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

Proceeding	91178682
Party	Plaintiff Franciscan Vineyards, Inc.
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Signature	/John Rannells/
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

-----X  
Franciscan Vineyards, Inc.

Opposer

Mark: DOMAINE PINNACLE and  
design

v.

Opposition No. 91178682

Domaine Pinnacle, Inc.

Serial No.: 78783236

Applicant  
-----X

**OPPOSER'S 3<sup>rd</sup> NOTICE OF RELIANCE**

Please take notice that Opposer, Franciscan Vineyards, Inc. ("Opposer"), pursuant to 37 CFR § 2.122(e) is hereby noticing its reliance on the following:

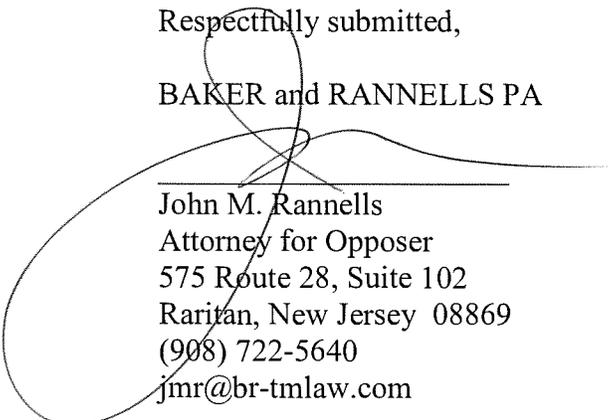
Dictionary and Wine Glossary definitions of the terms "domaine" and "estate," namely:

1. Merriam-Webster's French-English Dictionary
2. Wine Dictionary from "The Wine Buyer @ Bottle King"  
([www.thewinebuyer.com/main.asp?request=ARTICLES&article=17](http://www.thewinebuyer.com/main.asp?request=ARTICLES&article=17) [and 18])
3. Wine Glossary from WineEducation.com  
([www.wineeducation.com/glosd.html](http://www.wineeducation.com/glosd.html) and [glose.html](http://www.wineeducation.com/glose.html))

The annexed documents are relevant to the issue of the relatedness of the parties' goods and services, to the issue of the similarity of the parties' marks, to the meaning and commercial impression of the parties' respective marks, and to the disclaimed portion of the Applicant's mark.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER and RANNELLS PA



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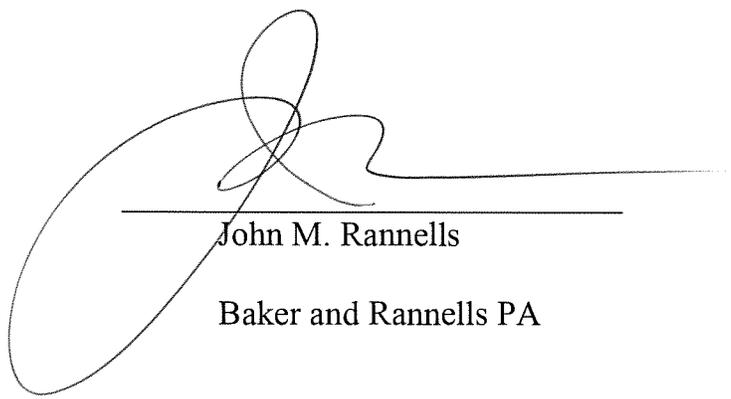
John M. Rannells  
Attorney for Opposer  
575 Route 28, Suite 102  
Raritan, New Jersey 08869  
(908) 722-5640  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify a true and accurate copy of the foregoing OPPOSER'S 3<sup>rd</sup> NOTICE OF RELIANCE and annexed documents in re: Franciscan Vineyards, Inc. v. Domaine Pinnacle, Inc., Opposition No. 91178682 was served on Applicant, this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October, 2012 by sending same via First Class Mail, postage prepaid, to:

Charles Crawford  
Domaine Pinnacle, Inc.  
150 Richford Rd.  
Frelighsburg, Quebec J0J 1C0

