THE KING'S PEACE AND THE PLAY: The York Corpus Christi Eve Proclamation

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The Proclamacio ludi corporis christi facienda in vigilia corporis christi recorded on fols $254^{v}-255^{r}$ of the A/Y Memorandum Book is one of the least altered of the set of pages which is our main evidence for the organisation of York's Corpus Christi Play.¹ Apart from the heading, which seems to have been written (later?) by Common Clerk Roger Burton; the addition about the exact amount of a fine; and of course the last paragraph,² it is all in the same hand and unaltered from 1415, or soon after. Here we have, then, a continuous tradition with one major adaptation, attached to but separate from the Play. I thought it might be illuminating to look at the original text as a whole, and then to contextualise it, using the good old legal questions, otherwise Kipling's six honest serving men: 'What and Why and When / And How and Where and Who', or, in the original Latin (where they are seven): Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando? — though not necessarily in that order.³

QUID? ('What?')

It takes the standard form of a proclamation⁴ (see over page):

- 1. Call for attention.
- 2. Here it launches straight into the meat of the matter: some proclamations start with a 'forasmuch as ...' explaining or even propagandising the context.⁵ 'We command' is a performative verb; the act of proclaiming is *performative* in the original Austinian sense.⁶
- 3. It states the *authority* on which these injunctions are made: essential because in this case proclaiming is effectively enacting. Here it is the King and the civic authority; and the sheriffs, the agents of both.
- 4. *Injunction* followed by *Penalty* repeated if necessary, when directed to different specific groups of people. Some *Exceptions* may be made.

CUR? ('Why?')

It is clearly a public order directive. Like all public order directives, it largely tells you what not to do. But what is it for?