

Art Collection

The King Kamehameha Golf Club is firmly committed in honoring those who have walked before us by creating a cultural sense of place for Members and their guests. The history and significance of Waikapu is brought to life inside and out. Herb Kawainui Kane, Jo-Anne Kahanamoku-Sterling, Puanani Van Dorpe, Rubellite Kawena Johnson, and Dale Zarella contributed their tremendous talent and expertise to our sense of place.



Herb Kawainui Kane painted "Na Ali'i - A Gathering of Chiefs," a 15' x 7' acrylic painting on gesso-grounded wood paneling. The painting depicts a summit meeting of chiefs of ancient Hawai'i, resplendent in ahu'ula (cloaks and capes) and mahi'ole (feathered helmets). Kamehameha wears a cloak entirely of yellow feathers (approximately 420,000), an emblem of supreme status as the king of Hawai'i Island.

Jo-Anne Kahanamoku-Sterling, Hawai'i's finest featherwork artist, created a 6' x 4' feather cape. The colors were chosen to honor the owner of The King Kamehameha Golf Club. This magnificent piece shares the entry gallery to the pro shop.



Kapa master *Puanani Van Dorpe* immortalized the genealogy of eleven of Maui's chiefs in a series of keiki kapa moe (baby blankets). Each chief receives a personal pattern at birth that identifies his lineage, carefully researched by renowned genealogist and descendant of King Kamehameha, Rubellite Kawena Johnson. The eleven exquisite pieces are displayed throughout the three floors of the clubhouse.

Dale Zarella faithfully reproduced the look and spirit of the Conch Blower and the Healer in life-size bronze sculptures, commemorating these important positions in Hawaiian society. Dale also contributed carvings of a warrior chief, female royal, and high chief. Each carving began as a single log from Hawai'i's rare native hardwood, Koa.



The FLW portrait hung in the stairwell is painted by a local Maui artist, *Tonia Marks Baney*. It took her three months to complete it. Tonia grew up in a very small town only six miles away from FLW's home, Taliesin, in Spring Green. Tonia is the one who suggested the original owners of the clubhouse to build the clubhouse from a FLW design.



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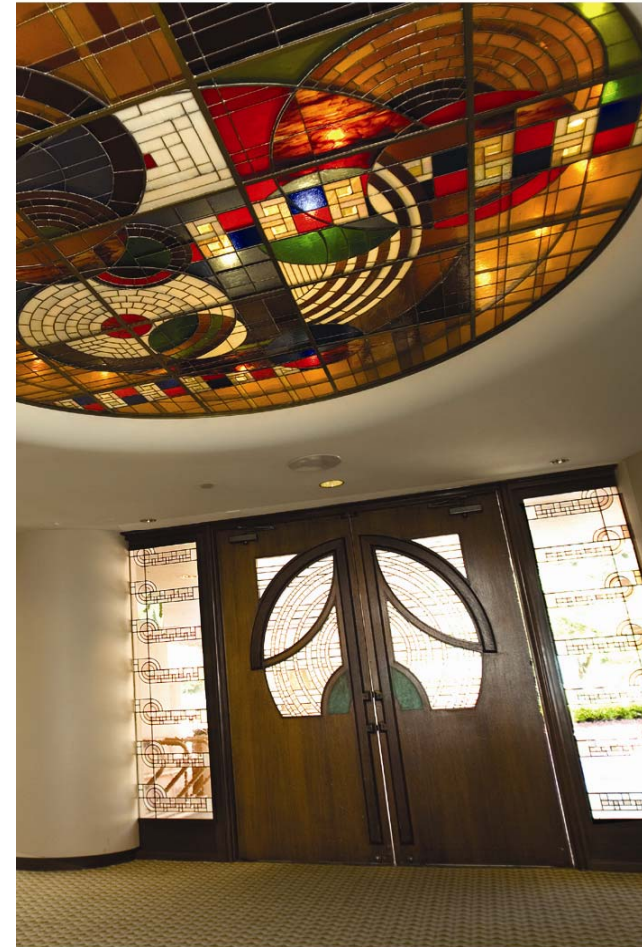
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CLUBHOUSE GUIDE

Origin of Clubhouse Plan 1949-1959

In 1949, this structure was first conceived by **Frank Lloyd Wright*** as a luxury home called "Crownfield" for Robert & Ann Windfohr of Fort Worth, Texas, but the home was never built for the Windfohrs.



The original design, much as you see it today, had a large circular living room with a dome roof and central skylight. Wings of the building radiated from this central area. In the original design, the wings with barrel vaulted roofs extended out to the bedrooms, kitchen and other rooms of the house. In The King Kamehameha Golf Club clubhouse, the wings extend out to the meeting rooms, kitchens, private dining room, locker rooms, employees' lounge and golf cart facilities.

In 1952, Raul Bailleres, cabinet member of the Mexican Government asked Mr. Wright to design a home for him to be located on the rocky cliffs of Acapulco Bay. The floor area size of the building was enlarged, the design was adjusted to fit the sloping site, and a covered terrace and partial lower level added. Soon after the redesign, Mr. Bailleres' young son was tragically killed in an automobile accident, and the desire to build the house was extinguished.