DATED: October 2, 2012



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John M. Rannells

Baker and Rannells PA

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**DOCUMENTS ANNEXED TO**

**OPPOSER'S 3<sup>rd</sup> NOTICE OF RELIANCE**



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4 à la disposition de : at the disposal of 5 dispositions *npl* : mood, state of mind 6 dispositions *npl* : steps, measures  
**disproportion** [disproporsjɔ̃] *nf* : disproportion  
**disproportionné, -née** [disproporsjone] *adj* : disproportionate  
**dispute** [dispyt] *nf* : argument, quarrel  
**disputer** [dispye] *vt* 1 : to compete in, to play 2 : to contend with, to fight 3 *fam* : to tell off 4 *Can* : to scold, to chide — *se disputer* *vr* : to quarrel, to fight  
**disqualifier** [diskalifje] (96) *vt* : to disqualify — **disqualification** [-likasjɔ̃] *nf*  
**disque** [disk] *nm* 1 : record, disc <disque compact : compact disc> <disque vidéo : videodisc> 2 : disk (in anatomy, astronomy, etc.) 3 : discus  
**disquette** [disket] *nf* : diskette, floppy disk  
**dissection** [diseksjɔ̃] *nf* : dissection  
**disséminable** [disəbabl] *adj* : dissimilar  
**disséminance** [disəblɔ̃] *nf* : dissimilarity, difference  
**dissémination** [diseminasjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : scattering, dispersal 2 : dissemination, spread (of ideas, etc.)  
**disséminer** [disemine] *vt* 1 : to scatter 2 : to disseminate, to spread  
**dissension** [disəsɔ̃] *nf* : dissension, disagreement  
**dissentiment** [disötimã] *nm* : dissent  
**disséquer** [disəke] (87) *vt* : to dissect  
**dissertation** [disertasjɔ̃] *nf* : essay (in school)  
**dissident, -dente** [disidã, -dõt] *adj & n* : dissident — **dissidence** [-sidãs] *nf*  
**dissimulation** [disimylasjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : dissimulation, dissembling 2 : concealment  
**dissimulé, -lée** [disimyl] *adj* 1 : hidden, concealed 2 : secretive  
**dissimuler** [disimyle] *vt* CACHER : to conceal, to hide — *se dissimuler* *vr*  
**dissipation** [disipasjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : dissipation 2 : squandering, wasting  
**dissipé, -pée** [disipe] *adj* 1 : undisciplined, unruly 2 : dissipated, dissolute  
**dissiper** [disipe] *vt* 1 : to disperse, to clear, to dispel 2 : to squander — *se dissiper* *vr* 1 : to clear (up), to vanish 2 : to become unruly  
**dissocier** [disosje] (96) *vt* : to dissociate, to separate — *se dissocier* *vr*  
**dissolu, -lue** [disoly] *adj* : dissolute  
**dissolution** [disolusjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : dissolution, breakup 2 : dissolving  
**dissolvant** [disolvã] *nm* 1 : solvent 2 : nail polish remover  
**dissonant, -nante** [disɔ̃nã, -nãt] *adj* : dissonant, discordant — **dissonance** [-sɔ̃nãs] *nf*  
**dissoudre** [disudr] (1) *vt* : to dissolve — *se dissoudre* *vr*

**dissuader** [disqade] *vt* : to dissuade  
**dissuasif, -sive** [disqazif, -ziv] *adj* : deterrent, dissuasive  
**dissuasion** [disqazjɔ̃] *nf* : dissuasion, deterrence  
**distance** [disiãs] *nf* 1 : distance <à distance : at a distance> <garder ses distances : to keep one's distance> 2 : gap, interval 3 **distance focale** : focal length  
**distancer** [distãse] (6) *vt* : to outdistance, to outrun, to outstrip  
**distancier** [distãsie] (96) *v* *se distancier* *vr* ~ **de** : to distance oneself from  
**distant, -tante** [distã, -tãt] *adj* 1 : distant <une ville distante de deux kilomètres : a town two kilometers away> 2 : distant, aloof  
**distendre** [distãdr] (63) *vt* : to distend, to stretch, to strain — *se distendre* *vr* 1 : to distend 2 : to slacken  
**distillation** [distilasjɔ̃] *nf* : distillation  
**distiller** [distile] *vt* 1 : to distill 2 : to secrete, to exude  
**distillerie** [distilri] *nf* : distillery  
**distinct, -tinct** [distã, -tãkt] *adj* : distinct — **distinctement** [-tãktãm] *adv*  
**distinctif, -tive** [distãktif, -tiv] *adj* : distinctive, distinguishing  
**distinction** [distãksjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : distinction 2 **distinction honorifique** : award  
**distingué, -guée** [distãge] *adj* : distinguished  
**distinguer** [distãge] *vt* 1 : to distinguish, to differentiate 2 : to discern 3 : to set apart — *vi* : to distinguish, to make a distinction — *se distinguer* *vr* 1 : to stand out 2 : to distinguish oneself  
**distorsion** [distɔ̃rsjɔ̃] *nf* : distortion  
**distraktion** [distraksjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : distraction, absentmindedness 2 : recreation, amusement  
**distraindre** [distre] (40) *vt* 1 : to distract 2 **DIVERTIR** : to amuse, to entertain — *se distraire* *vr* : to amuse oneself  
**distraindre, -traite** [distre, -tret] *adj* : absentminded — **distraitements** [-tretmõ] *adv*  
**distrayant, -trayante** [distrejã, -trejã] *adj* : entertaining  
**distribuer** [distribye] *vt* 1 : to distribute, to deal out 2 : to assign, to allocate 3 : to supply (water, etc.)  
**distributeur, -trice** [distribyteur, -tris] *n* : distributor  
**distributeur, -trice** [distribyteur, -tris] *nm* 1 : distributor (of an automobile) 2 or **distributeur automatique** : dispenser, vending machine  
**distribution** [distribusjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : distribution 2 : supplying (of utilities, etc.) 3 : casting (of a movie or play)  
**district** [distrikt] *nm* : district  
**dit, dite** [di, dit] *adj* 1 : agreed upon, stated <à l'heure dite : at the appointed time> 2 : called, known as  
**dites** [dit] — **dire**

