

THE
BEECHWOOD^{WAY}
MAGAZINE



BEECHWOOD

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With hockey being beloved by Canadians, we often forget it's not our national sport. Lacrosse was invented by the Indigenous living in the St. Lawrence Valley back in the 1630s. It was then called stickball but renamed lacrosse by settlers. Lacrosse became the national sport in 1860, and during Confederation, there were exhibition games in England.

The Ottawa Rough Riders were founded in 1876 under the name "Football Club". The year they changed their name, the 1898 Rough Rider team won their first championship. They went on to win 11 more times in franchise history.

Canada has been participating in the Olympics since 1900. The sports may have changed, like live pigeon shooting and rope climbing, but Canadians have been resilient in sending athletes to compete, no matter the circumstances.

Sports

JOHN ROBERTS ALLAN - Section 49, Lot 1

Born in Balderson, Ontario, on October 23, 1867, Allan was educated in Perth, Ontario, and later at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute.

In 1901, he was vice-president of the Ottawa Stock Exchange and a promoter of the City & Co. Bank. He was a trustee of Queen's University, where he established a chair of botany. He was also a director of the Ottawa Gas Company.



From 1902 to 1903, he was a champion at the Ottawa Golf Club. In 1911, he was made a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. John Allan died on December 10, 1941, in Ottawa.

GEORGE WILLIAM BAKER - Section 50, Lot 44

George William Baker was "a man of varied attainments, ripe scholarship and vigorous intellect," as his 1862 obituary attested. He served the British Empire as an artillery officer fighting Napoleon's armies and represented the residents of early Bytown as a colonial official trying to preserve law and order in a pioneer lumber town.

Great Britain was locked in a global conflict with France, so its military might was focused on defeating Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte throughout Europe and on preventing foreign countries, such as the United States, from trading with its enemy. The Napoleonic wars spawned the War of 1812, as the American republic declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812, and tried to conquer its Canadian colonies. The "American War" was just "an annoying sideshow" for the British imperial command, which concentrated most of its troops, supplies and funds towards crushing the French war machine.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1790, Baker joined the British army at nearly 16 years of age as a cadet, rising to full lieutenant and later captain of the Third Battery, Royal Regiment of Artillery. His field artillery company fought in the unsuccessful British expedition to Walchern in the Netherlands, from 1809 to 1810, and the artillery unit was posted to strategic British naval bases at Gibraltar from 1810 to 1812, and at Malta from 1812 to 1814. As the War of 1812 entered its third and final year, many of his British compatriots were shipped out to Canada as reinforcements for the regiments struggling to beat off the American invaders. British and American negotiators signed a peace treaty on December 24, 1814. After the Napoleonic wars ended, Baker's foreign service continued with a promotion to captain and a posting from 1826 to 1829 to the Trincomalee fortress in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka.



Ottawa Cricket Club ca. 1890

Capt. Baker retired from military service in 1832 and emigrated with his family of seven children to Upper Canada. In 1834, at age 44, Capt. Baker became Bytown postmaster, a post he held until 1857 when he resigned. He was a community leader, serving as reeve of Nepean Township from 1842-1844 and representing Nepean on the Dalhousie District Council from 1842 to 1850, when he was defeated.

He also was a leader in various district agricultural societies during the 1840s and 1850s. He was a shareholder in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bathurst District. In 1849, he founded the Bytown Cricket Club whose gentlemen played matches on greens situated on what was then Barrack Hill, later to be the site of Canada's Parliament Buildings.

Perhaps his most challenging role was as a leading Bytown police magistrate during the Shiners War from 1835 to 1845, when armed Irish gangs of thugs terrorized French Canadian loggers and ordinary citizens.

The Bytown magistrates were hard-pressed to control the lawlessness and sectarian violence that sullied the reputation of the town of 3,000. Baker showed civic leadership in trying to break the Shiners' "power to keep the whole town and neighbourhood in disorder... "

He pleaded fruitlessly to the British colonial governor for armed soldiers to be stationed in the village, which was still controlled by British military commanders. He wrote that "whole families of unoffending people are obliged to abandon the town and nothing except a military patrol will succeed in arresting the evil and dissipating the general alarm."

When the civilians could not get military aid, they decided to protect themselves. Capt. Baker spearheaded the formation of the Association for the Preservation of the Public Peace, which conducted street patrols drawing on 200 volunteer constables, mostly men from the local militias. Baker also was at the forefront of the civic movement in the late-1840s to establish Bytown as a municipality with its own police force.

He died in 1862, having retired to his farm, Woodroffe, in the township of Nepean.

ERNEST ALBERT REYNOLDS (ERNIE) BUTTERWORTH - Section 19, Lot 121 SE

Ernie Butterworth was born in 1876. He played the third home position for the Ottawa Capitals, winner of the world lacrosse title in 1906.

In 1907, he went on an exhibition tour of England, where the team won 16 games, lost none and tied one.

A coach and referee in both lacrosse and hockey, he was one of the two officials in the famous Dawson City-Ottawa Silver Seven Stanley Cup Series in 1905. A member of the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame, he died in Ottawa on October 6, 1958.



**1932 Lake Placid Skiing - Cross Country
18km - finished 40th**

JOHN CURRIE - Section 37, Lot 3E, Grave 3

Born in Ottawa on January 2, 1910, John Currie showed an aptitude for skiing at a young age. During his time at Lisgar Collegiate Institute in the 1920s, he captured the city-wide high school championship three years in a row. Currie was a member of the Ottawa Ski Club, and was the first member of the club to ever win the championship at the course at Shawbridge, laid out by the Montreal Ski Club.

In 1932, Currie was invited to be a member of the Canadian Olympic ski team, and he completed the 18-kilometre cross-country skiing event at Lake Placid.

After his stint at the Olympics, Currie continued to be an avid skier and is credited with making cross-country skiing such a popular sport.

Currie worked for some years in northern Quebec as an engineer in a gold mine during WWII. After returning to Ottawa in 1945, he became the manager of Beechwood Cemetery, a position he held until the early 1960s. Currie passed away on December 20, 1989.

DR. ANDREW PRITCHARD DAVIES - Section 40, Lot 111 W

Born in Chelsea, Quebec, on July 31, 1888, Davies graduated with honours in medicine from McGill University in 1913. While practising medicine, Davies played football for the Ottawa Rough Riders in 1914 and 1915.

After serving overseas during the First World War, Davies returned to play for the Rough Riders from 1919 to 1922, and was captain of the team in 1920. In 1925 and 1926, the championship years, he was assistant coach to Dave McCann, and became head coach in 1929.

