## Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Barnhart, George E.

Extracted on Apr-16-2024 09:36:22

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the Smithsonian National Air and Space
  Museum Archives as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include
  the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the Smithsonian National Air and Space
  Museum Archives website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

Tested by G.G. Budwig. This plane proved highly efficient and was flown for some time by a number of pilots. Barnhart himself flew it in a weight-carrying contest in an air rodeo at Long Beach on [[strikethrough]] Nivember [[/strikethrough]] November 12, 1921. At that time he was a member of the Los Angeles Aircraft Examining Board.

Following this, Barnhart organized and became President and Chief Engineer of Barnhart Aircraft, Incorporated, of Pasadena, California, for aircraft research and development. There, for many years, he developed and patented numerous valuable aerodynamic devices in common use on modern aircraft, including trailing edge wing flaps, wheel brakes and wing tanks. He also was inventive in other lines, developing the first steel shaft golf clubs, and in 1949, a process and the machinery for making hydraulic clyinders and topered tubes by cold forming. He held over 70 patents, most of which referred to aircraft developments. During World War II he gave free use of his patents to the government for the duration of the war, with the understanding that when hostilities ended all rights were to be returned to him. His generosity caused trouble for him later when he found his patented developments were so ensnarled in War Department legal technicalities that it was necessary to go through Congressional and Presidential channels to get satisfaction.

Following a brief illness, Barnhart passed away at age 66 in Memorial Hospital, Pasadena, California, on April 25, 1962. He was survived by two daughters. At the time of his death he was living at Altadena, California. He was a member of the Early Birds, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Aero Club of Southern California, the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and the Masonic Order.

Flying Pioneer, George E. Barnhart, had broad vision. He devoted his entire active life to aviation and related creative activities. From the start he never made a poor airplane. They were always exceptionally well-built.

tested by G.G. Budwip. This plane proved highly efficient and was flown for some time by a number of pilots. Barehart binself flew it in a weight-carrying or context in an air rodeo at Long Beach on Wiember 12, 1921. At that time he was a member of the Los Angeles Aircreft Examining Soard.

Following this, Bernhart organized and became President and Chief Engineer of Barnhart Aircraft, Incorporated, of Pasadene, California, for aircraft research and development. There, for many years, he developed and patented numerous valuable aerodynamic devices in common use on mediern aircraft, including trailing edge wing flaps, wheel brakes and wing tanks. He also was inventive in other lines, developing the first steel shaft golf clubs, and in 1949, a process and the machinery for making Aydraulic cylinders and tapered tubes by cold forming. He held over 70 patents, most of which referred to aircraft developments. Buring World Har II he gave free use of his patents to the government for the duration of the war, with the understanding that when hostilities ended all rights were to be returned to him. His generality caused trouble for him later when he found his patented developments were so essentied in Nar Department legal technicalities that it was necessary to go through Congressional and Presidential channels to get satisfaction.

Following a brief tilmess, Barnbart passed away at age 66 in Memorial Hospital, Pasadona, California, on April 25, 1962. He was survived by two daughters. At the time of his death he was living at Altadene, California. He was a member of the Early Birds, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, The Aero Club of Southern California, the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and the Masonic Order.

Flying Finemer, George E. Earnhart, had broad vision. He devoted his entire active life to axiation and related creatise activities. From the start he sever made a poor simplane. They were always exceptionally well-built,

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Barnhart, George E. Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers Extracted Apr-16-2024 09:36:22



## **Smithsonian Institution**

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives

The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities. Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us!

The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu
On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter

On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu

On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian

On Twitter: @smithsonian