То:	Crayola Properties, Inc. (Ischuv1@hallmark.com)
Subject:	U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 77895829 - POP ART PIXIES - N/A
Sent:	2/23/2010 5:56:15 PM
Sent As:	ECOM116@USPTO.GOV
Attachments:	Attachment - 1Attachment - 2Attachment - 3Attachment - 4Attachment - 5Attachment - 6Attachment - 7Attachment - 7Attachment - 8Attachment - 9Attachment - 10Attachment - 11Attachment - 12Attachment - 13Attachment - 14Attachment - 15Attachment - 16Attachment - 17Attachment - 18Attachment - 19Attachment - 20

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO: 77/895829

MARK: POP ART PIXIES

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

ALBERT P. MAURO, JR., ESQ. HALLMARK CARDS, INCORPORATED 2501 MCGEE ST KANSAS CITY, MO 64108-2600

77895829

RESPOND TO THIS ACTION: http://www.uspto.gov/teas/eTEASpageD.htm

GENERAL TRADEMARK INFORMATION: http://www.uspto.gov/main/trademarks.htm

APPLICANT: Crayola Properties, Inc.

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO : N/A CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS: lschuv1@hallmark.com

OFFICE ACTION

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT, THE OFFICE MUST RECEIVE A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF THE ISSUE/MAILING DATE.

ISSUE/MAILING DATE: 2/23/2010

TEAS PLUS APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT DOCUMENTS ELECTRONICALLY OR SUBMIT FEE: Applicants who filed their application online using the reduced-fee TEAS Plus application must continue to submit certain documents online using TEAS, including responses to Office actions. For a complete list of these documents, see TMEP §819.02(b). In addition, such applicants must accept correspondence from the Office via e-mail throughout the examination process and must maintain a valid e-mail address. 37 C.F.R. §2.23(a)(2); TMEP §§819,02(a). TEAS Plus applicants who do not meet these requirements must submit an additional fee of \$50 per international class of goods and/or services. 37 C.F.R. §2.6(a)(1)(iv); TMEP §819.04. Responding by telephone to authorize an examiner's amendment will not incur this additional fee.

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant must respond timely and completely to the issue raised below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62, 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

SEARCH OF OFFICE'S DATABASE OF MARKS

The Office records have been searched and there are no similar registered or pending marks that would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). TMEP §704.02.

DISCLAIMER REQUIRED

Applicant must disclaim the descriptive wording "POP ART" apart from the mark as shown because it merely describes the type of artistic features on the goods which are the subject matter of the goods sold on the website. Please see the attachments. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1056(a); TMEP §§1213, 1213.03(a).

The computerized printing format for the Office's *Trademark Official Gazette* requires a standardized format for a disclaimer. TMEP §1213.08(a)(i). The following is the standard format used by the Office:

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use "POP ART" apart from the mark as shown.

TMEP §1213.08(a)(i); see In re Owatonna Tool Co., 231 USPQ 493 (Comm'r Pats. 1983).

IDENTIFICATION OF SERVICES

The identification of services is indefinite and must be clarified because the nature of the services provided on the website must be specified and the type of subscriptions and general category of merchandise featured must be more specifically identified. *See* TMEP §1402.01. Applicant may adopt the following identification, if accurate: Retail store services provided via a website featuring magazine subscriptions and arts and crafts and home décor merchandise.

For assistance with identifying and classifying goods and/or services in trademark applications, please see the online searchable *Manual of Acceptable Identifications of Goods and Services* at http://tess2.uspto.gov/netahtml/tidm.html. See TMEP §1402.04.

Identifications of services can be amended only to clarify or limit the services; adding to or broadening the scope of the services is not permitted. 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); *see* TMEP §§1402.06 *et seq.*, 1402.07. Therefore, applicant may not amend the identification to include services that are not within the scope of the services set forth in the present identification.

MULTIPLE – CLASS APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The application identifies services that could be classified in other classes depending upon their nature; however, the fees submitted are sufficient for only 1 class. In a multiple-class application, a fee for each class is required. 37 C.F.R. §2.86(a)(2); TMEP §§810.01, 1403.01.

Therefore, applicant must either (1) restrict the application to the number of classes covered by the fee(s) already paid, or (2) submit the fees for the additional class(es).

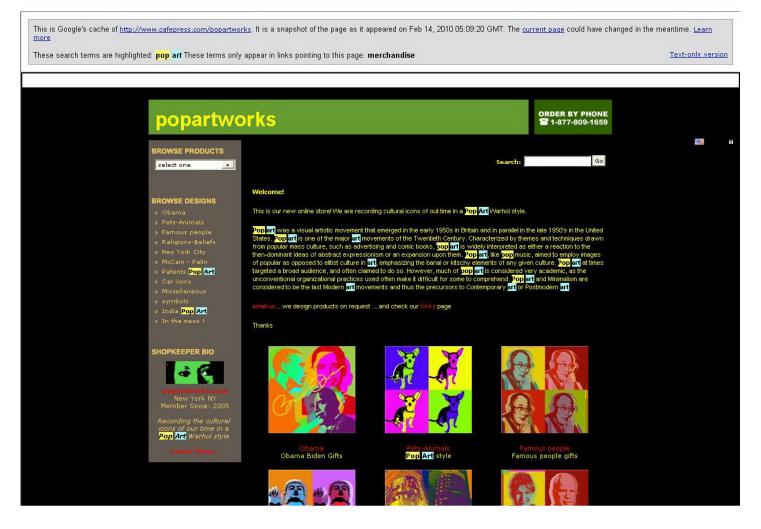
If applicant has questions about its application or needs assistance in responding to this Office action, please telephone the assigned trademark examining attorney.

