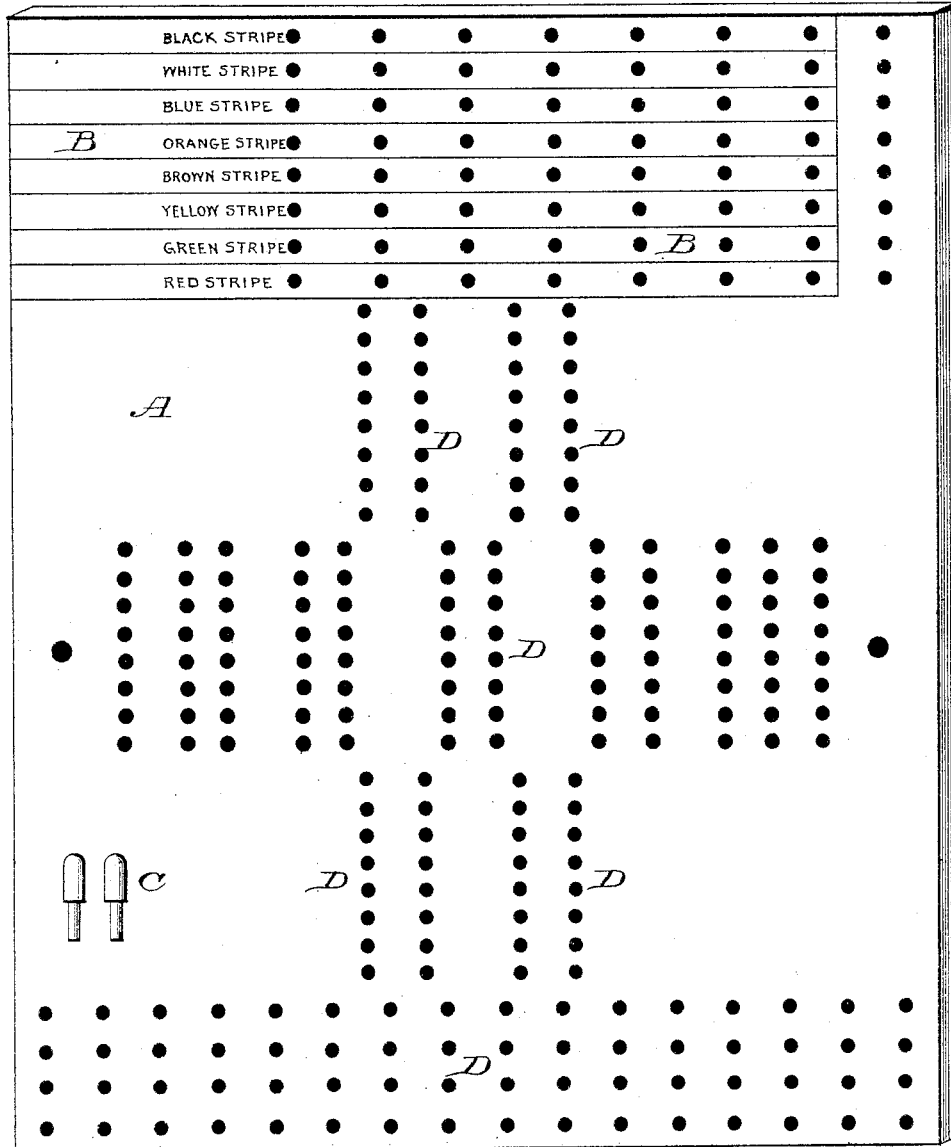


W. B. LEWIS.  
Croquet-Scoring Apparatus.

No. 212,020.

Patented Feb. 4, 1879.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CROQUET-SCORING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,020**, dated February 4, 1879; application filed March 29, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. LEWIS, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Perforated Croquet-Scorer, for recording the transactions and points of play comprised in the game of croquet, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

A represents a tablet; B, differently-colored stripes; C, differently-colored pegs; and D, perforations.

The game to which my invention relates has for its operation certain implements, consisting of balls, mallets, and stakes, painted with various colors; also arches or hoops, through which the balls are driven by mallets in the passage of said balls from stake to stake.

The transactions and points of play referred to above are, first, the striking of one ball with another, commonly called "croquetting a ball;" second, the arch or stake for which each ball in play is destined and the direction it must take, whether going from or returning to the starting-point; third, the rotation or turn in play of each ball used in the game.

The invention consists of the following elements and the combination thereof:

First.—I. Pegs or knobs of wood, or other material of which they can be made, painted with various colors, and similar in color with, and as many in number of each color as, the croquet-balls used in the game. These pegs represent the balls.

II. Two larger pegs, one of them smaller than the other, the large one to represent the home-stake or starting-point, the smaller one the lower stake or turning-point of croquet.

Second.—I. A piece of wood or other material having a flat surface. Upon a portion of this surface are painted horizontal stripes, of various colors, parallel with each other, these to be similar in number and color to the croquet-balls, and to represent the active balls, that strike other balls. Through each stripe, and into the material at intervals from each other, are bored perforations, one less in number than the whole number of stripes. The small painted pegs, when placed in these perforations, represent passive balls that have been struck, or

that balls corresponding to them in color have been struck by balls similar in color to the painted stripes wherein they are inserted.

II. Below these stripes is a group of double lines of perforations, said double lines in number equal to the arches used in croquet; also at either end of this group a single line of perforations, and adjoining each of the latter one perforation; the number of separate perforations in each, both of the double and single lines, similar in number to the croquet-balls. The narrow space between the double lines represents the arch of croquet, and the perforations on either side of this space the front and rear face of the arch. The small pegs, when inserted in either of these double lines, will show that balls corresponding to them in color must pass through that arch in a direction indicated by the next nearest line of perforations on the other side of the space representing the arch. In the single lines of perforations, at either end of the group of double lines when the small pegs are inserted, they indicate the approach of balls to the stakes, which stakes are represented by large pegs, to be placed in the single perforations immediately adjoining.

III. At the right-hand corner of the scorer is a row of perforations, equal in number to the painted stripes. The small pegs, when inserted in this row, will indicate the rotation in play of each ball used in the game.

IV. Upon the lower portion of the scorer is a large group of perforations, in number as many as will contain all the small pegs when not in use.

In operating my invention in connection with a game of croquet—

First. The large pegs are placed in their respective positions upon the scorer, arranging them as may be most convenient with respect to the positions of the home and turning stake upon the croquet-ground.

Second. Then small pegs corresponding to the balls selected by the players must be placed in the perforations to the right of the painted stripes, the colors being arranged in the rotation as agreed upon. These pegs will show the order of play, and if, as the game progresses, a ball is put out and the correspond-

ing peg is withdrawn, the pegs on either side of the gap thus made will still indicate balls which play in succession.

Third. Then as each ball, in turn, is driven through the arches, starting from the home-stake, and finally fails to make an arch or stake, a small peg the color of the ball must be placed in that line of perforations representing the front of the arch or stake so missed. This peg will show the arch or stake the ball must make, and, as before mentioned, the direction it must take.

Fourth. When a croqueting takes place it must be recorded in the manner hereinbefore described.

I am aware that devices for scoring the game of croquet and recording the transactions of

the play are old, and such I do not claim, broadly; but

What I do claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a croquet scorer or marker, for noting the progress and recording the points made in the game by the different players, and which consists in the tablet A, of suitable material, provided with the series of colored stripes B, differently-colored pegs C, and perforations D, when constructed, combined, and arranged for operation substantially as described and shown, for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

JACOB FROUND,  
GEORGE W. SHAFFER.