — Colsano.
436 — Córzes.
437 — Covelano — Göflan.
438 — Láces.
439 — Lacinigo.
440 — Lasa.
441 — Martello.
442 — Monte di Mezzodì — Sonnenberg.
443 — Monte di Tramontana — Nördersberg.
444 — Montefontana — Tannberg.
445 — Mortér.
446 — Oris.
447 — San Martino al Monte
448 — Senales
449 — Silandro.
450 — Stava.
451 — Tablá.
452 — Tanás.
453 — Tarres.
454 — Vezzano.

Circondario di Bressanone.

Mandamento di Bressanone:

455 — Albés.
456 — Bressanone.
457 — Èores — Afers.
458 — Fundres.
459 — Lusón.
460 — Maranza.
461 — Millán-Sarnes.
462 — Monteponente — Pfeffersberg.
463 — Naz.
464 — Novacella — Neustift.
465 — Rio di Pusteria — Mühlbach.
466 — Rodengo.
467 — Sabes.
468 — Sant'Andrea in Monte.
469 — Scáleres.
470 — Spinga.
471 — Vallarga — Weitental.
472 — Valles.
473 — Vandòies di sotto — Nieder Vintl.
474 — Varna.

Mandamento di Vipiteno:

475 — Brènnero.
476 — Ceves.
477 — Colle Isarco — Gossensass.
478 — Fleres.
479 — Mareta.
480 — Mezzaselva — Mittewald.
481 — Mules.
482 — Prati — Wiesen.
483 — Racines.
484 — Ridanna.
485 — Stilves.
486 — Tunes.
487 — Telves.
488 — Trens.
489 — Valgiovo — Jaufental.
490 — Vipiteno — Sterzing.
491 — Vizze.

Mandamento di Brunico:

492 — Acereto — Ahornach.
493 — Brunico
494 — Caminata in Tures — Kematen.
495 — Campo Tures — Sand.
496 — Casteldarne — Ehrenburg.
497 — Chiènes.
498 — Colli in Pusteria — Pichlern.
499 — Corti di Pusteria — Hofern.
500 — Elle.
501 — Fálzes.
502 — Gais.
503 — Grimaldo — Greinwalden.
504 — Issengo.
505 — Lappago.
506 — Lutago.
507 — Mantana.
508 — Molini di Tures — Mühlen.
509 — Monghezzo di fuori — Schönecker Getzenberg.
510 — Montassilone — Tesselberg.
511 — Onies.
512 — Perca.
513 — Predòi.
514 — Riomolino — Mühlbach.
515 — Riscone — Reischach.
516 — Riva di Tures — Rain.
517 — San Giacomo.
518 — San Giorgio.
519 — San Giovanni.
520 — San Lorenzo.
521 — San Pietro.
522 — San Sigismondo.
523 — Selva dei Molini — Mühlwald.
524 — Teodone — Dietenheim.
525 — Terento.
526 — Vandòies di sopra — Obervintl.
527 — Villa Ottone — Uttenheim.
528 — Villa Santa Caterina — Aufhofen.

Mandamento di Marebbe:

529 — Badia.
530 — Colfosco.
531 — Corvara in Badia.
532 — Longiarù.
533 — Marebbe.
534 — Rina.
535 — San Martino.
536 — La Valle.

Mandamento di Monguelfo:

537 — Anterselva — Antholz
538 — Brales,

Official Gazette

OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY

Year 1923 | Rome - Friday, April 27 | Number 99

SUMMARY

LAWS AND DECREES

ROYAL DECREE of March 29, 1923, No. 800, which determines the official names of municipalities and other localities in the annexed territories.

ROYAL DECREE of April 5, 1923, No. 854, authorizing more assignments in the estimates of expenditure of the Public Works Ministry for the Fiscal Year 1922-1923, on account of the one billion (Lire) authorized for public works by the Viceregal Decree of November 17, 1918, No. 1698.

ROYAL DECREE of April 5, 1923, No. 855, authorizing more assignments in the estimates of expenditure of the Ministry of Finance for the Fiscal Year 1922-1923, to provide for restitutions and refunds, and lottery winnings.

ROYAL DECREE of March 18, 1923, No. 856, which suppresses "the Port Authority of Oneglia-Porto Maurizio".

ROYAL DECREE of March 18, 1923, No. 857, which suppresses "the Genovese maritime industry entity".

ROYAL DECREE of April 5, 1923, 859, which suppresses the Office for the Placement of Workforce in the reclamation of Renana and the reclamation of Crevalcore established by Royal Decree of 17 April 1922 No. 649.

ROYAL DECREE of April 5, 1923, no. 860, which modifies Art. 258 of the Regulation of fine arts, music and drama institutes, approved by the Legal Decree of May 5, 1918, no. 1852.

ROYAL DECREE of March 25, 1923, no. 861, which suppresses the High Council of Labor established by the Law of 29 June 1902 no. 246.

ROYAL DECREE of March 22, 1923, no. 862, approving the new rates of the administrative fees of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Spezia.

ROYAL DECREE of March 29, 1923, no. 863, extending the competency to draw from the government budgets of the municipalities of Mezzogiorno and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, as provided by the Law of 24 March 1907, no. 116.

ROYAL DECREE of March 25, 1923, no. 869, which establishes the economic assistants of the RR, special schools and farming.

MINISTERIAL DECREE establishing the terms and conditions for the drawing and payments of premiums on nine-year treasury bonds.

COMMISSION DECREE that establishes the maximum freight rates for the transport of emigrants from the ports of Genoa, Naples and Palermo, from May 1 to August 31, 1923.

DISPOSITIONS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Ministry of Finance: Lost receivables - Announcements - Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Average exchange rate - Average of consolidated negotiations in cash - Competitions.

INSERTS.

LAWS AND DECREES

Royal Decree of March 29, 1923 No. 800, which determines the type of official names of municipalities and other localities the annexed territories.

