

# Chapel One

Design proposal for a wedding chapel.  
Schematic design, 2017 to 2019

結婚式のためのチャペル 基本設計案 2017年から2019年







This is a prototype design for a wedding chapel. The basic image is based on traditional white wood clapboard churches of New England, northeast United States and Canada, from 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. It also has some elements taken from Baroque churches, European and Japanese gardens, modern and contemporary arts, and pop culture such as manga, anime, and Disneyland.

Material for exterior wall is painted wood clapboard siding. Roof can be either painted wood, ceramic tile, or masonry using combination of natural color and painted and stained color. Parts of roof and wall are decorated with jewelry-like material resembling gold, silver, and diamonds.









これは結婚式を行うためのチャペルの設計案です。

全体の基本的なイメージとしてはアメリカ北部やカナダなどで18世紀から19世紀によく建てられた白い木造の教会です。

このイメージを基本としながら随所にバロック教会やゴシックリバイバル建築、20世紀美術、現代美術、ヨーロッパ庭園や日本庭園、日本の漫画文化などのポップな楽しい感じも取り入れた雰囲気にしあげています。













































## **Pristine White version:**

Roof and wall can be painted pristine white at all times. As long as the roof tiles/shingles and exterior wall sidings are kept clean, the pristine whiteness of the chapel can provide a matching image to the pure whiteness of a wedding dress.

When the chapel eventually comes to look slightly aged due to exposure to weather, with slight shades of gray on some roof tiles/shingles and on some wall sidings, it becomes yet another unique style with charm of rustic, historical look.









## 純白バージョン

これは屋根も壁もすべてきれいな白で塗ったバージョンです。

きれいな白を保つために定期的に管理、清掃をすれば、花嫁の白いドレスとのイメージのマッチングは魅力的なものになるのではないかとおもいます。

また、屋根や壁がある程度古く見えるようになっても新品にはない、それ独特の魅力が出るようになるとおもいます。





## 虹色ビンテージバージョン

古来、東洋でも西洋でも自然の木材や石材を使って作られた建築は屋根や壁が全体的にすみずみまで単一な色ではなく、部分的に陰影があります。陰影には歴史的な重厚さと人間的な温かさがあるとおもいます。このバージョンはこの部分的な陰影に魅力を出そうといった試みです。壁や屋根は虹のような多色を抽象絵画のように塗った下地のうえに、白を筆つかいが見えるように手作り風に塗って仕上げることになります。この仕上げ方の場合、チャペルを遠くから見た時、ピカピカの新品の白いチャペルではなく、歴史的建造物の白いチャペルのような雰囲気が出ます。近くで見ると、アンティーク家具の様な柔らかい温かい感じもあり、印象派絵画の様なアートの様にも見えるという多面性があります。このバージョンはチャペル建設後ある程度古くなってもそれはそれでまた各年独特の雰囲気が出るように考慮しております。ある程度の汚れは目立たなく、魅力にもなるため、屋根と外壁の清掃は純白バージョンより頻度を抑えることが出来るのではないかとおもいます





## Rainbow vintage version:

Rainbow-like combinations of many colors are painted underneath the rough, soft, hand-made-like look of white brushstroke. It is meant to emulate visual effects similar to a historical building with mixed shades of newer and older material on walls and roofs.

This scheme takes into consideration of aging of exterior material over time. After some years, roof and exterior wall will look more aged, due to expected exposure to weather. In this scheme, gradual changes of appearance over the years are meant to be looked forward to and to be enjoyed. It minimizes the costs for periodical cleaning service for exterior walls and roofs.





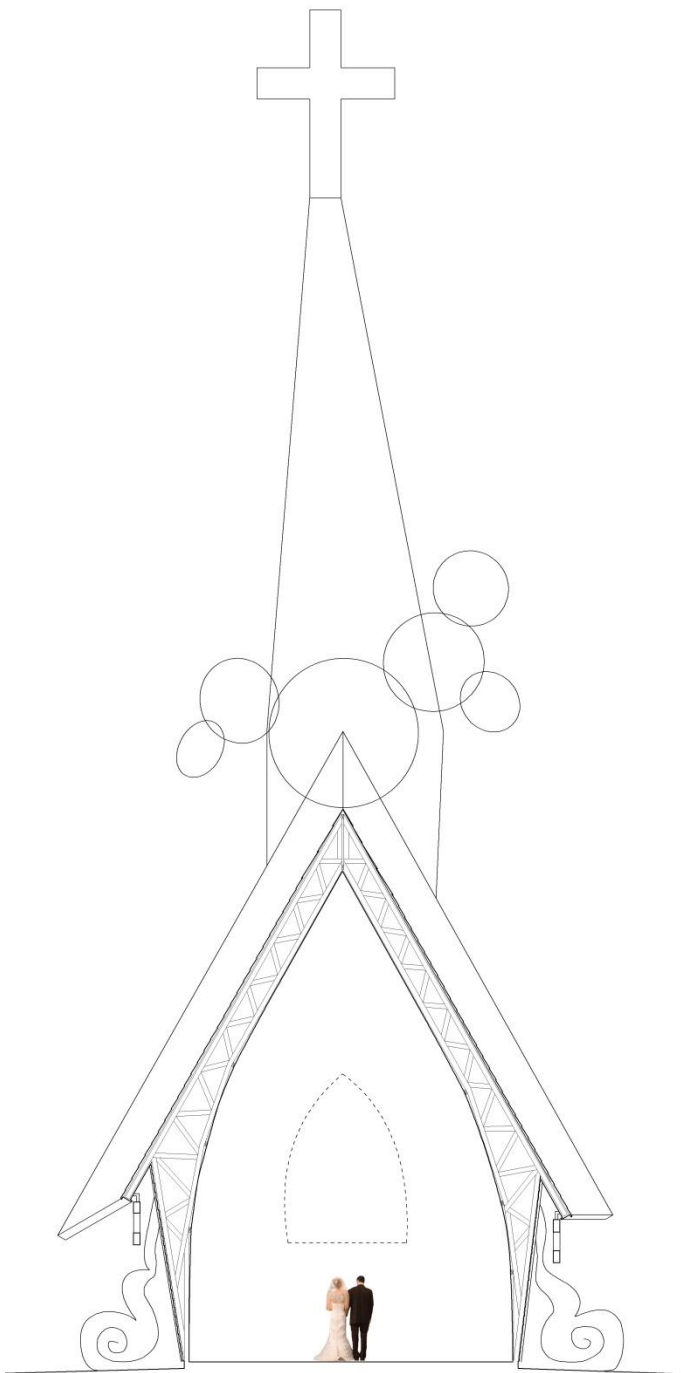










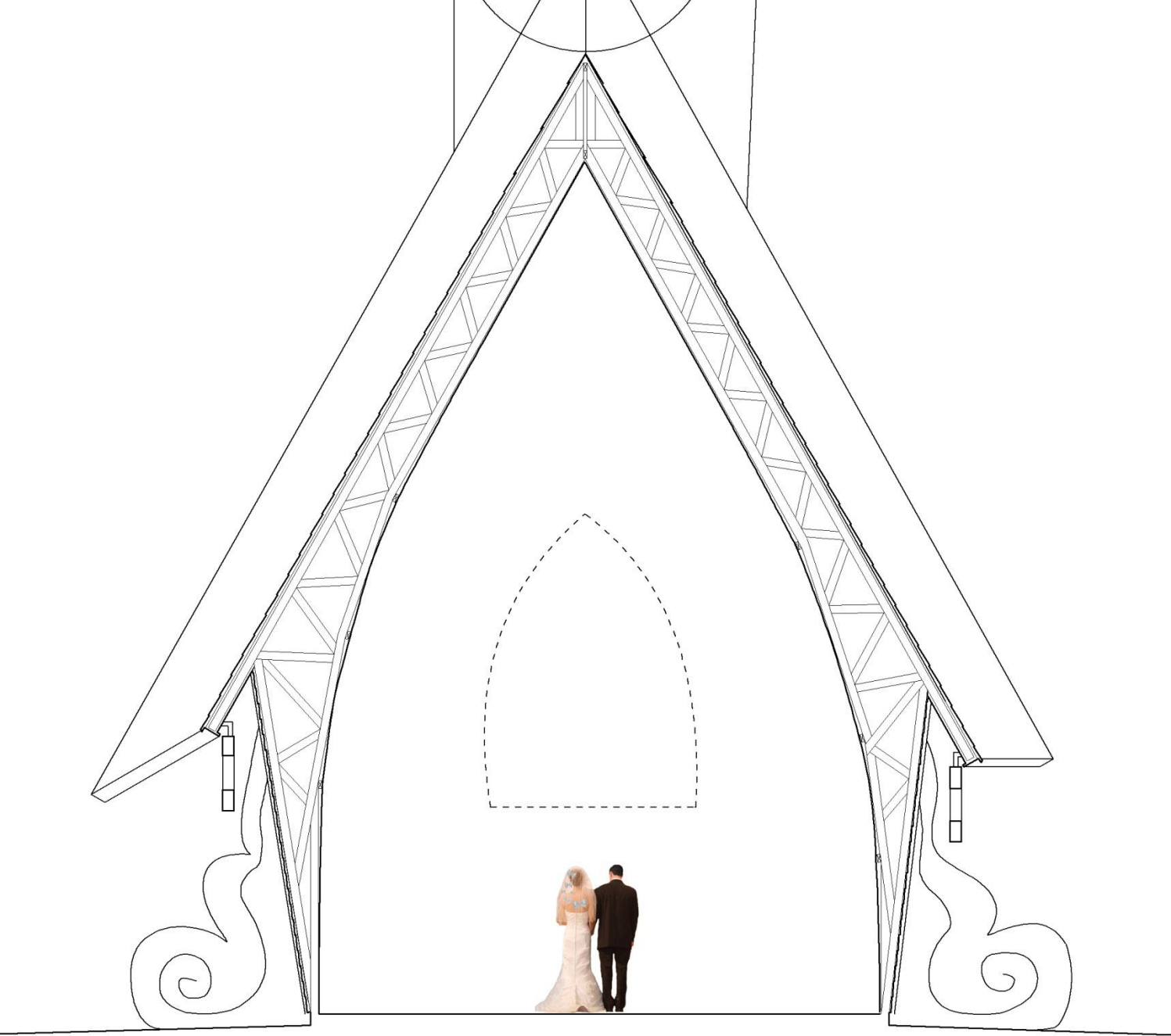


At first, this design may appear to be too expensive to build due to decorativeness of its appearance. But if observed carefully, you will notice that the entire elements of building enclosure such as roof planes and wall planes are flat planes, using very conventional, readily available construction methods.

