

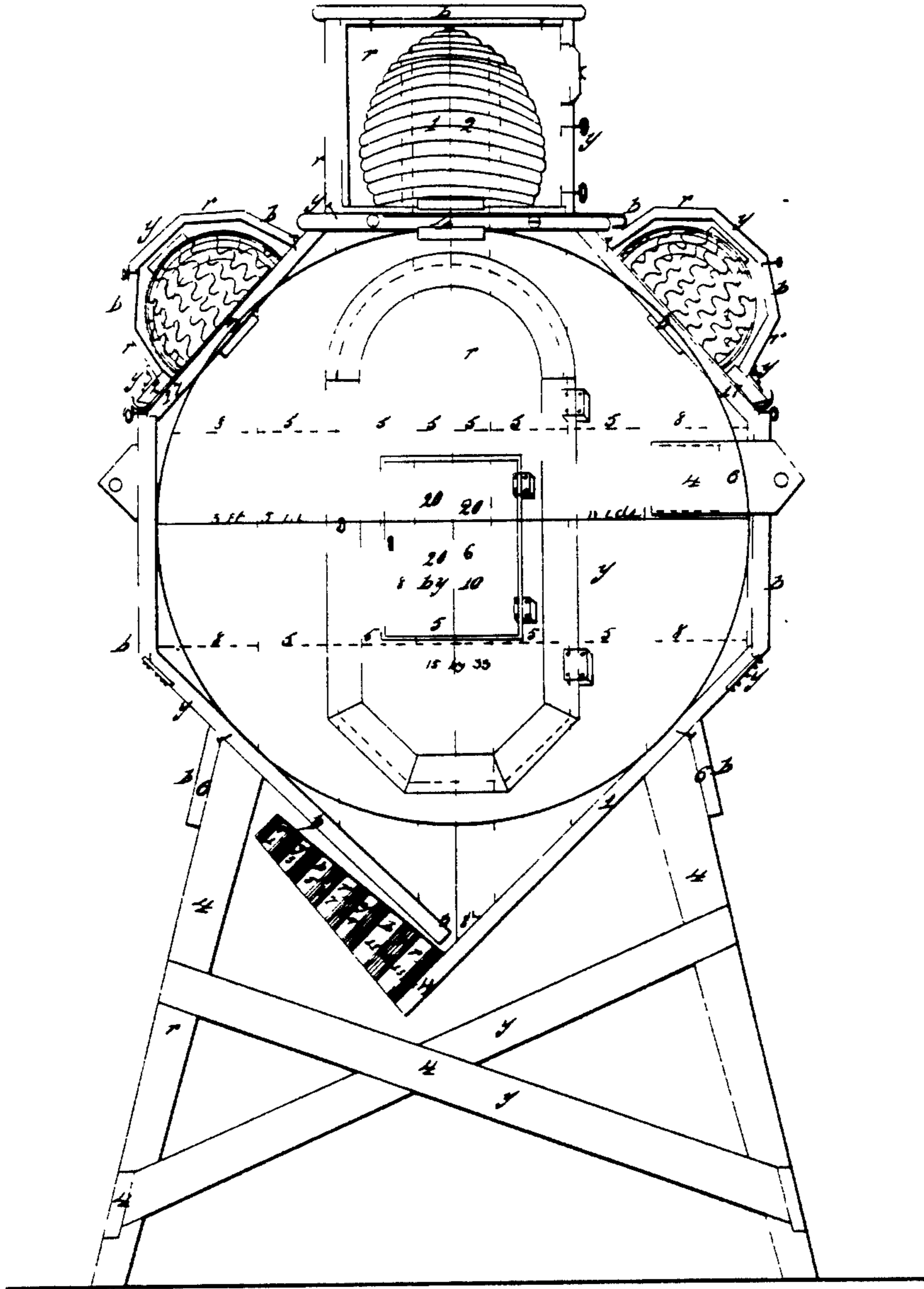
W. GROVE.

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Bee Hive.

No 8,875 X

Patented Jan 12, 1835.



June 12, 1877

So all to whom these Letters Patent shall come,
 it is known that William Groves a Citizen of the United States has
 invented a "Fortified Bee Palace" on a new and original plan for which he has
 obtained a Patent under the Seal of the United States. The said invention has
 been pronounced by the best judges to be far superior to anything of the kind
 heretofore discovered for beauty, convenience and usefulness. The preservation of
 the bees, the procurement of several and much larger quantities of honey without
 destroying or hiving the bees - the great and remarkable increase of their number -
 the facility and ease with which the honey can be taken from the house without
 even disturbing their ingenious operations; these are some of the most obvious advan-
 tages arising from the above mentioned invention. The following is a full and
 exact description of the construction and operation of said "Palace" - The palaces
 are made of different sizes, according to the number of hives, which they are to be
 commenced with but the most ordinary size is one of six feet long and two feet
 wide. They are made of oak boards, pine or poplar, &c. The gable ends are made
 just, or precisely like the other. When they are prepared, both ought to be dis-
 scrubbed, inside and outside, with soap on the rafters, before the boards are nailed
 on. First the rafters, 16 in. high from the top and sides, then the eave, the square
 as then brought up to the eave, the top part is equally divided into five spaces
 by allowing two inches in the top platform, and 2 inch above and below for
 the reception of large window glasses, of 4 inches high by 12 wide, so that five
 spaces will be each 14 inches wide on the outside. The door is then set out
 2 inches from the top platform and 13 inches wide, by 2 high. A glass 6 by
 8, is inserted on the inside of each end door and a little wood is laid on it on
 the outside, (and a hole 4 inches wide, square, and 2 inches from the side is cut
 out with a ratchet, to receive a slide level of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick. The lines struck
 with dots, (see draft,) ought to be marked on the inside of the gable ends. After
 the gable ends are thus alike prepared, ploughed, grooved and glued together,
 (and the boards all once planed off, warm tar with a pencil should then be
 applied to the edges of the gable ends in all the joints of the boards as they are

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with the 13 stone, have summit 8' high of two in two sides. with 200 of 1000 of 1000
under each side of boards of 200 inches wide through which the top plate is
inserted in order to cut off the combs with grass hives. and so on in the
inner edges of the two side platforms, to remove the 10' of the 1000 and so
so to keep the grass hives 600 high by 10 wide, which is an excellent long
large frame to be used, from slipping off, on each side there is a bar of
five squares, the three upper squares with the ends are secured fast, the
lower squares are secured (one being a shutter with two square feet), by the
the boards are fastened in one out; in these parts the operations of the bees are
more distinctly seen than in anything to be seen before.
it now is necessary on the top platform to remove the boards of 1000
with the bottom having a hole in the center of each side, in the top of each board
a hole is secured by which the honey is taken out in the summer season
and a small glass of 300 high by 10 long is put in the inside of each side
to keep the bees from slipping along on the outside through the narrow
it stays in the bottom (which look is to be applied to the narrow). but these
with the narrow of 1000 are not used the first year, in the first year, after the
hive is put to its proper place, the top of the hive is put in, the top of
the hives and traps as many as it may contain are placed on the top of the
top platform. The hives are then shut up on the outside around, to be
a small mass of a quart of tar, a few spoons full of sulphur a quart of clay, and
some hot water; two small boards are secured on the two side platforms
with tar under them at the holes, as soon as the bees have run their combs
down over all the holes, and have sufficient maintenance to be taken
through the two tar, the hives are then cut off with a wire, the wire is
a thin wire plate is slipped in under the holes in order to remove the bees
after the old hives are taken off of 1000 of honey and the bees are saved in the
"Individuated plates". Then the boards on the side platforms are taken away, and
the hives with the old swarms hives removed on; thus the bees have room to
spread out in every direction, and are not idle. When the bees are
bees are entirely full, the top plate is inserted the boards are removed
taken out with new combs and the poorest honey. After the old is removed
and cut off with a wire, emptied frame is placed, the bees will be visible in

ed on, with a shelf 4 inches wide for the bed to light on (use an open space
 of an inch all along, like at a wind mill, in the equipment and ingrid of the
 are in addition to enable them to rot out all offensive matter and thus
 defend themselves against all entering insects. A. B. The boards
 are all described & set ways in the inside before they are nailed on, afterwards
 set ways from the inside on the outside of the whole ends, 5 inches apart, & set ways
 are lengthways 2 inches from the ends and sides, on the inside (and 4
 inch apart at the ends to be saved on the outside.) For small holes in the
 uprights & uprights to be covered with square, thick. On the inside of the
 body no holes are made in, holes are distributed all over in the
 middle - the top platform 4 inches wide (and on the side platforms 3 inches
 wide round one foot apart in between every four rows of sticks. The two side
 platforms are then nailed on, after they are level, and toward the top platf. is
 secured on. The inside of the frame ought to be as light (and even as practical
 as, but the end doors should not be very light (and the outlet below a light
 always to be left open in order to secure a free ventilation, to preserve the
 bed from smothering; a trap can be made of live, 3 square feet of small hole
 lined with lumps, after the body is thus constructed the rods are then secured
 in place of (and after the body is smoothed all over, then the doors are cut
 out with a circular saw, surrounded by being a hole with a small gate
 to the same lumber being taken for the doors; small strips of lath, 1/2 inch
 wide and one eighth thick are glued and spiked on around the edges of the
 doors to save the cracks. The holes are then bored in with a wood drill about
 3/4 of an inch, and below 1/2 deep. Whenever the body is placed on its legs, which
 are 3/4 foot high by 4 inches thick, to prevent them from slipping, a strip of tin, inches
 wide nailed on, & set ways are lengthways, the legs are secured on from the out
 side right under the out most uprights, in order that after they slip, there
 may be withdrawn. The side boards, 3 inches wide are then secured on (the
 whole length same.) The sticks are pointed off at the ends, and a row
 of 2 inches wide in an then put in A. B. For top sticks use on the inside
 the doors are then hung, one to having two hinges and a lock. The hinges on
 the two inside side doors or shutters, are put in in two, eight inches from the in.

is sweet, in abundance, & the same words mean
 to be removed with the slightest danger or trouble. As soon as the bees
 see their combs to the holes behind the door, two other large bees
 are secured over hole upon hole, or round the door, with some of the above-men-
 tioned wood thirty or more around the holes; when the stakes are removed,
 a great quantity of bees will come out of the full into the empty houses,
 and after they have worked their way into the empty ones they will remove some
 others replaced for the reception of more, &c. From the main body become
 the honey is taken in winter time, when a door is opened in a cold morning,
 before the frost is quite past, the bees will retire and become stiffened
 then the combs will come through right in the middle between the sticks,
 with a sharp pointed thin pointed iron plate, and a stick with its end
 seen unroofed, then a stick just as was taken out from the winter banquet
 built every morning, until the main half is conveyed away. In the spring
 these sticks are to be replaced; thus the honey of every other half can
 be taken out every winter. By pursuing this plan the bees continue in making
 very nice combs in fitting up one of other half, not every season, 1, 2, 3, - there
 are some of these "honey stores" so large as to contain upwards of three or
 four hundred and sixty quarts of honey have been taken out of one house in one year. The superiority of
 this is not in any thing of the kind hitherto in use, is unquestionable
 (an individual who has made trial of this plan and compares says,
 that the bees thrive better, and make ten times the quantity of honey which
 they did in the former places.

We now call Men by these Dissents. Shall we the undersigned
 have had a perfect trial, examination of all Yocco's Patent Proc.
 Course two summers (we we candidly believe that it will answer every
 purpose, as it is recommended; any person willing to see a honey comb
 built in two summers eight feet long (one four wide can be regulated with
 the sight by waiting with us. Jacob Jackson Corvations New Britain, 1834
 1835. Philadelphia, Reading Berks County Pa. December 7. 1834.
 On this 26th day of May, 1835, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in

... personally appeared the aforesaid William Groves.
made solemn oath according to law, that he verily believes himself
to be the true and original inventor, or discoverer, of the invention above
specified (as described for a Bee House) and that he is a citizen of the
United States.

G. H. Wharton.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this 19th day of June A.D.

5. Andrew Pickens

By the President. John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

"I do certify that the foregoing Letters Patent, were delivered to me on the
13th day of June A.D. 1835. to be examined and I have examined the same
and find them conformable to law

B. J. Justice, Attorney General of the
United States

For
J. H.

James C. Conner
Letters Patent

14, 1

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent, and making part of the
same, containing a description in the words of the said James C. Conner himself of his
improvement in Canal Boats for the transportation of merchandise.

Schedule or Specification of James C. Conner's improved Canal Boat for carrying
merchandise and general freight to be used when transportation from Canal to Road
or other roads and vice versa is necessary.

Construct the hull of the Boat flat as shown in all respects similar to those
used on the Canal to be navigated. Construct a short stern deck such as is used say
four or five feet long next to which deck extend in 6 feet for a Cabin. Also construct
a short fore deck say four or five feet long.

These decks and Cabin will occupy from fourteen to sixteen feet in length