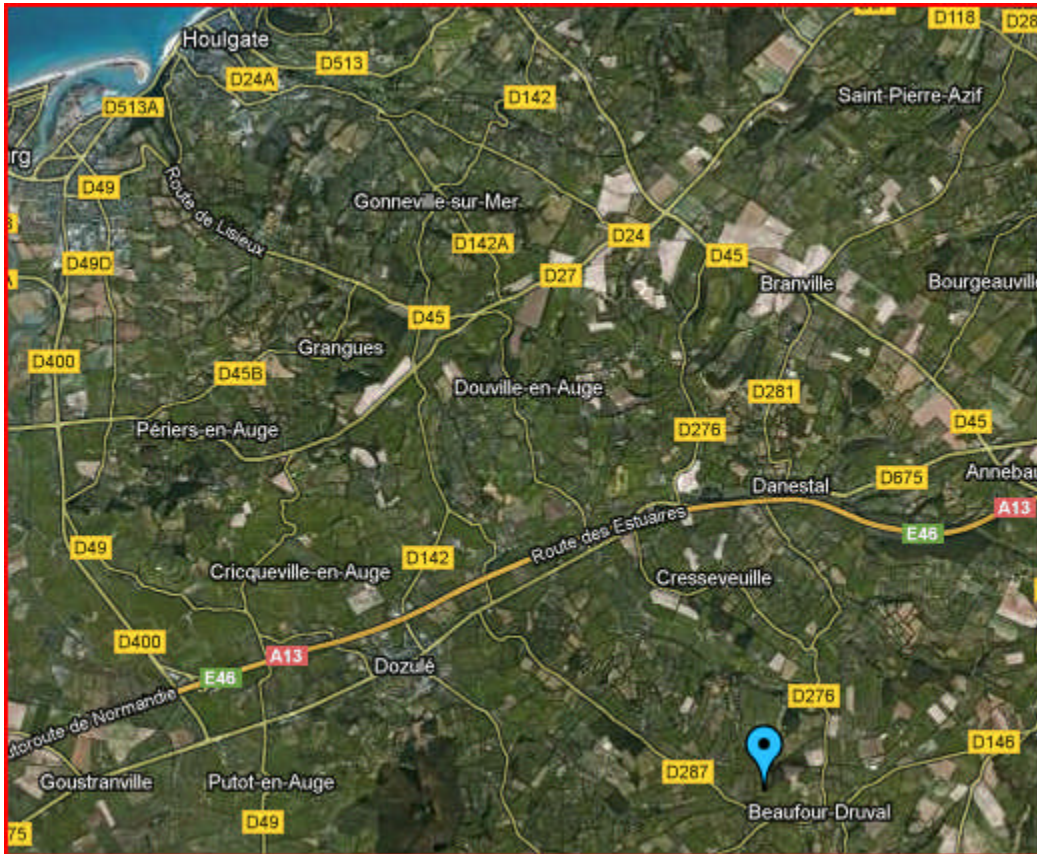
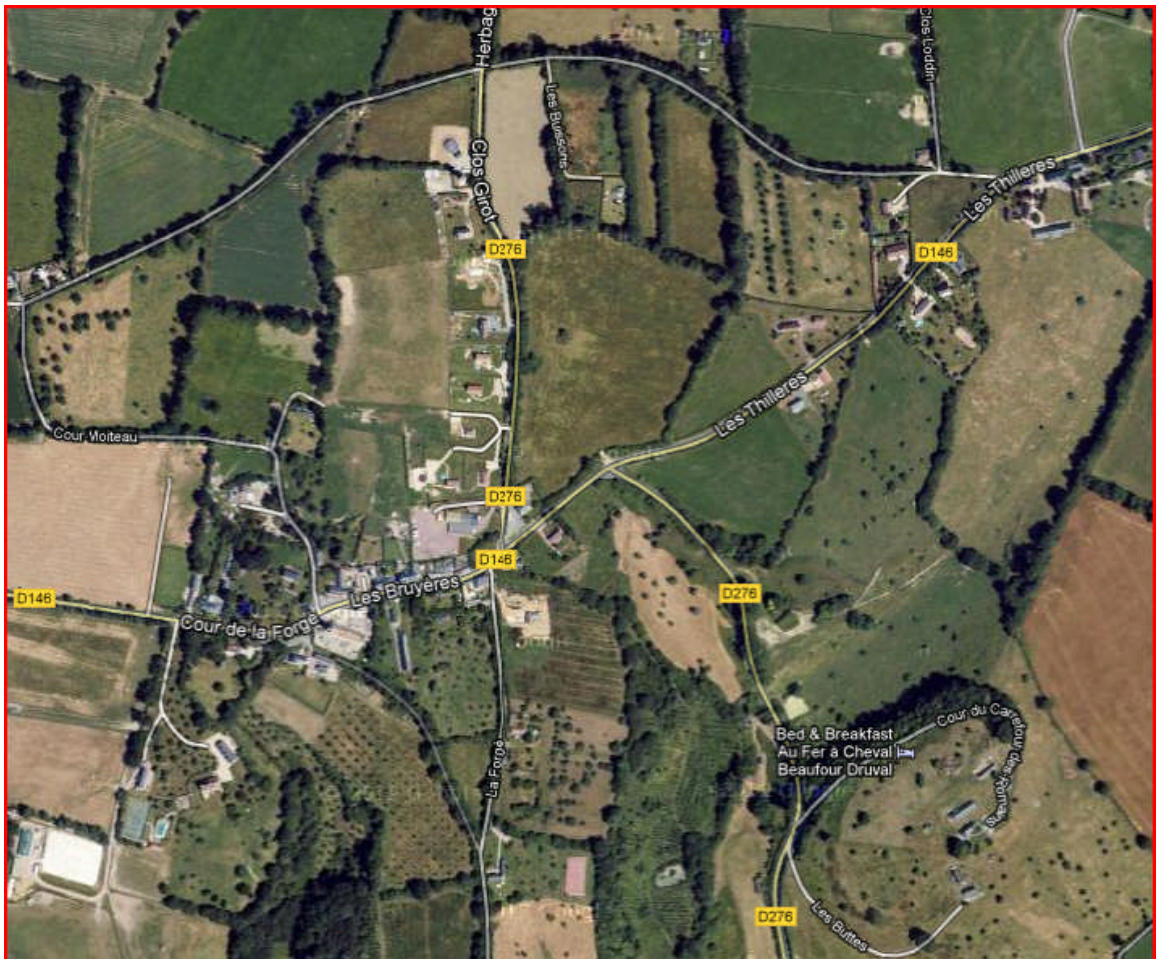


