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The five paths to a judge: an interpretation of Cóic Conara Fugill (Five Paths to Judgement)  

Les cinq chemins vers un juge : une interprétation du Cóic Conara Fugill (Cinq chemins du jugement)

Abstract: This interpretation offers an analysis based on the Small Primer (Uraicecht Becc), a text which may come from the same school as Cóic Conara Fugill. A passage from that tract about social ranks notably presents a hierarchy of three judges, who seem to correspond to the first three procedures of the Five Paths of Judgement. The choice of the right procedure would then actually be the choice of the right judge. A first block of three paths would then be distinguished, to which a second block of two paths would then be added.

Résumé : Cette interprétation présente une analyse fondée sur la Petite introduction (Uraicecht Becc), un texte qui provient sans doute de la même école que les Cóic Conara Fugill. Un passage de ce traité sur les rangs sociaux présente une hiérarchie de trois juges qui semble correspondre aux trois premières procédures des Cinq chemins du jugement. Choisir la bonne procédure reviendrait en fait à choisir le bon juge. Un premier groupe de trois procédures pourrait être identifié, auquel un second groupe de deux procédures aurait été ajouté.

Keywords: Early Irish Law – procedure – trial – classification - Irish king as judge – judges – recourse to appeal


Towards the end of the tract entitled Cóic Conara Fugill (Five Paths to Judgement), the author asks why there are five paths of judgement. And he ends up giving the answer: “So that unlearned people and those ignorant in law cannot take legal action against those who have a knowledge in law”. We have to admit, indeed, after a first reading of the tract, that the aim of the author has certainly been reached. In a general way, not all law tracts are so obscure and require such a great mastery of the keys of reading as the Five Paths. The jurists, probably jealous of their prerogatives, seem to have taken particular care to protect the procedure, which is at the heart of law.

This article is an expanded version of a paper which I gave at Jesus College Oxford on 9 May 2013 at the conference on Celtic Legal Procedure organized by T. M. Charles-Edwards and Jaqueline Bemmer, and also at the School of Celtic Studies Tionól on 16 November 2013. I warmly thank the organizers of those conferences as well as Professors Fergus Kelly and Liam Breatnach for inviting me and I am most grateful to Professor Fergus Kelly for reading a draft of this article. Any errors are my own responsibility.


There are a few tracts specialized in the matter, which have been investigated by Fergus Kelly, in his famous *Guide*. But *Cóic Conara Fugill* is the most complete one. It envisages five procedures according to the nature of the cases: 1) serious crimes, disputes linked to land property or to power and “great difficulties”, 2) the validity of contracts, and some offences, 3) the balancing of contracts, 4) disputes concerning dependent people, 5) the right to ask for rejudgement. The procedures all bear names whose mere evocation doesn’t allow us to give a precise definition: “Truth” (*fír*), “Right” (*dliged*), “Justice” (*cert*) “Duce” (*téchta*) and the right to ask for rejudgement (*cóir n-athchomairc*). The parties or their lawyers have to choose the appropriate procedure and follow it till the sentence is passed, without changing it. There are several versions of that tract. They are all contained in manuscripts which were written as late as from the 12th to the 16th centuries. However, we know that the text itself was composed in the 7th or 8th century.

Two scholars have provided explanations of this text. Rudolph Thurneysen writes in his 1926 edition, “Die Kenner der Vergangenheit”, the custodians of the past. Finally, the fifth path allows the parties who are not capable of determining by themselves the path to follow to ask the judge before the start of the trial.

A few decades later, Robin Chapman Stacey offers another interpretation of the text, based on the sureties required for each procedure. According to her, a link between the nature of the surety which is required and the nature of the case can be established. So, *fír*, which also means “ordeal”, would concern the disputes settled by the judgement of God, because a “true-gage” (*fír gille*) would be necessary. An association between *náidm*-sureties and contractual entitlement is “a natural one” for the second procedure (*dliged*). Gages are “one of the most common forms of security for payments owed” and Robin Chapman Stacey thinks they are given to settle disputes over unfair exchanges of the third procedure (*cert*). The paying surety (*ráth*) is linked to *téchta* (fourth procedure), because it is often used when the parents’ or lords’ responsibility for the acts of their subordinates is involved. Finally, *cóir n-athchomairc* would be a “catch-all” procedure, as would be the guarantor who is linked to it: a hostage (*attire*) who is linked to no particular contract. That fifth path then corresponds to a stage through which all claims would progress. At that point, the proper path was chosen and the proper guarantors exchanged. It is clear that sureties play an important part in a trial in Ireland, and that to each path corresponds a particular surety, which, as Robin Chapman Stacey writes, has a link with the very nature of the case. But is it really according to the sureties that the cases are shared?

Without questioning the links between sureties and the nature of the cases of each procedure demonstrated by Robin Chapman Stacey, I offer a different analysis, by using the *Small Primer* (*Uraicecht*...
Becc, a text which may come from the same school as Cóic Conara Fugill. A passage from that tract about social ranks notably presents a hierarchy of three judges, who seem to correspond to the first three procedures of the Five Paths of Judgement. The choice of the right procedure would then actually be the choice of the right judge. A first block of three paths would then be distinguished, to which a second one would then be added.

6. After showing the method used as regards social classification which may have been applied to the judicial field (I.), I will present the first group of three procedures (II.), a group to which two other paths have been added (III.).

I. Procedure and classification

7. The will to establish a classification is visible from the very beginning of the tract, when the author writes: “Five paths of judgement are being examined here”. And the question that immediately comes to mind is why there are five procedures? A difficult question. Let’s content ourselves first, with observing the authors of law texts at work, while they are elaborating such classifications.

8. It is the case in versions E and H of the Five paths with the seven categories of things which compose the procedure (§2), the three elements of knowledge necessary for those categories (§3), the three “things” that repress falsehood and testify to truth and right (§4), the eight “things” a lawyer can do before his (legal) action (§6), the twelve “things” a lawyer can do during his action (§7), the five “things” a lawyer can do after his action (§8), the eight steps of the procedure (§16), and the five foundations of judgement (§139). If it is not easy here again to explain some of those classifications, others are justified by the text itself. Paragraphs 2, 4 and 6 are indeed linked to Latin grammar. Let’s take the example of paragraph 6. It links the eight “things” the lawyer has the right to do or to have before his legal action, with the noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, participle, conjunction, preposition, interjection of Latin grammar. We may, then, presume that the eight steps of the law-case enumerated in paragraph 16 are also inspired by the same model.