In November 1954, Davies was awarded a special plaque commemorating his contribution to Canadian football. He passed away on November 25, 1956.



EDWARD KRAMER (EDDIE) EMERSON - Section 50, Lot 76 NW

Born in Georgia in the United States on March 11, 1892, Emerson played a record 26 years with the Ottawa Rough Riders, starting in 1909 and continuing as a flying wing and linebacker. He played for the Rough Rider Grey Cup champions in 1925 and 1926. He was an officer and director of the club after his football career and was president of the Ottawa Rough Riders from 1930 to 1931 and again from 1947 to 1951.

Emerson remained an executive of the Big Four Football Union for more than 25 years and also served as its secretary. E.K. (Eddie) Emerson was inducted into the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1966 and passed away on January 27, 1970.

CHARLES KENNETH GRAHAM - Section 60 & 64 SE Pt, Lots 3, 4, 5

Born into a wealthy family in Hull, Quebec, in 1877, Charles Graham was a lawyer with the firm of Wright, Talbot and Graham. However, his true calling was bicycling. He was a member of the Canadian Wheelman's Association and raced the Rideau Bicycle Club's ride, which was 160 km long, in 3 hours and 45 minutes. Graham died on July 12, 1939.

HALVOR HEGGTVEIT - Section 24, Lot 5 SE

Born on March 6, 1907, in North Dakota in the United States, Heggteit was Canada's 1934 cross-country ski champion. He worked for a brokerage house before joining the Bank of Canada, where he worked until he retired. In 1932, he was chosen to represent Canada in the Olympics but was not granted leave from the brokerage house to attend. Heggteit was also a member of the Ottawa Ski Club. He passed away on January 18, 1996.

BGEN RICHARD ALEXIS HELMER - Section 22, Lot 40 NW

Born in Russell, Ontario, October 12, 1864, Richard Alexis Helmer was educated at Ottawa and Toronto, and he graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was a qualified chemist in both Ontario and Quebec.

Helmer served in the ranks of the Forty-Third regiment for a number of years and was appointed as its Major in 1899, the same year he was selected Adjutant of the Canadian Rifle Team that competed at Bisley, England. He also served in that role in 1901 and 1903, and in a similar capacity in connection with a big championship rifle meet held in Ottawa in 1906. He was also Commandant of the last Canadian Rifle Team to compete in the PALMA Trophy Team Match in the United States in 1913.

Helmer was appointed to the permanent staff of the Department of Militia in 1906 as a result of his outstanding ability as a rifleman, and in the same year was appointed Commandant of the Canadian School of Musketry and Adjutant of Musketry.

Helmer rose through the ranks quickly, making Lieutenant Colonel in 1914, Colonel in 1917 and finally Brigadier-General in 1918, the same year he was made C.M.S. His promotions were a direct result of his efforts during the war, despite the blow of the loss of his son, Lt Alexis Helmer, in May of 1915.

In addition to his military career, Helmer also served as the Mayor of Hull for two years and ran a drugstore there.



Helmer died in Ottawa on February 1, 1920, after a brief attack of pneumonia. He was given a full military funeral, which was attended by the entire headquarters' staff and many members of the local militia.

ELEANOR AGNES KINGSFORD LAW - Section 41, Lot 55 SE

Eleanor Agnes Kingsford was born on May 31, 1886, and was the daughter of engineer and historian William Kingsford. Her family's eighth child, Kingsford came to Ottawa from Toronto in 1892 at age six to live with her grandparents.

She became interested in figure skating, inspired by the graceful skating of Lady Minto, wife of the governor general, who had been taught skating at a London club with artificial ice. Lord and Lady Minto were keen skaters, and when a new skating club was formed in Ottawa, it was named after its patron, the governor general. One of his recommendations was that a certain level of skating skill be required for membership. To achieve this objective, Lord Minto arranged to bring to the club a professional skating coach from Germany.



Eleanor Kingsford and Princess Patricia of Connaught skating at Rideau Hall

When Kingsford joined the club, the nature of skating was changing, from emphasis on the execution of "figures" to other forms of skating, such as the skating in unison of pairs and foursomes, and the practice of skating to music. Competitions between clubs became an important part of the sport, and under guidance of the Minto Club's coach, Kingsford became a skilled skater and competitor.

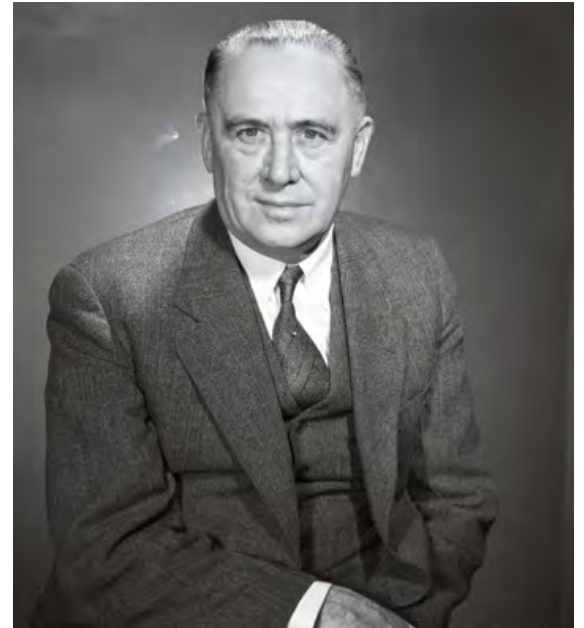
Kingsford, with Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the governor general who succeeded Lord Minto, and two male skaters formed the "Minto Four" who, as a team skating in unison, won the Minto Cup. In 1912 and 1913, Kingsford was the champion of ladies' skating, and in 1912, with Douglas Nelles, was the pair's champion.

The First World War brought great change to Kingsford's life. Early in the war she married Captain John Law and moved to Toronto, but in 1919 she became a widow and returned to Ottawa with her daughter. Learning of a need in Europe for skating teachers, Law moved there and spent a number of years in France and Switzerland teaching skating and giving exhibitions. She returned to Canada just as the Second World War commenced. Law died on December 11, 1975, and was buried in Beechwood Cemetery. The monument over her grave, in Section 41, bears the fitting epitaph, "Champion Skater of Canada".

