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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO)

U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 79145328

MARK: EGG EVENTS



CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

ANGÉLIQUE ERIKSEN

6 RUE EMILE VERHAEREN

F-92210 SAINT-CLOUD, 92210 FRANCE

GENERAL TRADEMARK INFORMATION:

<http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/index.jsp>

TTAB INFORMATION:

<http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/appeal/index.jsp>

APPLICANT: ERIKSEN Angélique

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO:

N/A

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. 1198811

Applicants, Angélique Eriksen and Jacques Levy, have appealed the refusal to register

Application No. 79145328 for the service mark EGG EVENTS for various services in International Classes

35, 39, and 43 on the ground that the applied-for mark is not confusingly similar under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(d), to the mark in U.S. Registration No. 4567343 – EGG JAPAN, which is registered for various services in International Classes 35, 36, 41, and 43.

OBJECTION

Beginning on page 15 of its brief, applicant attaches five pieces of evidence that were not previously made of record – Appendix items 1-5. “Exhibits and other evidentiary materials attached to a party's brief on the case can be given no consideration unless they were properly made of record during the time for taking testimony.” TBMP 704.05(b). *See, e.g., Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. v. Bio-Chek, LLC*, 90 USPQ2d 1112, 1116 (TTAB 2009); *Starbucks U.S. Brands LLC v. Ruben*, 78 USPQ2d 1741, 1748 (TTAB 2006) (excerpts from novel not considered); *see also Angelica Corp. v. Collins & Aikman Corp.*, 192 USPQ 387, 391 n.10 (TTAB 1976) (evidence submitted for first time with brief not considered). As a result, this additional evidence should not be considered.

FACTS

On May 23, 2014, a first Office action was issued refusing registration under Section 2(d) for “transportation logistics services,” in class 39 with U.S. Registration 4437568. This Office action also listed two prior-filed applications which could present a bar to registration and issued requirements for a definite identification of services and for a disclaimer of descriptive wording in the mark. On July 7, 2014, applicant responded to the initial Office action. On July 25, 2014, the instant application was suspended due to Application Serial No. 86118300. In addition, based on applicant’s response and amended identification of services, the Section 2(d) refusal was withdrawn as to Registration No.

4437568 and applicant satisfied both the requirement for a definite identification of services and the requirement to disclaim descriptive wording in the mark. On February 20, 2015, registration was refused under Section 2(d) for U.S. Reg. 4567343, which was previously U.S. Application Serial No. 86118300. On March 9, 2015, applicant responded to the Office action. On March 31, 2015, a Final Refusal pursuant to Section 2(d) was issued. Applicant filed a Request for Reconsideration on May 5, 2015, which was denied on May 26, 2015. Applicant appealed the Final Refusal on August 20, 2015.

A full recitation of the marks at issue and the services of each are listed below.

- **Application No. 79145328 for the mark EGG EVENTS for**
 - International Class 35: Organization of exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes; public relations
 - International Class 39: Arranging of travel tours; transportation of persons logistics services, namely, transportation of persons by air, rail, road or ship, booking seats of travel
 - International Class 43: Booking of temporary accommodation
- **Registration No. 4567343 for the mark EGG JAPAN for**
 - International Class 35: Business consulting and information services; Business advice and information relating to loans, finance and capital; Tax consultation; Consulting services in the field of managing intellectual properties; Business consultation services in the fields of business risk management and regulation compliance; Public relations; Advertising, marketing and promotion services; Business services, namely, matching potential private investors with entrepreneurs needing funding, and matching business partners for trade, export, sourcing and investment; Personnel placement and recruitment;

Business networking; Organizing of business competitions; Rental of office machinery and equipment; Market research; Employment agency services, namely placement of secretarial and clerical services, and receptionist services

- International Class 36: Rental of office space; Incubation services, namely, rental of office space to freelancers, start-ups, existing businesses and non-profits; Financial consulting; Credit inquiry and consultation; Evaluation of the credit worthiness of companies
- International Class 41: Organization of seminars; Party planning; Party planning consultation; Entertainment services in the nature of organizing and conducting social entertainment events
- International Class 43: Rental of meeting rooms; Agency services for booking hotel accommodation.

