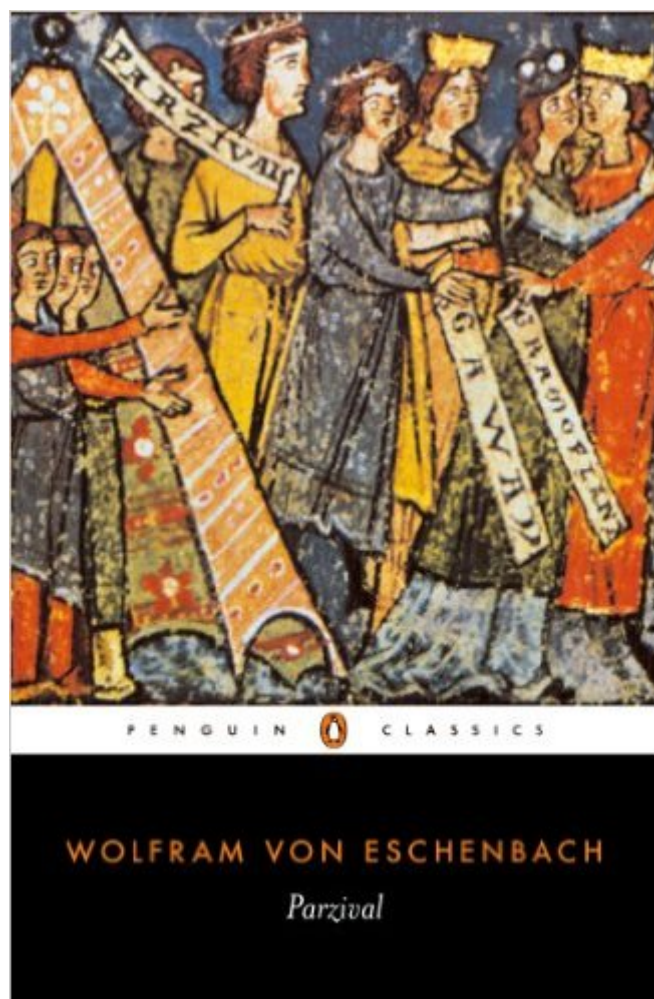


The book was found

Parzival (Penguin Classics)



Synopsis

Composed in the early thirteenth century, Wolfram von Eschenbach's *Parzival* is the re-creation and completion of the story left unfinished by its initiator Chrétien de Troyes. It follows Parzival from his boyhood and career as a knight in the court of King Arthur to his ultimate achievement as King of the Temple of the Grail, which Wolfram describes as a life-giving Stone. As a knight serving the German nobility in the imperial Hohenstauffen period, the author was uniquely placed to describe the zest and colour of his hero's world, with dazzling depictions of courtly luxury, jousting and adventure. Yet this is not simply a tale of chivalry, but an epic quest for spiritual education, as Parzival must conquer his ignorance and pride and learn humility before he can finally win the Holy Grail.

Book Information

Series: Penguin Classics

Paperback: 448 pages

Publisher: Penguin; Reprint edition (November 20, 1980)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0140443614

ISBN-13: 978-0140443615

Product Dimensions: 5.1 x 0.8 x 7.8 inches

Shipping Weight: 6.4 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 4.5 out of 5 stars [See all reviews](#) (34 customer reviews)

Best Sellers Rank: #260,235 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #55 in [Books > Literature & Fiction > Poetry > Regional & Cultural > European > German](#) #73 in [Books > Literature & Fiction > Poetry > Ancient, Classical & Medieval > Medieval](#) #253 in [Books > Literature & Fiction > Poetry > Themes & Styles > Epic](#)

Customer Reviews

There seem to be currently available three complete English translations of Wolfram von Eschenbach's Middle High German "*Parzival*," an early, and slightly eccentric, version of the Grail Quest. Wolfram, both a knight and a (slightly eccentric) poet from thirteenth-century southern Germany, is the author of this long Arthurian romance, of a long Carolingian epic, "*Willehalm*," and some shorter works. His complaints about rival poets, and their replies to him, have turned out to be clues to relative dating of their works. On this and external evidence, Wolfram's poetic career has been dated between about 1195 and 1225; with the almost 25,000 lines of "*Parzival*" being

composed between about 1200 and 1210.[Additional Note, March 2015; Jessie L. Weston's nineteenth-century verse translation, "Parzival: A Knightly Epic," is another alternative, although I hesitate to recommend it. Nabu Press has issued it in paperback, as well as out-of-copyright German text editions and modern German translations. Many of these, and others, can be also be found at archive.org (the Library of Congress website), although the two volumes of Weston's translation must be searched for as "Parzival," and not under the translator's name. (Archive.org also makes available the 1891 fifth edition of Karl Lachmann's enduring edition of Wolfram's works; Edwards, and, I think, the other modern translators, mainly used the 1926 sixth edition.) There are also Project Gutenberg editions of a number of Weston's works, including "Parzival," some of them available in Kindle format, among other versions.