JOHN EDWARD STANLEY LEWIS - Corridor BB, Section 6, Crypt A

Born in Ottawa on February 29, 1888, Lewis began his career in the electrical business and eventually opened his own company in 1914. He entered politics in 1930 as an alderman, then controller and finally mayor of the city of Ottawa in 1936, a position he held for an unbroken record of 13 consecutive years.

Lewis also held the record as Ottawa's longest serving member and chairman of the Dominion Champion Britannia Club canoe team. A Dominion roller skating champion in 1909 and 1910, he threw himself into local sports. A recipient of the Order of the British Empire, Lewis passed away on August 18, 1970.



JOHN MANUEL - Section 53, Lots 3 & 4, 10 & 11

Born in Muirhead, Scotland, on March 7, 1830, Manuel came to Canada in 1854 and became chief financial representative to Gilmour & Company, lumber merchants in Ottawa, Trenton and Quebec. Upon the death of Colonel Gilmour in 1895, Manuel was named his heir and residual beneficiary.

He was president of the Ottawa Curling Club and Metropolitan Rifle Association as well as a founder of St. Luke's Hospital. Manuel was also the largest individual shareholder of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

A millionaire, capitalist and keen sportsman, John Manuel passed away on September 12, 1914.



Ottawa Curling Club Champion & vice teams for gold pins 1903

DAVID McCANN - Section 29, Lot 54 SE

Born in Ottawa on February 5, 1889, McCann was a quarterback and halfback with the Rough Riders. He later coached the team to Grey Cup wins in 1925 and 1926.

The longest-serving member of the Canadian Rugby Union rules committee, he was its chairman in 1958. McCann also excelled as a paddler, baseball player, curler and golfer. He passed away on March 27, 1959, and was posthumously inducted into the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1966.



GUY ROCHON OWEN - Section 40, Lot 60 NE

Born in Ottawa on August 22, 1913, Owen was a professional ice skater. He initially competed in the men's individual figure skating event, winning the 1929 Canadian men's singles championship. He went on to find success as a member of the Ottawa Four in the 1930's in the Canadian and North American Championships.

For five straight years between 1933 and 1937, Owen and his skating partners won the Fours Event at the Canadian National Figure Skating Championships, plus they also captured the bi-annual North America Figure Skating Championship three successive times in 1933, 1935 and 1937.

In 1938, Owen married Maribel Vinson, the nine-time United States ladies figure skating champion. They turned professional, earning a living as performers with ice skating shows such as the International Ice Skate Revue before setting up their own show. Guy Owen was only 38 years old when he passed away on April 21, 1952.

ARMORY ZOUC PALMER - Section 22, Lot 16 SE

Born in London, England, in 1857, Palmer was briefly a member of the civil service in Ottawa. In 1890, he became secretary-treasurer of the Rideau Club. He was president of the Ottawa Hockey Club in 1896 and 1898. He was also vice president of the Ottawa Kennel Club, and a prominent member of the Ottawa Hunt Club and the Ottawa Golf Club; he was a three-time champion on the latter's Ottawa course. Palmer died on May 31, 1929.

MELVILLE ROGERS - Section 49, Lot 44

Rogers was born in Ottawa on January 5, 1899. For 60 years, he was associated with the Minto Skating Club, and he founded the Minto Follies. He served as president of the Canadian Figure Skating Association for two terms and also chaired the international judges committee for 15 years.

Five times Canadian figure skating champion, and twice North American singles figure skating champion, he was also a member of the Canadian and four North American fours title teams. He was a member of the 1924 Olympic team and received the International Skating Union gold medal. Rogers died on September 26, 1973. He was inducted into the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1991.

PLUNKETT BOURCHIER TAYLOR - Section 37, Lot 77

Born in Kingston, Ontario, on August 11, 1863, Taylor worked in the savings bank branch of the post office for 19 years. Later, for five years, he worked for the Bank of Ottawa. In 1904, he became manager of the Northern Crown Bank in Ottawa.

He served as secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club during the first 10 years of its existence from 1889 to 1899. The club was an umbrella organization serving all the major sports clubs in the city, including those for snowshoeing, baseball, football, hockey and cycling.

From 1896 to 1897, he was president of the Canadian Club. He was a major of the governor general's Foot Guards and served in the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. Taylor died on January 10, 1944.

EDWARD WHALLEY - Section 23, Lot TG 58, Grave 2

Born in Darwen, Lancashire, England, on June 20, 1925, Edward Whalley attended Imperial College in London, where he received a PhD in chemistry in 1948. For a few years he taught at Salford Technical College, before coming to Ottawa in 1950 to take up a post-doctoral fellowship at the National Research Council.

An influential figure in the art of chemistry, he became Principal Research Officer and head of the High Pressure Section in the Division of Chemistry from 1961 to 1990. During this time, he also received his Doctorate of Science in 1963.



Throughout his career, Whalley authored and co-authored more than 330 scientific papers, and his lab achieved international recognition for its research in high pressure physical chemistry.

Whalley was elected into the Royal Society of Canada in 1951 and in 1983 he received the Centennial Medal from the Society. He was also awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977.

Whalley also held a strong passion for skiing and mountain climbing, which he frequently indulged in, both in Canada and around the world. He was an active member of the Alpine Club of Canada and served as President from 1980-1984. He was awarded the Silver Rope in 1979.

Whalley died in Ottawa on March 21, 2000.

Hockey

THOMAS FRANKLIN (FRANK) AHEARN - Section 50, Lot 123 S

Born in Ottawa on May 10, 1886, Ahearn was the backbone of Ottawa's NHL days in the 1920s. He became sole owner of the Senators in 1924 when he bought out his partner, Tommy Gorman. He assembled a team of stars that brought the team to a Stanley Cup victory in 1927.

The Depression put a halt to Ahearn's hockey dreams. In 1929, public interest continued to fluctuate and rumours appeared in the press that the Ottawa franchise would be transferred. President Ahearn denied the rumours, but later admitted that the franchise was for sale to the highest bidder. He was forced to sell off his star attractions and eventually disposed of his rink holdings as well.

Ahearn died on November 7, 1962, the same year he was inducted to the Hockey Hall of Fame. He was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.



CLINTON STEVENSON BENEDICT - Section 19, Lot 80 SW

Born in Ottawa on September 26, 1894, Clinton Stevenson Benedict was a member of four Stanley Cup-winning teams. His career as a goaltender began in childhood, when he attended Archibald Street School where he played goal for the junior fourth grade squad. Following a stellar amateur career, Benedict joined the Ottawa Senators in 1912 as a back-up goalie. Two years later he took over as the regular goalie.