/Nora Buchanan Will/ Examining Attorney Law Office 116 ph 571-272-9135 fax 571-273-9116

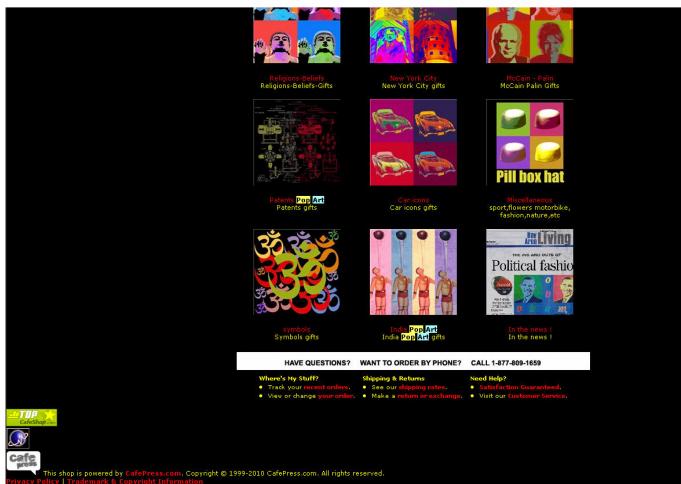
RESPOND TO THIS ACTION: Applicant should file a response to this Office action online using the form at http://www.uspto.gov/teas/eTEASpageD.htm, waiting 48-72 hours if applicant received notification of the Office action via e-mail. For *technical* assistance with the form, please e-mail <u>TEAS@uspto.gov</u>. For questions about the Office action itself, please contact the assigned examining attorney. **Do not respond to this Office action by e-mail; the USPTO does not accept e-mailed responses**.

If responding by paper mail, please include the following information: the application serial number, the mark, the filing date and the name, title/position, telephone number and e-mail address of the person signing the response. Please use the following address: Commissioner for Trademarks, P.O. Box 1451, Alexandria, VA 22313-1451.

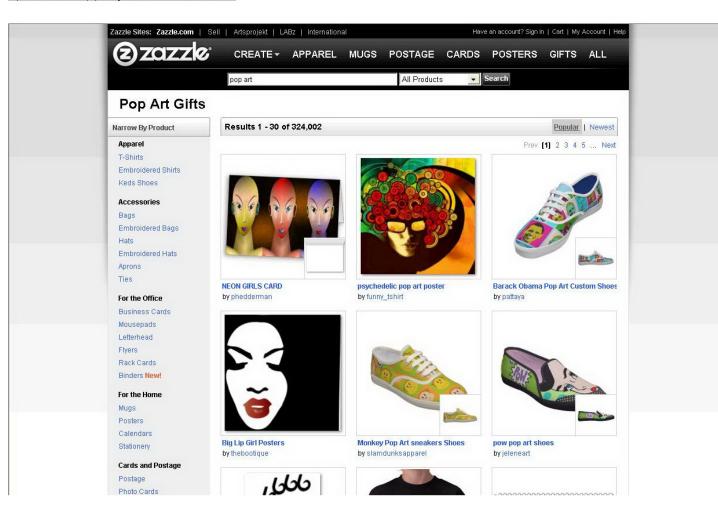
STATUS CHECK: Check the status of the application at least once every six months from the initial filing date using the USPTO Trademark Applications and Registrations Retrieval (TARR) online system at http://tarr.uspto.gov. When conducting an online status check, print and maintain a copy of the complete TARR screen. If the status of your application has not changed for more than six months, please contact the assigned examining attorney.

