

# FIZYCZNA KULTURA I SPORT

## Fizyczna kultura i sport : problemy, badania, propozycje

**Pavliuk Irina**

*National University food technology*

### GOLF HISTORICAL ASPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

**Introduction.** Today, golf is the most expensive, prestigious and respectable sport. Sports game in the fresh air passing through stunning landscapes. At the same time, golf, which has passed the centuries-old way of development, has become one of the most popular types of sports.

The popularity of golf increases with each passing year to objective factors. Among them, first of all, the intensification of the processes of commercialization and professionalization of sport of higher achievements, increased profits of professional athletes, the emergence of new sources of funding, the adoption of the decision of the International Olympic Committee regarding the inclusion of golf in the program of the Olympic Games, the availability of competitive golf activities for people of all ages.

Golf development is often very valuable because of its role in economic development - it serves as the core of tourist destinations in the regions, and as an important method of diversifying the area. Golf courses can also be beneficial places for recreational activities and improve the quality of the local environment if they are reasonably planned and managed [3,4,5].

Thus, the study of the history of golf development is of particular interest to scientific research, due to the development of infrastructure, a stable financial base, commercial attractiveness by sponsors and the media.

**Research results.** The first reference to golf at its now recognized historic home town of St Andrews, was in 1552. It was not until 1754 however that the St Andrews Society of Golfers was formed to compete in its own annual competition using Leith's rules [1,3].

The first ever 18-hole course was constructed at St Andrews in 1764, establishing the now recognized standard for the game. King William IV honored the

club with the title 'Royal & Ancient' in 1834, with that recognition and its fine course the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews was established as the world's premier golf club. At this time golfers were using hand-crafted wooden clubs usually made from beech with shafts of ash or hazel, and balls were made from compressed feathers wrapped in a stitched horse hide.

During the 19th century as the might of the British Empire expanded to encompass the globe, so golf followed closely behind. The first golf club formed outside Scotland was the Royal Blackheath (near London) in 1766. The first golf club outside Britain was the Bangalore, India (1820). Others quickly followed included the Royal Curragh, Ireland (1856), the Adelaide (1870), Royal Montreal (1873), Cape Town (1885), St Andrew's of New York (1888) and Royal Hong Kong (1889).

The first women's golf club in the world was also founded in St. Andrews. And in 1834, King William awarded the honorary title "Royal & Ancient". Thus, the club was recognized as the best in the world. This was justified by the quality of the field, developed by the general rules of the game, in addition, the club is under the patronage of the royal dynasty, but most importantly, it was here that laid the foundations for the formation of golf as a sport [2,5].

Of course, at that time golfers have already played with real clubs and balls. It should be noted that manually made inventory was inexpensive, and therefore this sport was not available to all [4].

The flowering of golf led to a number of technological innovations. So, in 1848, golfers began to use a gutta-percha ball, and in 1905, William Taylor was first invented with deep grooves.

However, only in 1848 began to come out of the conveyor belts with metal heads and shafts, as well as balls with gutta-percha. Then in 1910, Arthur Knight (Arthur Knight) offered a buckle with a steel shaft.

Thus, the game has become available to the average golfer.

All this has led to the fact that the popularity of golf has grown to a global scale. In the mid-1800s, the game began to develop rapidly, which led to the emergence of the first professional players.

In 1851, the Prestwick Golf Club was built, which was the first in the history of the British Open in 1860, which assembled eight of the country's best golfers. Which played three rounds of 12 holes [2,3]. In accordance with the rules the winner received

a prize of 10 pounds. Today the prize fund of competitions has considerably increased. So, in 2012, the winning prize fund was £ 900,000 (about \$ 1.4 million), with a total prize pool of around £ 5 million (about \$ 7.8 million).

By taking part in paid championships, British Open, professional golfers could earn money at competitions, pairing with their rivals. They also gave lessons to newcomers, helped develop golf clubs and balls, and sometimes played a role in kedi.

For the first time, the entry fees for the competition began to be taken as an attempt for a prize in 1892 in Cumbria, England.

The first amateur international championship took place in 1893 - it was the championship of India and the East [3,4].

Conducting international tournaments contributed to the rapid development of golf, not only in the United States and Britain, as well as in countries of Europe, Asia and Australia.

In the same period of time in America began to form the organizational basis of the sport, the United States Golf Association (USGA) is formed in New York. One of its most important functions was to serve as arbiter for questions of amateur status. The five charter members of the newly formed the USGA were the St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, N.Y., Newport (R.I.) Golf Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Southampton, N.Y., The Country Club in Brookline, Mass., and Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton. The US Amateur Championship and the US Open are played for the first time at Newport Country Club, Rhode Island and are won respectively by Charles B Macdonald (USA) and Horace Rawlins (England). The US Women's Amateur Golf Championship is also played for the first time at Meadow Brook Club in Long Island and is won by Lucy Barnes Brown of the USA

In addition to setting rules, the association manages the handicap system and directs field surface studies [2]. A year later, such championships as US Open and US Ladies Amateur Open (American Open and Amateur Women's Championship respectively) appeared [4].

Thus, by 1900, there were already more than 1000 golf clubs in the United States. The field in Chicago was the first, which was 18 holes.

