

Tom Cade: Hello, this is Pod for the Course, and I'm Tom Cade, the Director of Communications for Washington Golf.

Last year, 2022, was the centennial history year of Washington Golf, as it was founded in 1922. And we started looking into the history of the game and history of this golf association, the history of golf in Washington, but also in the region at large. And we did an initial podcast with Mike Riste, who is the official historian for the Pacific Northwest Golf Association, and is also the Lead Curator for the BC Golf Museum, which is housed in BC Golf House up in Vancouver, British Columbia.

And it became something of a journey because once Mike got into the history of the game in our area on one particular topic, he kept finding other topics to talk about. And so rather than one podcast, we've done a series of them. And today is now the seventh podcast with Mike Riste of the BC Golf Museum, the BC Golf House. Mike, thanks again for joining us today.

Mike Riste: Oh, my pleasure. This one was a fascinating research project on what we could probably describe as a history of public golf in Washington, all through the person of Scotty Campbell.

Tom Cade: And Mike is going to talk about Albert "Scotty" Campbell, who was something of a shooting star in the 1920s and 1930s, and who eventually would be inducted into the Pacific Northwest Golf Hall of Fame in 1987.

Mike, you touched on Scotty Campbell's connection with public golf and the influence both had on each other. So let's start with that. Scotty was born in, well, he was a native Seattleite, is that right?

Mike Riste: Yeah, his parents arrived in 1890s. Father worked at the Naval Yards as a boilermaker. And he and his sisters... His brother was also a very good golfer – Warren Bud Campbell, he was a couple years younger than Scotty. He was the last of six children. I don't think any of the other four brothers and sisters played golf. It doesn't appear that they did. Scotty played and Bud played.

Tom Cade: How did Scotty Campbell get into the game? He wasn't a country club player. How does someone like that – in the early 1920s – how does someone like that get into the game during that era?

Mike Riste: Well, he started caddying at Jefferson Park Golf Course in Seattle, but his whole career is basically the 1930s, 1931 to 1938. And I didn't realize until we did this research that there were basically two places where these kids went to caddie. They went to caddie, like Bon Stein, our previous fellow, at Seattle Golf Club. And the caddies that caddied there, most of them became very prominent businessmen. They became assistants, managers, greens keepers, all through Robert Johnstone, the head pro at Seattle Golf Club.

Now, there was this other group, which I was totally unaware of, who caddied at Jefferson, and they played at Jefferson. They played on the high school teams, and that's how they grew. They got into golf. Joe Jefferson was the pro. Bill Jefferson was his son, who later became the pro at the University of Washington Golf Course. And these two professionals really played an important influence on the development of public golf in Seattle and then later throughout the state. And we're going to look at it through Scotty Campbell.

Tom Cade: Okay. All right. So let's start with Scotty.

Mike Riste: He went to Franklin High School. And at that time there were nine high schools in the golf league. And in order to promote those players, for those players to become good golfers, Jefferson Park and the University of Washington Golf Course, basically it was around the hospital and where the stadium is today along the canal. It was a nine-hole course. They offered these golf teams free golf at Jefferson, an at UW. And lessons under Joe Jefferson, the Pro, and Bill Jefferson. And Scotty's golf team was very good. And it appeared that he became the best, basically, of the golf schools, these high school teams.

And in 1931, when he was 18, Jefferson Park, the members, raised the money for him to attend the USGA Pub Links Golf Tournament. And that really put him on the national stage. He did very well. The fundraisers at Jefferson then formed a group called the Seattle Pub Links Golf Association. And in 1932, they held their first tournament. That tournament was basically used as a fundraiser to send a four-person team every year to this USGA Pub Links Tournament.

Tom Cade: Let's touch on that for just a minute. The US Public Links Championship, people see this as an individual championship. Back then it was a very big deal because it was the public answer to the US Amateur, which at the time, I believe, only for private club players. So the Pub Links, they had the individual competition, but it sounds like they had a team competition at the time, is that correct?