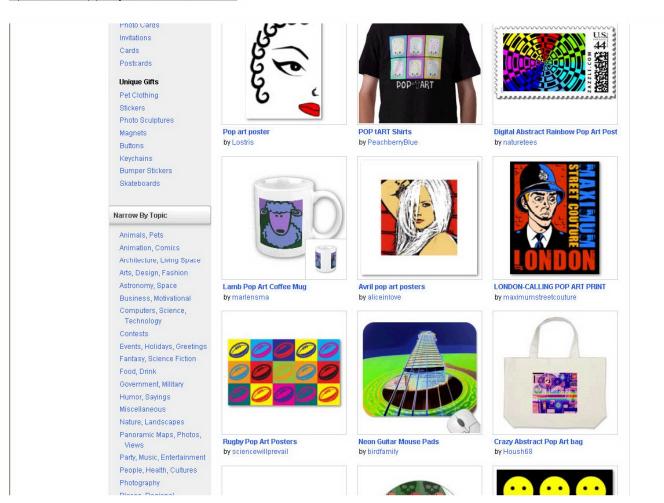


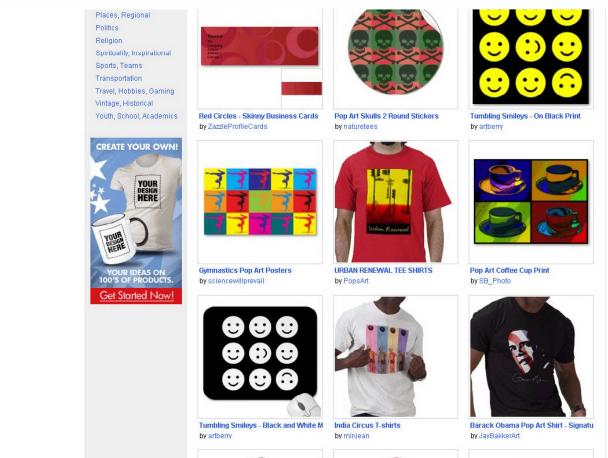
http://74.125.113.132/search?g=cache:xTYKZEK3SIMJ:www.cafepress.com/popartworks+pop+art+merchandise&cd=1&hl=en &ct=clnk&gl=us 02/23/2010 05:11:15 PM



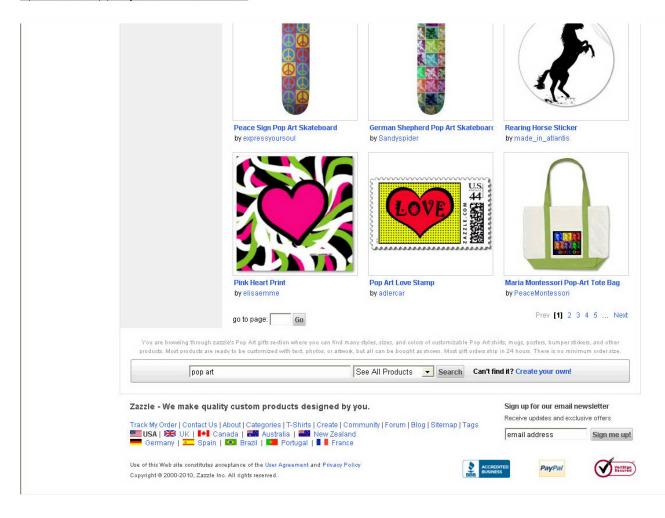
rivacy Policy | Trademark & Copyright Information on-US currency rates are updated daily and may fluctuate.



