

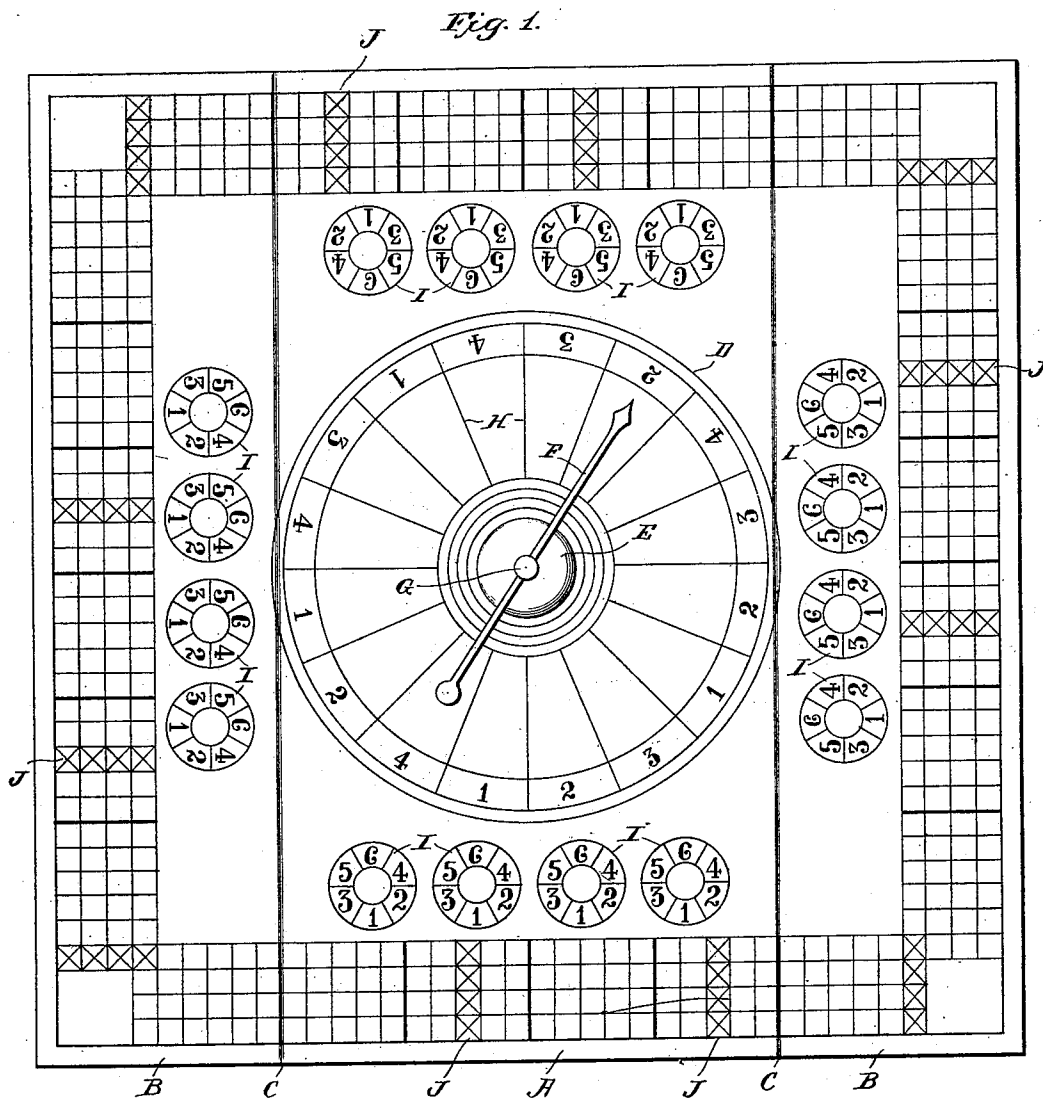
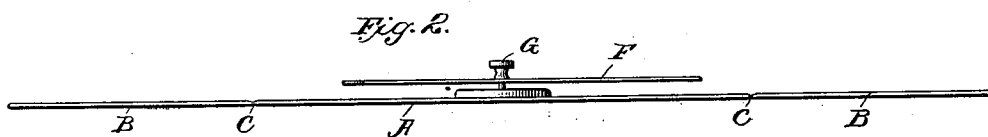
No. 626,853.

Patented June 13, 1899.

J. H. BOIG.
GAME APPARATUS.

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1898.)

(No Model.)



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GAME APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,853, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed August 9, 1898. Serial No. 638,226. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BOIG, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Liverpool, England, have invented a certain Improvement in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and amusing parlor-game which I designate "Boig's Monte Carlo," and has for its object to provide an exceedingly amusing and attractive device of this description which may be played by two, three, or four persons, and the apparatus is so constructed and arranged that two separate and distinct games may be played thereon.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the game apparatus, and Fig. 2 an edge view thereof.