Mike Riste: Yes. For the Harding Trophy. President Harding, they donated a trophy in his name. And the idea of the USGA was to create this equal tournament for the public golfers. And actually Scotty Campbell in 1934, I believe he was the medalist, reached the semi-finals. And then from then on, the winner of the US Pub Links was given a free entry, he didn't have to qualify for the US Amateur. He was immediately put into the field. So Scotty kind of laid the groundwork for this US Public Links Tournament to become nationally recognized, which I found incredible.

Tom Cade: Somebody recognized his talent. At the time he was just out of high school, probably.

Mike Riste: Correct. And he worked at Frederick & Nelson. He started there in 1932. He spent his entire life working in the Men's Department. Not in the Sporting Goods, in the Men's Wear Department. They were extremely generous with his time off because for the next eight years, he basically spent every summer in the East. And we'll get into, that's the

reason why he never played in the Washington State Men's Amateur. There's a number of other things.

But this Seattle Pub Links Association, it became, in about four or five years after its formation, the King County Pub Links Association, raised money to send these teams. And the 1934 team actually won the Harding Cup. And then in 1964, it appears, and this may be a question for you, you might be more familiar with it than me. This King County evolved into two groups, which could still be in existence today. The Western Pub Links Washington State Golf Association, and the Eastern Pub Links Golf Association. And that occurred in 1964. Now, whether they're in existence today, I haven't been able to figure it out.

Tom Cade: They are not familiar to me. I've heard of the Seattle Public Links Golf Association, and also the King County Public Links Golf Association, but not the Western or the Eastern. So, that's something to research, that's for sure.

Mike Riste: They could have probably started as the PPGA Pub Links Tournament expanded, then they may have disbanded.

Tom Cade: Mm-hmm.

Mike Riste: Anyway, that's the evolution. And the question, and I believe we can definitely say if Scotty hadn't been a national figure, hadn't been identified by Doc Willing, A.S. Kerry, the prominent players in the 1930s, early '30s, as potentially this national figure, this whole thing may never have come about. That's my theory.

Tom Cade: Uh-huh.

Mike Riste: And the thing that set him off was 1933, he won the Canadian Amateur in Vancouver.

Tom Cade: Wow.

Mike Riste: He defeated Kenny Black. And the following year in 1934, he won it again and defeated Ross Somerville, the number one player in Canada, in the final. He beat him on the 37th hole. And at that time, Somerville had won four Canadian Amateurs and one US Amateur. He was a world recognized player. So all of a sudden, in 1934 Scotty becomes this national figure in Seattle.

Tom Cade: So it looks like, I'm looking at the little bio that you put together here of Campbell. It looks like, yeah, in 1934 things really kind of took off for him.

Mike Riste: Correct.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: Definitely. And then he got to play, he got this exemption automatically into the US Open, the Canadian Open. Two years later, he was low amateur in the Masters, which

he didn't defend in 1937 because he was taking classes at UW, which I found incredible. He didn't think he could take the time off to defend that title. He also didn't defend his 1933 PPGA title, in 1934, and the people in Seattle were quite disappointed, especially the PPGA. But it conflicted with the Canadian Amateur, so he didn't play in any more Canadian Amateurs after 1934.

He always played in the PPGA before he traveled east for the summer to play in the Western, and the North-South. He became a national figure in golf, and that's why he didn't play in the Washington State Amateur until later in the decade, which always confused me. Why didn't he win it until 1939? Well, he never played.

Tom Cade: Mm-hmm.

Mike Riste: Because basically in the middle of June, he traveled East to play in these national events. And he was selected in 1936 to play on the Walker Cup team, along with Harry Givan.

Tom Cade: Looks like he won the PPGA Men's Amateur in 1933 and 1935, and was the medalist in 1933 and 1937. But at the time, the PPGA Men's Amateur sounds like it was held either late spring or in the fall, after the summer season. Is that correct?

Mike Riste: Usually in June, yes.