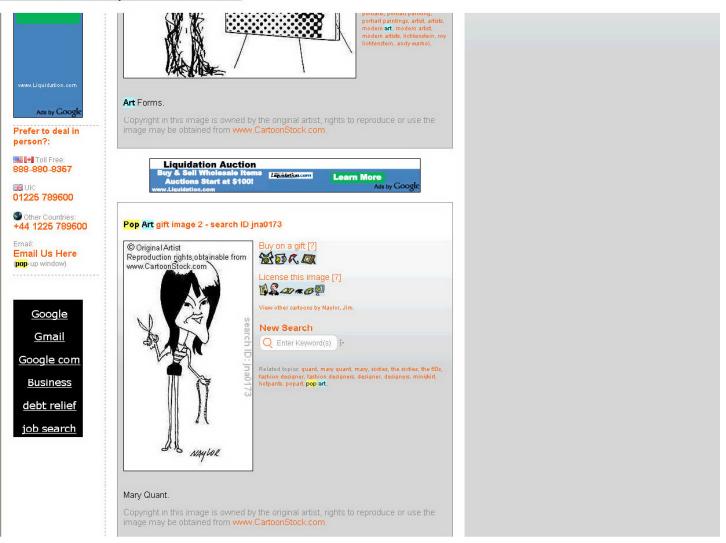




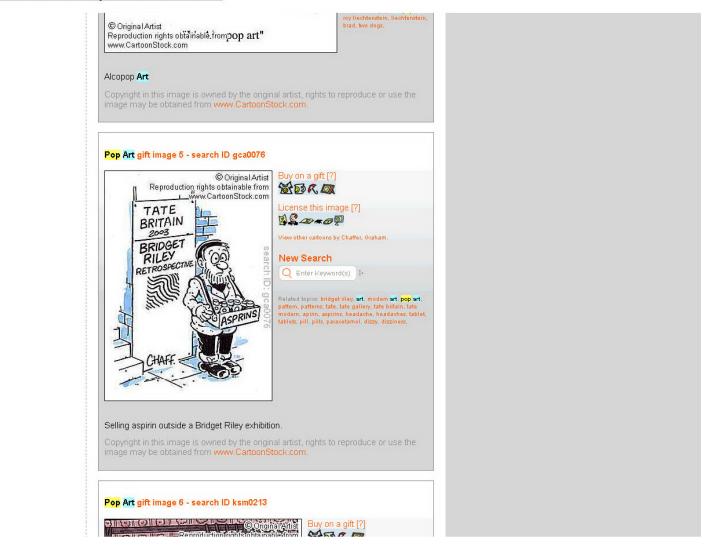


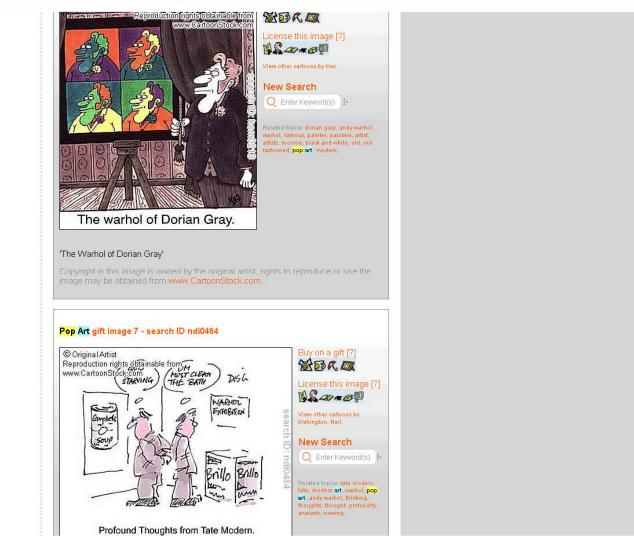


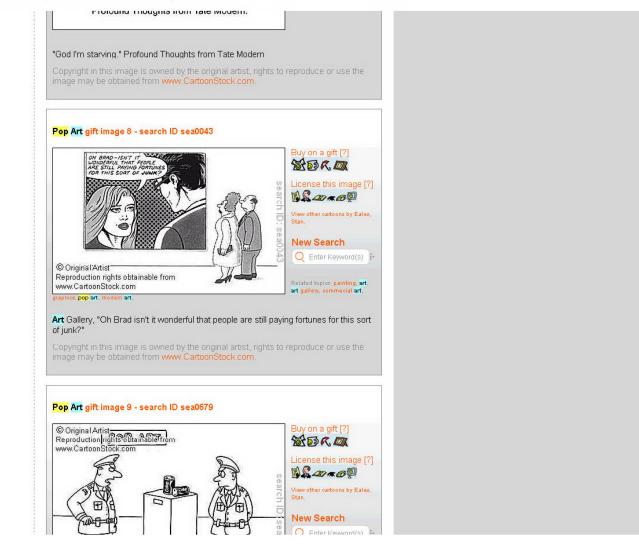
ese search terms are	highlighted: pop art These terms only appear in links pointing to this page: merchandise	Text-only versio
HAV a design too	I for free built for life	
CSL	K Cartoon Images Animation Cartoon Feeds Cartoon Gifts Hire An Artist	
lome Cartoon Searc	h Features Pricing Blog E-greetings Contact Us About Us FAQ	
👝 Your order	<	
has 0 items.	PLEASE NOTE: A small number of our images may not be available on giffs, we'll let you know and refund you in full if this is the case. See " at bottom of page.	
	Pop Art Gifts	
_iquidation Auctions	Welcome to the "pop art" gifts page from CartoonStock.	
	Pop Art gift image 1 - search ID sea0399	
Over 5000 Products!	© Original Artist Reproduction rights obtainable from	
	License this image [?]	
	View other carbons by Eales,	
Liquidation.com		





