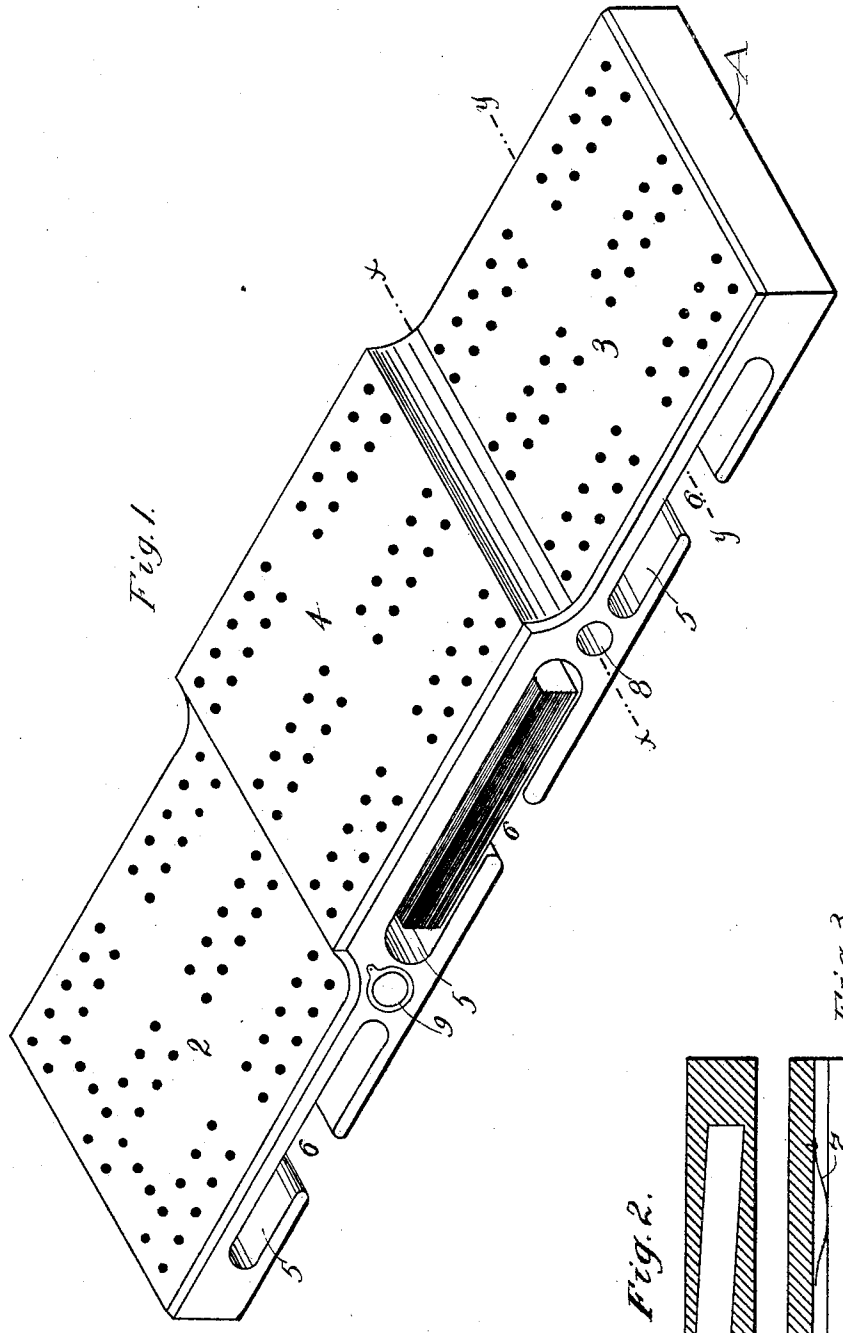
No. 705,776. Patented July 29, 1902.

F. E. MORRILL.

GAME BOARD.