**diurétique** [djyretik] *adj & nm* : diuretic  
**diurne** [djym] *adj* : diurnal, daytime  
**divagation** [divagasjɔ̃] *nf* : rambling, raving  
**divaguer** [divage] *vt* 1 : to ramble (on) 2 : to rave  
**divan** [divã] *nm* : divan, couch  
**divergent, -gente** [diverzã, -zãt] *adj* : divergent — **divergence** [-verzã] *nf*  
**diverger** [diverze] (17) *vi* : to diverge  
**divers, -verse** [diver, -vers] *adj* 1 **VARIÉ** : diverse, varied 2 **PLUSIEURS** : various, sundry <en diverses occasions : on various occasions> 3 : miscellaneous  
**diversification** [diversifikasjɔ̃] *nf* : diversification  
**diversifier** [diversife] (96) *vt* : to diversify, to vary — *se diversifier* *vr*  
**diversion** [diversjɔ̃] *nf* : diversion  
**diversité** [diversite] *nf* : diversity, variety  
**divertir** [divertir] *vt* : to amuse, to entertain — *se divertir* *vr*  
**divertissement** [divertismã] *nm* : entertainment, pastime  
**dividende** [dividã] *nm* : dividend  
**divin, -vine** [divã, -vin] *adj* : divine — **divinement** [-vinmõ] *adv*  
**divinité** [divinite] *nf* : divinity  
**diviser** [divize] *vt* 1 : to divide (in mathematics) <diviser 10 par 2 : to divide 10 by 2> 2 : to divide, to split up — *se diviser* *vr*  
**diviseur** [divizeur] *nm* : divisor  
**divisible** [divizibl] *adj* : divisible  
**division** [divizjɔ̃] *nf* : division  
**divorce** [divors] *nm* : divorce  
**divorcé, -cée** [divorsã, -sã] *n* : divorced person, divorced *m*, divorced *f*  
**divorcer** [divorse] (6) *vt* 1 : to get a divorce 2 ~ **avec** or ~ **d'avec** or ~ **de** : to divorce (s.o.)  
**divulgateur** [divylgã] *nm* : disclosure  
**divulguer** [divylge] *vt* : to divulge, to disclose  
**dix** [dis, bef. consonant di, bef. vowel or mute h diz] *adj* 1 : ten 2 : tenth <le dix avril : April tenth>  
**dix<sup>2</sup> nms & pl** : ten  
**dix-huit** [dizjit] *adj* 1 : eighteen 2 : eighteenth <le dix-huit juin : June eighteenth>  
**dix-huit<sup>2</sup> nms & pl** : eighteen  
**dix-huitième** [dizjitjem] *adj & nms & nm* : eighteenth  
**dixième** [dizjem] *adj & nms & nm* : tenth  
**dix-neuf** [dizneuf] *adj* 1 : nineteen 2 : nineteenth <le dix-neuf mai : May nineteenth>  
**dix-neuf<sup>2</sup> nms & pl** : nineteen  
**dix-neuvième** [diznevjem] *adj & nms & nm* : nineteenth  
**dix-sept** [diset] *adj* 1 : seventeen 2 : seventeenth <le dix-sept avril : April seventeenth>

**dix-sept<sup>2</sup> nms & pl** : seventeen  
**dix-septième** [disetjem] *adj & nms & nm* : seventeenth  
**dizaine** [dizen] *npl* : ten 2 : about ten, ten or so  
**docile** [dosil] *adj* : docile, obedient — **docilement** [-silãm] *adv*  
**dock** [døk] *nm* : dock, berth (for a ship)  
**docker** [døker] *nm* : longshoreman, stevedore  
**docteur** [døkteur] *nm* : doctor  
**doctorat** [døktora] *nm* : doctorate  
**doctrine** [døktin] *nf* : doctrine  
**document** [døkmã] *nm* : document  
**documentaire** [døkmãter] *adj* 1 : documentary 2 à **titre documentaire** : for your information  
**documentaire<sup>2</sup> nm** : documentary (film)  
**documentation** [døkmõtãsjɔ̃] *nf* 1 : documentation, information 2 : research  
**documenter** [døkmõte] *vt* : to inform, to provide with evidence — *se documenter* *vr* ~ **sur** : to research  
**dodo** [dodo] *nm* 1 : dodo (bird) 2 **faire dodo** : to go to bed (in baby talk)  
**dodé, -dne** [dody] *adj* : plump, chubby  
**dogmatique** [døgmãtik] *adj* : dogmatic  
**dogmatisme** [døgmãtism] *nm* : dogmatism  
**dogme** [døgm] *nm* : dogma  
**dogue** [døg] *nm* : mastiff  
**doigt** [dwa] *nm* 1 : finger <bout du doigt : fingertip> 2 **doigt de pied** : toe 3 **montrer du doigt** : to point at 4 **se mordre les doigts** : to regret  
**doigté** [dwãte] *nm* 1 **TACT** : diplomacy, tact 2 : fingering (in music)  
**doit** [dwa], **doive** [dwav], etc. → **devoir**  
**doléance** [dølã] *nf* : grievance, complaint  
**dolent, -lente** [dølã, -lãt] *adj* : doleful, plaintive  
**dollar** [dolar] *nm* : dollar  
**domaine** [dømã] *nm* 1 **PROPRIÉTÉ** : estate, property 2 **SPECIALITÉ** : field, domain 3 **domaine public** : public domain  
**dôme** [døm] *nm* : dome  
**domestique** [dømestik] *adj* 1 : domestic, home 2 : domesticated  
**domestiquer** [dømstike] *vt* 1 **APPRIVOISER** : to domesticate 2 : to harness (energy)  
**domicile** [dømisil] *nm* : residence, home  
**domicilié, -liée** [dømisilje] *adj* être **domicilié à** : to be a resident in  
**dominance** [dømãnãs] *nf* : dominance  
**dominant, -nante** [dømãnã, -nã] *adj* 1 : dominant, ruling 2 : predominant  
**dominateur, -trice** [dømãnãteur, -tris] *n* : dominator  
**domination** [dømãnãs] *nf* : domination