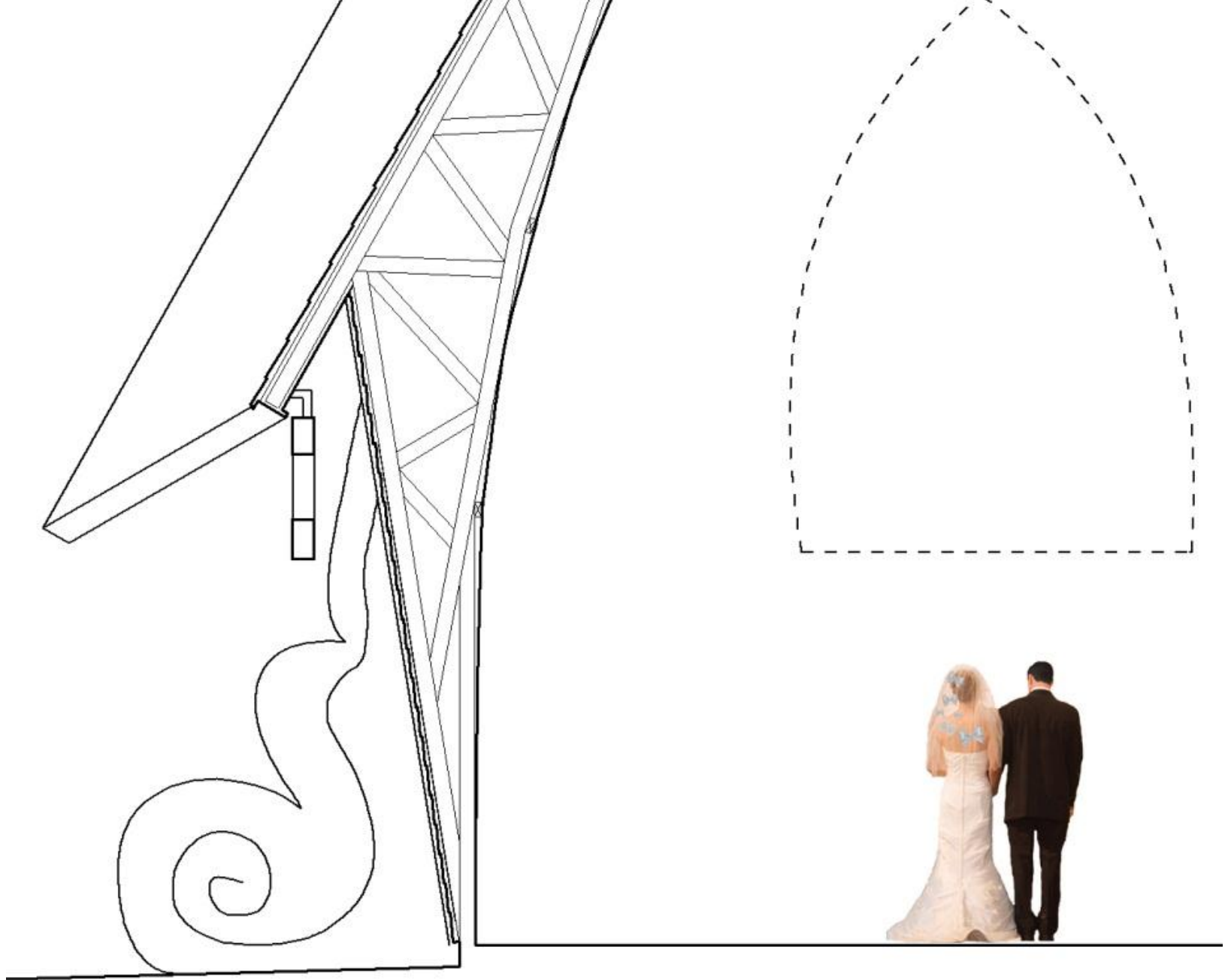
Flying Garden balls on roof, pink ribbon on staple, and 4 leg-like sculptural objects with spiral image at 4 corners are to be made by the office of the architect himself as artworks, rather than to be made by contractors as typical building elements. These sculptural objects are simply attached to a building that is 100% made of flat planes, rather than more expensive singly or doubly curved planes.

Thus, actually this is a scheme meant to keep the budget very reasonable and affordable.

