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Cover:

'Royal Aberdeen Golf Club, the par 5 15th hole, with the North Sea in the background' from a painting by Graeme Baxter.

'Artwork Courtesy of Graeme Baxter'

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The Dunn Dynasty

Iain Forrester

looks at the lesser known heroes of the expansion of Scotland's game

WHEN one thinks of the great Scottish ambassadors of golf, the names of Morris and Park immediately spring to mind. This article takes a look at a much overlooked family, the Dunn's of Musselburgh. A family that within three generations totally revolutionised the game of golf.

The first generation of golfing Dunns is that of Willie Dunn (1821-78) and James (Jamie) Dunn (1821-1871), the famous twins born in Musselburgh. (see Figs 1 and 2) The sons of a plasterer, Willie and Jamie, came into contact with the game of golf as young apprentices to the Gourlay ball-making family at Bruntfield links. Their golfing ability was quickly noticed, and they moved back to Musselburgh after a five year apprenticeship. Golf in Musselburgh was booming at this time and the Dunn family name would be synonymous with the town forever after.

Whilst learning the dark arts of ball making, the Dunn twins were able to fine tune their already considerable golfing skills in their free time. David Stirk¹ states that it is inconceivable that the twins didn't learn about club making from their neighbours the Gourlays and in-laws the McEwans, at this time, and it would indeed seem most likely that this happened. The Dunn's reputation as players was extremely high. Specialists at match-play and especially in foursomes, they were considered almost unbeatable. The famous £400 challenge match against Morris and Robertson is but one of many high stake matches they played in. They both had a reputation as excellent ball strikers, (many said better than their contemporaries) but their attacking style meant that strokeplay was less suited to their games and neither player won the Open. This omission to their playing records is certainly one of the reasons that they remained less

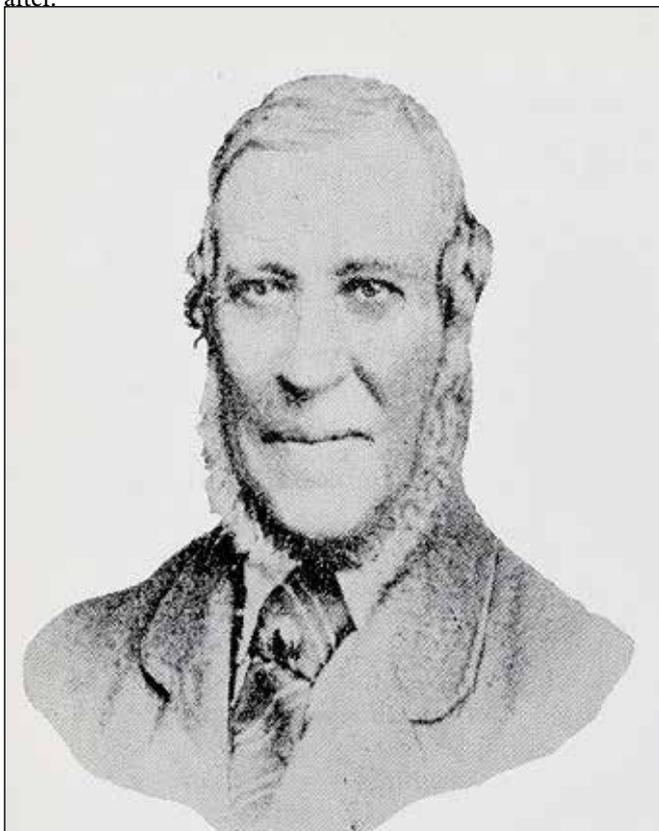


Fig 1 Willie Dunn (1821-1878)