**establishment** [ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt, e-] *n* 1 **ESTABLISHING**: fondation *f*, création *f*, établissement *m* 2 **INSTITUTION**: établissement *m* 3 **the Establishment**: les pouvoirs établis  
**estate** [ɪ'steɪt, e-] *n* 1 **POSSESSIONS**: biens *mpl*, fortune *f* 2 **LAND, PROPERTY**: propriété *f*, domaine *m*  
**esteem** [ɪ'sti:m, e-] *vt*: estimer  
**esteem<sup>1</sup>** *n*: estime *f* <in high esteem>: en haute estime  
**ester** [ɛ'stɔ:r] *n*: ester *m*  
**aesthetic** [æ'sθetɪk] → **aesthetic**  
**estimable** [ɛ'stɪməbəl] *adj*: estimable  
**estimate** [ɛ'stɪmənt] *vt* -mated; -mating: estimer, évaluer  
**estimate<sup>2</sup>** [ɛ'stəmə] *n*: estimation *f*, évaluation *f*, devis *m*  
**estimation** [ɛ'stɪmeɪʃən] *n* 1 **JUDGMENT**: jugement *m* <in my estimation>: à mon avis 2 **ESTIMATE**: estimation *f* 3 **ESTEEM**: estime *f*, considération *f*  
**Estonian<sup>1</sup>** [ɛ'stəni:ən] *adj*: estonien  
**Estonian<sup>2</sup>** *n* 1: Estonien *m*, -nienne *f* 2: estonien *m* (langue)  
**estranged** [ɪ'streɪndʒ, e-] *vt* -tranged; -tranging: brouiller, éloigner  
**estrangement** [ɪ'streɪndʒmənt, e-] *n*: éloignement *m*, brouille *f* (avec un ami), séparation *f* (d'un époux)  
**estrogen** [ɛ'strəʒdʒən] *n*: oestrogène  
**estuary** [ɛ'stʃu:weɪrɪ] *n*, *pl* -aries: estuaire *m*  
**et cetera** [et'setərə, -setərə]: et cetera, et cetera  
**etch** [etʃ] *vt*: graver à l'eau-forte  
**etched in her memory**: gravé dans sa mémoire  
**etching** [etʃɪŋ] *n*: eau-forte *f* (dessin), gravure *f* à l'eau-forte (technique)  
**eternal** [ɪ'tɜ:nəl, i-] *adj*: éternel — eternally *adv*  
**eternity** [ɪ'tɜ:nəti, i-] *n*, *pl* -ties: éternité *f*  
**ethane** [ɛ'θeɪn] *n*: éthane *m*  
**ether** [ɪ'tɜ:ə] *n*: éther *m*  
**ethereal** [ɪ'tɪəriəl, i-] *adj*: éthéré  
**ethical** [ɪ'θɪkəl] *adj*: éthique, moral  
**ethically** [ɪ'θɪkəlɪ] *adv*: moralement  
**ethics** [ɪ'θɪks] *ns* & *pl*: éthique *f*, morale *f*  
**Ethiopian<sup>1</sup>** [i:θi'opi:ən] *adj*: éthiopien  
**Ethiopian<sup>2</sup>** *n*: Éthiopien *m*, -pienne *f*  
**ethnic** [ɪ'θnɪk] *adj*: ethnique  
**ethnologist** [ɪ'θnɒlədʒɪst] *n*: ethnologue *m*  
**ethnology** [ɪ'θnɒlədʒɪ] *n*: ethnologie *f*  
**étiquette** [ɛ'tɪkət, -ket] *n*: étiquette *f*, convenances *pl*, bienséance *f*  
**etymological** [ɪ'tɪmɒlədʒɪkəl] *adj*: étymologique  
**etymology** [ɪ'tɪmɒlədʒɪ] *n*, *pl* -gies: étymologie *f*  
**eucalyptus** [ju:kəlɪptəs] *n*, *pl* -ti| -tal| or -tuses| -tasz|: eucalyptus *m*  
**Eucharist** [ju:kərɪst] *n*: Eucharistie *f*

