

TIMELINE

NATIONAL HISTORY	DATE	HISTORY OF GOODRICH
11TH CENTURY		
William the Conqueror is victorious at the Battle of Hastings and is crowned King of England.	1066	
Domesday Book is completed by order of William.W	1086	Land in Hulla belonging to 'Godric Mappeson' is recorded in the Domesday Book.
William the Conqueror dies.	1087	
12TH CENTURY		
	C.1100	'Godric's Castle' passes into possession of William fitz Baderon, probably Godic's son in law.
	C.1120	Goodrich is inherited by William's son Baderon.
Stephen of Blois seized the throne against his rival Empress Matilda. Civil War begins.	1135	
	1138	King Stephen transfers the castle to Gilbert fitzGilbert de Clare to safeguard its key strategic position on the River Wye.
	1148	Gilbert's son Richard 'Strongbow' de Clare succeeds his father's title and estates, including Goodrich.
	C.1140S	Goodrich is refortified by either Gilbert or Richard, including the building of the keep.

Matilda's son Henry II ascends the throne.	1154	
Richard Strongbow sails to Ireland as its successful conqueror, in defiance of royal instructions.	1170	
	1176	Richard Strongbow dies in Dublin. The Goodrich estate reverts to the Crown.
King Richard 1 arranges the marriage of Isabel de Clare, Richard Strongbow's daughter, to William Marshal.	1189	
13TH CENTURY		
	1204	William Marshall is granted Goodrich Castle
King John agrees to the terms of Magna Carta.	1215	
King John dies. William is named by the king's council to serve as protector of the nine-year-old King Henry III, and regent of the kingdom.	1216	At Henry III's coronation, William is informed about a Welsh attack on Goodrich Castle, which he was forced to repel.
William leads the king's army to victory against Prince Louis at the Battle of Lincoln. William re-issues Magna Carta.	1217	
	1219	William Marshal dies. Goodrich Castle is passed to his fourth son, Walter Marshal.
	1245	Walter Marshall dies. The Goodrich estate is passed to John de Munchensi, the son of William Marshal's youngest daughter, Joan de Munchensi.
Henry III arranges the marriage of Joan de Munchensi to a young knight from Poitiers, William de Valence.	1247	At John's death, Goodrich passes to his sister Joan de Munchensi.

Second Baron's War begins. William fights for the king's army at the Battle of Lewes.	1264	
William fights for the king's army at the Battle of Evesham.	1265	
William commands Edward I's armies against the Welsh, supervises building of Aberystwyth Castle and captures Castell y Bere	1270S – 1290S	Goodrich Castle is renovated and rebuilt.
	1296	William de Valence dies. Goodrich Castle passes to his widow Joan.

14TH CENTURY

	1307	William's son Aymer de Valence inherits Goodrich.
Battle of Bannockburn: Aymer helps Edward II to safety after the English defeat by the Scots.	1314	
	1324	Aymer dies. The Goodrich estate passes to his young niece, Elizabeth Comyn. During her minority the castle is taken into Crown custody.
	1325	The Despensers kidnap Elizabeth and force her to surrender Goodrich to the younger Hugh de Spenser.
	1326	Elizabeth's new husband, Richard Talbot, second Lord Talbot, seizes the castle in her name.

15TH CENTURY

Owain Glyn Dwr instigates the Welsh Revolt against the rule of Henry IV.	1400	
	1402	Orders are issued to safeguard Goodrich against a Welsh attack.
The Welsh invade Herefordshire.	1404	
Gilbert, 4th Lord Talbot, helps repel an incursion in the Welsh Marches.	1405	

	1421	At Gilbert's death, his brother John de Valence inherits Goodrich.
Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.	1485	George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, takes possession of his estates, including Goodrich. George holds several judicial posts in the Goodrich area and some of the castle buildings would have served as a prison at this time.
16TH CENTURY		
George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury marries Bess of Hardwick. George's son Gilbert Talbot marries Bess's daughter Mary Cavendish.	1568	
	1575	Gilbert and Mary move into Goodrich Castle where Gilbert serves as his father's steward. Gilbert almost certainly modernises the castle, installing a piped water supply
	1590	The 6th earl dies and as 7th earl, Gilbert leases Goodrich Castle and estate to tenants.
17TH CENTURY		
	1619	The Goodrich estate is claimed by the Crown as part payment for dowager Countess Mary's debts.
Charles I accepts the Petition of Right put forward by Parliament.	1628	

	1631	<p>Goodrich is granted to Gilbert and Mary's daughter Elizabeth Grey. The Earl of Kent carries out repairs to the castle, supervised by local attorney Richard Tyler.</p> <p>Richard becomes constable of Goodrich and lives in the castle with his family.</p>
The First English Civil War begins.	1642	Goodrich is garrisoned by Parliamentary troops.
	1643/4	<p>A Royalist garrison is billeted at Goodrich under the command of Sir Henry Lingen.</p> <p>Richard Tyler is imprisoned.</p>
The city of Hereford is taken by the Parliamentarians.	1645	Goodrich Castle becomes the centre of Royalist activity in the area.
	1646	<p>Parliamentarians led by Colonel John Birch steal the castle's horses and set fire to the stables.</p> <p>Goodrich comes under siege from Colonel Birch's forces.</p> <p>Following heavy fire, Lingen surrenders Goodrich Castle. The castle is left in a ruinous condition.</p>
	1646 - 48	Goodrich is rendered indefensible – its battlements are removed and main defences are damaged. The demolition is supervised by Richard Tyler.
Charles I is executed. Commonwealth of England begins.	1649	
Restoration of the monarchy.	1660	
18TH CENTURY		
	1755	The Goodrich estate is sold to Admiral Thomas Griffin.

Reverend William Gilpin publishes Observations on the River Wye, popularising the concept of the Picturesque.	1782	The ruins of Goodrich Castle become a popular tourist destination.
20TH CENTURY		
	1920	Goodrich Castle passes into State guardianship through the Office of Works. Overgrown vegetation is cleared from the site and repairs are made.
	1984	Goodrich Castle passes from the control of the Ministry of Works to English Heritage.