

The Effect of the Great War on U.S. Place Names

Thomas J. Gasque
United States of America

Abstract

German immigrants made up a large percentage of settlers in America prior to the 20th century, resulting in many places being named for places in Germany or for prominent Germans, especially in the American Midwest. But when World War I occurred there was a widespread negative reaction to anything associated with Germany. One manifestation of this antipathy was an effort to change names with German associations. *Kiel*, Oklahoma, for example, was changed to *Loyal*, and *Potsdam*, Missouri, became *Pershing*. Similar efforts took place in Canada (*Berlin*, Ontario, became *Kitchener*) and Australia (*South Rhine River* became *Marne River*). But the efforts in America met with little success; not many names were changed and some names that were changed reverted to their former names in the years after that war.

* * *

I have been interested in the topic of place name changes during World War I for some time. While living in Vermillion, South Dakota, I was aware of a small stream in the neighboring town of Yankton which bore the name Marne Creek. I also learned that it was originally called Rhine Creek by German settlers, but the name was changed, probably in 1918, because of anti-German attitudes once the United States entered the War. It is most likely that the name was chosen to honor the Second Battle of the Marne, a river in France. That battle, fought between 15 July and 6 August, stopped the final push of the Germans toward Paris, and the War began to move toward its conclusion with the Armistice on 11 November 1918 (Wikipedia 2009b). It is appropriate that this topic be discussed this year, in August 2014, one hundred years to the month of the outbreak in Europe, of this Great War.

Names have power. If the connection of words and names to unpleasant events is strong enough, the desire is to get rid of them or to replace them with something more pleasant. For many people during the Great War anything that reminded them of Germany needed to be disposed of. And in America among those reminders were the place names.

Americans, however, have not been inclined to change names for political reasons, unlike, say, in Eastern Europe in the years after the Bolshevik Revolution when dozens of places were renamed to honor Lenin, most notably *Leningrad*, which replaced *St. Petersburg*, or *Petrograd* (Room 1979: 82, 119). Of course, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the name went back to its earlier forms.¹

¹ A notable exception in America, though, is the number of streets whose names were changed after the assassinations of John F. Kennedy in 1963 and Martin Luther King in 1968 (Stump 1988: 203-216). And in the period after Kennedy's death, one of the earliest recorded place names in the country, *Cape Canaveral*, was changed in 1963 to *Cape Kennedy*, but a few years later, in 1968, it reverted to its old name and the facility located there was called the *Kennedy Space Center* (Orth 1984: 429-430).

German Names before the First World War

Many immigrants to the United States came from Germany. Some fifty million Americans today identify themselves as having German ancestry, making them the largest ancestry group, ahead of Irish-Americans, English-Americans, and African-Americans. Large numbers of Germans arrived between 1670 and 1760, most of them settling in Pennsylvania and Up-State New York. Most were Lutheran or German Reform (Calvinists), although there were also Moravians and Mennonites. German Catholics did not begin to arrive until after the War of 1812, but between 1820 and the First World War, some six million Germans, of all religious persuasions, arrived. Among these should be counted those Germans who had been living in Russia since the 1700s. The majority of those settled in Kansas, Nebraska, and the two Dakotas (Wikipedia 2014a).

Most of these immigrants settled in groups. They brought their customs and folkways with them, including naming traditions, and many of their settlements were named to remind them of the places that had left behind. In Pennsylvania in 1681, a village settled by German Quakers and Mennonites was named *Germantown*. Now a part of Philadelphia, a large neighborhood is still called *Germantown* (Wikipedia 2014b). In New York the city of New Paltz was settled by Germans from the Palatinate. The town, organized in 1677, honors that region, called in German *Pfaltz* (Vasiliev 2004: 159).

German names are scattered across the country, but this paper will focus on America's middle section, from Minnesota and North Dakota in the north to Texas in the South.