Golf is played at the Paris Olympic Games. Twenty two participants took part (12 men and 10 women) from four countries who competed in 36-hole individual stroke play events for men and women. The women's Olympic champion was Margaret

Abbot (USA) and Charles Sands (USA) was the men's champion. 1901 The rubber cored Haskell ball is introduced. It changed the way the game was played. The Haskell ball travelled farther than the old gutta-percha ball and cost considerably less because it could be mass produced. The game's popularity surged in response

Great popularity of golf attracted investments from the media and commercial organizations, which allowed golf to rise to a completely new level. In 1897, the first monthly magazine entitled "Golf" began to be published in the United States. However, television broadcasts for golf began much later. So, in 1947, the public championship of the United States of America for the first time broadcast on television, and since 1954, the television broadcasting of golf competitions is national. Thus, the United States became the center of professional golf thanks to sponsored championships. [4]

In 1916, the Association of Professional Golfers (PGA) was founded in America, and initially the tournaments under her patronage were held only in the winter. However, until 1944, tournaments began to be held all year round, regardless of the season, thus, the championship consisted of twenty-two events.

The only parameters for golf balls were first taken in 1921 in St. Andrews. They should not be heavier than 50 g and not less than 4.1 cm in diameter. Before the introduction of this rule, golfers played balls of varying weight and size. Since then, differences have begun between the game adopted in Europe and the Commonwealth, as well as American golf (the rules set by the USGA). But all disagreements were settled in 1951, when both sides agreed to adopt a general rule of thumb. However, disputes concerning the golf ball lasted until 1988. Today, rules around the world are set up jointly by St. Andrews and the USGA Association. Every four years their representatives gather together and discuss the official rules of the game [2,4].

Later, in 1927, there were new discrepancies associated with the appearance of the Ryder Cup championship. At first, tournaments in Europe were represented by golfers from Britain and Ireland. However, the Americans gained victory in each championship between 1935 and 1985, with the exception of only 1957. And only since 1979, players outside the British Isles were allowed to play for the European Ryder Cup team, and the West acquired a spirit of rivalry that had never been before.

Representatives of 35 national amateur golf organisations form the World Amateur Golf Council. They agree to stage the World Amateur Team Championship with teams of men competing for the Eisenhower Trophy, named after President Dwight D Eisenhower. The event was staged at the Old Course in St Andrews and

Australia defeated the USA in a play-off. In 1964 was friendly match between the American Curtis team and France is expanded to invite other international teams to establish a Women's World Amateur Team Championship. The trophy was provided by Mrs Espirito Santo Silva through the Portuguese Golf Federation. A total of 25 teams took part in the inaugural competition at St. Germain Golf Club in France which was won by the home team.

At the moment golf is played on special fields, with 18 or 9 holes. Big tournaments last for four days, and the total number of holes you need to pass is 72.

The most important men's professional tournaments include Masters, US Open, The Open Championship, and the PGA Championship.

Also, professional women's golf is actively developing, and the prize fund of the competition increases. In 2010, the total monetary fund for the World Championship was \$ 41.4 million, which is \$ 6 million less than in 2009. Thus, in 2010 there were 24 official tournaments, which is 4 less than in 2009 and 10 more than in 2008 year However, the number of tournaments held outside the United States remained unchanged. Despite the fall in the prize pool over the past two years, the overall trend for its increase has been preserved, so over the past decade, the prize fund has increased by 92% (Table 1.)

Thus, for today, professional women's golf consists of independent regional golf tours: the Spanish Championship; Women's European Tour (Ladies European Tour); Japan Championship; LPGA Korea Tour; Women's Asian Tour Golf (Ladies Asia Golf Tour); ALPG Australian Tour (Women's Australian Golf Tour), and leading golfers have revenues of over \$ 1 million a year [1,3].

Golf several times tried to return to the program of the Olympic Games (golfers played the medals in 1900 and 1904). The most famous attempt to return was made by Americans in 1989 - to hold the tournament at the Games of the Olympics in 1996 on the field "Augusti". Similarly, attempts have been made to include golf at the Games of the Olympics in 2000 in Sydney, in 2004 in Greece and in 2012 in London. However, the organizers could not get support, therefore, they could not conduct a normal advertising campaign.

On October 9, 2009, at 121 IOC session in Copenhagen, 63 votes in favor, against 27, it was decided to include golf in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro [2,5].

Table 1

**Overall Women's Tour Women's Event Prize (LPGA)**

Year	Total prize pool (\$)
2010	41400000
2000	38500000
1990	17100000
1980	5150000
1970	435040
1960	186700
1950	50000

**Conclusions.** Analysis of the history of golf development suggests that the main trend in the development of modern golf is the growth of its popularity and the significant growth of geography distribution. the formation of organizational structures and commercial attractiveness for the media. Inclusion of golf in the program of the Games of the Olympics has contributed to the increasing popularization of golf among the large versts of the population.

## Literature

1. Pavlyuk I. Formation of women's golf. - Scientific journal "Physical activity, health and sports". - Lviv: LDUFK, 2014 - No. 4 (18). - 81s.
2. Pavlyuk I. Golf in the program of games of competitions // Sports Herald of the Pridniprovia. - 2017. - No. 1. - P. 63-66.
3. [www.lpga.com](http://www.lpga.com)
4. [www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-History-of-Golf/](http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-History-of-Golf/)
5. [www.scottishgolfhistory.org/origin-of-golf-terms/rules-of-golf/](http://www.scottishgolfhistory.org/origin-of-golf-terms/rules-of-golf/)