

ABBEY GRANGE

Formerly the 14th or 15th century monastic granary. After the dissolution of the monasteries, it was left to decay until 1827, when it was converted by an OS governor into a dwelling house. From 1920 it was occupied by masters and others closely connected with the School. In 1969 the Governors bought the property as a house for the Headmaster and his family.

SOUTH WEST CLASSROOMS AND 5TH FORM GREEN

The 5th Form Green was acquired by the School in 1851, it was formerly a garden. The classrooms, which now enclose its western side, were built in 1869-1870 for the teaching of Science and Art. The wall to the south of the green formed the north wall of the All Hallows Church.

DINING HALL

Purpose-built as a gymnasium in 1923 – it is now a listed building. Became the School dining hall, when central dining was introduced in 1976.

BURSARY

Probably Georgian, it was originally known as the 'Abbey Cottage' where the proprietor of the silk mill resided. It became School property in 1858 and converted into a music school in 1872. After the completion of the present 'Old Music School' in 1926, the front portion became a classroom and the rear served a variety of purposes – a clothes pound, photographic studio, mechanical workshop, OS Society office etc. The upper storey provided quarters for the School House gardener. An unexploded bomb was dropped into the gardens behind the building in 1940.



THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL



SHERBORNE SCHOOL'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

THE LODGE AND GATE TOWER ENTRANCE

The Lodge was built in 1852 and the Tower entrance in 1923. The Royal Coat of Arms above the Arch is witness to the fact that Sherborne was refounded in 1550 by Edward VI – then a boy of 13.

MEDLYCOTT BUILDING (History Department)

Built in 1955 from Cotswold stone, designed by Oswald Brakspear (OS) and named after a former Chairman of Governors.

THE OLD SCHOOL ROOM

Purpose-built in 1606 (Jacobean style). Possibly designed by Inigo Jones. Used as Assize Courts in 17th century and in 1645 as the guardroom for Fairfax's troops billeted in the Abbey (after the second siege of the Old Castle). All boys were taught here until 1670. The sloping oak windowsills were once desktops and have carvings of boys' names dating from 1698. The statue of Edward VI cost £9 5s 4d. The room became the School House dining hall in 1860 and remained so, until central dining was introduced in 1976.

THE OAK ROOM

This was the School library for 200 years until 1861. It then served as a matron's quarters and later as a staff room, before eventually becoming the School House library.

BOW HOUSE

Probably 14th century, it housed shops for some two centuries – it became the Sun Inn c.1850. The School bought the building in 1916. The ground floor became the staff Common Room in 1921, with the upper two floors used as lodgings for masters and, from 1926, for School House boys.

THE SLYPE

The lean-to building against the north transept of the Abbey is the only surviving part of the monks' dormitory. Over the years it has been used as a brewery, laundry, vegetable store and a mortuary. It was bought by the School in 1550 and made 'habitable' in 1975. A type of Fives game was played against the Slype wall as early as 1675.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AREA AND THE HEADMASTER'S STUDY

This was once part of the monastery and dates from c.1480. The original monastic kitchen chimney, bearing the much-weathered signs of the Evangelists, fronts the Courts. The building was a private home in the 17th and 18th centuries. It became School property in 1851 with part of the lower area converted into School House studies.

LIBRARY

This was originally the main nine-bay hall of the monastery. The Lower Library (Westcott Room) was the cellarer's store-room and the outer parlour. Anglo-saxon foundations and plinths were discovered below it by the School Archaeological Society in the 1970s. The fabric is 13th century and the fine roof and windows 15th century.

CHAPEL

Built in the 15th century and originally the Abbot's House, with attached to it, the Abbot's home, whose parlour is now the Headmaster's study. It was built over the late Norman undercroft. The School acquired it in 1851. It was lengthened eastward in 1853 and twice westward in 1865 and 1922. The north aisle was added in 1879. The Undercroft was converted to form part of the library when Robin Macnaghten was Headmaster (1975-1988).

BIG SCHOOL ROOM

Work started on the building in 1879. The foundations are half as deep as the building is high. In 1940 the Big School Room suffered extensive damage from four bombs, which had landed in the Courts. It was substantially altered in 1956 to serve as the School's Second World War memorial. It was built from Douling stone, as Ham and Sherborne stone were unobtainable at the time.

CARRINGTON BUILDING

This was built in 1910 for the teaching of Science and Art. Immediately behind, and alongside the building, was the site of a 12th century mill, where the monks ground their own corn. In the 16th century it was converted into a silk mill with a factory, built in the 19th century, known as the 'Abbey Lands'. The factory supplied the silk used for Queen Victoria's wedding dress.