Tom Cade: Okay.

Mike Riste: Around the middle of June, first week in June. And then they had to adjust the BC Men's Amateur because it always had priority. They adjusted the Washington State Amateur. PPGA during the 1930s, '40s, '50s, basically they chose their date and then all the others fell into place. But the Canadian Amateur would never change theirs because basically it was an Eastern tournament. It very rarely was it held in the West. So in order for Scotty to play in the PPGA, which he diligently did, loyally did all through the 1930s. After 1934, he always played in the PPGA, so he couldn't play in the Canadian Amateur.

Tom Cade: 1934, let's stay on that year for a little bit. He's working at Frederick & Nelson, which for many years was a large and well-known department store in the Seattle area, which is no longer in existence, but at the time it was quite the store. Did he attend the University of Washington?

Mike Riste: Yes. He took a, as they called them then, extension classes. So I assume he was taking like one or two classes. I could never find if he actually completed to get a degree.

Tom Cade: Uh-huh.

Mike Riste: In 1937 he couldn't go to the Masters to defend because of his UW classes. And the cool part about that tournament in 1936, he had set the amateur record for that event, and it lasted about 20 years.

Tom Cade: Uh-huh.

Mike Riste: Just to show, I think, the quality of his play.

Tom Cade: Again, I'm looking at this, he was also the low amateur at the Western Open too, so he could play with the best of them, that's for sure.

Mike Riste: Absolutely. And then I keep stressing, getting back to the fact that at 18 years old, the Jefferson Park Men's Club raised this money to send this unknown kid to this Pub Links. He practiced diligently. Never had a golf lesson, but he spent hours with his bag of balls all over the Jefferson hitting shots. There was one bio in the late 1940s I found on him, and Alex Rose talks about watching him all by himself, playing all these different kinds of shots. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20-year old guy, but he never had a golf lesson.

Tom Cade: Wow. Amazing.

Mike Riste: Yeah.

Tom Cade: And it looks like he didn't even play for the UW golf team either.

Mike Riste: No, he just couldn't fit it in. He couldn't play locally. He tried to always play in the Pub Links, but I think it was 1935, '34, he was destined to win it, but he withdrew in the quarter-finals because he saw that the final would be conflicting with one of his trips back East. So he just withdrew, and his brother actually won that year.

And so he was a national figure. Didn't play much in the Seattle City Amateur because he wasn't at home. But I guess it would be interesting, I never talked to Harry Givan when I interviewed him for the PPGA book about Scotty Campbell, but it would've been interesting to see how he was viewed by all these other really good players in Seattle. I would love to have got his opinion. But Givan became known as the private club player at Olympic, and Scotty was the Jefferson player, the public player.

Tom Cade: And I believe both Givan and Campbell, they were selected to play an exhibition with Bobby Jones at Seattle Golf Club in 1932, I think it was. Is that right?

Mike Riste: Yes.

Tom Cade: And so Campbell, even then, he was a, I mean for him to be selected to do that as a public player, that was, that's pretty significant.

Mike Riste: Oh, absolutely. There was a definite distinction between public golfers and private golfers. The Seattle City Amateur, they allowed both to play. And actually, that tournament is a really, really old event. I didn't realize it until I was doing the research for Bon Stein. It started in 1918, and it was in 1934, the Seattle Golf Association was formed with strictly the purpose of running the City Amateur and the Junior City. And the first City Junior was 1925, but they were always basically operated by Bob Johnstone of the Seattle Golf Club. But in 1934, when they formed this association, they took over the operation of that, of those two tournaments.

Tom Cade: So 1936, Scotty Campbell is selected for the Walker Cup team. Typically, if you win the US Amateur, you're an automatic selection for the Walker Cup team at that time, but Scotty never won the US Amateur, so how did he get selected for the Walker Cup team?