(Application filed May 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,
MAX WILKE.
[illegible]

Inventor
By Frank E. Morrill
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. MORRILL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GAME-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,776, dated July 29, 1902.

Application filed May 1, 1902. Serial No. 105,477. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. MORRILL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Game-Counting Boards; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to improvements in boards adapted for counting games, and is especially designed for marking the points in cribbage and similar games.

It consists of a board having two end sections and an elevated central section, each section having point-marking holes made in its surface, which are thus divided into three independent sets. Transversely through the board from one side to another is made a plurality of openings of sufficient size to receive packs of cards and spring or equivalent pressure devices to prevent the cards from slipping out too easily. Other openings are made intermediate between the card-holding devices for the purpose of containing pins by which the count is marked, and these may be provided with closable covers.

The invention also comprises details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a section through $x\,x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section through $y\,y$ of Fig. 1.

In the scoring of points made at cribbage it is customary to employ a board having a level surface with a plurality of parallel holes made in it longitudinally from one end to the other. These holes are usually made in sets of two rows each having intermediate spaces between the rows and each row again subdivided by transverse spaces into groups of five points, there being usually six of these groups disposed between one end and the other of the board; but in marking the game it is usual for opponents sitting upon opposite sides to use the two rows of holes nearest to them, each going up on one row in opposite directions and down on the other to the commencing end of the board, where the game finishes. The arrangement of these rows of holes upon a level surface makes it difficult at times to recollect whether the points have been properly taken. It is one object of my invention to so subdivide the board-surface that this objection will be minimized.

As shown in the accompanying drawings, A is the body of the board, which may be made of wood, metal, or any suitable or desired material, and its upper surface has the two ends 2 and 3 upon substantially the same level and the central portion 4 raised above this level, so that each section contains one-third of the holes or point-marks to be used. Thus when a player is marking his successive points in going up on one row and down on the other this division of the surfaces enables him to keep more correct account of the position of his marking-pins and whether he has correctly moved them for each scoring. It also enables the players to use either of the sections for other games—such as whist, euchre, and the like—where a smaller number of points is to be scored.

Transversely through the board are made the slots or openings 5, which are of sufficient length and width to admit a pack of cards each. The width of the board is approximately equal to the greatest length of the pack of cards, one of which can thus be introduced and contained in each of the openings. These slots are preferably made, as shown, with the lower part cut through, as at 6, and the edges rounded. In the upper interior and central portion of these spaces 5 are fixed frictional devices, which are here illustrated in the form of curved flat springs 7, which yield readily to allow the pack of cards to be pushed into the space and which have sufficient elasticity to retain them and prevent their slipping out. Intermediate between these card-holding spaces are holes 8, which are designed to contain the pins used for marking the game when said pins are not in use. These holes may be made straight and provided with covers 9 of any description, or they may be inclined downwardly from the outer to the inner end, so that there is no tendency of the pins to fall or be shaken out.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A game-counting board having the upper surface divided transversely to form equal

subdivisions, one of which is at a plane higher than the other two.

2. A game-counting board having parallel lines of holes extending from one end to the other, said board having its surface divided transversely and having the end surfaces upon essentially the same level and the central surface raised above said level, each of said surfaces containing an equal number of the marking-holes.

3. A game-counting board having its surface divided transversely and having a central section raised above the end sections, each section containing an equal number of marking-holes, transverse channels and holes made transversely in the board adapted to contain cards and marking-pins said channels opening through the bottom of the board.

4. A game-counting board consisting of a transversely-divided equally-spaced and unevenly-surfaced upper portion, channels made transversely from side to side to receive cards, said channels opening through the bottom of the board, and frictional pressure devices whereby the cards are held in place.

5. A game-counting board having holes in the upper surface, said surface being transversely divided into equal spaces, the central one of which is elevated above the end spaces, transverse channels with frictional devices whereby cards are retained therein, and pin-containing chambers between the channels, said chambers being inclined downwardly from the outer to the inner ends.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FRANK E. MORRILL.

Witnesses:
S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.