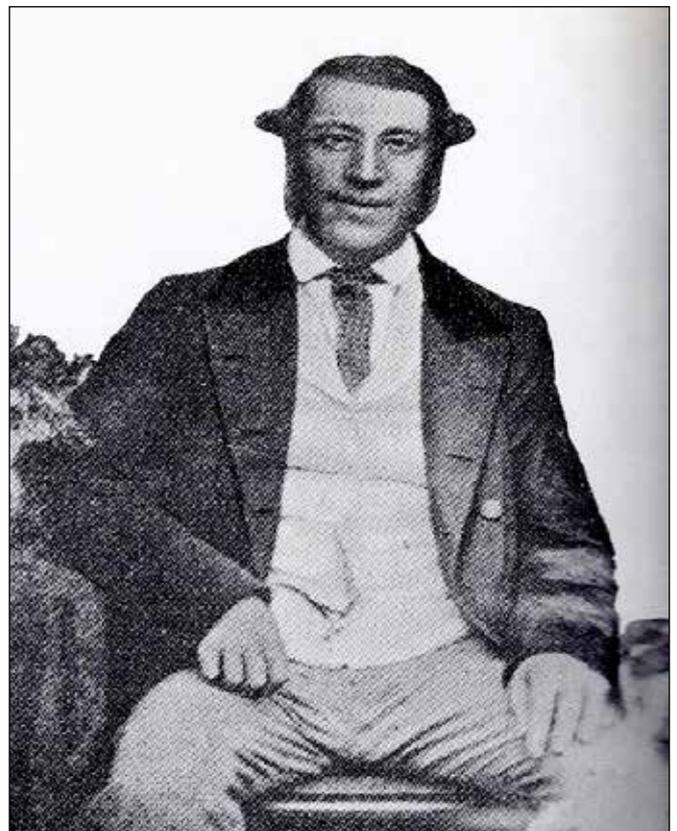


Fig 2 James (Jamie) Dunn (1821-1871)

known than their contemporaries. It is likely that the much over used term 'best player never to have won The Open' was uttered with them in mind.

Before 1850 if you worked as a professional/keeper of the green, you had to work in Scotland. In 1851, when the 30 year old Willie, became keeper of the greens at Blackheath³, he became the first Scottish professional to seek fame and fortune over the border. This single act opened the floodgates for the tens of thousands of Scottish professionals who followed his example. Jamie joined his brother in 1853 and the twins remained at the club until 1864. One of the early influential acts of Willie was designing the first golf course on the continent of Europe at Pau in 1856³. This would prove a prophetic act that would influence the future generations of the Dunn family for years to come. Although not well-known as a course designer he was thought to have laid out the first seven holes of the Wimbledon common course in the early 1860s⁴

Both twins were accomplished club makers making long-nose clubs in the style of McEwan with the stamping W&J Dunn. Surprisingly few of their clubs have survived. Stirk⁵ claimed that this was because the clubs may not have been of top quality but in my opinion the reason has more to do with the rough conditions on the gravel-strewn course at Blackheath. Willie was also one of the claimants to the title of the inventor of the Guttie in circa 1848, and Blackheath's proximity to a rubber plant would have certainly given him a competitive advantage in the later production of Guttie balls. Jamie had the foresight to

purchase a collection of very ancient clubs from a sailor whilst at Blackheath and they are now prized possessions of the club, displayed in their excellent museum. From Blackheath Willie his two sons Tom and Willie Jnr, and the rest of the family moved back to Musselburgh and North Berwick after leaving England in 1864. After Jamie's death in 1871, Willie continued making clubs until his death in 1878.

The Second Generation, Tom (1849–1902) and Willie Jnr. (1865–1952)

The second generation consisted of Tom and Willie Jnr. Possibly inspired by his father's experiences and his own childhood in London, Tom Dunn became first full-time professional at the London Scottish Golf Club in 1869⁶. During his time there he took on his sixteen year old younger brother Willie Jnr. as an apprentice. Tom also worked for a period at Westward Ho before settling in the south-east of England. It is said of Tom that he was too intelligent for his own good, he had difficulty socialising with other colleagues as his interests were more



Fig 3 Tom Dunn (1849-1902)



Fig 4 Willie Dunn Jnr (1865-1952)

varied and intellectual than those of his contemporaries. It is not known what schooling Tom enjoyed, but the considerable sums of money he spent allowing his own children to enjoy a private education shows the importance education was to him. Tom was married to Isabella Gourlay in 1870. Isabella was a member of the famous ball-making family where Tom's father had served his apprenticeship

Tom's business acumen was considerable, he himself was an accomplished club maker, and good player but his real passion was designing new golf courses. He claimed to have built over 140 courses⁷ Their style was at best, rudimentary, penal cross bunkering and pill box tees were his signature features, but his business strategy seemed to be one of creating new markets for members of his family to exploit. Every new course that he built gave him the first chance to sell his golf clubs at that location or to put forward other members of the family as potential professionals. Tom followed his father's example of exporting golf into Europe, he designed many courses in France and other countries, co-designing some with his brother and his children. Many courses attributed to Tom, were also claimed in later years by his sons John Duncan and Seymour. Dinard (France) being an example, the club states that the course was designed by Tom, but John Duncan claims it as his own work in his 1941 book⁸. It is probable that when enquiries for Tom's services were made he was either too busy or unwell he would send one of the boys to do the work instead. Poor health (probably TB)⁹ brought him to Biarritz in 1887/8, a course he co-designed with his younger



Fig 5 John Duncan Dunn (1874-1952)

brother Willie Jnr. and this project would have profound consequences for golf's expansion around the world.

Willie Dunn, (see Fig 4) just like his brother Tom, worked for a short period at Westward Ho!, but poor health brought him to France and he stayed for six years in Biarritz. During this stay he met Henry Vanderbilt, an extremely wealthy American,. Vanderbilt persuaded his new friend to move to America in 1893, initially to Shinnecock Hills¹⁰.

Willie's education and charisma meant that he was able to quickly become one of the most influential people in American golf. Almost all golf clubs sold before 1900 in the New York area went through the hands of Willie Jnr¹¹. Most of the early clubs (pre 1902) came from Tom's factory, but he was not averse to importing clubs of other well-known makers. As a player he won the first US Open in 1894, and finished second in the first US Open organised by the USGA a year later in 1895. Willie designed almost 40 courses during his career, with Shinnecock Hills being amongst the most notable.

Willie's business acumen was legendary, he did not limit himself to typical activities associated with a golf professional, during his career he was director of the Bridgestone Gun Implement Company, Crawford, MacGregor and Canby Co. of Dayton, Ohio. and Spalding¹². He was a well-known club designer his one-piece wood was probably the best known, but was only one of many patents that he registered. Willie's



Fig 6 John Duncan Dunn.

influence in the development of golf in the US was extremely significant. He has been recognised by America's foremost historians as a key figure, who's place in their golf history is assured.

He eventually retired to England and died in 1952, being survived by his son Dick, a fine amateur player who played for England against Ireland in 1928.

The Third Generation.

John Duncan (1874-1951), Gourlay (1878-1920) and May(1880-1948) Seymour (1882- 1959), Norah (1886-?)

Although Willie Jnr's son Dick had a distinguished amateur golf career he did not significantly add to the family's golfing empire. Tom's children, John Duncan, Gourlay, Seymour, May and Norah all enjoyed long and influential careers in and outside of golf.

John Duncan Dunn (see Figs 5 and 6) led a full and varied life within golf and outside. Born in North Berwick he was sent by his father to one of Scotland's premier schools, Clydesdale College in Hamilton. His intellectual abilities were sufficient for him to be accepted to study medicine at Edinburgh University¹³, but the call of the links and the family tradition were too strong and he decided on a career within golf. He was sent to Europe at a young age. France's second oldest club, Dinard, was one of his first projects. In the early 1890s he was summoned to The Hague, where he helped to lay out the first golf course in the Netherlands. His classical education and ability to speak both French and Latin helped him to deal with the aristocratic Dutch gentlemen with whom he was dealing. Although never on an equal footing with them, his standing was far above that of a typical uneducated Scottish emigrant. He stayed and helped with the formation of The Hague as an official golf club until 1894, before being hired by two other clubs to design their courses as well. At one of these, the Doornsche, he became the club's first professional staying there for about a year. He clearly enjoyed this challenge as he mentioned it in one of his books published in 1941¹⁴. John Duncan was well-known for his skills as a bagpiper and he often walked the heather fairways of the Doornsche playing the bagpipes for the members (see Fig 6). In 1895 he returned to his father's business in Bournemouth as a full partner, before joining his uncle in America a year later.