ARGUMENT

I. THE MARKS OF APPLICANT AND REGISTRANT ARE CONFUSINGLY SIMILAR AND THE SERVICES OF THE PARTIES ARE SO CLOSELY RELATED SUCH THAT THERE EXISTS A LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION, MISTAKE, OR DECEPTION UNDER SECTION 2(d) OF THE TRADEMARK ACT

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration of an applied-for mark that so resembles a registered mark that it is likely a potential consumer would be confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the source of the services of the applicant and registrant. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(d).

In any likelihood of confusion determination, two key considerations are similarity of the marks and similarity or relatedness of the services. *In re Aquamar, Inc.*, 115 USPQ2d 1122, 1126 (TTAB 2015) (citing *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 1103, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (C.C.P.A. 1976)); *see* TMEP §1207.01. That is, the marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in

appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973)); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). Additionally, the services are compared to determine whether they are similar or commercially related or travel in the same trade channels. *See Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369-71, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722-23 (Fed. Cir. 2012); TMEP §1207.01, (a)(vi).

a. The Marks are Similar

Marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1321, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1160 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F. 3d 1369, 1371, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1691 (Fed. Cir. 2005)); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). “Similarity in any one of these elements may be sufficient to find the marks confusingly similar.” *In re Davia*, 110 USPQ2d 1810, 1812 (TTAB 2014) (citing *In re 1st USA Realty Prof’ls, Inc.*, 84 USPQ2d 1581, 1586 (TTAB 2007)); TMEP §1207.01(b).

In addition, consumers are generally more inclined to focus on the first word, prefix, or syllable in any trademark or service mark. *See Presto Prods., Inc. v. Nice-Pak Prods., Inc.*, 9 USPQ2d 1895, 1897 (TTAB 1988) (“it is often the first part of a mark which is most likely to be impressed upon the mind of a purchaser and remembered” when making purchasing decisions).

Moreover, although marks are compared in their entireties, one feature of a mark may be more significant or dominant in creating a commercial impression. *See In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012); TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii). Disclaimed matter that is descriptive of or generic for a party’s services is typically less significant or less dominant when

comparing marks. *See In re J.M. Originals Inc.*, 6 USPQ2d 1393 (TTAB 1987) (holding JM ORIGINALS (with “ORIGINALS” disclaimed) for various items of apparel, and JM COLLECTABLES for sport shirts, likely to cause confusion).; TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii).

In this case, applicant’s mark is identical in part to the cited registration. The identical portion of the marks – EGG – occurs in the first position of each mark, which as noted above, is the portion of a mark that consumers perceive first. Further, applicant states in its brief that EGG is the dominant portion of the marks at issue. *See Applicant’s Brief* at 9. Moreover, the additional wording in each mark has been disclaimed by the applicant and the registrant – EVENTS and JAPAN – respectively. As discussed above, disclaimed wording that is descriptive of a party’s services is generally less significant in a likelihood of confusion analysis. Thus, the identical portion of the marks is, according to applicant, the dominant feature of each mark.

On the other hand, applicant argues that the marks are not identical and that the second word in each mark is different and that these words have different meanings. However, when comparing marks, the test is not whether the marks can be distinguished in a side-by-side comparison, but rather whether the marks are sufficiently similar in terms of their overall commercial impression that confusion as to the source of the services offered under the respective marks is likely to result. *Midwestern Pet Foods, Inc. v. Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.*, 685 F.3d 1046, 1053, 103 USPQ2d 1435, 1440 (Fed. Cir. 2012); TMEP §1207.01(b). Further, the marks need not be identical in order for applicant’s mark to be confusingly similar to the cited registration. *See In re White Swan Ltd.*, 8 USPQ2d 1534, 1535 (TTAB 1988); TMEP §1207.01(b). Rather, marks may be confusingly similar in appearance where similar terms or phrases or similar parts of terms or phrases appear in the compared marks and create a similar overall commercial impression. *See Ava Enters. v. Audio Boss USA, Inc.*, 77 USPQ2d 1783 (TTAB 2006) (finding AUDIO BSS USA and design similar in appearance to BOSS AUDIO SYSTEMS (stylized); TMEP

§1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii). Here, the marks are identical in the first position and each contains an additional word that has been disclaimed by the applicant and registrant.