In those years, goalies were not allowed to fall on the puck to trap it. They had to remain upright. Dubbed "Praying Benny," Benedict got around the rule by pretending to fall on the puck accidentally, resulting in the rule eventually being relaxed. Benedict was with the Senators for 12 seasons, winning three Stanley Cups. He then played six years with the Montreal Maroons, winning another Cup.

In 1930 he took a puck between the eyes. Returning to action six weeks later, he was wearing a leather face mask, becoming the first pro to do so. He shortly discarded it because it interfered with his vision.

Following his hockey career, Benedict returned to Ottawa, working as a municipal clerk. He lived for many years within a five-minute walk of the Ottawa Auditorium where he played when the rink opened in 1923.

He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1965. Clinton Stevenson Benedict died in Ottawa, November 12, 1976.

WILLIAM (BILL) BEVERIDGE - Section 19, PC 427

Born in Ottawa on July 1, 1909, Bill Beveridge was an outstanding goaltender from an early age. He played with Shamrocks of the Ottawa Junior City League at the age of 14, and later enjoyed success with New Edinburgh, winning the Ottawa City and District championship in 1926-27.

In 1929, prior to start of the season, the Detroit Cougars of the National Hockey League came calling and Beveridge made his NHL debut on November 29, 1929. He was loaned to the Ottawa Senators for the 1930-31 season, and then, while the Senators took a sabbatical from the NHL for a year, he moved to the Providence Reds of the Can-Am League where he registered 23 wins.

With the return of the Senators, Beveridge was the top net-minder until the demise of the team in 1933-34. He followed the franchise to St. Louis for one season before heading to the Montreal Maroons for the next three campaigns. After that, he made stops in the minors with teams in Syracuse, New Haven, Providence, Buffalo and Cleveland before returning to the NHL with the New York Rangers for 17 games in 1942-43. During his career, Beveridge posted 18 shutouts in 297 games and had a 2.87 average.

After his retirement, he started up a juvenile hockey league in 1945 in order to develop young players. In 1947-48, he coached Carleton College in the Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey League. After his playing career, he turned to the real estate field and was a member of the Ottawa Real Estate Board. He was also an active member of the community with South Ottawa Kiwanis Club. He passed away on February 13, 1995.



SGT FRANCIS GEORGE BOUCHER - Section 40, Lots 52 NW, 53 SW

Frank Boucher was born March 3, 1918, into a well-known hockey family. His father, John Georges "Buck" Boucher, and three uncles were all professional hockey players, and both Boucher's father and Uncle Frank are recognized in the Hockey Hall of Fame.

Boucher was a sergeant with the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1948, when it looked like Canada would not be sending a hockey team to compete in the Winter Olympic Games in St. Moritz, Switzerland. With only two days before the International Hockey Federation deadline for the Games, Dr. Sandy Watson, an RCAF squadron leader managed to get permission to assemble a team, using members of the RCAF Flyers (an Ottawa-based RCAF hockey team he managed) as a starting point. He appointed Boucher and his father as coaches, and left them with the unenviable task of finding players and scrounging up equipment.

After scrounging up a rag-tag group of 75 hopefuls, Boucher and his father had only a very short time to get the Flyers in shape. The first two exhibition games were humiliating, and the Bouchers made emergency calls to several NHL and university teams, begging for players. With several late additions, the team finally stood a chance.



Once they made it to Europe, the Flyers played a staggering 42 exhibition games, of which they managed to win 31 and tie six. But the team really shone when the real competition began, winning five of their first six games (against Italy, Poland, Austria, the US, Britain) and coming in tied at zero with Czechoslovakia. The final game against Sweden was a difficult match – the Flyers needed to win by two goals to finish ahead of the Czech team, and they were battling both slushy ice conditions and partisan referees. Despite the odds, the Canadian team won the game 3-0 and captured their fifth Olympic gold in hockey.

In 2000, the Canadian Forces recognized this “Cinderella team” (as they were dubbed by the press at the time) as Canada’s greatest military athletes of the 20th century. Boucher was able to attend the award ceremony, and relive the victory.

Boucher is recognized in both the Ottawa and Canadian Forces sports halls of fame, and he played hockey for Providence and Philadelphia of the American Hockey League and the New York Rovers of the Eastern Hockey League.

Boucher died on December 3, 2003, and is buried in the Boucher family plot at Beechwood.

JOHN GEORGES (BUCK) BOUCHER - Section 40, Lots 52 NW, 53 SW

Born August 17, 1896, Boucher played professional hockey for 20 years, including 17 seasons in the NHL and its predecessor, the NHA. While in the NHL, he scored 122 goals, outstanding for a defenceman of the time. Before playing professional hockey, he was a football player for the Rough Riders for three years and was considered a great halfback.

Boucher joined the Senators in 1915 and was a mainstay of the team during their success in the 1920s, winning Stanley Cups in 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1927. In 1928, the Montreal Maroons sought the services of the veteran, and Boucher went to play for them. While still an active player with the Maroons, he also took on their coaching assignment on occasion. He was behind the bench when they finished third in the Canadian Division in 1930-31.



Boucher returned to Ottawa in 1933–34 to take the reins of the Senators and remained with the franchise through their one-year stay in St. Louis in 1934–35. Following that time, after some minor league coaching assignments, Boucher stepped away from the game.

In 1946–47, Tommy Gorman purchased the Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior Hockey League. Gorman persuaded Boucher to come out of retirement and coach his club. The Senators were a successful franchise under Boucher, winning the Allan Cup in 1949.

In 1948, he helped his nephew Frankie select the members of the Ottawa-based RCAF Flyers prior to their participation in the Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland. The Flyers went on to win the gold medal.

Boucher was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1960 while he was battling throat cancer. Three weeks later, after a courageous six-year battle, he succumbed to his illness on October 17, 1960.

HARRY (PUNCH) BROADBENT - Section 29, Lot 22 SW

Born in 1892 in Ottawa, Broadbent is generally regarded as one of the first true power forwards in the NHL. An artist with the puck and his elbows, Broadbent once led the NHL in scoring and penalty minutes. He was called up to play pro hockey when he was only 16 and later joined the Senators in 1912–13. In 1915, he left to serve with the Canadian Armed Forces in the First World War, where he was awarded the Military Medal.

Returning to the game in 1918, Broadbent played for the Senators for six more seasons. In 1921–22, Broadbent set an enduring NHL record for scoring in consecutive games, by scoring in 16 straight games.

