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Exhibit A, was completed. Given that Applicant's Motion is potentially dispositive of the case, Opposer and Applicant have agreed that discovery, including the requests previously served, should be stayed pending the disposition of the present Motion. The Board's approval of such stay is respectfully requested.

STATEMENT OF THIS MOTION'S GROUNDS

2. By its Stipulation, Opposer has confirmed its GALLO marks, upon creation and first adoption, represented the surname of the founders of Opposer. The GALLO family has continuously owned Opposer. As stated in Applicant's first Affirmative Defense, Opposer cannot claim its marks are similar to Applicant's by virtue of its prior representations concerning the significance of its marks. Accordingly, Opposer is estopped from claiming its GALLO containing marks originally meant ROOSTER, as opposed to being merely a surname, or that by virtue of any ownership transfer the surname meaning of Opposer has been lost or transformed. Even if Opposer's GALLO surname could be considered as having lost its surname significance and as having acquired distinctiveness or secondary meaning sufficient for federal registration, such current meaning is not identical or similar to Applicant's GALLITO mark. There is no real dispute here that Opposer's and Applicant's marks differ not only in meaning, but also in sight and sound, such that the first prong of the likelihood of confusion test cannot be met and summary judgment in Applicant's favor must be entered. That the meaning of Opposer's marks is different from Applicant's is further confirmed by the undisputable fact that Opposer has objected to a third party's use of GALLO, but has permitted the same party, as well as others, to use and register GALLITO.

UNDISPUTED FACTS REGARDING OPPOSER'S TRADEMARKS

3. That GALLO is a surname is further evident from Opposer's Registrations 778,837, 1,813,967 and 1,815,078, alleged in Paragraph 3 of the Notice of Opposition, which are for Ernest & Julio Gallo, Julio R. Gallo and Ernest Gallo, respectively, the founders of Opposer. In the United States Patent and Trademark Office file history for Registration 1,650,478, which registration is also alleged in Paragraph 3 of the Notice of Opposition, Opposer, through its predecessor, explained to the United States Trademark Office that "GALLO" is perceived by the public as "something having to do with ancient Gaul or with the proverbial French style of living, especially as concerns dining and associated joys of life..." A copy of the noted October 30, 1989 Amendment stating the foregoing is attached hereto as Exhibit B.¹

4. Current dictionaries support and confirm "GALLO" is derived from Latin and indicates Gaul or France. Copies of the relevant pages from *The American Heritage Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Co.* and *Webster's New World College Dictionary, Fourth Edition, Macmillan* are attached hereto as Composite Exhibit C.

5. The dictionary entries in Composite Exhibit C, as well as the *NBC Handbook of*

¹Although the October 30, 1989 Amendment argues GALLO is not a surname, the statements made in the Amendment about the connotation of GALLO in Opposer's mark must be accepted as Opposer's admission with respect to the commercial impression created thereby.

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Pronunciation, Third Edition, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. confirm the pronunciation of "GALLO" is "Galoh." A copy of the relevant page 145 from the NBC Handbook of Pronunciation is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

6. In the Notice of Opposition, although Opposer alleges "gallo" means "rooster" in Spanish and Italian. It does not allege that its GALLO trademark means ROOSTER, or that the public understands its marks to be in Spanish or Italian. In Paragraph 7 of the Notice of Opposition, Opposer lists certain reported cases which it pursued against infringers. However, the cases cited by Opposer, apparently for the proposition that its trademarks are distinctive, do not establish or discuss the meaning or connotation such trademarks have. The reported cases are not on point in the present proceeding because the accused infringers incorporated GALLO in their trademarks, not GALLITO, which is the mark sought to be registered by Applicant.² In fact, as explained in Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the present Motion, US Trademark Registrations 1790389 and 1878728 for GALLITO with respect to playing cards and board games are held by Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A., the defendant in Opposer's cited case, E & J Gallo Winery v. Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A., 905 F. Supp.

²In E & J Gallo Winery v. Spider Webs Ltd., 129 F. Supp. 2d 1033 (S.D. Tex. 2001), Opposer sued defendants who has registered the ERNESTANDJULIOGALLO.COM domain name. In E & J Gallo Winery v. Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A., 905 F. Supp. 1403 (E.D. Cal. 1994), Opposer sued defendants who had used GALLO on playing cards and board games. In E & J Gallo Winery v. Consorzio del Gallo Nero, 782 F. Supp. 457 (N.D. Cal. 1991), Opposer sued defendants for use of GALLO NERO in the promotion and distribution of wines. In E & J Gallo Winery v. Gallo Cattle Co., Opposer sued defendant who used JOSEPH GALLO on cheese.

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1403 (E.D. Cal. 1994). While Opposer objected to Pasatiempos Gallo's use of GALLO on playing cards and board games, Opposer coexists with the same company's use and registration of GALLITO on the noted goods. This is conclusive and undebatable evidence the Opposer's allegations in this opposition have no merit.

7. If Opposer's GALLO has become an abstract term or can now be considered a coined expression because the use and promotion efforts of Opposer, there is no allegation nor could any evidence be presented, in the present Opposition that GALLO in Opposer's mark, after having acquired secondary meaning, generates a commercial impression similar to Applicant's GALLITO. As stated herein above, the only connotation or commercial impression made of record by Opposer is that its mark denotes a refined style of living, especially as concerns dining and associated joys of life.

8. To the extent Opposer had to show acquired distinctiveness or secondary meaning to register its trademarks, this is undisputed evidence, in addition to that provided by the Stipulation attached hereto as Exhibit A, that GALLO did not initially or originally mean ROOSTER, which would have been considered an arbitrary term with reference to Opposer's goods and registrable without proof of secondary meaning.

9. Even if Opposer's word marks and/or design marks, could be considered to now mean, signify or represent ROOSTER, there is no real dispute that Applicant's mark, GALLITO, as further

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explained herein below, differs in sight, sound and meaning such that likelihood of confusion is not possible.³

UNDISPUTED FACTS REGARDING APPLICANT'S MARK

10. Applicant is seeking to register GALLITO, words alone, in connection with beer, ale, porter, mineral and carbonated drinking water.

11. GALLITO in English has no meaning. In Spanish, GALLITO has several meanings, such as "1. somebody, important person, 2. cock of the walk, boaster, bragger, 3. dart, 4. aggressive or quarrelsome person." GALLITO also has the double entendre of "to be a tough guy or to act tough." Copies of the relevant pages of the *Simon and Schuster's International Spanish/English Dictionary* and the *Online Cambridge Klett Compact Dictionary* confirming the foregoing are attached hereto as Composite Exhibit E. From Composite Exhibit E, specifically the "Brief Outline of Spanish Pronunciation" from page iii of *Simon and Schuster's International Spanish/English Dictionary*, it should be noted GALLITO is pronounced "GAYITO" or "GAH-YEE-TOH."

12. Accordingly, Opposer's marks and Applicant's mark differ in spelling, pronunciation and meaning or connotation.

³Although Opposer has represented it owns certain registrations for trademarks incorporating rooster designs, as explained in Applicant's legal brief herein, given that a variety of meanings and double-entendres are involved, as with the word BIRD, a finding of likelihood of confusion cannot be supported. *Fisher Radio Corporation v. Bird Electronic Corp.*, 162 USPQ 265 (TTAB 1969).

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13. That GALLO is not similar to GALLITO is further evident from the undisputable fact that there are numerous registrations for GALLITO, owned by third parties, which coexist with Opposer's registrations. Although Opposer purports to have instituted claims or litigation against a broad range of uses of GALLO, it has not alleged having attempted to abate the following uses or registrations, copies of which are attached hereto as Composite Exhibit F :

Mark	Registration No.	Goods/Services
EL GALLITO	2264003	hot peanuts and white hominy in International Class 29; picante sauce and mole pasta in International Class 30
EL GALLITO BRAND LONG GRAIN RICE	2542905	Long grain milled rice for human consumption in International Class 30
GALLITO	1494424 and 1489582	Confectionary, namely, chocolate, hard and filled candies in International Class 30
EL GALLITO	1790389	Playing cards in International Class 16
EL GALLITO	1878728	Equipment sold as a unit for playing board games in International Class 28

14. Of significant importance is the fact that registrations 1790389 and 1878728 are held

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by Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A., the defendant in Opposer's cited case, E & J Gallo Winery v. Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A., 905 F. Supp. 1403 (E.D. Cal. 1994). While Opposer objected to Pasatiempo Gallo's use of GALLO on playing cards and board games, it has not objected and lives with the same company's use and registration of GALLITO on the same goods. The registrations of Pasatiempos Gallo have been in force since 1993 and 1995, respectively. This is conclusive and undebatable evidence the Opposer's allegations in this opposition have no merit.

THE RESPECTIVE GOODS OF THE PARTIES

15. Applicant's position is that the meaning or connotation of Opposer's and Applicant's respective marks, as well as the spelling and pronunciation, are different, such that it is herein entitled to judgment in its favor, even if the respective goods were to be considered identical or related. Opposer alleges use of its marks on wines, meats/cheese, champagne, corkscrews and clothing. As stated above, the goods of interest to Applicant are beer, ale, porter, mineral and carbonated drinking water. Opposer's and Applicant's respective goods are derived from different sources, are made and produced differently and are sold or marketed in different ways. Wines and spirits are classified in International Class 33. By contrast, Applicants's goods are considered light beverages in International Classes 32. Corkscrews and clothing having nothing to do with the goods of interest to Applicant. Applicant maintains the respective goods of the parties are different and unrelated.