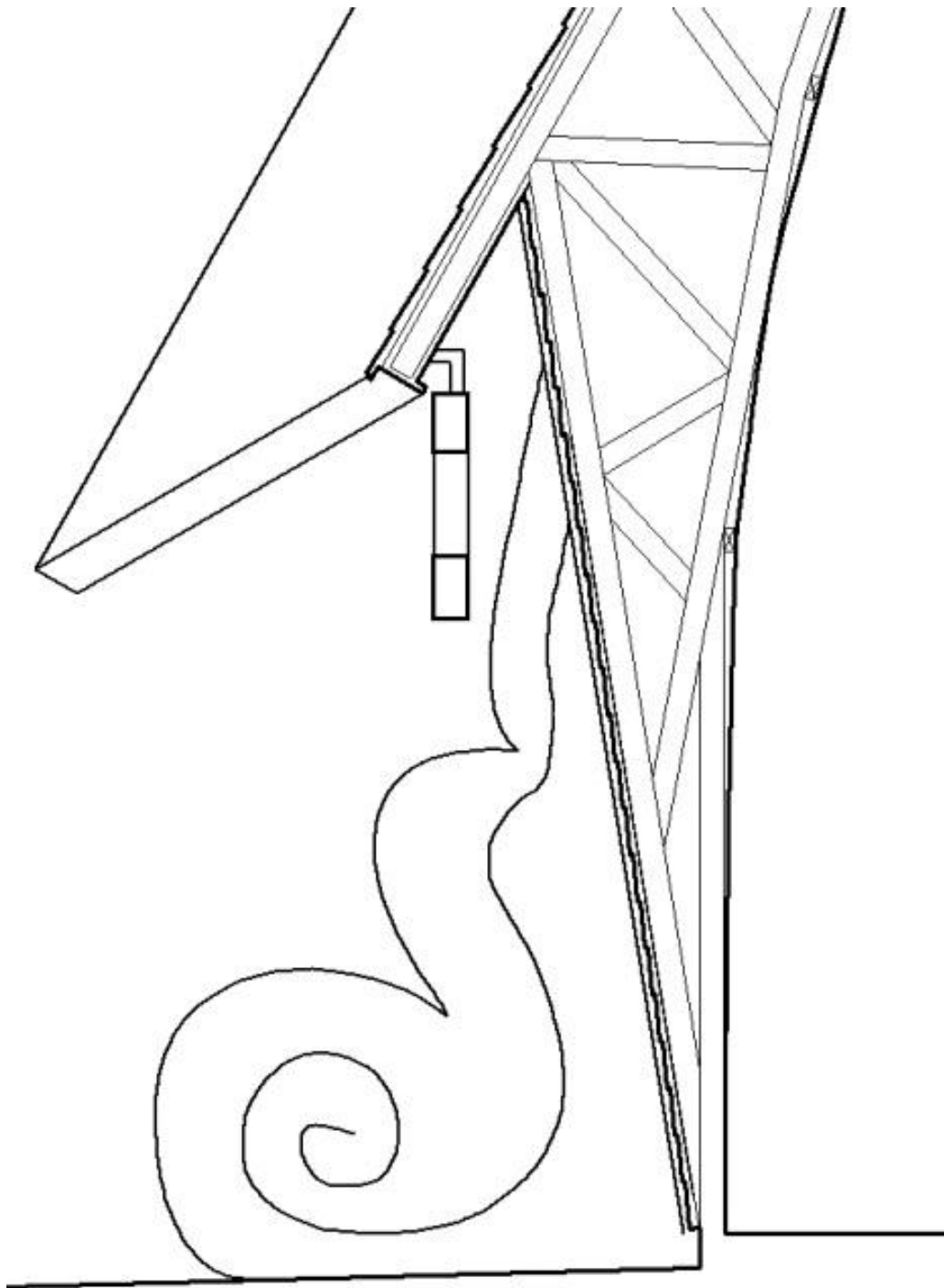




































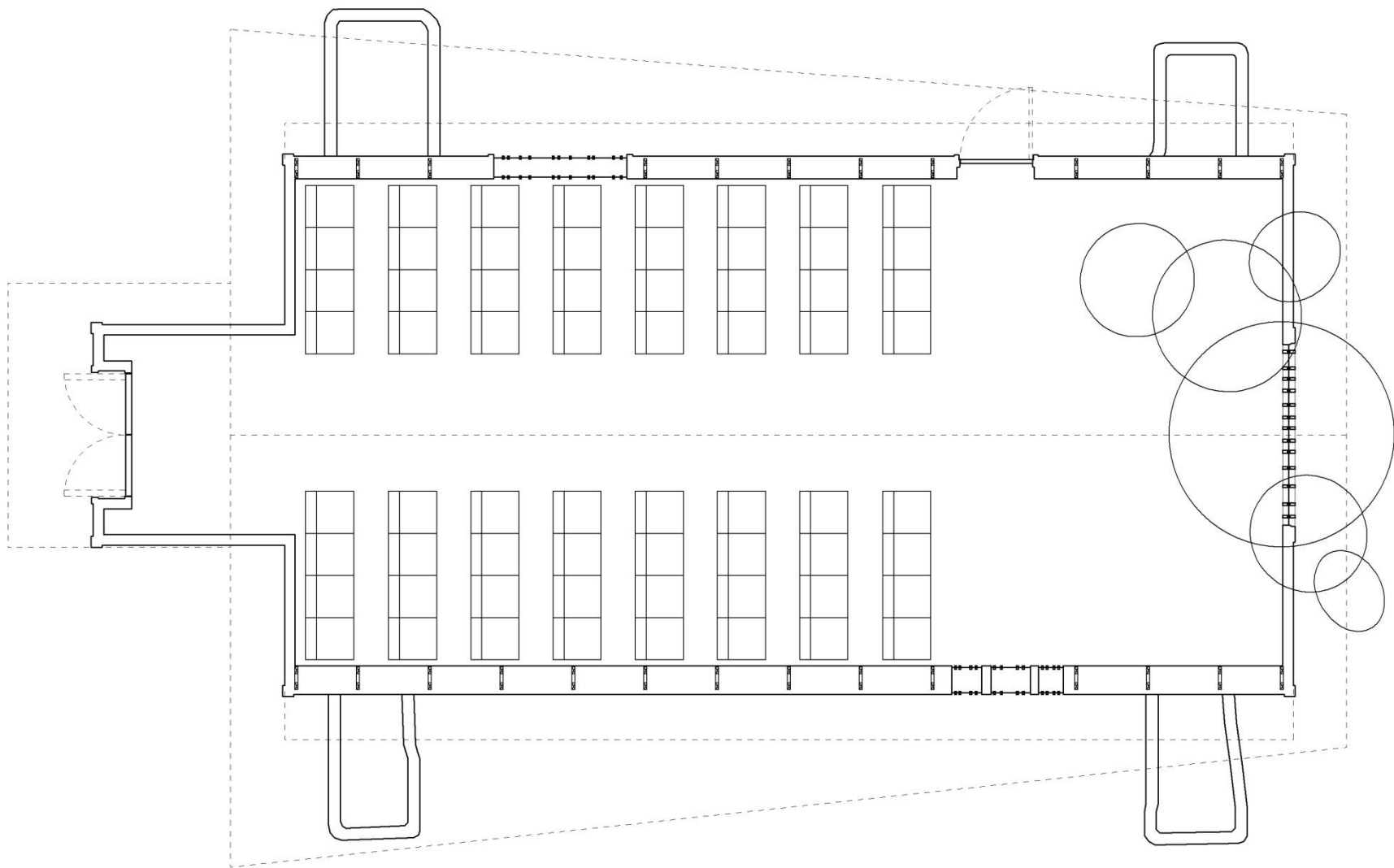




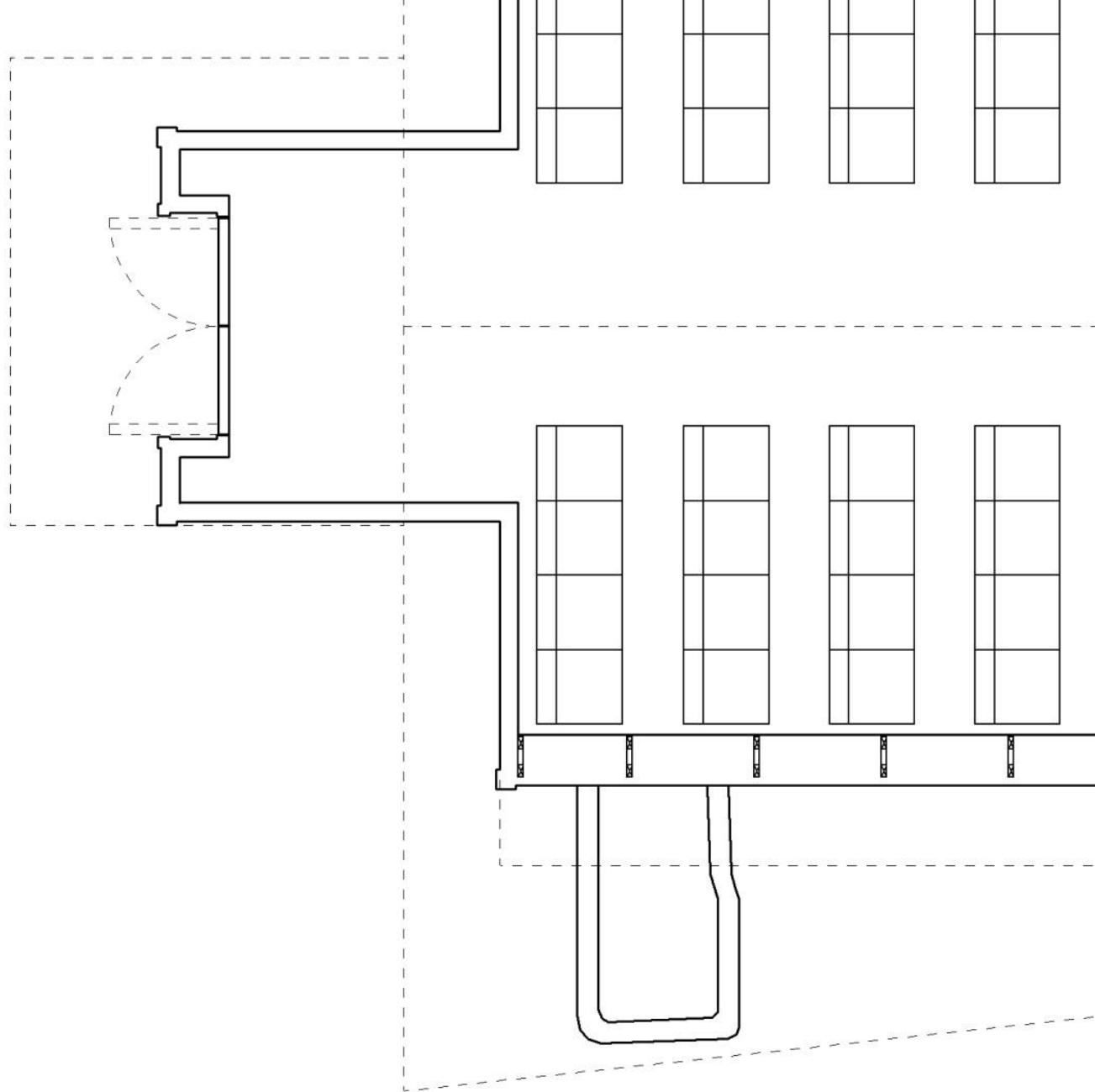




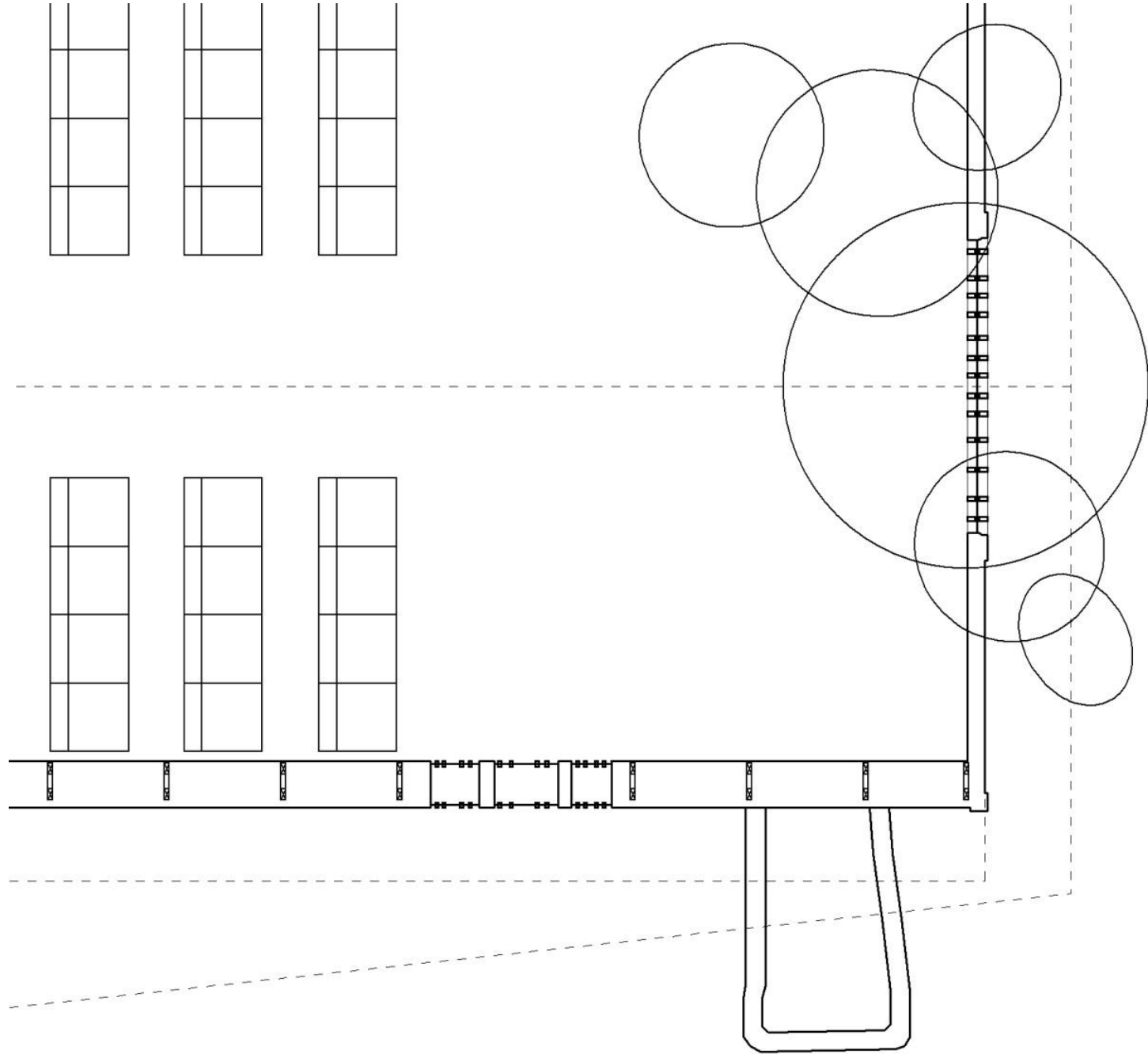
















Because this is a design prototype, the size of this chapel can be adjusted based on specific location, while keeping the general shape of this design. The exact number of sidings on wall and the number of tiles on roof will change based on its final size and material availability of the location. This can be a small, intimate chapel, or can be a bigger chapel with 100 or more people attending.

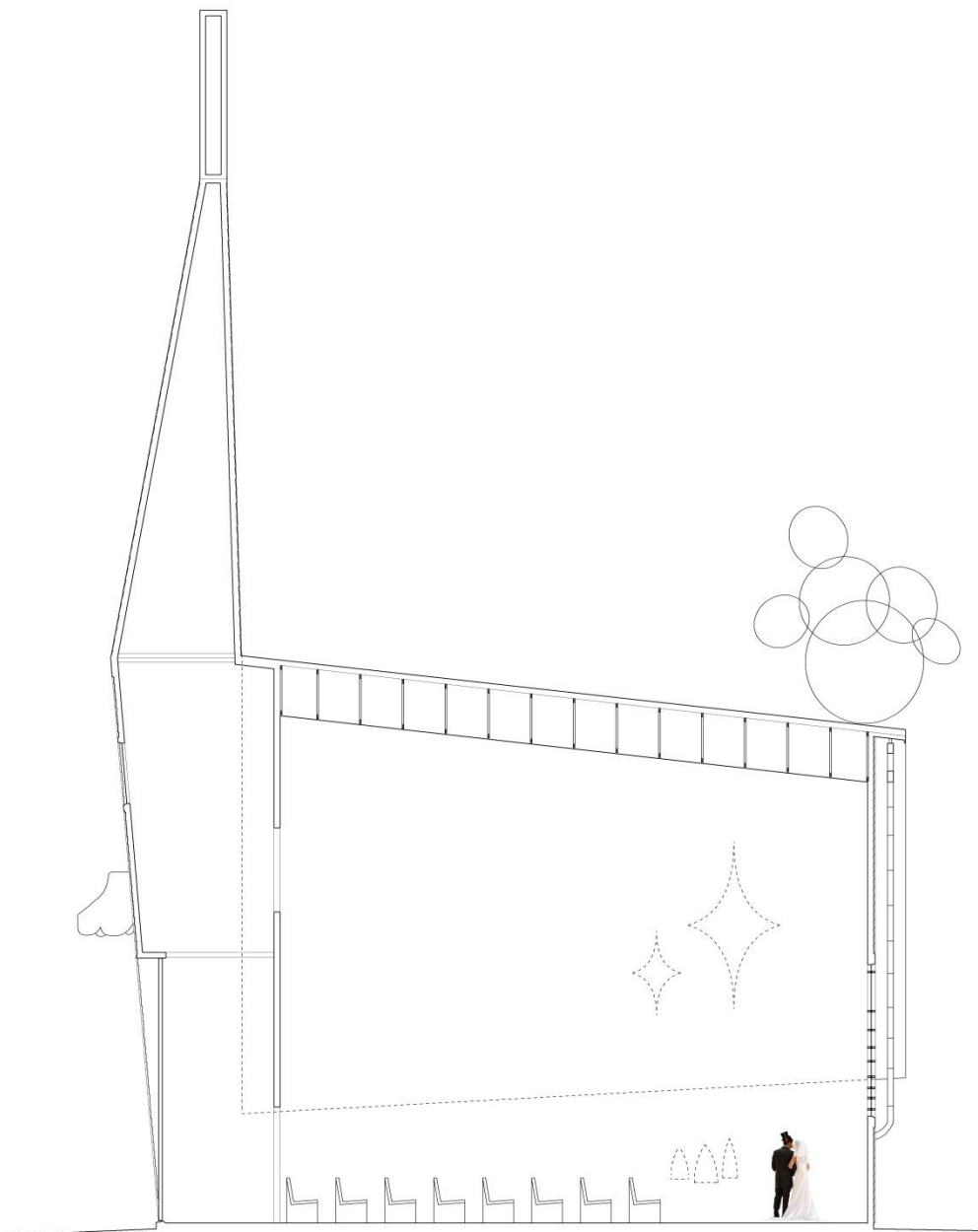












この設計案はプロトタイプであり、実際の大きさは目的に応じて、このデザインのプロポーションを保ったまま拡大、または縮小することを前提としています。

そのさい、屋根瓦の数や壁や床の素材の数などはこの模型で示された数と多少異なることになる場合がありますが、全体的なイメージはこの模型の雰囲気から想像が可能ではないかと思います。