Mike Riste: Well, he had a very good year. He reached the Round of Eight as a public player. I think he reached the Round of Eight, what, in 1934, '35. But I think you could basically say that the Walker Cup people wanted a public golfer on that team. They were trying to build this tournament, this US Pub Links into this National Tournament that would be equal to the Western Amateur, the North-South Amateur, the Southern Amateur.

They wanted it to be on par. And in order to raise the stature of that tournament, they put Scotty on the 1936 Walker Cup team. Even though the first six players were pretty well given, it was the last four players they had to choose out of a field of 10. And Scotty and Harry Givan were chosen. A.S. Kerry played a big role in getting those two players on that '36 Walker Cup team, no doubt.

Tom Cade: So you mentioned a couple of times that Campbell never played in the Washington State Amateur. And all through the late 1920s and '30s, and then suddenly in 1939, he plays and he wins. And then he repeats as champion in 1940, and then repeats again in 1941. So during that span of time, '39, '40, '41, how did he decide that he could play in this? Did he stop going to play in the East? Was it because World War II was on the horizon? What do you think was going on, Mike?

Mike Riste: He had several physical problems, and they arose first in 1936 at the BC Men's Amateur in Victoria, or the PNGA Amateur in Victoria. Sorry. I tried to figure out what exactly happened. But in his quarter-final match, it appeared that he fell and it affected his neck. And actually in '36, prior to the Walker Cup, he played in no championships that entire summer. But he did very well in the Walker Cup, so he was prepared for it. And that was in September, mid-September.

And again, in '37, they talk about Scotty's physical ills. So I could never figure out in the Victoria papers, nobody said exactly what happened at that tournament, but I think it probably affected his career. And by '38, he no longer was a national figure. He didn't travel East anymore. He became a local figure. And in '38, he played in his first Washington State Amateur.

He started the season well by winning a tournament that was quite prominent in the Pacific Northwest. And he beat Givan in the Olympic Golf Club, they held the Olympic Open, and it was a very, very good field. It was pros and amateurs, and Scotty won it. But he basically began playing in the City Amateur. He actually became a member of Rainier G&CC, so he could no longer play in the Pub Links. Stayed at home from then on. He was also runner up in the 1942 and '44 Washington State Amateurs. So for a period there, he became a very, very good local state player. And he was also serving in the Navy. He was stationed at Sand Point in Seattle.

Tom Cade: That's right. He was in the military service during the war. I remember that. You also talk about something, which is very interesting here to me. On January 1st, 1937, the new

rule came into effect about limiting the number of clubs in a person's bag to 14 clubs. How does this affect Scotty Campbell?

Mike Riste: It could have affected him a little. Prior to that he used to have 20. I saw one picture in The Seattle Times where he had 26 clubs laid on the ground out of his bag. Like he had four wedges, three putters, whole bunch of woods. The interesting thing is, which was very common, even Harry Givan told me, during the '30s, these good players would not give up their niblicks, their wooden-shafted niblicks and their high-lofted clubs. They figured they had more accuracy with the hickory than with the steel. So they had these combinations of hickories and steel.

The famous story is that when Lawson Little won the US Amateur, I believe it was '34, he had 28 clubs in his bag and full steel shafts, and he had like a two, two and a half iron, a three, a three and a half. So the USGA had to do something about it.

And finally, January 1st, they restricted it to 14 clubs. Harry Givan, he reduced his bag to 10, four under the limit. But Scotty had the limit, but he still had a combination of these high-lofted, hickory-shafted clubs. He restricted it to one hickory-shafted putter. But I don't know, in the '40s, if he was going to a full bag of steel. By then, I would guess that he probably did. They could hit the steel-shafted woods much further than the hickories for sure.

I would guess that, yeah, later in the early '40s, he probably had a complete bag. But his argument was, "If everybody else is going to carry all these clubs, I may as well too," until they changed the rule.

Tom Cade: So at the time, was Campbell playing hickory, with some hickory clubs or sort of a mix of clubs of some kind?