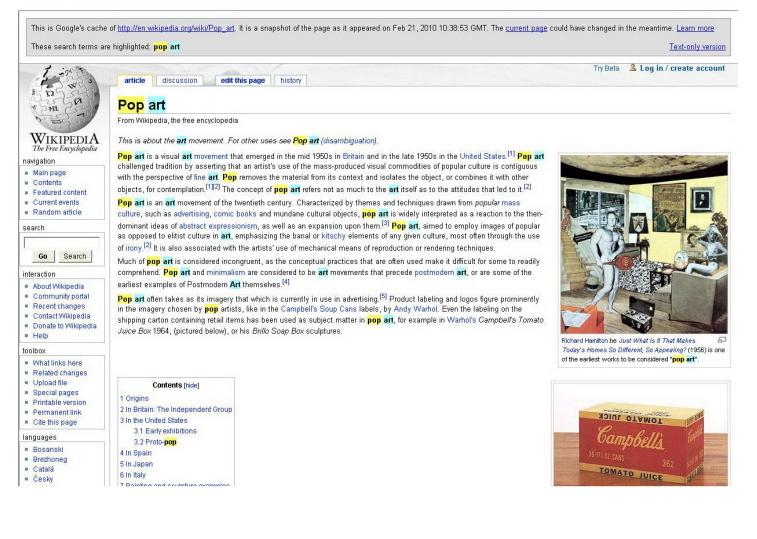




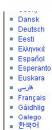




	Keyword or Category Search: Enter keywords here All Categories Search:
	Avon Walk DC Join the Avon Walk DC. 2010 Registration is Now Open! AvonFoundation.org/Avon-Walk-DC Ads by Google
	DISCLAIMER: This page is an automatically generated gifts page based on keywords from the CartoonStock database. It displays gifts incorporating CartoonStock cartoons. Where an artist has inadvertantly, or for reasons of satirical comment or parody, included in a cartoon, a trademark, trading name, individual's name, otherwise copyrighted term or any feature which may contravere the rights of publicity of an individual's (collectively "third party intellectual property"). CartoonStock will not be able to offer that image on a gift item. Nothing in the title or content of this page is intended to imply that these gift items are approved or authorised by the owner
	of such third party intellectual property. Where any giff item is requested, the supply of which could result in abuse of third party intellectual property, CarboonStock reserves the right not to accept or fulfill the order. Where this is necessary, we will inform you and refund all monies paid within one working day.
dit-doo dop-dz e-ele elf-er lz m-map maq-med mee-mi reb-rem ren-rig rih-ro rp-rz tri-tz u-unh uni-uz v w-we ne l Cartoon l	bebap banba břeli binba brebud busebz ocar casce dřehe offici picok coloom concop concers officz drám enex Mas fatřin fiorflu fivrdov forzt, sola gobac geaz beba babeno hochz juna inbuns intiz i k liaz tiblig lih ja mihim momdi mouring onfi nanž oci olog gozo poss pateer pesněd piedb picopo posadí practo proba sizea sobse sedset seusebi, jaksim jinismb smosot souspo sposte stráti stasun suosz tich telift ljath ti- te veřvit wirvit v v t tumbers/Years/Symbols Features Pricing Blog E-greetings Contact Us About Us FAQ
SL ARTOONSTOCK	Toll Free: 1-888-880-8357 UK: 01225 789600 Other Countries: +44 1225 789600
Liquidatio	n Auction



http://74.125.113.132/search?q=cache:JdoScHpjjFkJ:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art+pop+art&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl= us 02/23/2010 05:24:53 PM



Hrvatski

Italiano

4)60mmo

Lötzebuergesch

Latviešu

LietuviųMagyar

日本語

Македонски
 Nederlands

Norsk (bokmål)

Norsk (nynorsk)Polski

Simple English

Português

Română

Русский

Suomi

= Türkçe

Svenska

Tiếng Việt
 中文

Slovenčina

= Sranantongo

Српски / Srpski
Srpskohrvatski /

Српскохрватски

עברית =

 7 Painting and sculpture examples

 8 Notable artists

 9 See also

 10 Notes and references

 11 Further reading

 12 External links

Origins

The origins of **pop art** in North America, China and Great Britain developed slightly differently ^[2] In America, it marked a return to hard-edged composition and representational **art** as a response by artists using impersonal, mundane reality, irony and parody to defuse the personal symbolism and "painterly looseness" of Abstract Expressionism.^{[3][6]} By contrast, the origin in post-War Britain, while employing irony and parody, was more academic with a focus on the dynamic and paradoxical imagery of American popular culture as powerful, manipulative symbolic devices that were affecting whole patterns of life, while improving prosperity of a society.^[6] Early **pop art** in Britain was a matter of ideas fueled by American popular culture viewed from afar, while the American artists were inspired by the experiences of living within that culture.^[6] However, **pop art** as a continuation of certain aspects of Abstract Expressionism, and a a oblicif in the pocoibilitice for **art**, copocially for large ccale artwork.^[9] Similorly, **pop art** was both an oxtension and a repudiation of Dadaiom.^[3] While **pop art** and Dadaism explored some of the same subjects, **pop art** replaced the destructive, satirical, and anarchic impulses of the Dada movement with detached affirmation of the artifacts of mass culture.^[3] Among those artists seen by some as producing work leading up to **Pop art** are Pablo Picasso, Marcel Duchamp, Kurt Schwitters, and Man Ray.

In Britain: The Independent Group

The Independent Group (IG), founded in London in 1952, is regarded as the precursor to the **pop art** movement.^[117] They were a gathering of young painters, sculptors, architects, writers and critics who were challenging prevailing modernist approaches to culture as well as traditional views of Fine **Art**. The group discussions centered around popular culture implications from such elements as mass advertising, movies, product design, comic strips, science fiction and technology. At the first Independent Group meeting in 1952, co-founding member, artist and sculptor Eduardo Paolozzi presented a lecture using a series of collages titled *Bunkl* that he had assembled during his time Paris between 1947-1949.^[117] This material consisted of found objects' such as, advertising, comic book characters, magazine covers and various mass produced graphics that mostly represented American popular culture. One of the images in that presentation was Paolozzi's 1947 collage, *I was a Rich Man's Plaything*, which includes the first use of the word "**pop**", appearing in a cloud of smoke emerging from a revolver.^[118] Following Paolozzi's seminal presentation in 1952, the IG focused primarily on the imagery of American popular culture, particularly mass advertising.^[6]

Subsequent coinage of the complete term "**pop** art" was made by John McHale for the ensuing movement in 1954. "**pop** art" as a moniker was then used in discussons by IG members in the Second Session of the IG in 1955, and the specific term "**pop** art" first appeared in published print in an article by IG members Alison and Peter Smithson in Arc, 1956 ^[9]. However, the term is often credited to British **art** critic/curator, Lawrence Alloway in a 1958 essay titled *The Arts and the Mass Media*, although the term he uses is "popular mass culture" ^[10] Nevertheless, Alloway was one of the leading critics to defend the inclusion of the imagery found in mass culture in fine **art**.