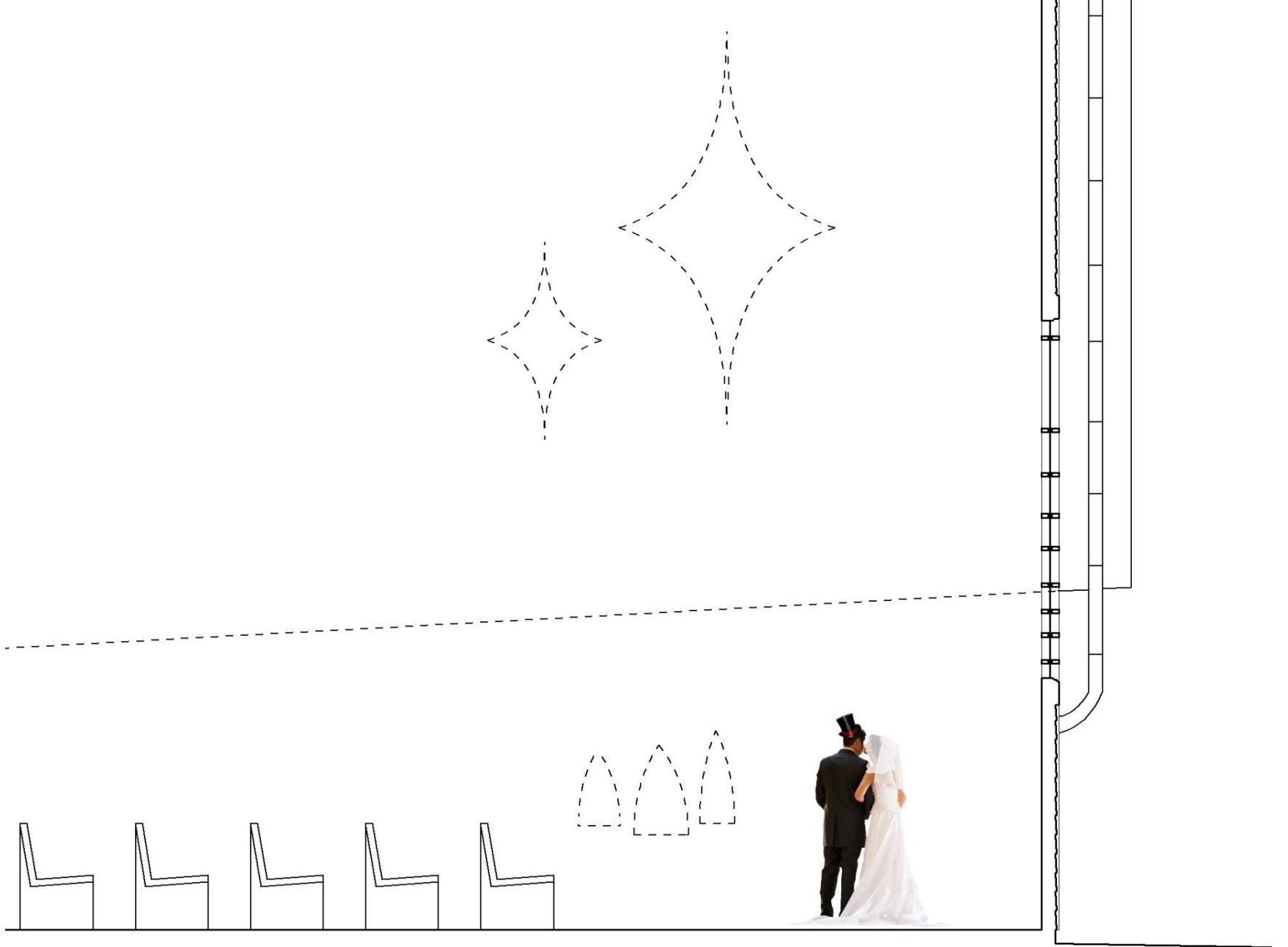
収容人数50人ほどの親密感の出る雰囲気のチャペルから100人以上のものまで対応が可能です。

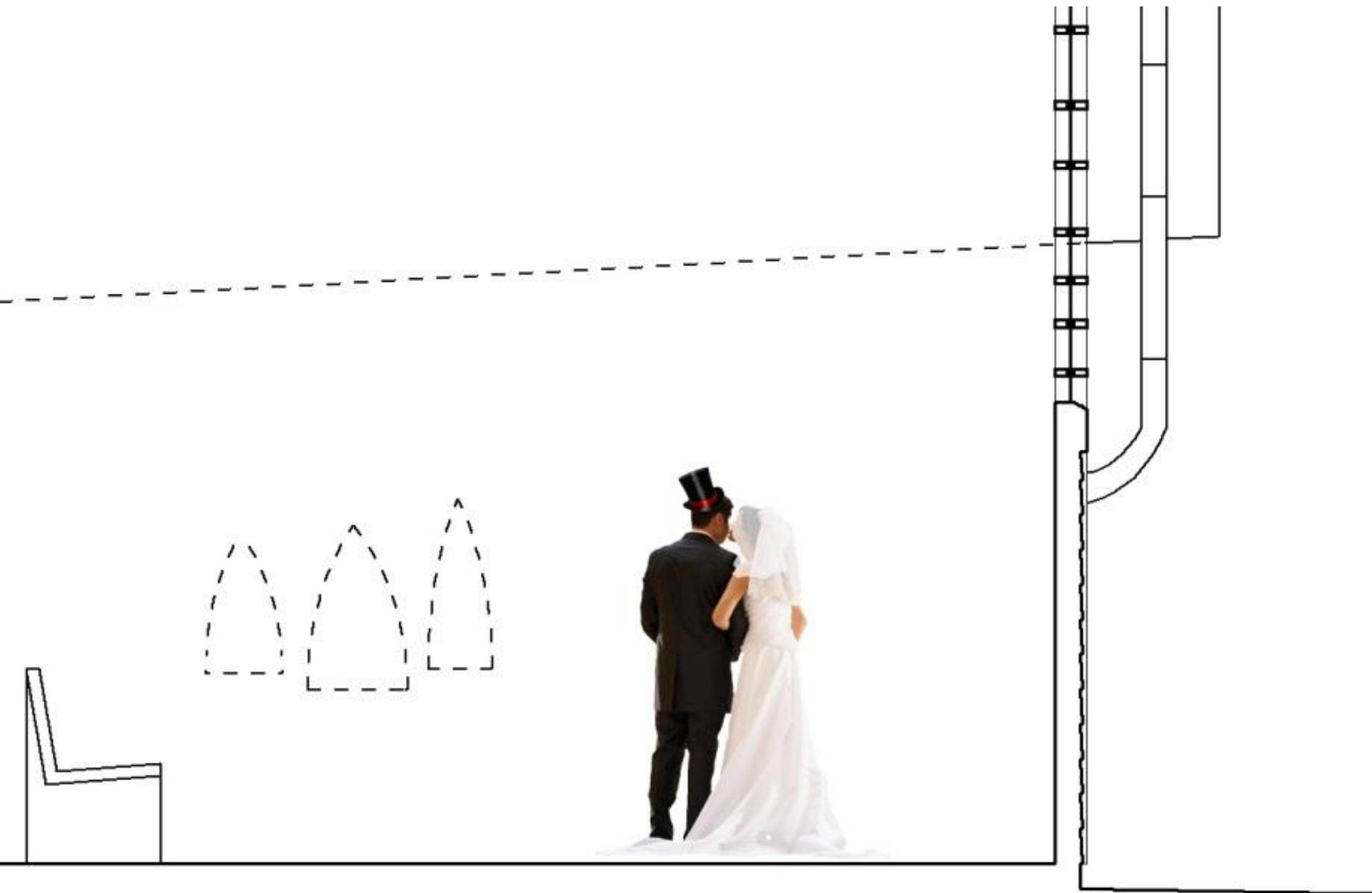
元々、欧米のチャペル、教会のデザインは収容人数によって、建築全体のデザインのプロポーションをそのまま保ったまま大きいものから小さいものまでつくられています。

