

Chapter 1 : George H. Brimhall's Legacy of Service to Brigham Young University | BYU Studies

George Henry Brimhall (December 9, - July 29,) was President of Brigham Young University from to After graduating from Brigham Young Academy, Brimhall served as principal of Spanish Fork schools and then as district superintendent of Utah County schools, finally returning to Brigham Young Academy.

University of California, Berkeley B. University of California, Berkeley Mineral resources, mineral exploration science, field geology, surface processes, low temperature geochemistry, granitic batholiths, soil geochemistry, geochronology of weathering systems. Digital Mapping Brimhall, G. H, Dilles, John, Proffett, J. H, Vanegas and Derek Lerch, A. Applications in geology, astronomy, environmental remediation and raised relief models in D. Geological Survey Open File Report , p H and Vanegas, A. Geological Survey Open File Report , p. To order a copy fax SEG: H, , Early fracture-controlled disseminated mineralization at Butte, Montana, Econ. H, , Lithologic determination of mass transfer mechanisms of multiple stage porphyry copper mineralization at Butte, Montana: Element recycling by hypogene leaching and enrichment of potassium-silicate protore, Econ. H, , Deep hypogene oxidation of porphyry copper potassium-silicate protore: A theoretical evaluation of the copper remobilization hypothesis, Econ. H and Ghiorso, M. H, , The genesis of ores: Scientific American, May, , v. H and Dietrich, W. Results on weathering and pedogenesis, Geochim. Evidence from supergene mineralization at La Escondida: H, , Paleohydrologic evolution and geochemical dynamics of cumulative supergene metal enrichment at La Escondida, Atacama Desert, northern Chile: Regional Petrology and Metallogenesis Ague, J. H, , Granites of the batholiths of California: Products of local assimilation and regional-scale crustal contamination, Geology, v. H, , Preliminary fractionation patterns of ore metals through Earth history, Chem. H, , Regional variations in bulk chemistry, mineralogy, and the compositions of mafic and accessory minerals in the batholiths of California, Geol. H, , Magmatic arc asymmetry and distribution of anomalous plutonic belts in the batholiths of California: Effects of assimilation, crustal thickness, and depth of crystallization, v. H and Crerar, D. Magmatic to supergene, in Thermodynamic Modeling of Geological Materials: Minerals, Fluids and Melts, I. Reviews in Mineralogy, v. Soil Genesis Chadwick, O. H, and Hendricks, D. Importance of parent material reduction, volumetric expansion, and eolian influx in laterization: Brimhall, , A mass balance analysis of podzolization: Examples from northeastern United States: Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, v. Studies in management and genesis, A. Humphreys eds, Elsevier publishers, by p. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta:

Chapter 2 : George Brimhall | Earth and Planetary Science

George H. Brimhall () was a student, teacher, principal, department head, acting president, president, president emeritus, and head of the alumni association at Brigham Young University. George Henry Brimhall was born in Salt Lake City on December 9, , to George Washington Brimhall and Rachel Ann Mayer.

