

but also contemporary tiles. The famous Chertsey tiles depicting the duel, found at the abbey of the same name in Surrey in the 1850s, were actually probably „designed for a royal palace, perhaps Westminster“ in the 1250s⁵⁸. Indeed, excavations at Clarendon palace in 1936 discovered a set of tiles „almost certainly depicting the duel *in situ*“⁵⁹. Of course, this later evidence does not prove that Henry was as besotted with the memory of Richard’s crusading deeds at the time of Iustus Dominus as he was a quarter of a century later. There is good reason to think that the royal commissions for these artistic creations were made in response to Henry taking his second crusade vow in 1250, and Christopher Tyerman claims that the „taste for crusading iconography was short-lived“⁶⁰. Taken with the careful archival preservation of the documents, however, it is extremely probable that Honorius’s selection of the Lionheart for his targeted rhetorical appeal hit the mark in 1223. Combined with the devotional pull of the theological and biblical imagery and Henry’s famous religiosity, it is hard to imagine a more powerful motivational document than Honorius’s effort to turn Henry’s attention to the East.

The decision of the pope to appeal to the kings of Hungary and England personally, and then to preserve the wording of these variants for future reference, must stem from his discussions with Frederick at Ferentino. The two kingdoms were probably identified during the colloquium as the most promising recruiting grounds outside of the Empire for the new crusade. This is confirmed by a letter that Frederick addressed to Honorius in March 1224 requesting that the pope send extra crusade preachers to Germany, Hungary, France, England and other parts of the world⁶¹. As the Fifth Crusade had demonstrated, Hungary was a hotbed of crusading fervour and its monarch, Andrew II, was a veteran of that expedition who perhaps

58) CHERRY, Chertsey Tiles (see n. 57) p. 204; LLOYD, King Henry III, the Crusade and the Mediterranean (see n. 45) p. 102.

59) LLOYD, King Henry III, the Crusade and the Mediterranean (see n. 45) p. 102.

60) Christopher TYERMAN, England and the Crusades, 1095–1588 (1988) p. 117.

61) Acta Imperii inedita seculi XIII. Urkunden und Briefe zur Geschichte des Kaiserreichs und des Königreichs Sicilien in den Jahren 1198 bis 1273, ed. Eduard WINKELMANN, 2 vols. (1880–85) 1 no. 261 p. 239: *Erit itaque sanctitatis vestre per Alemanniam, Ungariam et regna finitima, necnon in Franciam, Angliam et ceteras partes orbis tam sufficientes et idoneas delegare personas et illa prestande remissionis et indulgentie auctoritate munitas, que ad crucis negotium promovendum audiri debeant et timeri.*; HECHELHAMMER, Kreuzzug und Herrschaft (see n. 6) p. 147.