WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A golf club, comprising:

a clubhead; and

a shaft connected to the clubhead,

wherein the clubhead includes a clubface provided on a side thereof, and

the clubface includes:

a base part; and

a coating layer provided on a surface of the base part and including an Fe-based amorphous alloy,

wherein the Fe-based amorphous alloy comprises,

iron;

chromium;

molybdenum;

at least one of carbon and boron; and

at least one additional components selected from the group consisting of tungsten, cobalt, yttrium, manganese, silicon, aluminum, niobium, zirconium, phosphorus, nickel, and scandium,

wherein per 100 parts by weight of the iron,

the chromium is contained in an amount of 25.4 to 55.3 parts by weight,

the molybdenum is contained in an amount of 35.6 to 84.2 parts by weight, and

wherein the additional components are contained in a total amount of less than 1.125 parts by weight.

2. The golf club of claim 1, wherein the coating layer is formed by spraying a molten Fe-based amorphous alloy powder on the

surface of the base part, and a proportion of an amorphous phase in the coating layer is 90 to 100%.

3. The golf club of claim 2, wherein the coating layer is formed by cooling the molten Fe-based amorphous alloy powder from a melting point to a glass transition temperature at a cooling rate of 10^1 to 10^4 (degree/sec) after spraying.

4. The golf club of claim 3, wherein the coating layer has a thickness of 0.01 to 0.3 mm.

5. The golf club of claim 4, wherein the base part has a thickness of 1.4 to 2.6 mm, and the base part is configured such that at least a part of a central portion has a convex shape as compared with a remaining portion.

6. The golf club of claim 5, wherein the coating layer is formed to occupy at least 60% of a total area of the surface of the base part.

7. The golf club of claim 6, wherein the coating layer of the Fe-based amorphous alloy has a Vickers hardness of 700 to 1,200 Hv (0.2).

8. The golf club of claim 7, wherein the coating layer of the Fe-based amorphous alloy has a friction coefficient of 0.0005 to 0.08 μ at a load of 100 N, and 0.01 to 0.12 μ at a load of 1,000 N.

9. The golf club of claim 8, wherein the golf club to which the coating layer of the Fe-amorphous alloy is applied has a coefficient of restitution (COR) of equal to or greater than 0.83.

10. The golf club of claim 9, wherein the base part is selected from the group consisting of Ti, Al, V, Mo, Fe, Cr, Sn, and Zr, and an alloy containing at least two thereof.

11. A method of manufacturing a golf club, the method comprising:

forming a coating layer including an Fe-based amorphous alloy on a surface of a base part of a clubface provided on a side of a clubhead; and

polishing the coating layer,

wherein a proportion of an amorphous phase in the coating layer is 90 to 100%,

wherein the Fe-based amorphous alloy comprises,

iron;

chromium;

molybdenum;

at least one of carbon and boron; and

at least one additional components selected from the group consisting of tungsten, cobalt, yttrium, manganese, silicon, aluminum, niobium, zirconium, phosphorus, nickel, and scandium,

wherein per 100 parts by weight of the iron,

the chromium is contained in an amount of 25.4 to 55.3 parts by weight,

the molybdenum is contained in an amount of 35.6 to 84.2 parts by weight, and

wherein the additional components are contained in a total amount of less than 1.125 parts by weight.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein in the forming the coating layer, the coating layer is formed by thermal spraying.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the thermal spraying is performed in such a manner that an Fe-based amorphous alloy powder is melted and then sprayed onto the surface of the base part.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the melted alloy powder is cooled after being sprayed at a cooling rate of 10^1 to 10^4 (degree/sec) from a melting point to a glass transition temperature.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein in the forming the coating layer, the base part of the clubface is controlled in shape and thickness such that at least a part of a central portion of the base part has a convex shape as compared with a remaining portion.