De BEAUFOU

Normandy:







Eglise Drozule



Eglise Drubec



Eglise d'Annebault



Pays de Auge

England, Hockering:



Maps:



1880s

Churches:

The Medieval church at Hockering was not in existence at the time of the Beaufou residence at this site, so will not be illustrated here.

Other Buildings:



Hockering Hall

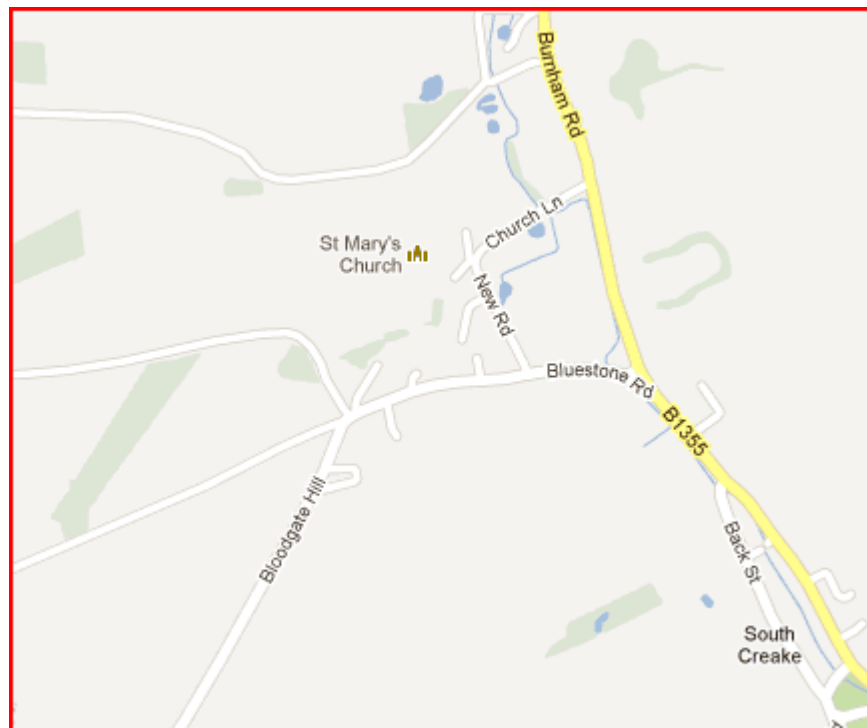
“There was also a manor of the *Barony of Rye* ; and traces of the moat of the manor house may still be seen in Hockering wood.” (White’s Gazetteer, 1854, pp.812-813). Also, “Hockering Wood (NHER [38190](#)) is a large ancient wood that contains the earthworks of a medieval moat (NHER [7307](#)) with traces of an outer enclosure. Medieval brick and flint walls have been found within the moat, which was probably associated with the management of the wood during the medieval period. Other medieval and post medieval earthwork banks are visible within the wood. The outline of a possible medieval deer park (NHER [7309](#)) can be traced in curving field boundaries around Park Farm. A possible medieval moat (NHER [13038](#)) is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs within the area of the park, as well as another cropmark enclosure of unknown date (NHER [31517](#)). Medieval and post medieval pottery (NHER [14914](#), [14915](#), [14916](#) and [36541](#)) and metal finds (NHER [29842](#), [42813](#)) have been recovered from the parish.”
<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?uid=%27TNF284%27>