VICTOR EMANUEL III
By the grace of God and the will of the
ROYAL NATION OF ITALY

In light of the Laws of September 26, 1920, no. 1322, and December 19, 1920, no. 1778;

Upon hearing the Commission that was established by Our Decree of January 20, 1921, with the mandate to establish the general criteria for the quick placement names in the annexed territories and to bring the official names of towns, villages and other inhabited locations in the aforesaid territories;

Having heard the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of the President of our Council of Ministers, Secretary of State for Foreign and Internal Affairs;

We have decreed and ordain:

Art. 1.

For the purposes set out in the following Articles, we publish in the combined lists of names of towns and other locations of the new Provinces of the Kingdom, read and signed, on Our Order, the Minister of the Interior.

The Minister is authorized to publish, by the appropriate decree, the effects thereof, the directories which subsequently may be necessary, and to introduce the changes required in the annexes to the present Decree.

For placement of names not included in the listings attached to the Decree - that is, for the names of smaller towns and location of offices, which were constituted again, and - in general - for all the names of geographical and topographical entities not yet officially set – the Authorities and the Administrations will adopt, in the meantime, the forms adopted in the Handbooks and Directories of the Royal Italian Geographical Society.

Art. 2.

In the insignia, in stamps and seals of the State Authorities and Administrations and those of other Authorities and Administrations whose official language is the official language of State, and also in other public and administrative documents written in the official language of the State, the names that are listed in the first column of the attached lists must be used.

The name specified in the second column will be added, in parenthesis, only in cases where the aforementioned Authorities and Administrations deem it appropriate for reasons of practice and common understanding.

Art. 3.

In the stamps, seals, signs and other written documents exhibited to the public by the Authorities and Administrations that may eventually be authorized to use a language other than the official language of the State, the names mentioned throughout the two columns of the lists attached must be used. The name added in the second column must take second place, in parenthesis, and cannot be written using letters more resilient than those used in the Italian name.

Art. 4.

This Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

We order that the present decree, bearing the seal of the State, be inserted into the official ledger of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, obliging all to comply with it and be enforced.

Issued in Rome, on March 29, 1923.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

MUSSOLINI.

Viewed, the Custodian of the Seal: **OVIGLIO**

Omitted

....

District of Silandro:

430	— Alliz.	
431	— Castelbello.	
432	— Céngles.	
433	— Ciardes.	
434	— Coldrano.	
435	— Colsano.	
436	— Córzes.	
437	— Covelano	Göflan.
438	— Láces.	
439	— Lacinigo.	
440	— Lasa.	
441	— Martello.	
442	— Monte di Mezzodì	Sonnenberg.
443	— Monte di Tramontana	Nördersberg.
444	— Montefontana	Tannberg.
445	— Mortér.	
446	— Oris.	
447	— San Martino al Monte	
448	— Senales	
449	— Silandro.	
450	— Stava.	
451	— Tablá.	
452	— Tanás.	
453	— Tarres.	
454	— Vezzano.	

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Info
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39023 Lasa/Laas
+39 0473 730155
E-Mail
Website

Lasa marble - the white gold from the Alps

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Jennwand near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years.

Even though marble has only been quarried commercially and in relatively large quantities at Laas since the middle of the 19thcentury, in 1848, the rights to quarrying the local marble were taken over of a certain Bernhard Schweitzer, a sculptor from Munich, the regional capital of Bavaria in Germany. These quarries then supplied stone to Schwanthaler, sculptor at the court of Ludwig I of Bavaria. In 1865, a certain Johannes Steinhäuser arrived from Karlsruhe and founded the "Laas Marble Company", the first important company of its kind in the region. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873.
It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptors. Josef Lechner later started extracting marble from the Weißwasser (White Water) quarry in 1883. These men were indeed the great pioneers of the marble industry at Laas. The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the majestic Athena-Pallas fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and

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1 Rooms

the Heinrich Heine monument in New York. A final mention must also go to the over 90.000 Lasa marble crosses celebrating US soldiers who died in WWII, crosses that the Americans required to be built in their military cemeteries across four continents using the finest marble available in the world. The turn of the century saw the peak of the marble trade in the area and the raw material was shipped to countries both near and far including European states as well as to foreign royal families and the United States of America. Today, sculptures made from Lasa marble can be admired as far afield as Ryadh, Kuala Lumpur, Auroville in India, Abu-Dhabi, London, Memphis Tennessee USA and Singapor. Lasa marble comes in a variety of types according to its appearance, markings and colour. We produce ten different marbles at Laas which are divided into two categories - Lasa Bianco (White Lasa Marble) and Lasa Venato (Veined Lasa Marble).

Check

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LASA MARMO

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Fax 0039 0473 626
info@lasamarm

» The Marble Products

The Lasa marble, which is extracted from the Nördersberg near Laas (Lasa) in South Tyrol (Alto Adige) in the very north of Italy, is an exceptionally hard, durable, resistant material which wears well in adverse weather conditions. It began earning a prestigious reputation for itself around the middle of the XIX century and has been known as Tyrolean Marble or Vinschgau Valley Marble over the years. It owes much of its fame to having been presented by two merchants of the Imperial Geological Office at the Vienna World Exhibition in the year 1873. It soon became the favourite material of various well-known XIX century architects and sculptor The Lasa marble is still now a salient feature of certain architectural styles, especially from the Neoclassical period, in big cities such as Vienna, Munich and Berli Among the most famous works that have employed the Lasa marble we would like to mention the monument to General Moltke in Berlin, the majestic Athena-Pall fountain opposite the parliament building in Vienna, the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London and the Heinrich Heine monument New York. A final mention must also go to the over 90.000 Lasa marble crosses celebrating US soldiers who died in WWII, crosses that the Americans required to built in their military cemeteries across four continents using the finest marble available in the world.

