

No. 726,023.

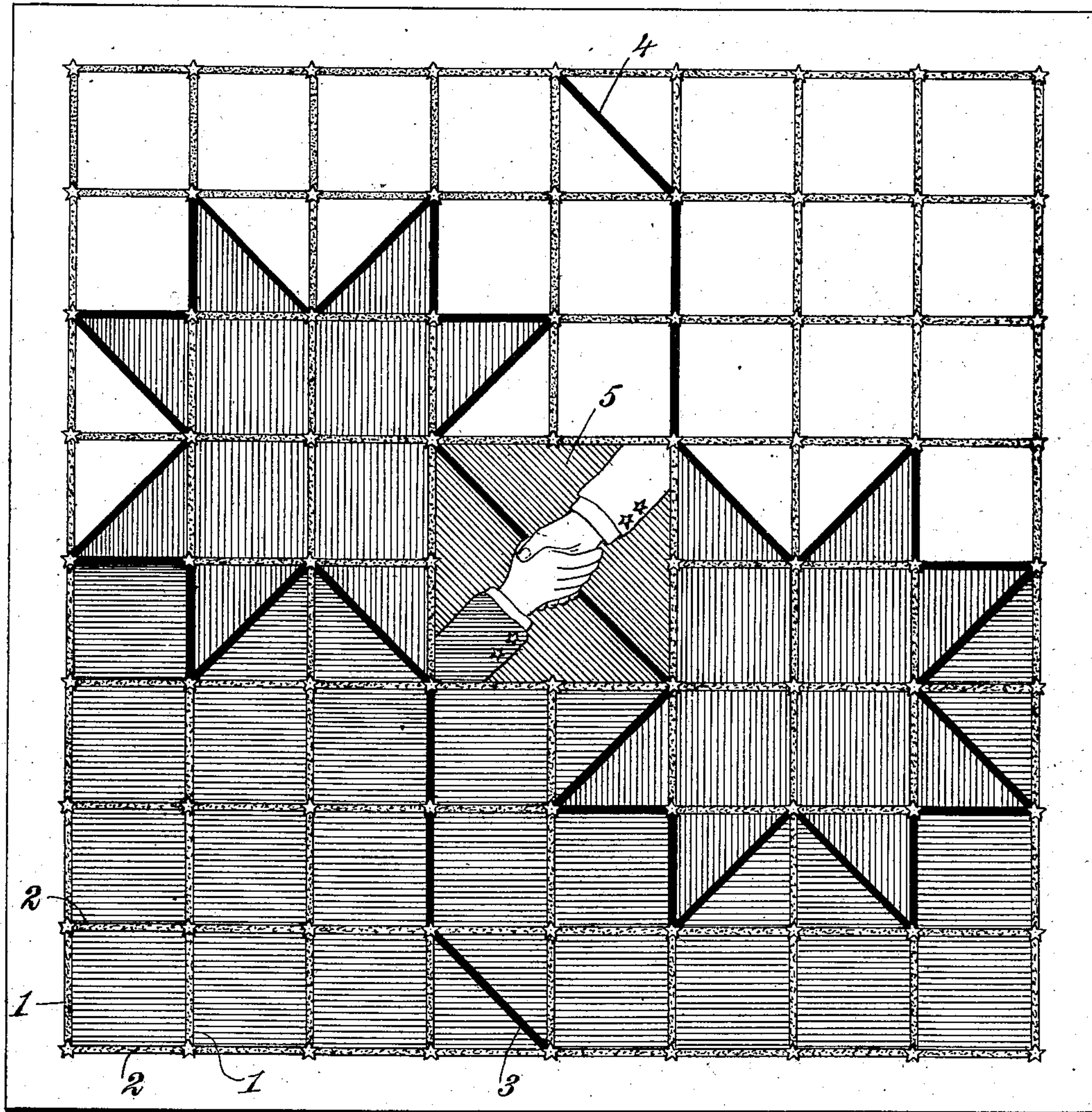
PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

H. BUSCH & A. JAEGER.

GAME BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY BUSCH AND ARTHUR JAEGER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

GAME-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,023, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed July 22, 1902. Serial No. 116,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY BUSCH and ARTHUR JAEGER, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Game-Board, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in game-boards, the object being to provide a board of novel construction with which movable devices are to be employed and a game which will not only be interesting, but will require a considerable amount of skill in playing.

We will describe a game-board embodying our invention and will then point out the novel features in the appended claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which is shown a plan view of a game-board embodying our invention.

As a preliminary we will state that the movable devices for each player consist of a captain and guards for each captain, the captains being movable in prescribed lines leading to a safety or winning position at the center of the board, while the guards are movable in any direction along lines on the board for the purpose of protecting and opening the ways for the captains.

Extended across the board are sets of parallel lines 1, and also extended across the board in the opposite direction to the lines 1 is another series of parallel lines 2. Starting from one side of the board at the center of the first line 2 is a line 3, on which a captain is designed to move. A similar line 4 for the opposing captain leads from the opposite side of the board, and both these lines terminate in a central field or winning-space 5, and each line, it will be noted, is irregular or circuitous. We have shown each of these lines as outlining in the course of its length the configuration of a star; but the invention, it must be understood, is not confined to any particular shape. The field within each star-shaped figure is of a different color than that of the central space 5, and the board is divided by different colors—say by blue and gray—at the center.

It may here be stated that we propose calling the game the "Blue and Gray," and the men or devices movable thereon from opposite sides will represent soldiers of opposing armies.

In playing the game the captains are to be placed on their respective starting-points, and arranged on each side of each captain are the guards, these guards being set on the junctions of the first and second lines 2 and the lines 1 crossing the same. As before stated, each player makes an effort to move his captain into the safety or winning central position, and the opposing player will make an effort to prevent such entrance of his opponent's captain by moving his own guards. These guards may be moved crosswise, backward, or forward on any of the lines, and the guards of one player may take the guards of the opposing player by jumping the opposing player's guards. One, two, three, four, or more jumps may be made, provided the guards to be taken are in proper sequence—such, for instance, as in the game of checkers. A guard cannot be taken by a captain, and therefore should an opposing guard be in the line of movement of a captain the said opposing guard must be taken or forced away by the guards belonging to the side of said captain. The captain first entering the central space wins the game.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A game-board having delineated thereon two opposing fields, two sets of parallel lines, one set being at right angles to the other set, a central space or field, and circuitous lines leading from opposite sides to the central space or field, the said lines intersecting with the first-named lines and each circuitous line having a portion extended into the opposing field.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY BUSCH.
ARTHUR JAEGER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. VAN SALZER,
WILLIAM OPPENLANDER.