Most place names of German origin in America show loyalty and devotion to the Fatherland, but a few honor prominent Germans. Probably the most honored is Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), a leading scientist of the 19th century. Across the nation, mostly in the Midwest and West, we find eighteen counties, townships, towns, and villages that are named for him, plus the largest river in Nevada. Otto von Bismarck, who brought the separate German states together to form the nation of Germany in the 1870s, is also recognized. Seven places, all in the Midwest, commemorate him (Abate 1994: 4.997, 918).

In the Upper Midwest, Minnesota and North Dakota have the most names of German origin, far more than Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. A sample of names from Minnesota includes the townships of *Augsburg* and *Bremen* and the towns or villages of *Cologne*, *Darmstadt*, *Flensburg*, *Frankfort*, *Fulda*, *Hamburg*, *Heidelberg*, *New Munich*, *New Trier*, *New Ulm*, and *Potsdam* (Upham 2001: 344 *et passim*). North Dakota has (or had, since many of these places no longer exist) *Berlin*, *Bismarck*, *Bremen*, *Darmstadt*, *Dresden*, *Germantown*, *Hamburg*, *Hannover*, *Leipzig*, *Munich*, *Osnabrock*, *Potsdam*, *Rhein*, and *Trier* (Wick 1988: 16 *et passim*).

Iowa has a *Humboldt* County, honoring the German scientist. I found only a few towns: *Schlweswig* (for the province at the border with Denmark), *Hamburg*, *Humboldt*, *Germantown*, and *Westphalia*. A town in Cass County is called *Marne*, for a small town in Germany near Hamburg, and there was a *Berlin* and a *Germania* (Dilts 1993: 20 *et passim*). In Nebraska, there are several: *Bismarck*, *Breslau*, *Brunswick*, *Germanville*, *Humboldt*, *Berlin*, *Frankfort*, and *Germantown*. Not all of these names are still used (Fitzpatrick 1960: 45 *et passim*).

Of all these five states, South Dakota has the fewest place names of German origin. A search of place name sources and post office records yields only one town that is named for a place in Germany, and that one, *Frankfort*, is highly questionable. Names of two towns are German: *Humboldt* (Minnehaha County) honors the scientist and Chancellor (Turner County) was apparently named for Otto von Bismarck, ‘The Iron Chancellor’ of Germany. *Menno* (Hutchinson County) honors the founder of the Mennonites; he was actually Frisian, but most of his followers were German. *Ziebach* County was named for Frank Ziebach. He came to Dakota from Pennsylvania, though his background was certainly German (Sneve 1973: 64 *et passim*). There are *Germantown* townships in Turner and Codington Counties, and a *German* township in Hutchinson, which also has a township named *Wittenberg* and one named *Kassell* (Abate 1994: 4.634, 654-655).

The difference in the number of German-named towns in the two Dakotas is hard to explain. South Dakota had—and has—many more German-speaking Hutterites than North Dakota. A recent website claims that there are fifty-three colonies in South Dakota and only seven in North Dakota (Wikipedia 2009a). Since these people had spent several generations in Russia before coming to America, they would not likely have had any reasons to use place names from Germany.

If we work our way down to Texas through Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, we find a few more. Kansas had a number of German settlers and many communities bore German names, notably *Humboldt* and *Frankfort* (Rydjord 1972: 172-184. Missouri claims *Bismarck*, *Fredericktown*, *Hermann*, *Wentzville*, and *Rhineland*, and a few more, including *Potsdam*, *Muellerstown*, *Kaiser*, and *Hamburg* (Ramsay 1973: 31-34). In Oklahoma there *were* towns called *Kiel* and *Bismark* [sic] (Shirk 1965: 23,117).

A number of Germans settled in Texas, resulting in a few town names. A suburb of San Antonio is New Braunfels, where descendants of settlers still hold German festivals, including a ‘Wurstfest,’ with ‘traditional German bands, dancers, and, of course, sausages’ (Inks 2014: 109), or wursts, which they call the ‘best of the wurst’. *Fredericksburg*, named in honor of Frederick the Great of Prussia, was settled by Germans in 1846. Many buildings reflect traditional architecture, and old customs are celebrated, including marksmanship tournaments (*Schuetzenfests*), *Oktoberfest*, *Zweite Weihnachten*, and *Kinderfest*. A suburb of Austin is Pflugerville, named in 1904 for German immigrant Henry Pfluger, combined with the ubiquitous French suffix *-ville*. And Boerne, named for Ludwig Boerne, is rich in German heritage, with its summer band concerts, called *Abendkonzerte*, evening concerts, along the *Hauptstrasse*, or Main Street (Inks 2014: 95, 101, 109-110).

