which he gained in the years 1811 and 1812. From this time until 1825 he published a number of valuable medical and botanical works, and established himself as an authority upon these subjects.

In 1825 Dr. Bigelow gave the first impulse to the great movement for the introduction of suburban cemeteries, which first found fulfillment in the creation of the cemetery of Mount Auburn in 1831, which has been the pattern after which have been modelled a great number of similar institutions in the neighborhood of all our chief cities and towns. It is hard to overrate the importance of this great innovation on the time-honored custom of close-packed tombs, which was fast becoming a nuisance to public health and an offence to the common feelings of humanity. Dr. Bigelow was for more than twenty years the president of the corporation, and also furnished the designs for the fence and gateway, for the chapel and tower, and strongly advocated the erection of the massive Sphinx which now overlooks and seemingly guards this beautiful burial garden.

In 1829 Dr. Bigelow published the "Elements of Technology," a treatise on the application of the sciences to the useful arts. From this treatise Dr. Bigelow has generally been regarded as the author of the word "Technology"; and Worcester, in his Dictionary, gives him as authority for its use and definition; but in the advertisement of his volume Dr. Bigelow says: "I have adopted the general name of technology, a word sufficiently expressive, which is found in some of the older dictionaries, and is beginning to be revived in the literature of practical men at the present day."

In 1835 was delivered the well-known discourse on "Self-limited Diseases" of which Dr. Holmes says: "This remarkable essay has probably had more influence on medical practice in America than any similar brief treatise, we might say than any work, ever published in this country."

The last of the great public services performed by Dr. Bigelow was in the bold position assumed by him in the cause of education, claiming that the classical languages should cease to be the exclusive or chief tests of a liberal training. Prof. W. P. Atkinson had recently called attention to the state of education, especially as it regarded the classics and scientific studies in the great schools of England. Dr. Bigelow referred to this as a convincing exposition of the state of education in these institutions, and in two admirable and energetic essays "On the Limits of Education," and "On Classical and Utilitarian Studies," the first before the Society of Arts, in 1865, and the second before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in 1866, he defended his attitude in regard to the subordinate position which the classical studies must hold in the liberal education of the future, and made a practical application of the facts given by Prof. Atkinson to the condition of things among ourselves.

Dr. Bigelow was one of the first whose attention was called to the proposition to reserve lands by the State, upon the newly made area of the Back Bay, for the establishment of a number of educational institutions. While he took great interest in all the proposed institutions, his practical mind immediately led him to especially favor the Institute of Technology. Very early he suggested the reservation of a tract of land, much larger than that needed for the buildings themselves. He foresaw the effect which these institutions would have in enhancing the value, not only of the adjacent lands, but of the whole district, comprising more than four hundred acres. He entered a vigorous plea to induce the Legislature to secure a large tract, of at least twenty acres, which would soon increase immensely in value and give a great profit over cost of filling, and thus a large sum could be obtained for the erection of buildings, and for aid to education in many ways. Had his foresight been appreciated and acted upon, many thousand dollars would have been realized to the Institute without costing the State a single dollar.

The tardiness of the Legislature in granting