Return to Top The son of George H. Brimhall served as president of Brigham Young University from While in Germany he watched Orville Wright make the first power-plane flight in Kaiser Wilhelm attended the event with , soldiers and many other onlookers. In Brimhall returned to the United States. Intermittently between Brimhall taught psychology at BYU and was an instructor at Columbia in During this time he also served as personal assistant to Dr. James McKeen Cattell, nationally renown psychologist. He was so impressed with the great psychologist that he later named his son McKeen. In Brimhall received his Ph. They were married on August 28, , and later had two children--a son, McKeen, and daughter, Frances. Frances married Hal Osborn. After receiving his Ph. Brimhall was successful as co-editor of the third edition of American Men of Science published in He helped organize this corporation which was headed by E. Thorndike of Columbia; J. Angell, the president of Yale University; and others. The purpose of this organization was to effect contacts between qualified psychologists and business firms that wanted their services, and to conduct human engineering research for business. In Brimhall left the Psychological Corporation, returned to Utah, and entered private business. He became the treasurer of the Mt. Hood Railroad, a director of the Oregon Lumber Company, and an operator of large real estate holdings. It was at this time that Brimhall and Robert H. Hinckley started Utah Pacific Airways, Inc. Utah Pacific Airways first represented the Beechcraft organization but later became a distributor for Curtiss-Wright Company. While serving as president of Utah Pacific, Brimhall helped promote the first air census of big game. The method he devised was so successful it replaced the inefficient and expensive ground counting method. He also directed the first experiments by the United States Forest Service in the use of airplanes to control forest fires. Brimhall became very interested in aviation safety programs. The practices he established for Utah Pacific were so successful that during six years of training hundreds of students, transporting charter passengers, and conducting experiments for government agencies, not one pilot or passenger was killed or injured. He worked to construct a network of municipal and emergency landing fields throughout the state. In January of he became director of the Utah State Planning Board, which developed policies for the extensive federal work programs of the state. He served as an advisor on labor relations from until While serving with the WPA Brimhall fought to keep relief funds for those unable to find employment in private business. Hinckley, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, made Brimhall his assistant in Together Hinckley and Brimhall conceived and organized the first civilian pilot training program in the year just prior to World War II. This program was so successful that at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, , the number of civilian pilots had increased from 25, to , and the number of airplanes from 12, to 25, Brimhall also became the director of research for the Civil Aeronautics Administration where he conducted experiments that were of great value to both military and civilian aviation. His investigations into the causes of air accidents led to the use of safety devices which cut the accident rate among private flyers by fifty per cent. The stall warning device was probably the most important of these. Brimhall also directed investigations leading to more accurate and equitable proficiency flight tests for the air transport rating of pilots. This practice not only avoided government employment of hundreds of inspectors at a very large cost, but it put the responsibility for inspection service on the members of the trade. This, Brimhall considered one of his greatest achievements. Dean Brimhall retired from the CAA and government work in In Brimhall and Arthur S. After studying and compiling the voting records of all representatives and senators, they published an article titled "Consistency of Voting by Our Congressmen" in the Journal of Applied Psychology. Brimhall and his wife Lila acquired "Manana Farm," a fifty-two acre orchard near the village of Fruita, in Wayne County, Utah, in the s. This farm, located in the Capitol Reef area, was where Brimhall spent vacations and much of his time after retiring. He devoted many years to photographing these pictographs and was often accompanied by world-renowned

archeologists on these excursions. He astounded younger colleagues with the way he challenged perilous ledges when in his eighties. When he was eighty years old and two hundred of his invaluable slides were stolen from his car, he vowed to go back and photograph them again. Fortunately, many of the friends he had led into the canyons sent their slides to replace his. Brimhall remained active long after retirement. He was always interested in national, state, and local politics, and never hesitated to express his views. One such way was by writing letters to the editors of various newspapers. His testimony and lobbying helped insure the preservation of irreplaceable pictographs by including them within the boundaries of Canyonlands National Park. Brimhall papers are arranged in ten major subject categories: The personal material is contained in Boxes The family correspondence is arranged chronologically starting in and ending in There is also correspondence between Brimhall and other relatives, including a considerable amount with his brother Wells Brimhall. The rest of the personal material includes biographical material, diaries and day books arranged by date , Brimhall family records, personal records and momentos, Fruita property, David Eccles Estate, income tax returns, financial records, George H. Brimhall Diary, and miscellany. The second major category, general correspondence Boxes , is arranged alphabetically. If a person has more than one letter in the collection the letters are arranged chronologically under the name. For example, Robert H. There is also correspondence contained in other subject categories. The third category, American Men of Science, is in Boxes Dean Brimhall was co-editor of American Men of Science, a book containing short biographical sketches of important men in science. Box 22 contains the edition published in and a later edition published in is in Box The Psychological Corporation materials in Box 24 comprise correspondence arranged alphabetically , charter and by-laws, James McKeen Cattell Fund, shareholders meetings, interim and annual reports, and articles and publications. Utah Pacific Airways material Box 25 includes correspondence and business records. The correspondence is arranged chronologically. Dean Brim-hall was an advisor on labor relations for the WPA from There are other materials in this section that do not fall within these years. Correspondence, the first part of the WPA material, is arranged alphabetically. The next section concerns the Mormon Church Relief Program. Brimhall collected a large amount of material on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints welfare and relief programs. The material is primarily newspaper clippings arranged chronologically. The last portion deals with Dr. Louis Wirth, a sociology professor at the University of Chicago, and his study of relief in Utah. The WPA materials also include speeches by Brimhall and others. There are news stories, articles, and Hoover administration material on relief and statistics that Brimhall collected. Brimhall served as assistant to the chairman and as director of research in the CAA Correspondence is arranged by subject and then chronologically within the subject. The speeches given by Brimhall are arranged chronologically, those given by other people are arranged alphabetically by surname. Boxes contain materials under various names and subject titles that were collected by Brimhall. The article written by Brimhall and Arthur S. Research materials and correspondence concerning the article are also in this box. The Lila Eccles Brimhall papers are in Boxes The Lila Brimhall materials include correspondence, awards, speeches, theater scripts, newsclippings, and theater scrapbooks. Use of the Collection Restrictions on Use It is the responsibility of the researcher to obtain any necessary copyright clearances. Permission to publish material from the Dean R. Brimhall papers must be obtained from the Special Collections Manuscript Curator. Preferred Citation Initial Citation: Brimhall papers, Ms , Box []. Special Collections and Archives. University of Utah, J. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chapter 3 : George H. Brimhall Net Worth, Biography & Wiki { }

