

1563/1579	ND	Thomas Martin R [Rector] pres by George Sherard Esq. From '75 onwards R of Tinwell
1570	Jun 6	Steps should be taken for his compurgation and they had the aforesaid Thomas Martyn put upon his oath regarding his trustworthiness & the compurgation ["where" OR "whose"] names are ["mde" crossed out] written below on their oath regarding their belief ["trust" crossed out] in him. And there all & each of them willingly took oath in this wise and firmly supported him and thus they compurged him canonically. Whereupon the said deligates pronounced that "[he was on" crossed out] & it should be ill ["they" crossed out] to make scandal about him that he was properly compurged and they restored him to his good character
1570	Jun 6	It ["He" crossed out] is well known by a scandalous report ["to have" crossed out] that he has committed adultery with a certain Ffrances Web["b" crossed out]e. And Master Thomas Martyn appeared on this day & place & offered himself as willing & ready to be [word crossed out] compurgated and sought that he should be allowed to do this and brought forward proof that he had given notice to the parishioners of Teigh that this day and place had been appointed & ["?ubbited" OR could it be "exibbited"] for him to come forward & put his worth to the test so that after he should at least be compurgated unless what was alleged were contrary to right. Then appeared John Grene one of his parishioners who took oath & bore witness too regarding the hearing of the case & certified that a proper ["summons" crossed out] maotion was delivered in the parish church of Teigh on the Lord's day 5 June during the [I think this is "procllemmation"] of divine service. Wherefore those wishing to [?] gainsay or object having been summoned & not appearing either all or any of them their lordships decreed under pain of their contumacy that ["he should be received to compugation" crossed out]
1570	Jun 6	On Monday 6 June in the year of our Lord 1570 before Mr Edward Wilkinson & Master __ __ Cox in a synod held at Norluffnam on the same day in the parish church there in presence of [cm? Or cur?] Rich Stevenson A.M. & registrar of his lordship the bp. Bishop of Peterborough and deputed by his lordship for the particular business.
1570	Jun 6	On which day & place aforesaid Master Edward Welkinson and Master Cox ["being seated" is crossed out] taking their places on the bench Richard Baker [literal?] presented letters [conumury?] of the Rev father in Xt the lord bishop of Peterb. Peterborough addressed to them which were publicly read by me Richard Stevenson aforesaid & as was meet respectfully received by the said delegates, so the said delegates in respect for the most Reverend authority took upon themselves the caring out of said Commission. In the presence of Master Thomas Martyn clerk Rector of Tighe agreeing to the day & place & seeking that justice may be done to him with the rigour of the law /\
1570	ND	Two suits [arise?] Martin ga Pickwell & Poole for withholding tittle: the other Bp of Petub ga Martin the R _____ later on.
1576	ND	Curate Mason did not exhibit his letters of orders. The office of the aforesaid lord delegates against one Thomas Martyn /\

Names of the Compurgators

Dus	Thomas Ge	Rector de Lyndon
	Mathew Browne	Curate de Whisendyne
dus	Thomas Thickpenny	Vicarius de Okham
	William Dalby	Curatus de Exton
	W[Imn?] fene	Curatus de Orton
	Atherum Hunt	Rector de Tickencote
	Thomas day	Rector de Clipsam
	Thomas Marston	Parson of Aston
	Lawence Layman	Vicarius de Greetham
Sir	Nicholas Goodman	parson of Seton

and because a third [word deleted] company of ["?men", could be "clergymen"] was ready to make othe their in the presence of the court the names of these were received.

[compurgation. (formerly) a method of trial whereby a defendant might be acquitted if a sufficient number of persons swore to his innocence. C17 from Medieval Latin compurgatio, from Latin compurgare to purify entirely]

compurgation (kŏm'pərgā`shən), in medieval law, a complete defense. A defendant could establish his innocence or nonliability by taking an oath and by getting a required number of persons to swear they believed his oath. Compurgation, also called wager of law, was found in early Germanic law and in English ecclesiastical law until the 17th cent. In common law it was substantially abolished as a defense in felonies by the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164). Compurgation was still permitted in civil actions for debt, however, and vestiges of it survived until its final abolition in 1833.