Across the United States, there are probably hundreds of place names which can be traced to German origins, either for places in Germany or from German surnames. Only a few were affected by the anti-German attitude that influenced so much of life during World War I. First though, a few words on the War itself.

The War Starts

The First World War began in Europe just over one hundred years ago, in August 1914. The causes of the war were many, but the trigger was the assassination in Serbia, on June 29, 1914, of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne in Austria. This led to

Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia and Germany's involvement. On August 4, the United Kingdom declared war on Germany to fulfill their treaty obligation to Belgium, which Germany had invaded. By early August, British Expeditionary troops were in France, digging trenches they would occupy for the next four years (Wikipedia 2014i).

In Britain, whether out of patriotism or boredom, young men in Britain lined up to enlist in this war, and soon anti-German feelings dominated the country. Even the royal family changed its family name. Queen Victoria had married the German nobleman, Albert of *Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, and that label was applied to the dynasty until July 1917, when by royal proclamation King George V changed the name to *Windsor*, the name of a favorite castle (Wikipedia 2010).² The French changed the name of a Paris street from *Rue de Berlin* to *Rue de Liege*, and *Eau de Cologne* became *Eau de Provence* ('Paris Street' 1914: 6). In America the signature German vegetable, *sauerkraut*, came to be called 'liberty cabbage' (Wikipedia 2014h; 'Liberty Cabbage' 1918: 6).

There were few, if any, German place names in Britain, so changes were not an issue. But in those nations bound to Britain, especially Canada and Australia, names did change. In September 1916, the city of *Berlin*, Ontario, became *Kitchener*, honoring Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850-1916), the British Field Marshal (Rayburn 1997: 184). In Australia many names were changed. At least three *Bismarcks*, a *New Hamburg*, and a *Heidelberg* were given aboriginal names. Names of natural features also changed. *Kaiserstuhl* became *Mount Kitchener*, the *North Rhine River* was changed to *Somme Creek*, and the *South Rhine River* to *Marne River* (Wikipedia 2014d). Even the name of a favorite pastry changed. The *berliner*, a jelly-filled doughnut, became a *kitchener* bun (Wikipedia 2014c).

The United States did not enter the War until April 1917. In the three years before that, attitudes toward Germany were mixed. In North Dakota, where one fifth of the population was of 'German stock', many rejected the war as 'needless and foolish', and they didn't believe the stories of German atrocities. Some newspapers defended the Germans, and one, *Der Staats-Anzeiger*, exulted over German victories. But most Americans wanted to stay neutral, and President Woodrow Wilson was credited with keeping the U.S. out of the war, a position that led to Democratic victories in the congressional election of 1914 (Robinson 1966: 354-355). But once we entered the war in 1917, most North Dakotans, like most of the country, gave all-out support for the effort, and a growing number began to be suspicious of anything that reminded them of Germany.

The number of Americans, even among German-Americans, who did *not* support the war effort was small. In South Dakota, Hutterites, completely committed to non-violence, were treated with suspicion because of this stance and because they spoke German, and most of the colonies moved to Canada.

At the national level, The Justice Department tried to put together a list of German aliens, identifying nearly a half million names, and more than 4,000 were imprisoned. Accusations included spying for Germany or endorsing the German military. The Red Cross would not allow people with German surnames to join because of a fear of sabotage. In Illinois, a German-born man was pulled from his cell as a suspected spy and lynched, and in

² Also, the surname of the family of Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II, is *Mountbatten*, translated during World War I from the German form *Battenberg*.

Minnesota a minister was ‘tarred and feathered when he was overheard praying in German with a dying woman’ (Wikipedia 2014a).