**eulogize** [ju:lədʒaɪz] *vt* -gized; -gizing: faire l'éloge de, faire le panegyrique de  
**eulogy** [ju:lədʒɪ] *n*, *pl* -gies: éloge *m*, panegyrique *m*  
**eunoch** [ju:nək] *n*: eunuque *m*  
**euphemism** [ju:fə'mɪzəm] *n*: euphémisme *m*  
**euphemistic** [ju:fə'mɪstɪk] *adj*: euphémique  
**euphony** [ju:'fəni] *n*, *pl* -nies: euphonie *f*  
**euphoria** [ju:'fɔ:riə] *n*: euphorie *f*  
**euphoric** [ju:'fɔ:ri:k] *adj*: euphorique  
**European<sup>1</sup>** [juərə'pi:ən, -pi:n] *adj*: européen  
**European<sup>2</sup>** *n*: Européen *m*, -péenne *f*  
**euthanasia** [ju:θə'neɪʒə, -ʒiə] *n*: euthanasie *f*  
**evacuate** [ɪ'veɪkjueɪt] *vt* -ated; -ating: évacuer  
**evacuation** [ɪ'veɪkjə'ʃeɪʃən] *n*: évacuation *f*  
**evade** [ɪ'veɪd] *vt* evaded; evading: éviter, esquiver, échapper à  
**evaluate** [ɪ'veɪljueɪl] *vt* -ated; -ating: évaluer  
**evaluation** [ɪ'veɪljə'ʃeɪʃən] *n*: évaluation *f*  
**evangelical** [i:vændʒelɪkəl, -evən-] *adj*: évangélique  
**evangelist** [i:vændʒəlɪst] *n*: évangéliste *m*  
**evaporate** [ɪ'veɪpəreɪt] *v* -rated; -rating *vi* 1 **VAPORIZE**: s'évaporer 2 **DISAPPEAR**: s'évaporer, s'évaporer *fam* — *vt*: faire évaporer  
**evaporation** [ɪ'veɪpə'reɪʃən] *n*: évaporation *f*  
**evasion** [ɪ'veɪʒən] *n*: évasion *f*  
**evasive** [ɪ'veɪsɪv] *adj*: évasif  
**eve** [i:v] *n*: veille *f* <Christmas Eve: la veille de Noël>  
**even<sup>1</sup>** [i:vən] *vt*: égaliser — *vi* or *to* even out: s'égaliser  
**even<sup>2</sup>** *adv* 1: même <even a child can do it>: même un enfant peut le faire> <he didn't even try>: il n'a même pas essayé> 2 (in comparisons): encore <even better>: encore mieux> 3 even as: au moment même où 4 even if: même si 5 even so: quand même 6 even then: même alors  
**even<sup>3</sup>** *adj* 1 **REGULAR, STEADY**: régulier, égal, constant <an even temperature>: une température constante> 2 **FLAT, SMOOTH**: uni, plat 3 **EQUAL**: égal, équitable <an even trade>: un échange équitable> <to get even>: se venger> <we're even!>: nous sommes quittes!> 4: pair <an even number>: un nombre pair  
**evening** [ɪ'vɪnɪŋ] *n* 1: soir *m* <he's going out this evening>: il sort ce soir> <good evening!>: bon soir!> <every evening>: tous les soirs> 2 (emphasizing duration): soirée *f* <the whole

**evening**: toute la soirée <have a nice evening!>: bonne soirée!>  
**event** [ɪ'vent] *n* 1 **OCCURRENCE**: événement *m* 2 **CONTINGENCY**: cas *m* <in any event>: en tout cas> <in the event that>: au cas où> 3: épreuve *f* (aux sports)  
**eventful** [ɪ'ventfəl] *adj* 1: mouvementé <an eventful week>: une semaine mouvementée> 2 **MOMENTOUS**: mémorable  
**eventual** [ɪ'ventʃʊəl] *adj*: final, qui s'en-suit <his eventual ruin>: sa ruine finale>  
**eventuality** [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] *n*, *pl* -ties: éventualité *f*  
**eventually** [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] *adv*: finalement  
**ever** [ɛvə] *adv* 1 **ALWAYS**: toujours <he's the same as ever>: il est toujours le même> 2: jamais <more beautiful than ever>: plus belle que jamais> <nothing ever happens>: il ne se passe jamais rien> 3 ever since: depuis (lors)  
**evergreen<sup>1</sup>** [ɛvə'grɪn] *adj*: à feuilles persistantes  
**evergreen<sup>2</sup>** *n*: plante *f* à feuilles persistantes  
**everlasting** [ɛvə'læstɪŋ] *adj*: éternel  
**every** [ɛvri] *adj* 1 **EACH**: chaque, tout, tous les <every morning>: chaque matin> <every moment>: à tout moment> <every store in town>: tous les magasins de la ville> 2 **ALL**: tous <every kind of>: toutes sortes de> 3 **COMPLETE**: plein, entier <to have every confidence in>: avoir pleine confiance en> 4 every other: tous les deux <every other day>: tous les deux jours>  
**everybody** [ɛvri'bɒdi, -bɔ-] *pron*: tout le monde, chacun  
**everyday** [ɛvri'deɪ, 'evri-] *adj*: quotidien, de tous les jours <everyday clothes>: vêtements de tous les jours> <in everyday use>: d'usage courant>  
**everyone** [ɛvri,wʌn] → everybody  
**everything** [ɛvri,θɪŋ] *pron*: tout  
**everywhere** [ɛvri,hwɛr] *adv*: partout <everywhere in the world>: partout dans le monde>  
**evict** [ɪ'vɪkt] *vt*: expulser  
**eviction** [ɪ'vɪkʃən] *n*: expulsion *f*  
**evidence** [ɪ'vedʌns] *n* 1 **INDICATION**: signe *m*, marque *f* <to be in evidence>: être (très) en vue> 2 **PROOF**: témoignage *m*, évidence *f* 3 **TESTIMONY**: témoignage *m*, déposition *f* <to give evidence>: témoigner>  
**evident** [ɪ'veɪdənt] *adj*: évident, manifeste  
**evidently** [ɪ'veɪdəntli, 'evɪdəntli] *adv* 1 **OBVIOUSLY**: évidemment, manifestement 2 **APPARENTLY**: apparemment  
**evil<sup>1</sup>** [ɪ'vɪl, -vɪl] *adj* eviler or eviller; evillest or evillest: mauvais, méchant