In the United States



Although the movement began in the late 1950s, **Pop Art** in America was given its greatest impetus during the 1960s. By this time, American advertising had adopted many elements and inflections of modern **art** and functioned at a very sophisticated level. Consequently, American artists had to search deeper for dramatic styles that would distance **art** from the well-designed and clever commercial materials.^[6] As the British viewed American popular culture imagery from a somewhat removed perspective, their views were often instilled with romantic, sentimental and

Eduardo Paolozzi. I was a Rich Man's Plaything (1947) is considered the initial standard bearer of "**"opa**" and first to display the word "**"pop**". Paolozzi showed the collage in 1952 as part of his groundbreaking *Bunk* / series presentation at the initial independent Group meeting in

[edit]



[edit]

[edit]

50



Roy Lichtenstein's *Drowning Girl* (1963) on display at the Museum of Modern Art, New York humorous overtones. By contrast, American artists being bombarded daily with the diversity of mass produced imagery, produced work that was generally more bold and aggressive $^{\left[7\right] }$

зопномник толнотов регоросите, кней темо теге окен покинов тип и

of London.

Two important painters in the establishment of America's **pop art** vocabulary were Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg.^[7] While the paintings of Rauschenberg have relationships to the earlier work of Kurt Schwitters and other Dadaists, his concern was with social issues of the moment. His approach was to create **art** out of ephemeral materials and using topical events in the life of everyday America gave his work a unique quality.^{[7][11]} Johns' and Rauschenberg's work of the 1950s is classified as Neo-Dada, and is visually distinct from the classic American **Pop Art** which began in the early 1960s.^{[12][13]}

Of equal importance to American **pop** art is Roy Lichtenstein. His work probably defines the basic premise of **pop** art better than any other through parody.^[7] Selecting the old-fashioned comic strip as subject matter, Lichtenstein produces a hard-edged, precise composition that

documents while it parodies in a soft manner. The paintings of Lichtenstein, like those of Andy Warhol, Tom Wesselmann and others, share a direct attachment to the commonplace image of American popular culture, but also treat the subject in an impersonal manner clearly illustrating the idealization of mass production.^[7] Andy Warhol is probably the most famous figure in **Pop Art**. Warhol attempted to take **Pop** beyond an artistic style to a life style, and his work often displays a lack of human affectation that dispenses with the irony and parody of many of his peers.^{[14][15]}

Early exhibitions

[edit]

In the fall of 1962 New York art dealer Sidney Janis organized a groundbreaking exhibition, called *The New Realists*, an international survey of new to the scene contemporary American **Pop** artists and a related group of European artists associated with the **art** movement called *New Realism*. The Sidney Janis Gallery exhibition included Wayne Thiebaud, Richard Lindner, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Claes Oldenburg, James Rosenquist, Jim Dine, Robert Indiana, Tom Wesselmann, George Segal, Marisol, Jean Tinguely, Yves Klein, Arman, Mario Schifano, Enrico Baj, Mimmo Rotella, Christo, Martial Raysse, Öyvind Fahlström and several others.^[16]

Also in 1962 in Los Angeles Roy Lichtenstein's work was included, along with Andy Warhol, Jim Dine, Phillip Hefferton, Wayne Thiebaud, Joe Goode, Edward Ruscha, and Robert Dowd, in the historical *New Painting of Common Objects*, curated by Walter Hopps at the Pasadena Art Museum [1] @. This exhibition was the first **Pop Art** museum exhibition in America. These painters were part of a new movement, in a time of social unrest, which shocked America and the **art** world and changed **art** forever. This museum exhibition was followed by the Guggenheim Museum's 1963 **pop art** exhibition *Six Painters and the Object*, curated by Lawrence Alloway. Artists included in the Alloway exhibition were Jim Dine, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Rauschenberg, James Rosenquist, and Andy Warhol.^[17]

Commercial galleries that first exhibited the Pup artists in the early to mid-1960s included the Green Gallery, the Stable Gallery, the Sidney Janis Gallery, the Leo Castelli Gallery in New York and the Ferus Gallery in Los Angeles.

