

(No Model.)

H. MORTENSEN & P. C. LARSEN.
CROQUET TALLY BOARD.

No. 507,444.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1

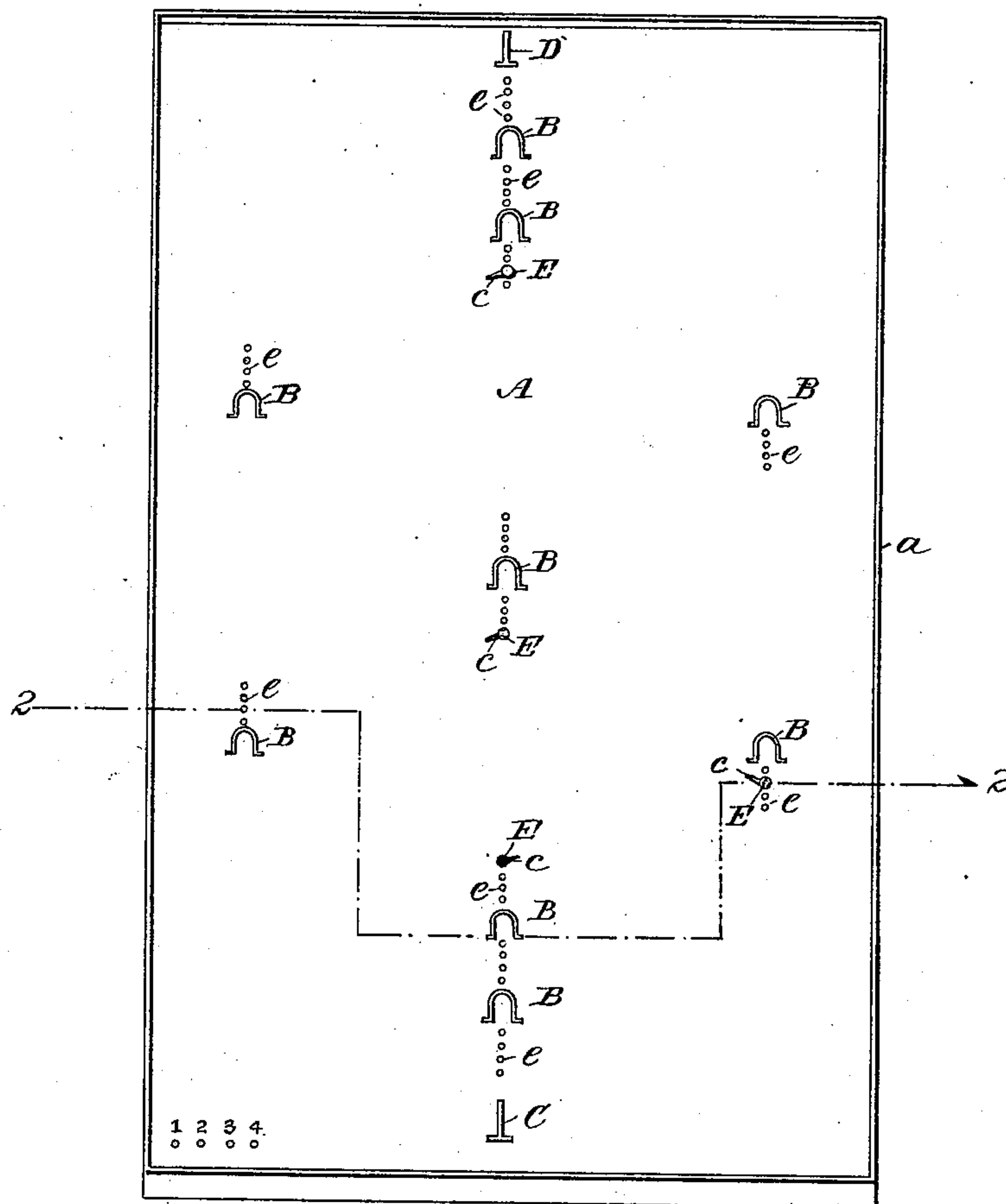


Fig. 2

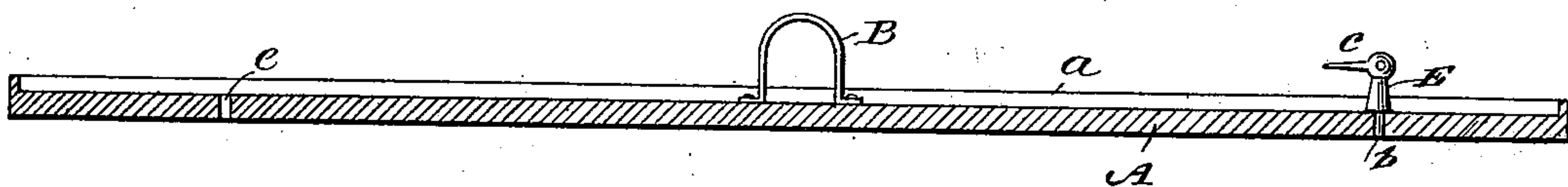
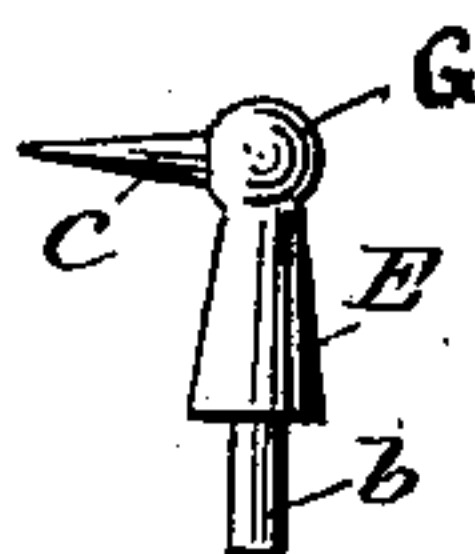