Further, the additional wording in each mark does not change the impression of the identical first word in the marks. Here, EGG is used to convey the process of incubation and the hatching of a business. Both applicant and registrant provide the services at issue within an incubation type environment for small businesses. See pages 2-6 of the Denial of Request for Reconsideration, dated May 26, 2015 and pages 5-28 of applicant's Request for Reconsideration, dated May 4, 2015, discussing the registrant's incubation type business environment, as well as pages 10-15 of the Denial of Request for Reconsideration, dated May 26, 2015 and pages 2-7 of applicant's Office action response, dated July 7, 2014, which discusses applicant's incubation type business environment. Thus, the additional disclaimed wording in the marks does not change the impression of the identical first word.

Therefore, on balance, the marks are similar in sound and appearance due to the identical first word "egg," which is used by both parties to convey an object of incubation combined with a word that is descriptive of a feature of the respective services.

b. Relatedness of the Services

The services of the parties need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. See *On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1086, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i). The respective services need only be "related in some manner and/or if the circumstances surrounding their marketing [be] such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that [services] emanate from the same source." *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *7-Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler*, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i).

In the instant case, some of applicant's services are identical in part with the registrant's services, some of the registrant's services would include applicant's services in part, and some of the applicant's and registrant's services are related.

First, both applicant and registrant offer "public relations" services. Next, applicant's "[b]ooking of temporary accommodation" services would include registrant's "[a]gency services for booking hotel accommodation." Thus, this broad wording which is used to describe the services in the instant application is presumed to encompass the services in the cited registration. *See In re Jump Designs, LLC*, 80 USPQ2d 1370, 1374 (TTAB 2006) (citing *In re Elbaum*, 211 USPQ 639, 640 (TTAB 1981)). Moreover, the identification set forth in the application and registration has no restrictions as to nature, type, channels of trade, or classes of purchasers. Therefore, it is presumed that these services "travel in the same channels of trade to the same class of purchasers." *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 1268, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1005 (Fed. Cir. 2002)). Accordingly, applicant's class 43 services would include the "[a]gency services for booking hotel accommodation" in the cited registration.

Further, applicant's "[o]rganization of exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes" is related to the "[o]rganizing of business competitions" in the cited registration. Applicant's services are broader than and would include the more specific organization services in the cited registration. "Exhibition" is defined as "an event at which objects (such as works of art) are put out in a public space for people to look at: a public show of something." See the attached definition from Merriam-Webster. The trademark examining attorney respectfully requests that The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board take judicial notice of this definition. The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board may take judicial notice of dictionary definitions that (1) are available in a printed format, (2) are the electronic equivalent of a print reference work, or (3) have regular fixed editions. TBMP §1208.04; *see In re Driven Innovations*,

Inc., 115 USPQ2d 1261, 1266 n.18 (TTAB 2015) (taking judicial notice of definition from Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary at www.merriam-webster.com); TMEP §710.01(c); *see also* Fed. R. Evid. 201; 37 C.F.R. §2.122(a). Here, a “business competition” would include “the public showing of something.” Additionally, this definition comes from Merriam-Webster, which is available in printed format, the electronic version is the equivalent of the print reference work and it has regular fixed editions. See the attached evidence from Merriam-Webster.

Moreover, organizers of business competitions frequently provide winners of these competitions with marketing services, business consulting and support services and public relations services. For example, see the *New York Times* article, “A Guide to Business Plan Competitions,” dated November 11, 2009, and attached as page 32 to the Final Office action, dated March 31, 2015. A large number of the business competitions provide the registrant’s “business consulting and information services” for the winners or top finishers in these competitions. *See id.* For example, the Stern Entrepreneurs Challenge awards the winning team and runners-up “\$10,000 worth of in-kind business services...” *Id.* Likewise, the Olin Cup provides winners with “mentoring and business services from competition sponsors and partners.” *Id.* Further, the article states that for one competition, “[p]rize packages have typically included: office space for three months in Silicon Valley, a meeting with a prominent venture investor, and public relations, legal and marketing services.” *Id.* Accordingly, applicant’s “[o]rganization of exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes” is related to the “[o]rganizing of business competitions” in the cited registration.