IMMATERIAL ALLEGATIONS

16. Opposer alleges Applicant is a large brewery. In fact, Applicant is a beverage production business. The beverages of interest to Applicant are beer, ale, porter and mineral and carbonated water products. To state Applicant is exclusively a brewery is not correct. Beverage products which are not brewed are also of interest to Applicant. The type or size of Applicant's business is not relevant to the issues of this case.

17. Although Applicant owns and applies GALLO to beer in foreign countries, Applicant does not use GALLO in the United States. Applicant is not seeking to register GALLO in the application herein opposed. It is seeking to register GALLITO. As stated above, even if GALLO is considered to mean ROOSTER. GALLITO has a different appearance, pronunciation and meaning.

18. The Application of this opposition is the word mark, GALLITO. No logos, labels or designs are included in the application. The mark of application 76/380,736 is not yet in use. Comments or allegations about Applicant's possible GALLITO label designs are accordingly not relevant to the present action.

19. Also irrelevant are Applicant's allegations concerning prior disputes Opposer and Applicant may have had in the past relating to trademarks other than the mark sought to be registered by Applicant in 76/380,736. As explained above, Opposer pursued legal action against Pasatiempos

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Gallo, S.A. for use of GALLO on certain goods. Nonetheless, Pasatiempos Gallo. S.A.'s two registrations for the different mark, GALLITO, coexist with all of Opposer's alleged registrations. Any disputes, Opposer may have had with Applicant with respect to GALLO have no bearing on whether Applicant is entitled to register the different trademark, GALLITO.⁴

LEGAL BRIEF

It is well established that summary judgment is properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather as an integral part of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a whole, which are designed to secure just, speedy and inexpensive determinations of every action. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 327, L. Ed. 2d 265, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2555 (1986), on remand, 826 F. 2d 33 (D.C. Cir. 1987), cert denied, 484 U.S. 1066, 98 L. Ed. 992, 108 S. Ct. 1028 (1988); Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 89 L. Ed. 2d 538, 106 S. Ct. 1348 (1986), on reman sub nom, In re Japanese Elec. Products. Antitrust Litig., 807 F. 2d 44 (3d Cir. 1986), cert denied, 481 U.S. 1029, 95 L. Ed. 2d 527, 107 S. Ct. 1955 (1987).

Summary judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, which is applicable to proceedings before the TTAB under 37 CFR 2.116(a), is appropriate in a trademark opposition proceeding where, as

⁴Given that the disputes Opposer alleges in the Notice go back more than 30 years, it is difficult to locate persons having personal knowledge with respect thereto. Neither the Board, nor the parties herein, should have to expend needless resources concerning discovery or analysis of any disputes Opposer and Applicant may have had, which do not concern the GALLITO mark of the present application.

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here, there are no genuine issues of material fact to be tried. Pure Gold, Inc. v. Syntex (USA), Inc., 222 USPQ 741 (Fed. Cir. 1984); Exxon Corp. v. National Food Line Corp., 198 USPQ 407, 408 (CCPA 1978). In fact, the present Motion was filed as a result of the suggestion of Opposer.

The Court in In re E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., 476 F. 2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (CCPA 1973), listed the principal factors to be considered in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion. The inquiry is usually made in two steps, the first of which is to look at the marks themselves for similarities, in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. The second step or prong is for a comparison to be made of the goods or services to determine if they are related or if the activities surrounding their marketing are such that confusion as to origin is likely. In re August Storck KG, 218 USPQ 823 (TTAB 1983). If, for example, the first step or prong fails or is not met, there cannot be a likelihood of confusion, even if the goods are considered different, but related. In re Buckner Enterprises Corp., 6 USPQ 2d 1316 (TTAB 1987); Fisher Radio Corp. v. Bird Electronic Corp., 162 USPQ 265 (TTAB 1969).

In the instant case, Opposer is estopped from arguing GALLO in its trademark means ROOSTER. Opposer has stipulated GALLO is a surname. Because of the surname significance, Opposer has had to resort to showings of acquired distinctiveness in order to register and enforce its marks. The cases dealing with the acquired distinctiveness of Opposer's marks do not have a bearing on what the connotation or commercial impression of Opposer's marks are. In the prosecution of the application resulting in Reg. No. 1,650,478, Opposer, through its predecessor

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explained the commercial impression created by the mark is that of refined style of living, especially as concerns dining and the associated joys of life. Opposer is estopped from now making contrary representations. Kay Corp. V. Westfield's, Inc., 190 USPQ 565 (TTAB 1976). In the Kay Corp. case, the TTAB held that the Opposer was bound by the statements made by its predecessor during prosecution as to the meaning or interpretation to be given to its mark.

Even if Opposer's trademarks are taken to mean or connote ROOSTER, there is no dispute that Applicant's GALLITO differs in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. The respective marks are spelled and pronounced differently. There is no allegation Opposer's mark is understood by consumers to be in the Spanish or Italian languages. By contrast, GALLITO has meaning only in Spanish. GALLITO does not have a meaning in English. Numerous registrations for GALLITO coexist with Opposer's registrations. Opposer claims that it is aggressive in policing its mark and pursuing infringers. However, none of the legal actions it cites as having pursued has to do with GALLITO.

In fact, although Opposer complained about Pasatiempos Gallo's use of GALLO on playing card and board games, Pasatiempos Gallo has two registrations for GALLITO relating to these goods which coexist with Opposer's registrations. Although Opposer may allege or argue GALLITO means exclusively LITTLE ROOSTER, there is no support for this position. As stated above, GALLITO has several meanings shown on Exhibit E hereto. In a similar case, In re Buckner Enterprises Corp., 6 USPQ 2d 1316 (TTAB 1987), no likelihood of confusion was found between

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the PALOMA and DOVE marks, both for heating apparatus, because PALOMA is not an exact Spanish equivalent of DOVE. PALOMA might also translate as "pigeon," which is clearly not the synonym of "dove."

Also on point is Fisher Radio Corporation v. Bird Electronic Corp., 162 USPQ 265 (TTAB 1969), where it was stated:

...the term BIRD is a word which encompasses an extremely wide range of feathered vertebrate, including an ostrich, hummingbird and chicken. It is also a surname. Because BIRD is such a broad term with a double-entendre as to its meaning, we cannot agree with opposer that, under the doctrine of equivalents, there would be likelihood of confusion between either of applicant's marks (BIRD and the representation of a bird) and opposer's design mark of a swallow-like bird holding a musical note. Id. at 266-267.

To summarize, in the present Opposition, although GALLITO could be literally translated as LITTLE ROOSTER, its meanings and connotations are as stated in Paragraph 11 hereof. Given the significant and obvious differences in sight, sound and meaning of Opposer's word and design marks and Applicant's word mark there can be no likelihood of confusion. Although the foregoing is sufficient to grant summary judgment in Applicant's favor, Applicant maintains the respective goods of Opposer and Applicant: wines, meats/cheese, champagne, corkscrews and clothing on the one hand and beer ale, porter and mineral and carbonated waters on the other are vastly different having different marketing such that no likelihood of confusion could be found.

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RELIEF REQUESTED

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant prays that the Notice of Opposition be denied and that the application herein opposed be allowed to proceed to registration.

Respectfully submitted,
OLGA GONZALEZ, P.A.
Counsel for Applicant

By: 
Olga Gonzalez, Esq.
Reg. No. 35,523
Date: May 30, 2003

3191 Coral Way, Suite 609
Miami, FL 33145
Tel: 305-446-6789
Fax: 305-446-6199

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Applicant's Summary Judgment Motion With Incorporated Legal Brief has been furnished by first class, postage prepaid mail to Paul W. Reidl, E & J Gallo Winery, Legal Department, 600 Yosemite Boulevard, Modesto, California 95354 this 30 day of May, 2003.



2159-132

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Ja

Applicant:	GALLO DESIGN - Collection für Modernes Wohnen GmbH
Serial No.:	73/784,199
Filed:	03/02/1989
Mark:	GALLO
Trademark Attorney:	Steven Fine, Esq.
Law Office:	8

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T.M.E.D.
LAW OFFICE 8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on Oct. 30, 1989
(Date of Deposit)

October 30, 1989

One Landmark Square
Stamford, Connecticut 06901
Tel. No. 203-348-6719

Peter K. Kontler
Name of applicant, assignee, or Registered Rep.
Peter K. Kontler Oct. 30, 1989
Signature Date

A M E N D M E N T

Hon. Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks - Attn.: BOX 5
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This is in reply to your communication of May 4, 1989.

It is respectfully requested that the identification of goods be reformulated to read as follows:

Handwritten:
A
Per B
C

- "Knives, forks and spoons in International Class 8.
- "^{4/21 DHS}Table lamps and ^{electronic}floor lamps in International Class 11.
- "Table cloths and napkins made of paper in International Class 16.
- "Serving carts, side tables and mirrors in International Class 20. ^{20/32 cww}
- "Decorative and art objects of wood; kitchen- and household articles of wood and plastic, namely pepper mills, salt shakers, cheese boards, place mats, bowls, dishes and salad services, namely bowls, forks and spoons; kitchen- and household articles of porcelain, other ceramic materials, glass, polished and enameled metal without or in combination with wood, textiles,

EXHIBIT B

Over

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Per B
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[repeat]
CS
[undef.]

leather and plastics, namely pots, pans, casseroles, plates, cups, dishes, bowls, platters, tureens, jugs, cans, goblets, egg cups, vases, candlesticks, ornamental stoppers, bottle openers, cork screws, cake shovels, place card holders, napkin rings, champagne twirling sticks, [ice tongs, pastry tongs], crystal dining glasses, [bowls, vases], carafes, mugs and ice buckets; decorative and art objects of porcelain, other ceramic materials and glass, namely figurines and decorative wall plates; [small manually operated apparatus for use in kitchens and households] in International Class 21.
"Table cloths and napkins of textile material in International Class 24.
"Cigar and cigarette boxes of non-noble metal; ash trays; and lighters in International Class 34."

