

Timeline of Events for Hawksworth – from 920 to present day

920	Approximate date of the cross shaft that stands in the church
1086	The first known mention of Hawksworth village is in the Domesday Survey
circa 1100	The de Neville family tree records that Sir Gilbert de Neville (1080-1146) had a son Jollan born in Hawksworth around 1100
1150	Approximate date of foundation of Hawksworth church
1154 to 1167	Charter 391 of Thurgarton Priory records that Gocelinus de Sancto Paulo, Lord of Sibthorpe, gave Hawksworth church to Thurgarton Priory
circa 1167	Alexander de Sancto Paulo gave the rights of Hawksworth church to the Priory of St Katherine at Lincoln
1167	A charter of Thurgarton Priory confirmed that a priest was at Hawksworth church from 1167 to 1207
1208	A charter of Thurgarton priory records details of a dispute about the rights to Hawksworth church between William de Sancto Paulo of Hawkesworth (son of Alexander de Sancto Paulo), the Prior of Thurgarton, the Prior of St Katherine's Lincoln and Adam de Newmarch
1209	Settlement of the above dispute at court in Derby. William of Hawksworth withdrew his claim and Adam Newmarch recognised that the two priors had the right to the church at Hawksworth. It was agreed that Adam de Newmarch should present a rector three times successively to Hawksworth church after which the advowson should belong to the two priories
1243	On 2 nd April 1243 the earliest named rector of Hawksworth, James Poignant, was appointed by the Archbishop of York by consent of the Priors and Convents of St Katherine, Lincoln, and Thurgarton, Notts
1277/8	In 1277 Henry de Sancto Paulo, Lord of Sibthorpe disputed Thurgarton's right to Hawksworth church and brought a court case. It was agreed in 1278 that the Lords of Sibthorpe and Thurgarton Priory should present the rector of Hawksworth by turns and divide the pensions received from the church between them
1291	The taxation roll of Pope Nicholas IV of 1291 gives the annual value of the church of Hawksworth at £8 3s 0d; the pension paid to the Prior of Thurgarton was 3s 4d
circa 1300	The church was enlarged, probably around 1300, to form the arcade of pillars with a small north aisle
1341	Simon de Sancto Paulo, Lord of Sibthorpe, was Lord of the Manor of Hawksworth and kept the courts there
1428	The value of Hawksworth church was assessed as 12 marks (£8 3s 0d) for tax purposes
1487	An outlying battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought in Battle Field Hawksworth around the time of the major battle of East Stoke
1535	According to the Valor Ecclesiasticus in the reign of Henry VIII, the annual value of Hawksworth rectory was £8 13s 8d, Robert Sutton was rector and the annual pension paid to the Prior of Thurgarton was 6s 8d
1545	At the dissolution of Sibthorpe College of Priests, property and land in Hawksworth that had belonged to the college went to Thomas Magnus
1553	On 5 th Sept 1553 an inventory was made of Hawksworth church goods. The parson was Robert Pryde; John Caryngton and Rychard Kyrchever were churchwardens, John Wryght and Thomas Wryght were " <i>townes men of Hauksworth</i> "
1561	On 14 th July 1561 the advowson of the rectory of Hawksworth was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Richard Whalley Esq and his heirs
1569	Parish registers for Hawksworth start to record baptisms marriages and burials and often notes were made of other events in the village
1605	Approximate date of building of Yew Tree Farm
1610	Several people in Hawksworth died from the plague – as recorded in the parish registers
1627	Around 1627-8 Richard Whalley's heirs got into debt and Hawksworth manor went to William Cavendish the Earl of Newcastle
1641	42 men of Hawksworth over the age of 18 signed a declaration and swore an oath of allegiance to the Protestant religion
1650	In the Parliamentary Commissioners report of 1650, the rectory of Hawksworth was worth £60 when it was seized from the Earl of Newcastle who had fought on the king's side in the civil war
1652	On 23 rd December 1652 Hawksworth Manor was bought by William Clayton. This was all forfeited property of William, Earl of Newcastle who had fought on the royalist side
1653	Just seven months later on 14 th July 1653 William Clayton sold the manor and all of the property of Hawksworth for a much greater sum of £1160. Robert Butler and his family were lords of the manor until 1729. Both Robert and his son Richard were lawyers and patrons of the church
1664	In 1664 the first Hearth Tax for Hawksworth records that there were 16 households paying tax and 16 households were exempted