In carrying out my invention as here embodied I provide a board A, which is preferably made in three sections, and two wings B, which are hinged or so secured thereto that they may be folded over upon the central section, as indicated by the reduced portion C. The central portion of the center section has inscribed thereon a series of concentric rings D, and at the center thereof is placed a raised block E, upon which is pivoted a pointer F, and this pointer is provided with a thumb-knob G, whereby it may be spun for indicating the play to be made. The space bounded by the concentric circles is divided into series of spaces by radial lines H, and these spaces are designated by numbers from "1" to "4," as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Thus when the pointer is spun and comes to rest the head thereof designating the number will indicate the play to be made, and in practice the spaces in which these numbers lie are further designated by four colors, which run in series for the purpose hereinafter set forth. Around the concentric circles are placed colored disks I, the colors of which correspond to the radial

spaces in the center of the board, and these disks are divided by radial lines into six blocks, which are numbered from "1" to "6." The board has a border formed thereon of right lines which are divided by cross-lines, so as to produce squares, and each line of squares has a designating color which corresponds to one of the colors of the series of disks, and these borders at given intervals are provided with bridges J for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

In playing game No. 1 upon this apparatus five or less persons engage therein, and however many players one acts as a banker, the others each using one set of the small disks to speculate upon, and each player, the banker included, is supplied with fifty or one hundred counters—such as beans, nuts, shells, or the like—and also each with one pawn or man. The players are now requested to speculate in any color they choose, but one color at the time being used by each player, and to do so each player places the pawn on one of the small disks of the color desired and upon one of the numbers included in said disk. This indicates the number and color the player intends speculating upon, and when all the players are ready the pointer is spun by the banker and upon whatever color it stops indicates the winner, since each color of the central circle corresponds with one of the small disks. The banker must pay the winner as many times the amount speculated as indicated by the number upon which the pointer stops—as, for instance, if "6" on green is speculated and the pointer stops upon green number "3" the banker must pay eighteen, or the product of the numbers speculated multiplied by the number indicated by the pointer. The player who has speculated a color which does not win, as indicated by the pointer, must pay the banker the amount speculated—that is to say, if the pawn has been placed upon number "6" of red and the pointer has stopped upon any other color than red then the player must pay the banker six. When a settlement has been made in accordance with the above, the game is continued, and so on until the bank has been broken, and when this has been accomplished another banker is appointed.

When game No. 2 is to be played upon the apparatus, the process is as follows: Two,

three, or four players may take part in this game, and no banker is needed or counters necessary. Each player uses one side of the border and the disks and is provided with six men. Four of these men are placed in the end squares to the right (marked X to indicate the bridge.) The other two men are to speculate with. The object of this game is to get the four men placed in the border down the columns to the end squares at the left hand, and the two bridges on each column (marked X) serve as setbacks to the men in their progress down the columns—that is to say, should a man fall upon the first bridge in the play it must be set back to the beginning, or should a man fall upon the second bridge it must be placed back to the first bridge, and in order to pass a bridge the play must be such as to clear the men thereof. The first player getting all of his men to the left-hand end of the column wins the game. The two men which each player has to speculate with are placed upon any two of the disks inside the small circle therein, when by spinning the pointer the winning color is indicated and the player moves the man upon the winning color as many squares as the number indicated by the pointer—as, for instance, if the player speculates on blue and red and the pointer stops at blue 4 then the player moves his man upon the blue column down four squares.

In manipulating the pointer it is preferable that it be spungently or so as to make about half a dozen revolutions, and should the pointer stop upon a line then it is to be spun again.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact details here shown, as these may be varied to a considerable degree without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein-described game-board con-

sisting of a central section, two wings secured thereto to fold over the central section a series of concentric rings, a raised block centrally of the concentric rings, a pointer pivoted thereon, a series of spaces formed by radial lines, said spaces being designated by numbers, a series of colored disks arranged around the circles, said spaces being also designated by four colors running in series, and corresponding with the colors of the radial spaces in the center, said disks being divided by radial lines into six blocks, suitably numbered, a border of square colors corresponding with one of the colors of the series of disks, and bridges arranged at intervals on the border, substantially as described.

2. A game apparatus consisting of a board made in three sections, two of which are adapted to fold upon the central section, a pointer pivoted at the center of the board and adapted to be revolved, rings arranged concentrically with the pointer, the space bounded by said rings being divided into radial spaces, said spaces being indicated in series by four colors, the space of each series being again designated by numbers, four series of disks arranged adjacent to the concentric circles, the disks in each series being designated by colors corresponding to the radial spaces, radial lines dividing the disks into six blocks, designating numbers placed within said blocks, borders formed around the edges of the board, said borders consisting of columns of squares, each column being designated by a color corresponding to the radial spaces, and bridges indicated in the squares, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES H. BOIG.

Witnesses:

ANNIE HARGREAVES,
JAMES A. COUBROUGH.