この設計案もそれと同じように大きさを調整することになります。

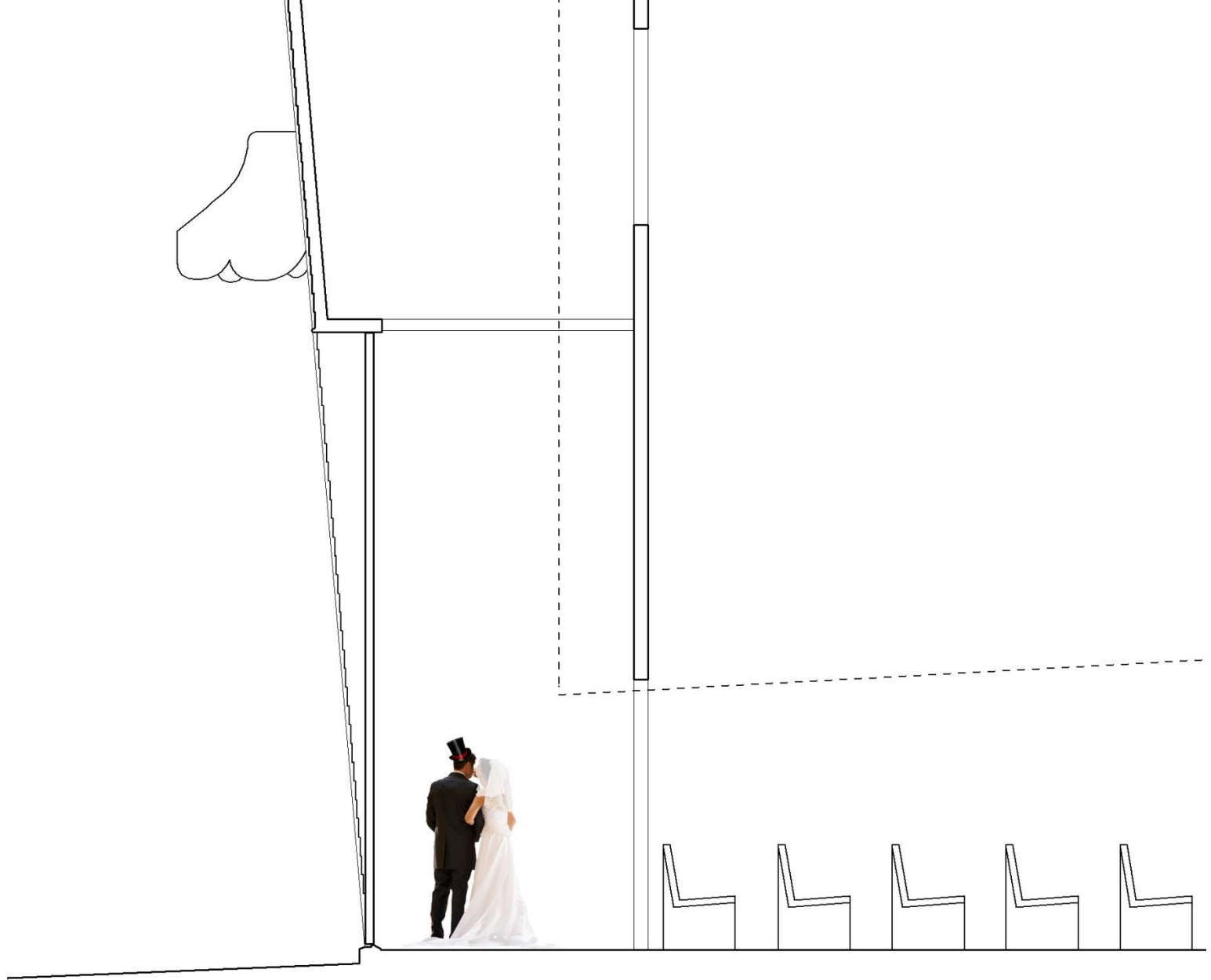
この模型は客席が64人、床面積が100平方メートルと仮定してつくられています。

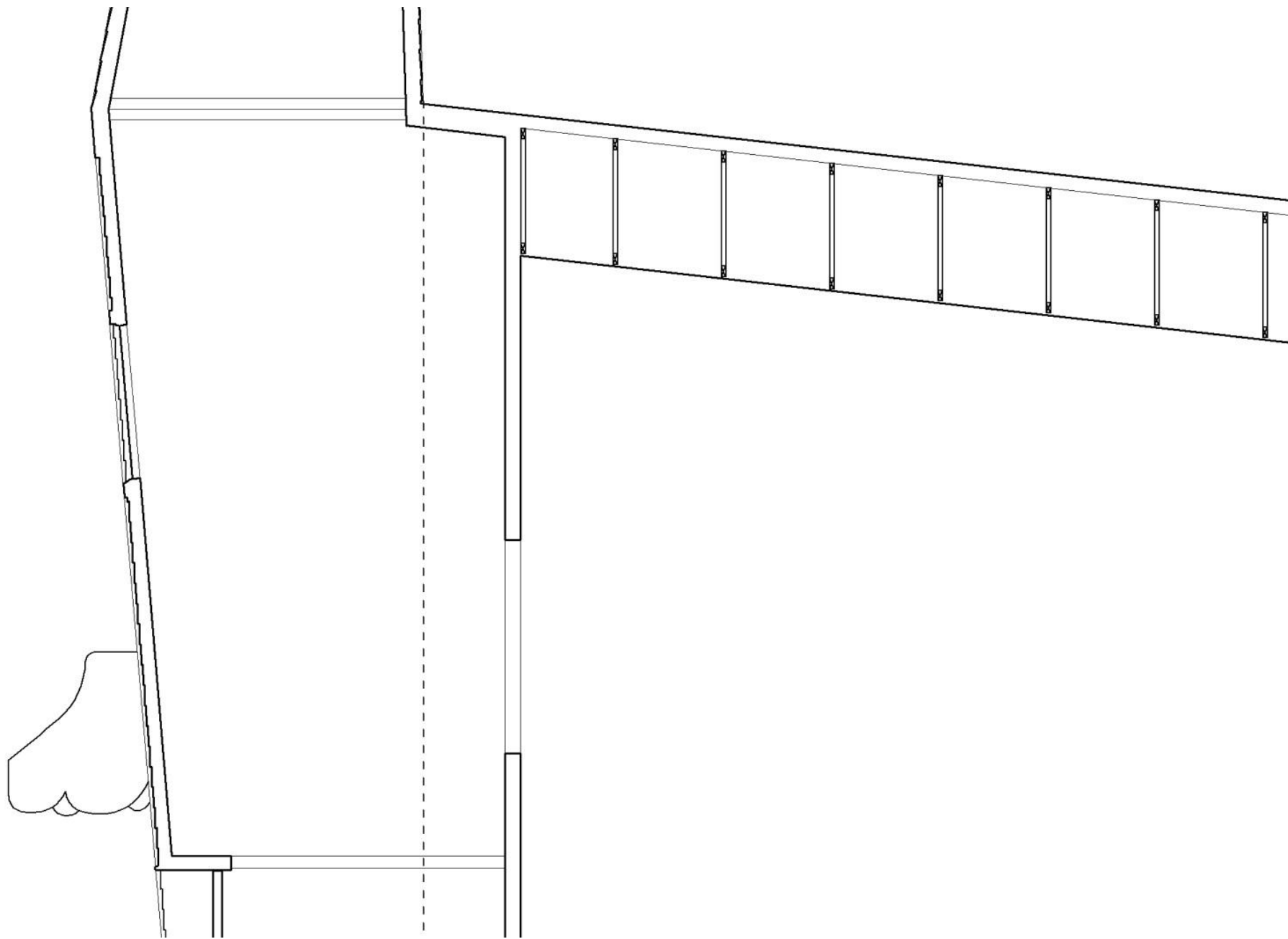




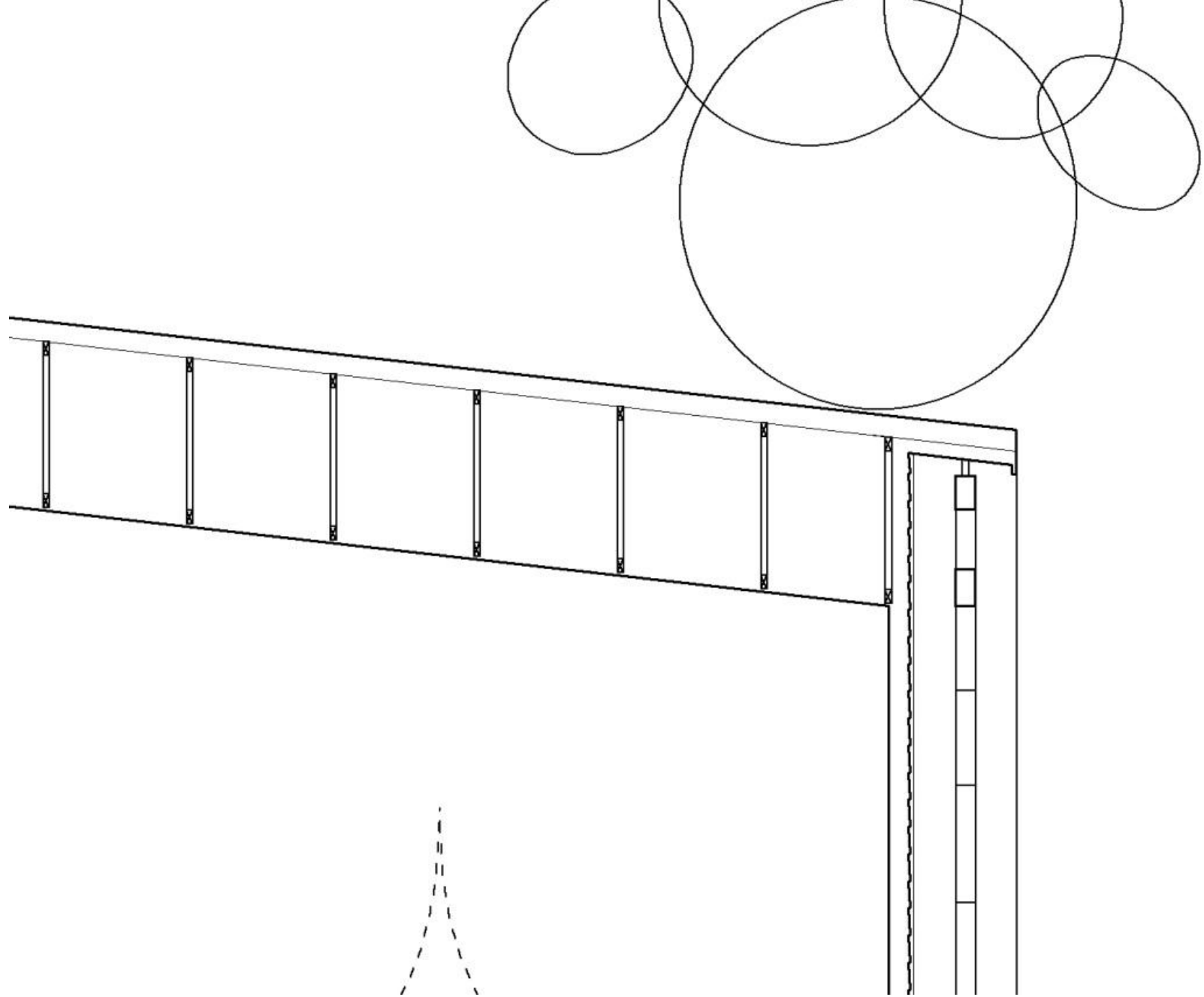
































このチャペルは一見、結構高い建設費になるのではないと思われるかもしれませんが、実は、予算を抑えることを考慮して設計されています。建設会社や工務店がつくるいわゆる建築部分はすべて平らな平面で出来ています。これらはごく基本的な建設工法で、プレハブトラスを使い、短期間でしかも低予算で建設が可能です。このすべて平面でできた建築にいくつかの小さい彫刻部分が付いています。彫刻部分とは尖塔にあるピンクのリボンや、屋根に乗せられた空中円形庭園や、4つつのらせん状の造形物や、屋根からぶらさがっている飾り破風などです。これらの彫刻部分は建設会社や工務店がつくるのではなく建築家宮城竜紀のスタッフがいわゆる彫刻作品として制作することになります。虹色ビンテージバージョンの場合、屋根や壁の塗装も建築家宮城竜紀のスタッフがいわゆる装飾作品として現場で創作することになります。実際、建設費のほとんどは建築部分であり、彫刻部分、装飾部分はわずかな費用となります。



















## Stained Glass

This stained glass window design attempts to evoke, and make an implied reference to, a typical stained glass window in a European gothic church.

However, rather than imitating or making a direct image association to a familiar stained glass window, this design incorporates elements of modern and contemporary arts. Artists like Marc Chagall, Andy Warhol, Cy Twombly are influenced in this design.

The purple curved lines are meant to evoke curves of the structure that support traditional stained glass window. If structurally strong glass is used, this purple curved lines can be simply ornament on the glass. Or, this purple curved lines can actually be the structure that physically support the glass.





## ステングラス

ここに見られる紫の曲線は、典型的なゴシック教会のステングラスを支える構造によく見られる曲線を彷彿させるような音楽的な反復性をもった構図となっています。

厚みのあるステングラスを使えばこの紫の曲線は装飾のみで十分となります。

または、この紫の曲線を実際にステングラスを支える構造とすることも考えられます。





































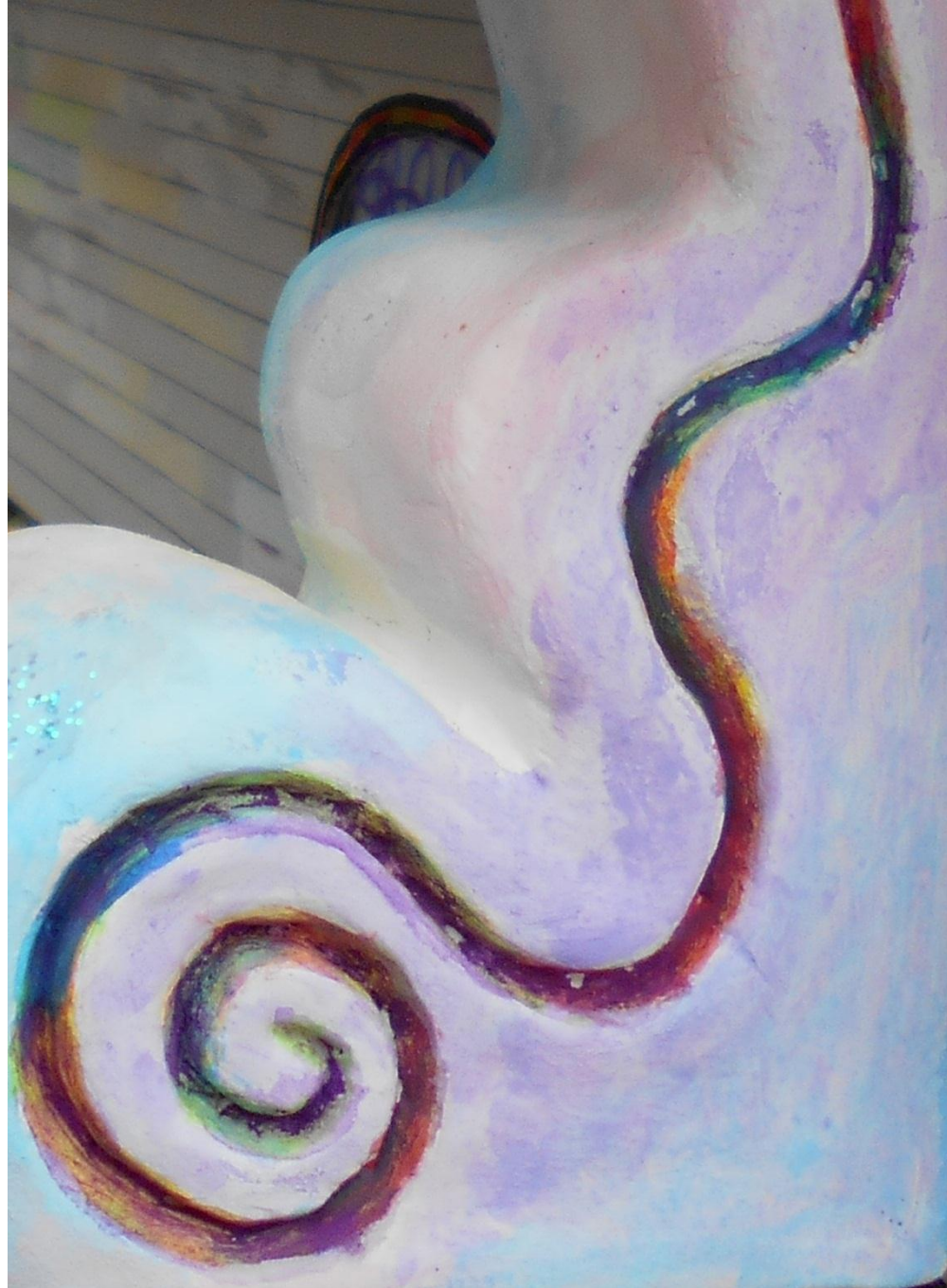
























Pastor image from film *Barry Lyndon*, by Stanley Kubrick

















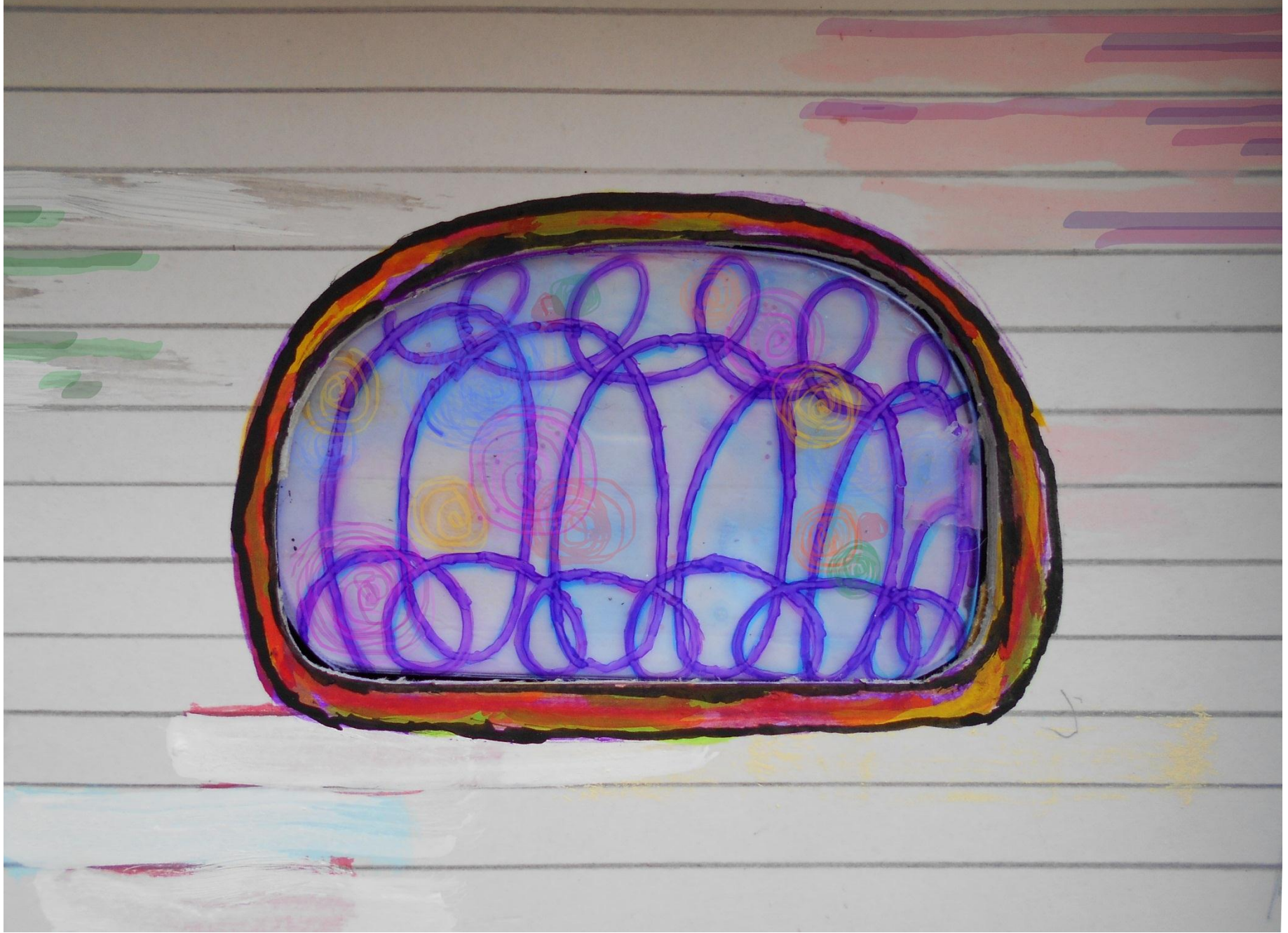


Pastor image from  
film *Barry Lyndon*, by Stanley Kubrick

















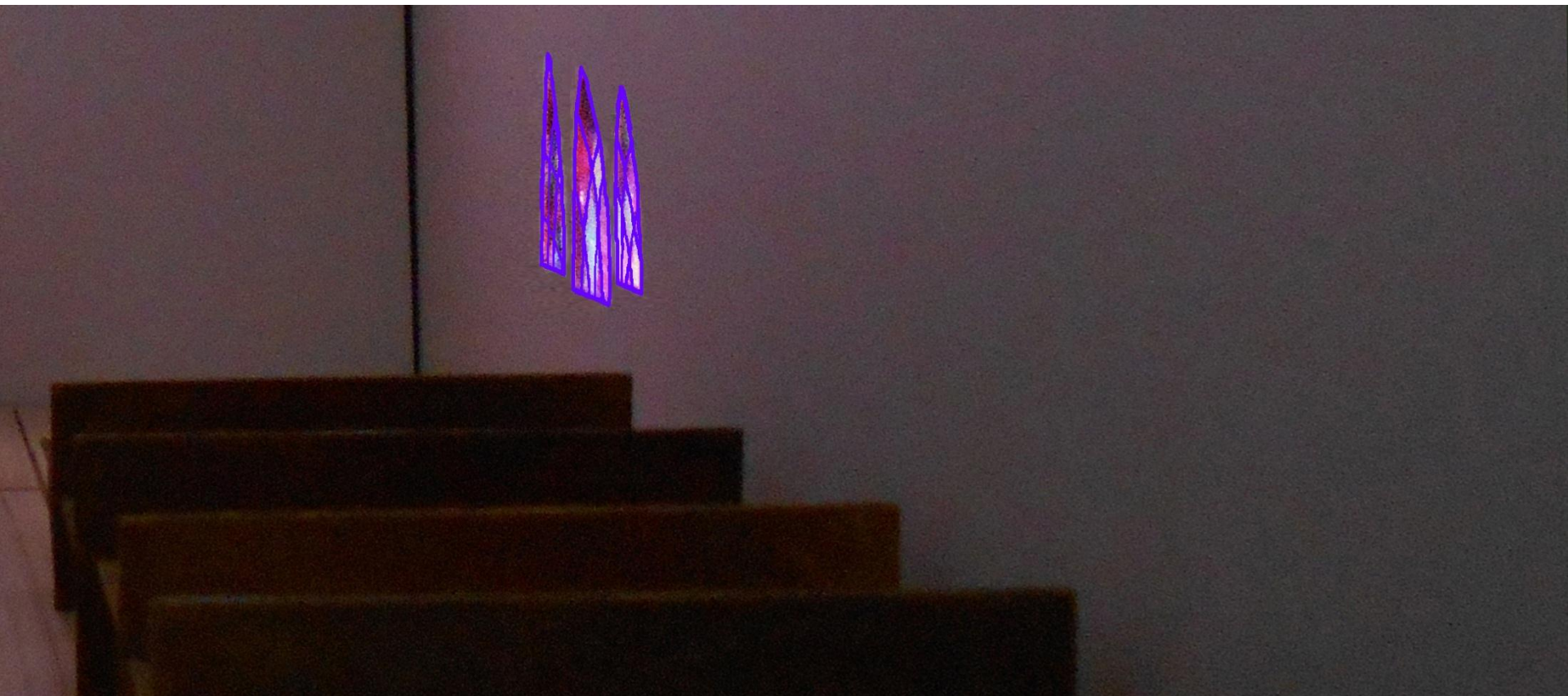




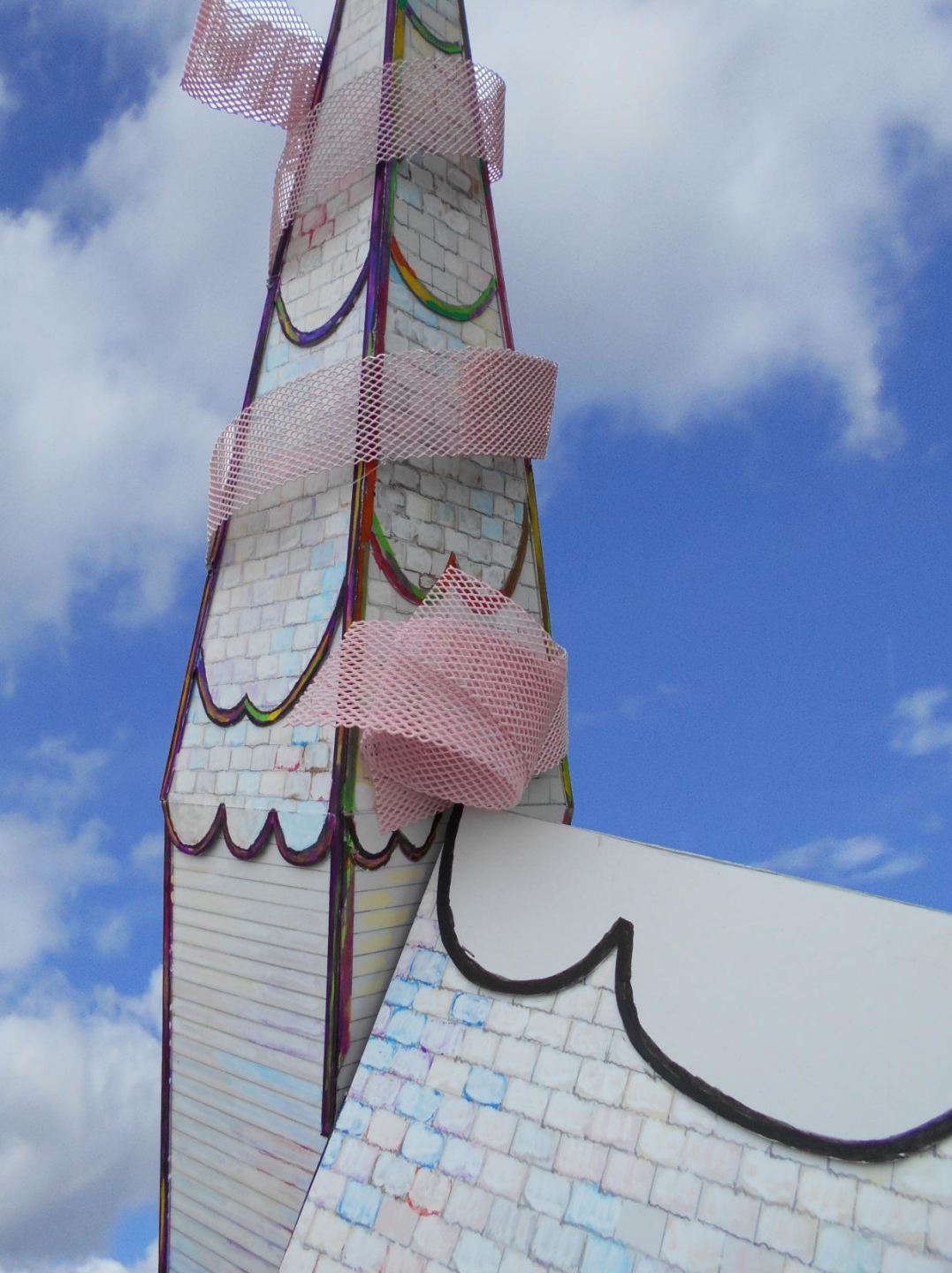


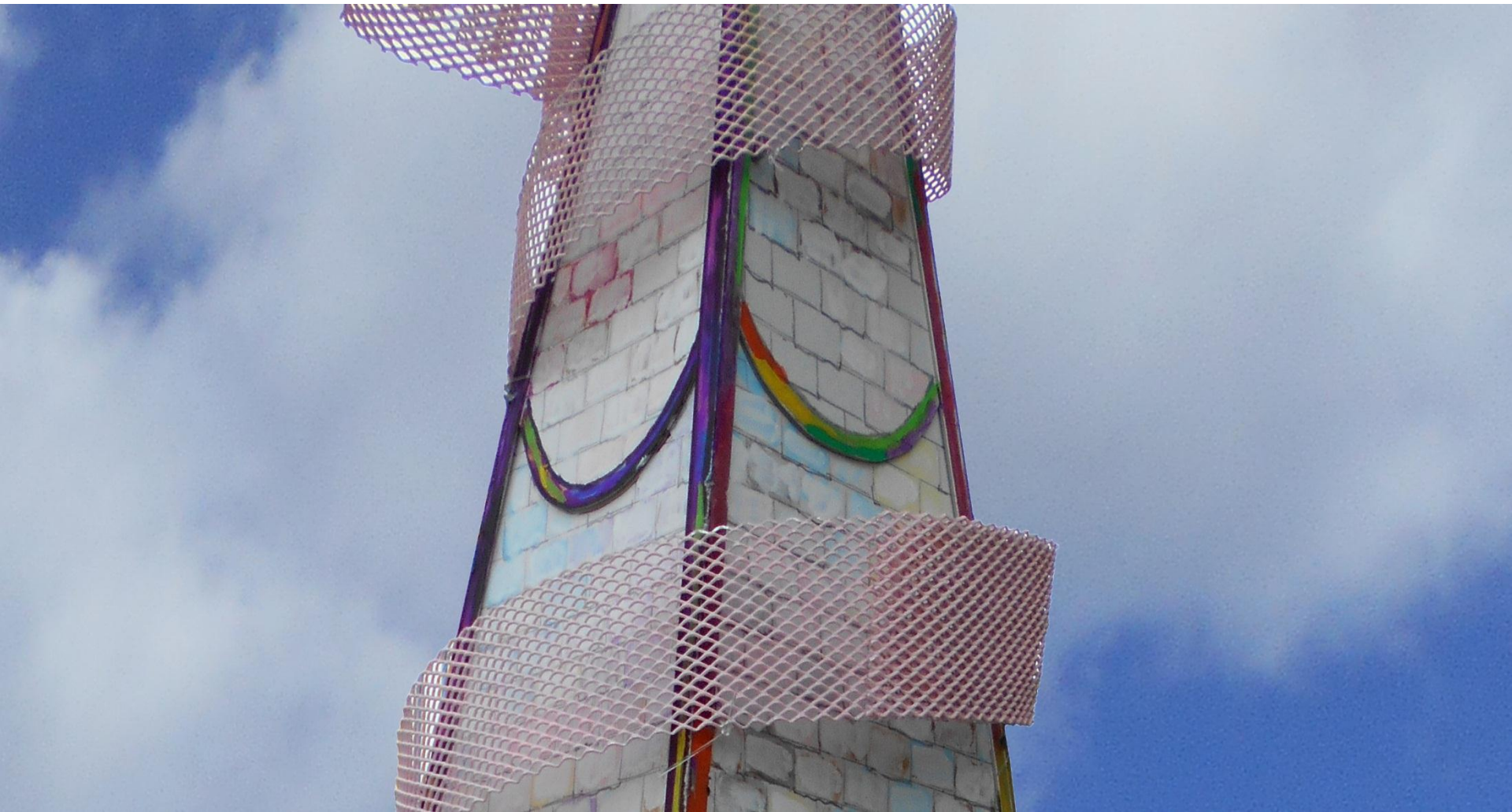


















## Star-shaped roof skylights.

On the roof, there are star-shaped skylights.

Depending on the location and surrounding context of the chapel, it is possible to arrange in such ways that natural light can hit the bride and groom on a specific time and day.

## 星の屋根窓



きらきらと星が光っているようなイメージの屋根窓の位置は、光が新郎新婦に当たるように工夫できるとおもいます。チャペルの立地条件、季節と時間帯によっては自然の太陽光がチャペルの中で新郎新婦のみを照らすといった演出が可能です。







# Barge Board 飾り破風







## Barge board

The decoration hung from edges of the roof is similar to barge board, commonly seen in 19th century gothic revival architecture in North America.

This is a very flat graphic image that can be easily made by using commonly available laser cutting technique, with reasonable costs. In this design, curved lines resemble hand drawn doodling circles, presenting humorous, friendly, warm, human, fun, playful look rather than colder look of mechanically repetitive decoration.



## 飾り破風

屋根からぶら下がっているような装飾は飾り破風という19世紀アメリカでのゴシックリバイバル様式の建築によく見られる装飾です。

全くフラットな平面で出来た飾りであるため、レーザービーム加工で簡単にあらゆる造形が作れます。この設計案では手書きでくると描かれた線に似た、楽しい絵本から飛び出したような雰囲気が出るようにデザインされています