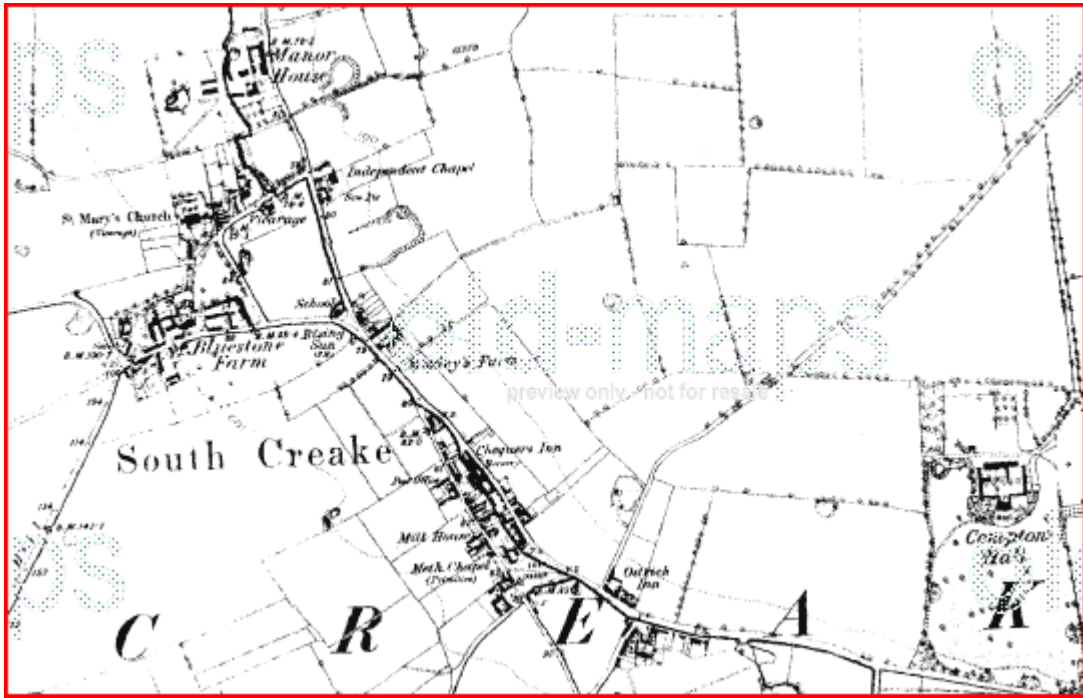
South Creake:



South Creake is the village most strongly connected to the Beaufou family.

Maps:





1905

[Churches:](#)



“St Mary’s Church in South Creake (NHER [1975](#)) is a medieval foundation. The earliest feature of this church is the Norman stoup outside the porch but the majority of the fabric dates to the 13th and 14th centuries. Inside, there are several post-medieval brasses, a 15th century rood screen and pulpit along with various early medieval coffin slabs.”