The above identification of goods has been formulated by full consideration of the objections and suggestions on page 2 of the Paper dated May 4, 1989. The number of Classes does not exceed that which was paid for at the time the present application was filed.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the refusal to register on the Principal Register on the ground that the mark is primarily merely a surname. The mark is not primarily merely a surname because the primary meaning of the term "Gallo" is to denote something relating to Gaul and perhaps specifically to France. Attention is respectfully invited to Webster's Third New International Dictionary. It will be noted that the goods listed in the original identification, as well as in the above identification, can be associated with luxurious meals, comfortable living and entertainment but certainly not with a particular person or a particular group of persons named Gallo. Please refer to In re Colt Industries Operating Corp. (195 USPQ 75 - TTAB 1977). It is respectfully urged that the general public will not perceive the mark primarily as a surname; instead, if there will be any perception aside from that of being a coined term, it might create in the mind of a person who is accustomed to good or luxurious living the impression of something having to do with the ancient Gaul or with the proverbial French style of living, especially as concerns dining

and associated joys of life including consuming good beverages and smoking fine tobacco products. At any rate, the significance of identifying a historical place or a style of living is believed to greatly outweigh the surname meaning of the applied for mark.

Moreover, Section 1211 of TMEP repeatedly emphasizes the need for individual consideration of each case on its own merits. It is sincerely believed that the preceding arguments and explanations suffice to warrant a reconsideration of the refusal to register the mark on the Principal Register.

The observation that the Examining Attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration is gratefully acknowledged. This is believed to constitute an additional reason for reconsideration of the refusal to register the mark on the Principal Register.

A favorable reconsideration at an early date is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Peter K. Kontler
Registration No. 20,384

Enclosure:
Post card

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
ONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WILLIAM MORRIS, Editor

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT C

Published by

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY / BOSTON
ATLANTA / DALLAS / GENEVA, ILLINOIS / HOPEWELL, NEW JERSEY / PALO ALTO

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John Galsworthy

swampy regions and characteristically having dark, iridescent plumage. [New Latin *Gallinula*, from Latin *gallinula*, chicken, pullet, diminutive of *gallina*, hen, feminine of *gallus*, cock. See *gallinaceous*.]

gal-li-ot. Variant of *galiot*.

Gal-lip-o-li (gá'líp-ó-lé). *Turkish* *Ge-li-bo-lu* (gél'ó-ba-lóö'). A peninsula of European Turkey extending 63 miles between the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros.

gal-li-pot (gá'líp-pót') *n.* A small, glazed earthenware jar formerly used by druggists for medications. [Middle English *galy pot*; probably *GALLEY* + *POT* (originally imported from the Mediterranean by galleys).]

gal-li-um (gál'ē-əm) *n.* Symbol *Ga*. A rare metallic element that is liquid near room temperature, expands on solidifying, and is found as a trace element in coal, bauxite, and other minerals. It is used in semiconductor technology and as a component of various low-melting alloys. Atomic number 31, atomic weight 69.72, melting point 29.78°C, boiling point 2,403°C, specific gravity 5.907 (20°C), valences 2, 3. See *element*. [New Latin, from Latin *gallus*, cock (playful translation of the name of its discoverer, *Lecoq de Boisbaudran*, 1838-1912, French chemist). See *gallinaceous*.]

gallium arsenide. A dark-gray crystalline compound, GaAs, used in transistors, solar cells, and semiconductor lasers.

gal-li-vant (gá'lí-vánt', gál'a-vánt') *intr. v.* -vanted, -vanting, -vants. Also *gal-a-vant*. 1. To roam about aimlessly or frivolously; trapeze; to gad. 2. To consort frivolously with members of the opposite sex; to flirt. —See *Synonyms at wander*. [Perhaps alteration of *GALLANT* (form influenced by *LEVANT*).]

gal-li-wasp (gá'lí-wósp', -wósp') *n.* Also *gal-ty-wasp*. Any of several long-bodied lizards of the genera *Diploglossus* or *Celestus*, of Central America and the West Indies. [Origin unknown.]

gall midge. A gallfly (see).

gal-nut (gól'nút) *n.* A plant gall having a rounded form suggestive of a nut.

Gallo-. Indicates Gaul or France; for example, *Gallo-Roman*, *Gallomania*. [From Latin *Gallus*, a Gaul.]

gal-lo-glass. Variant of *gallowglass*.

gal-lo-ma-ni-a (gá'ló-má'né-ə) *n.* A strong predilection for anything French. [French *gallomanie*; *GALLO-* + *-MANIA*.]

gal-lon (gál'sn) *n.* *Abbr.* *gal*. 1. a. A unit of volume or capacity in the U.S. Customary System, used in liquid measure, equal to 4 quarts or 231 cubic inches. b. A unit of volume in the British Imperial System, used in liquid and dry measure, equal to 277.420 cubic inches. See *measurement*. 2. A container with such capacity. [Middle English *gallun*, *gallon*, from Old North French, from Medieval Latin *gallēta*, jug, measure for wine, perhaps from Celtic.]

gal-lon-age (gá'ló-nij) *n.* The amount of something measured in gallons.

gal-loon (gá-lóon) *n.* A narrow band or braid used as trimming, and commonly made of lace, metallic thread, or embroidery. [French *galon*, from Old French *galonner*, to decorate with ribbons, perhaps from Frankish *wólón*, to tie up with cord. See *wel-3* in Appendix.*]

gal-loot. Variant of *galoot*.

gal-lap (gá'láp) *n.* 1. a. A natural three-beat gait of a horse, faster than a canter and slower than a run. b. A rapid, running motion of other quadrupeds. 2. A ride taken at the gallop. —*v.* galloped, -loping, -lops. —*tr.* 1. To cause to gallop. 2. To transport at or as if at a gallop; gallop the guns to the rear. —*intr.* 1. To ride a horse at a gallop. 2. To move or progress rapidly. [Middle English *galopen*, from Old French *galoper*, variant of Old North French *waloper*, from Frankish *walah-lapan* (unattested), "to run well"; *wala* (unattested), well (see *wel-2* in Appendix*) + *hlaupan* (unattested), to jump, run (see *klou-* in Appendix*).] —*gal'lop-er n.*

gal-lo-pade. Variant of *galop*.

gal-lop-ing (gá'ló-ping) *adj.* 1. Of or resembling a gallop, especially in rhythm or rapidity. 2. Developing at an accelerated rate and leading to death. Said of certain diseases, principally in nontechnical contexts.

Gal-lo-Ro-man (gá'ló-ró'mon) *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Roman Gaul. 2. The Vulgar Latin spoken by the Romanized inhabitants of Gaul. —*Gal'lo-Ro'man adj.*

Gal-lo-Ro-mance (gá'ló-ró-máns') *n.* The Romance language that developed out of Vulgar Latin in what is now France. —*Gal'lo-Ro-mance' adj.*

Gal-lo-way (gá'ló-wá). A district in southwestern Scotland comprising Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire counties. [Medieval Latin *Gallavidia*, from Irish Gaelic *Gallgaedheil*, "foreign Gaels"; *gall*, foreigner (see *Voicæ* in Appendix*) + *Gaedheil*, variant of Scottish Gaelic *Gaidheil*, GAEL.] —*Gal-we'gian adj. & n.*

gal-low-glass (gá'ló-glás', -glás') *n.* Also *gal-lo-glass*. Formerly, an armed retainer or mercenary in the service of an Irish chieftain. [Irish Gaelic *galloglach*, "foreign youth"; *gall*, foreigner (see *Voicæ* in Appendix*) + *oglach*, youth; *og*, young, from Old Irish *oac* (see *yeu-2* in Appendix*) + *-lach*, abstract suffix.]

gal-lows (gá'lóiz) *n., pl.* *gallowses* or *gallows*. 1. A device usually consisting of two upright beams supporting a crossbeam from which a noose is suspended, and used for execution by hanging. Also called "gallowstree." 2. Any similar structure used for supporting or suspending. 3. Execution on a gallows or by hanging. 4. A gallows bird. [Middle English *galwes*, *galawis*, plural of *galwe*, gallows, cross, from Old English *gealga*. See *ghalgh-* in Appendix.*]

gallows bird. *Informal*. One who deserves to be hanged.

gall-stone (gól'stón') *n.* A small, hard, pathological concretion, chiefly of cholesterol crystals, formed in the gallbladder or in a bile duct.

Gal-lup (gá'láp). *George Horace*. Born 1901. American statistician, and founder of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

gal-lus-es (gá'ló-siz) *pl. n.* *Informal*. Suspenders for trousers. [Plural of *gallus*, variant of *GALLOWES* (obsolete sense "suspenders").]

gall wasp. Any of various wasps of the family *Cynipidae*, that produce distinctively shaped galls on oaks and other plants.

gal-ly-gas-kins. Variant of *galligaskins*.

gal-ly-wasp. Variant of *galliwasp*.

gal-loot (gá-lóot') *n.* Also *gal-toot*. *Slang*. A clumsy, uncouth, or sloppily dressed person. [Origin unknown.]

gal-op (gá'láp) *n.* Also *gal-o-pade* (-á-pád'). 1. A lively dance in duple rhythm, popular in the 19th century. 2. The music for this dance. [French, *gallop*, from Old French *galoper*, to GALLOP.]

ga-lore (gá-lór', -lór') *adj. Informal*. In great numbers; in abundance. Used after the noun it modifies: *dresses galore; opportunities galore*. [Irish Gaelic *go léir* 'go, to, from Old Irish *co, cut + léir*, sufficiency, enough, from Old Irish *tour* (see *lau-* in Appendix*).]

ga-losh (gá-lósh') *n.* Also *ga-loshe*, *go-losh*. 1. Usually plural. A waterproof overshoe. 2. *Obsolete*. A sturdy heavy-soled boot or shoe. [Middle English *galoeche*, from Old French, probably from Late Latin *galluca*, diminutive of Latin *gallica* (sole), "Gaulish (sandal)," from the feminine of *gallicus*, Gaulish, Gaelic, from *Galli*, Gauls.]

Gals-wor-thy (gólz'wúr'thē), *John*. 1867-1933. English novelist and playwright.

Gal-ton (gól'ton), *Sir Francis*. 1822-1911. British meteorologist, statistician, and biologist.

galv. galvanized.

Gal-va-ni (gá'l-vá'nē), *Luigi*. 1737-1798. Italian physiologist; devised theory of production of electricity in animals.

gal-van-ic (gá'l-ván'ík) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to direct-current electricity, especially when produced chemically. 2. Having the effect of or produced as if by an electric shock. [French *galvanique*, from *galvanisme*, GALVANISM.] —*gal-ván'í-cat-ly adv.*

galvanic cell. *Electricity*. A primary cell (see).

galvanic couple. *Electricity*. A voltaic couple (see).

gal-va-nism (gá'l-vá-níz'əm) *n.* Direct-current electricity, especially when produced chemically. Also called "voltaism." [French *galvanisme*, from Italian *galvanismo*, first described by Luigi GALVANI.]

gal-va-nize (gá'l-vá-níz') *tr. v.* -nized, -nizing, -nizes. 1. To stimulate or shock with an electric current. 2. To arouse to awareness or action; to spur; startle: "A blast in my ear, like the effect of fifty trombones, galvanized me into full consciousness." (Erskine Childers). 3. To coat (iron or steel) with rust-resistant zinc, by spraying, immersion, or electrolytic deposition. —*gal'va-ni-zá'tion n.* —*gal'va-niz'er n.*

galvanized iron. Iron coated with zinc to prevent rust.

gal-va-nom-e-ter (gá'l-vá-nóm'ē-tər) *n.* A device for detecting or measuring small electric currents by means of mechanical effects produced by the current to be measured. [GALVANISM] + *-METER*.] —*gal'va-no-mē'tric (nó-mē'trík, gál-ván'ó-), gal'va-no-mē'trí-cal adj.* —*gal'va-nom'e'try n.*

gal-va-no-scope (gá'l-vá-no-skóp', gál-ván'ó-) *n.* A galvanometer used to detect the presence and direction of electric currents by the deflection of a magnetic needle. [GALVANISM] + *-SCOPE*.] —*gal'va-no-scop'ic (gá'l-vá-no-skóp'ík, gál-ván'ó-) adj.* —*gal'va-nos'co-py (gá'l-vá-nós'kó-pē) n.*

Gal-ves-ton (gá'l-və-ston). A port city in southeastern Texas, on the northwestern tip of Galveston Island, an island at the entrance to Galveston Bay. Population, 62,000.

Gal-ves-ton Bay (gá'l-və-ston). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico in southeastern Texas, 20 miles southeast of Houston.

Galveston plan. A form of municipal government, a commission plan (see).

Gal-way (gól'wá). A county, 2,293 square miles in area, of west-central Ireland. Population, 150,000.

Gal-way Bay (gól'wá). An inlet of the Atlantic in west-central Ireland.

gal-yak (gá'l'yák') *n.* Also *gal-yac*. A flat, glossy fur made from the pelt of a stillborn lamb or kid. [Russian dialectal *galyak*, perhaps from Russian *golyi*, bald, naked. See *gal-* in Appendix.*]

gam (gám) *n.* 1. A school or herd of whales. 2. A social visit or friendly conversation, especially between whalers at sea. —See *Synonyms at flock*. —*v.* gammed, gamming, gams. —*intr.* To come together socially; to visit, especially while at sea. —*tr.* 1. To visit with. 2. To spend (time) in visiting. [Perhaps short for *GAMMON* (deceptive talk).]

gam² (gám) *n.* *Slang*. A person's leg; especially, a shapely female leg. [Probably from obsolete *gamb*, leg of an animal, from Old North French *gambe*. Late Latin *gamba*, hook, leg, from Greek *kampē*, a bend. See *kamp-* in Appendix.*]

Ga-ma (gám'a; *Portuguese* gá'ma), *Vasco da*. 1469?-1524. Portuguese explorer and colonial administrator; first to reach India by sea (1498).

gam-ba-do (gám-bá'dó) *n., pl.* -does or -dos. Also *gam-bade* (-bád'). 1. A low leap of a horse in which all four feet are off the ground. 2. A leaping or gamboling movement; an antic; a flourish. [Spanish *gambada*, from Italian *gambata*, GAMBOT.]

gam-ba-do (gám-bá'dó) *n., pl.* -does or -dos. 1. Either of a

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DICTIONARY

Fourth Edition

Michael Agnes
EDITOR IN CHIEF

MACMILLAN • USA

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Macmillan General Reference
A Pearson Education Macmillan Company
1633 Broadway
New York, NY 10019-6785

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Dictionary Editorial Offices:
New World Dictionaries
850 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Webster's New World college dictionary / Michael Agnes, editor in
chief. — 4th ed.

p. cm.

"A Webster's New World book"—T.p. verso.

ISBN 0-02-863118-8 (thumb-indexed). — ISBN 0-02-863119-6 (plain-edged).
— ISBN 0-02-863120-X (leatherkraft). — ISBN 0-02-863471-3 (deluxe).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Agnes, Michael.

II. Title: College dictionary.

PE1628.W5629 1999

423—dc21

99-21175

CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America

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gal-blad-der (gól'blad'ər) *n.* a membranous sac closely connected by various ducts to the liver, in which excess gall, or bile, is stored and concentrated

Galle (gäl) seaport in SW Sri Lanka: pop. 77,000

gal-leass (gal'é as') *n.* [Fr *galéasse* < OFr *galeace* < It *galeazza* < ML: see GALLEY] a large, three-masted vessel having sails and oars and carrying heavy guns: used in the Mediterranean in the 16th and 17th cent.

gal-lein (gal'é in, gal'én) *n.* [GALL(IC ACID) + (PHTHAL)EIN] a violet dye, C₁₆H₁₀O₇, formed by heating pyrogallol with phthalic anhydride, used as an indicator and as a mordant dye

gal-leon (gal'é an, gal'yón) *n.* [Sp *galeón* < ML *galea*: see GALLEY] a large sailing ship with three or four masts and a high forecastle and stern, developed in the 15th and 16th cent., and used as both a warship and a trader

gal-leria (gal'ər rē'a) *n.* a large arcade or court, sometimes with a glass roof, used for displaying artworks, as a passageway to shops or offices, as a location for restaurants, boutiques, etc.

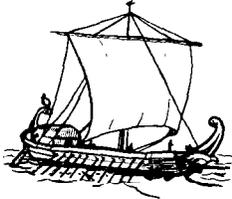
gal-ler-ied (gal'ər éd) *adj.* having a gallery or galleries

gal-ler-y (gal'ər e; often gal'rē) *n., pl. -ler-ies* [ME < OFr *galerie*, *gallerie*, long portico, gallery < ML *galeria*, prob. < *galilaea*: see GALLEE (porch)] 1 *a*) a covered walk open at one side or having the roof supported by pillars: colonnade *b*) [Chiefly South] a veranda or porch 2 a long, narrow balcony on the outside of a building 3 a platform projecting at either quarter or around the stern of an early sailing ship 4 *a*) a platform or projecting upper floor attached to the back wall or sides of a church, theater, etc.; esp., the highest of a series of such platforms in a theater, with the cheapest seats *b*) the cheapest seats in a theater *c*) the people occupying these seats, sometimes regarded as exemplifying popular tastes *d*) the spectators at a sporting event, legislative meeting, etc. 5 a long, narrow corridor or room 6 a place or establishment for exhibiting or dealing in artworks 7 any of the display rooms of a museum 8 a collection of paintings, statues, etc. 9 a room or establishment used as a photographer's studio, for practice in shooting at targets, etc. 10 an underground passage, as one made by an animal, or one used in mining or military engineering 11 a low railing of wood or metal around the edge of a table, shelf, etc. —*vt. -ler-ied, -ler-y-ing* to furnish with a gallery, or balcony —*play to the gallery* 1 *Theater* to act in a manner intended to please those in the gallery 2 to try to win the approval of the public, esp. in an obvious or showy way

gal-let (gal'it) *n.* [Fr *gallet*, pebble, dim. < dial. *gal*, stone: see fol.] a chip of stone —*vt.* to embed gallets in (joints of fresh masonry)

gal-leta (ga yet'a, gā yāt'a) *n.* [Sp, hardtack < OFr *galette* < *gal*, a stone (< Gaul *gallos) + *-ette*: cf. -ET] a coarse, tough forage grass (*Hilaria jamesii*) used for hay and grazing in the SW U.S.

