

sent to England, which is still extant today in the National Archives at Kew<sup>52</sup>. Another crusade letter that Honorius sent throughout Europe concurrently with *Iustus Dominus*, requesting that secular rulers waive *pedagia*, or tax on travellers, for *crucesignati*, is also extant in The National Archives<sup>53</sup>. The survival rate for such original diplomatic documents is extremely low – Jane E. Sayers estimates as low as 5 % – because they were not jealously guarded like their counterparts which granted privileges or protected rights and were seen as useless and „positively undesirable to retain“ after the dissolution of the monasteries in England between 1535 and 1540<sup>54</sup>. The dorses of both documents, however, bear the marks of the English royal government in archiving the letters. These endorsements describe the contents of both documents and record that *Iustus Dominus* was „registered in book nine“ (or „in the new book“ if one prefers the reading of Sayers) and that the letter about *pedagia* was „written in the book“<sup>55</sup>. That Henry III’s government carefully preserved the original copy of *Iustus Dominus* and the letter regarding *pedagia* for future reference, then, supplies a marker of the king’s interest in the crusade, and also of the pope’s success in tailoring the text of his encyclical to one of the most viable crusader kings in Europe. Moreover, there is strong evidence that Henry was extremely receptive to the idea of replicating Richard I which Honorius expressed in *Iustus Dominus*. In the 1250s, the king ordered that the Antioch Chamber at Clarendon palace be decorated with wall paintings depicting the fictitious mounted duel between Richard and Saladin supposed to have taken place during the Third Crusade<sup>56</sup>. Indeed, this subject, John Cherry writes, „was a favourite theme of Henry III“<sup>57</sup>. Not only was it depicted in royal wall paintings,

---

52) Kew, The National Archives, SC 7/18/14; Jane E. SAYERS, *Original Papal Documents in England and Wales from the Accession of Pope Innocent III to the Death of Pope Benedict XI (1198–1304)* (1999) no. 90 p. 46.

53) Kew, The National Archives, SC 7/18/10; SAYERS, *Original Papal Documents* (see n. 52) no. 91 p. 47.

54) SAYERS, *Original Papal Documents* (see n. 52) p. xxx.

55) SC 7/18/14: *Registrata in nono libro*; cf. SAYERS, *Original Papal Documents* (see n. 52) no. 90 p. 46, who gives this endorsement as *Registrata in novo libro*; SC 7/18/10: *Scribitur in libro*; SAYERS, *ibidem*, no. 91 p. 47.

56) LLOYD, *King Henry III, the Crusade and the Mediterranean* (see n. 45) p. 102; *Calendar of the Liberate Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office. Henry III, 6 vols. (1916–64)* 6 p. 362.

57) John CHERRY, *Chertsey Tiles: Richard I and Saladin*, in: *Age of Chivalry. Art in Plantagenet England, 1200–1400*, ed. Jonathan ALEXANDER and Paul BINSKI (1987) no. 16 p. 204.