9. Beside that text, classification is very common in law tracts, especially in those concerning social ranks. According to the Branched Purchase (Críth Gablach), the laymen are classified into seven ranks after the model of the ranks of the Church. Indeed, in the Collectio Canonum Hibernensis, you can find the following classification: bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, lector, exorcist and doorkeeper. That is how we find it in the Small Primer, with seven ecclesiastical ranks, seven ranks of noblemen and of poets.

10. But all this mustn’t make us forget that Ireland must have known a previous system of classification, whose traces are still visible in some texts. Their study allowed us to de-construct the social structure into seven ranks, elaborated by law schools, to get to what must have been the original classification. Neil McLeod’s work has contributed a lot in this area. Indeed, he has shown that Kings, Lords and Commons must originally have been known as an internal classification into three ranks. The category of kings was

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15 D. A. Binchy considers that text comes from Bretha Nemed school, as well as Cóic Conara Fugill, “Bretha Nemed”, Ériu, XVII, 1955, p. 4-6; and “The date and provenance of Uraicecht Becc”, Ériu, XVIII, 1958, p. 44-54.
16 This is the analysis I have made in my doctoral thesis presented in 2001 and published in 2007, Les chemins du jugement, op. cit.
17 Cóic conara foggil fegaiter ann, CIH 2200.1; CCF, p. 15 (R§1).
20 In the Small Primer, the exorcist comes between the subdeacon and the doorkeeper.
composed of “King of Great-kings” (rí ruirech), “Great king” (ruire) and “King” (rí). The category of lords was composed of “High lord” (aire ard), “Lord of precedence” (aire tuiseo) and “Ordinary lord” (aire dés). Finally, the category of Commons was composed of the “Coward-freeman” (bóaire), of the “Young freeman” (ócaire) and the “Man between the two houses” (fer midboth). The idea of an original classification into three groups seems to be shared by a certain number of scholars such as Fergus Kelly who thinks that the organization of ideas in groups of three is commonplace in ancient Irish literature. And Thomas Charles-Edwards wrote that “grouping things into threes is, of course, far older than the textbook style. A comparison between Irish and Welsh suggests that it is an ancient mode of ordering material far predating the introduction of literacy into Ireland or Wales.”

11. But let’s come back to procedure. If we don’t know why it is number 5 that was chosen, we may wonder whether number 3 was not, here again, the original number. By following Neil McLeod’s logic, the answer is perhaps to be found in a tract which is not specialized in the subject, such as the Small Primer. In the first lines, the tract asks: “Wherein is the judgement in the language of the Féni? It is not difficult: the procedure called ‘Truth’, the procedure called ‘Right’ and the procedure called ‘Nature’”. A glossator seems to confirm it by adding: “In Truth, that is that he knows the path of judgement which is truth. And Right, that is that he knows the path which is Right. And Nature, that is that he knows the path which is natural for it, on the three paths of judgement which he has put forward”.

12. For its part, Cíc Conara Fugill envisages the following five procedures: “fír and dliged, cert and téchta and cóir n-athchomairre”. If we compare the two lists, we find again fír and dliged in first and second positions, then cert and aicned. I think those two terms (cert and aicned) actually apply to the same procedure: that of the balancing of contracts; but I’ll come to that question later.

13. If the Small Primer presents three different procedures, it also describes a hierarchy of three judges. The most important one is the judge of the “three (legal) languages”, which are customary law (fenechus), the poet’s art (filidecht) and the Church’s law (légend). Then comes the “judge of the language of the Féni and of the poet’s art”, which are the two sources of lay law. And then, at the very bottom of the ladder, we find the judge who is competent to give judgement for the folk of art in regard of justice, in the estimation and measurement of the work and the remuneration of every product, and who is competent to reconcile custom and judgement.

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26 Cid i nagar Breithennus berla feini .i. fír , dliged , aicned, CIH 1590.1 (UB§1).
27 Hi fír .i. co roaichin in conair fuigill is fír; et dliged .i. co roaichin in conair is dliged, aicned .i. co roaichin in conair is aicnite do, arna tri conairib fuigill tug ar aird, CIH 1590.11-14 (UB, gloss of §1).
28 Fir. & dliged, cert , tetcha , corí n-atbchomaire, CIH 2200.1-2; CCF, p. 15 (RS= H§17).
30 Breithennus berla feini , filidecht, CIH 1614.20 (UB§44), “the judge of the language of the Féni and of the poet’s art”; see E. MacNeill, Ibidem, p. 278.
31 Breithennus berla feini fris friand as ndana a cuid firinde oc meas , tomas , frithgnum , duighbhe caca boic , beas tuailing concerta noisy , breithe, CIH 1613.38-1614.4 (UB§43); E. MacNeill, Ibidem, p. 278.
Contrary to the first two, the training he may have received is not even evoked by the text. That might indicate he has only received an elementary teaching, which accounts for his position at the bottom of the hierarchy.

14. The question of the link between the three procedures and the three judges is now posed. Can it be that the choice of the right procedure was actually the choice of the right judge? That would mean that some fields are reserved to some judges, for instance due to their seriousness or their technical aspects.

II. The three paths of judgement

15. The principle according to which a party has to choose the judge who corresponds to his case is not foreign to Irish law. Indeed, a tract bears a title – though it comes late – but which expresses that idea: “To ascertain who is a judge in every case”[32]. In that spirit, let’s see now what our three “paths” may correspond to.

The first procedure

16. The first procedure is called fir: truth. And it may also be the noblest term, used to apply to justice. Then, it is not surprising that it should be linked to the person of the king[33]. Indeed, it is very widely admitted today that the king judges[34], and that he judges the most difficult cases. Then, the word fir is often linked to the royal function. The king’s sentences are referred to as “true judgements” (bretha fira)[35]. Fir is also linked to kingship (flaith), particularly in the Testament of Morann[36], which repeatedly uses that term. Royal justice provides peace and prosperity[37]. The king appears as the supreme judge and the guarantor of the good functioning of justice[38]: “Let him preserve justice, it will preserve him. Let him raise justice, it will raise him”, we read in the Testament of Morann[39].