In America John Duncan took over many of the positions held by his uncle, working for BGI as a manager and club designer. He also became the manager of the famous Fifth Avenue golf store owned by Crawford, MacGregor and Canby Co of Dayton, Ohio, and ran the largest golf school in America (employing twenty-four leading professionals). He moved to Florida in about 1900 and was important in promoting the State as a winter golf location. He became manager of the Florida Golf Association and whilst in this post saw his wife win the association's Ladies' Championship. He designed several quality golf courses during his career in America including the renowned Ekwanock GC in Vermont and Bel-Air in Florida.¹⁵

He returned to the UK for a short period in 1906, running the British Golf Company. Controversially he introduced the practice of drop forging, something that did not make him popular with traditional club makers. At this time he was also quick to capitalise on the success of the Schenectady putter that was used by his friend Walter Travis, when winning the amateur in 1904. Applying to be reinstated as an amateur JD returned to France to become Secretary of Societe d' Hardelot G.C for a short period, before returning to the States where he returned to life as a journalist, author and professional golfer. After WWI he became the professional to the Los Angeles Country Club, teaching many of Hollywood's finest. John Duncan continued to play the bagpipes in a pipe band in California and wrote six well-received golf books, (*The ABC of Golf* and *Natural Golf* being the best known). John Duncan married into the wealthy Wilshire family and taught at the Wilshire Driving Range in California from 1930 onwards.¹⁶

(William) Gourlay Dunn is probably the least well known of Tom's boys, he spent a short time as a professional and was a proficient player. He helped his brother, John, run their Mitcham workshop in 1893 and 1894 as his brother was often abroad in Europe at that time. He probably joined the new family business T Dunn and Sons in Bournemouth in 1895. Gourlay gave up life as a professional and re-acquired his amateur status, he moved into publishing and married the daughter of Robert Chambers jnr (a successful Edinburgh publisher). Such a marriage into a society family, for an artisan's son would probably have raised a few eyebrows at this time. Gourlay emigrated to Canada and changed his name to Chambers and this is the reason that his late history is not easily researched. After returning to England at the start of the Great War he joined the RAF, dying at the age of 46 in France in 1920.¹⁷ One can only guess why he changed



Fig 7 Seymour Dunn, Author. (1882-1959)

his name, but the stigma of coming from an artisan background may have been one of the reasons.

(Isabella) May Dunn was a colourful character, just like her mother she was well-known as one of the finest lady golfers of her generation. One of the first lady professionals her name is still revered in America today. May had the nickname of Queenie, she picked up this nickname whilst working as a governess to a noble European family in Germany in 1896. This post was probably arranged by a family member whilst they were working in Europe and shows that she too must have had a good education. May moved to America in the early 1900s becoming only the second ladies professional there. She wrote regularly for the *New York Herald* and became America's first female course architect when she designed two courses in Nevada in 1916. (Reno and Tahoe City Golf Course). May retired from golf shortly after marrying into a wealthy brewing family becoming Mrs May Dunn Hufel and moving to New York.

Seymour Dunn (see Fig 7) followed the family tradition at a young age, moving to Europe and designing several courses in France and Belgium before the age of twenty. He designed and became professional at several clubs which would rank amongst Europe's most prestigious, Golf de Paris, Royal Brussels, Oostende and Knokke. His ability as an architect was considerable, his designs were a great improvement on his father's work, both Oostende and Royal Brussels have stood the test of time. Seymour followed his uncle Willie and brother John Duncan to America in the early 1900s, he established himself as the professional at Lake Placid (a course that he also designed) and became extremely well respected. Other courses

he designed in America included Rochester (1925) and Saranac Inn Golf and Country Club. As a well-educated man he wrote many articles for newspapers and wrote several golf books, his cornerstone book *Golf Fundamentals* (1921) is considered to be one of the most influential books ever written. Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes¹⁸ all based their swing theory on Dunn's book and although he only admitted to it late in his life Ben Hogan used a lot of Seymour's ideas in his own cornerstone book *The Modern Fundamentals of Golf*. Hogan's most famous image in the book (the swing underneath a pane of glass set at an angle) can be found in Seymour's book published more than 35 years earlier (see Fig 9). At the end of his book Seymour also published a beautifully made custom fitting chart. This copyrighted idea (1921) was the earliest known attempt to standardise the process of custom fitting. (See Fig 10) It would be another 50 years before PING would come up with a similar system (their colour code custom fitting chart). Seymour had two sons who became successful club professionals in America, continuing this family golfing line into the 1960s.

Norah Dunn, the youngest of the family, followed her sister to America and worked there as a professional. She worked at several courses including Reno GC, the course her sister designed in Nevada.

It is interesting to note in the introductions to their books both Seymour and John Duncan invariably published their family tree. They didn't start the tree with their grand-parents but with their mother's family, the Gourlays. Both claimed (as their father Tom did) that the first generation of the ball making family was ball maker and teacher of golf to King James the 6th



Fig 11 Dunn clubs - Willie Dunn (North Berwick?) playclub stamped Wm Dunn. c1875; Dunn brothers, Mitcham, smooth face cleek c1893, T Dunn and son, Bournemouth, scare neck transitional brassie c1895; Willie Dunn Jnr, New York, smooth face lofter. c1900; , British Golf Company (run by JD Dunn) Schenectady putter c1906

(and occasionally the 5th) of Scotland. This story must have been told to them by their mother Isabella at the family table, and although no proof of this early royal connection has yet been found that does not mean that it cannot be true. Whatever the truth, it certainly was an excellent marketing tool for the family.

The Legacy

One cannot under estimate the significant contribution made to golf by the three well-known generations of the Dunn family. Each generation was able to capitalise on the work of the previous one. Without their pioneering spirit golf outside of Scotland would look very different today. Innovative and successful in all aspects of the game, (as players, architects, club and ball makers, teachers and journalists) their contribution to the development of the game has been both huge and underappreciated.

I am myself, as a golf professional making my living abroad, thankful for their inspirational example. They led the way for the tens of thousands of young British professionals who followed inadvertently creating a billion dollar worldwide industry. Their ability to, within three generations, move up the social ladder, by investing in educating themselves, was unique at the time and has served as an example to many who followed.

The author would like to acknowledge the huge amount of research carried out by Douglas Seaton, his work was both a valuable source of information and cross-referencing opportunity.

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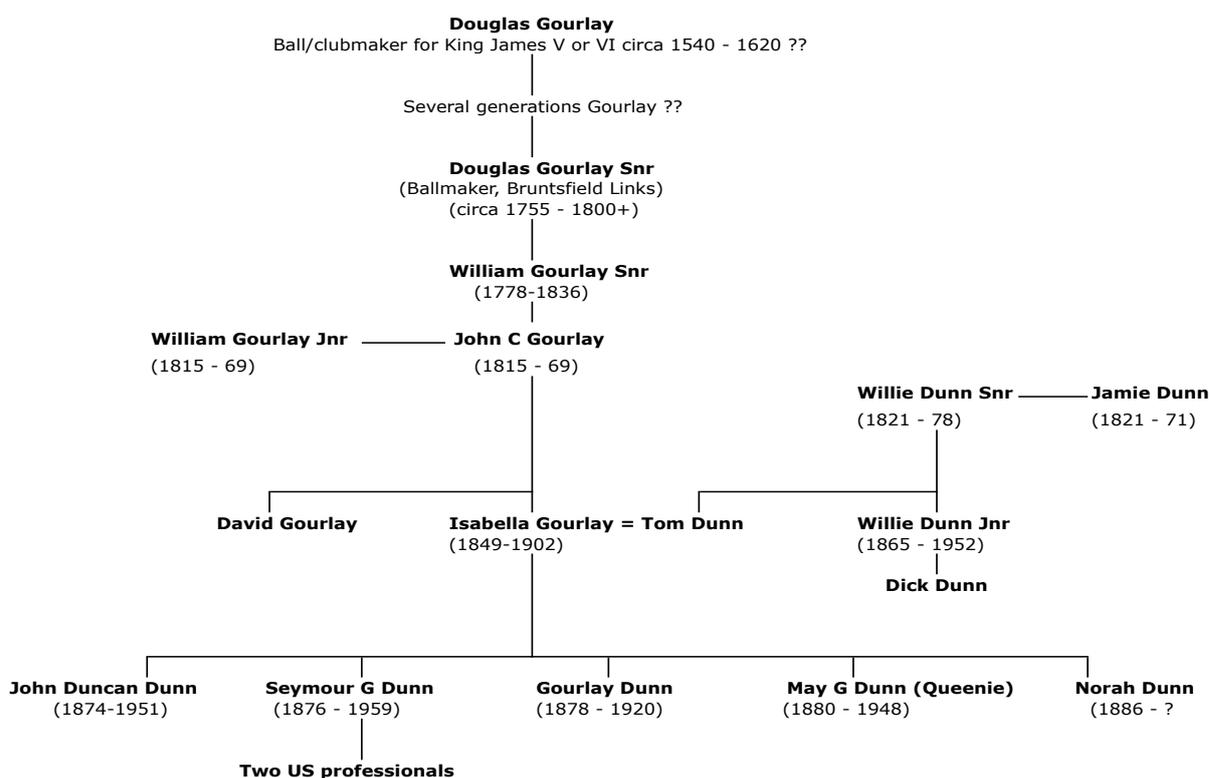
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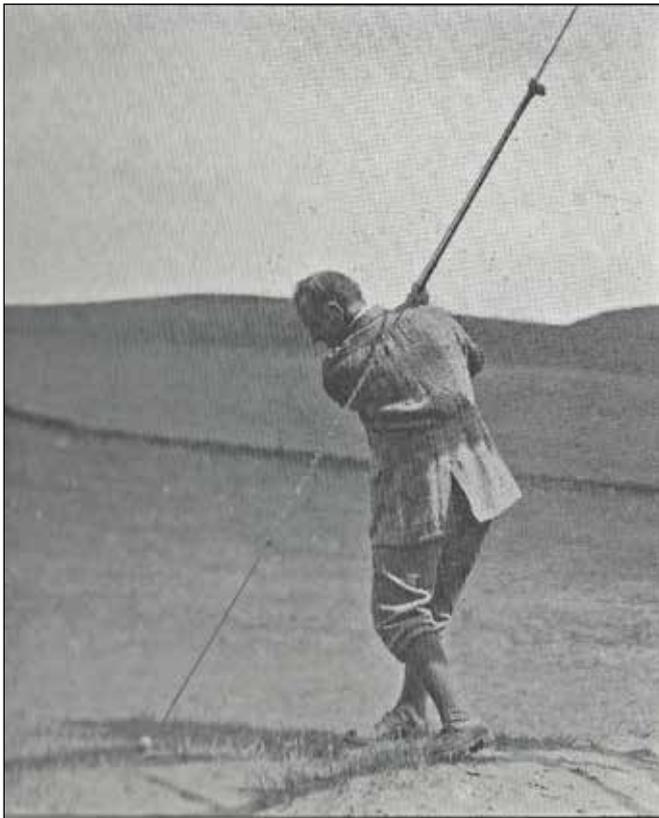
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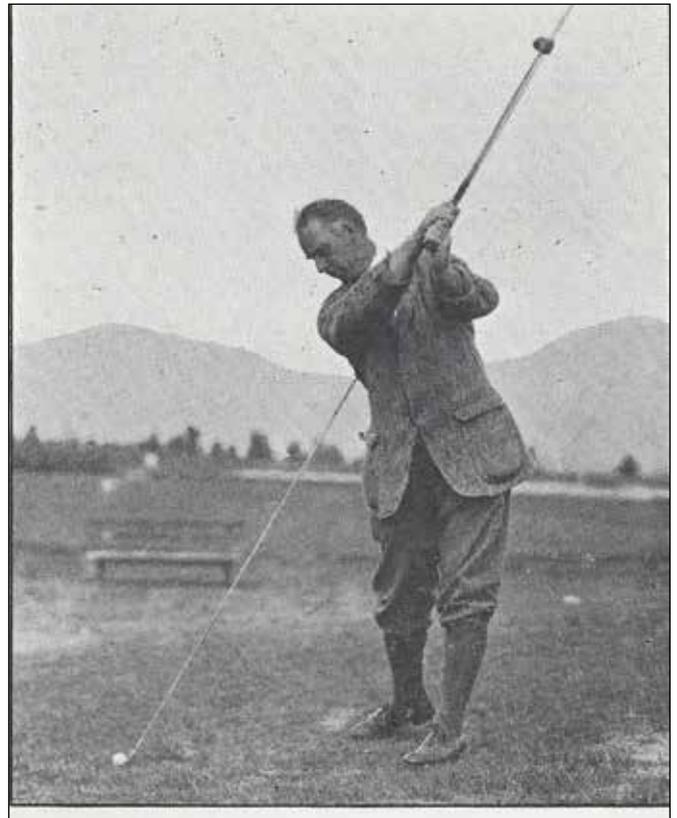
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GOURLAY & DUNN FAMILIES