gal-ley (gal'é) *n., pl. -leys* [ME *galeie* < OFr *galie* < ML *galea* < MGr *galata*, kind of ship < Gr *galeos*, shark < *galeē*, weasel (in reference to its speed)] 1 a long, low, usually single-decked ship propelled by oars and sails, used esp. in ancient and medieval times: the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts 2 *a*) the kitchen of a ship, boat, or airplane *b*) a small, compact, or cramped kitchen 3 (Brit.) a large rowboat 4 *Printing* *a*) a shallow, oblong tray for holding composed type before it is put into a form *b*) GALLEY PROOF



GALLEY

galley proof printer's proof taken from type in a galley to permit correction of errors before the type is made up in pages

galley-west (gal'é west') *adv.* [< dial. *colly-west* < ?] [Informal] into confusion or inaction: chiefly in the phrase knock galley-west

gal-fly (gól'fī) *n., pl. -flies* an insect whose eggs or larvae cause galls when deposited in plant stems, or one which lays its eggs in galls produced by other insects

gal-lia (gal'é ə, gā'lē ə) *Latin name for GAUL*²

gal-liard (gal'yård) *adj.* [ME *gaillard* < OFr, brave < ML **galia*, strength < IE base *gal-, to be able] 1 valiant; sturdy 2 lively —*n.* 1 a lively French dance in triple time, for two dancers, popular in the 16th and 17th cent. 2 music for this

gal-lic (gal'ik) *adj.* Chem. of or containing trivalent gallium

gal-lic (gal'ik) *adj.* [L *Gallicus* < *Galli*, the Gauls] 1 of ancient Gaul or its people or culture 2 French

gallic acid [Fr *gallique* < *galle*, GALL²] a nearly colorless, crystalline acid, (OH)₂C₆H₂COOH, prepared from tannins, etc. and used in photography and the manufacture of inks, dyes, etc.

gal-li-can (gal'i kən) *adj.* [ME < OFr < L *Gallicanus*, of the Roman province of *Gallicia* < *Gallicus*] 1 GALLIC 2 of the Roman Catholic Church in France, esp. before 1870 3 of Gallicanism —*n.* a supporter of Gallicanism

gal-li-can-ism (-iz'əm) *n.* the principles enunciated by the French Roman Catholic Church in 1682, claiming limited autonomy: opposed to ULTRAMONTANISM

gal-li-cism (gal'i siz'əm) *n.* [Fr *Gallicisme* < L *Gallicus*, GALLIC] 1 a word, phrase, grammatical construction, or other feature originating in or peculiar to the French language 2 a French custom, way of thought, etc.

gal-li-cize (gal'i siz') *vt., vi. -cized, -ciz-ing* [see GALLIC] [also *g-*] to make or become French or like the French in thought, language, etc.

gal-li-gas-kins (gal'i gas'kinz) *pl. n.* [altered < Fr *garguesque* <

OFr *greguesque* < It *grechesca* < *Grechesca*, Grecian (hence, orig., "Grecian breeches") 1 loosely fitting breeches worn in the 16th and 17th cent.: later applied humorously to any loose breeches 2 [Brit. Dial.] leggings or gaiters

gal-li-mau-fry (gal'i mó'frē) *n., pl. -fries* [Fr *galimafree*, prob. < OFr *galer* (see GALLANT) + dial. (Picardy) *maffrer*, to eat much < MDu *maffelen*] 1 [Archaic] a hash made of meat scraps 2 a hodgepodge; jumble

gal-li-na-cean (gal'i ná'shən) *adj.* GALLINACEOUS —*n.* any gallinaceous bird

gal-li-na-ceous (gal'i ná'shəs) *adj.* [L *gallinaceus* < *gallina*, hen < *gallus*, a cock] of an order (Galliformes) of birds that nest on the ground, including turkeys, chickens, pheasants, and grouse

gal-ling (gól'in) *adj.* [prp. of GALL²] chafing; very annoying; irritating; vexing —*gal-lingly adv.*

gal-li-nip-per (gal'i nip'ər) *n.* [prob. altered (infl. by GALLEY) < *gurnipper* < ?] [Informal] a large mosquito or other insect that has a painful bite or sting

gal-li-nule (gal'i nōól', -nyōól') *n.* [ModL < L *gallinula*, pullet, dim. of *gallina*: see GALLINACEOUS] any of various gruiform marsh birds (family Rallidae) that both swim and wade; esp., the moorhen

gal-liot (gal'é ət) *n.* [ME < OFr *galiot*, dim. of *galie* < ML *galea*, GALLEY] 1 a small, swift galley with sails and oars, formerly used on the Mediterranean 2 a light Dutch merchant vessel of shallow draft, with a mainmast and jigger

Gal-lipo-li (gə lip'a lē) *var. of GELIBOLU*

Gallipoli Peninsula peninsula in S European Turkey, forming the NW shore of the Dardanelles: c. 55 mi (89 km) long

gal-li-pot¹ (gal'i pāt') *n.* [ME *galy pott*, prob. < *galeie*, GALLEY + *pot*, POT¹: ? because shipped in galleys from Italy] a small pot or jar of glazed earthenware, esp. one used by druggists as a container for medicine

gal-li-pot² (gal'i pāt') *n. alt. sp. of GALIPOT*

gal-lium (gal'é əm) *n.* [ModL: so named (1875) by P. E. Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912), Fr chemist, after L *Gallia*, France, and as a pun on his name *Lecoq* (in L, *gallus*, a cock) + -IUM] a bluish-white, metallic chemical element, often a supercooled liquid at room temperature, used in semiconductors, LED's, lasers, etc., and as a substitute for mercury in high-temperature thermometers: symbol, Ga; at. no., 31: see the periodic table of elements in the Reference Supplement

gallium arsenide a dark gray, crystalline compound, GaAs, used in making semiconductors, lasers, etc.

gal-li-vant (gal'é vant') *vi.* [arbitrary elaboration of GALLANT] 1 [Archaic] to gad about with members of the opposite sex 2 to go about in search of amusement or excitement —*gal-li-vanter n.*

gal-li-wasp (gal'é wásp') *n.* [< ?] 1 any of a genus (*Diploglossus*, family Anguillidae) of large, harmless lizards found in marshes in the West Indies and Central America 2 a Caribbean lizardfish (*Synodus foetens*)

gall midge (or *gnat*) any of a family (Cecidomyiidae) of tiny midges that often produce galls on plants

gall mite any of various mites (family Eriophyidae) that have only two pairs of legs and produce galls on plants

gal-lut (gól'nūt') *n.* NUTGALL

Gal-lo- (gal'ə, -ə) [L < *Gallus*, a Gaul] combining form French, French and [Gallophele]

gal-lo-glass (gal'ə glas') *n.* [Ir *galloglach*, servant, soldier < *gal*, foreigner + *oglach*, a youth, servant, soldier < OIr *bac*, YOUNG] an armed follower of any of the old Irish chieftains

gal-lon (gal'ən) *n.* [ME *galoun* < NormFr *galon* < OFr *jalón* < VL **gallone* < stem of LL *galleta*, a jug] 1 *a*) a unit of liquid measure, equal to 4 liquid quarts (3.7854 liquid liters): the British and Canadian imperial gallon equals 4.54596 liquid liters *b*) a unit of dry measure, equal to 1/2 peck or 4 dry quarts (4.0448 dry liters or 0.1556 cubic foot): abbrev. *gal* 2 any container with a capacity of one gallon

gal-lon-age (-ij) *n.* amount or capacity in gallons

gal-loon (gə lōon') *n.* [Fr *galon* < *galonner*, to braid, adorn with lace, altered (? infl. by *gala*: see GALA) < OFr **garlonner* < *garlander*, to ornament < *garlande*, GARLAND] a braid or ribbon, as of cotton or silk or of gold or silver thread, used for trimming or binding

gal-lop (gal'əp) *vi.* [ME *galopen* < OFr *galoper* < Frank **walahlaupan*, to run well < **wala*, akin to WELL² + **hlaupan*, to run, akin to LEAP] 1 to go at a gallop 2 to move, progress, or act very fast; hurry —*vt.* to cause to gallop —*n.* [OFr *galop*] 1 the fastest gait of a horse or other animal, consisting of a succession of leaping strides with all the feet off the ground at one time 2 a ride on a galloping animal 3 any fast pace, speedy action, or rapid progression —*gal'-loper n.* —*gal'-loping adj.*

gal-lo-pade (gal'ə pād') *n.* [Fr *galopade* < *galoper*: see prec. & -ADE] GALOP

gal-lous (gal'əs) *adj.* [GALL(IUM) + -OUS] Chem. of or containing divalent gallium

Gal-lo-way¹ (gal'ə wā') *n.* any of a breed of polled beef cattle, usually black with a curly coat, resembling the Aberdeen Angus and originating in the district of Galloway

Gal-lo-way² (gal'ə wā') former district of SW Scotland: now part of DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information. The symbol * is used to mark terms of American origin.

