

HD
HISTORICAL DICTIONARY *of*

ICE HOCKEY



LAUREL ZEISLER

Historical Dictionary of Ice Hockey

Laurel Zeisler



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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.

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES OF SPORTS

Jon Woronoff, Series Editor

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The Olympic Movement, Fourth Edition, by Bill Mallon and Jeroen Heijmans, 2011.

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Baseball, by Lyle Spatz, 2013.

Ice Hockey, by Laurel Zeisler, 2013.

Editor's Foreword

Brains and brawn are important in any contact sport, but rarely are they as significant and crucial as in ice hockey. The brawn is immediately noticeable in the sheer bulk of the players, to which is added their padding and equipment, and this brawn is used against one another repeatedly, and sometimes to great effect, as the teams chase the puck about. On occasion—and this aspect is certainly regrettable to some at least—they plow into one another in play in a friendly or less friendly brawl that can result in severe injuries. But the brain is always there as well, since players must direct the puck to places where they think teammates and opponents will be in another few seconds and finally get it into the goal, and all this at speeds of 100 miles per hour or so. All of this makes ice hockey an exciting game for the players, and also a wonderful spectator sport, and it draws large crowds. While this book deals mainly with professional hockey, it does not forget amateur hockey or games played in other forms, or even on a nearby pond, and it also gives women their due.

Historical Dictionary of Ice Hockey follows the standard format of the increasing number of other volumes on sports by starting out with a list of plentiful acronyms that help readers navigate not only this historical dictionary, but other material on hockey. The introduction provides an overview of the game and how it is played and organized. The biggest and most important part for most, in particular, fans, is the dictionary section, which includes numerous entries on the various teams, associations, and players, as well as what the Hockey Hall of Fame regards as builders. Numerous appendixes provide a detailed listing of the main franchises, Hall of Fame inductees, and champions. For those who want further information, the best place to look for sources is the copious bibliography.

This book was written by an ice hockey fan, this being a first for the series, but a successful first. After all, fans follow the game more intensively than others, and some of them also develop a considerable knowledge of the sport's rules and regulations, teams and associations, as well as prominent players. What may be lacking is the historical background, which can be gleaned from the literature and also contributes to the compilation of a useful bibliography. Certainly, in this case, Dr. Laurel Zeisler has done an excellent job of gathering the essential information, presenting it in a manner that is factual, without becoming dull or pedantic. Otherwise, in real life, Dr. Zeisler is a speech language pathologist, and also a member of the Society for

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International Hockey Research. This being said, I am certain other fans of ice hockey, and even those closer to the game, will appreciate her effort and keep this book handy.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

Reader's Note

Team statistics are reported in the order of wins, losses, ties, overtime losses, and total points (1,342-1,448-391-81) (3,156 points). To facilitate the rapid and efficient location of information and make this book as useful a reference tool as possible, extensive cross-references have been provided in the dictionary section. Within individual entries, terms that have their own entries appear in **boldface type** the first time they appear. Related terms that do not appear in the text are indicated in the *See also*. *See* refers to other entries that deal with this topic.

Preface

This book is written specifically about ice hockey, although the term *hockey* is mainly used to discuss the sport. While the majority of the references relate to men's ice hockey, there are several instances explaining women's ice hockey, and entries are included for the more well-known female athletes.

Each player or builder in this dictionary deserves their own book written just about them, and many biographies and autobiographies have been written (see the bibliography). These entries are meant to give readers a brief glimpse into the fascinating lives of people throughout the history of hockey. Due to space limitations, your favorite player may have been omitted. For that, I apologize; however, you may find a new favorite after reading some of these sketches. Statistics, quotes, and anecdotal details have been blended to help readers become more familiar with these amazing individuals. For further information on any of the individuals detailed in this book, your local library or bookstore surely has additional reading on these people. In fact, many of the books I accumulated for the bibliography came from used bookstores in upstate New York, as well as through the interlibrary loan service provided by my neighborhood library.