<http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?uid=%27TNF1721%27>



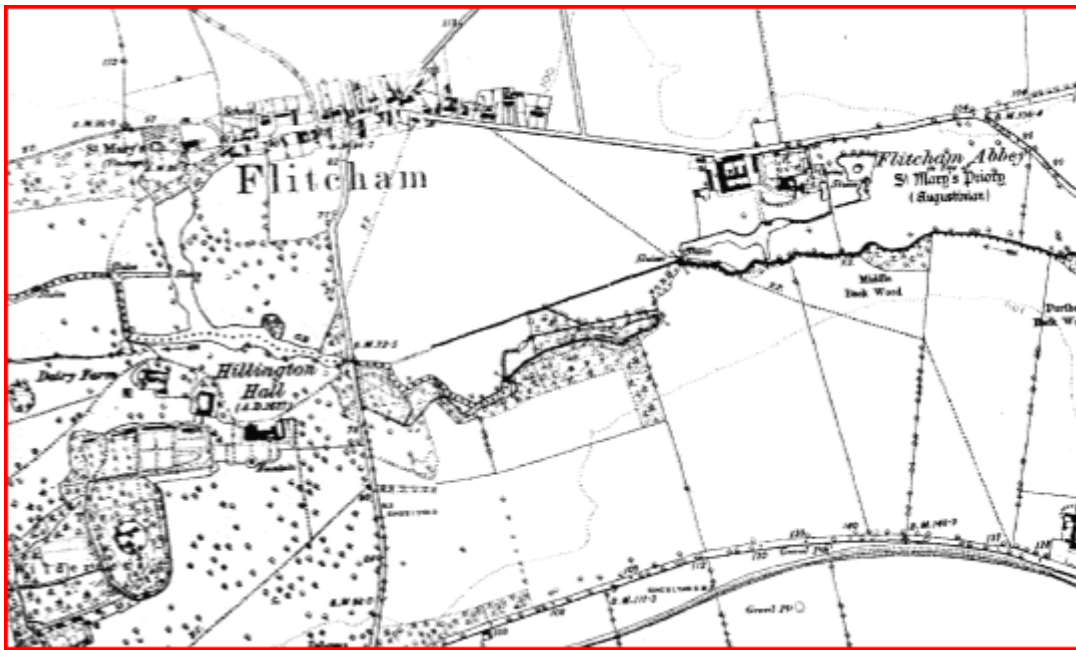
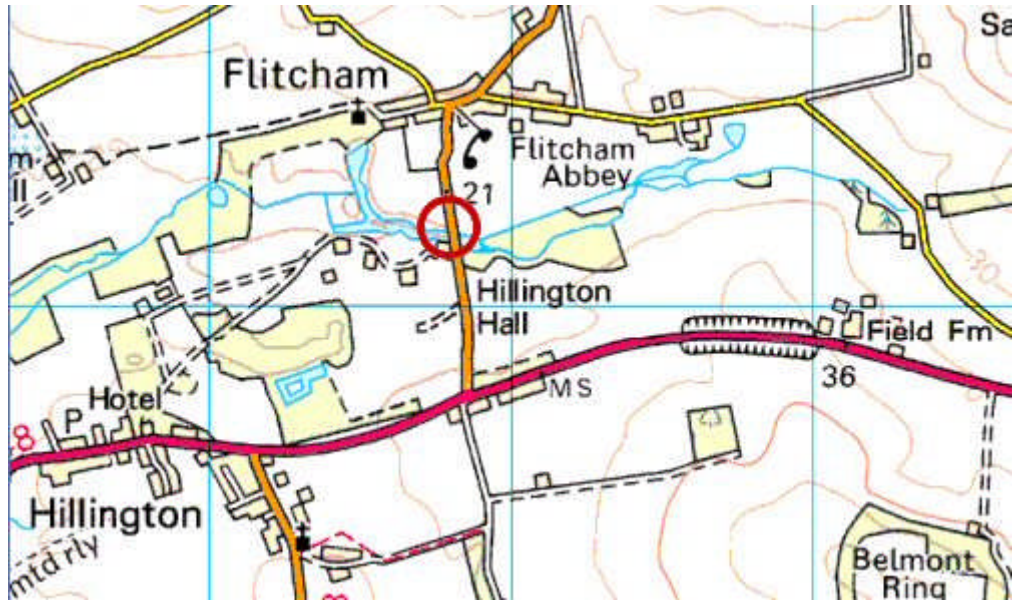
Other Buildings:

“Sadly, the medieval manor house of South Creake does not survive. The earthwork remnants of it (NHER [1017](#)) have been identified on the playing field southeast of St Mary’s Church. Several other associated features have been identified including a disused watercourse with retaining banks, tofts and a hollow way to the southeast of the site. The fact that a map of 1630 refers to this location as the site of the manor of Bosshouse appears to confirm a manorial origin. “ See <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF1017> for an archaeological description of the Manor and mill site.

Flitcham:



[Maps:](#)



1905

Churches:



St. Mary the Virgin, Fritcham



Other Buildings:



Hillington Gatehouse



Hillington House

Appleton House, Norfolk.



Family Crest:

Based on the research of Walter Rye, “List of Coat Armour used in Norfolk before the date of the first Herald’s Visitation of 1563” (Norwich, Roberts & Co., 1917, p.7):

Beaufoy, of South Creake. Arg., a chev. between 3 eaglets gu.
Burke says : Arg. on a chev. sa., 3 crosses patee or. (vii., p. 19).

The first of these (a chevron with an eaglet under, and two above), specific to South Creake, would imply (possibly) inheritance via the Robert de Tosny de Belvoir family, who did not have a male heir to the third generation. See the de Tosny Visuals for the de Tosny crest seen in Belvoir Castle and its version of the eagle. The Beaufoy crest is identical to the Sears crest (same description), see the online versions of Sears and “Beaufoy” to its right below:

