THE HUNGARIAN HOLY CROWN IN BURNE-JONES'S AVALON

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Avalon, originally a Celtic paradise (Coghlan 51), has long been regarded as the ultimate place of peace, profusion, and beauty. It is described as "Avallo," the "Fortunate island," by Geoffrey of Monmouth (Vita Merlini 903); as the "Vale of Auylyon," the magic place of Arthur's healing of his "greuous wounde" by Thomas Malory (591), and as "the island-valley of Avilion," a land "Deep-meadow'd happy, fair with orchard-lawns / And towery hollows crown'd with summer sea" by Alfred Tennyson ("Morte d'Arthur" 259-63). For Edward Burne-Jones, Avalon assumed a profound spiritual significance: it was "a land ... more true than real," a place "where [he had] striven to be with all [his] might" (Memorials 1:116; 2:169). Accordingly, in The Sleep of Arthur in Avalon (1881-98), his most ambitious treatment of the theme, he depicts a timeless, heavenly realm, a visionary world in complete segregation and alienation from ordinary reality. What strikes the Hungarian viewer most, however, is the meticulous copy of the Hungarian Holy Crown – also known as the Crown of St. Stephen – placed almost in the centre, at the feet of Morgan le Fay, below the head of the sleeping king. Its presence seems idiosyncratic. yet a closer study offers possible explanations that suggest a latent relationship between the temporary rest of the legendary King Arthur of Britain and the Hungarian Holy Crown, the symbol of Hungarian national identity.

Burne-Jones regarded the mere imitation of the visible world as science and not art, and his recoil from realism is manifest in his conscious effort to sustain a vision that is imaginary, even when it looks real:

One of the hardest things in the world is to determine how much realism is allowable in any particular picture.... For instance, I want a shield or a crown or a pair of wings or what not, to look real. Well, I make what I want, or a model of it, and then make studies from that. So that what eventually gets on to the canvas is a reflection of a reflection of something purely imaginary. (Memorials 2:261)

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