I would like to thank the Four County Library System serving Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego counties, and specifically the Huntington Memorial Library in Oneonta, New York. Many thanks go to my father, John Grasso, who got me involved in this project, not knowing how much I would enjoy this research adventure. He and my mother, Dorothy Grasso, were helpful and supportive, as they have been my entire life. The members of the Society for International Hockey Research and the International Society of Olympic Historians were cooperative with their facts. I'd like to thank Craig Campbell, manager at the Resource Centre and Archives at the Hockey Hall of Fame. I'd also like to thank Jon Woronoff, series editor, for trusting that I would complete this book to his standards; April Snider, acquisitions editor; and the staff at Scarecrow Press. They helped turn my rough manuscript into a well-assembled book.

Thanks also go to my children, James, Lindsey, and Dorothy, who are each very talented. I am so proud of you three! This book is dedicated to my husband, Rob Zeisler, for being everything I am not.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ORGANIZATIONS

AHA	Amateur Hockey Association
AHAC	Amateur Hockey Association of Canada
AHL	American Hockey League
CAHA	Canadian Amateur Hockey Association
CAHL	Canadian Amateur Hockey League
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CHA	Canadian Hockey Association
CHL	Canadian Hockey League, Central Hockey League
COHA	Central Ontario Hockey Association
COHL	Central Ontario Hockey League
CPHL	Central Professional Hockey League, Canadian Professional Hockey League
EAL	Eastern Amateur League
ECAHA	Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association
ECHA	Eastern Canada Hockey Association
ECL	Eastern Canada League
ECHL	East Coast Hockey League
EHL	Eastern Hockey League
EPHL	Eastern Professional Hockey League
FAHL	Federal Amateur Hockey League
IHHF	International Hockey Hall of Fame
IHL	International Hockey League
IIHF	International Ice Hockey Federation
IOC	International Olympic Committee
JAHA	Junior Amateur Hockey Association
JOA	Jamaican Olympic Association
JOIHT	Jamaican Olympic Ice Hockey Team
KHL	Kontinental Hockey League

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LIHG	Ligue Internationale de Hockey Sur Glace
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
NHA	National Hockey Association
NHL	National Hockey League
NHLPA	National Hockey League Players' Association
NOHA	Northern Ontario Hockey Association
NWHL	National Women's Hockey League
OHA	Ontario Hockey Association
OHL	Ontario Hockey League
OWHA	Ontario Women's Hockey Association
PCHA	Pacific Coast Hockey Association
PCHL	Pacific Coast Hockey League
PCL	Pacific Coast League
QAHA	Quebec Amateur Hockey Association
QHL	Quebec Hockey League
QSHL	Quebec Senior Hockey League
SIHR	Society for International Hockey Research
USHL	United States Hockey League
WCHL	Western Canada Hockey League
WHA	World Hockey Association
WHL	Western Hockey League, World Hockey League

OTHER

A	assists
C	center
D	defense
G	goals, goaltender
GA	goals against (team)
GAA	goals against average (goalie)
GP	games played
GW	game-winning goals
L	loss
LW	left wing

MVP	Most Valuable Player
OT	overtime
OTL	overtime losses
OTW	overtime wins
PCT	shooting percentage
PIM	penalties in minutes
POS	position played
PP	power play goals
PTS	total points
RW	right wing
S	saves
SA	shots against
SH	short-handed goals
SO	shutouts
SOG	shots on goal
SV PCT	save percentage
T	tie
W	win

COUNTRIES

CAN	Canada
CZE	Czech Republic
DEN	Denmark
FIN	Finland
GBR	Great Britain
GER	Germany
JAM	Jamaica
NOR	Norway
RUS	Russia
SLO	Slovenia
SUI	Switzerland
SVK	Slovakia
SWE	Sweden
USA	United States of America
YUG	Yugoslavia

Chronology

17th century Holland: A game on ice, similar to hockey, is played. It is known as “kolven” and eventually becomes popular in England.

1797 London, 1 September: The earliest known engraving or painting depicting an activity similar to ice hockey on skates with the inscription “London Published by J Le Petit 22 Suffolk Street, Middlesex Hospital 1st Sep 1797” is made by Joseph Le Petit Jr. (London c. 1770–1858).

1875 Montreal, 3 March: The first organized hockey game takes place at the Victoria Rink in Montreal. Students from McGill University play against one another, with nine players per side. The team captained by James Creighton wins, 2–1.