Mike Riste: Definitely. All the short irons were all hickory in this picture. The picture I saw was 1936, I believe. This beautiful photo of his clubs spread out on the ground, and he's holding the bag. And I counted, I believe it was 24 clubs on the ground. And you can tell that all the low numbered irons and all the woods were all steel. You can always tell by the ferrule, there's this ceramic ferrule for the irons and the steel-shafted clubs, and his putters were all hickory.

Tom Cade: So do you think that the reason for that is they liked the feel of the hickory shafts around the greens, the shorter clubs or something?

Mike Riste: Oh, absolutely. If you look at any of these players, Sarazen, even Walter Hagen, look at any of their biographies, they believe they had better control chipping, pitching runs especially. Pitching these low pitch shots that would check on the green and then run up. They could do that easier with the hickory shafts. Definitely.

Tom Cade: Wow.

Mike Riste: Found out by 1940, it was really, really difficult to get a replacement hickory shaft. Hickory in the Carolinas, it had all been logged, so nobody was making hickory shaft, so they had to transfer over to these other clubs.

Tom Cade: So, Campbell is playing locally most of the time now in the late 1930s and into the early '40s. And it looks like he had a few more runner-up finishes in the Washington State Amateur. But then it looks like by 1944, he pretty much declares his golf career as being over, is that right?

Mike Riste: Yeah. If you look at the records for Sand Point, you look at all the tournaments, he basically didn't even play in the Seattle City Amateur. He just played club events. Periodically you would see him ranking highly in the Sand Point Club Championship, and he was a member there until he passed away. I just finished writing an article for our newsletter on the Seniors Northwest Tournament, and I thought, "Well, that was really prominent, Givan played in it as a senior." I looked up the Washington State Senior Golf Association records through the 1950s, but there's no mention of him once he turned 50, of him ever playing senior golf. Which was fairly common actually.

Kenny Black never, he was one of the best amateurs in Canada. He never played senior golf when he was eligible. These really good players, they just played with their friends, you know at the club, and their highly competitive days were over. Whereas nowadays you can basically earn enough points to get into halls of fame by playing only senior golf.

Tom Cade: Yeah, these days. That's correct.

Mike Riste: There's all these senior tournaments now.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: And you can play worldwide. You can play in the British Senior, the Scottish Senior, men and women the North-South. You can travel the world and be a senior golfer.

Tom Cade: Yeah. In fact, that's a whole kind of different discussion because you can nowadays, you have these older players from the 1920s, '30s and '40s. They didn't have the Mid-Am records and the Senior records and the Super Senior records like they do now. You're correct. Nowadays, you can basically have a full career after the age of 40 and make it into the Hall of fame.

Mike Riste: Oh, absolutely. And it's interesting to note that I discovered in my Senior article that these players did not do well in their 20s, 30s and 40s. They basically bloomed once they turned to senior. Ralph Wallie (sp?), he won the tournament in Victoria eight times as a senior. He only won one Pro Am with Walter Percy at Inglewood. They had a Northwest Pro Am Tournament, and he and Walter won it one year, I think 1933, '34. But he basically had no career as an amateur, but in the senior ranks, he dominated. And he shot good rounds. It wasn't as if he was shooting a 100, he was shooting in the 70s.

Dick Estey, for example, out of Portland, he won the senior events. Think he won about eight all over the world, but he only won the Oregon Junior Championship, I think once as an amateur. So senior golf, some of these players became very, very good players as senior. And some you look at their career may have taken the game up at age 40 or 45.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: Quite interesting.

Tom Cade: So Mike, I want to talk a little bit about the public golf and the role that Jefferson Park Golf Course played in that. Jefferson Park, as you know, is a muni. It was founded in 1915, so over a hundred years old now. And for some reason, and just the culture of that particular golf course became such that they really promoted the public golfer. And Scotty Campbell is a great example of that. But I think there's a history of that there, not just for Scotty Campbell, but for all the players. In fact, the big four golfers in that era, which was Bon Stein, Lee Steil, I'm blanking on the other two names right now. Clare Griswold, and who was the other? Who's the fourth on that one?