**evil<sup>2</sup>** *n*: mal *m* <good and evil>: le bien et le mal>  
**evildoer** [ɪ'vɪldu:ə, i:vi-] *n*: malfacteur *m*; scélérat *m*, -rate *f*  
**evince** [ɪ'vɪns] *vt* evinced; evincing: manifester, faire preuve de  
**evilscreter** [ɪ'vɪlskreɪt] *vt* -ated; -ating: évincer, étriper  
**evocation** [i:və'keɪʃən, e-] *n*: évocation *f*  
**evocative** [ɪ'vɒkə'tɪv] *adj*: évocateur  
**evoked** [ɪ'vɒk] *vt* evoked; evoking: évoquer  
**evolution** [ɪ'velju:ʃən, i-] *n*: évolution *f*  
**evolve** [ɪ'vɒlv] *v* evolved; evolving *vt*: développer, élaborer — *vi*: évoluer  
**ewe** [ju:] *n*: brebis *f*  
**exact** [ɪg'zækt, e-] *vt*: exiger  
**exact<sup>2</sup>** *adj*: exact, précis, juste <to have the exact time>: avoir l'heure juste> <can you be more exact?>: pouvez-vous préciser un peu?>  
**exacting** [ɪ'zæktɪŋ, eg-] *adj*: exigeant, astreignant  
**exactitude** [ɪg'zæktɪtju:d, eg-, -ɪju:d] *n*: exactitude *f*  
**exactly** [ɪg'zæktli, eg-] *adv*: exactement, juste <that's exactly what I thought>: c'est exactement ce que je pensais> <it's exactly four o'clock>: il est quatre heures juste>  
**exaggerate** [ɪg'zædʒə'reɪt, eg-] *v* -ated; -ating: exagérer  
**exaggeration** [ɪg'zædʒə'reɪʃən, eg-] *n*: exagération *f*  
**exalt** [ɪg'zɔ:l, eg-] *vt*: exalter, glorifier  
**exaltation** [ɪg'zɔ:lɪʃən, ek'sɔ:l-] *n*: exaltation *f*  
**exam** [ɪg'zæm, eg-] → examination  
**examination** [ɪg'zæmə'neɪʃən, eg-] *n* 1 **TEST**: examen *m* 2 **INSPECTION**: inspection *f*, examen *m* 3 **INTERROGATION**: interrogatoire *m*  
**examine** [ɪg'zæmən, eg-] *vt* -ined; -ining 1 **TEST**: examiner 2 **INSPECT**: examiner, inspecter, étudier 3 **QUESTION**: interroger <to examine a witness>: interroger un témoin>  
**example** [ɪg'zæmpəl, eg-] *n*: exemple *m* <for example>: par exemple> <to set an example>: donner l'exemple>  
**exasperate** [ɪg'zæspə'reɪt, eg-] *v* -ated; -ating 1: exaspérer 2 to become exasperated: s'exaspérer  
**exasperation** [ɪg'zæspə'reɪʃən, eg-] *n*: exaspération *f*  
**excavate** [ɪk'skə'veɪt] *v* -vated; -vating *vt* 1 **DIG**: creuser, excaver 2 **UNEARTH**: fouiller, déterrer — *vt*: faire des fouilles (en archéologie)  
**excavation** [ɪk'skə'veɪʃən] *n* 1 **DIGGING**: excavation *f*, creusement *m* 2: fouilles *mpl* (en archéologie)  
**exceed** [ɪk'si:d, ek-] *vt* 1 **SURPASS**: excéder, dépasser 2 **OVERSTEP**: ex-

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**Dao**

Table wines from a vineyard region south of the Douro river in north-central Portugal. These are usually red, but occasionally white and are often very enjoyable.

**Decant**

Pouring wine carefully from a bottle in which loose sediment would otherwise become stirred up. After decanting, (carefully pouring off the clear wine until only the sediment remains behind), the sediment can be washed out of the bottle. Then the decanted wine can be returned to the clean bottle for serving. Decanting is most often done within 1 hour of serving, and usually for old wines only. Bottled wine rarely throws a sediment until well aged and young wines therefore do not need to be decanted.

**Decanter**

Any glass or crystal flask designed to hold decanted wine and to be used as a server. In decanting, the wine is carefully poured from the original bottle into the decanter and from the decanter into the glasses on the table. Dessert wines (but never table wines) are often stored in decanters for many days or weeks at room temperature. These dessert wines will keep because of their high alcohol content and oxygen-resistant flavors and can be served directly from the decanter on the living room shelf more or less at will.

**Deml-sec**

Champagne term signifying that the product is medium-sweet.

**Dessert wine**

Any of a class of sweet wines, usually fortified to higher alcohol content, which are served with desserts or as after dinner drinks. Common dessert wines are Ports, Sherries, Muscatel, Madeira, Tokay and Angelica.

**Distillation**

The process of removing alcohol and other volatile substances (especially flavors) from wine to make brandy. Wine is boiled in a closed apparatus in which the alcohol vapor, steam and other volatiles are channeled into a cooling tube, condensing them into a high alcohol content, highly flavored brandy. After removal of the alcohol and flavor, the residue of cooked wine is discarded.

**Dolcetto**

Italian red wine variety used especially in the Piedmont region.

**Domaine**

Term used on both German and French labels meaning "a wine estate." Now, also used in the U.S. as part of the names for some wineries.

**Dry**

Whether in a fermentation tank or in a wine glass, dry means the complete absence of sugar in the wine.

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**Early Harvest**

These wines are produced in the coolest years when grape ripeness doesn't achieve full maturity. The wines are low in alcohol, light and easy to drink despite having high natural acidity. Don't expect these wines to age well for more than a few years.

**Earthy**

Sensory evaluation term for wine with a taste or smell reminiscent of soil, mushrooms or mustiness.

**Eiswein**

This German term means literally ice wine. Eiswein is made by picking grapes that are frozen on the vine and pressing them before they thaw. The resulting juice leaves much of the water behind and is therefore very concentrated in flavor, sugar and acid. The wines that result are very sweet but balanced by their high acidity. They can also be candidates for extended aging.