Proto-pop

[edit]

It should also be noted that while the British **pop art** movement predated the American **pop art** movement, there were some earlier American proto-**Pop** origins which utilized 'as found' cultural objects.^[3] During the 1920s American artists Gerald Murphy, Charles Demuth and Stuart Davis created paintings prefiguring the **pop** art movement that contained **pop** culture imagery such as mundane objects culled from American commercial products and advertising design.^{[16][19][20]}

In Spain

[edit]

In Spain, the study of **pop art** is associated with the "new figurative", which arose from the roots of the crisis of informalism. Eduardo Arroyo could be said to fit within the **pop art** trend, on account of his interest in the environment, his critique of our media culture which incorporates icons of both mass media communication and the history of painting, and his scorn for nearly all established artistic styles. However, the Spaniard who could be considered the most authentically "**pop**" artist is Alfredo Alcaín, because of the use he makes of popular images and empty spaces in his compositions.

Also in the category of Spanish **pop** art is the "Chronicle Team" (*El Equipo Crónica*), which existed in Valencia between 1964 and 1981, formed by the artists Manolo Valdés and Rafael Solbes. Their movement can be characterized as **Pop** because of its use of comics and publicity images and its simplification of images and photographic compositions. Filmmaker Pedro Almodovar emerged from Madrid's "La Movida" subculture (1970s) making low budget super 8 **pop** art movies and was subsequently called the Andy Warhol of Spain by the media at the time. In the hook "Almodovar on Almodovar" he is quoted saving that the 1950s film "Funny Face" is a central inspiration for his work. One **Pon** trademark in by the media at the time. In the book "Almodovar on Almodovar" he is quoted saying that the 1950s film "Funny Face" is a central inspiration for his work. One **Pop** trademark in Almodovar's films is that he always produces a fake commercial to be inserted into a scene.

In Japan

Pop art in Japan is unique and identifiable as Japanese because of the regular subjects and styles. Many Japanese pop artists take inspiration largely from *anime*, and sometimes *ukiyo-e* and traditional Japanese art. The best-known pop artist currently in Japan is Takashi Murakami, whose group of artists, Kaikai Kiki, is world-renowned for their own massproduced but highly abstract and unique superflat art movement, a surrealist, post-modern movement whose inspiration comes mainly from *anime* and Japanese street culture, is mostly aimed at youth in Japan, and has made a large cultural impact. Some artists in Japan, like Yoshitomo Nara, are famous for their graffiti-inspired art, and some, such as Murakami, are tamous for mass-produced plastic or polymer figurnes. Many pop artists in Japan use surreal or obscene, shocking images in their art, taken from Japanese *hentai*. This element of the art catches the eye of viewers young and old, and is extremely thought-provoking, but is not taken as offensive in Japan. A common metaphor used in Japanese pop art is the innocence and vulnerability of children and youth. Artists like Nara and Aya Takano use children as a subject in almost all of their art. While Nara creates scenes of anger or rebellion through children, Takano communicates the innocence of children by portaying nude girls.

In Italy

[edit]

[edit]

In Italy, Pop Art was known from 1964, and took place in different forms, such as the "Scuola di Piazza del Popolo" in Rome, with artists such as Mario Schifano, Franco Angeli, Giosetta Fioroni, Tano Festa and also some artworks by Piero Manzoni and Mimmo Rotella.

Italian **Pop Art** originated in '50s culture, to be precise in the works of two artists: Enrico Baj and Mimmo Rotella, who have every right to be considered the forerunners of this scene. In fact, it was around 1958-59 that Baj and Rotella abandoned their previous careers – which might be generically defined as a non-representational genre despite being run through with post-Dadaism – to catapult themselves into a new world of images and the reflections on them which was springing up all around them. Mimmo Rotella's tom posters gained an ever more figurative taste, often explicitly and deliberately referring to the great icons of the times. Enrico Baj's compositions were steeped in contemporary kitsch, which was to turn out to be a gold mine of images and stimuli for an entire generation of artists.

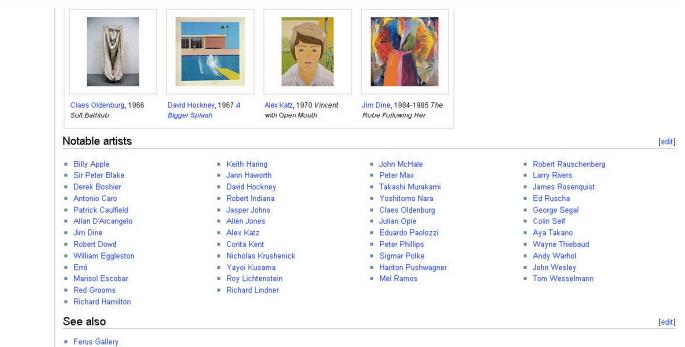
The novelty lies in the new visual panorama, both inside the four domestic walls and out: cars, road signs, television, all the "new world." Everything can belong to the world of **art**, which itself is new. In this respect, Italian **Pop Art** takes the same ideological path as that of the International scene; the only thing that changes is the iconography and, in some cases, the presence of a more critical attitude to it. Even in this case, the prototypes can be traced back to the works of Rotella and Baj, both far from neutral in their relationship with society. Yet this is not an exclusive element, there is a long line of artists, from **Gianni Rufi** to **Roberto Bami**, from **Silvio Pasotti** to **Umberto Bignardi** and **Claudio Cintoli** who take on reality as a toy, as a great pool of imagery from which to draw material with disenchantment and frivolity, questioning the traditional linguistic role models with a renewed spirit of "let me have fun" à la Aldo Palazzeschi.^[21]