Mike Riste: Mark Spiers.

Tom Cade: Mark Spiers, yeah. At any rate, they were public players and they caddied at Seattle Golf Club and then went back to Jefferson Park and honed their games there. So there was something about that golf course that really fostered the public play. They also were the birthplace of the Fir State Golf Association, which was the African American Club, which fostered Bill Wright, who was the first Black American to win the US Public Links in 1959. And really, if you continue it, you go all the way to Fred Couples who learned the game at Jefferson Park as well. So quite a history there at that golf course.

Mike Riste: Yeah. The other thing, I guess the thing that really set this off was this Warren Harding trophy, this team competition that the USGA introduced into this USGA Pub Links. I'm pretty sure I can say that it's correct that the US Amateur never had a team competition. It was strictly individual.

Now, the Canadian Men's Amateur has always had the Willingdon Cup competition. So whether the USGA said when they established this Pub Links, "We are going to have a team competition." And in 1936, you spoke a few minutes ago about the first Big Four at Jefferson. Well, the second Big four was in 1936 when Bill Canella, Harry Umbinetti, Carl Jonson and Bud Campbell, Scotty's brother, they won the Harding Cup. And I haven't done the research to see if a Jefferson team won it any other years. It wouldn't shock me when Freddy was there and maybe they won it.

So there must have been people, somebody who I haven't identified yet, around late 1920s, early '30s. I think the Pub Links Tournament started in 1930, maybe '28 or '29. We are going to focus on sending this team to this Pub Links and we have to raise the money. So the first one for '31, they raised the money and sent Scotty. No team, only Scotty. He did very, very well.

So then they formed the Seattle Pub Links Golf Association strictly to raise the money to hold the tournament, which they use to select the team. And that set the whole thing off. And I have no idea, and maybe you might know, today do they send a team to this Pub Links to compete for this Warren Harding trophy? Is it still happening?

Tom Cade: No, I don't think so. In fact, the Public Links and the Women's Public Links, they were both retired in 2014.

Mike Riste: Right, forgotten about.

Tom Cade: You know Mike, I don't recall a team aspect to the Public Links. And maybe there was, but I just don't recall it. So I'm wondering if somewhere along the line they discontinued the team part of it. I don't know that. I don't know yes or no on that.

Mike Riste: Well, I think for our next podcast, I think I would like to research this public aspect, this USGA Public Links, the Seattle Public Links. Like I can find nowhere the records who actually won this tournament. It appears that it lasted until at least 1964 because then it became the Western Tournament. I have no idea where they hosted it. Maybe it was always in Seattle, even though it was called Western.

But up until then, they definitely held this King County Pub Links. Who won it? Was it always at Jefferson? Like I'm suspicious it was. It was like something this club felt obligated to do. That was kind of a purpose for this Men's Club. I've never researched the Fir aspect, the Fir Club, which you talked about.

I think it's about time I spent some time researching this whole aspect of public golf associated with this Jefferson Golf Club. Who was the first person there? I'm confident there's always a person who starts it. Who was this person? What did he do in Seattle? What? Was he a school teacher or was he something to do with the Parks Board? I have no idea, but it's about time, this whole aspect... Because Freddy Couples, you know, that team aspect could still have been held when Freddy was at Jefferson.

Tom Cade: That would've been in the mid '70s. Yep, probably.

Mike Riste: So it's a whole aspect. And it all came about when I started doing, I was first of all going to do a podcast on Harry Givan, but I saw this clipping that said Public Versus Private in The Seattle Times. And I thought, "Wow, that's kind of strange." And that's how it was billed. There was this match between Harry and Scotty, '30, '35 or '34. Probably '34, because that's when Scotty was most prominent at the USGA Pub Links Tournament and Harry Givan's career was starting to take off. And I thought, "Wow, I better investigate Scotty Campbell." And that's how this whole thing came about.

