

**TEN FACTS ABOUT
CONRAD WEISER (1696 - 1760)**

1. Conrad Weiser was born in Wurttemberg, Germany in the Palatinate region in 1696.
2. After his mother died, Conrad Weiser, his father Johann C. Weiser and his siblings moved to New York in 1710. At Livingston's Manor along the Hudson River they worked with other German settlers to make tar and pitch for the English Navy. Having no success, they joined 150 other German families and moved west into the Schoharie Valley, which was Iroquois territory.
3. In 1713, 16 year-old Conrad Weiser was sent to live with a Mohawk family for the winter to learn their language and customs.
4. In 1729 Weiser, his wife Anna Eva and four children settled in the Tulpehocken region on a farm now known as Conrad Weiser Homestead. They eventually had 14 children, but only 8 lived to be adults.
5. In 1731, Weiser met Shickellamy, an Oneida Indian living in Shamokin some time after moving to Pennsylvania. Together they went to Philadelphia and Conrad served as interpreter for the Iroquois at the treaty conference.
6. Conrad Weiser's spiritual quest led him to join up with the Seventh-Day Baptist community at Ephrata Cloister in 1735. He stayed with them until the early 1740's.
7. Weiser traveled on several diplomatic missions to the Iroquois Council in Onondaga. He nearly died during his winter trip to the Six Nations in 1737.
8. In 1748, Conrad Weiser established the town of Reading, Pennsylvania, and laid out Berks County in 1752. Weiser became one of the first Germans to hold political office in Pennsylvania' as a judge and magistrate in Lancaster (1741) and Berks Counties.
9. Conrad Weiser operated a tannery and engaged in a number of businesses that made him a wealthy man.
10. When the French and Indian War broke out in 1754, Weiser attended the Albany Congress with Benjamin Franklin. The Tulpehocken community turned to Conrad Weiser to lead local efforts at defense. He commanded a battalion in the provincial army while continuing his work as an interpreter. He ended his diplomatic career after his involvement in the Treaty of Easton in 1758. He died at his farm in 1760.

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2. After his mother died, Conrad Weiser, his father Johann C. Weiser and his siblings moved to _____ in 1710. At Livingston's Manor along the _____ River they worked with other German settlers to make tar and pitch for the _____. Having no success, they joined 150 other German families and moved west into the Schoharie Valley, which was Iroquois territory.
3. In 1713, ___ year-old Conrad Weiser was sent to live with a _____ family for the winter to learn their _____ and customs.
4. In 1729, Weiser, his wife Anna Eva and four children settled in the _____ region on a farm now known as Conrad Weiser _____. They eventually had ___ children, but only ___ lived to be adults.
5. In 1731, Weiser met _____, an _____ Indian living in Shamokin some time after moving to Pennsylvania. Together they went to _____ and Conrad served as _____ for the Iroquois at the treaty conference.
6. Conrad Weiser's spiritual quest led him to join up with the Seventh-Day Baptist community at _____ in 1735. He stayed with them until the early 1740's.
7. Weiser traveled on several diplomatic missions to the Iroquois Council in _____ (Syracuse, New York). He nearly died during his winter trip to the Six Nations in _____.
8. In 1748, Conrad Weiser established the town of _____, Pennsylvania, and laid out _____ County in 1752. Weiser became one of the first Germans to hold political office in Pennsylvania' as a _____ and magistrate in Lancaster (1741) and Berks Counties.
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TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Using the information provided on the “Ten Facts About Conrad Weiser” sheet, construct and label a timeline below, showing the major events in Conrad Weiser’s life. If your library or classroom owns a copy of Timeliner™ software, this activity can be done on computer.