Biographical information about George H. Brimhall, educator, high school principal, and university president. attorney, judge, university president, and Apostle. He was a principal of Brigham Young Academy High School from to

When a high school was started in Provo -- the Dusenberry school on Second East, then known as Timpanogos University -- George worked odd jobs to pay for his board. He had completed his education at the Dusenberry school before it became Brigham Young Academy in January of Working together, they brought logs down from Santaquin Canyon. Within forty days they held a big house-raising, with the whole community present. Tom Beesley taught first year students, and George taught the next two or three years, including Algebra, Bookkeeping, Grammar, History, and Elocution. He was authorized to be ordained a patriarch by LDS Church apostles in Cluff returned and convinced Church leaders tothen [? He introduced the B. That was also the year that a conflict arose between those who taught orthodox church teachings, and those who taught evolution and higher criticism. The controversy led to the dismissal or resignation of Joseph and Henry Peterson, and Ralph Chamberlain. Brimhall had hired the three and was sympathetic toward the professors, but Superintendent of Church Schools Horace Cummings was determined to rid BYU of "modernists". In that year, at age eighty, the pain became so severe that he took his own life with a hunting rifle. Brimhall did not raise all of his fourteen children. He committed his first wife, Alsina Wilkins, to an insane asylum after having given birth to seven children in eight years, she suffered post-partum stress disorder and mourned the premature death of her last baby. Brimhall sent all five of his then-living children to reside with their grandparents, and started a new family with Flora Robertson. The Timpanogos Branch was a Provo extension of the school that became the University of Utah; after financial problems forced the closure of its Provo branch, it reopened the next year on January 3, , with the same principal [Warren Dusenberry] in the same building [Lewis Hall] but with a new name: Theology, Pedagogy, and Psychology teacher, He appears in a photo of the first faculty to serve under Principal Benjamin Cluff in Fourth Principal of BY Academy to From to N. Brimhall became became President of Brigham Young University from until Students under Brimhall remembered his tenure as "the good old Brimhall days. Brimhall, for he breathed into the school a special leadership which people never forgot. He was particularly known for his short, pithy talks at devotionals. Ezra Taft Benson has written "No man has so inspired me with so few spoken words as has President Brimhall in his famous four-minute assembly talks. Often when speaking to the students he was both intense and dramatic and could either inspire them or evoke tender pathos or a sense of horrific guilt, illustrated in an incident reported by J. Edward Johnson, who describes a real "scorcher" given by Brimhall after a rash of pilfering had hit the student body at BYU. Brimhall was particularly incensed over the theft of a watch from a gym locker. The story goes that when he came into his office early the following morning, Brimhall found several watches on his desk. Brimhall was a strong personality with versatility in academic talent and achievement. While fathering 14 children, presiding over the Church University, and serving on the Church Board of Examiners, he still found time to write, teach, preach, and counsel. He not only guided the University through some of its most difficult times, but also guided students in choosing the paths they would follow in life. God planted it and we are but gardeners to take care of it. December 9, in Salt Lake City. July 29, in Provo, Utah. December 28, - in committed to an insane asylum.

Chapter 4 : George Brimhall Obituary - Crandall Funeral Home Inc.

George H Brimhall has a \$15,000 bond with American Contractors Indemnity Company. What else should I know before hiring George H Brimhall California contractors are required to submit their fingerprints to the board, which are then checked against criminal records held by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) and Federal Bureau of.