The Effort to Change the Names of Places

Attempts to change the names of places was one of the ways that Americans expressed their antipathy toward the Germans. In May 1918 a U.S. congressman from Michigan, John M.C. Smith, introduced a bill that would require that,

[the] names of all cities, villages, counties, townships, boroughs, and of all streets, highways, and avenues in the United States, its Territories or possessions, named Berlin or Germany, be changed from the name Berlin or Germany to the name of Liberty, Victory, or other patriotic designation.

The bill further specified that mail addressed to anyone living in a place called *Berlin* or *Germany* ‘shall be prohibited from transportation or delivery’ (House of Representatives 1918; Rennick 1984: 26-32). The bill did not pass.

A short time later, a letter to the *New York Sun* picked up the theme. A certain Mr. R. Kuner from Nutley, New Jersey, wrote:

What is the matter with the people residing in these German named places? Can’t they get together—and at once, quickly—and immediately rename such places with good American names? We don’t want anything German over here. We have had enough. We don’t want any more. Let us start at once and begin a nationwide movement to discard anything that has the stench of German. Let us begin on the cities, and if these places are majority German let some other city do it for them. It didn’t take Newark long to get busy. We renamed all the German named streets and Newark feels proud of it and relieved.

In addition to Potsdam, N.Y.; Kaiser, Mo., and the hamlet in Pennsylvania which boasts of its name ‘King of Prussia’, we have Berlin, N.H. No doubt a great many more exist.

Get busy, you people of these German named places and show the stuff in you by giving your town, city or hamlet a real name, and by real I mean American. Get busy. Wake up. Do something. Be ashamed that you live in a place with a German name. We will all feel mighty proud of you if you do, and you must. (Kuner 1918)

In response to this and apparently many similar demands, John M. Clarke, Secretary of the New York State Board of Geographic Names, wrote a letter to the *New York Sun*, offering his opinion on changing names. He pointed out that for a large state like New York, with thousands of place names, those of German origin probably do not exceed forty. And these have ‘very different historical values’. Those German who settled in the Hudson Valley and up the Mohawk had little in common with the Germans of today. Even if they are offensive because of how people felt about Germany in 1918, if they are eliminated, ‘with them must go historical associations two centuries old’.

Secretary Clarke goes on to say that many of the names in New York, when these areas were patented and surveyed, were applied in ‘the most haphazard way, with the help of an atlas and a classical dictionary’. So German names, like those of classical origin, had the same historical standing, and there is little difference between *Syracuse*, *Ithaca*, *Dresden*, *Hamburg*, and *Hanover*.

But the question of whether to change any of these names, Clarke says, depends on the residents of the places so named. ‘In the absence of any legislation by Congress’, already seen to have little support, ‘changes can be inaugurated only on the initiative of their residents through county, town, or village boards. The State Board on Geographic Names has no mandatory power in this matter, ... There is undoubtedly a stern public sentiment that would blot out the whole category and clean up the face of our landscape, but it would seem that the communities themselves must decide this matter’ (Clarke 1918).

Neither Congressman Smith, nor Mr. Nutley was as persuasive as he hoped to be. Or perhaps Mr. Clarke and other state boards convinced the general public that changing place names was not easy to do. Yet the Federal Government became involved in a few changes. In May 1917, one month after the U.S. entered the War, the Justice Department established a Council of National Defense and asked each state to set up its own Council. Duties varied from state to state, and they included prohibiting speaking and teaching the German language and closing German-language newspapers.

For some, including Oklahoma, name changes were mandated, and three names were changed (‘Oklahoma Council of Defense’ 2007). The village of *Kiel*, in Kingfisher County, named for the important industrial city in the north of Germany, became *Loyal*, ‘to show loyalty to the United States’. *Bismark* [sic], like the capital city of North Dakota, honoring Otto von Bismarck, the ‘Iron Chancellor’ of Germany, became *Wright* (now Wright City), chosen to honor the memory of William W. Wright, the first man from the county to be killed in the war. The town of *Korn* (spelled with a *K*), established in 1896 with a post office located in a corn field, was respelled with a *C*. (Shirk 1965: 1-2, 54, 225-226). It is hard to see how such a simple change of a *K* to a *C* might have been demanded by the authorities.

