

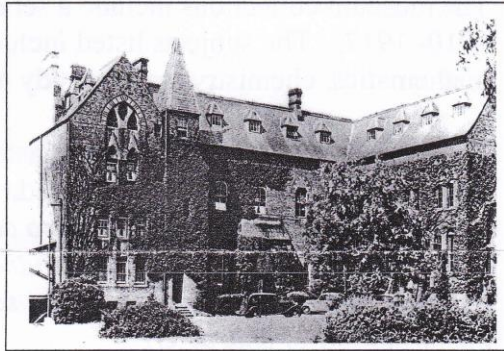
the MUSEUM HARLOW

Fact sheet No. 2

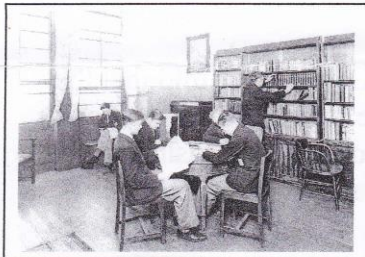
BUILDINGS

HARLOW COLLEGE 1862 - 1965

Harlow College, also known as St Mary's College, was a private school for boys. It was built in 1862 in what is now Old Harlow, replacing an earlier school that had stood near St Mary's Church in Churchgate Street. The new school was situated just north of the Church of St John the Baptist, in an area since occupied by the modern Jocelyns housing estate.



The school admitted both fee paying and local scholarship boys and was both a day and boarding school. There were up to one hundred and eighty boys on the school role at any one time.

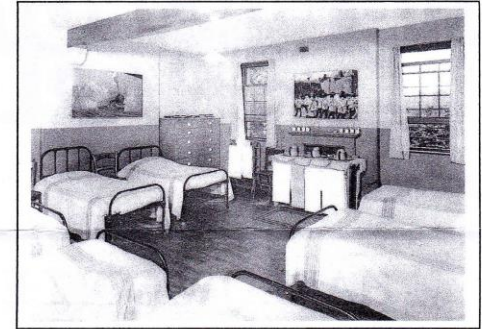


The main building consisted of a dining hall, classrooms, a library, sick rooms, dormitories, staff rooms and offices. In addition to the main block there was an art room, a gymnasium, a science laboratory, a common room and two playing fields.

Harlow

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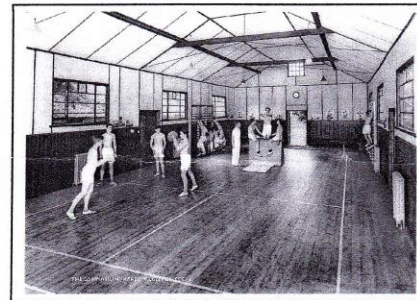
In the summer term the boys played cricket, tennis and athletics. Football was played in the winter term and cross-country running in the spring. The school ran its own scout group and other clubs including chess, model making and, by the 1930s, a wireless club.



The museum collections include a set of school reports dating between 1910- 1917. The subjects listed include several branches of mathematics, chemistry, nature study and Latin.

Between 1904 and 1935 the headmaster of the college was E P Horsey. A pupil of the time later remembered, *"Those of us who were privileged to come under his influence marvelled at the amount of knowledge he acquired. He had a wonderful way of imparting that knowledge and at the same time paying great attention to the formation of character."*¹

During this period boys from all over Britain and the wider British Empire attended Harlow College.



By the early 1960s the growth of the New Town meant that development plans were being made for the Old Harlow area.

In 1964 the College was told that that site would be required for housing and the school was demolished the following year.

1. Quoted in The Harlow Citizen 1962

Harlow