A four-time Stanley Cup winner, Broadbent finished his career with 172 goals and 58 assists in 360 professional games. After his playing career, he coached for several years in the Ottawa City Hockey League, winning the championship in 1933 with the Ottawa Rideaus.

Broadbent died on March 5, 1971. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.



EVA CATHERINE BUELS - Section 29, Lot 43 E

Born Eva Catherine Ault on October 11, 1891, in Aultsville, Ontario, she was raised in nearby Finch before the Aults moved their family of five girls and three boys to Ottawa where they would lay down strong community roots.

Buels was among the young women who skated for the first Ottawa Alerts hockey team, which was founded in 1915 with girls from the Ottawa Ladies College and the Young Women's Christian Association. She became one of the game's first female stars and a fan favourite, earning the nickname "Queen of the Ice."

In March of 1922, her play was singled out in a Toronto newspaper article in which she was called "a real star," noting that she scored at least one goal in practically every game she had played. Sharing in her success was her younger sister Bessie who was also on the team.

The Alerts were one of the most successful ladies teams in Canada, winning the Championship in their first season and earning the Eastern Canadian Championship in 1922 and the Ontario Ladies title as well as the Dominion Championship in 1923.

Buels married Ottawa athlete James Buels, who played for the Rough Riders Football Club. The couple did not have any children, and Buels did not work outside of the home, but was an active volunteer with the Minto skating club.

She died in 1984 at the age of 93.



JAMES GEORGE AYLWIN CREIGHTON - Section 17, PC 280



James George Aylwin Creighton was born in Halifax on June 12, 1850. He was an avid sportsman who excelled in hockey, both as a player and an innovative organizer during the formative stages of the sport, helping set into motion the development of the game of hockey as it is known today.

Creighton was captain of one of two teams that participated in the first recorded indoor game in Montreal on March 3, 1875, and captained teams in every recorded game there during the development years. It was Creighton who first suggested that they obtain hockey sticks from Halifax and move indoors the game he had seen played in his hometown.

In 1878, he married Eleanor Platt of Montreal while studying law at McGill University, graduating with a Bachelor of Civil Law degree in 1880. In 1882 he accepted the position of law clerk of the Senate in Ottawa, where his hockey interests would continue, playing with the Parliamentarian-Government House team, which included sons of Lord Stanley, donor of the Stanley Cup.

James Creighton died in 1930 while still serving as law clerk some 48 years after assuming the role. The Creightons did not have any children, and lay in an unmarked grave until October of 2009 when the Society for International Hockey Research erected a monument following a fund-raising campaign that garnered national attention.

JOHN PROCTOR (JACK) DARRAGH - Section 19, Lot 150 NW

Born in Ottawa on December 4, 1890, Darragh began his hockey career playing for the city league's Stewarton Hockey Club, where he was captain. Later, while playing with Cliffside of the interprovincial league, he caught the attention of the Ottawa Senators, who signed him to a professional contract in 1910. Scoring a goal in his first professional game, he became the first player to do so in a third period of play, the league having changed that season from one to two intermissions. In a career-spanning 14 years, Darragh won four Stanley Cups as a high-scoring forward with the Senators.

Off the ice, Darragh worked at the Ottawa Dairy where he was in charge of checking the drivers and receiving the cash they collected on their routes. Darragh and his wife Elizabeth had three daughters, Aileen, Frances and Mary. Aileen remembered her father coming home late on Saturday nights because of his work. Darragh's hobby was raising chickens, which he showed at fairs where he won many trophies.

On June 28, 1924, three months after retiring from hockey, Jack Darragh died from peritonitis at the age of 34. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962.

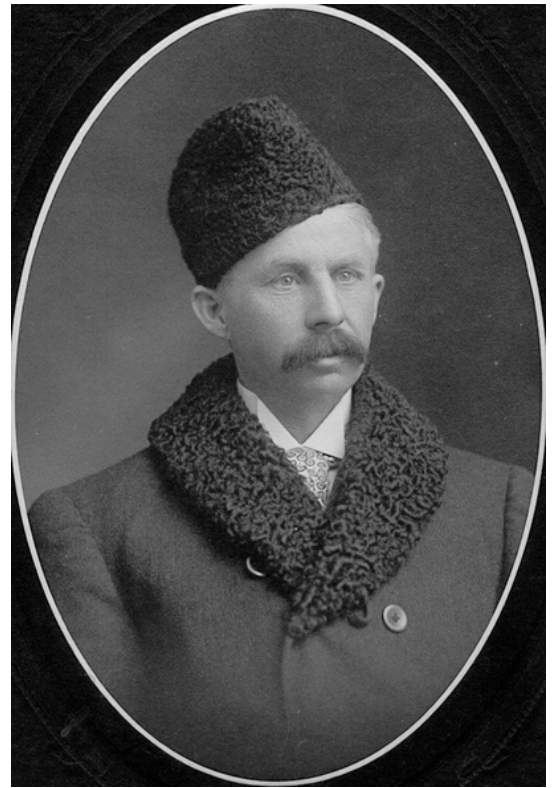
EDWIN PETER DEY - Section 25, Lot 6 SW

Born in Hull, Quebec, on April 21, 1864, Dey followed in his father's footsteps by operating one of the country's leading boat works. His plant at the canal basin specialized in racing canoes, which were used in many championship regattas.

Dey was best known as an arena and hockey team owner. In his youth, Dey, with brothers William and Frank, played hockey on a team called the Dey's Rink Pirates. Later, he and his brother William managed the first Dey's Skating Rink on the premises of their boat business. Then, in 1896, they built the city's first rink meant specifically for hockey at the corner of Bay Street and Gladstone Avenue. It was the site of Ottawa's first Stanley Cup victory in 1903.

In 1907, the brothers built their third and final arena on Laurier Avenue, where the Ottawa Senators played for 15 years. Dey and partner Tommy Gorman bought the Senators in 1918 and ran the club for five years, culminating in a Stanley Cup championship in 1923.

With his clipped moustache, dour expression and trademark white spats protecting his shoes, Dey was a familiar figure around the arena. Fans were thus shocked when he abruptly sold his interest in the team and moved to New York City. Eventually, Dey and his wife relocated to British Columbia, where he passed away on April 15, 1943.