1876 Montreal, 7 February: The first recorded use of the word *puck* is published by the *Montreal Gazette*.

1877 Montreal, 27 February: The first-known playing rules for the game of hockey are published by the *Montreal Gazette*.

1892 Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston and governor general of Canada, donates a trophy to be called the Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup. It is a simple silver-plated nickel cup that cost \$48.67. The trophy becomes more commonly known as the Stanley Cup.

1893 Montreal, 22 March: The first official Stanley Cup match is played between the Montreal Hockey Club (Montreal Amateur Athletic Association) and Ottawa Capitals. Montreal wins, 3–1, in front of 5,000 fans.

1894 Baltimore, December: The first indoor arena in North America with artificial ice is opened in Baltimore. This rink is used by students from John Hopkins University.

1895 Women’s hockey gains popularity at universities, mainly at the University of Toronto and Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario.

1899 Montreal: The first printed Canadian book of hockey, *Hockey: Canada’s Royal Winter Game*, is written by Arthur Farrell and published by C. R. Corneil.

1900 A fishing net is first used as a goal net to catch the puck and try to stop the arguments regarding whether a goal had been scored.

1901 Montreal, 31 January: Dan Bain makes history when he scores the first Stanley Cup-winning goal scored in overtime. His Winnipeg Victorias defeat the Montreal Shamrocks, 2–1.

1905 Ottawa, 16 January: Frank McGee sets a Stanley Cup Playoff record for goals in a single game (14), in a 23–2 victory over the Dawson City Nuggets. The Nuggets are exhausted from their month-long journey from the Yukon Territory. **Ontario, 24 February:** Allan Loney clubs Alcide Laurin to death during a hockey game. He becomes the first hockey player to be charged with murder for the death of another player. Loney claims self-defense. The charges are reduced to manslaughter, and he is found not guilty.

1908 Montreal, 2 January: The Montreal Wanderers and a team of All-Star players from the teams in the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association hold a benefit game in memory of Montreal Wanderers player Hod Stuart, who had drowned three months after the Wanderers won the Stanley Cup in 1907. The proceeds of that game go to Stuart's family. **Paris, 15 May:** The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) is founded at 34 Rue de Provence in Paris, France, as Ligue International de Hockey sur Glace. The founders of the federation are representatives from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Bohemia (now the Czech Republic).

1911 British Columbia December: Lester and Frank Patrick found the Pacific Coast Hockey Association and require players to wear numbers on their uniforms.

1913 Quebec, 8 March: Joe Malone sets a record by scoring nine goals in Game One of the 1913 Stanley Cup Finals, with his Quebec Bulldogs winning, 14–3.

1917 26 November: The National Hockey League (NHL) is founded with five teams: the Montreal Canadiens, Montreal Wanderers, Ottawa Senators, Quebec Bulldogs, and Toronto Arenas. Frank Calder becomes the NHL's first president. **Montreal, 15 December:** The NHL holds its first exhibition hockey game between the Montreal Canadiens and Montreal Wanderers. **Montreal, 19 December:** The NHL holds its first game. Six players from each team compete at a time. The first NHL goal ever scored is recorded. This goal is credited to Montreal Wanderers' defenseman Dave Ritchie in the 10–9 victory over the Toronto Arenas. The five NHL teams go on to play a 22-game schedule during the season.

1918 Toronto, 2 January: The Montreal Arena burns down, and the Montreal Wanderers franchise disbands shortly afterward. **Toronto, 18 February:** Montreal Canadiens' goaltender Georges Vezina records the first shut-out in a NHL game against the Toronto Arenas (9–0). **Toronto, 20 March:**

The first professional Stanley Cup match is played between the NHL champion, the Toronto Arenas, and the Pacific Coast League (PCL) champion, the Vancouver Millionaires. Toronto wins, 3–2.

1919 Seattle, 1 April: The Stanley Cup series between the Montreal Canadiens and Seattle Metropolitans is cancelled due to the outbreak of the Spanish influenza. **Seattle, 5 April:** Montreal Canadiens player Joe Hall dies from complications of the Spanish influenza.