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

Paul Johst
C. Sedgwick

INVENTORS
H. Mortensen
BY P. C. Larsen
Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY MORTENSEN AND PETER C. LARSEN, OF FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

CROQUET TALLY-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,444, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed November 14, 1892. Serial No. 451,960. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY MORTENSEN and PETER C. LARSEN, of Friend, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Croquet Tally-Boards, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

In playing the game of croquet it is essential that the direction each player has to move
10 his ball should be remembered or recorded. If several persons are playing and no means are provided to show the direction of play for each player, disputes frequently arise which mar the pleasure of the game.

15 The object of our invention is, to produce a novel, simple tally board or table, which will afford means to record the progressive movements of each player's ball, and indicate at the same time the direction each ball is to be
20 sent at all stages of the game.

To this end our invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
25 drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the tally board adjusted to indicate the positions and direc-
30 tions of movement of the balls employed by the players. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view, on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of an important detail of construction.

35 There is a preferably rectangular tablet or base board A, provided, which is of convenient dimensions for transportation manually, and which may be made of any suitable material, hardwood properly reinforced by a bor-
40 der *a*, that will prevent warping and splitting, being preferred. At such points as are necessary to produce a miniature croquet field, the arches B are pressed in or painted on the board A, as shown in Fig. 1, the regulation
45 number of said arches being provided, comprising an aggregate of nine, two spaced arches being placed a proper distance from the head of the board where the goal pin C is pressed or printed on the board at the
50 transverse center of the same. A single arch occupies the center of the plot or field,

aligned with the arches near the goal pin or stake C, and at the other end of the board two arches B are placed at a suitable distance from a second stake or pin D, and separated from each other by a space equal to the
55 space between the arches near the goal stake; all the parts B, C, D, that have been mentioned, occupying a median line on the board A. At each side of the board A, two arches
60 B, are located at a proper distance from the ends of the board and from the center arch, these arches completing the formation of an ordinary croquet field on the board.

Assuming that the maximum number of
65 players shall be four, an indicator peg E is provided for each player, and each player's peg is colored to correspond with the color of his ball and mallet.

For convenience, an equal number of peg
70 holes are provided in a row at the head of the board and near one side edge of the same, which peg holes are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and the pegs are colored to correspond with the balls and mallets so that the sequence of
75 players will be shown by the relative position of their pegs in the keeper holes just described.

The preferred form for the several indicator pegs is shown in Fig. 3, comprising a
80 coniform piece having a dowel pin *b* on its lower end, which will loosely fit one of the similar holes 1, 2, 3, 4, and on the top of each of the pegs a knob G is formed to render it convenient for manipulation.
85

From the knob of each peg E an index finger *c* is projected at a right angle to the axis of the peg body.

The arches B are all set transversely on the board A and opposite the opening in each
90 arch, a row of peg holes *e* is formed, which rows are all parallel with the sides of the board.

A sufficient space is afforded between adjacent holes in a peg row at each arch B to
95 permit two or more of the player's pegs E to be inserted, and the pointer fingers on them be unobstructed if turned in any direction while in position.

At the arches along the sides of the board
100 a single row of holes *e* is provided, which on the right side of the board are in advance of

each arch, as that is the direction all balls will move when a game is in progress. The single row of four peg holes *e* at each end of the two left side arches *B* is extended from the arch toward the lower end of the board *A*, as is necessary to allow the pegs *E* to indicate the direction of travel for players, and where they must drive their balls at the next stroke.

As players are required to move their balls toward each end of the field on the center line of arches, a row of four peg holes *e* is provided on each side of the center arch *B*; and for the pair of arches at each end of the board or field, a row of twelve holes *e* is formed in the board for each pair, four holes being spaced between each pair of arches, and a series of four holes formed approaching and four beyond said arches, as indicated in Fig. 1.

It will be seen that by the provision of the peg holes *e*, and indicator pegs *E*, as described, each player, from two to four, may keep tally of his position at all stages of the game, and indicate his next arch to traverse by the direction given to the index finger *c* of his peg *E*, so that the change of position assumed by the ball of each player can be accurately recorded on the board throughout the game, and errors made at the time of recording can be corrected, thus insuring correct playing and a reliable tally of the game.

Having thus fully described our invention,

we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A croquet tally device comprising a board *A* provided with arches and posts arranged as in said game, an extending series of spaced peg holes *e* adjacent to each of the arches and posts and a series of pegs *E* provided with pointers or fingers *c* and adapted to be inserted at their lower ends in the said holes, substantially as set forth.

2. A croquet tally device consisting of a base having a series of arches and stakes arranged as on a croquet field, and a series of pegs *E* having pointers, *c*, the base having a series of sockets, arranged at one side of the arches and designed to receive the indicating pegs prior to their use by the players, or not necessary in recording the progress of the game, and a series of spaced holes or sockets *e*, arranged in line with the arches, designed to receive the indicating pegs, said holes, *e* being arranged on both sides of each arch in the main central line between the stakes, and on opposite sides of the side arches on opposite sides of said central line, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HENRY MORTENSEN.
PETER C. LARSEN.

Witnesses:

J. D. POPE,
A. B. SANDERS.