9/20

NBC
Handbook of Pronunciation

THIRD EDITION

*Originally Compiled by James F. Bender for the
National Broadcasting Company*

Revised by Thomas Lee Crowell, Jr.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY
New York Established 1834

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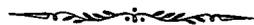
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Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 63-9205

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION



FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1943, the *NBC Handbook of Pronunciation* has established itself as the standard reference book on pronunciation in General American speech. This Third Edition contains more than 20,000 entries, a 30 per cent increase over the Second Edition. Outdated entries have been deleted, the core vocabulary has been checked, and many new words have been introduced. These include terms from all areas of space-age technology, international politics and diplomacy, medicine, sociology, the arts, economics, law, philosophy, psychology, and religion, as well as additional familiar but difficult-to-pronounce names of people and places.

Persons whose names have come to the attention of American audiences during the last decade have been listed in a special supplement of Names in the News, an international roster of statesmen, politicians, writers, scientists, artists, entertainers, sports figures, and socialites.

As it was of the Second Edition, the purpose of the present book has been to record the pronunciations used by educated persons in the greater part of the United States, rather than to insist upon arbitrary standards of pronunciation unrelated to those commonly heard. The criteria employed by the editor in choosing both the words to be listed and their pronunciations are explained in the following section of the book, Standards of American Pronunciation. The principles observed have been essentially those of the previous edition, except for a tendency toward simplification, as in the omission of most secondary accents and of certain sounds found in foreign words but not in the patterns of American speech, such as nasalized vowels in French.

The section on Standards of American Pronunciation also describes in detail the respelling system used in this book, including tables of sounds in American speech and the International Phonetic Alphabet.

The publishers record with deep regret the death of Dr. Thomas Lee Crowell, Jr., who prepared the revised manuscript for this edition. We are indebted to Mrs. Constance Taber Colby for advice and guidance during the late stages of the book's production, and to Jonathan Kaye, who, with the assistance of Miss Rochelle Braunstein, contributed most of the pronunciations for Names in the News.

gainsay	gayn SAY	gen'se
Gainsborough	GAYNZ buh roh	'genzbəro
Gaitskell	GAYT skuhl	'getskəl
Gaius	GAY uhs	'geəs
gala	GAY luh	'gələ
galactic	guh LAK tik	gə'læktɪk
Galahad	GA luh had	'gələhæd
Galápagos	guh LAH puh gohs	gə'lɒpəgos
Galatea	ga luh TEE uh	gələ'tiə
Galatia	guh LAY shuh	gə'leɪə
galaxy, G-	GA luhk si	'gæləksɪ
Galbraith	GAWL brayth	'gɒlbreθ
Galen	GAY luhn	'gelən
Galicia	guh LI shuh	gə'liɪə
Galilee	GA luh lee	'gæləli
Galileo	ga luh LEE oh	gələ'liə
gallant (a)	GA luhnt	'gælənt
gallant (n, v)	guh LANT	gə'lænt
gallantly	GA luhnt li	'gæləntli
gallantry	GA luhn tri	'gæləntri
Gallegos	gah YAY gohs	gə'yegos
galleon	GA li uhn	'gæltən
gallery	GA luh ri	'gæləri
Gallic	GA lik	'gælik
gallicism, G-	GA luh si zuhm	'gæləsɪzəm
Galli-Curci	ga li KER chi	gæli'kɜ:tʃi
galligaskins	ga li GA skinz	gæli'gæskɪnz
gallimaufry	ga luh MAW fri	gələ'mɒfri
Gallipoli	guh LI puh li	gə'lipəli
Gallipolis	ga luh puh LEES	gələpə'lis
gallivant	GA luh vant	'gæləvənt
Gallo	GA loh	'gælo
galloon	guh LOO : N	gə'lun
gallop	GA luhp	'gæləp
gallopade	ga luh PAYD	gələ'ped
Galloway	GA luh way	'gæləwe
gallows	GA lohɜ	'gæləz
galop	GA luhp	'gæləp
galore	guh LAWR	gə'lɔr
galosh, -e	guh LAHSH	gə'lɔʃ
Galsworthy	GAWLZ wer th : i	'gɔlzwərdɪ
Galton	GAWL tuhn	'gɔltən
Galuppi	gah LOO : pee	gə'lupi
Galvani	gal VAH ni	gæl'vani
galvanic	gal VA nik	gæl'vænik
Galveston	GAL vi stuhn	'gælvɪstən
Galvez	gahl VES	gəl'ves
Galway	GAWL way	'gɔlwe
galyak, galyac	GAL yak	'gælyæk
Gama	GA muh	'gæmə
Gamaliel	guh MAY li uhl	gə'meltəl
Gamarra	gah MAH rah	gə'mərə

sing [ŋ]; oh [o]; oil [ɔɪ]; foot [u]; foo:d [u]; how [aʊ]; pie [pɪ]; ray [rɪ]; so [s]; shall [ʃ]; to [tɪ]; thin [θ]; th:en [ð]; above (uh BUHV) [ə, 'ʌ]; vine [vɪn]; wine [waɪn]; whine [haɪn]; you [ju]; zoo [zu]; rouge (roo:zh) [ʒ].

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Brief Outline of Spanish Pronunciation

letter approximate sound

- a Like a in American English father: *casa, padre, alma*.
- b At the beginning of a word and when preceded by m, like English b in bass, amber: *beso, ambos*; much softer when it is between vowels or followed by l or r: *abanico, doble, abrir*.
- c Before e or i like English th in thin, thaw — in most of Spain; like English c in center, cipher — in America and Southern Spain (Andalusia): *cinco, dice, centro, cepo*; before a, o, u, the same as in English cow, cop, croup, but without aspiration or explosion: *cama, comer, cutis, croquis*.
- ch Like English ch in child: *chico, ochenta*.
- d At the beginning of a word and after n, like English d in day, dance, but without aspiration or explosion: *día, donde*; in all other positions it resembles the English th in this, that, those: *cada, piedra, sordo, Madrid*.
- e Like English e in pet, mess, set: *perro, mesa, seto*.
- f Like in English fat, free: *foca, afuera, frito*.
- g When followed by a, o, u, or a consonant, like g in English go, great, but without aspiration or explosion: *gato, gorra, guapo, grande, glotón*; before e and i like a strongly aspirated English h in house, ha! (or ch in German Bach): *gente, ágil*; the u in ue and ui is silent after g, unless marked with a dieresis: *guerra, guía* are pronounced like English guest and guild; *güero, agüero* like English Guinevere and Guelph.
- h Always silent (except after c, see letter ch above): *hijo, almohada*.
- i Like English see, meat: *pino, grito, camino*.
- j Like a strongly aspirated English h in house (or German ch in Bach): *jarro, fiyo, jota*.
- k Like English k, but without aspiration or explosion: *kilo, kimono*.
- l Like English l in list, lamb: *luz, cola, sal*.
- ll Like English ly in halyard, million: *calle, pollo, llanta*; regional American variations are like English y in youth, and like English s in measure (this last one in Uruguay and Argentina).
- m Like English m in man, among: *más, jamón, amado*.
- n Like English n in now, note: *lana, pan, número*; before hard c and hard g, like English ng in singer: *banco, tengo*.
- ñ Like English ny in canyon, onion: *mañana, añil*.
- o Like English o in cord: *dos, rojo, orden*.
- p Like English p in pot, probe, but without aspiration or explosion: *pelo, pronto, aparte*.
- q Like English k, but without aspiration or explosion: *quitar, aquel* (it is always followed by ui or ue, but the u is silent).
- r At the beginning of a word or after n, l, s, it is pronounced like rr (see below): *roto, enredo, alrededor, israelí*; in all other positions it is pronounced somewhat like the American English dd in caddie, Eddy: *cara, pero*.

- rr It is strongly trilled and pronounced like the rolled r in Scottish burn: *perro, carro, arroz*.
- s Like English s in seam, salt, essay: *casa, crisis, sitio*.
- t Like English t in star, top, but without aspiration or explosion: *tenso, lata, atar*.
- u Like English u in brute, rule: *rudo, abrupto, unir*. (It is silent in the combinations gue and gui — unless marked with a dieresis — and always silent when preceded by a q; see letters g and q above).
- v Unless emphasis is desired at the beginning of a word (*Valencia, ¡viva!, Valparaiso*), this letter is pronounced, in all positions, like the Spanish b.
- w Originally pronounced like v or b; nowadays, in imitation of the English w, it is pronounced like gu in Guam, guacamole; thus Washington and watt, pronounced by many Spanish speakers, can sound like Guashington and gwatt.
- x Exactly like English x in examine, exact: *máximo, éxito*; in some parts of Spain, certain words such as *auxilio, exacto*, are pronounced as if the x were an English s; in the words *México, mexicano*, the x is pronounced as if it were a j (for the former spelling, *Méjico, mejicano*).
- y Like English y in young: *ya, cuyo*. A regional variant (in Argentina and Uruguay) produces a sound like English s in measure — see letter ll above.
- z In most of Spain it is pronounced like English th in think, thwart: *zambullida, zancos*; in America and Southern Spain (Andalusia) like English s in seam, soft, essay.