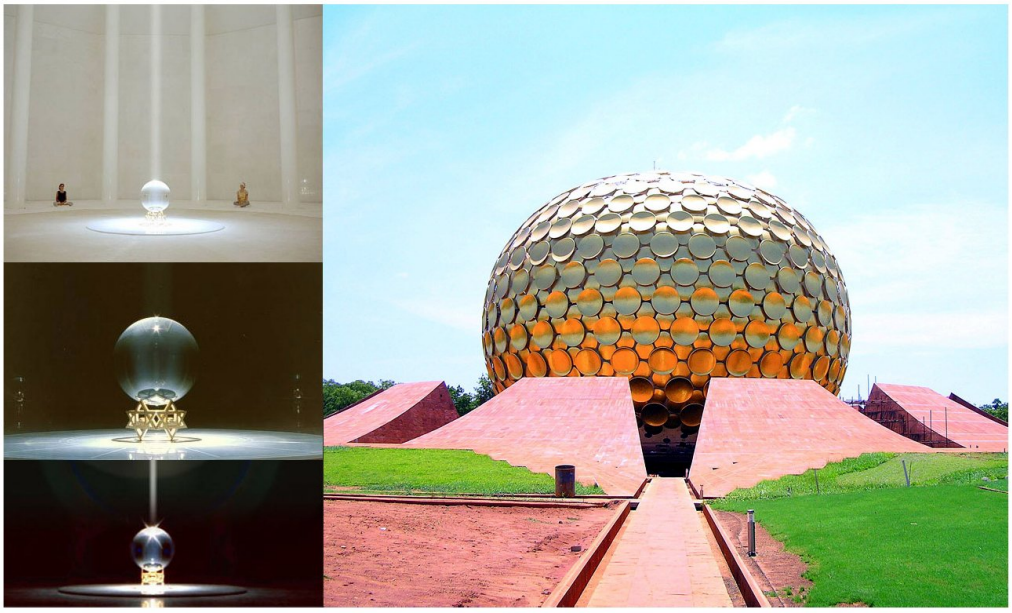
EXHIBIT 18

Examples of churches:

Romanesque church in Laas village (1200 AD)

Presbytery of a pilgrimage church in Syracuse (Sicily) made with "Lasa Marmo"

Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates): Floor tiles and wall cladding in „Lasa Marmo“ inside one of the largest mosques in the world.



„Matrimandir“ situated at the centre of Auroville, India. The inner chamber of the spiritual building (8-meter-high marble walls) consists of „Lasa Marmo“.

Over 90,000 grave crosses for the WWII US military cemeteries on 5 continents of the world. The crosses were made by our company in 1950 years.

Example of famous monuments (sculptures):

Pallas Athena Fountain in front of the Austrian Parliament in Vienna (Austria).

Monument in honor of Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union Fountain located in West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All figures at the "Manhattan Appellate Court House", 27 Madison Avenue, New York

Heinrich Heine monument in the shape of the Lorelei Fountain in New York's Bronx borough

WTC Transportation HUB: Floor tiles and wall cladding for the new subway station at Ground Zero, New York

LASA MARMO

EXHIBIT 19

Lasa Marmo I
Via del Marm
I-39023 Laas/Lasa (

Phone 0039 0473 626
Fax 0039 0473 626
info@lasamarm

» The Lasa Marble Railway Line

The Lasa “marble train” of the Vinschgau (Venosta) valley is a true work of technical art and was constructed according to exact specifications. It is the **only one kind in the world** and is runs through a small area of the Stilfser Joch (Stelvio) National Park. The Lasa Marble Railway is a recognised monument and bears testimony to the pioneering history of the technical successes of its era. It is the only railway in Europe which still works with its original parts and has been doing non-stop since 1930 when it was inaugurated. It is very rightly listed as one of the Cultural and Technical Masterpieces of the province of Bozen (Bolzano), Northe Italy. The Lasa Marble Railway carries the raw marble from the Weißwasser (Withe Water) quarry down a steep incline as far as the valley below in four distinct stages. The railway was built in the year 1928 at the wish of Matthias Gasteiger, a local South Tyrolean quarry owner and sculptor who lived and worked in Munic the main city of Bavaria in southern Germany. The project, the work of a certain engineer Karl Francini, was carried out by **Bleichert & Co.** of Leipzig one year lat 1929. It is an exceptional, virtually automatic means of transport. In the short time spanning the end of May and beginning of June 1920, more than 300 men work on building this pioneer of funicular railways which carries the crude marble blocks to the works in a virtually automatic sequence. A telepheric crane carries raw marble blocks from the White Water quarry to the funicular railway station and then the little train takes them down 1,500 metres into the Laas (Lasa) valley where are loaded onto railway wagons. An engine then pulls the blocks 1,900 metres through the forest as far as the second funicular station.

Go to page 2

Show the n

EXHIBIT 20

« Tips For Cleaning Marble
Retro Style Of Marble Subway Tile »

Italy's Calcutta Marbles

Published | By marbleexpert

It's gone. Undo

What was wrong with this ad?

- Inappropriate
- Irrelevant
- Repetitive

One of the famous countries known for its marble ston like the rare Calcutta marble is Italy.

The term Marble is derived from the Latin word "Murmur" and was originally coined from the Greek word "Murmurous" which means shinny stone. These long lasting elegant stones can be quarried in various places around the globe.

Italian Marbles

Google

If you are searching for a wonderful marble stone to be used inside your home, you might consider marbles tha came from Italy. This country exports different marble some with bright white colors and others comes in combinations of yellow, violet, brown or red. Here are some marbles that came from Italy, like the Carerra or Carrara which is available anywhere, then there is Siena which is yellow stone veined with either violet, red or blue lines, another is the beige colored Botticino and then the rare Calcutta or Calcatta stone marble.

Marbles In Carrara, Italy

There are two types of marble that can be found in this area, one is the well known Carrara marble and the second is the Calacatta marble. You might actually mistake these two marbles as one or you might have exchanged one from the other, since they are both white in color and can be found in a province called Carrara at Tuscany, Italy. They also both radiates elegantly stunning brightness which can provide a cool comfortable comfort inside our homes.