17. The king is expected to have a certain knowledge in legal matters. “Be skilled in every tongue”[40], we read in a story[41]. He was certainly expected not to lose face in front of jurists. For instance, a poem enumerates what is expected from the king in that matter:

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[37] F. Kelly, AM, p. 6 & 8 (§s 12, 17, 19, 20, 21); also see M. O Daly, “A poem on the Airgialla”, Ériu, XVI, 1952, p. 181 & 186 (§22).
[38] F. Kelly, AM, p. 6 & 8 (§s 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28).
[39] Comath firinni, cotn-ofathar, AM, p. 4 (§6); Turchath firinni, tan-nicéba, AM, p. 4 (§7).
If thou be a king you should know, the prerogative of a ruler [...], valuation of lands, measurement by poles; augmentation of a penalty, larceny of tree-fruit; the great substance of land-law: marking out [fresh] boundaries, planting of stakes, the law as to points [of stakes], partition among co-heirs...

Most qualifications that are required here are related to land law. Then the sharing of lands between heirs is a competence we’ll find again in the cases of the first procedure. But the king doesn’t judge alone, since he is not an expert in law. Indeed, he is assisted by the one we can call the “royal judge”. He is a judge we can often see in literary or legal texts, such as the image of the great Caratnia, who delivers so-called “false judgements”. He is a judge who is very much linked to royal power. Then, if the texts indicate that it is the king who chooses his judge, everything leads us to believe that he chooses the best one, the highest-ranking one in the hierarchy, to settle the most difficult cases. It would then appear natural to see the most learned of them – the “judge of the three [legal] languages” – sitting next to the king. All that legal knowledge is necessary to judge the most diverse cases, but above all the most important ones: those that the Five paths of judgement intend for the first procedure of “Truth”. Because that text shows that “what is claimed for on that procedure is heavier and higher than what is claimed for on the other paths”. What are, then, those difficult cases that the king and the royal judge are going to settle? The answer is given by the text:

You must follow the “Truth” in case of shameless denial, great difficulties, sharing between brothers, acceptance of a lord, claim for heritage, claim for the right to command.

18. The list is completed below by the

intentional or unintentional offences with full fine and every offence that might benefit no concession (logad) or mercy (trócaire). And a lord’s claim for rule and an abbot’s claim for an office.

In other words, the king and his judge settle serious crimes and offences the presumed author denies all responsibility for, disputes related to land property, clientelism, access to power and finally, “great difficulties”. Those are the most important cases in that society and I think that the king intervenes in each of those fields.

The second procedure

19. A first paragraph reads: “take diliged for contracts”. Since Thurneysen’s study, it is commonly agreed that it is more precisely about settling the matter of the validity of contracts. And it is no wonder, since Irish law is particularly precise about the respect for the consent of the parties, about the capacity to

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43 Marilyn Gerriets writes: “Although the king was indeed a judge, most likely few kings possessed sufficient mastery of the laws to judge without assistance from a brithem”, “The king as judge”, art. cit., p. 31.

44 Caratnia is a legendary judge who gives exceptions to many of the basic principles of Irish law, R. Thurneysen, “Aus dem irischen Recht III, 4. Die Falschen Urteilssprüche Caratnia’s”, ZCP, XV, 1925, p. 302-370.


47 Ar is trummu is naise inni acarair fuiiri na forna conaraib aili, CIH 2200.25-6, CCF, p. 17 (R§6).

48 Lia do fir fír i an nech mara fir derbranna brathar fir flath i flath fi airtin fir aconam ndiubaid fir diliged tuise, CIH 2200.11-17; CCF, p. 16 (R§3).

49 Cíonta comraitii, anfuir lanflaibh ñ, cach cin imm a logad no trocaire. Ousa diliged flatha i flatheamnau ñ, abb òd i n-abdale, CIH 2200.22-23; CCF, p. 17 (R§5).


51 Tog diliged im churn bel bid, CIH 2200.35; CCF, p. 18 (R§8).
contract, or about the guarantees which go with conventions\(^{52}\). If the conditions necessary to constitute a valid contract are not fulfilled, the judge is faced with what Irish law calls a “bad contract”, liable to be repealed by following the second procedure.

20. But paragraph 10 adds another case, which was put aside by Rudolf Thurneysen and Robin Chapman Stacey’s studies. It concerns “unintentional offences with half the fine and the unexcused injury”\(^{53}\). Those offences are only sentenced to half of the fine, they are not as serious as the ones treated by the first procedure. Here, the offence is admitted and can even be unintentional.

21. Contracts and offences would then be linked in that second procedure of “Right” (\emph{dliged}). This reminds us of the distinction in Roman law of obligations, between contractual obligations and punishable obligations. You find that distinction in Gaius\(^{54}\), then in the \textit{Institutes} of Justinian (\textit{Inst. III, 13, 2}) and finally, a little differently in Alaric’s \textit{Breviarum}\(^{55}\). I don’t know if the Irish had access to the \textit{Breviarum}, like Aldhelm of Malmesbury (639-709) in England at the same period\(^{56}\), but I think the category of punishable obligations of paragraph 10 mustn’t be put aside too rapidly. It may have appeared later as the structure of the tract suggests\(^{57}\), but its presence is not meaningless.

22. The offences of paragraph 10 are not, indeed, serious enough to appear in the category of \emph{fir}. They are here because their resolution is, by nature, easier. They are either unintentional offences, or inexcusable damages, which can be settled by paying compensation. Version E even adds “carelessness”. We are indeed in a different position from the first procedure where it is about “shameless denial”, offences punished by the whole fine or punished without mercy or pity. Here, far from the crisis bad faith or lies can provoke, both parties will head for a more peaceful settlement of their case. \textit{The Small Primer} seems to confirm the distinction between contractual obligation and punishable obligation. The second procedure is described in that way: “Right (\emph{dliged}) is founded on verbal contracts and acknowledgment (\emph{aititiu})”\(^{58}\). We find again the contracts of §8 of \textit{Còit Conara Fugill} and probably the offences of §10, which are admitted or confessed (so, easier to settle). In that case the link between contractual and punishable obligations appears in both texts under the name of \emph{dliged}.

23. So, the judge who is to settle those problems must have a solid knowledge of Irish law, given the great diversity of the situations that can be submitted to him. Contracts appear, indeed, at all levels of society and in many fields. And punishable offences are not fewer. In our hierarchy of judges, the one who is placed immediately under the royal judge is the one who knows customary law (\emph{fènega}) and the art of poets (\emph{fìlldecht}). Those two sources of law are very likely to be complementary and indispensable to the judge who will give his verdict about contractual and punishable obligations.