And now it expanded into this question. First of all, how long was this team tournament held at the US Pub Links? Has Seattle won it more than once? Who in Seattle was going on this team? How long did Jefferson, through this Seattle Pub Links, send this team? There are several questions and Jefferson is the key to the whole thing. I'm totally confident about that.

Tom Cade: There are three municipal courses in Seattle – Jefferson Park, Jackson Park, and West Seattle Golf Course. Did the other two courses, Jackson Park and West Seattle, did they partake in some of this public, the push to nurture public players as well, as strong as Jefferson Park, or was Jefferson Park kind of on its own for that one, do you think?

Mike Riste: Well, I think what happened was, and this, I've only seen a few clippings, from the 1950s. Because I was trying to figure out when the King County Pub Links died, and then I found in '64 it had basically died. I found the formation of the Eastern and Western.

So I did a few random searches for this King County Pub Links Golf Association. And basically what they were doing, they now had three golf courses under their wing, as you said. And this King County Pub Links Championship was a three or four-day event held at all three golf courses. And as it appears, two rounds were held at Jefferson and one at the other two to determine this team to go to the USGA Public.

So yes, I think this King County Pub Links Golf Association, the Seattle Parks Board gave them control of these golf courses. They owned them, they operated them, they maintained them. But the Men's Clubs were controlled by this King County Public Golf Association. That's my suspicion.

Tom Cade: Okay.

Mike Riste: So, they all three participated.

Tom Cade: Okay, that makes sense. And so going back to Scotty Campbell a little bit, he basically retires from golf in 1944. World War II ends in 1945. He probably ends his service in 1945 or 1946. He stays in Seattle. He's still working at Frederick & Nelson, I'm thinking. And from then on, he probably just played an occasional round with his friends or local club events, things like that.

Mike Riste: Yeah, that's basically it. I think he basically retired from Frederick & Nelson in 1955. And in that, they wrote an article about his loyal service. And I would imagine Frederick & Nelson for them marketing-wise was probably pretty good in the 1930s and '40s to have this very good golfer in their Men's Department.

Tom Cade: Mm-hmm.

Mike Riste: Although you have to realize that if you do a research on golfing outfits, they really do not become prominent until television. You'll see photos of champions wearing shirts you would see if you were out hunting. There's no specific golf apparel. The plus fours, the knickers are basically finished in the '30s. But I think the store probably thought it was good to have Scotty as this loyal employee, and that's probably why they were very generous, giving him basically all the summers off for that seven-year period.

But in 1955, there's a note that says he's retired due to illness. He died of cancer in 1965, I believe it was, and oh 1978. And I wouldn't be surprised maybe he was battling cancer for quite a while.

Tom Cade: If he dies in 1978, he was probably only 65, 66 years old.

Mike Riste: Yeah. Quite young.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: But he retired due to illness. I could be wrong. It might have been 1965. That sounds more logical.

Tom Cade: When he retired?

Mike Riste: Probably 1965, not '55, when he retired, and it was due to illness.

Tom Cade: I see. Okay.

Mike Riste: I didn't look at the Sand Point Men's Club Championship. How many times he won it and when he won it. I found a thing in the late '50s where he was in the finals. The headline was "Campbell, his career is reborn," or something.

Tom Cade: Mm-hmm.

Mike Riste: He probably didn't play a lot of golf. He got married very late in life. I think it was the '50s actually. And I think he had two children, if I remember correct, two daughters. And I thought maybe he had married a woman who had two girls, but that wasn't the case. Neither one of them had been previously married.

And so I haven't done a tracking on them to see if they live in Seattle or whatever.

Tom Cade: You know there seems to be, thinking of Scotty Campbell and his brief, kind of a brief career, maybe 12 years or so, really at the height of his game. And there were a lot of players during that era who had this kind of shooting star aspect to them. They played so well for a short span of time, and then that was all.

But maybe this goes back to what we were talking about earlier, about there not being a Mid-Amateur circuit or a Senior circuit so much in that time. Seems like that that would be the case for Scotty Campbell as well.