EDWARD GEORGE (EDDIE) GERARD - Section 28, Lot 25 SW

Born in Ottawa on February 22, 1890, Eddie Gerard was a natural athlete, excelling in many sports including football, paddling, cricket, tennis and lacrosse. But it was as a hockey player with the New Edinburgh Canoe Club that he drew the Senators' attention. Working at the Geodetic Survey of Canada, he was reluctant to turn pro for fear of losing his day job. The Senators, however, assured him he could continue at the Survey while playing hockey. And for the next 10 years he did just that, serving variously as captain and playing-manager, and winning three Stanley Cups as a solid, clean-playing defenceman.

A non-malignant growth in his throat, resulting from an errant hockey stick blow, forced his retirement after the 1923 Stanley Cup season. But Gerard remained in hockey, first as manager of the Montreal Maroons, where he won another Stanley Cup, then as manager of the New York Americans. He retired from hockey in 1934, partway through the season as manager of the St. Louis Eagles.

Eddie Gerard died August 7, 1937, at age 47. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1945.



DAVID GORDON GILMOUR - Section 53, Lot 33

Gilmour was born in 1892. As a forward, he was a member of Ottawa's first Stanley Cup winner, the Silver Seven, in 1903. In eight games, he scored 12 goals. Also on the team were his brothers Billy and Suddie. Other team members included Bouse Hutton, Frank McGee, Rat Westwick, Art Moore, Charles Spittal and Harvey Pulford.

It is the only time in history that three brothers have simultaneously played on a Stanley Cup team. He died in Mullin's Lake, Quebec on September 27, 1932.

HAMILTON LIVINGSTONE (BILLY) GILMOUR - Section 53, Lots 15, 16, 24, 25

Gilmour played hockey for the Ottawa Silver Seven team for three consecutive Stanley Cups (1903-05) and for the Ottawa Senators' 1908-09 Stanley Cup win. Born in Ottawa in 1885, he died in Montreal in 1959.

One of the most talented hockey players of his time, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1966.



SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (SUDDIE) GILMOUR - Section 53, Lots 15, 16, 24, 25

Born in Ottawa in 1884, Gilmour played with the Ottawa Silver Seven in 1903 and 1904, winning the Stanley Cup both seasons. He played left wing and was a beautiful skater and a quick and clever stick-handler. He was one of the cleanest players of his day, and there was always the most intense excitement when he was whizzing down the ice.

Llewellyn Bate, manager of the Silver Seven, said, "To all those who knew him, Suddie Gilmour will always be the model of the best in a man." He also played football with the Ottawa Rough Riders and was a fine lacrosse player. He passed away on February 14, 1932.

MILTON HALLIDAY - Section 25, Lot 38 N

Born in Ottawa, Milt Halliday began his notable hockey career while still in school, before going on to play senior hockey with the Ottawa Gunners, leading the team in scoring during the playoffs in 1926 and winning the city title.

Riding the momentum of his performance of the previous season, Halliday was signed as a free agent by the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League in October of 1926. Managing only one goal in 38 games, Halliday struggled to perform at the level expected of him, but still contributed to the team's success and won the Stanley Cup in his rookie season.

The following season Halliday was sent to the minors after 13 games with the Senators, having been accused of "listless" play. After another half season with the team, he was sold to Hamilton Tigers of the International Hockey League in 1929. The minor leagues would prove to be a good fit for Halliday, who would go on to play seven seasons with stops in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston, Buffalo and Rochester.

A defenceman, Halliday was a clean player who took only two penalties in his 65 regular-season and six playoff games in the NHL over three seasons. Called the "Blonde Flash" for his fair hair and speed, he was also noted for his smooth skating style. Following his retirement from hockey, Halliday remained active by participating in fundraising games organized by the Ottawa NHL Oldtimers Association into the mid-1950s. He died in 1989 at the age of 82.



HAROLD HERBERT HELMAN - Section 40, Lots 93 SE and 94 NE, Grave 4

Harold Helman was born on August 28, 1894, in Ottawa. Before and after World War I (during which he served his country), he played senior hockey for several teams in the Ottawa City Hockey League, including the Ottawa Munitions and the Ottawa Veterans. In 1922, Helman was signed to play with the Ottawa Senators as a right winger. He went on to play three seasons in the NHL for the Senators, but only intermittently. The only full season Helman played was in 1923, a year the Senators won the Stanley Cup Championship. While he didn't score any points that year, he did accrue five minutes in penalties.

Helman retired from the Senators in 1925 but decided to re-join the hockey world a year later by signing with the Saskatoon Sheiks in the Prairie Hockey League. He played for them for only one season from 1926-27. In the NHL, Helman played a total of 44 games, but only scored 1 goal.

Helman returned to Ottawa after his stint in Saskatoon and died on April 22, 1971.

JOHN BOWER (BOUSE) HUTTON - Section 37, Lot 38 SE

Born in Ottawa on October 24, 1877, Hutton was an accomplished sportsman who excelled in many sports. He was a netminder in hockey and lacrosse, and a fine fullback in football.

Although he is mainly remembered as a hockey goaltender, Hutton was recognized as a man who could do it all. In 1902, he was outstanding in goal, recording two shutouts, quite an achievement at the time. In 1904, he had the unique distinction of being the only man to play on a Stanley Cup winner, a Canadian lacrosse championship team and a Canadian football championship team in the same year.

He was inducted to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1966. He died on October 27, 1962.



FRANK MAURICE STINSON JENKINS - Section 24, Lot 17 SW

Born in Kingston, Canada West, in 1859, Jenkins came to Ottawa as a boy and remained a resident of the city for the rest of his life, taking an active part in sporting and cultural circles. He played on the original Ottawa Hockey Club, serving as its captain in 1890 and its president in 1891. Jenkins also served as the president of the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada and was an avid curler with the Rideau Curling Club.



Jenkins was also a talented musician. In December 1885, he played in an organ recital at Christ Church Ottawa where he opened the program with a “meritorious and well-received playing” of Mendelssohn’s First Sonata. He was an organist at several churches in Ottawa, including Knox Church in 1886 and 1887, Dominion Methodist from 1887 until 1895, St. Andrew’s from 1895 until 1909 and St. John’s Anglican from 1910.

Jenkins was married to poet Archibald Lampman’s sister Annie, accomplished in her own right as a pianist, organist and choir director. Together, the couple founded Ottawa’s first full-size symphony orchestra in 1894, the Ottawa Amateur Orchestral Society.

The Society’s first performance was in December 1894, and Jenkins conducted the orchestra until 1900. From 1897 to 1914, he was also an organizer of the Ottawa Schubert Club Choral Society, later known as the Ottawa Choral Society. The Society, a group of 175 amateurs, gave its first performance on December 29, 1896, in the Grand Opera House with Jenkins conducting. Jenkins died in Ottawa on December 5, 1930.