1920 Quebec, 31 January: Joe Malone, “The Phantom,” of the Quebec Bulldogs, makes history when he scores seven goals in one game, helping his team defeat the Toronto St. Patricks, 10–6. **Antwerp, Belgium, 23 April–29 April:** An ice hockey tournament is played at the Summer Olympics. Canada wins the gold medal. Years later it was declared the first World Ice Hockey Championships.

1921 Vancouver, 12 December: Tommy Dunderdale of the Victoria Cougars scores the first penalty-shot goal in history. Taken from one of three dots painted on the ice 35 feet (11 meters) from the goal, the shot is against Hugh Lehman of the Vancouver Millionaires.

1922 Toronto, 28 March: The Toronto St. Patricks defeat the Vancouver Millionaires, 5–1, in the last professional hockey game having seven players on each side.

1923 Toronto, 16 February: Foster Hewitt gives the first radio broadcast of a hockey match, a contest featuring the Toronto Argonauts and Kitchener Greenshirts. Hewitt yells later becomes his trademark goal-scoring call when he says, “He shoots! He scores!” **Toronto, 15 March:** L. D. “Pete” Parker gives an early radio broadcast of a Western Canada Hockey League match featuring the Edmonton Eskimos and Regina Capitals; however, most history books overlook this fact.

1924 Chamonix, France, 28 January–3 February: Ice hockey debuts at the Winter Olympics, with Canada winning the gold medal. **Montreal, 29 November:** The Montreal Forum opens, and fans watch the Montreal Maroons defeat the Toronto St. Patricks, 7–1.

1925 Bobbie Rosenfeld and Myrtle Cook, former track stars and hockey players in their own rights, become Canada’s first female sports reporters, specializing in hockey during the winter. **New York, 15 December:** The New York Americans and Montreal Canadiens are the first teams to play hockey at Madison Square Garden. Shorty Green of the Americans scores the first goal. The Canadiens win, 3–1.

1927 Kingston: Queen's University goalie Elizabeth Graham starts wearing a wire fencing mask to protect her face from the speeding puck. This is the first evidence of a face mask worn during a hockey game.

1929 New York to Toronto, 13 December: The New York Rangers are the first hockey team to fly. They hire the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to fly them to Toronto for a game against the Maple Leafs. The Rangers lose, 7–6. Teams previously traveled by train.

1930s The, Preston Rivulettes, a women's ice hockey team, rule the ice with Hilda Ranscombe. The team has an impressive 348-2 win-loss career record.

1930 New York, 20 February: Clint Benedict of the Montreal Maroons becomes the first male goaltender to wear a face mask during a 3–3 game against the New York Americans. He wears the homemade apparatus to protect his previously injured nose. Unfortunately, the mask keeps coming loose, and the nosepiece blocks his vision. As a result, the habit of wearing a face mask does not catch on quickly by other goaltenders at this point in time.

1931 Toronto, November: *Hockey Night in Canada* makes its radio debut. **Toronto, 12 November:** Maple Leaf Gardens opens with a crowd of 13,000 fans, who watch the Toronto Maple Leafs and Chicago Black Hawks compete. Maple Leafs' owner Conn Smythe enforces a dress code, and many men wear tuxedos to watch the game. **New York, 3 December:** Playing against the New York Americans, the Boston Bruins set a record by icing the puck 87 times in one game, resulting in a scoreless draw and many disappointed fans.

1934 St. Louis, 13 November: Ralph Bowman of the St. Louis Eagles scores the first NHL penalty-shot goal.

1936 Germany, 16 February: Great Britain wins the Olympic gold medal, marking Canada's first significant loss in international ice hockey. **Montreal, 24 March:** The longest Stanley Cup Playoff game takes place, with Mud Bruneteau of the Detroit Red Wings scoring the winning goal (1–0) against the Montreal Maroons at 16:30 in the sixth overtime period. With the 116:30 of overtime, the game almost equals three full hockey games in a row.

1937 Montreal, 28 January: Howie Morenz of the Montreal Canadiens is checked by Earl Seibert, of the Chicago Black Hawks. Morenz is carried off the ice on a stretcher with a shattered leg. **Montreal, 8 March:** Morenz passes away as the result of complications from his injury. **Toronto, 24**