

Fig. 1 - Initial setup


Fig. 2 - Connections


Fig. 3 - Value example


Fig. 4 - Move example

INTRODUCTION Jostle is a two player game. The 10x10 board is initially set up with 16 red and 16 blue checkers, as shown in Figure 1. The two players, Red and Blue, take turns moving checkers of their own color, one move per turn, starting with Red. Passing is not allowed.

Draws cannot occur in Jostle. Mark Steere designed Jostle in March, 2010.
OBJECT OF THE GAME The last player to make a move wins. I.e. if you have no moves available on your turn, you lose.

FRIENDLY AND ENEMY CONNECTIONS A connection, i.e. an orthogonal adjacency between two checkers, is friendly if the two checkers are the same color and enemy if the two checkers are oppositely colored. See Figure 2.

CHECKER VALUE A checker's value is its number of friendly connections minus its number of enemy connections.

In Figure 3, the red checker's value is -3 since it has 3 enemy connections and no friendly connections.

MOVES A checker's value must increase when it's moved. Move a checker to an unoccupied, orthogonally adjacent square.

There is no capturing in Jostle, only jostling.
In Figure 4, Red can move his middle checker to the right one square, increasing its value from 0 to 1 . The $X$ 'd out move is illegal because the value of the moved checker would go from 0 to 0 . I.e. its value would not increase.

HEX JOSTLE Jostle can be played on a hex hex board as shown in Figure 5. The rules are identical except a stone can have six connections on the hex hex board.

AUTHOR'S NOTE Feel free to publish this rule sheet, and to program the game of Jostle for online or offline play. There is no licensing fee, and no royalties are expected. However please don't change the name or the rules, and please attribute the game to me, Mark Steere. My other games can be found at marksteeregames.com.


Fig. 5 - Hex Jostle