Difference Of Calcutta And Carrara Marble

As I have said, these two marbles look similar to each other that the differences between them cannot be easily noticed. Even professionals are actually having problems identifying the difference in both stones.

If you are a keen observant and very particular with details then you might be able to tell one from the other after seeing them both.

Once you see Calacatta or Calcutta gold marble countertops, you might want to observe its dramatic gray veining, while on the contrary Carrara has smaller and finer grey veining. Carrara marbles creates a light and airy ambiance, while the Calcutta gives a relaxing white grey brightness. I guess the most specific difference that anybody can point out with these two stone is the price. Hence, the Carrara is actually cheaper than the rai Calacatta marble.

Kinds Of Calacatta Marbles

If price is not a big factor for you, then you might be eyeing to own the luxurious elegance of the Calcutta stones inside your home. You should know that there are also different typ of Calcutta stone marble like, Calcutta or Calacatta Bluette which are bluish grey, Calacatta Carrara whose whiteness is dramatically veined with grey, Calacatta Gold which is extremely striking and veined with grey and cream, Calacatta Ondulato which seems to have fading cream grey veins and the original Calacatta which dramatized with thick grey veins.

Calcutta d' oro or the Calcutta gold marble gained the favor of many designers. Pictures of Calcutta gold mart tile which are used in bathroom can be seen featured in different home style magazines. This Calcutta marble tile can be use as flooring and wall at any part of the house.

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Linkstar Industry Company Limited is located in Fujian, China, which is committed to provide the creative stone designs & modular architectural solutions with more competitive price for the worldwide clients.

At present, Linkstar Industry mainly design, produce and export 3D natural stone wall art tile,3d natural limestone wall art tile, 3d natural marble wall art tile, 3d natural granite wall art tile,3d natural sandstone wall art tile & 3d engineered stone wall art tile.The decorative building material also cover granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, basalt, travertine and engineered stone.

We work hard to promote originality and encourage innovation of industrial stone products.With over ten years' development, Linkstar Industry has became one of the leading stone manufacture and innovative design companies in Asian-Pacific area with its professional staffs, advanced processing lines,and fashionable design at the domestic and foreign markets.

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Business areas

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- Natural stone block trade
- Natural stone wholesale
- Quarry Owner / Operator
- Slab supplier
- Tiles production

Stones on Stock

- Preto Imperial
- Premium Black
- Preto Aracruz
- Preto Ceara
- Oulainen Black
- Pasko Black
- Petit Granit
- Port Laurent
- Alpinina Atlantida
- Alpinina Rosada
- Nero Impala
- Nero Portoro
- Noche Buena
- Noir St. Laurent
- Nero Angola
- Nero Assoluto
- Nero Aswan
- Nero Black
- Negro Ochavo Especial
- Negro Ochavo
- Negro Ochavo
- Negro NAR
- Negro NAP
- Nebizhsky
- Negro Alejandra

Project History

- Preto Imperial
- Preto Aracruz
- Preto Ceara
- Oulainen Black
- Pasko Black
- Petit Granit
- Port Laurent
- Nero Impala
- Nero Portoro
- Noche Buena
- Noir St. Laurent

EXHIBIT 22

DE IT EN

Sortation Covelano Marble: White Gold Vein, White Gold&Silver Vein, White Silver Vein...

Covelano White Snow	Covelano White Gold Vein	Covelano White Emerald Vein	Covelano White Gold&Silv Vein
Covelano White Silver Vein	White Venosta		

Covelano Marmi Srl.
Via Castello 4 39020 Castelbello (Bz) Italy Tel. +39 0473 728264 Fax +39 0473 728263
Part.IVA./Cod.fisc. IT-01709880213 info@covelanomarmi.it [mailto:info@covelanomarmi.it]

EXHIBIT 23

South Tyrol

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  - B&Bs, Garni and Residence
  - Hostels
  - Camping
  - Farm
- Learn
- Work
- Stay safe
- Stay healthy
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  - Etiquette
- [+] Contact
  - Calling South Tyrol
  - Phones
  - Cell phones
  - Internet

South Tyrol (Italian: *Alto Adige*, German: *Südtirol*, Ladin: *Sudtirol*) [1] (http://www.suedtirol.info/en) is the northernmost region in Italy, bordering Austria to the north and northeast, Switzerland to the northwest, and the rest of Italy to the south. Together with Trentino, it composes the northernmost Italian autonomous administrative region of Trentino-South Tyrol. This is also the only region in Italy where the majority of the population speaks German as their mother tongue (with the exception of the areas surrounding Bolzano/Bozen and Merano/Meran). Therefore, South Tyrol is officially bi-lingual, including all road signs, menus and media, and moreover even trilingual in the scenic eastern Ladin speaking valleys.

Location

This Alpine region can offer a lot of cultural highlights, both large cities and small picturesque storybook villages - and huge areas of wild nature, including the most important Italian national park, and many more regional parks, lakes, valleys and mountains. Here one finds the famous Dolomites and large important ski resorts near the Austrian border. Once a place of ethnic conflict, South Tyrol has emerged as an international model for inter-ethnic cooperation. German-speaking, Italian or Ladin, South Tyrolians are very proud of this grand accomplishment of inter-ethnic cooperation and compromise and serve as a model for the world. They are truly "European" in every sense.

Regions

South Tyrol is administratively divided in the following 8 districts:

- Bozen — the provincial capital and largest city, also dubbed *Capital of the Alps* - it forms a district all by its own
- Burgraviate (Burggrafenamt) — a charming area full of castles and natural beauty with its district capital - the resort town of Meran
- Eisack Valley — the valley with the northernmost located vineyard in the Alps and the district capital's of Brixen art treasures
- Puster Valley — ski resorts, hiking, sport in general and alpine culture in Bruneck - the district capital
- Überetsch-South Tyrolean Unterland — the first is an area of vineyard-covered rolling hills to the south of Bolzano(Überetsch = beyond the Adige or Etsch River, as viewed from Bolzano); charming sub-Mediterranean area iin the south of South Tyrol
- Vinschgau — unique valley with summer ski resorts and an abundance of heritage - and the tallest church

Flag

Quick Facts

Capital	Bolzano
Government	Italian Autonomous Region
Currency	Euro (€)
Area	7,399.97 km^2
Population	511,750(2011 est)
Language	**Official**:Italian, German, Ladin
Religion	n/a

tower in all Tyrol at Schlanders, the district capital
- South Tyrolean Wipp Valley — another wonderful region, the northernmost part of the Eisack Valley with its secluded valleys, towered over by some of the highest summits located in the Eastern Alps. Italy's northernmost town - Sterzing, is the district capital

Electricity	230V, 50Hz (European or Italian plug)
Time Zone	UTC +1 and UTC +2(DST)

The tourist areas coincide more or less with the districts - unless they cover larger tourist districts.

Cities

- Bolzano — the capital and the largest city of South Tyrol - culture, business, shopping and nature
- Bruneck — the easternmost town in South Tyrol with an important medieval castle
- Brixen — until 1803 capital of the Bishopric of Brixen; one of the most culturally interesting towns in former Tyrol
- Glurns — considered as the smallest town (place with *Stadtrecht*, right of city) in Italy and one of the smallest in Europe with its 800 inhabitants
- Klausen — picturesque town of artists located between Bolzano and Brixen; also included in the list of "most beautiful Italian small towns"
- Meran — the former capital of the County of Tyrol (1418-1848) and health resort since centuries
- Neumarkt — the most important cultural centre in Unterland
- Sterzing — very important town near to the Brenner Pass; its historical centre is included in the list of "most beautiful Italian small towns"

Other destinations

- Lake of Reschen — lake near the border to Austria and Switzerland where there is a church tower in the middle; that is a souvenir of the ancient village of Graun
- Innichen — important ski resort in the Upper Puster Valley
- Kaltern — lake resort in south of South Tyrol
- Schnals Valley — found place of the worldwide famous Ötzi the Iceman
- South Tyrolean Ladinia — Gardena and Badia Valley are two important ski resorts
- Stelvio National Park — Also known as Stilfser Joch National Park, with the highest mountain of South Tyrol (Ortler, 3905m)
- Salten-Tschögglberg and Schlern-Seiser Alm — diverse mountain area which surrounds Bolzano, the Tschögglsberg to the west, the Ritten mountain to the north and the Rosengarten Dolomites and Seiser Alm to the north-east, offering a wealth of of activities throughout the year

Understand

History

It is known that people have lived here since the stone age - like Ötzi the Iceman, and the region was part of the Roman Empire from 59 BC until the Migration Period. From the 6th to the 9th century, the region was settled by the Bavarii together with the Langobards and the romanised natives. As part of France and later the Holy Roman Empire, the region had a strategic importance as a bridgehead to Italy. Large parts of the province was donated to the Bishops of Trent and Brixen. After their caretakers, the earls of Tyrol (like Meinhard II of Gorizia-Tyrol) had gathered the province under their command, the region together with the valleys to the north was known as Tyrol.

In 1342, the earldom went over to the Bavarian dukes again when Emperor Louis IV voided the first marriage of Countess Margarete Maultasch. But already in 1363, the Wittelsbach released the country for Habsburg.

Habsburg ruled the region almost continuously until 1918. It was only in 1805 when Austria was defeated by Napoleon and lost Tyrol to Bavaria in the Peace of Pressburg (Bavaria allied itself with Napoleon in the war). Tyroleans, lead by Andreas Hofer, rose in rebellion against Bavarian rule. In 1814, Tyrol is transferred again from Bavaria to Austria at the Congress of Vienna.

In 1919, after the First World War, South Tyrol was annexed by Italy as a war prize. Government officials, soldiers and other settlers brought in by the Italian state, especially the Fascist regime, from all over Italy and reached a third of the total population by the early 1950s. Their official efforts attempted to erase the German cultural element of the area's history. Their descendants now make up about a quarter of the population.

As a result of the pact between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, the German and Ladin speakers in the region were given the option to relocate to Germany. Only few accepted, and most of them returned to their homeland after the war, anyway. During the end of the war, northern Italy was briefly annexed to the Third Reich

After WWII, the region was returned to (remained part of) Italy as a province, but with administrative and legislative autonomy, which finally took effect in the 1970's and 80's. Since the 1970's there have been repeated calls for full independence or reunification with Austria but this secessionist movement has yet to be embraced by any major German-speaking political parties preferring to embrace the contemporary system of power sharing.

Geography

South Tyrol is geographically the northernmost region of Italy and because of its history and location in the middle of the Alps it's still considered a Central European region although Italy is in Mediterranean (or Southern) Europe - it's also true that all regions in North-Eastern Italy consider themselves as *Central European* (actually they have more geographic similarities with Slovenia - which is considered fully Central European and located on the southern part of the Alps - than with the rest of Italy). The region is totally composed by high mountains and their valleys. The best known part of South Tyrolean Alps are the Dolomites with the Schlern (2,662 mt) or the Rosengarten (3,002 mt). The Dolomites are located in eastern South Tyrol while the

highest mountains are in western South Tyrol with the Ortler Alps (highest peak - 3.902 mt). The Dolomites offer some of the most dramatic mountain scenery on the planet with their striking appearance, which has evolved over many millennia as erosion and weathering shaped what were originally under-sea coral reefs. They take their name from Deodat de Dolomieu, the French geologist who first described them. The most important river is the Adige/Etsch which flows into the Adriatic Sea while the Eisack and Rienz are the two most important of the Adige's/Etsch's affluents in South Tyrol. The Adige trench runs north - south, dividing the western (known as the Brenta) and eastern Dolomites. The only river which doesn't flow into the Adriatic Sea is the Drava which passes through most of the Central European countries and enters the Black Sea.

