Prague Topography in Hašek's First Part of the novel The Fate of the Good Soldier Svejk during the World War from Literary Cartography Point of View

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I will try to focus on:

- 1. comparison of the model of fictional topography in Hašek's novel with other such models,
- 2. comparison of the fictional topography with the real one, but not to look for correlations, but to investigate how and if at all the fictional topography changes under the influence of the real topography and what its signifikance is.

Basic model of relation between fictional world and map and real world and map





GIS model of Švejk's fictional topography in Hašek's first part of his novel (created by Zdeněk Mahler)



Plan of Prague from 1909-1914 and its redrawing into a "blind" map



"Blind" map of Prague – basic layer



Criteria for specifying places and paths in the fictional topography map

- 1. narrator speach (blue color)
- 2. Svejk's speach (green color)
- 3. another character's speach (yellow color)
- 4. the specific places the narrator is talking about (blue area)
- 5. the specific places Svejk is talking about (green area)
- 6. the unspecific places the narrator is talking about (blue circle)
- 7. the unspecific places Svejk is talking about (green circle)
- 8. the specific routes the narrator is talking about (blue lines)
- 9. the specific routes Svejk is talking about (green lines)

The fictional topography model of Hašek's first part his novel about soldier Svejk



Model of topography in the prose of *The Devil on the Rack*

Network model in the prose The Devil on the Rack



Model of topography in the prose of *Saint Xaverius*

Network model in the prose of Saint Xaverius



Model of topography in the prose of *The Grey-Eyed Demon*

Network model in the prose of The Grey-Eyed Demon



Model of topography in the prose of *The Miraculous Madonna*



Network model in the prose of The Miraculous Madonna



The fictional topography model of Hašek's first part of his novel about soldier Svejk







— Hradčany --- Malá Strana --- Josefov 2500 ---- Staré Město ····· Nové Město Nusle Podolí ____ Žižkov 2000 1200 -1000 -500 0 -1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950

number of houses in Prague districts between 1869 and 1950

Pic.12: The discovery of a fresco painting of St. George rubbing the dragon during the demolition of house no. 471 in *Melantrichova Street* in the Old Town (1893)

Pic. 13: View of the courtyard of house No. 182 with a pavilion and a staircase in *Cikánská Street* in Josefov before its demolition in 1910 (1906).

Pic. 14: View of *Platnéřská Street* with houses from the left No. 112, 113, 115, 117, 119 (At the Iron Man) in the Old Town shortly before demolition (1908).

Pic. 15: View of house No. 888 in the Old Town and its surroundings during the redevelopment (1912).

Pic. 16: View of demolished houses No. 179, 182, 180, 185, 173 in *Cikánská* and *Masařská Street* in Josefov during the demolition (1905).

Basic model of relation between fictional world and map and real world and map

The central motif crumbles under Švejk's comments

Conclusion

In all the examples of the novel's structural layers just mentioned, i.e. on the level of speeches and microcomposition, on the level of fictional topography and on the level of the network model depicting especially Švejk's journeys through Prague, we can observe a strange relationship between two paradigms - the first consisting of state power, the second of the figure of Švejk representing the popular component - which is characterised on the one hand by mutual penetration, and on the other by mutual distancing resulting from mutual incompatibility.

This basic principle permeating the various structural levels of Hašek's novel is one of those that significantly determine not only the topography of the novel, but also, as a result, the complex nature of this unique work.

Thank you for your attention