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\(^{53}\) [... int anfot leithfeachach ; int indeitibor torbai, \textit{CCF}, p. 18-19 (RE§10).\

\(^{54}\) Gaius writes about obligations: \textit{Nunc transeamus ad obligationes, quarum summa diuisio in duas specia diducitur: omnis enim obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto}, “We proceed to treat of obligations, which fall into two principal classes, obligations created by contract and obligations created by delict”, Gaius, \textit{Gai Institutiones or Institutes of Roman Law by Gaius}, ed. E. Poste, Oxford, 1904, p. 315 (§88).


\(^{57}\) Rudolf Thurneysen thinks paragraphs RE 3, 8, 11, 14 & 18 are the oldest. They would then have been completed by a second series: § 9, 10, 13, 16 & 20, \textit{CCF}, p. 5. Offences (§10) are part of that second series.

\(^{58}\) Consuetur \emph{dliged} fo coraib bel ; \emph{aititiu}, \textit{CIH} 1591.20; E. Mac Neill, “Ancient Irish law”, \textit{art. cit.}, 1923, p. 272 (\textit{UB} §2).
The third procedure

24. We read in §11 of Cóic Conara Fugill, that cert must be chosen concerning the comparative evaluation of things, their compensation and exchange. That procedure opens the possibility of getting from justice some adjustments in case of defect. Besides, it is a practice admitted by other legal texts. In that context, the third judge seems to be quite proper for fulfilling that function, he is – I have already mentioned it – “the judge who is competent to give judgement for the folk of art in regard of justice, in the estimation and measurement of the work and the remuneration of every product”. Therefore, indeed, there exists a judge in charge of “estimating” and “measuring” products and work.

25. We have seen that in the Small Primer, the third procedure was not called cert, but aicned. I think, however, that it is the same. Paragraph 2 of the Small Primer indeed reads: “Nature is founded on concession (or remission) and joint arrangement”. Then, this is precisely what the judge will have to try and get with cert: a “concession” (logad) from the party who asked for too much and then the “arrangement” (cocorus) between the parties. That definition shows how close aicned is to cert. In that context, the term aicned means balance and equity that we also find in the list of §139 in Cóic Conara Fugill (aicned must not be mistaken for the phrase recht aicnid which designates customary law).

26. If that’s the way it is, we can consider, then, that our two tracts deal with three identical procedures: fir, diliged and cert/aicned. We know that cert is a borrowing from the Latin certus. A scribe may very well have substituted that word for aicned in Cóic Conara Fugill. Cert, by keeping the meaning of “just” and “fair” of his predecessor, then gives that procedure a more precise and technical meaning of “exactness” which may have appealed to the author.

27. It results from that distribution of cases, that both parties will have to know who to address before taking legal action. A craftsman will not require the “great learned judge” who has the status of lord, to examine a dispute concerning the sale of one of his products. That judge will also look unfavourably on a request concerning a simple theft or some injuries. On the contrary, he will draw a certain prestige out of settling some disputes about pieces of land between great landowners, or again difficult cases, involving murders or linked to power. Consequently, the change of procedure is tantamount to a change of judge, poorly considered by the one who was requested for nothing. That accounts for the fact that the fine of a cow was paid by the party who was badly advised.

28. The first three procedures, then, constitute a coherent group of cases classified according to their seriousness. To each of those three groups corresponds a judge: the master, the generalist and the beginner. That triad is typical of traditional Irish categories. However, the text reached us along with two other procedures that are very likely to have been added.
III. The last two procedures

29. If the hypothesis of the addition of two procedures is correct, it means that the author of the tract is trying to constitute a group of five. It also means number five is linked, in those jurists’ mind, to the judicial activity (as well as number seven is linked to the ranks of society). Confirmation of that link can be found through other gatherings in fives. Thus, in our tract, the judge is expected to found his decision on one of the following five elements: *roscaid, fásach, teistimin, comandílus* and *ainced*. In the *Airecht*-text, the tribunal is divided into five parts (five courts). And in another text, it is admitted there exist five types of judgements. It is noteworthy that all those passages are linked to procedure.

30. In that context, the author of *Cóic Conara Fugill* had to find two other procedures to complete the first three, and add a procedure linked to seignorial justice and another one allowing appeal against a sentence.

Seignorial justice

31. The fourth procedure bears the name of *téchta*. That term is thus defined in the *Dictionary of the Irish Language*: “In Laws legal rightness, that which is in conformity with law (of dues, fines, etc.)”, “frequently meaning what the lord was entitled to demand from his tenants, but perhaps referring originally to the status of the tenant, i.e. to what extent he was free or unfree”. That procedure allows to solve the disputes about dependent people living under the authority of a master or a lord. Those dependent people are enumerated under the mention “perpetual origin”, paragraph R14 (H§112), which gives the following list: “cottiers” (*bothaig*), “tenants-at-will” (*fúidir*), “hereditary serfs” (*sencleithíe flatha*), “old rust of crime” (*sensmúr cinad*), “commoners of origin” (*aithig bunaid*), “commoners of tribute” (*aithig chís*) that list is taken up again and completed by R/E§16 (H§127). Every time, the lists of the various versions start with the same three types of dependent people (*bothaig, fúidir, sencleithíe flatha*) and vary after the mention of the “old rust of crime”, by the addition of other individuals characterized by their submission to an authority (commoner of origin, commoner of tribute, client of the lords, client of the monastery, child in fosterage). Therefore, the original list only seems to have been made of the first three dependent people and the “old rust of crime” (*sensmúr cinad*), as Rudolf Thurneysen suggests.

32. According to him, “*Sen-smúr cinad* bedeutet also ‘alter Rost von Vergehen’, ‘Vergehen, die so alt sind, daß sie gleichsam eingerostet sind’.” The offences it is about are dealt with differently from those of the first two procedures (*fír et diliged*). They concern dependent people and are settled later than the others. Here indeed “every offence [is dealt with] after a year” (*cach cin iar ṁbliadain*). Those are offences which are at least a year old. Although it is generally recommended to take legal action within reasonable time – which is often indicated by the texts – here, the legal action is postponed. That delay is justified, in my opinion, by the system of penal responsibility of dependent people. The lord is indeed responsible for offences committed by the dependent people who are under his authority. Conversely, he recoups the
compensations paid in case of offences against them\textsuperscript{73}. Indeed we know the \textit{fuidir} “does not pay for the offence of his son nor of his grandson or his great-grandson or his [other] kinsmen or for his own offences. The lord who feeds him pays for his offences”\textsuperscript{74}. Then, Irish law allows the least dependent (“free \textit{fuidir}”) to leave their lord under some conditions, especially if they do not leave any debt unpaid and particularly any debt linked to an offence. It can be read, for instance, that “a \textit{fuidir} of land is capable of parting from his lord provided he shows his possessions to his lord and provided he does not make his lord liable for an offence”\textsuperscript{75}. Another passage confirms that mechanism specifying that “Every \textit{fuidir} except unfree \textit{fuidir} are capable of separating from a lord, provided they do not leave him with liabilities or with [anything to be paid for] offences”\textsuperscript{76}. Old offences, then, are those which were voluntarily kept as debts, they are dependent people’s offences. Under those conditions, the \textit{téchta} procedure allows the judge to settle the problems linked to the rights and duties in relation to dependent people, including the possible disputes linked to their departure. Whenever the \textit{fuidir} leaves his lord, he must pay him back the possible “old rusts of crime” before being totally freed.