30 Near TOP of mechanically correct swing; club head, hands, center of shoulders, and ball all in line. Orthodox style



31 Near FINISH of mechanical correct swing; club head, hands, center of shoulders, and ball all in line. Orthodox style

Fig 9 The chart below is included to show the extent of Seymour Dunn's custom fitting skills in 1921. You may not be able to read it.

SEYMOUR DUNN'S 1920 SPECIFICATION GUIDE FOR GOLF CLUBS
 WITH SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT SCALE OF CLUB LENGTH, HEAD WEIGHTS, LINES AND LISTS RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE HEIGHT AND STRENGTH OF PLAYERS' PHYSICS

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Seymour Dunn
 Golf Expert

GOLF DIRECTOR SARASAC INN, N. Y.

According to a player's height, so should the length of the club be.
 According to a player's strength, so should the weight of the club head be.
 Play with clubs too heavy rather than too light.
 Add or subtract one-fourth of an inch between lines and height to or from the nearest height (in golf shoes), including one-fourth of an inch of shoe from height. Add one-fourth of an inch of shoe to height in winter or in heavy clothing.
 Short shoe sizes call for a smaller shoe than size should be made. SEYMOUR DUNN is acknowledged by leading authorities the best shoe maker in the world. Send for a measurement book and find your shoes in Saratoga Springs, Lake Placid, New York.

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How to Measure a Club
 Measure from the club head to the extreme end of the shaft. The true head of a club is where the line of the shaft intersects the line through the center of shaft. See diagrams.

CLUB	DRIVING IRONS		MID IRONS		WOODS IRONS		WEDGES		PUTTERS	
	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	Length	Weight
30	33	30	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
31	34	31	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
32	35	32	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
33	36	33	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
34	37	34	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
35	38	35	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
36	39	36	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
37	40	37	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
38	41	38	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
39	42	39	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
40	43	40	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

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30	33	30	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
31	34	31	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
32	35	32	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
33	36	33	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
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38	41	38	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
39	42	39	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
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	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	Length	Weight
30	33	30	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
31	34	31	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
32	35	32	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
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36	39	36	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
37	40	37	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
38	41	38	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
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