ORIEL WINDOW
On the west side of the Great Hall, the Oriel window probably dates from 1394 – 1414 and was rebuilt in 1826. Some of the glass was placed there from the north window when it was replaced in the mid 19th century. The glass includes a mid 19th century statue of Lady Godiva, and either side are two early stone statues from the demolished Coventry Cross.

TREASURY
This room is approached through the Old Council Chamber. It has a fine tiled floor which may have come from the Great Hall when the original floor was replaced. The floor tiles have been arranged in the shape of the coat of arms of the City. The treasury includes a federal case which once held the city's coat of arms, and also contains a mid 17th century portrait of the Mayor of Coventry.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS ROOM
It is believed Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned at the Guildhall when she was brought to the city in 1569 from Tutbury. It was here that the citizens of Coventry were ordered by the queen to keep Mary secure. The original is still in the City’s Archives.

ARMOURY
This is approached up a narrow stone staircase. Halfway up the staircase is the Ante Room with its sloping floor and a stairlift to the Great Hall and another for the St Mary’s Hall. The Ante Room also houses various pieces of medieval armor, including a suit of armor from the 15th century. The Armoury itself housed the city’s armor, surviving pieces of which are displayed on the Minstrels’ Gallery. The Armoury is home to the City’s oldest surviving piece of armor, a suit of armor from the 15th century.
**THE GUILDHALL**

Coventry was an important medieval city and one of the largest in England in the 14th and 15th centuries. Its prosperity was founded on cloth production which could trace its origins back to the wool trade that grew up around Coventry Priory, endowed by Lady Godiva and Earl Leofric in the 11th century.

The Hall was first built in the early 1340s for the merchant Guild of St Mary. The Guild later merged with others to form the powerful Trinity Guild which counted Dick Whittington, Lord Mayor of London amongst its members.

The Great Hall dates from the late 14th and early 15th centuries. The timber roof is adorned by a series of angel musicians and there is a splendid Flemish tapestry on the north wall. The Hall was severely damaged during the Blitz of Coventry during the Second World War and it continues to this day to welcome visitors from all over the world.

**ENTRANCE**

The entrance to St Mary's Hall is on Bayley Lane which runs on the south side of the ruins of the 'old' Coventry Cathedral, along the approximate line of the bayley to Coventry's 'new' cathedral. Visitors enter the small 'Cloister' and climb the staircase, with its carved handrails, to the impressive Great Hall.

**GREAT HALL**

This dates from the late 14th and early 15th centuries. The timber roof is adorned by a series of angel musicians and there is a splendid Flemish tapestry on the north wall. The Hall was severely damaged during the Blitz of Coventry during the Second World War and it continues to this day to welcome visitors from all over the world.

**TAPESTRY**

The tapestry on the north wall is a Flemish piece which dates from the 15th century and is thought to depict King Henry VI and Queen Margaret. The tapestry was moved from its original location in Westminster Abbey in the 19th century and is now displayed in St Mary's Hall. It is one of the finest examples of 15th-century Flemish tapestry and is considered to be one of the most important examples of medieval tapestry in the world.

**PRINCE'S CHAMBER**

The name the 'Prince's Chamber' derives from the association of Coventry with the Black Prince, the son of Edward III who inherited the manor of Cheylesmore, which included Coventry, from his grandmother Queen Isabella in 1358. Camera Principis (the Prince's Chamber) is on the city's traditional coat of arms.

**OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER**

This room housed meetings of the city's governing body from at least 1421 to 1863. Restored in 1936 the oak panelling came from the Coventry Arms and the window includes the main door to the Guild Chair dating from around 1450. The oak table dates from around 1610 being purchased for the Hall in 1903 for £20.

**TECHNOLOGY**

On the south wall is an outstanding 15th century Flemish tapestry, thought to depict King Henry VI and Queen Margaret. The tapestry was moved from its original location in Westminster Abbey in the 19th century and is now displayed in St Mary's Hall. It is one of the finest examples of 15th-century Flemish tapestry and is considered to be one of the most important examples of medieval tapestry in the world.

**THE GUILDHALL**

St Mary's Guildhall is one of the finest medieval guildhalls in England. It has stood at the heart of Coventry for over 650 years and witnessed events of both national and local importance. It served as the centre of King Henry VII's court during the Wars of the Roses and is a priest in Mary Queen of Scots. William Shakespeare is thought to have staged plays here and George Eliot who knew the hall well used it as the setting for a scene in one of her novels. The chamber has a number of notable features, including its magnificent panelling and elaborately carved details. It was started by Sir William de la Zouch Lord Mayor of the City of Coventry and completed by the 12th Earl of Warwick in 1384.