**Estate Bottled**

Label phrase (implying quality) meaning that the wine was produced and bottled at the winery from grapes owned (and farmed) by the winery owners OR grapes from another vineyard in the same appellation controlled by the winery through a long term lease. There are similar terms used for wines produced in other countries.

**Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)**

The type of alcohol produced by yeast fermentation of sugar under ordinary conditions. The primary alcohol in alcoholic beverages is always ethanol.

**Extra Dry**

In Champagne this term usually means "extra sweet." Only in Sherry can you rely on the term meaning that the wine is really dry.

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### Demijohn

Any very large bottle, usually around 10 gallons. Often used by amateur wine makers as a vat or storage container. May be covered in straw or rest in a wooden frame. From the French "Dame Jeanne" which has the same meaning.

### Dao (dah'-oh)

One of the principal wine regions of Portugal. It is known for its well aged red wines.

### Decant

To transfer wine from a bottle into a crystal or glass container (a Decanter). This is primarily done with older red wines and Port which have developed sediment. The careful transfer of the wine into a fresh container allows the sediment to be left in the original bottle resulting in clearer wine.

### Decanter

The glass or crystal container that one Decants into. In practice it could be a clean bottle; however, tradition dictates that it be an impressive vessel for the wine.

### Degree Days

Also known as the "heat summation method." A scale created by the University of California at Davis in the 1930s to determine the suitability for vineyards in any given climate. Modern instrumentation has largely supplanted this scale.

The total accumulative number of degrees above 50F during the growing season. If the temperature for any given day rises to 70F that day would add 20 points to the summation. Over the 200 days of the California growing season the total would range from less than 2,500 degrees days for the coolest areas, classified as Region I, to region V with more than 4,000 degree days.

### Demi-Sec (deh-mee seck)

Literally this French term means "half-dry." In practice it refers to the sweetest style of Champagne a house will make.

### Denominacion de Origen (deh-noh-mee-nah-th'yon' deh oh-ree-hen')

The Spanish term for their appellation laws. Established first for the wine growing region of Rioja in 1926. Often abbreviated DO.

### Denominazione do Origine Controllata (deh-noh-mee-nah-t'zee-oh'-neh dee oh-ree-jeen-eh con-troh-lah'-tah)

The Italian term for their appellation laws, established in 1963. Abbreviated DOC.

### Denominazione do Origine Controllata e Garantita (eh gah-rah-tee-tah)

The highest level of the Italian DOC laws. The wines must not only be typical of their region, but must pass a blind tasting. The first wines that began using this designation went on sale in the mid 1980s. Abbreviated DOCG.

### Dessert Wine

Legally, in the US, this refers to fortified wines such as Port or Sherry, but also to the very inexpensive "more bang for your buck" sweet wines that are the favorite of college students and the stereotypical "bowery bum."

In fine wine terms it refers to those wines that are destined to be enjoyed after a meal. All of the wines of this class are sweet but well balanced. They include the sauternes of France, the Beerenauslese and Trockenbeerenauslese of

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Germany as well as similar wines from most growing regions of the world. Port and a few other fortified wines are often considered Dessert Wines, while Sherry and other drier fortified wines are more properly Aperitifs.

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**Dezaley** (deh-zah-lay)

One of the most celebrated white wines of Switzerland. Created on the shores of Lake Geneva from the Chesselas grape.

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**Disgorging**

The process of removing the sediment from sparkling wine as the final step of the method champenoise. All of the sediment that has been building up in the bottle over the years has ended up in the neck of the bottle. The bottle is plunged into a freezing brine solution, and ice forms in the bottle. The top is removed and the "plug" of ice is forced out by the pressure in the bottle. A small amount of wine is lost, and is replaced by other wine that has been mixed with sugar. This "dose" of sugar (or in French "dosage") determines how sweet the final sparkling wine will be. The French term is "degorgement."

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**Doctor** (dock'-tohr)

One of the most famous vineyards in Germany. Located in the village of Bernkastel on the Mosel river. Bernkastler Doctor, as it is usually referred to, is planted entirely with Riesling.

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**Dolcetto** (dohl-chet'-oh)

One of the principal grapes of Northwestern Italy. The best known wines made from this variety bear its name.

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**Dole** (dole)

The most highly regarded red wine of Switzerland. Made from the Pinot Noir and Gamay grapes, it is a light refreshing wine.

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**Domaine** (doe-mehn)

The French term for "estate." A term that can cause a great deal of confusion, especially in Burgundy, France. There are several similar sounding phrases that each seem to suggest the wine is estate bottled. Look for these phrases:

- Mise du domaine
- Mis en bouteille a la domaine
- Mis en bouteille a la propriete

---

**Domane** (doe-may'-nuh)

A rarely used German term for "Estate." Mostly reserved for state-owned vineyards.

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**Dosage** (doh-saj)

The addition of sugar and wine to sparkling wine after disgorging. The amount of sugar added determines the style of the sparkling wine.

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**Dry**

The opposite of sweet in wine parlance. This term is used to denote a wine that has no residual sugar. Often this word is misused to refer to a wine with a minimal amount of "fruit." Most wines are dry with sweeter varieties being primarily white.

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**Dry Creek Valley**

A northern Sonoma wine producing region; well respected for the Zinfandel that is grown there.

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**Dry Extract**

A technical wine tasting term. If you place wine in a centrifuge and remove all of the water, the powder that is left will be the dry extract. The amount of flavor that a wine has can be directly attributed to the dry extract. The body of the wine is also a function of dry extract.