1676	88 people in Hawksworth regularly received communion and there were 6 dissenters
1698	Hawksworth church tower was rebuilt in brick in the late 1600s and the oldest bell dated 1698 was hung
1701	George Oliver was churchwarden at Hawksworth parish church when William Caiton of Flintham received the sacrament on 3 August 1701

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1724	A conveyance document dated 2 nd December 1724 records that Thomas Jubb of York, gentleman, patron of Hawksworth sold the Advowson of Hawksworth church to Thomas Wright of Sheffield, gentleman for £210. It mentions Humphrey Brailsford as the present incumbent of Hawksworth rectory
1729	Mary, widow of Richard Butler sold the manor and Advowson of Hawksworth for £2070 to Thomas Smith of Hawksworth
1733	In 1733 Thomas Wright, gentleman of Sheffield, appointed Hammond Turner as Rector
1736	Hammond Turner acquired Hawksworth Manor which he owned until his death in 1774
1754	Ivy House Farm is believed to have been built at this date
1761	In 1761, under the Act of Enclosure for Hawksworth, rights to common pasture land disappeared and the ancient enclosures were lost. Hammond Turner became the largest landowner but continued to live in Yorkshire Glebe Farm was created initially with just a thatched barn on the land
1771	Cottages on Town Street were built
1775	In 1775 Hawksworth Manor became the property of Hammond Turner's son Creed
1776	On 7 th Oct 1776 at Nottingham, it was ordered that Hawksworth would become part of the Hundred of Newark and struck out of the Constable List of Thurgarton
1795	In 1795 that there were 16 households in Hawksworth
1795	William Musson was named in the Return of Persons to serve as volunteers in the Navy, serving for Hawksworth, Kneeton, Scarrington and Screveton. He was enrolled at Nottingham on 13 July 1795
1801	Brief census details for Hawksworth recorded 154 inhabitants
1805	Lois Turner, daughter of Hammond Turner, inherited Hawksworth Manor at the death of her brother Creed in 1804. She married Dr John Storer in 1805 and the property became his
1811	Brief census details for Hawksworth recorded 152 inhabitants
1811-13	The church nave was rebuilt, the south porch was removed and a new porch was erected on the west of the tower
circa 1820	The Rectory was enlarged to its current form
1821	Brief census details for Hawksworth recorded 214 inhabitants
1831	Brief census details for Hawksworth recorded 212 inhabitants
1832	Whites Directory of Nottinghamshire records there are 212 inhabitants in Hawksworth and about 800 acres of land, most of which belongs to Dr John Storer who is Lord of the Manor and patron of the rectory. The Rector is Revd John Storer.
1836	The agricultural engineering works of WB Stubbs were established in Hawksworth
1837	The north aisle was re-instated in the church paid for by Dr John Storer Later that year Dr John Storer died age 90 and was buried in a vault near the chancel with his wife Lois who had died February 1836. Their son, Revd John Storer senior, who had been rector of Hawksworth for 29 years also died in 1837 age 57 and was buried in Hawksworth church. Hawksworth Manor passed to Revd John Storer junior. Revd John Storer junior established Rectory Farm and bred prize winning cattle
1841	The census recorded 203 inhabitants in Hawksworth.
1851	George Hunt Smyttan became Rector and rebuilt the chancel, restored the chancel arch and stained glass was put in the east window The musicians gallery was removed from the church The census recorded 171 inhabitants (88 males and 83 females) in Hawksworth 50 people attended church in the morning and 76 went to the evening service. Joseph Oliver was church warden
1853	Whites Directory of Nottinghamshire recorded 171 inhabitants in Hawksworth and about 800 acres of land, most of which belonged to Revd John Storer who was Lord of the Manor. Mrs Hunt was patron of the rectory and the Rector was Revd George Hunt Smyttan.
1854/5	Hawksworth School building was erected and in 1855 it became a National School
1856	George Storer is recorded as being the Lord of the Manor
1858	At Easter a new organ which cost £75 was dedicated in Hawksworth church and the second bell was hung in the tower
1861	The census recorded 176 inhabitants in Hawksworth
1864	Whites Directory of Nottinghamshire records there were 42 houses and 176 inhabitants (84 male, 92 female) in Hawksworth and about 715 acres of land, most of which belongs to George Storer who is Lord of the Manor, Thomas D Hall and the Rector Revd William Herringham.
