

This thesis explores the historiographical treatise *Prodromus Gloriae Pragenae* by Jan Florian Hammerschmidt (1652-1735). The study examines in close detail the structure and contents of this important work of Baroque historiography and topography, and attempts to identify the specific features of Hammerschmidt's treatment of his topic, primarily in comparison with his manuscript work *Historia Pragensis*. The focus is on outlining the quantity and variety of the sources used and on the evaluation of Hammerschmidt's approach to sources and historiographic literature. His (un-)critical approach to his predecessors as well as his research method are demonstrated on a number of examples.