33. Therefore several hypotheses can be made. The payment of the debts could entail a dispute with the lord, since he could pay on the amount of the old rusts of crime to maintain a \textit{fuidir} insolvent. The dependent person who was about to recover his freedom could attempt to get justice through \textit{téchta}. But maybe that procedure must rather be considered as being used to decide between two lords fighting over a dependent person, one having to pay the other one the liabilities of his \textit{fuidir} (hence the calculation of the amount of old offences). Dependent people must have been the objects of envy between big land-owners who went as far as attracting those who could terminate their contracts. According to Nerys Patterson indeed,

competition between lords for clients was keen; competition for \textit{fuidir} may also be inferred, or else the rules governing their social position would have hardened into caste-like hereditary servitude. But the on contrary, various “degrees” of \textit{fuidir}ship were recognised, according to how long the \textit{fuidir}’s ancestors had served those of the lord (Binchy 1984). In my view, these rules were not designed to protect the inconsequential \textit{fuidir}, but to safeguard rising local lords from charges of illegality when they poached their kinsmen’s labor-force. Such laissez-faire provisions protected the brehons from the consequences of having to rule against emerging local powers\textsuperscript{77}.

That would account for dependent people being judged separately, and not through one of the first three procedures. Finally, \textit{téchta} may have allowed, as Rudolf Thurneysen thinks, the question of the status of dependent people to be judged\textsuperscript{78}. If it is difficult to imagine the most dependent people taking legal action (a \textit{senchleithe} who would claim the right to be classified as a \textit{fuidir}, for instance), we may admit a man reduced to the status of dependent person but pretending to be free can refer the matter to an authority (the lord of his pretended lord) for him to acknowledge his status through the fourth procedure\textsuperscript{79}.  

\textsuperscript{73} The rule is not applied for the “\textit{fuidir} who have five holdings” (a grade between the free man and the dependent one), he is capable of paying for his offences and receives the compensations, R. Thurneysen, “Irisches Recht – II. Zu den unteren Ständen in Irland”, \textit{Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften}, Nr. 2, Berlin, 1931, p. 63 (§2).

\textsuperscript{74} \textit{Ni icca cinaid a meic nach a hui nach a iarmui nach a indui nach a comocca[\textellipsis] fine nach a cinaid fadeisin. Flath af[i]ridmbiath, u[\textellipsis]i iecas a cinaid}. CIH 426.3-3; R. Thurneysen, \textit{Ibidem}, 1931, p. 63 (\textit{Fuidir-text} §1).


\textsuperscript{76} \textit{Cacb fuidir acht doerfuidir, it meise imscartha fri flaith, acht nfargbat domuine na cinta forabh, CIH 429.9-10; R. Thurneysen, \textit{Ibidem}, 1931, p. 67 (\textit{Fuidir-text} §11); T. M. Charles-Edward, \textit{EIWK}, p. 318 & 340.}


\textsuperscript{78} Here, I am qualifying my 2007 assertions, p. 225-226.

\textsuperscript{79} Such a procedure will later exist in England before the king, thanks to the writ \textit{De libertate probenda}: “The king to the sheriff, greeting. R., who claims to be a free man, has complained to me that N. seeks to reduce him to villain status. Therefore I command you, if the aforesaid R. gives you security for prosecuting this claim, to transfer that plea before me or my justices on such-and-such a day, and to see that he goes in peace meanwhile. And summon the aforesaid N. by good summoners to be there then, to show why he unjustly seeks to reduce him to villain status. And have there the summoners and this writ. Witness R., etc.”; \textit{The Treatise on the Laws and Customs of the Realm of England Commonly Called Glanvill}, ed. G. D. G. Hall, Oxford, 1965 (2002), p. 54.
34. It is likely that, as in other medieval societies, the lord judges by himself the matters of those who live under his authority. The Law of Base Clientship (Cáin Aicillne) which indicates that the lord must not pass bad judgements on his base clients (dóerele)\(^8\) indeed does not mention any professional judge\(^8\). Thomas Charles-Edwards writes about that tract that “lords who have kept their side of the bargain have the right, indeed the obligation, to judge their clients”\(^8\).

35. If the rule concerns the relationships between a lord and his base clients, it applies, particularly, towards dependent people. In the tract about the Divisions of the Kindred (Fodlai Fine)\(^8\) it seems to be alluding to that lord who judges the ones he governs, since he knows them well:

No one is capable of acting as judge of kin or fuidir who does not know their subdivisions and their dire and [the nature of] authority over them and their honour-price. How many divisions of kin are there? His fuidors, his offspring, his “forks” who serve him are kin to each lord, so that a name for them all is “lords’ kin”\(^8\).

36. The fourth procedure would then correspond to seignorial justice, a judicial activity indeed, but which is not dispensed by a professional judge and which had to be added to the list of the first three procedures, so as to reach number five. Dependent people are judged there, particularly the debts contracted from their lords, especially whenever they leave them (old offences). Maybe the lords are judged there who are fighting over dependent people before their overlord or again the issues of the status of dependent people. However that may be, tectha represents a supplementary judicial activity allowing the author of our tract to reach number four. He then had one last step left.

**A recourse to appeal**

37. The compound phrase cóir n-atbhomairc means, to my mind, “in accordance with the new request” or “accordance of the new request”, and indicates that the fifth procedure offers the parties the possibility of contesting a judgement which has already been passed (an appeal procedure)\(^8\). According to the Dictionary of the Irish Language, cóir n-atbhomairc applies, in the Five paths of judgement, the “name of one of the procedures used in deciding a law case” and the translation of a part of paragraph 18 is given: “cóir n-atbhomairc is chosen in a case which has been well-prepared and for which suitable guarantees have been provided, provided this is the decision of one learned in law”. Robin Chapman Stacey gives the following definition: “cóir n-atbhomairc is selected concerning every speedy, well-bound [case] but [only] according to (or “after”) a declaration of a verdict [based on the] true-learning of knowledge\(^8\). If you examine the two terms of the phrase separately, you find for cóir: “proper, correct, right; suitable, fitting, just” and for atbhomairc: “act of asking, enquiry; request, question” (DIL).