Mike Riste: Yes. Yes and no. This Seniors Northwest started in 1923. Washington State Senior Golf Association started in '31. Oregon State Senior Golf Association started in '34. There was a National Senior started in 1905. USGA Senior and Canada had started in 1918, and they were allowed to play at age 55.

But it seems that these players, the very good players in the '20s, '30s, '40s, they really didn't have any interest in playing senior golf. Harry Givan played a little bit, but generally speaking, they really didn't play a lot.

George Holland was basically one of the first players to be a good player as an amateur and then play a lot of senior golf, PNGA Men's Seniors, Washington State and the Seniors in Victoria. But prior to him, they really didn't play a lot of senior golf.

They were "tournamented-out" or something. Worn out. Burned out.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: But Scotty, he didn't, as far as I can tell, he didn't play any senior golf. PNGA started their Men's Seniors, I believe it's in '65. BC Amateur, BC Seniors was 1970, Oregon Seniors 1970, Washington State Amateur in 1987.

Tom Cade: Again, we're speaking today with Mike Riste, who is the historian for the Pacific Northwest Golf Association, and also the curator for BC Golf Museum, which is housed in BC Golf House up in Vancouver, British Columbia. Mike, this has been the seventh in a series of podcasts, which started last year during the centennial history year of Washington Golf. But we've branched out into other topics over the series of podcasts to touch on golf throughout the region.

Today's talk was Albert "Scotty" Campbell, who was inducted in the Pacific Northwest Golf Hall of Fame in 1987. He had quite a career throughout the 1930s and the early 1940s. Mike, this was your idea to come up with the idea for talking about Scotty Campbell and I think it was a pretty good subject.

Specifically, I think was the interesting part of it, that he pretty much remained a public player for most of his tournament years. He did join a private club later on in life, but really he was a public player. And like you said earlier in today's discussion, he kind of broke the ceiling, so to speak, to stay a public player, and yet still made it into the bigger tournaments of the era and became a nationally known golf figure. Is that correct?

Mike Riste: Yeah, absolutely. As the USGA said, "He was the first Public Links player to play on a Walker Cup team." He led the way.

And in closing, if we could just mention one thing that I'm working on right now. And I only would like to mention this because I think probably within maybe next month or the following month, the Seattle City Amateur will be played. And on the website for Premier Golf, they list all the champions from 1935 to present, and it appears that they operated. Well, that tournament actually started in 1918 and in 1932, as we mentioned earlier, the Seattle Golf Association was born to run that tournament, from '32. If anybody's playing in it, or if anybody knows any history of that tournament, I'd be curious to know why, on the golf site, on the Premier Golf website, they only list the champions from 1935? One would get the impression that that's when that tournament started, but that's certainly not the case.

Tom Cade: No. In fact, you have it listed here that Scotty Campbell won it in 1932.

Mike Riste: Correct. And we already know that from Bon Stein's podcast, and he won it six times out of 10 years in the 1920s. And we know that City Junior started in 1925, and I haven't done the research to see if anybody is still operating Seattle City Junior, but I'd be curious to know what they use as their first date for that tournament.

Tom Cade: Yeah.

Mike Riste: Yeah, Seattle City Amateur is a very old tournament.

Tom Cade: It is. Yes.

Mike Riste, thank you again for being with us today. Today's topic was Scotty Campbell, and Mike Riste again is the historian for the Pacific Northwest Golf Association and the curator for BC Golf Museum up at the BC Golf House in Vancouver, British Columbia. Mike, thanks so much again for taking the time today.

Mike Riste: And thank you for starting this, and thank you for creating all these reasons to do this research. I find it absolutely fascinating.

Tom Cade: Well, good.

Mike Riste: I enjoy that.

Tom Cade: Yeah, good. I'm glad that you're doing this, Mike, and I'm happy to put more work on your plate.

Mike Riste: Okay, thanks Tom.

Tom Cade: Thanks again. Bye-bye.