Climate

There are a lot of different and strange climates inside South Tyrol - normally South Tyrolean climate is sunny and dry and warmer than on the northern part of the Alps. That doesn't mean that the climate has to be Mediterranean - as local tourist guides say. The climate is of continental type (hot summers and cold winters with ambiguous springs and autumns) influenced by Alpine characteristics - for examples summer is the year's most rainy season. On the mountains and in upper valleys the climate is strongly alpine (very cold winters and fresh summers). During the winter and the springs in the valleys blows often the *föhn* - a strong wind which is normally warm in the winter and cold in the spring. Summers in the lower valleys (Bolzano and Merano surroundings) can be very sultry. Annual average temperature in Bolzano is 11.6°C and the extreme records there go from -17 to +40°C. On the upper valleys the temperature is considerably lower (annual average from 3 to 5°C). Winter is the better season for skiing, spring and autumn for hiking and visiting places and summer for hiking in the woods - pay attention to the weather conditions!

People & Culture

South Tyrol is a region of multiple identities - South Tyrolean can differently feel themselves as Tyroleans, Austrians, of German ethnicity, Italians, Ladins or simply South Tyrolean - or "Altoatesini". Normally German-speaking people feel specifically South Tyroleans and Tyroleans on an historical level while Italian-speaking people feel mainly Italians or Italian-speaking South Tyroleans (or eventually "Altoatesini" - people from Upper Adige). Ladin-speaking people consider themselves as Ladins but historically as Tyrolean Ladins. Ethnic tension has been a major problem in the past but it is not the main topic in South Tyrol anymore and nowadays ethnic tensions play themselves out more inside political parties. It is true that history and politics are strictly connected here. For the most part and particular within the younger generations all three groups coexist in relative peace and harmony with the Ladins playing the role of a kind of middle-man peace broker in the past. The success of multi-cultural South Tyrol is largely due in part to the cultural and political autonomy that the region has been granted by Rome with the seal of approval from Vienna.

For the descendants of native Tyroleans the national hero is **Andreas Hofer** who fought against the Revolutionary French in order to save their homeland's freedom. Other famous South Tyroleans are **Walther von der Vogelweide** - the most celebrated of the Middle High German lyrics poet who was supposed to have been born near Bolzano - and the Medieval poet **Oswald von Wolkenstein**.

German-speaking (but often without ethnic distinction) South Tyroleans have stereotypes in common with Bavarians - from the Italian point of view: *Lederhosen* (leather pants), sausages and a lot of beer. From Germany they are seen as Mediterranean, singers and wine drinkers. Alcohol is though a problem in South Tyrol's society for all ethnic groups - especially among the young.

South Tyrol has two unofficial anthems: one is the Tyrolean anthem - which is officially recognized in Austrian Tyrol - and the other is a famous song (known as "Bozner Bergsteigerlied" or "Südtirollied") which begins with the words "*Wohl ist die Welt so groß und weit...*" (*Surely is the world so big and wide...*). Ladins have also their own anthems (Gherdëina Gherdëina for the Gardena Valley and a general anthem of Ladins). South Tyrol participate every year to the *Gran Prix der Volksmusik* which is broadcast in Eurovision - its first participation has been in 2001 and has won every year since then. The most known folk group are probably the **Kastelruther Spatzen**. Pop and rock are the preferred styles by the young.

South Tyroleans are almost all Catholics and quite conservative - but it depends on the areas. In the most touristy developed regions and in cities or bigger towns german speaking people are more open. It's said that there is no big differences in behavior of Germans or Italians - forming a nice inter-ethnic regional identity, some tourists affirm that local Italians are a bit closer and different from other Italians.

Today the region is famous for its sporty people such as **Isolde** and **Carolina Kostner**, **Armin Zöggeler** (sled's world champion) or **Ylenia Scapin**. Other famous people include the former journalist and European parliamentary **Lilli Gruber**. Italian atheletes from South Tyrol often represent Italy in the winter olympics and won many times. This draws an interesting parallel to the Quebecois of Canada. Often South Tyroleans just hold do their own people.

Trilingualism

The majority of the South Tyrolean population is German-speaking (using a distinct dialect) and in Martell it's the totality. The Italian-speaking population lives mainly in the Bolzano/Bozen urban area and other larger towns like Laives. Ladin-speaking people live in

Street reference chart

German	Italian	Ladin	English
Straße	*via, strada*	*streda*	street, road
Weg	*via*	*troi*	street
Gasse	*vicolo*	*troi*	lane
Allee	*viale, corso*	*streda*	alley
Platz	*piazza*	*plaza*	square
Autobahn	*autostrada*	*autostreda*	highway

Schnellstraße	*superstrada*	*superstreda*	freeway
Markt	*mercato*	*marcià*	market
Park	*parco*	*parch*	park
Ufer	*Lungofiume*	*ëur*	river quay

the Gardena and Badia Valleys. Keep in mind that all South Tyroleans are taught Italian, that most German-speakers speak Standard German in addition to their native dialect and that almost all Ladins speak German. Italians tend to monolingual depending upon where they live. All the road signs have to be bi-lingual (tri-lingual where Ladin is spoken) and normally the first name identifies the majority language in the area. Please consider most italian names are a fascist invention from Ettore Tolomei.

Mass Media

In South Tyrol there is a trilingual media panorama and international newspapers are easy to find (especially from Germany). There are no local **newspapers** in English but the most popular dailies are the *Dolomiten* (conservative) in German and the *Alto Adige* (conservative/nationalist) in Italian. Other dailies are the *Neue Südtiroler Tageszeitung* (liberal) and the *Corriere dell'Alto Adige* (independent) - the local edition of the Italian *Corriere della Sera*. The most popular edition of *Alto Adige* is on Sunday - *Dolomiten* isn't published on Sunday and at its place there is the Sunday tabloid *Zett*. The most important weekly is the *ff* (liberal) in German.