George Washington Brimhall November 14, 1806 – September 30, 1878, was a politician in Utah Territory. He was the father of George H. He was born along Canada Creek in the state of New York. After cutting and milling lumber at this location, the Brimhalls loaded it into a boat, went down the Allegany River to Pittsburgh and sold it, and then went down the Ohio to Dearborn County, Indiana. He spent the next two years as a Mormon missionary in McHenry and surrounding counties and then moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, in March. Shortly afterwards, he moved to Knoxville, Illinois, where he met Lucretia Metcalf, whom he married in July. Lucretia was opposed to going west with the Mormons. Brimhall hoped if he went to Utah he would be able to persuade her to come and join him with their three children. He left in 1846 but shortly after reaching Utah learned that she had divorced him and remarried. In 1847, Brimhall was elected to the Utah Territorial Legislature, where he served for three terms. Early that year he married Rachel Ann Meyer. In 1848, Brimhall moved to Ogden where he served on the City Council for three years. Brimhall moved to Salt Lake City in 1849. In 1850, he was called to be part of the mission that settled St. George. Brimhall later moved to Spanish Fork, where he lived until the time of his death. Brimhall and his wife Rachel were the parents of ten children. He served for many years as a patriarch of the Utah Stake, which then included all of Utah County. He held this position at the time of his death.

References[edit] Ernest L. The First Years. BYU Press, p. Latter-day Saint biographical encyclopedia: A compilation of biographical sketches of prominent men and women in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Salt Lake City, Utah:

Chapter 5 : George H. Brimhall | Office of the President

Franklin S. Harris, president of Brigham Young University from to , said of his predecessor, George H. Brimhall (fig. 1), "George H. Brimhall, under a tree would make a university any day for where he teaches students will always gather to be taught."

Early life[edit] Brimhall was born to George W. When Brimhall was about one year old his family moved to Ogden and then moved to Spanish Fork , which is where Brimhall attended "Timpanogos University". After working closely with instructor George Carson at a Spanish Fork common school, he moved back to Spanish Fork, became a teacher, and received a county teachers certificate. In , Brimhall married Alsina Elizabeth Wilkins. They were the parents of 6 children. He became city marshal in , but only for a short period of time and was later appointed as "auditor of accounts" for 2 terms. He eventually became principal of the Academy. After being involved in most of the educational events in Utah County, Brimhall became interested in Brigham Young Academy and decided to begin attending in In Brimhall was elected as the district superintendent of Utah County schools and oversaw many other educational programs in Utah County and in Salt Lake City. He published some articles in the Contributor Magazine and was on the local board of examiners. He eventually moved from Spanish Fork to Provo in order to take his place as head of the Provo community schools. Smoot invited Brimhall to be a part of the faculty at Brigham Young as a church calling. Through the Academy and with special instruction from Benjamin Cluff , Brimhall was finally able to complete a college degree while simultaneously heading the Intermediate Department and Preparatory School at the Academy. When Cluff became principal of the Academy, Brimhall took his place as head of the Normal Department, but continued in his position over the Training School as well. Keeler and Brimhall as co-acting principals of Brigham Young Academy. This became one of the greatest weaknesses of his administration. Taylor to serve a month-long mission in Colorado. While in Colorado, Brimhall became ill and this illness, plus others, would continue for the rest of his life. He also worked closely with church leaders in Salt Lake City and in he became an official member of the Church Board of Education. He began a class to help local parents with childcare, gave emphasis to the importance of student assemblies and clubs, and sent students and faculty to local LDS churches to speak about the value of education and speak well of the Academy. Luckily, a couple months after the illness took hold of Brimhall, Cluff returned from South America and was able to take on the responsibilities that Brimhall had been shouldering at the Academy. In April , Brimhall went to California to recuperate. Brimhall and Joseph B. The votes were evenly divided between the two until Stephen L. Chipman decided to vote in favor of Brimhall, breaking the tie. Brimhall appointed Joseph B. Keeler and Edwin S. Hinckley as members of the BYU presidency. The application to build the facility now known as the Maeser Building was approved by the Board of Education and BYU was the official Church university for a short time, but because of heated discussions among other Utah educators the Board decided to keep all of the Church schools at the same status for the time being. Class credits were better defined and a more defined separation of high school and college was put into place. The mountain that the students painted is now called " Y Mountain " [2]: In order to achieve the goals that he had set for the University, Brimhall recruited educators who had degrees from prestigious universities in the East. These educators helped facilitate the organization of the departments and curriculum of the collegiate program. After a group of students approached Brimhall and let them know that they were questioning their belief in God because of their exposure to false doctrine, Brimhall and Horace H. Cummings who was superintendent of Church schools , decided to approach the Church Board with the hopes of setting a precedent for what could be taught at the University. After a hearing in front of the Board, Ralph Vary Chamberlin , Joseph Peterson , and Henry Peterson, who advocated evolution , biblical criticism and historical criticism were to be dispensed from their teaching positions unless they would change their teachings. There, the dismissals of two professors and two instructors by President Joseph T. Lovejoy and John Dewey. The BYU controversy , involving some of the same professors, led in part to the University of Utah debacle. This shift in power marked a new era for the BYU. Brimhall also received reports from eastern administrators praising the values and intellectual prowess

of students who received their undergraduate education from BYU. Brimhall committed suicide on July 29, , although many newspapers simply reported that he died after a long battle with illness.