1866	A new west door with stone arch and mouldings was presented to the church; the west porch was removed and the tympanum was placed in the south wall of the tower

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1870	Hawsworth School was enlarged to serve both Hawsworth and Thoroton
1871	The census recorded 167 inhabitants in Hawsworth
1873	The church clock and a third bell were presented to Hawsworth by Revd John Blurton Webb
1878	The Curate's house was built
1881	The census recorded 158 inhabitants in Hawsworth
1882	Renshaw's Saw Mill business was established
1883	The Methodist Chapel was built
1891	Whites Directory of Nottinghamshire recorded there were 147 inhabitants in Hawsworth and about 694 acres of land, most of which belongs to Thomas Hardstaff who is Lord of the Manor, Mrs Dickenson Hall, Matthew Hall, Richard Hawton and the Revd T Mitchell's executors. The Rector is Revd J Bayles
1891	The census recorded 147 inhabitants of Hawsworth
1894	Thomas Hardstaff became Lord of the manor
1901	John Howard Bradwell bought The Manor House and lands. The census recorded 173 inhabitants (80 male, 93 female); 693 acres of land in Hawsworth
1904	In 1904 by local government board order a detached part of Hawsworth was transferred to Thoroton. Kelly's Directory of Nottinghamshire recorded that the principal landowners were JH Bradwell and the trustees of the Revd Thomas Mitchell. The average school attendance was 48 and the Head Mistress was Miss Elizabeth Ann Stanton
1911	In 1911 the census recorded 156 inhabitants (78 male, 78 female) and 693 acres of land in Hawsworth
1912	The White House was built by the Stubbs family
1918	Sir Alexander Birkin bought Hawsworth Manor for £8,200
1921	The census of 1921 recorded 135 inhabitants (62 male, 73 female) and 693 acres of land in Hawsworth.
1928	In 1928 Kelly's Directory of Nottinghamshire records there were 135 inhabitants in 1921 and 693 acres of land. The Vicar was Revd Albert Alfred Kerridge.
1931	In 1931 the census recorded 124 inhabitants (54 male, 70 female) and 693 acres of land in Hawsworth.
1941	In 1941 Kelly's Directory of Nottinghamshire records there were 124 inhabitants in 1931 and 693 acres of land; the principal landowner was Sir AR Birkin. The Vicar was Revd Alfred John Hallmark who lived in Scarrington. The Rectory was called Hawsworth Place and said to be unoccupied. Finally electricity was available to the whole village
1942	Sir Alec Birkin died and Sir Cecil Armitage bought Hawsworth Manor. 40 parishes in the Bingham area raised £55,000 during Warship Week in February 1942 and Hawsworth officially adopted HMS Snapdragon
1943	Hawsworth Place, formerly the old rectory, became a Land Army Hostel for 40 women until 1949
1944	3 March 1944. Hawsworth Parish Meeting was asked to provide information about requirements for Post-war reconstruction to Bingham Rural District Council 6 June 1944. The churchyard was becoming overcrowded and a request was made to the Rectory for part of the grounds known as "Baxter's Garden" to be bought by the church and used as a burial ground
1947	7 foot high snow drifts cut off Hawsworth
1951	The census recorded 116 inhabitants (54 male, 62 female) and 693 acres of land in Hawsworth
1952	Coronation celebrations held in Hawsworth included a fancy dress parade
1955	Main water arrives in Hawsworth
1961	The census records 118 inhabitants (60 male, 58 female) and 693 acres of land in Hawsworth
1962	Street lighting provided in Hawsworth by The East Midlands Electricity Board at a cost of £63 to the village
1964	137 inhabitants including 51 children in Hawsworth
1967	Hawsworth School was closed and pupils transferred to Aslockton The Cranmer Group of parishes was formed which included Hawsworth, together with Aslockton, Orston, Scarrington, Thoroton and Whatton
1971	The census records 130 inhabitants (60 male, 70 female) and 281 hectares of land in Hawsworth
1974	The church floor was found to have dry rot and the inside of the church had to be gutted. Pews were stripped out, the boiler and heating pipes were removed, the floor was filled with concrete and the layout was revised. In 1974 there were 124 inhabitants including 36 children in Hawsworth
1975	Hawsworth village was designated a Conservation Area On 19 th July, the first Street Market was held in Hawsworth to raise funds for the church floor
1976	On 3 rd July, the second Street Market was held