The Italian public broadcaster RAI has a broadcasting centre in Bolzano (called *Sender Bozen* in German, *Sede di Bolzano* in Italian and *Radio TV Ladina* in Ladin) which produces a trilingual program daily. The local **radio** of RAI (FM4) transmits in German, Ladin and Italian (news in Italian are transmitted on Radio 2). News in German every hour and news in Ladin two times a day. Many private radio broadcasters transmit in Italian, German or Ladin - a radio from Bolzano (Radio Tandem) transmits also for the immigrant population (Albanian, Spanish, Urdu, Arabic, Ukrainian, etc...).

Also **television** broadcasts in the three regional languages with five newscasts every day. News in Italian (*Telegiornale Regionale*) are broadcast in both Bolzano and Trento and cover Trentino and South Tyrol and are on air at 2:00pm, 7:35pm and at night with news only for South Tyrol. News in German (*Tagesschau*) at 8:00pm and 10:10pm and news in Ladin (*TRAIL*) at 7:55pm. German general programmes are broadcast every evening, on Thursday evening in Ladin and on Sunday morning in Italian. RAI Bolzano transmits on the regional frequency of the Italian State-run RAI3. Two private television broadcasters (Videobolzano 33 and TCA) transmit only in Italian (evening news at 7:30pm on Videobolzano 33 and at 7:00pm on TCA).

In South Tyrol is DVB-T common, broadcated by the RAS. List of available channels:
Since 1975: ORF 1, ZDF
Since 1988: Das Erste, SF 1, ORF 2
Since 2005: SF 2
Since 2009: Bayerisches Fernsehen, KI.KA, ZDFneo
Since 2010: 3sat, ARTE, La 1, ZDF HD, ORF 1 HD, ORF 2 HD

Tourist Board

South Tyrol Marketing *Pfarrplatz, 11* (+39 0471 999999, info@suedtirol.info (mailto:info@suedtirol.info)) - Contacting the South Tyrol Tourist Board you can get information about the region and single areas and ask for catalogs and brochures.

Holidays

The best-loved holiday in South Tyrol is probably Christmas. The Christmas atmosphere begins the first Advent Sunday and the first Christmas-related unofficial holiday is on 6th December when the *Nikolaus* (St Nicholas) brings sweeties and small gifts to the children. In all South Tyrol there are ceremonies and the arrival of the *Krampus* - violent devils (be careful, they could hit if drunk). South Tyroleans celebrate Christmas on the eve night. Between Christmas and 6th January children dressed as the Three Kings (the *Sternsänger*, cantors of the star) go home to home to sing and collect money for charities. Differently as in other parts of Italy and commonly as in Catholic German-speaking countries, in South Tyrol the Whit Monday is a regional festivity. During Carnival (*Fasching* in German) there are a lot of events. Here a list of official festivities (shops and offices are closed):

- **New Year's Day** (*Neujahr*, *Capodanno*), January 1 - shops are closed on December 31 afternoon too
- **Three Kings' Day (Epiphany)** (*Dreikönigstag*, *Epifania*), January 6
- **Carnival** (*Fasching*, *Carnevale*), variable (February)
  - **Thursday Carnival's Day** (*Fetter Donnerstag*, *Giovedì Grasso*), shops are closed in the afternoon
  - **Tuesday Carnival's Day** (*Fetter Dienstag*, *Martedì Grasso*), shops are closed in the afternoon
- **Easter** (*Ostern*, *Pasqua*), variable (on Sunday) - date is the same as in other western countries. Also **Easter Monday** is holiday.
- **Liberation Day** (*Italienischer Staatsfeiertag*, *Giornata nazionale della Liberazione dal nazifascismo*), April 25 - nationalwide festivity although in South Tyrol American troops arrived on May 3, 1945.
- **May Day** (*Tag der Arbeit*, *Festa del Lavoro*), May 1
- **Whit Monday** (*Pfingstmontag*, *Lunedì di Pentecoste*), variable (end May, begin June)
- **National Holiday** (*Italienischer Staatsfeiertag*, *Festa della Repubblica*), June 2
- **Assumption of Our Lady**, August 15 (*Mariä Himmelfahrt*, *Assunzione* - slang in both languages *Ferragosto*)
- **All Saint's Day**, November 1 (*Allerheiligen*, *Ognissanti*) - the night before many youths celebrate Halloween - it doesn't belong to the locale tradition
- **St Nicholas** (*Nikolaustag*, *San Nicolò*), December 6 - shops are open
- **Immaculate Conception** (*Mariä Empfang*, *Immacolata Concezione*), December 8
- **Christmas** (*Christtag*, *Natale*), December 25 - shops are closed on December 24 afternoon too
- **St Stephen Day** (*Stephanitag*, *Santo Stefano*), December 26

Get in

LASA - What does LASA stand for?

EXHIBIT 24

http://acronyms.thefreedictionary.com/LA

LASA

Also found in: **Encyclopedia**, **Wikipedia**.

Acronym	Definition
LASA	Look Alike Sound Alike *(drug naming; also seen as LA/SA)*
LASA	Large Aperture Seismic Array
LASA	Lidar Atmospheric Sounder and Altimeter
LASA	Lung Association-Sleep Apnea
LASA	Laser Atmospheric Sounder and Altimeter
LASA	Large Aperture Solar Array
LASA	Lincoln Adult Soccer Association
LASA	Líneas Automáticas Sociedad Anónima *(Spanish)*
LASA	Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam
LASA	Liberal Arts and Science Academy *(Austin, TX)*
LASA	Latin American Studies Association
LASA	Law and Security Administration

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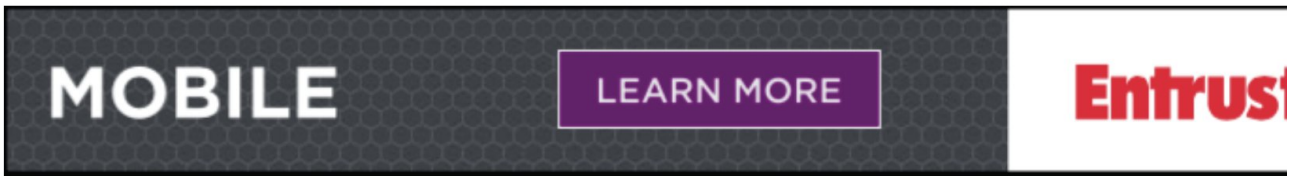
A Mode Tend Parenting Partnership

EXHIBIT 25

What does **LASA** stand for?