38. In the beginning of the 20th century, Robert Atkinson gives the following translation: “atb-bomar, the act of re-interrogating, asking leave, (right of) appeal\(^8\). A little bit later, in 1926, Standish Hayes O’Grady gives the translation of the first words of Cúic Conara Fugill’s E version: “Five ‘paths of

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\(^8\) Base clients are free men who, to a certain extent, depend on their lords, but remain much freer than fuidir, bothach or sencbliethe who are much more, or even totally dependent.

\(^8\) Nach flaith be[is] sofslbach, is [s] ima(n)-den feib a set do neoch nadbi dearb la fladdna; ocs is [a]s ja reir icair atbhegin ocus fuillum, manasatriset a gubreatha nach a guforgell nach a migona nach a misolaid fria deis, CIH 499.12-15; R. Thurneysen, “Ausz dem frischen Recht 1, 1. Das Unfrei-Lehen”, ZCP, XIV, 1923, p. 389 (Cain Aicillne §55). Also see Cain Aicillne §55.


\(^8\) CIH 429.14-432.15; AL IV 282-91.

\(^8\) Ni tualaing brethmennach for fine na fuidir nad fiastar a neochcartha , a ndire , acain , (a) llog a n-enech. Cia lir fodlai fine la Feniu? It c fine cach flath a fuidir, a cinid, a gabal fol-da-gnait, conid ainm doib ale flathbe fine, CIH 429.14-21; Categories of Kin (Fodlai Fíne§1-2); translation T. M. Charles-Edwards, EIKW, p. 309 and 315.

\(^8\) Rudolf Thurneysen translates cóir n-atbhomairc by “ordnungsgemäß zur Anfrage” (CCF, p. 10), and Robin Chapman Stacey by “suitability of inquiry” or “proper inquiry”, The Road to Judgment, op. cit., p. 124.

\(^8\) R. Chapman Stacey, Ibidem, p. 132-133.
judgment’ they are that have to be considered viz. Truth and Right, Right and Possession, and the right of Appeal. According to the Dictionary of the Irish Language, “aith-, ath- prep. prefix forming compounds with nouns, adj[j]. and verbs, leniting. [...] With verbs and verbal nouns corresponds in sense to Latin re-, with nouns second, a further”. Then, there is the idea that something is being re-claimed.

39. However, according to Rudolf Thurneysen, cóir n-athchomairc is used whenever the parties do not know which path to choose at the beginning of the trial. He writes that:

Der Hauptsatz, wonach der Ausdruck ein gemeinsamer Name für alle vier Urteilswege ist, und der Ausdruck cóir n-athchomairc „das Ordnungs-mäßige der Anfrage“ selber zeigen, daß man wohl diesen Urteilsweg wählen konnte, wenn man nicht von vornherein sich für einen der vier andern zu entscheiden wußte; man überließ dem Richter die Anweisung, ging ihn um sie an, wie zu plädieren war. Als unmittelbare Ergänzung von athchomarc hat man sich ursprünglich wohl nicht, wie in der obigen Erklärung, den Urteilsspruch (breth) zu denken, sondern entweder „Anfrage an den Richter“ oder „Nachfrage nach dem zu wählenen Urteilsweg“.

For Robin Chapman Stacey,

it would be possible to argue that cóir n-athchomairc refers not to a separate plea or procedure, but rather to a stage through which all claims pursued in a curial setting would progress. [...] At that point the proper path was chosen and the appropriate guarantors exchanged, while disputes that did not fall on one of the other four paths continued on cóir n-athchomairc with the aitire as guarantor.

For those two authors, the fifth path is then a preparatory step used in case of doubt about the procedure to be used (Thurneysen) or “to guarantee the defendant’s appearance in court” (Stacey).

40. If cóir n-athchomairc is, as Rudolf Thurneysen says, a means of asking the judge which path to follow for those who do not know the procedure, why does the author of the text want, on the contrary, to exclude the “uneducated” and the “ignorant of law” instead of sending them to cóir n-athchomairc? We are facing there a first contradiction. Moreover, why has the fine of a cow “on each path” (R§2) been provided to punish the one who could not choose the right procedure, whereas the fifth path would allow to make that choice (according to Thurneysen)? There too is a contradiction. Finally, why should one pass through cóir n-athchomairc before the choice of the final procedure (Stacey) whereas such a step already seems to exist with the “fore-pleading” of paragraphs R26 and 29? You can read indeed: “fore-pleading (fore-arguing) before the choice [of plea] and the bond of the corpus of each path” (§26), and then: “what is common to them: a fore-pleading (fore-arguing), since it takes place before the choice [of plea] and the bond of the corpus of each path” (§29). It is also very odd to place in fifth position – at the end of the list – a path which should be used at the beginning of procedure. Even though law texts are sometimes obscure, our jurists have often got us used to more logical constructions.

41. In the Dictionary of the Irish Language, the end of §R18 is translated thus: “after the verdict has been declared” (s. v. deroce). Thurneysen is embarrassed by that phrase and admits: “aber die Ausdrucksweise ist sehr eigentümlich, da das Vorgehen selber als ein Aussprechen, Konstatieren bezeichnet zu sein scheint”. He writes:

87 AL VI, s. v.
90  CCF, p. 79, n. 62.
92  Aurtacra ria togu, arach cuirp cacha conaire, CIH 2203.24; CCF, p. 24 (R§26=H§144).
93  Coitchenn doib uili aurtacra, ar is ria togu , arach cuirp cacha conaire dognither, CIH 2203.2-3; CCF, p. 25-26 (R§29=H§147).
94  CCF, p. 80, n. 62.
I think the new claim can be explained precisely because there has already been a judicial decision (derosc) that is being contested through cóir n-athchomairc.