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**Dulce** (dool'th-eh)

Literally "sweet" in Spanish, the term usually refers to the sweetening agent added to some Sherry.

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**Dumb**

A wine tasting term to mean a wine that is not showing up to its potential. Dumb in this context refers not to intelligence but inability to speak. While trying to avoid words that are anthropomorphic, this one seems particularly well suited.

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### Earthy

A wine tasting term. It means just what it sounds like, a slight taste of soil. The French use a term "gout de terroir" that is often used to mean the same thing; although it can also mean that the wine has typical tastes for the region.

### Echezeaux (eh-sheh-zo)

One of the best known Burgundy Grand Cru vineyards. Situated in the town of Flagey-Echezeaux, but it is grouped by convention with the other Grand Crus of the bordering commune of Vosne-Romanee. Do not confuse with the more expensive and intense vineyard, Grands Echezeaux, which is next door.

### Edelfaule (eh-dell-foy-luh)

Literally "noble rot" in German. This term refers to the mold Botrytis Cinera. The French also call it noble rot (pourriture noble). This mold is responsible for reducing the water ratio in grapes, making them very sweet and useful as dessert wines.

### Edna Valley

An American Viticultural Area south of San Luis Obispo in California (an area broadly referred to as the Central Coast). One of the few transverse valleys in the US (meaning it points to the sea). This makes the region much cooler than surrounding growing regions and is ideal for Chardonnay and Pinot Noir.

### Egri Bikaver (eh'-gree bee'-kah-vair)

The famous "Bull's Blood of Egri", a red wine from Hungary. Once famous the world over, the versions that you find in most stores now is a thin and uninspiring red wine. Often it is primarily made from Merlot (the local name is Kekfrankos) with the addition of Cabernet Sauvignon. I look forward to trying a better representative of this wine than that which is found on most US wine store shelves.

### Einzellage (ay'n-t sel-lah-guh)

The German term for a single vineyard worthy of being mentioned on a label. Any German wine that carries a vineyard name may be considered a wine of quality. The name of the town usually comes first on the label as in the case of Piesporter Goldtropfchen.

### Eiswein (ice-vine)

The German word for "ice wine." This is an intense desert wine that has been made from very ripe grapes (without Botrytis) that were frozen on the vine. The frozen water is removed during pressing, leaving a very sweet must.

### Elegant

A dubious wine tasting term. It refers to a well balanced wine that has subtle complexity. I say it is a dubious term because it is anthropomorphic (giving human traits to inanimate objects) and should be avoided. That said, I am guilty of using the word myself.

### Emilia-Romagna (eh-meel'-yah ro-mah'-n yah)

The Italian region north of Tuscany that is situated around the city of Bologna. Many visitors to Italy ignore this region because of the great deal of industry that is evident. What they do not realize is that this is the center of gastronomy for Italy. Parmesan cheese and Prosciutto Crudo both hale from nearby Parma, and Bologna is the cross roads for food from all over Italy. The most famous wine of the region is Lambrusco, a light, sometimes sparkling wine, that is often overlooked as well, because the overly commercial Riunite is technically a Lambrusco.

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The science of wine production.

**Enophile** - also Oenophile

A wine lover.

**Enoteca** (eh-no-teh'-kah)

An Italian wine bar, often run by the regional wine authority, where you may sample many local wines.

**Entre-Deux-Mers** (ahn-truh duh mair)

French for "between two seas" and a reference to the Bordeaux wine district situated between the Dordogne and Garonne rivers. A huge amount of rather indifferent white wine is made here.

**Erzeugerabfüllung** (air'-t zoo-gher-ahb'-foo-lung)

This rather imposing German word is found on labels of wines that have been Estate Bottled.

**Est! Est! Est!!!**

Other than the name, this is a rather forgettable Italian white wine. The name is an example of marketing that has withstood the ages.

The story goes that a German bishop in the 1100s sent a servant ahead to Rome with instructions to chalk Est ("it is" in Latin) on the side of every tavern with decent wine, between the Bishop's home and Rome. That way the Bishop would not have to suffer through poor wine on his trip to visit the Pope. In the town of Montefiacone the servant was so enamored of the wine that he scrawled the now famous epitaph. The bishop, upon arriving in the town, was said to have agreed with his servant's taste to such an extent, that the bishop never ventured on, living out his life drinking the wine he loved. Perhaps it was a different wine than what is sold today.

**Estate Bottled** - Estate Bottling

Wine that was bottled by the vineyard owner. Many wines are still bottled and produced from grapes that are purchased on the open market, often for the lowest price. This designation assures that the winery had control over the grapes from beginning to end so that they could produce a high quality wine. In the US the vineyard need not belong to the winery, if there is a long term exclusive contract for the grapes of the vineyard (which also must be in the same geographic location as the winery).

See also **Domaine** for the French equivalent of this designation.

**Esters**

A scientific term. It relates to components in wine formed by the combination of acids and alcohol. They contribute the fruity, perfume like smell to wine. In wine the most import ester is ethyl acetate.

**Extra Dry**

A sparkling wine that is slightly sweet. This term often leads to confusion since Dry means without sweetness, but Extra Dry for some reason means slightly sweet.

**Extract** - Dry Extract

A scientific term often used in wine tasting. It literally refers to what would be left in a centerfuge once you have removed the liquid.

In wine, the term is used to indicate that a wine has a lot of flavor, especially when the wine would indeed be shown in a laboratory to have a greater amount of dry extract. The terms "heavy", "intense", and "big" are related to the amount of extract in the wine.

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