Next, applicant’s class 39 services are also related to registrant’s “[a]gency services for booking hotel accommodation” services. The evidence of record shows that agencies that provide hotel booking also commonly provide “[a]rranging of travel tours; transportation of persons logistics services, namely,

transportation of persons by air, rail, road or ship, booking seats of travel” services. For the convenience of the Board, the examining attorney outlines a sample of the evidence of record. Please see:

1. Evidence from Apple Vacations (provided at pages 8-10 of the February 20, 2015, Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as booking seats for travel as well as providing travel tours for trips booked through Apple Vacations.
2. Evidence from Liberty Travel (provided at pages 11-14 of the February 20, 2015, Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as booking travel tours and booking of seats for air travel.
3. Evidence from the American Automobile Association (provided at pages 5-7 of the February 20, 2015, Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as travel and vacation planning as well as booking for the transportation of people by air, rail, car and ship.
4. Evidence from FunJet Vacations (provided at pages 2-8 of the March 31, 2015, Final Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as booking seats for travel, travel tours and charter air transportation.
5. Evidence from Bursch Travel (provided at pages 9-17 of the March 31, 2015, Final Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as escorted travel tours and booking seats for travel.
6. Evidence from Burkhalter Travel (provided at pages 18-31 of the March 31, 2015, Final Office action) shows that hotel booking services by a travel agency are provided under the same mark as travel tours and the booking of seats for travel.

As such, the evidence of record makes clear that applicant’s “Arranging of travel tours; transportation of persons logistics services, namely, transportation of persons by air, rail, road or ship,

booking seats of travel” is related to the “[a]gency services for booking hotel accommodation” in the cited registration.

On the other hand, applicant argues that the services provided by applicant and registrant are different based on the websites of each party. See Applicant’s Brief at 7-9. Applicant notes four main areas where it provides services as well as states what “EGG JAPAN is mainly active in....” However, with respect to applicant’s and registrant’s services, the question of likelihood of confusion is determined based on the description of the services stated in the application and registration at issue, not on extrinsic evidence of actual use. See *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1323, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Octocom Sys. Inc. v. Hous. Computers Servs. Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937, 942, 16 USPQ2d 1783, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1990)). The services being compared are not the services on the websites of applicant and registrant but rather, the services listed in the instant application and in the cited registration. Therefore, this evidence should not be considered dispositive of the services of applicant or registrant.

Applicant also argues that the consumers at issue are “sophisticated consumers, who have a high degree of understanding and with a clear knowledge of the market...” Applicant’s Brief at 10. Applicant further states that “only sophisticated purchasers exercising great care would purchase the relevant services associated with the marks.” Applicant’s Brief at 11. In addition, applicant states that “the services connected to EGG JAPAN are provided to sophisticated and knowledgeable customers, *i.e.*, businessmen / businesswomen that want to develop commercial activities and seek sophisticated technical advice.” Applicant’s brief at 13. However, the fact that purchasers are sophisticated or knowledgeable in a particular field does not necessarily mean that they are sophisticated or knowledgeable in the field of trademarks or immune from source confusion. TMEP §1207.01(d)(vii); *see, e.g., Top Tobacco LP v. N. Atl. Operating Co.*, 101 USPQ2d 1163, 1170 (TTAB 2011). Moreover,

applicant has provided no evidence that the consumers at issue are sophisticated consumers exercising great care. Thus, the only evidence of record is applicant's statements on the issue, which cannot take the place of evidence. See *In re Simulations Publications, Inc.*, 521 F.2d 797, 798, 187 USPQ 147, 148 (CCPA 1975) ("Statements in a brief cannot take the place of evidence."). Therefore, as the identifications of services at issue have no restriction as to the type of consumer, channels of trade or industry nor has applicant put forth any evidence that the consumers at issue are sophisticated, this argument is not persuasive.

Applicant also asserts that many of the services in the cited registration are different from, and are not included in, the instant registration. See Applicant's Brief at 14. "[The registrant] only [has] in common a few related services such as public relations; advertising, marketing and promotional services, organizing of business competitions and agency services for booking hotel accommodation." *Id.* However, the services of the parties need not be identical. See *Recot, Inc. v. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1329, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000). In fact, the services that applicant states are related to the services in the cited registration include nearly all of the applied-for services. Thus, applicant appears to concede that its services are related to those in the cited registration.

Finally, the overriding concern is not only to prevent buyer confusion as to the source of the services, but to protect the registrant from adverse commercial impact due to use of a similar mark by a newcomer. See *In re Shell Oil Co.*, 992 F.2d 1204, 1208, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1690 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Therefore, any doubt regarding a likelihood of confusion determination is resolved in favor of the registrant. TMEP §1207.01(d)(i); see *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 1265, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1003 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, applicant's mark is confusing similar to the mark in the cited registration.

CONCLUSION

The evidence of record shows that applicant's mark is similar to the mark in the cited registration, and that the services at issue are related, such that purchasers would confuse the source of the services. For the foregoing reasons, the refusal to register under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

/Michael Eisnach/

Examining Attorney

Law Office 104

(571) 272-2592

Michael.Eisnach@uspto.gov

Dayna Browne

Managing Attorney

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Dictionary

exhibition

noun | ex-hi-bi-tion | \ˈek-sə-ˈbi-shən\

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- : an act of showing some quality or trait
- : an event at which objects (such as works of art) are put out in a public space for people to look at : a public show of something
- : the act of showing something in public



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Full Definition of EXHIBITION

- 1 : an act or instance of exhibiting
- 2 *British* : a grant drawn from the funds of a school or university to help maintain a student

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an *exhibition* of early American crafts

helping to promote artists by *exhibition* of their paintings

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Rhymes with EXHIBITION

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EXHIBITION Defined for Kids

exhibition 

noun | ex-hi-bi-tion | \ˈek-sə-ˈbi-shən\

Definition of EXHIBITION for Kids

- 1 : the act of showing <an *exhibition* of courage>
- 2 : a public showing (as of athletic skill or works of art)

QUIZ

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What is Merriam-Webster?

Merriam-Webster is America's foremost publisher of language-related reference works. The company publishes a diverse array of print and electronic products, including *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary*, *Eleventh Edition*—America's best-selling desk dictionary—and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged*.

Does Merriam-Webster have any connection to Noah Webster?

Merriam-Webster can be considered the direct lexicographical heir of Noah Webster. In 1843, the company bought the rights to the 1841 edition of Webster's magnum opus, *An American Dictionary of the English Language, Corrected and Enlarged*. At the same time, they secured the rights to create revised editions of the work. Since that time, Merriam-Webster editors have carried forward Noah Webster's work, creating some of the most widely used and respected dictionaries and reference books in the world. For more information, see [Noah Webster and America's First Dictionary](#) and [From Noah Webster to Merriam-Webster: A Timeline](#).

When was Merriam-Webster founded?

In 1831, brothers George and Charles Merriam opened a printing and bookselling operation in Springfield, Massachusetts which they named G. & C. Merriam Co. The company, which was renamed Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, in 1982, has been in continuous operation since that time. For more information on the history of Merriam-Webster, see [Merriam-Webster Continues Noah Webster's Legacy](#) and [Merriam-Webster's Ongoing Commitment](#).

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How long has Merriam-Webster been publishing dictionaries?

The first Merriam-Webster dictionary was issued on September 24, 1847. It cost \$6.00 per copy and earned the praise of such notable figures as President James K. Polk and General Zachary Taylor.

Which dictionary is used on Merriam-Webster Online?

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary is based on the print version of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*. The online dictionary includes the main A-Z listing of the Collegiate Dictionary, as well as the Abbreviations, Foreign Words and Phrases, Biographical Names, and Geographical Names sections of that book. It also includes 1,000 illustrations and 25 tables. Selected sections of the print Collegiate Dictionary, notably the Signs and Symbols section, are omitted from the online Collegiate Dictionary because they include special characters and symbols that cannot readily be reproduced in HTML.

Are all Webster's dictionaries alike?

No. After Noah Webster's death in 1843 and throughout the 19th century, Merriam-Webster produced the finest American dictionaries, building the reputation of the name "Webster's" to a point where it became a byword for quality dictionaries. But in the late 1800s and early 1900s, legal difficulties concerning the copyright and trademark of the name Webster arose, and eventually many different publishers—some rather unscrupulous—began putting dictionaries on the market under the Webster's name.

The net effect of the proliferation of Webster dictionaries is a reference-book marketplace in which consumers are unaware of or confused about what differentiates one Webster from another. In an attempt to draw attention to the issue, in 1982 our company changed its name from G. & C. Merriam Company to Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. In 1991, Merriam-Webster reinforced that move by introducing the phrase *Not just Webster. Merriam-Webster™* to further identify and distinguish its products and to place greater emphasis on a tradition of quality Dictionary-making that we feel is uniquely ours.

Other publishers may use the name Webster, but only Merriam-Webster products are backed by over 150 years of accumulated knowledge and experience. The Merriam-Webster name is your assurance that a reference work carries the quality and authority of a company that has been publishing since 1831.

How can I contact Merriam-Webster with questions about their products?



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