Your abbreviation search returned 13 meanings



Rank	Abbr.	Meaning
	LASA	Look Alike Sound Alike (drug naming; also seen as LA/SA)
	LASA	Large Aperture Seismic Array
	LASA	Lidar Atmospheric Sounder and Altimeter
	LASA	Lung Association-Sleep Apnea

LASA	Laser Atmospheric Sounder and Altimeter
LASA	Lincoln Adult Soccer Association
LASA	Large Aperture Solar Array
LASA	Líneas Automáticas Sociedad Anónima (Spanish)
LASA	Lojas Americanas SA (Portuguese: American Stores; Brazil)
LASA	Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam
LASA	Latin American Studies Association
LASA	Law and Security Administration
LASA	Liberal Arts and Science Academy (Austin, TX)

Note: We have 84 other definitions for **LASA** in our Acronym Attic

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LARWK	LAS 40	LASAA	LASAFAP
LARWQCB	LAS DIGNAS	LASAAC	LASAGNE
LARY	LAS-CDMA	LASAC	LASAK
LARZ	LAS-ELC	LASACT	LASAL
LAS	LAS40	LASAF	LASAM

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Lasa

Lasa

(http://static.sfdict.com/staticrep/dictaudio/L00/L0092700.mp3)

[**lah**-*suh*, -sah, **las**-*uh*]

Spell Syllables

CITE (http://dictionary.reference.com/cite.html?qh=lasa&ia=luna)

noun, *Pinyin, Wade-Giles.*

1. another spelling of Lhasa (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Lhasa).

Lhasa

(http://static.sfdict.com/staticrep/dictaudio/L02/L0220800.mp3)

or **Lasa, Lassa**

[**lah**-*suh*, -sah, **las**-*uh*]

Spell Syllables

noun

1. a city in and the capital of Tibet, in the SE part: sacred city of Lamaism. About 12,000 feet (3650 meters) above sea level.

Dictionary.com Unabridged
Based on the Random House Dictionary, © Random House, Inc. 2015.
Cite This Source (http://dictionary.reference.com/cite.html?qh=lasa&ia=luna)

Examples from the Web for Lasa

Historical Examples

Lasa ipsa est, qu nunc Callirrho dicitur, ubi aqu calid in Mare Mortuum defluunt.

A New System; or, an Analysis of Antient Mythology. Volume I. (http://www.gutenberg.org/files/19153/19153-h/19153-h.htm)
Jacob Bryant

They were of a family of high rank from *Lasa*, and took the title of Gelpo.

An Account of The Kingdom of Nepal (http://www.gutenberg.org/files/30364/30364-h/30364-h.htm)
Fancis Buchanan Hamilton

A little way beyond it is Manigumba, a village subject to *Lasa*.

British Dictionary definitions for Lasa

Lhasa

Word of the Day
sumptuous (http://dictionary.reference.com/wordoftheday)
Ads by Yahoo!
Safari Power Saver
Click to Start Flash Plug-in
819
exceptional
Is your FICO® Score above average?
Difficulty index for Lasa
Few English speakers likely know th
Word
Word Value for Lasa
0 Scrabble
0 Words With Friends
Hootsuite
We call it social media ROI. You call it a promotion.
30-day FREE trial »
Nearby words for lasa
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las-palmas (http://dictionary.referenc
las-palmas' (http://dictionary.referenc
las-palmases (http://dictionary.refere
las-palmases' (http://dictionary.refere
palmases%27)
lasa

/ˈlɑːsə/

noun

1. a city in SW China, capital of Tibet, at an altitude of 3606 m (11 830 ft): for centuries the sacred city of Lamaism and residence of the Dalai Lamas from the 17th century until 1950; known as the Forbidden City because it was closed to Westerners until the beginning of the 20th century; annexed by China in 1951. The Dalai Lama fled after an unsuccessful revolt against Chinese rule in 1959. Pop: 131 000 (2005 est)

Collins English Dictionary - Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition
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Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012
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lasagnas (http://dictionary.reference.
lasagnas' (http://dictionary.reference.

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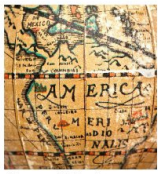
A Wordy Look at Inside Out's 5... (http://dictiona



(http://dictionary.reference.com/slideshows/usa-words)
Seven Wacky Words Born in the USA (http://dictiona

(http://dictionary.reference.com/slideshows/sunny-words)
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Applicant: LASA PER L'INDUSTRIA DEL MARMO S.R.L.;
abbreviated LASA MARMO SRL

Atty REF NO	TRADEMARK	Serial No
US-LASA-005A	**LASA VENATO**	79139342
US-LASA-001A	**LASA BIANCO**	79140048
US-LASA-002A	**LASA BIANCO CLASSICO**	79140403
US-LASA-003A	**LASA BIANCO NUVOLATO**	79140908
US-LASA-004A	**LASA MARMO**	79139930
US-LASA-006A	**LASA VENATO VENA D'ORO**	79139556
US-LASA-007A	**LASA VENATO VENA VERDE**	79139478
US-LASA-008A	**LASA VENATO FIOR DI MELO**	79145929

DECLARATION OF DISTINCTIVENESS

Sir:

The undersigned declares and states that the applicant believes that the wording LASA in the marks shown in the above applications has become distinctive, as applied to applicant's goods, by reason of applicant's substantially exclusive and continuous use thereof as a mark, in commerce in the United States, since at least as early as 1923, ninety-two years preceding the date of filing of this Declaration.

The undersigned further declares that all statements made herein of the undersigned's own knowledge are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this document or the application referred to therein.

Done this 13th day of January, 2015.

LASA PER L'INDUSTRIA DEL MARMO S.R.L.;

Paul Graf
Managing Director