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1977	The 7 th June Silver Jubilee celebrations included a tug of war. A commemorative seat, donated by Geoffrey Spence in memory of Jack and Gladys Spence, was placed at the top of Town Street
1979	On 9 th June, the third Street Market was held
1981	On 27 th June, the fourth Street Market and church exhibition were held July 1981, Town Street was flooded
1984	There were 103 inhabitants including 20 children in Hawksworth
1985	Manor Farm equipment sale held in the field behind Top Farm when the Manor was sold. Additional street lighting was introduced
1986/7	The Chapel was converted to residential use and Hawksworth lost the use of its village hall
1988/9	The church was partly deconsecrated and fund raising events were held to convert the church to dual purpose. Hawksworth Community Association was set up as a charity to run the community hall and work started on the conversion of the church. The outer vestry walls were rebuilt, the organ was moved from the chancel arch, a new kitchen was formed and toilet facilities were provided at the west end of the north aisle
1991	The census records 46 households and 114 inhabitants
1993	In June, a church exhibition of old photographs was held to raise funds
1995	Hawksworth took 2 nd place in Nottinghamshire's Best Kept Village competition
2000	The clock mechanism was removed from the tower and a motorise unit installed with an electronic radio controlled unit and electric bell strikers
2001	On 2 nd December, Hawksworth Nativity Play was performed in the church, the first time for many years
2003	In June, a concert of "Music in Quiet Places" was performed in the church
2005	Work on the church boundary wall was completed at a cost of around £11,000. Extensive repairs took place internally and externally to the church. Traditional old style signposts were made and donated to the village by WB Stubbs (Hawksworth) Ltd after Nottinghamshire County Council could not repair the old signs and wanted to replace them with modern ones Also in 2005 a main sewerage system was installed in the village
2006	On 29 th October, a Celebration Concert was held to mark the reopening of the church after extensive repair and redecoration
2010	Hawksworth church was threatened with closure when the upper stages of the tower became unsafe
2011	The BT telephone box was bought by the village and redecorated by a group of volunteers
2012	The church tower was restored at a cost of more than £90,000 and the clockface was restored and re-positioned. Completion was marked by Teddy Abseiling from the top of the church tower. The start of the Olympics was marked in Hawksworth with an early morning bell ringing and breakfast. The Golden Jubilee was celebrated with feasting in the church
2013	Wild flower planting in the verges of Hawksworth
2015	November. Victorian Christmas meal in the church
2016	30 th June, Vigil in the church to commemorate the start of the Battle of the Somme Mid June, a street party was held in Town Street to celebrate the Queen's 90 th birthday
2017	July – Village Fun Day at Top Farm November – Hawksworth Christmas market
2018	January - Burns night supper in the church June – Quiz night; defibrillator installed in the old BT phone box; 11 th August – Village Fun day at Hawksworth Manor House
2019	March – new heating installed in the church 3 rd August - Funday at The Manor November - Fireworks at The Manor 31 st December - New Years Eve Party in the church with DJ Nigel
2020	January - Burns Supper February - Valentines "Pop-up" Restaurant in the church March - Covid Lockdown support to the village 8 th May - Outdoor VE Day 75 th Anniversary on verges of Main Road Summer - Sunflower Competition Autumn - Church internal wall repaired and repainted December - Open air Carol Service

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| 2021 | August - Funday at The Manor
October - Speed signs added to Main Road
November - Fireworks at The Manor
December - Open air Carol Service |
| 2022 | March - Pop-up Pub nights start in the church
June - Street Party for Queens Jubilee and tree planted on Town Street
November - Fireworks at The Manor
2 nd December - Special pub night with Geoffrey Spence
December - Carol concert – indoors for first time since 2019
December - Fight against Solar Farm Development begins
31 st December - New Years Eve Party in the church with DJ Nigel |
| 2023 | January - Burns Supper – 64 attendees
Pub night with first Hawksworth Agricultural Group
February - Quiz Night
March - Conservation Area update meeting |