Note--I originally published this review on Jan 25, 2011, and somewhere along the way, saw fit to move the review from this edition, translated by Mustard and Passage, to an edition translated by A T Hatto. I am resubmitting it here, as this edition has no reviews, in the hope that it may be helpful to those considering different editions. This translation, by Mustard and Passage, IS the edition that I own, and I have NOT read the Hatto translation, other than some short passages for comparison.Wolfram von Eschenbach's early 13th century poem (rendered here from the Middle High German into modern English prose) chronicles the events of the title character's life from childhood to knighthood, and of his quest for and attainment of the Grail. Along with two chapters devoted to Parzival's father Gahmuret, and several throughout the middle of the story concerning Gawan, the book is a celebration of knighthood, most likely written from the point of view of one of its practitioners. More abstractly, it also approaches Jungian archetype territory and Joseph Campbell's ideas about Hero mythology; wrongs committed in ignorance block Parzival from obtaining the Grail when it is first revealed to him, and only after the quest's hardships have purged him of ignorance and sin is he rewarded with the earthly and spiritual sublimity of achieving his goal.The Grail of this version is interesting in and of itself: Wolfram writes before the object had become wholly associated with either the last supper or Christ's crucifixion, and long before Mallory and Tennyson (or Terry Gilliam) stamped it into the culture's consciousness as a holy cup.

Note: This review is from the 1961 Vintage paperback with a translation by Helen Mustard and Charles PassageWolfram von Eschenbach's early 13th century poem (rendered here from the Middle High German into modern English prose) chronicles the events of the title character's life from childhood to knighthood, and of his quest for and attainment of the Grail. Along with two

chapters devoted to Parzival's father Gahmuret, and several throughout the middle of the story concerning Gawan, the book is a celebration of knighthood, most likely written from the point of view of one of its practitioners. More abstractly, it also approaches Jungian archetype territory and Joseph Campbell's ideas about Hero mythology; wrongs committed in ignorance block Parzival from obtaining the Grail when it is first revealed to him, and only after the quest's hardships have purged him of ignorance and sin is he rewarded with the earthly and spiritual sublimity of achieving his goal. The Grail of this version is interesting in and of itself: Wolfram writes before the object had become wholly associated with either the last supper or Christ's crucifixion, and long before Mallory and Tennyson (or Terry Gilliam) stamped it into the culture's consciousness as a holy cup. Instead, here it is a stone, one that has both life-sustaining properties and the power to dispense enough food to supply the entire contingent of knights and ladies stationed at Munsalvaesche (the castle of the Grail's keeping). The king of this castle, Anfortas, (also known as the Fisher King), is gravely wounded - it is only the Grail that keeps him alive, albeit in excruciating pain. In Munsalvaesche, both king and subjects wait for someone to come who will ask the king the 'healing question' ('What is it that troubles you?').

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Parzival (Penguin Classics) Parzival (Classics) Parzival: A Romance of the Middle Ages (Vintage Classics) Snowy Tower: Parzival and the Wet Black Branch of Language The Penguin Book of Caribbean Verse in English (Penguin Classics) The Penguin Book of Russian Poetry (Penguin Classics) Penguin Classics Fear and Trembling: Dialectical Lyric By Johannes De Silentio (Penguin Pocket Hardbacks) The Penguin Arthur Miller: Collected Plays (Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition) The Penguin Book of the Undead: Fifteen Hundred Years of Supernatural Encounters (Penguin Classics) Modern Classics Journeys End (Modern Classics (Penguin)) Little Black Classics Box Set (Penguin Little Black Classics) Modern Classics Selected Poetry (Penguin Modern Classics) Homosexual Verse, The Penguin Book of (Penguin poets) American Indians and the Law: The Penguin Library of American Indian History (Penguin's Library of American Indian History) The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory (Penguin Dictionary) The Penguin Dictionary of Critical Theory (Penguin Reference Books) Betrayal in Paris: How the Treaty of Versailles Led to China's Long Revolution: Penguin Special (Penguin Specials) Opera on Compact Discs, The Penguin Guide to (Penguin Handbooks) The Penguin Dictionary of Classical Mythology (Penguin Dictionary) The Penguin Dictionary of Symbols (Dictionary, Penguin)

[Dmca](#)