

in medical journals, as well as the standard medical textbook *A Manual of Practical Medicine* (1890), which ran to eleven editions and was only rivalled in its later years by Osler's great work. A colleague claimed that Taylor really enjoyed life. "His bright outlook, sense of humour, apt repartee and witty turn to a conversation made him a delightful companion." In his obituary it was said that "He was, as might be expected, an excellent man of business, therefore he had much to do with the management of the [Guy's Hospital] medical school, where for a long time he was Dean." As a young man he enjoyed football, swimming, lawn tennis and racquets and he regularly climbed in the Alps. During the first ward round on his return from these expeditions, with a sunburnt face and peeling nose, he would recount some of the more exciting incidents. He was a co-founder of the Old Epsomian Club.

**SIR FREDERICK TAYLOR Bt. (1847-1920). M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), P.R.C.P. (Lond.). -
President of the Royal College of Physicians.**

"He never failed to attend his wards punctually, he never curtailed his rounds; indeed, they were sometimes too long for the less enthusiastic of his followers."

British Medical Journal (1920).

Frederick Taylor (1847-1920) [Epsom College 1856-1863. prefect] was the son of David Taylor, a surgeon of Kennington, South London, and brother of Dr Herbert Taylor [Epsom College 1862-1867], Leonard Taylor [Epsom College 1864-1869], Charles Taylor [Epsom College 1864-1871], and David Churton Taylor [Epsom College 1867-1874]. He entered Epsom College at the early age of nine and immediately showed academic brilliance, repeatedly coming first in his class at most subjects. On Founder's Day, in 1863, he was awarded the Hodgkin Prize, the Brande Good Conduct Prize, and the prize for Mathematics; but, before receiving these awards he had declaimed Juvenal in Latin in front of the Council, the school, the staff and the guests. He graduated from Guy's Hospital in 1868, winning scholarships in forensic medicine and midwifery, and gaining honours in medicine. In 1870, he proceeded M.D.; two years later he passed the M.R.C.P. Examination and, in 1879 he was elected F.R.C.P. 1874 was an auspicious year when he was appointed assistant physician at Guy's Hospital, as well as Dean of Guy's Hospital Medical School (1874-1888); but more was to come. In 1879 he was appointed Senior Consultant Physician at Guy's Hospital, the Dreadnought Seaman's Hospital at Greenwich, the Evelina Children's Hospital, and the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.



Frederick Taylor was the complete Guy's man. He always seemed to be about the hospital. James Stocker, the old hospital apothecary, had run the medical school since 1834, but under his gentle guidance it was in decline. In Stocker's old age Taylor reorganised the office, straightened the finances so that the medical school ran 'like clockwork' and revised the curriculum. At Guy's Hospital he devoted much of his time to clinical teaching. His extensive knowledge, sound judgement, and thoughtfulness for others made him very popular with the students, and earned him a commanding position in consulting practice in London. He never failed to attend his ward rounds punctually, although some of them lasted a bit too long for 'the less enthusiastic of his followers.' It was said that "to his junior clerk he was a critical and somewhat severe master, to his senior clerk an edifying and rather mystifying teacher, but to his houseman he was a source of lifelong inspiration." When he had examined a patient they knew his opinion through his facial expressions and a succession of inarticulate sounds.

Frederick Taylor represented the University of London on the General Medical Council from 1909 until 1918, and was an examiner for Cambridge, London, Durham, Belfast and Birmingham Universities. He delivered most of the prestigious lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, including the Lumleian Lecture (1904) and Harveian Oration (1907). In 1915 he reached the zenith of his career when he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, a position that he held until 1918. Previously he had occupied the position of Councillor of the College from 1897-1899, and Censor from 1904-1905. He was also President of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1914-1916. Frederick Taylor was the author of no less than one hundred and sixty-six scientific papers published