42. Therefore, the first four paths can lead to the fifth one, whenever a party contests a first judgement through that appeal procedure. That is, in my opinion, the meaning of the following phrase that can be found in paragraphs 23 and 28 of R version (=H§133 & H§146): “for cóir n-athchomairc is a name common to them all, whenever the parties are, in accordance with order, entitled to re-claiming before the judge” (R§23). The phrase is used again a little bit further:

one asks then, what is peculiar, proper, common and improper of the paths of judgement. [...] It is common to them, that they are called cóir n-athchomairc, as said in Sencha Már: “for cóir n-athchomairc is a name common to them all, whenever the parties are entitled to re-claim his judgement before the judge”.

The parties ask the judge to give his verdict about a case which has already been judged. The gloss of paragraph 23, which adds “i.e. whenever there is a law-case of arrangement between the judges” induces the idea that it is meant to re-establish law in a case, correct something. Finally, it can be read paragraph 16 of H version, that “the four-path procedure makes (leads to) five”, which means the four procedures go towards the fifth one (and not the other way round).

43. Is the idea of contesting a judicial decision foreign to Irish law? We know that King Conn contests the judgements of his judge Caratnia, that he calls “false judgements”, fifty one times (even though it turns out that the latter was finally right). Fergus Kelly has made an inventory of the faults the judge can be blamed for in law tracts: “indulgence”, “foolishness, ignorance and negligence”, disrespect of knowledge,

95 CCF, p. 79, n. 62.
96 Ar in cóir n-athchomairc is ainm doib uile, du imbi cora fechomain fri atbomarnac do brithemain, CIH 2202.10-11; CCF, p. 23-24 (R§23=H§133).
97 The phrase is indeed used at the beginning of the Sencha Már, in the tract entitled On the four divisions of distraint (Di Cheatharslicht Abhagalba): Ocus ara ind bi at cetharda fri ngaibther atghabail; fir, ocus dlíedh, cert, ocus teocha; [ocus cor nathcomairc ar in cor nathcomairc is ainm] coitcend doib uile, du i mbeith cora fechomor fri atbomarch a breitbih don brithemain, CIH 1711.6-8; AL I 228.19-20 (cf. CCF, p. 24 (R§28=H§146)). This passage is taken up again in another manuscript under a slightly different form: Ocus ara ind bi at cetharda fri ngaibther atghabail; fir, ocus dlíedh, i. ocsu ar in ni is cethri ernuile ar a ngiubhar in gabail aith no eghda, fir ocsu dlíedh, i. Coir n-athchomairc, i. ar in ni is ainm doib uile, i. is lea a fi in conair ar a n-aigera in cin im ar gabadh in atghabail, in conair fugill; is cor n-athchomairc. Du imbeth cora fechomor fri atbomarch, i. du, baile no inad imbhi na fechomor iun in caingen a fir cor re fuerfai a breithe do brithemain. Cid fath fo dera in conair fugill do tabairt ar aird idir is na atghabhalab an32, [...]. Ise in fath fo dera, maith le a fechomor tuichi a fir in conair fugill ar a n-aigera in cin iun ngiubhaidh in atghabail, CIH 410.6-17; AL I 272.6-19 (Di Cheatharslicht Abhagalba).
98 Thurneysen inserts [a brethe] by basing himself on the phrase from paragraph 146 version H: ar in cor nathcomairc as ainm coitcend doib uile du i mbeith cora fechomor fri atbomarch a breitbih don brithemain, CIH 1041.26-28.
99 Ruaidhs, dila, coitcenn [i] indluas condagar dona condair iugill; [...]. Coitcenn doib cor nathcomairc do rad frisi, amail asheir in Sencha Már: ar in cor nathcomairc is ainm coitcenn doib du imbhi core fechomor fri atbomarch: [a brethe] do brithemain. [...]. CIH 2202.34-39; CCF, p. 25 (R§28=H§146).
100 i. baile i mhi at coraighe eter na brithemna, CIH 2202.11-12. Coraighe: genitive of cóirugud: a case of regularization/adjustment.
101 Conair for a. iiiii. condat a. u., CIH 1029.23; CCF, p. 30 (H§16).
103 K. Meyer, “The Instructions of King Cormac Mac Airt”, art. cit., p. 50-51 (§34).
104 Dialogue between Bríathrach and Cormac, CIH 573.20-1; see also: brithem cen fotha neoluius, “a judge without foundation of knowledge”, CIH 1377.40, AL V 352.21-354.1 (heptad LXVIII).
44. Whenever a party considers the judge did not make his decision according to law, he probably does not content himself with a mere declaration of false judgement. Marilyn Gerriets, who showed in 1988 that the king has an important role in judicial matters, writes that “even among the laity cases could be heard independently of the king, and normal procedure may have required all but the most serious cases to be heard by the king only in appeal”\(^{114}\). She then quotes an excerpt from the text called *To ascertain who is a judge in every case* (Dia fis ci is breitheann i ngach ciis)\(^{115}\), whose translation I give:

Any judge who gives a judgement of the laity or of the Church; if a party (to the dispute) impugns (the judgement) immediately he gives a pledge of five ounces regarding the objection... If the party does not dare to object to the judgement immediately, he counts ten days from the day of the judgement regarding the objection. And his objection is established thus: a cross on the storeroom of the judge, or before him. And he does not restore the pledge... If he does not dare to oppose the judgement at the end of ten days he restores the pledge from it... An objection (is made) in the house of their own leader who precedes them to the king (about) any judgement that the parties cannot establish among themselves\(^{116}\).

45. According to that excerpt, it is possible for a party to contest a judgement, immediately or within the ten days following the decision. He informs the judge by a sign left at his home or given to him in person: a cross (cros) whose nature is difficult to determine. It seems to be a code which signals to the judge that his decision is being questioned. Perhaps Cóic Conara Fugill alludes to that sign in the poem of paragraph H3, precisely about the fifth procedure, talking about “the true new inquiry with ogam”\(^{117}\), since there exists an ogamic cross-shaped letter\(^{118}\). Then the party goes to his “own leader”, a lord who precedes him to the king, who is the appeal judge. The presence of those lords is probably justified by the fact one had to have sureties at one’s disposal when addressing a judge, and particularly the king. We know the people who stand bail and guarantors are often of a higher rank than that of the parties who appeal to them\(^{119}\). Then it is no wonder that the parties in the text above are accompanied by their lords who are very probably their guarantors. Paragraph R19 in Cóic Conara Fugill and its gloss confirm that hypothesis for the fifth procedure, which provides that action be guaranteed by a “hostage-surety” (âtire)\(^{120}\). The gloss indicates it is a hostage-surety from the rank of the lords committed to the recognition of the path of judgement.