In 1957, Marilyn Monroe and her husband, Arthur Miller, approached Mr. Wright to design a large country home for them near Roxbury, Connecticut. Mr. Wright was apparently very fond of the "Crownfield" design, and he once again modified the house plans, this time for Marilyn Monroe and Arthur Miller. Thus, this structure's plans became known as the "Marilyn Monroe House." The house was not built because of cost, and once again, the plans were shelved. Marilyn Monroe and Arthur Miller separated the next year. In 1959, Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright died.

1988-1999

In 1988, the original owners (Waikapu Country Club, closed in 1999) Howard Hamamoto, Pundy Yokouchi, and Takeshi Sekiguchi visited **Taliesin West**** in Scottsdale, Arizona, to review plans of structures designed by Mr. Wright that were not built. They questioned if Mr. Wright had designed any golf course clubhouses, and learned that indeed Mr. Wright had designed one in River Forest, Illinois, which today is still standing. They also learned that he had designed one for the Nakoma Country Club in Madison, Wisconsin, which was not built.

The Nakoma Country Club design was considered, but after Taliesin reviewed the Waikapu site, the Nakoma design was determined inappropriate. Taliesin searched their archives and suggested that the character of the clubhouse should be more

along the lines of a country manor house rather than a commercial building. Taliesin then suggested one of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs of large residences, the plan for Marilyn Monroe and Arthur Miller.

Clubhouse

What you see today is an idea that Mr. Wright believed in fifty years ago, and evolved through at least three of his clients.



The design has been increased in size and modified to fit the site, but the integrity of the original design has been kept intact. Much detailed attention was provided by the Taliesin group to keep the scale and proportions of Mr. Wright's original designs. Because the space requirements of a clubhouse are much larger than a residence and because Mr. Wright's original design concept has been kept intact, two-thirds of the building are underground.

The total area of the building is 74,778 square feet.

Upper Level	20,421 square feet
Mid Level	26,741
Lower Level	27,616

In July of 2004, the property was purchased and refurbished by the current owner, MMK Maui L.P.

FLW Design

Much of the designs you see, etchings on the elevator doors, leaded glass skylights, etchings on the stairwell glass, carpet, front door, base boards, light fixtures, etc., are based upon original Frank Lloyd Wright designs.



All of the art glass in the building is based on the abstract geometric designs of Mr. Wright. In 1891, when Mr. Wright first began using leaded glass windows, there was little precedence in the United States or Europe for strictly geometric designs in stained glass, which he called light screens. His geometric designs in the light screens were influential in the world of art, and may have given rise to the school of "Cubism" art, which flourished in France between 1906 and 1923.

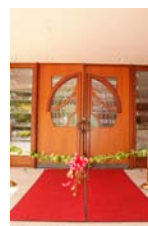
*Frank Lloyd Wright

(June 8, 1867-April 9, 1959) was an American architect, interior designer, writer, and educator who designed more than 1,000 projects, of which more than 500 resulted in completed works. Already well-known during his lifetime, Wright was recognized in 1991 by the American Institute of Architects as "the greatest American architect of all time."

Frank Lloyd Wright's designs were often inspired by nature. The design of *the stained glass sky panel over the main stairwell*, taken from a curved window arch over the entrance door of the Susan Lawrence Dana House, known as "Dana-Thomas House", in Springfield, Illinois, was designed by Mr. Wright in 1903. The design is Mr. Wright's abstraction of butterflies. This house is now a National Historic landmark. For the sky panel in this building, Taliesin's Architects were able to locate the original source of much of the iridescent and opalescent stained glass that Mr. Wright originally used.



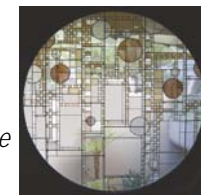
The etched designs on the glass of the main stairwell parapet comes from the art glass windows designs of the Avery Coonley House built in 1907 in Riverside, Illinois. This same geometric design can be seen etched on the brass doors of the elevator. In addition, this geometric design has been adapted for the six-foot diameter art glass window in the entrance foyer.



The geometric design for the art glass in the front doors was adapted from the Johnson's Wax Building. *The ten-foot diameter art glass panel in the entrance foyer ceiling* comes from another of Mr. Wright's geometric designs. This design was first used in 1957 on a woven carpet for the living room of Mr. Wright's own home named "Taliesin" in Spring Green, Wisconsin.



Taliesin is Welsh for shining brow. The geometric design has been translated into the stained glass art panel for this clubhouse. In addition, this geometric design has been adapted for *the six-foot diameter art glass window in the entrance foyer*.



****Taliesin West** was architect Frank Lloyd Wright's winter home and school in the desert from 1937 until his death in 1959 at the age of 91. Today, it houses the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, a school for architects, and is open to the public for tours. It is located on Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard in Scottsdale, AZ. His summer home, Taliesin, is in Spring Green, WI.