ALBERT PETER LOW - Section 48, Lot 14 NW

Born in Montreal on May 24, 1861, Low was educated at McGill University. He appears in the earliest known photograph of a hockey team, the McGill University Club of 1881; he was the goaltender. After joining the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa, he joined the original Ottawa Hockey Club which, in its first season of play, competed in the 1884 Montreal winter carnival hockey tournament. He was later a director of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.

In 1906, he was appointed director of the Geological Survey; a year and a half later, he became deputy minister of the Department of Mines. He retired from the civil service in 1913. Low wrote many geological reports and the story of an Arctic expedition that he commanded in 1903-04, titled *The Cruise of the Neptune* (Ottawa, 1906). In 1905, he was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America.

He passed away on October 9, 1942.



HORACE JEFFERSON MERRILL - Section 39, Lot 55 NW

Born in Toronto on November 30, 1884, Horace Merrill was an outstanding all-around athlete in his youth. He later became a successful Ottawa businessman. For three successive years, he was the Canadian senior single canoe champion while a member of the Ottawa-New Edinburgh Canoe Club. He was also on the champion New Edinburgh war canoe team.

Merrill also played amateur hockey for the New Edinburgh club before turning professional with the Ottawa Senators in 1912. A defenceman, Merrill played with the Senators until the end of the 1920 season, when they won the Stanley Cup.

He served as a trustee on the Ottawa Public School Board in 1922 and operated one of the city's largest printing firms, Dodson-Merrill Press Ltd., for over 30 years. He retired in 1945 and died in Ottawa on December 24, 1958.

ARTHUR CUTLER MOORE - Section 48, Lot 18 S

Born in Aylmer, Quebec, on April 28, 1874, Moore was an outstanding athlete, beginning with the Montreal Wanderers championship lacrosse team of the late 1890s.

His true love was hockey, where he starred as a hard-hitting 60-minute defenceman with the original Ottawa Senators for seven years (1902-08). Universally known as the "Silver Seven," they were Stanley Cup World Champions for three consecutive years (1903-05). During these years, he was also an active member of the Ottawa Rough Riders football team and the Ottawa Rowing Club. He passed away on January 7, 1935.

SHIRLEY MOULDS - Section 41, Lot 39 E Ctr

Born in Ottawa in 1904, Shirley Moulds lived in the same house in the Glebe her entire life. What set her apart from most women who grew up in the 1920s was not the wide array of sports that she played — tennis, bowling, basketball, softball and hockey — but the proficiency that she displayed, particularly in hockey.

Moulds played for the Ottawa Alerts from 1919 to 1925, a team that won the Canadian Championship six times in those years. On February 5, 1925, the Alerts defeated Renfrew, 4-0, with Moulds getting all the goals. In the first game of the two-game Ontario Ladies' Amateur Hockey Association championship series, Moulds scored the lone goal for the Alerts in their 4-1 loss at the hands of University of Toronto Varsity.

She was captain of the Ottawa Rowing Club (later the Soloway Mills) Ladies Hockey team — Canadian Champions in 1927. Moulds and this team are featured at the Hockey Hall of Fame.

In addition to her hockey prowess, Moulds was a leading scorer for the Ottawa and District Champion Alerts basketball team, played shortstop on the Rowing Club's city and district champions softball team and was a top scorer on their championship basketball team. She was also a three-time city champion in tennis in 1923, 1924 and 1925 and a bowling champion in her 50s.

Moulds was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame on May 5, 2010.



ALFRED GEORGE PITTAWAY - Section 41, Lot 124

Alfred George Pittaway was born at Portsmouth, England, on December 18, 1858 and immigrated to Ottawa with his family as a young boy. In May 1879, he married Grace Bruce at Kemptville, Ontario, and settled in Ottawa. From an early age, he was interested in all sports, and would become a prominent organizer and supporter of lacrosse, hockey, football and other sports in Ottawa.

Pittaway, however, is best remembered as one of the most prominent photographers to capture the faces of Ottawa. He learned the trade from Samuel Jarvis, and in 1882, entered a partnership with Jarvis's nephew, Samuel J. Jarvis, a partnership that would thrive for over 50 years.

From his studio on Sparks Street, Pittaway was frequently called upon to photograph government officials, social events at Rideau Hall, society weddings, sports teams and ordinary people. He prospered as a photographer because of his attention to artistic quality. Today, his photographs can be found in archives, museums and private collections throughout the region. He was one of Ottawa's premier photographers. For a time, he used the Stanley Cup as a prop in his photographs of local hockey teams.

After more than 45 years in the business, Pittaway retired in the late 1920s and died at his home on Carling Avenue on January 18, 1930.



ERNEST HARVEY PULFORD - Section 39, Lot 62 NW

Born in Toronto in 1875, Pulford was captain of the Ottawa Silver Seven hockey team from 1903 to 1905 and from 1907 to 1908. For three consecutive seasons, his team brought home the Stanley Cup.

He was also an exceptional athlete in other sports. He won four Canadian football titles and was boxing champion of Eastern Canada from 1896 to 1898. Pulford retired from professional hockey in 1909. He died in Ottawa on October 31, 1940 at the age of 65. Five years later, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, and in 1966 he was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame.

PHILIP DANSKEN ROSS - Section 64, Lot 1

Born in Montreal on January 1, 1858, Ross was educated at McGill University and became a journalist, starting his career with the Montreal Star in 1879. He joined the Toronto Mail in 1882, before moving to the Toronto News in 1883. In 1886, he came to Ottawa as the Montreal Star's Parliamentary Press Gallery correspondent. Later that same year, he became co-owner of the Ottawa Journal with Alexander Smyth Woodburn. In 1891, he bought the paper from Woodburn and steered its fortunes for the next half-century. He was also involved in the founding of The Canadian Press, the newspaper association.

Ross' sports career also started at McGill, where he was captain of the football team and was a sculling champion. After he moved to Ottawa, he played for the Ottawa Hockey Club, which was to become the Ottawa Senators, and was one of the early organizers of the team. He played in the first Ontario championship game in 1891, in which Ottawa beat Toronto, five to nothing. Ross also played on the Rideau Rebels, the team organized by the sons of Lord Stanley, the governor general of Canada.

When Lord Stanley of Preston donated a challenge cup for Canadian hockey supremacy in 1893, he named Ross one of its trustees. Ross remained a trustee of the Stanley Cup for 56 years and made many important decisions concerning the award and the early development of hockey. His love of the game stemmed from his playing career.