A few towns in other states faced changes. In Missouri, the State Council voted to ask the citizens of *Potsdam*, *Muellerstown*, *Kaiser*, and *Hamburg* to change the names of their towns ‘to American names’ (‘Mo. State Council’ 1918). *Potsdam* was changed to *Pershing*, honoring the general who led the American Expeditionary Forces to Europe (Ramsay 1973: 61, 121). I have found no evidence that the others were changed. *Germantown*, Kansas, became *Mercier* to ‘honor a Belgian Catholic Cardinal persecuted by the Germans’ (Rydjord 1972: 176). *Brandenburg*, Texas, was renamed *Old Glory*, and *Thalheim*, California, a German name which means ‘valley home’, was simply translated as *Valley Home* (Stewart 2008: 373). Most of these new names did not stick. A few reverted to the German names they had before the War. In Illinois, *German Valley* was changed in 1919 to *Meekin* and then, hard feelings forgotten, back to *German Valley* in 1922 (Callary 2009: 135). A little town in Michigan, just northwest of Grand Rapids, was called *Berlin* because of the many German settlers. After the War the name was changed to *Marne*, ‘to honor those soldiers who fought in the Second Battle of the Marne’ (Wikipedia 2014f). Ironically, *Marne* is not only a French place name. It is also the name of a small town in Germany, northwest of Hamburg, near the North Sea (Wikipedia 2014e). Rather than change its name, at least one place changed its

pronunciation. *New Ber-LIN*, a suburb of Milwaukee, is now *New BER-lin* (Wikipedia 2014g).

Of the five states of the Upper Midwest, the two with the most German names are the two with the fewest changes. I have found no evidence so far that any of the names in Minnesota or North Dakota were changed. Bismarck, North Dakota, with its clear reference to the founder of the modern German state, apparently was never considered a candidate for change. *Berlin*, Nebraska, in Otoe County, east of Lincoln, was changed to *Otoe* during the War, echoing the county name, and *Germantown* (Seward County) became *Garland*, ‘in honor of Ray Garland, a soldier from the vicinity, who died in France’ (Fitzpatrick 1960: 109, 131). In Iowa, a Kossuth County place was called *Germania* ‘because of the concentration of German settlers’. But ‘to avoid unpleasant associations’ in the War, the name was changed to *Lakota*. *Berlin* (Tama County) was intended to be *Bellin*, ‘for a town in Scotland’, but the post office misread the application and it came back as *Berlin*. ‘The name was used until World War I, when hostile attitudes toward everything German’ resulted in changing the name to *Lincoln* (Dilts 1993: 112, 117).

Conclusion

In this brief discussion I have touched on only a few examples of changes and attempted changes. No doubt there are many more. But in the end, not many German names were changed, and those that were changed were of very small places. The eminent scholar of names, George R. Stewart, sums up the issue this way:

There was plenty of hatred and hysteria [during the War], but the attitude seemed to be: ‘It’s *our* name now!’ Moreover, two hundred years of German immigration had planted thousands of names; an unlettered American could not distinguish German from Iroquoian, and might himself be of German origin. When Germantown in Texas made the change [to Schroeder], the citizens honored a local boy killed in France, not realizing or caring that Schroeder was a thoroughly German name. (Stewart 2008: 373)

German culture is so much a part of American life that it is not surprising that any serious effort to root out German-ness was doomed to fail. We still have sauerkraut, Germany is one of our closest allies, and German names continue to cover the American landscape.

