

insbesondere in den zeitlich exakt bemessenen Regierungszeiten von Päpsten und Kaisern und in der lückenlosen Sukzession der Amtsträger zeigt. Überdies nahm er inhaltliche Schwerpunktsetzungen vor, so wird beispielsweise sein Interesse für die Historie der Juden, für die „deutsche“ Geschichte oder für Genealogie deutlich. Diese Bearbeitungspraxis und die Verwendung einer volkssprachlichen Fassung der Weltchronik Martins von Troppau durch den oberrheinischen Deutschherrn passt sich dabei bestens in das Spektrum des historiographischen Wissens im Deutschen Orden ein.

Until now, it has proven impossible to identify the source for the series of popes and emperors adduced by the „Upper Rhine Chronicle“ – one of the oldest prose chronicles in the German language, likely written between 1337 and 1349 in a commandery of the Teutonic Order, somewhere in the bailiwick of Alsace-Burgundy. This article establishes that the chronicler relied on a vernacular translation of Martin of Troppau’s *Chronicon pontificum et imperatorum*, which was written no later than the early 1330s. The Rhine chronicler shortened and condensed his source, and he also brought new emphasis to chronological matters, which is particularly evident in the precisely timed reigns of popes and emperors and in the unbroken succession of office-holders that he adduces. Additionally, he set his own priorities in terms of content, betraying, for example, an interest in the history of the Jews, in „German“ history and in genealogy. His editorial tendencies and his use of a vernacular version of Martin of Troppau’s world chronicle align perfectly with the scope of historiographical knowledge in the Teutonic Order.