The treatment of Spanish diphthongs and triphthongs is beyond the scope of this brief review. However, here are some equivalent sounds to initiate the reader into the approximate pronunciation of the most common ones:

- ai—ay Like English i in fight: *laico, baile, ¡ay!*
- au Like English ou in round: *pausa, raudo*.
- ei—ey Like English ey in they: *reina, mamey*.
- eu Like e and o in get to: *pleura, deuda*.
- oi—oy Like English oi in voice: *oigo, voy*.
- ia—ya Like English ya in yard: *piano, yarey*.
- ua Like w and a in what: *cuarto, aguante*.
- ie—ye Like English ye in yesterday: *pie, yerno*.
- ue Like w and e in when: *puede, renuente*.
- oi—yo Like English yo in yoke: *miope, yodo*.
- uo Like English uo in quote: *vacuo, cuota*.
- iu—yu Like English yu in Yuma: *triumfo, ayuda*.
- ui—uy Like English we in weed: *ruido, muy*.
- iai Like English yi in yipe: *confiáis, fastidiais*.
- iei Like the English word yea: *enviéis, confiéis*.
- uai—uay Like English wi in wife: *agudáis, Uruguay*.
- uei—uey Like English wei in weight: *atenuéis, buey*.

gallera, *f.* 1. coop for fighting cocks. 2. cockpit, pit for cockfights. 3. cage for fighting cocks.

gallería, *f.* 1. (Cuba) breeding farm for fighting cocks. 2. cockpit.

gallero, *a.* (Amer.) fond of cockfighting. —*m.* 1. (Amer.) gamecock breeder. 2. (Amer.) cockfighting enthusiast.

galleta, *f.* 1. biscuit, cracker; ship biscuit, hardtack. 2. (coll.) slap. 3. kind of anthracite. 4. (Amer.) coarse brown bread. 5. small pitcher. 6. (Arg.) maté gourd.

galletería, *f.* biscuit shop.

galletero, *m.* 1. biscuit barrel, biscuit tin, cookie or cracker jar. 2. biscuit-maker.

gallillo, *m.*, *var.* of *gallo*.

gallina, *f.* hen, chicken. — *echar una g.*, to put a brooding hen to hatch; *g. ciega*, blindman's buff; *g. de agua*, (ornith.) water hen, European coot, bald coot; *g. de Guinea*, (ornith.) Guinea hen, Guinea fowl; *g. en corral ajeno*, (coll.) fish out of water. —*m.*, *f.* coward, chicken-hearted person.

gallináceo, *a.*, *a.* (zool.) gallinaceous. —*f.* (*pl.*) (zool.) Gallinaceae.

gallinaza, *f.* (ornith.) turkey buzzard.

gallinazo, *m.* (ornith.) turkey buzzard.

gallinejas, *f.* (*pl.*) (cul.) fried chicken giblets.

gallería, *f.* 1. chicken shop or market. 2. flock of hens. 3. cowardice, chicken-heartedness.

gallinero, *ra*, *a.* (hunt.) fed on chickens (birds of prey). —*m.*, *f.* poultry dealer. —*m.* 1. hencoop, henhouse; hens (on farm); poultry basket. 2. (theat.) top gallery, top balcony, paradise (sl.). 3. madhouse, bedlam.

gallineta, *f.* 1. (ornith.) European coot. 2. (ornith.) woodcock. 3. (Arg., Col., Chile, Ven.) Guinea hen.

gallinita, *f.* small chicken. — *g. ciega*, blindman's buff.

gallipato, *m.* (zool.) salamandrid (Pleurodeles waltlii).

gallipava, *f.* large hen.

gallipavo, *m.* 1. turkey. 2. (coll.) wrong note (in singing).

gallístico, *ca*, *a.* pertaining to gamecocks or cockfighting.

gallito, *m.* 1. somebody, important person. 2. cock of the walk, boaster, bragger. 3. (Col.) dart. 4. (Amer.) aggressive or quarrelsome person. — *g. del rey*, (ichth.) blenny (*Blennius pavo*).

gallo, *m.* 1. cock, rooster. 2. (ichth.) dory. 3. (coll.) aging man, oldtimer. 4. (archit.) ridgepole. 5. pinwheel (toy). 6. (coll.) false note. 7. (coll.) boss. 8. (sl.) spittle, phlegm. 9. (Col.) shuttlecock. 10. (Amer.) brave man. — *alzar or levantar uno el g.*, (coll.) to speak haughtily, be arrogant; *en menos que canta un g.*, (coll.) in a jiffy, in the twinkling of an eye; *entre gallos y medianoche*, at an inconvenient time, without warning; *g. de roca*, (ornith.) cock of the rock; *g. silvestre*, (ornith.) capercaillie; *msa del g.*, midnight mass; *peso g.*, bantam weight. (in boxing).

gallocresta, *f.* (bot.) wild sage, vervain sage.

gallofa, *f.* 1. food given to pilgrims. 2. greens, vegetables (for salad or soup). 3. rumor, gossip, idle talk. 4. (ecc.) liturgical calendar.

gallofero, *ra*, *gallofo*, *fa*, *a.* idle, lazy, loafing. —*m.*, *f.* tramp, vagabond, bum, loafer.

gallón, *m.* 1. (archit.) echinus, egg-and-leaf ornament (of Ionic and other orders); egg and leaf on silver cutlery. 2. (mar.) last frame of prow. 3. sod, turf.

gallonada, *f.* turf wall.

gallote, *ta*, *a.* (C. Rica, Mex.) cocky, pert, self-assured.

galludo, *m.* (Cuba) a kind of shark.

gama, *f.* 1. (zool.) doe, female fallow deer. 2. (mus., fig.) gamut. — *g. dinámica*, dynamic range (of sound).

gamada, *a.* *cruz g.*, gammadion, swastika. —*f.* gammadion, swastika.

gamarra, *f.* martingale (of horse's harness); check strap.

gamarza, *f.* (bot.) African rue.

gamba, *f.* (zool.) prawn, shrimp.

gambado, *da*, *a.* (Car.) bowlegged.

gambaj, *m.*, *var.* of *gambax*.

gambalo, *m.* (arch.) linen fabric.

gambalúa, *m.* (coll.) tall, lanky, slovenly fellow; good-for-nothing.

gámbaro, *m.* (ichth.) prawn, shrimp.

gambax, *m.* acton (jacket of quilted cotton worn under coat of mail).

gamberro, *rra*, *a.* dissolute, licentious. —*m.*, *f.* libertine.

gambesina, *f.* **gambeson**, *m.* gambeson (jacket of quilted cotton worn under coat of mail).

gambeta, *f.* 1. caper, prance; cross step (in dancing). 2. (Amer.) dodge, duck, feint. 3. (Arg., Urug.) evasion.

gambetear, *iv.* to cross-step, do cross steps (in dancing); to prance.

gambeto, *m.* 1. quilted greatcoat. 2. children's bonnet, cap.

gambir, *m.* (bot., pharm.) gambier (catechu).

gambito, *m.* gambit (a chess opening).

gamboa, *f.* (bot.) (variety of) quince.

gambota, *f.* (mar.) counter timber.

gamella, *f.* bow (of yoke).

gamella, *f.* feed trough; large wooden tub.

gamellon, *m.* big trough, big trough for treading grapes.

gameta, *m.*, *f.* (biol., bot.) gamete.

gametangio, *m.* (bot.) gametangium.

gamético, *ca*, *a.* (biol., bot.) gametic.

gameto, *m.* (biol.) gamete.

gametocito, *m.* (biol.) gametocyte.

gametofita, *f.* **gametofito**, *m.* (bot.) gametophyte.

gametóforo, *m.* (bot.) gametophore.

gametogenia, **gametogénesis**, *f.* (biol.) gametogenesis.

gamezno, *m.* young or small deer.

gámico, *ca*, *a.* gamic.

gamitar, *iv.* to bell (a deer); to make a deer call.

gamitido, *m.* bell, call of deer.

gamma, *f.* gamma (third letter of Greek alphabet; weight).

gamo, *m.* (zool.) buck, male fallow deer.

gamófilo, *la*, *a.* (bot.) gamophyllous.

gamogénesis, *f.* (biol.) gamogenesis.

gamogénético, *ca*, *a.* gamogenetic.

gamón, *m.* (bot.) asphodel, liliaceous plant (*Asphodelus albus*).

gamonal, *m.* 1. asphodel field. 2. (Amer.) boss, chief, large landowner.

gamonalismo, *m.* exploitation of natives by large landowners.

gamonita, *f.*, *var.* of *gamón*.

gamonito, *m.* (bot.) shoot, sucker, rootlet.

gamonoso, *sa*, *a.* full of asphodels.

gamopétalo, *la*, *a.* (bot.) gamopetalous.

gamosépalo, *la*, *a.* (bot.) gamosepalous.

gamuno, *na*, *a.* buck (skin); shammy.

gamuza, *f.* 1. (zool.) chamois. 2. chamois, shammy leather; suede.

gamuzado, *da*, *a.* chamois-colored, buff-colored.

gamuzón, *m.* *aug.* of *gamuza*, coarse chamois or suede.

gana, *f.* 1. desire, wish; hunger, longing. 2. mind, intention. — *darle a uno la g. or la real g. de + inf.*, to feel like + *ger.*; *de buena g.*, willingly, readily; *de g.*, energetically, zealously, willingly; *de mala g.*, unwillingly; *tener ganas de + inf.*, to want to + *inf.*; to have a mind to + *inf.*; *tenerle ganas a (uno)*, (coll.) to have it in for (someone).

ganadería, *f.* 1. cattle, livestock. 2. cattle ranch or farm. 3. cattle raising, cattle breeding, cattle trade.