Thomas J. Gasque
University of South Dakota, Emeritus
United States of America
tgasque@usd.edu

References

- Abate, F.R. (ed.) (1994) *American Places Dictionary*. Detroit, MI: Omnigraphics.
- Callary, E. (2009) *Place Names of Illinois*. Urbana, IL.: University of Illinois Press.
- Clarke, J.M. (1918) 'German Place Names in New York State'. *The [New York] Sun*, 13 Sept. 1918.
- Dilts H.E. (1993) *From Ackley to Zwingle: The Origins of Iowa Place Names*. 2nd edn. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press.
- Fitzpatrick, L.L. (1960) *Nebraska Place-Names*. Lincoln, NE.: University of Nebraska Press.
- House of Representatives (1918) 'A Bill to Change the Names of Certain Municipalities, Counties, Townships, Streets, and Highways, and for Other Purposes', H.R. Bill 11850, 65th Congress, Second Session, *Congressional Record* (6 May 1918).
- Inks, E. *et al.* (eds.) (2014) *Texas State Travel Guide*. Austin, TX: Texas Dept. of Transportation.
- Kuner, R. (1918) 'Letter to the Editor'. *The [New York] Sun*, 6 Sept. 1918.
- 'Liberty Cabbage' (1918) Bismarck [N.D.] *Tribune*, 3 May 1918. 6.
- 'Mo. State Council Asks Towns to Change Names' (1918). *El Paso [Texas] Herald*, 26 Sept. 1918.
- 'Oklahoma Council of Defense' (2007) Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available online at: <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/O/OK038.html>
- Orth, D.J. (1984) 'The Mountain Was Wronged: The Story of the Naming of Mt. Rainier and Other Domestic Names Activities of the US Board on Geographic Names'. *Names* 32. 429-430.
- 'Paris Street Names Changed' (1914) Omaha [Nebraska] *Daily Bee*, 15 Dec. 1914.
- Ramsay, R.L. (1973) *Our Storehouse of Missouri Place Names*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press.
- Rayburn, A. (1997) *Place Names of Ontario*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Rennick, R.M. (1984) 'On the Success of Efforts to Retain the Names of Several American Communities in the Two World Wars'. *Names* 32. 26-32.
- Robinson, E.B. (1966) *History of North Dakota*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.
- Room A. (1979) *Place-Name Changes since 1900: A World Gazetteer*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press.
- Rydjord, J. (1972) *Kansas Place-Names*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Shirk, G.H. (1965) *Oklahoma Place Names*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Sneve, V.D.H (ed.) (1973) *South Dakota Geographic Names*. Sioux Falls, SD: Brevet Press.
- Stewart, G.R. (2008) *Names on the Land*. 4th edn. New York: New York Review of Books.
- Stump, R.W. (1988) 'Toponymic Commemoration of National Figures: The Cases of Kennedy and King'. *Names* 36. 203-16.
- Upham, W. (2001) *Minnesota Place Names*. 3rd edn. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press.
- Vasiliev, R. (2004) *From Abbots to Zurich: New York State Placenames*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.
- Wick, D.A. (1988) *North Dakota Place Names*. Bismarck, ND: Hedemarken Collectibles.

- Wikipedia (2009a) ‘Hutterite’. Date of access: 28.12.2014. Available at:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hutterite>
- Wikipedia (2009b) ‘Second Battle of the Marne’. Date of access: 28.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Battle_of_the_Marne
- Wikipedia (2010) ‘House of Windsor’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia/wiki/House_of_Windsor
- Wikipedia (2014a) ‘German American’. Date of access: 28.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_American
- Wikipedia (2014b) ‘Germantown, Pennsylvania’. Date of access: 28.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germantown,_Pennsylvania
- Wikipedia (2014c) ‘Kitchener Bun’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitchener_bun
- Wikipedia (2014d) ‘List of Australian Place Names Changed from German Names’. Date of access: 29.12.14. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_place_names_changed_from_German_names
- Wikipedia (2014e) ‘Marne, Germany’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marne,_Germany
- Wikipedia (2014f) ‘Marne, Michigan’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marne,_Michigan
- Wikipedia (2014g) ‘New Berlin, Wisconsin’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Berlin,_Wisconsin
- Wikipedia (2014h) ‘Sauerkraut’. Date of access: 29.12.2014. Available at:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sauerkraut>
- Wikipedia (2014i). ‘World War I Timeline’. Date of access: 28.12.2014. Available at:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_World_War_I