

GEORGE WASHINGTON— GEOGRAPHER

ACTIVITIES of the many-sided Father of His Country as first geographer of the United States, and foremost traveler of his time, are epitomized on a large map issued by the National Geographic Society as its contribution to the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington.

First Showing All Journeys

The map is the first issued showing all the travels of Washington on a single chart. It is the product of more than a year's careful research on the part of the staff members and map makers of the National Geographic Society. These researches included the most thorough check yet made on the diaries of Washington, contemporary accounts of his travels and observations, and personal visits to many places where changed names, or duplicated names, long have left doubt about exact routes or places visited.

George Washington's journeys covered a larger area in America than those of any other official of his time. They extended from Savannah, Georgia, to Kittery, Maine. Westward they reached to the vicinity of Lake Erie, in Pennsylvania, to the neighborhood of Point Pleasant, in West Virginia, and to Gallipolis, in Ohio.

Three Sea Voyages

He traveled on horseback from Williamsburg to Fort Le Boeuf, from Mount Vernon to Boston, and he made three sea voyages, which are not generally realized, one of them to Barbados.

The map, which is being sent to The Society's membership, is printed in 5 colors, is 28 by 18 inches, and it adopts a novel and lucid means of showing the extensive itineraries. Washington's travels divide themselves into four periods: that of his surveying and the French-Indian campaigns; his

travels to the West from 1759 to 1774; the years of the Revolutionary War, and his travels after the War, from 1784 to 1799. Small Roman numerals are used along the lines marking the routes to show in which period each route was traversed. Routes traveled more than once are marked with the numerals of the several periods.

The principal highways of Colonial times are shown. Combinations of color, italic and Roman type are used to show places Washington actually visited, other places existing in his time, and places rebuilt or renamed since his time. Five inset maps show in greater detail the travels in the vicinities of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Tidewater Virginia, and the plat of the farms about Mount Vernon in Washington's time.

Over Routes with Speedometer

Many places that tradition says Washington visited are not mentioned in the diaries of Washington or by the contemporaries of Washington. So far as records show he did not visit the birthplace of his mother, Epping Forest. Another famous landmark where it was always claimed that "Washington stayed" is some three miles from the route where the records show he passed.

"The accuracy with which Washington on horseback gauged distances well may excite our wonder," writes Dr. William Joseph Showalter, in an article accompanying the map. "Often he tells in his notes how far he traveled on a given day. In many places while a staff member of the *National Geographic Magazine* was able to check these distances with speedometer readings, they corresponded remarkably with Washington's mileage record."

Exceeded Army Fitness Test

The writes recalls the famous fitness test that President Roosevelt ordered—that every army officer should ride 90 miles in three days—and compares that test with

14

Washington's horseback feats. For Washington sometimes averaged upward of 35 miles a day for more than a week, and on one occasion rode 560 miles in 16 days.

By consulting thousands of manuscripts and musty records in scores of court houses, were located places of importance in Washington's day whose very names had been lost to history. One of these was Logstown in the vicinity of the meeting place of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where Pittsburgh now stands. The accepted solution was that the old town had been on Big Beaver Creek, but it was found to be miles up the Ohio from Big Beaver, at the site of the present Legionville.

One of the most arduous pieces of work in connection with the creation of the map was to locate a chain of forts established by Washington to protect the frontier from Indian depredations, forts which played an important part in the French and Indian War. The area investigated covered 15,000 square miles, or more than Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware combined. The work resulted in the correction of several errors that had been made in the past by the confusion of names, and places several of the key forts on modern maps for the first time. The chain of forts is shown in a special sketch map on a large scale. Other similar maps in great detail which accompany the article show the travels in southwestern Pennsylvania and in Maryland and West Virginia. Another is a reproduction of a map drawn by Washington.

EVERY TEACHER must assume full responsibility for her place in society . . . She is not only teaching school; she is one of the educated members of society who must help meet all social and economic problems.—*Willard E. Givens, in Sierra Educational News.*

SQUINT

PARENTS may be assured that all cases of cross-eyes can be corrected, but it requires their heartiest co-operation and a willingness to put aside their prejudice and their lay ideas. As the treatment of the case is a purely technical matter which calls for the highest degree of medical skill, the treatment should be prescribed and outlined by a physician who is specially trained in the treatment of the eyes. The family doctor should first be consulted and he, in turn, can guide the patient into the proper medical channels."

To correct cross-eyes, treatment should begin before the sixth year, and preferably before the third year, according to Dr. Luther C. Peter, of Philadelphia, international authority on squint—which is the ophthalmological term for cross-eyes. "The great factor in the cure," he says, "is the early institution of treatment, in contrast with the popular conception, 'to give the child a chance to grow out of his squint.' In fact, such measures are responsible for the imperfect cures in the past; unfortunately, measures to correct this condition were instituted, as a rule, too late to accomplish the results which can now be obtained.

"The several steps necessary to bring about perfect results and to place a squinting child on an equal footing with other children are as follows: Testing of vision; fitting of glasses; preventing lowering of vision in weak eye; awakening of the fusion faculty; and finally, when necessary, operation.

"The layman is not entirely to blame for his misconceptions as to the cause of cross-eyes. Until recent years, the exact sequence of events which lead up to squint was not thoroughly grasped by the average physician. And perhaps the same lack of unity on the part of medical advisers as to the best method of correcting the deformity may be responsible in part for the popular