Chapter 6 : racedaydvl.com - Human Validation

George Brimhall received his A.B. in geology in and his Ph.D. in geology , both from UC Berkeley. He assumed the economic geology position at UC Berkeley and has served as Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geophysics for two terms, from to and from to

This finding aid was produced using ArchivesSpace on Finding Aid Language Biographical Info: Administrative History The George H. Brimhall Memorial Essay Contest was established to honor the founders of Brigham Young University as part of the university homecoming celebration. Brimhall Memorial Essay Contest was established by the Brimhall Family Organization in to encourage students to gain a deeper appreciation for the founders of Brigham Young University. The contest is run by the Student Alumni Association and occurs every year as part of the university homecoming celebration. Administrative History The Brigham Young University Alumni Association was created to promote and protect alumni relations and involvement with the University. Although the Brigham Young University Alumni Association changed its name when Brigham Young Academy became a university, it had already existed alongside the Academy since During the years , it was generally known as the Associated Alumni of Brigham Young University. It has been an active member organization in the American Alumni Council since In , the Alumni Association gave up its governing and fiduciary responsibilities and became an advisory body to the Department of Alumni Relations. Following is a list of its presidents: Murdock , Anthony C. Lund , Stephen L. Chipman , J. Will Knight , William E. Rydalch , Heber C. Jex , W. Lester Mangum , William E. Ryalen , Joseph B. Keller , Thomas N. Taylor , Edward H. Holt , Arthur Candland , R. Eugene Allen , Eugene L. Clark , Horace G. Merrill , Hugh M. Woodward , Edwin S. Hinckley , Oscar A. Kirkham , Richard R. Lyman , R. Leo Bird , Isaac E. Brockbank , Fred R. Hinckley , Earl J. Glade , Lynn S. Richards , J. Clifton Moffitt , Junius M. Jackson , Bryant S. Greenwood , Don B. Colton , L. Weston Oaks , Harold R. Clark , Clyde D. Sandgren , Roy Broadbent , Wallace W. Brockbank , Raymond B. Holbrook , S. Lynn Richards , Grant Thorn , G. Robert Ruff , Clyde J. Summerhays , DaCosta Clark , E. Lamar Buckner , Sanford M. Bingham , Arch L. Madsen , Phillip V. Christensen , Harold H. Smith , William Sorensen , Howard C. Markham , Albert Choules, Jr. Christensen , Harold P. Christensen , Dr. Udall , Steven R. Forsyth , W. Kenneth Thiess , Dr. Bruce McIff , Dr. Allsop , and Chris Feinauer The Alumni Association is dedicated to promoting the welfare of the University and to keeping alumni interest alive in the university. To achieve these goals, the Association has, over the years: Fundraising functions shifted over time, and the Alumni Association is no longer actively involved in fundraising efforts. In addition to these services, the Alumni Association was responsible for keeping records on alumni of the university. In , the Association opened the Aspen Grove Family Camp, a popular family summer retreat for alumni and others. The Association has continued to run Aspen Grove, and has expanded it to include: In , the Alumni Association created the Cougar Club, an organization which offers benefits to its members, who donate money for athletic recruiting. The Alumni Association has also produced several publications. Biographical History George H. Brimhall was a student, teacher, principal, department head, acting president, president, president emeritus, and head of the alumni association at Brigham Young University. Together, they had six children. Together, they had eight children. From , while Benjamin Cluff Jr. In December , he received a letter from Joseph F. Smith asking him to be the president of the newly renamed Brigham Young University. Keller and Edwin S. Hinckley as his counselors. Brimhall was released as president of BYU in Brimhall died on July 29, in Provo, Utah.

Chapter 7 : George Brimhall | Revolv

The George H. Brimhall Memorial Essay Contest () was established to honor the founders of Brigham Young University as part of the university homecoming celebration.

Chapter 8 : George Brimhall - President for Akshun & Akshun, Inc.

View George H Brimhall's profile for company associations, background information, and partnerships. Search our database of over million company and executive profiles.

Chapter 9 : George H. Brimhall

Digital Mapping. Brimhall, G. H, Dilles, John, Proffett, J., , The Role of Geological Mapping in Mineral Exploration in Wealth Creation in the Minerals Industry, Special Publication 12, Anniversary Publications of the Society of Economic Geologists, p.