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105 Bríthm na laimter gell fri biumcosom a breithe “a judge who does not dare [give] a pledge in defense of his judgement”, CIH 1377.39-40; AL V, 352.20-21 (heptade LXVIII); Bríthm buis breitef for lethagra cin imaidiibi, “a judge who passes judgement on half-pleading without hearing both sides”, CIH 1377.40-1; AL V 354.1 (heptad LXVIII).

106 F. Kelly, GEIL, p. 53-55.


108 F. Kelly, GEIL, p. 54-55; CIH 1377.38-9; AL V 352.17-20 (heptad LXVIII).


110 A commentator of the Small Primer suggests that a false judgement should be cancelled: mua fírbreth rucas, is astaidi; mua gabret, is taithmigi, CIH 1591.55-56.


112 F. Kelly, GEIL, p. 267, n. 11; L. Breanach, A Companion, op. cit., p. 79 (D17).

113 Nach bríthm bera breith tuaithe no eccoli na mod foisnasa feichim do maigin dober geall u. nuingt fri fuiadreadh... Mana lamathar an fírbreth fuiadreadh na breithe fo cceor deirimne dechmaid o lo na breithe friauidre, . as e fuiadre a suibhnigh croi cuile in bríththamn na ara boile. . ni taisic in geall... Mana lamathar fuiadre na breithe dia dechmaide taisic a ngell naalba... Nach breth na staisithe ari fírbreth na fuiadreadh a tighe a maireadh fudsa ar life oirf, CIH 1668.37; 1668.37-1669.2, 1669.15-6, 1669.26-7; M. Gerriets, The king as judge”, art. cit., p. 34-35.

114 [..] atscheamara fir re bhombhr. [..], CIH 1028.9; CCF, p. 57 (H$5$).


116 N. McLeod, EICL, p. 16.
which is cóir n-athchomhairé
d. Paragraph 13.4 in the H version takes up again both R§19 and its gloss. The guarantor who has to be designated for the cóir n-athchomhairé procedure is from noble rank, which completely corresponds to the text called To ascertain who is a judge in every case, which provides for an appeal before the king. It is a sign which shows the fifth procedure holds an unusual importance, and allows appeal to a great king, thanks to the aitire (lit. “being between”), who, as a nobleman, has easy access to Court and has the means of being heard by the king.

46. To regard cóir n-athchomhairé as a path of appeal against the decisions made in the first four procedures would perfectly correspond to the spirit in which Cóic Conara Fugill was built. All the disputes of Irish society are included in fir, dliged, cert and téchta, and an appeal is possible through cóir n-athchomhairé. Let us then formulate a few hypotheses. If that procedure allows appeal against decisions taken on the first four paths, it can be expected that only the most important decisions are concerned, those which are worthy of being heard by a great king. Fir matters are already important, by definition. The most important contracts and offences (dliged) could come up before the king as well, as could matters concerning the most precious goods (jewellery, weapons, etc.), whose worth would have been undervalued (cert). Finally, which serious enough matters judged on téchta could attract the attention of a great king for him to re-judge them? Perhaps those in relation to the claim for the status of freeman, by a person claiming to be unjustly maintained in servitude.

47. Cóir n-athchomhairé would allow the great king – at least in theory – to control the judicial system, as the Testament of Morann (Audacht Morainn) seems to suggest in these terms:

Ad-mestar cert, cóir, fir, dliged, cumthus, cóirn achta flatho fire friu builn uicilni - Let him estimate right and justice, truth and law, contract and regulation of every just ruler towards all his clients (≈ téchta) –

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48. I fully agree with Robin Chapman Stacey when she writes that “Cóic Conara Fugill was but one step in the process by which the jurists sought to bring under curial jurisdiction structures and affiliations that had for so long been crucial to the private settlement of dispute”; and also that “the elaboration of curial procedure might be linked to the consolidation of kingship that is so marked a feature of the seventh and eighth centuries in Ireland”.

- Let him estimate right and justice, truth and law, contract and regulation of every just ruler towards all his clients (≈ téchta)? –

117 A barach, Aragar for aitire cois di choimheacht, CIH 2202.3; CCF, p. 23 (R§19). Concerning aitire, see F. Kelly, GEIL, p. 172-173 and R. Chapman Stacey, The Road to Judgement, op. cit., p. 82-111.

118 Aruidir for aitire do gradsaí flatho comitmheacht dia chois fri uicne na conaire fugill is choir nathchomairé, CIH 2202.3-5; CCF, p. 23 (R§19).

119 In 1873, Eugene O’Curry suggests that the “Back Court” (Culairecht), is a “high court of appeal, composed of kings, bishops” “and Ollamhs”, Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, vol. 1, Dublin, p. cclxx-cclxxi. That hypothesis – mentioned by Sharpe (“Dispute settlement in medieval Ireland: a preliminary inquiry”, The Settlement of Disputes in Early Medieval Europe, W. Davies & P. Fouracre (ed.), Cambridge, 1986, p. 186) – has not been taken up again by anyone, as far as I know. However, it is true that for its composition, that court appears as the most important of all. In his edition of the Aircécht-text, Fergus Kelly writes that the rí of our text is to be equated with the highest grade of king distinguished in the above sources (BDC, CG & Madsibhectae), i.e. that he is a rí raírech “king of overkings” (“An Old-Irish Text on Court Procedure”, Peritia, 3, 1986, p. 89). Moreover, that court is called the “cliff which is behind (i. e. controllling) the courts”. F. Kelly, GEIL, p. 191. There would then be a high court which controls the others, in which the greatest of kings would normally sit. Perhaps it is the king of the text quoted below (n. 113) who receives appeals.

120 See the later English example, above, n. 79.


know it is for some “a sea over streams” and “the most wonderful law”\textsuperscript{123}). In that context, the presence of such a judge near the king is then not insignificant, especially when you know that this one can have the last word, as did the great Caratnia\textsuperscript{124}.

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\textsuperscript{123} Is muir tar glasa at ecuila, adamra ae at neclas\textsuperscript{a}, CIH 2226.3, “the law of the Church is a sea over streams, the law of the Church is the most wonderful law”; D. Ó Corráin, “The Laws of the Irish”, Peritia, 3, 1984, p. 393, n. 1; “The Church and secular society”, L’Irlanda e gli Irlandesi nell’alto medioevo, Spoleto, 2010, p. 303.

\textsuperscript{124} It is not said that Caratnia is a “judge of the three languages” since the scene is set in the pagan past, but the character shows the great authority of the royal judge.