ganadero, *ra*, *a.* cattle (as *a.*). —*m.*, *f.* cattle dealer; cattle breeder. —*m.* cattleman, drover.

ganado, *m.* 1. livestock, cattle. 2. flock, herd, drove; colony (of bees); flock (of people). — *g. bravo*, untamed livestock; *g. caballar*, horses; *g. cabrio*, goats; *g. de cerda*, pigs, hogs; *g. mayor*, cows, oxen, horses, mules; *g. menor*, sheep, goats; *g. moreno*, pigs, hogs; *g. ovejuno*, sheep; *g. porcino*, pigs, hogs; *g. vacuno*, cattle, cows, oxen.

ganador, *ra*, *a.* winning. —*m.*, *f.* 1. winner. 2. earner.

ganancia, *f.* 1. profit, gain; advantage. (*pl.*) winnings (at cards, etc.). 2. (Amer.) extra, bonus, something added for good measure. — *g. bruta*, gross profit; *g. de capital*, capital gains; *g. líquida* or *neta*, net profit; *ganancias por realizar*, paper profits; *ganancias y pérdidas*, profit and loss.

ganancial, *a.* pertaining to earnings or profit; *bienes gananciales*, joint property, property of a couple acquired after marriage.

ganancioso, *sa*, *a.* profitable; gaining, winning. —*m.*, *f.* winner; gainer.

ganapan, *m.* 1. porter, carrier, drudge. 2. (coll.) rude, coarse man.

ganapierde, *m.*, *f.* giveaway (in checkers and other games); losing game.

ganar, *tr.v.* 1. to earn, get (a wage). 2. to win (game, battle, etc.); honor, favor). 3. to win (someone) over, win (someone's) support. 4. to reach, get to, arrive at. 5. to beat, be better than, e.g. *te gano en latin*, I am better than you in Latin. 6. to take. — *g. a*, to beat (someone in a game; army in battle); to defeat; *g. a alguien al ajedrez*, to beat someone in or at chess; *ganarle a uno la boca*, to persuade someone to talk, draw someone out; *g. peso*, to put on weight. —*iv.* 1. to earn, get (good or bad) wage. 2. to win, be the winner. 3. to improve, rise, go up. —*rv.* 1. to win (e.g. favor, support). 2. to earn. 3. (Arg., Chile) to hide, take refuge. — *ganarse la vida*, to earn one's living, *ganarse el pan or el sustento*, to earn one's daily bread or sustenance.

ganchero, *m.* raftsmen (one who guides logs down a river or stream).

ganchete, *a medio g.*, (coll.) half, half-done; *de medio g.*, carelessly, shoddily, sloppily; awkwardly, on the edge (when sitting).

ganchillo, *m.* 1. *dim* of *gancho*, crochet needle. 2. crochet work.

gancho, *m.* 1. hook; (shepherd's) crook. 2. stub (of broken off branch). 3. (coll.) coxer, cajoler, enticer; (coll.) pimp, procurer. 4. (coll.) loop (in writing). 5. (Amer.) hairpin. 6. (Ecuad.) lady's saddle. — *echar a (uno) el g.*, to trap, entice; *hacer g.*, (Arg., Chile) to help; *tener su g.*, to have one's attraction, be attractive.

ganchoso, *sa*, *a.* hooked, hook-like; curved.

ganchudo, *da*, *a.* hook-shaped.

gándara, *f.* lowland, low wasteland; wilderness.

gandaya, *f.* 1. loafing, idleness, laziness. 2. cap, net. — *andar a la g.*, to loaf, to idle.

gandido, *da*, *a.* (Amer.) gluttonous.

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Definition

(from Diccionario Cambridge Klett Compact)

gallito m inf ser un ~ *to be a tough guy*; ponerse ~ *to act tough*

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Typed Drawing

Word Mark	EL GALLITO
Translations	The English translation of "EL GALLITO" is "the little rooster".
Goods and Services	IC 030. US 046. G & S: picante sauce and mole paste. FIRST USE: 19920000. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19920000
	IC 029. US 046. G & S: hot peanuts and white hominy. FIRST USE: 19920000. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19920000
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	75288735
Filing Date	May 8, 1997
Published for Opposition	May 4, 1999
Registration Number	2264003
Registration Date	July 27, 1999
Owner	(REGISTRANT) La Bodega, Inc. CORPORATION ILLINOIS 104 South Water Market Chicago ILLINOIS 60608
Attorney of Record	JOSEPH SCAFETTA JR
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

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Typed Drawing

Word Mark EL GALLITO BRAND LONG GRAIN RICE
Translations The English translation of "EL GALLITO" is "the little rooster".
Goods and Services IC 030. US 046. G & S: Long grain milled rice for human consumption. FIRST USE: 19990703. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19990703
Mark Drawing Code (1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number 76236266
Filing Date April 6, 2001
Published for Opposition December 4, 2001
Registration Number 2542905
Registration Date February 26, 2002
Owner (REGISTRANT) Colorado County Rice Mill, Inc. CORPORATION TEXAS P. O. Box 367 Eagle Lake TEXAS 77434
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Type of Mark TRADEMARK
Register PRINCIPAL
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Typed Drawing

Word Mark	GALLITO
Translations	SMALL COCK
Goods and Services	IC 030. US 046. G & S: CONFECTIONERY NAMELY, CHOCOLATE, HARD AND FILLED CANDIES. FIRST USE: 19760100. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19760100
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	73638607
Filing Date	January 7, 1987
Published for Opposition	December 22, 1987
Registration Number	1494424
Registration Date	June 28, 1988
Owner	(REGISTRANT) EL GALLITO INDUSTRIAL LTDA. CORPORATION COSTA RICA APARTADO 623-1000 SAN JOSE COSTA RICA
Attorney of Record	IRWIN C. ALTER
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).
Live/Dead	LIVE

Indicator

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Word Mark GALLITO

Translations THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE WORD "GALLITO" IN THE MARK IS "LITTLE ROOSTER".

Goods and Services IC 030. US 046. G & S: CONFECTIONERY - NAMELY, CHOCOLATE, HARD AND FILLED CANDIES. FIRST USE: 19760100. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19760100

Mark Drawing Code (3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Search Code 031503 260301

Serial Number 73645991

Filing Date February 24, 1987

Published for Opposition March 1, 1988

Registration Number 1489582

Registration Date May 24, 1988

Owner (REGISTRANT) EL GALLITO INDUSTRIAL LTDA. CORPORATION COSTA

RICA APARTADO 623-1000 SAN JOSE COSTA RICA

Attorney of Record IRWIN C. ALTER
Type of Mark TRADEMARK
Register PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).
Live/Dead Indicator LIVE

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Typed Drawing

Word Mark	EL GALLITO
Translations	The words "EL GALLITO" are translated from Spanish as "the little rooster".
Goods and Services	IC 016. US 022. G & S: playing cards. FIRST USE: 19900000. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19900000
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	74351756
Filing Date	January 25, 1993
Published for Opposition	June 8, 1993
Registration Number	1790389
Registration Date	August 31, 1993
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A. de C.V. CORPORATION MEXICO Acceso II No. 39 Esq. Calle 1 Fracc. Ind. Benito Juarez Queretaro Qro., C.P. 76120 MEXICO
Assignment Recorded	ASSIGNMENT RECORDED
Attorney of Record	SCOTT W. PETERSEN
Type of Mark Register	TRADEMARK PRINCIPAL

Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20030307.
Renewal 1ST RENEWAL 20030307
Live/Dead
Indicator LIVE

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Word Mark EL GALLITO

Translations The words "EL GALLITO" are translated from Spanish as "the little rooster".

Goods and Services IC 028. US 022. G & S: equipment sold as a unit for playing board games. FIRST USE: 19900000. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19900000

Mark Drawing Code (1) TYPED DRAWING

Serial Number 74476844

Filing Date January 6, 1994

Published for Opposition November 22, 1994

Registration Number 1878728

Registration Date February 14, 1995

Owner (REGISTRANT) Pasatiempos Gallo, S.A. de C.V. CORPORATION MEXICO
Calle 1, Esq. Acceso 11 No. 39 Fracc, Ind. Benito Juarez Queretaro QRO 76120 MEXICO

Attorney of Record SCOTT W. PETERSEN

Prior Registrations 1790389

Type of Mark Register TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL



Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).
Live/Dead Indicator LIVE

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TTAB

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD



E & J Gallo Winery)
)
Opposer.)
vs.)
)
Cerveceria Centroamericana, S.A.)
)
Applicant.)
_____)

05-30-2003

U.S. Patent & TMO/TM Mail Rpt Dt. #22

Opposition No. 91155195
Application Serial No. 76/380,736

Commissioner of Trademarks
TTAB - No Fee
2900 Crystal Drive
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TRANSMITTAL

Attached hereto are the following items:

1. Applicant's Motion for Summary Judgment With Incorporated Legal Brief, including Exhibits. (Original and two copies.)
- 2.. Return Postcard to acknowledge your receipt of the foregoing items.

Applicant believes no payment of fees is required in connection with this filing.

However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge a deficiency to Deposit Account 07-1550.

Respectfully submitted,
OLGA GONZALEZ, P.A.
Applicant's Counsel

By: 
Olga Gonzalez
Registration No. 35523
Date: May 30, 2003

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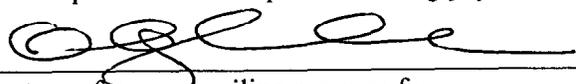
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OLGA GONZALEZ

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