Painting and sculpture examples



[edit]

http://74.125.113.132/search?q=cache:JdoScHpjjFkJ:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art+pop+art&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl= us 02/23/2010 05:24:53 PM



- = Sidney Janis
- Leo Castelli
- Green Gallery
- New Painting of Common Objects
- = Figuration Libre (art movement)
- = Lowbrow (art movement)
- Nouveau réalisme
- Neo-pop
- = Op art
- = Plop art
- = Retro art
- Superflat

http://74.125.113.132/search?q=cache:JdoScHpijFkJ.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art+pop+art&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl= us 02/23/2010 05:24:53 PM

Cotomorios: Aurotaut	rde art Pop art Pop artists Modern art Art movements Western art British art Modernism Contemporary art	
Concerning and the second s	moustnorn	[sup w]
v•d•e	Modernism	[show]
v•d•e	Avant-garde movements	[show]
v•d•e	Western art movements by century	[show]
External links		[edit]
Further reading) Pop Art, with contributions by Lawrence Alloway, Nancy Marmer, Nicolas Calas, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1966.	[edit]
	nune.modena.it/galleria/exhibitions/past-exhibitions/2005/ pop-art- italia-1958-1968-1 🥵 -	
20. A accessed onlin		
	ticle, accessed online August 28, 2007 🗗 , American Art: History and Culture: n 464	
	trieved December 6, 2009	
	poetry and gossip, in the 1960s @retrieved December 6, 2009	
	nette, Buchloh, B. H. D. (eds) <i>Andy Warhol</i> (October Files), MIT Press, 2001. <i>The Philosophy of Andy Warhol, from A to B and back again.</i> Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975	
	an & Berger, Maurice. Neo-Dada: redefining art 1958-62. Scottsdale Center for the Arts 1994.	
	blum, "Jasper Johns" Art International (September 1960): 75.	
	H. The New York: School: The Painters and Sculptors of the Fifties, New York: Harper & Row, 1978. ISBN 0-06-438503-1 pp.174-195, Rauschenberg other gestural realists;	and Johns; pp. 103-
	way, "The Arts and the Mass Media," Architectural Design & Construction, February 1958.	
	n image: / was a Rich Man's Plaything 🚱 ter Smithson, "But Today We Collect Ads" , reprinted on page 54 in Modern Dreams The Rise and Fall of <mark>Pop</mark> , published by ICA and MIT, ISBN-N-O-26	2-73081-2
	ason, H., History of Modern Art: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 1968.	
	k, A ; Varnerlne, K , <i>High & J ow Modern Art & Popular Culture</i> , New York: The Museum of Modern Art , 1990	
	a (2001-06-27). For Art and the Origins of Posewoodermism. Clamonoge Oniversity Press. -artists.org/movement/Pop_Art.html @	
	, David. The Illustrated History of Art , ISBN 0753701790, p486-487. a (2001-08-27). Pop Art and the Origins of Post-Modernism. Cambridge University Press.	
2. A a b c d de la Cro	oix, H.; Tansey, R., Gardner's Art Through the Ages, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1980.	
1. AabodeLivings	stone, M., Pop Art : A Continuing History, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990	
Notes and refer	rences	[edit]

То:	Crayola Properties, Inc. (lschuv1@hallmark.com)
Subject:	U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 77895829 - POP ART PIXIES - N/A
Sent:	2/23/2010 5:56:19 PM
Sent As:	ECOM116@USPTO.GOV
Attachments:	

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING YOUR TRADEMARK APPLICATION

Your trademark application (Serial No. 77895829) has been reviewed. The examining attorney assigned by the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") has written a letter (an "Office action") on 2/23/2010 to which you must respond (*unless the Office letter specifically states that no response is required*). Please follow these steps:

 Read
 the
 Office
 letter
 by
 clicking
 on
 this
 link

 http://tmportal.uspto.gov/external/portal/tow?DDA=Y&serial_number=77895829&doc_type=OOA&mail_date=20100223
 OR
 go
 to

 http://tmportal.uspto.gov/external/portal/tow
 and enter your serial number
 to access the Office letter. If you have difficulty accessing the

 Office letter, contact
 TDR@uspto.gov.

PLEASE NOTE: The Office letter may not be immediately available but will be viewable within 24 hours of this e-mail notification.

2. Contact the examining attorney who reviewed your application if you have any questions about the content of the Office letter (contact information appears at the end thereof).

3. Respond within 6 months, calculated from 2/23/2010 (*or sooner if specified in the Office letter*), using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) **Response to Office Action form.** If you have difficulty using TEAS, contact **TEAS@uspto.gov**.

ALERT:

Failure to file any required response by the applicable deadline will result in the <u>ABANDONMENT</u> (loss) of your application.

Do NOT hit "Reply" to this e-mail notification, or otherwise attempt to e-mail your response, as the USPTO does NOT accept e-mailed responses.