

golf courses and freshwater watersheds, and to the rise of programs created by green sport advocates like David Chernushenko, or institutions like the Ecology Unit of the European Association of Golf and the Audubon Cooperative Program for Golf Courses. It provides insights into the interaction between recreation, class, and the environment in a North American industrial city since World War II, and emphasizes the ideological, geographical, social, and aesthetic context of leisure activities. Information for this analysis comes from a variety of sources, including: municipal records; scientific literature on golf greens and water freshwater quality; club records; popular magazines; area newspapers; and environment policy and law documents.

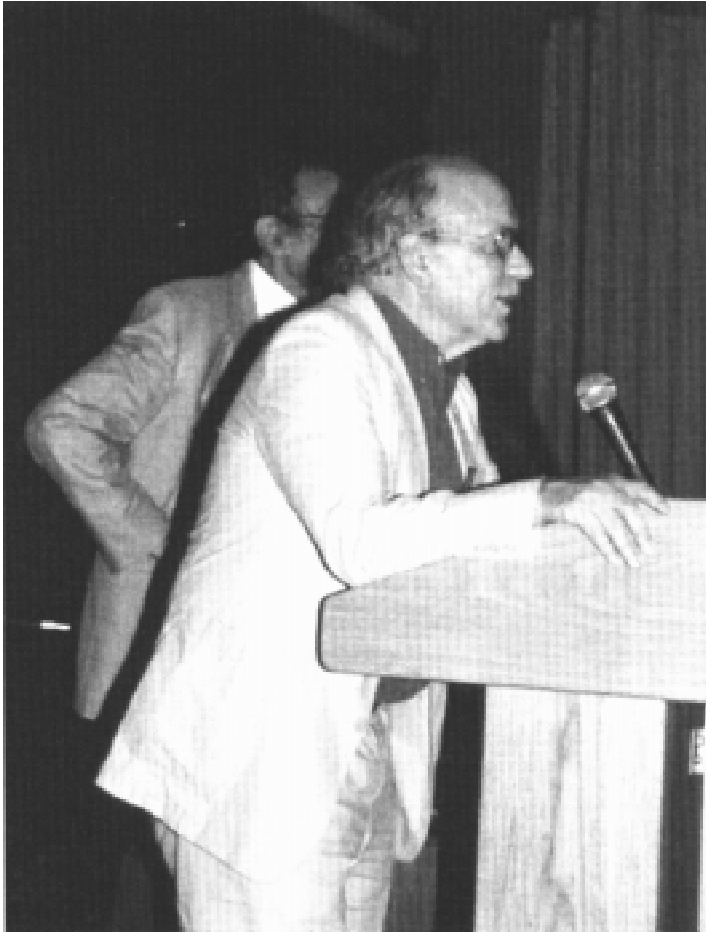
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The Emergence of Golf as an International Sporting Spectacle 1904-1935

Despite its global popularity and golf generating the most annual turnover of any sport in the world, the history of golf is vastly underrepresented in academic sports history. This trend is beginning to change with more scholars analyzing the history of the game. This paper contributes to an emerging historiography of golf by analyzing the emergence of the sport as an international sporting spectacle. The starting point is in 1903-05 in which the American resident Scotsman, Willie Anderson, won three consecutive US Opens. In 1904, Australian born William J. Travis became the first American based golfer to win the British Amateur. The paper then discusses the post-World War One era when golf was dominated by Walter Hagen, Bobby Jones and later Gene Sarazen.

Prior to World War I, golf was viewed as such a minor activity that leading journalists, such as Grantland Rice, were often denied editorial permission to cover it in the sports section of newspapers. Dramatic shifts took place in the ensuing years and set golf on the path towards the phenomenal growth it achieved in its “golden periods” of the Nelson, Hogan and Snead years of the late 1940s and 1950s and the subsequent Palmer, Player and Nicklaus era of the 1960s. The end point of the paper is the establishment of the Masters golf tournament by Bobby Jones and the famous double eagle by Gene Sarazen, the eventual winner of

the second Masters tournament in 1935 that positioned the tournament to become a major championship giving golf its four professional majors, thereby beginning to marginalize the US and British Amateur Championships as major events in the popular imagination.



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