Before his death, Ross delegated to the NHL "full authority to determine and amend... conditions of competition for the Stanley Cup... providing always that the winners... shall be acknowledged 'World's Professional Hockey Champions.'"

Ross also found time to dabble in politics. He served for 21 years as an Ottawa alderman but was unsuccessful in his election campaigns for Mayor and Member of the Ontario Provincial Legislative Assembly. He died in Ottawa on July 5, 1949. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1976.



SAMUEL HAMILTON (HAMBY) SHORE - Section 37, Grave 71 SW

Samuel Hamilton Shore was born February 12, 1886, in Ottawa. He was educated in the public school system and began playing for senior hockey at age seventeen before heading to Winnipeg to play the 1907-08 season. After sitting out one season due to illness, he signed as a free agent with the Senators in November of 1909 and would stay with the team for the remainder of his career, winning the Stanley Cup in 1910 and 1911.

In a time when players kept day jobs, Shore was employed in the distribution branch of the Department of the Interior while playing for the Senators.

In 1918, when the world was in the grip of the Spanish Influenza outbreak, Hamby's wife Ruby became ill. It was while caring for her that he himself was stricken by pneumonia, which took his life on October 13 after a week in hospital.

The following spring, members of the Senators staged a benefit game against the top amateur players from Ottawa to raise funds to erect a grave marker for Hamby.

BRUCE STUART - Section 26, Lot 6 SE

Born in Ottawa on November 30, 1881, Bruce Stuart was one of five children and the younger brother of Hod, an equally gifted player. After a few seasons of amateur hockey in Canada, Stuart was lured to the United States, first playing in Pittsburgh and then in Houghton, Michigan, with the Portage Lake team of the International Hockey League, the world's first openly professional circuit.

He would score a staggering 44 goals in only 14 games, and net another 28 in nine playoff games on his way to winning both the U.S. and World Championship titles in 1904.

He returned to play in Canada in 1907 and won the Stanley Cup with the Montreal Wanderers. The following season saw him join the Ottawa Senators where he would round out his career, winning the coveted trophy again in 1910.



While with the Ottawa Club, he opened Bruce Stuart and Co., a shoe store on Bank Street, which he would operate until 1952 when his health began to fail. Among the offerings at his store was the Bruce Stuart Arch-Saver Shoe, for which advertisements proclaimed "Shopping is a Pleasure when Feet Never Tire."

A sports enthusiast until the end, his final public appearance was to attend the official opening of the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto in August of 1961 where he saw himself enshrined with his brother Hod, who had been elected some 15 years earlier. Bruce Stuart died on October 28, 1961.

WILLIAM HODGSON (HOD) STUART - Section 26, Lot 6 SE

Born in Ottawa in 1880, Stuart played with several amateur and professional teams in Canada and the United States, earning two US championships and a Stanley Cup in the process.

After three seasons of pro hockey in the US, Stuart signed to play for the Pittsburgh Pros of the International Hockey League in December of 1906 and was assigned Captain. Stuart grew increasingly disillusioned with the level of violence in the game, and claimed that the referees of the IHL were incompetent and had been discriminating against him since he joined the league. In protest, he pulled his team off of the ice with only two minutes left in a game on December 26, 1906.

A game played on January 4 against the Portage Lake team would prove to be the breaking point for Stuart. The second half of the game was characterized by fierce play in which Stuart was ejected from the game and resulted in fans mobbing him, requiring the sheriff and a force of deputies to intervene. Two days later, Stuart would skip out on his contract and return to Canada to join the Montreal Wanderers, with which he would win the Stanley Cup the following season.

In the summer of 1907, Stuart moved to Belleville to work on a construction project for his father while contemplating his future in hockey. On June 23, he joined friends swimming in the Bay of Quinte. Unaware that the water was shallow, he dove from a lighthouse platform and was killed instantly.

Stuart was one of the first 12 players inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1945.

DR. JOHN SWEETLAND - Section 61, Lot 2

Sweetland was born in Kingston, Ontario, on August 15, 1835. He graduated from Queen's University in 1858 and practised medicine in Pakenham, Ontario, where he was also the coroner for Lanark and Renfrew counties.

In 1865, he moved his practice to Ottawa. It proved to be even more successful than his practice in Pakenham. He served on the medical staff of the County of Carleton Protestant General Hospital and was appointed surgeon at the Carleton County Gaol. He was the founder and first president of the Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses established in 1890.



Sweetland was one of the original members of the Commission overseeing the construction of Ottawa's original water distribution system in the early 1870s and was appointed sheriff of Carleton County in 1880. He was also president of numerous organizations, including the St. George's Society, the Beechwood Cemetery, the Rideau Club, the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Dominion Sanitary Association, the Ottawa Bicycle Club and the Rideau Skating Club.

Sweetland and P.D. Ross were appointed the first trustees of the Stanley Cup by the governor general, Lord Stanley of Preston, before his departure from Canada in 1893. The two men decided who could compete for the trophy and where and when the matches should be played. Sweetland passed away on May 5, 1907, at the age of 72.

HARRY (RAT) WESTWICK - Section 26, Lot 12 NE

Born in Ottawa on April 23, 1876, Westwick started his career with the Ottawa Hockey Club as a goaltender before moving up to rover on the advice of a coach who saw his fast skating ability. After a brief sojourn from the city, ostensibly to look for work, Westwick returned to the Ottawa Hockey Club for the 1900-01 season and played for the club until 1908. He was a member of the four-time Stanley Cup-winning squad later dubbed the Silver Seven for receiving silver nuggets for their 1903 Stanley Cup win.

Westwick worked as a book binder for various companies, and later, the Canadian government printing bureau. He enlisted in the army in 1914 during World War I. When he married his wife Ruby Duval (sister of former Ottawa teammate Peg Duval) in February 1903, he combined his honeymoon with a team trip to Montreal. During the game, he suffered a broken ankle and watched the rest of the game from an arena seat with his bride. His repeated ankle injuries later necessitated the amputation of his left leg above the knee in 1949.

Westwick received his nickname, "Rat," from a Quebec City journalist who, in 1896, called Westwick a "miserable, insignificant rat." Westwick's scrappiness led opponents to resort to aggressive (and somewhat violent) tactics in order to derail his tenacious playing style.

On April 3, 1957, he died in Ottawa at the age of 80. He was posthumously inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame and the Ottawa Sport Hall of Fame in 1966.



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