

Resumé:

The dissertation deals with various layers of influence that Athanasius Kircher and his work had on the development of natural philosophy in the Czech lands around the half of the seventeenth century.

It is possible to observe one such layer of this influence in his correspondence with the Czech lands, which often had patronage seeking character but was also a source of natural philosophic knowledge, observations and interests.

Besides the correspondence influence, a diachronic influence and changing evaluation of Athanasius Kircher's work in the course of time is explored in one chapter. Another chapter introduces his own autobiography, which provides evidence of Kircher's conscious effort to shape the opinion of his person and his work to be made by his contemporaries and next generation of scholars.

The last layer of influence being in focus of this work regards the influence of ideas based on an analogy between the movement of sea waters and movement of fluids in human body. Kircher's ideas on geocosmos expressed in his *Mundus subterraneus* (1664-1665) and *Iter extaticum II* (1657) are compared with the work of his correspondent, physician from Wroclaw and editor of the first medicine journal, Philipp Jacob Sachs von Löwenheim's *Oceanus macro-microcosmicus* (1664). Sachs reflects William Harvey's discoveries of blood-circulation in his work. Both authors use the analogy between the sea waters movement and movement of fluids in human body in different ways, which leads to the analysis of Aristotelic and Platonic approach to analogy in their works and question of shift of renaissance episteme to modern.

The dissertation demonstrates that Kircher's influence on the natural philosophy in Czech lands had undeniably significant impact and it appeared diverse in its expressions. A

hypothesis is proposed in the conclusion of the dissertation that the nature of Kircher's influence was changing with the distance from centers of his correspondence.