

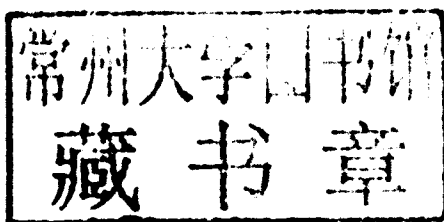
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HISTORICAL DICTIONARY *of*  
**SOCCER**



TOM DUNMORE

# Historical Dictionary of Soccer

Tom Dunmore



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## HISTORICAL DICTIONARY

The historical dictionaries present essential information on a broad range of subjects, including American and world history, art, business, cities, countries, cultures, customs, film, global conflicts, international relations, literature, music, philosophy, religion, sports, and theater. Written by experts, all contain highly informative introductory essays of the topic and detailed chronologies that, in some cases, cover vast historical time periods but still manage to heavily feature more recent events.

Brief A–Z entries describe the main people, events, politics, social issues, institutions, and policies that make the topic unique, and entries are cross-referenced for ease of browsing. Extensive bibliographies are divided into several general subject areas, providing excellent access points for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more. Additionally, maps, photographs, and appendixes of supplemental information aid high school and college students doing term papers or introductory research projects. In short, the historical dictionaries are the perfect starting point for anyone looking to research in these fields.

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## Editor's Foreword

Soccer is clearly the world's most popular sport. Its popularity can be measured by the millions of ordinary people, young and not so young, men and women, who play it for fun, and the millions of fans who watch it on television. It is played nearly everywhere, in more than 200 countries, by thousands of amateur teams at all levels and thousands of professional teams. Soccer has become this popular because of its intrinsic merits as a game. A large part of soccer's appeal is the game's basic structure and the fact it can be played almost anywhere with a minimum amount of equipment (a ball and two goals or nets). While it is mostly a spectator sport (substantially more people watch the game than play it), it remains an active form of recreation for many.

So, obviously, a *Historical Dictionary of Soccer* was a must for this series, and the present volume does an excellent job of presenting the sport. Inevitably, more space is given to the professional aspects, but that is how the sport has evolved and that is what will interest most readers. But soccer's amateur beginnings are not forgotten, and its ascension (which could hardly have been expected by its founders) is traced in both the chronology and the introduction. The dictionary section contains more than a hundred entries on major players and professional teams, and dozens more on the major nations playing the sport. It also presents information on the various associations that promote and organize the sport, as well as those that provide key personnel, such as coaches and referees. Obviously, there is no end to what can be said about soccer, and this book is more a beginning than an end, so the bibliography points to further reading.

Most of our historical dictionaries are written by academics, but this new sports series engages the services of people active in the field. Moreover, this book represents the first time one of our historical dictionaries has been written by someone who runs a blog, namely Tom Dunmore. This gives him a good perspective on a sport that moves and changes so quickly, and an excellent point of view for knowing what is of interest to fans. So readers might want to check out [www.pitchinvasion.net](http://www.pitchinvasion.net), which has been widely recognized

by sports blog readers and writers and has won several global awards. Aside from that, Tom is an avid fan himself, and he is active in the supporters' association of the Chicago Fire Soccer Club. This historical dictionary is, therefore, an excellent guide for anyone who wants to know more about soccer worldwide.

Jon Woronoff  
Series Editor

## Preface

Selecting the entries for a historical dictionary of soccer was extremely difficult for one simple reason: soccer is the world's most popular sport, living up to its clichéd title, "the global game." Therefore, covering soccer in anything even remotely close to its entirety would require an extensive multivolume encyclopedia. Soccer is played around the world by millions in an organized fashion on teams, with countless millions more playing in recreational ad-hoc games in parks, school yards, beaches, or anywhere a ball can be kicked. Fully professional leagues exist in dozens of countries featuring thousands of different club teams. The sport's Switzerland-based global governing body, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), counts over 200 nations as members, almost all of whom participate in the quadrennial FIFA World Cup competition, arguably the world's most-watched sporting event, closely matched only by the Olympic Games.

Due to the vast scope of this global game, it would be impossible to cover comprehensively in one volume every national team's history or major players, let alone each country's domestic club scene, and to do justice to the game's history in its organized form since the 1800s. Instead, looking at the broad sweep of the sport since its rules were codified in 19th-century Britain, the aim has been to produce a historical introduction to the key countries, club teams, competitions, players, coaches, rules, administrators, and other key parts of the game that have formed the sport of soccer as we know it today. This presentation is necessarily subjective in the areas covered, but I believe the selection of entries does provide a broad overview of the game's history while retaining a global perspective.

It is important to note that this volume refers to the game as "soccer" throughout the text. The formal name of the sport is Association Football, but it is known by many different names around the world and is rarely given its full name. In the country of the sport's formal origins, Great Britain, it is most commonly known simply as "football." In the United States and a few other English-speaking countries, it is known popularly as "soccer" to distinguish it from another game played at a professional level, also known as "football." Soccer, though, actually has its linguistic origins in Great Britain, where it was



used to distinguish, in shorthand language, Association Football from other popular forms of football, particularly Rugby Football: soccer comes from the “soc” in Association. It was only when Association Football became by far the most popular code of football in England in recent decades that it began to be referred to much more often simply as football and much more rarely as soccer. The use of the name “soccer” remains appropriate in an American context due to the greater popularity of the competing game of football, and the name of the governing body in the United States is the United States Soccer Federation (USSF). I have, therefore, used “soccer” as the appropriate term for the sport for this volume published in the United States.

I would like to thank my wife, Monika, for her support and near-endless patience while I was compiling this book. I owe my mother, Mary, for everything but particularly in this case for giving in to my incessant demands and taking me to my first live professional soccer game in 1991—to this day the greatest I have ever attended—cementing my love of the sport. This book is dedicated to my late father-in-law, Franciscek Leja, for the (too few) conversations we had about a sport for we shared a passion, and for building me the perfect space in which to complete this work.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

## Governing Bodies

AFC	Asian Football Confederation
CAF	Confederation of African Football
CONCACAF	Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football
CONMEBOL	South American Football Confederation
FA; The FA	The Football Association
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
IFAB	International Football Association Board
IOC	International Olympic Committee
MLS	Major League Soccer
NASL	North American Soccer League
OFC	Oceania Football Confederation
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
USSF	United States Soccer Federation
WPS	Women's Professional Soccer

## Members of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

AFG	Afghanistan
AIA	Anguilla
ALB	Albania
ALG	Algeria
AND	Andorra
ANG	Angola
ANT	Netherlands Antilles
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ARU	Aruba
ASA	American Samoa
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda

AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BAH	Bahamas
BAN	Bangladesh
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BER	Bermuda
BFA	Burkina Faso
BHR	Bahrain
BHU	Bhutan
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BOL	Bolivia
BOT	Botswana
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRU	Brunei
BUL	Bulgaria
CAM	Cambodia
CAN	Canada
CAY	Cayman Islands
CGO	Congo
CHA	Chad
CHI	Chile
CHN	China PR
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
CMR	Cameroon
COD	Congo DR
COK	Cook Islands
COL	Colombia
COM	Comoros
CPV	Cape Verde
CRC	Costa Rica
CRO	Croatia
CTA	Central African Republic
CUB	Cuba
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic

DEN	Denmark
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DOM	Dominican Republic
DPR	Korea DPR
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
ENG	England
EQG	Equatorial Guinea
ERI	Eritrea
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
FIJ	Fiji
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
FRO	Faroe Islands
GAB	Gabon
GAM	Gambia
GEO	Georgia
GER	Germany
GHA	Ghana
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GRE	Greece
GRN	Grenada
GUA	Guatemala
GUI	Guinea
GUM	Guam
GUY	Guyana
HAI	Haiti
HKG	Hong Kong
HON	Honduras
HUN	Hungary
IDN	Indonesia
IND	India
IRL	Republic of Ireland
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy

JAM	Jamaica
JOR	Jordan
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KSA	Saudi Arabia
KUW	Kuwait
LAO	Laos
LBR	Liberia
LCA	Saint Lucia
LES	Lesotho
LIB	Lebanon
LIE	Liechtenstein
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
LVA	Latvia
MAC	Macau
MAD	Madagascar
MAR	Morocco
MAS	Malaysia
MDA	Moldova
MDV	Maldives
MEX	Mexico
MGL	Mongolia
MKD	Macedonia
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MNE	Montenegro
MOZ	Mozambique
MRI	Mauritius
MSR	Montserrat
MTN	Mauritania
MWI	Malawi
MYA	Myanmar
NAM	Namibia
NCA	Nicaragua
NCL	New Caledonia
NED	Netherlands
NEP	Nepal
NIG	Niger

NIR	Northern Ireland
NOR	Norway
NZL	New Zealand
OMA	Oman
PAK	Pakistan
PAN	Panama
PAR	Paraguay
PER	Peru
PHI	Philippines
PLE	Palestine
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POL	Poland
POR	Portugal
PRK	Korea Republic
PUR	Puerto Rico
QAT	Qatar
ROU	Romania
RSA	South Africa
RUS	Russia
RWA	Rwanda
SAM	Samoa
SCO	Scotland
SEN	Senegal
SEY	Seychelles
SIN	Singapore
SKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
SLE	Sierra Leone
SLV	El Salvador
SMR	San Marino
SOL	Solomon Islands
SOM	Somalia
SRB	Serbia
SRI	Sri Lanka
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
SUD	Sudan
SUI	Switzerland
SUR	Suriname
SVK	Slovakia
SVN	Slovenia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland

SYR	Syria
TAH	Tahiti
TAJ	Tajikistan
TAN	Tanzania
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
TGA	Tonga
THA	Thailand
TKM	Turkmenistan
TLS	Timor-Leste (East Timor)
TOG	Togo
TPE	Chinese Taipei
TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UGA	Uganda
UKR	Ukraine
URU	Uruguay
USA	United States
UZB	Uzbekistan
VAN	Vanuatu
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	British Virgin Islands
VIE	Vietnam
VIN	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VIR	U.S. Virgin Islands
WAL	Wales
YEM	Yemen
ZAM	Zambia
ZIM	Zimbabwe

## Chronology

**206 BCE–1368 AD** A game called *cuju* (meaning “kick ball,” literally translated) is played under the Han dynasty in China, a precursor of modern soccer. A similar game known as *kemari* is meanwhile played in Japan, developing from *cuju*’s introduction there.

**1314** In England, King Edward II issues an edict to stop his subjects from playing a sport involving “great footballs in the fields of the public, from which many evils may arise.”

**1477** England’s ruling monarch again attempts to ban the sport, with a statute issued that reads “No person shall practise any unlawful games such as dice, quoits, football and such games.”

**1580** The rules of an antecedent of soccer, known as *calcio*, are issued for the first time in Florence, present-day Italy.

**1660–1685** Soccer attains royal patronage at the court of King Charles II in England.

**1848** Establishment of “Cambridge Rules” of the game at Cambridge University, England, the world’s first formalized rules of the game.

**1857 24 October:** Sheffield Football Club is founded, generally accepted as the world’s oldest football club. The club establishes the Sheffield Rules of the game.

**1862** Establishment of Notts County Football Club, currently the oldest existing Football League club in England.

**1863 26 October:** Formation of The Football Association (the FA), the governing body of soccer in England. First meeting is held at the Freemasons’ Tavern in London. **8 December:** The FA sets down 14 rules that form the basis for today’s Laws of the Game.

**1867** The first recorded soccer game in South America takes place in Argentina.



**1870 5 March:** England plays Scotland in the first international game, though it is not recognized as such today by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's present-day world governing body. The game ends in a 1-1 draw.

**1871 22 July:** Englishman C. W. Alcock proposes the creation of a Challenge Cup competition, and The Football Association Challenge Cup (the F.A. Cup) is founded as a knockout tournament, now the world's oldest existing soccer competition. Wanderers Football Club from London wins the first edition.

**1872 30 November:** First FIFA-recognized international match takes place between England and Scotland, a 0-0 draw in Glasgow, Scotland, in front of 4,000 spectators.

**1882** Representatives from the national associations of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland meet to form a common set of rules and propose an international board be formed to regulate these rules, jointly creating the International Football Association Board (IFAB). **May:** Wanderers win the F.A. Cup, the last amateur team to do so to this day.

**1885 20 July:** The Football Association legalizes a limited form of professionalism in English soccer. **28 November:** The first international match outside of Great Britain takes place—Canada beats the United States 1-0 in Newark, New Jersey.

**1886 2 June:** First official meeting of the International Football Association Board takes place.

**1888** Establishment of the Football League in England, the world's first professional league, with 12 founding member clubs.

**1889** Preston becomes the first winner of the Football League and wins the F.A. Cup in the same year, becoming known commonly as the "Invincibles."

**1891** Several crucial rule changes are made, including the introduction of the penalty kick and allowing the referee to officiate from within the field of play—the referee had previously operated from the sidelines.

**1892** A new league in England, the Football Alliance, merges with the Football League, resulting in the creation of two divisions in the combined league.

**1895 23 March:** First recorded women's soccer match takes place in England—a team representing the "North" beats a team representing the "South" 7-1.