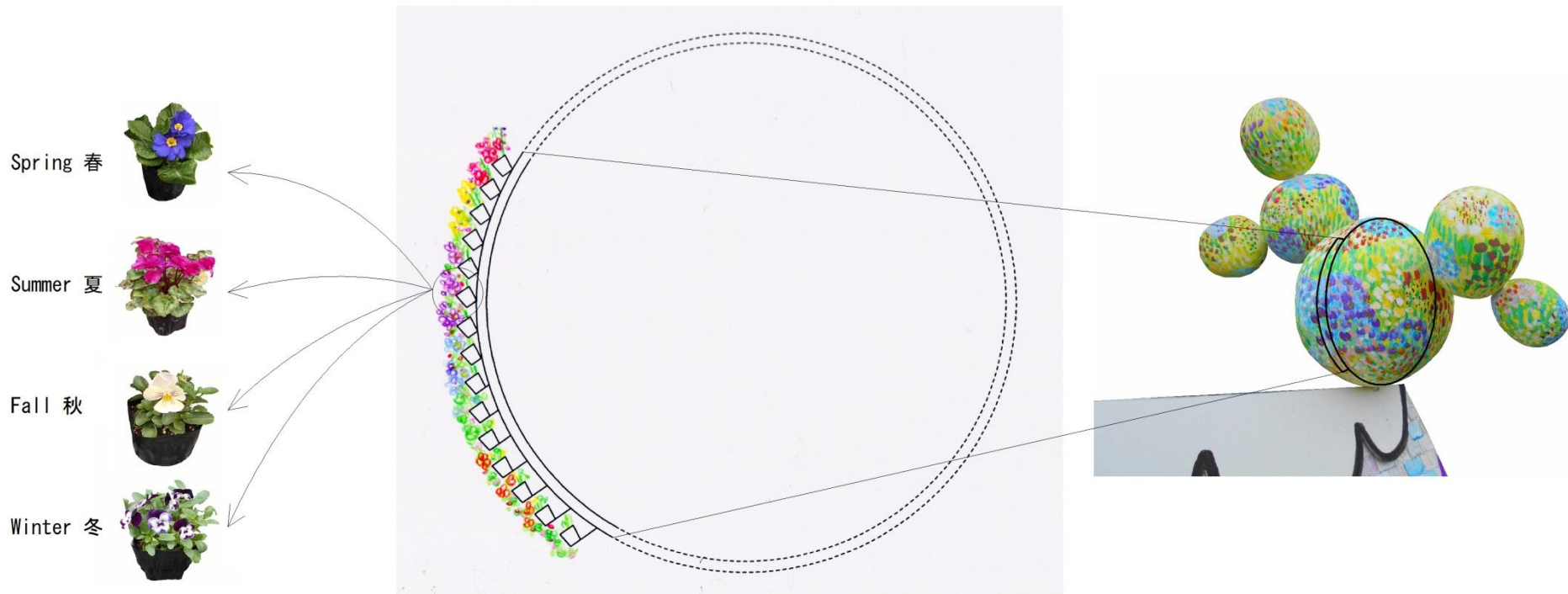




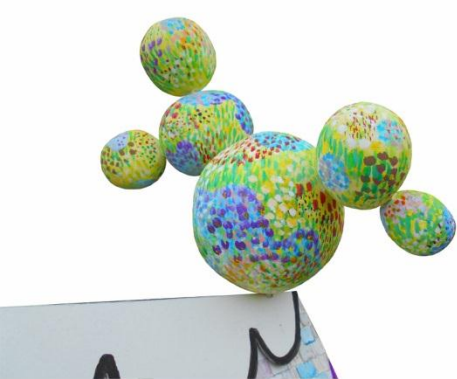


# Flying Garden

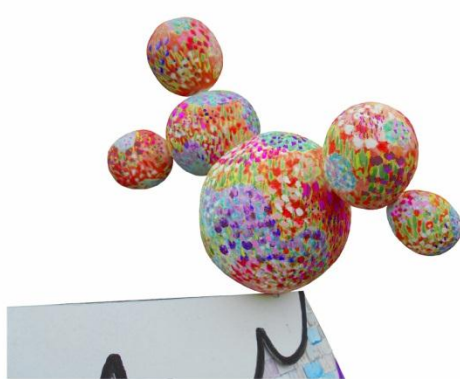
This is 3 dimensional garden, with bubble-like shapes on top of the roof. It can be interpreted that happiness is overflowing from the chapel to the sky as flowers. Each flower is planted on the surface of a balloon-like 3 dimensional shapes made of metal mesh. Each flower can be replaced with new ones depending on flowering season for each flower for the specific location of the chapel. The overall look, color, atmosphere of the Flying Garden throughout a year will be unique based on the climate characters of the location the chapel.







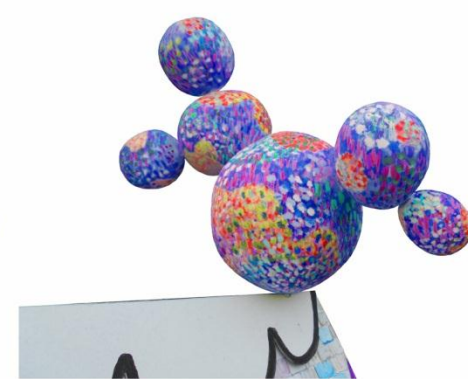
Spring 春



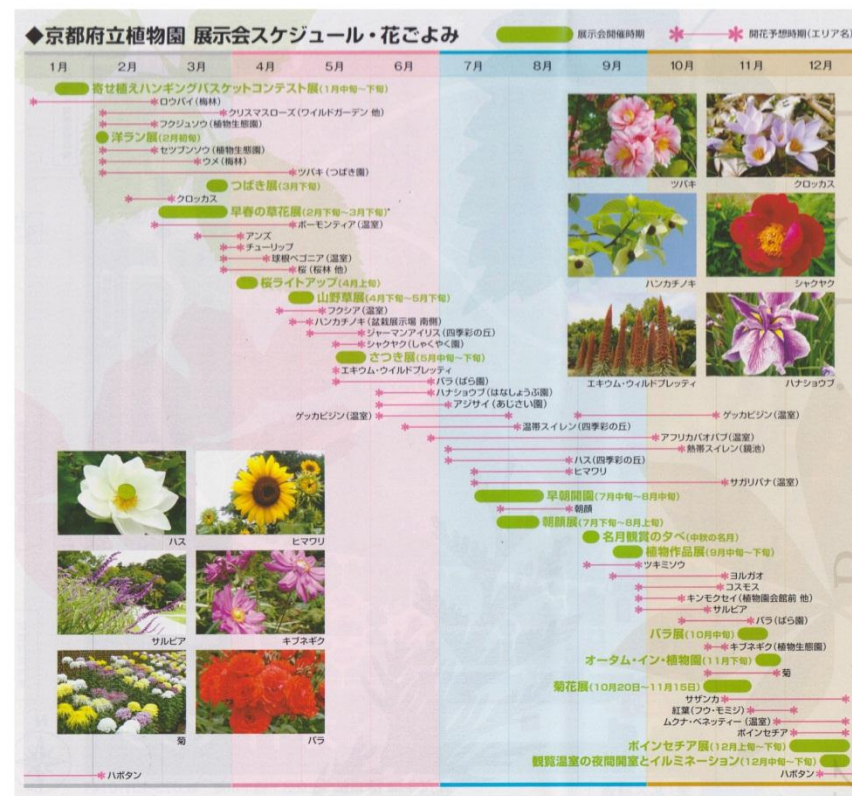
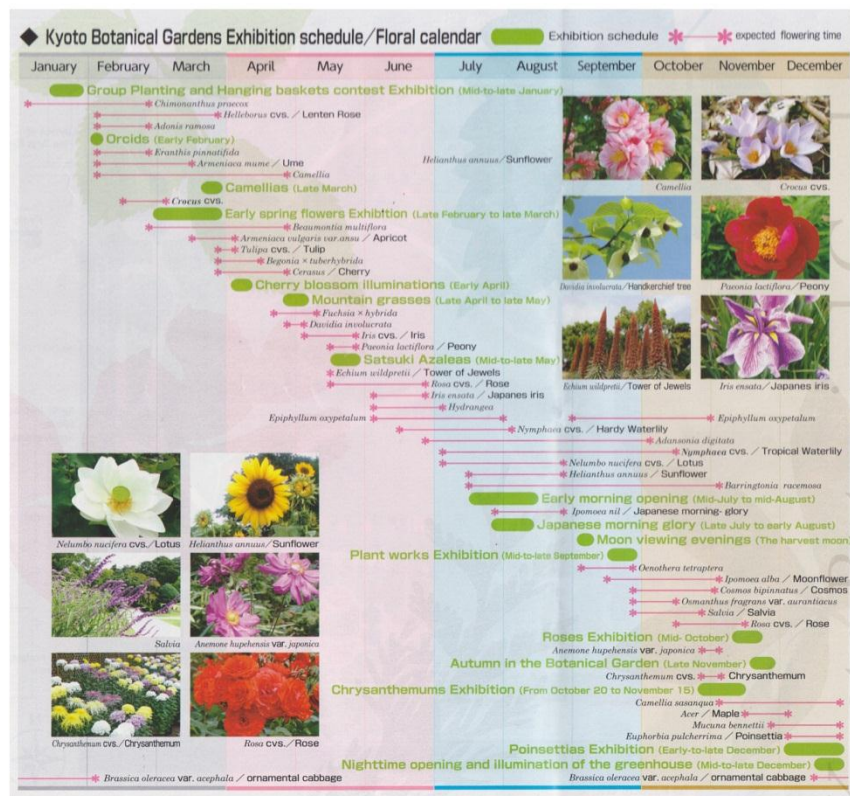
Summer 夏



Fall 秋

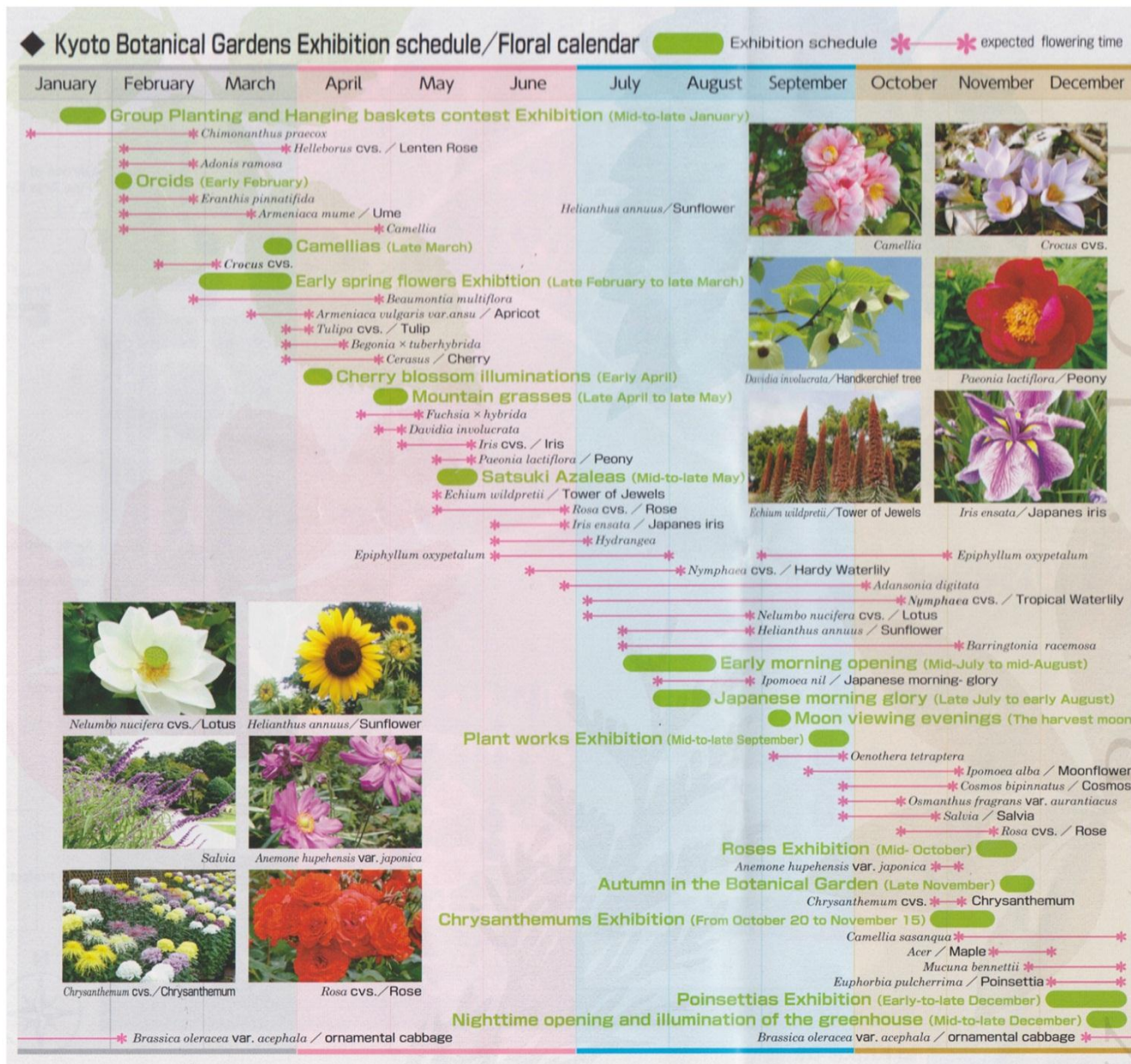


Winter 冬



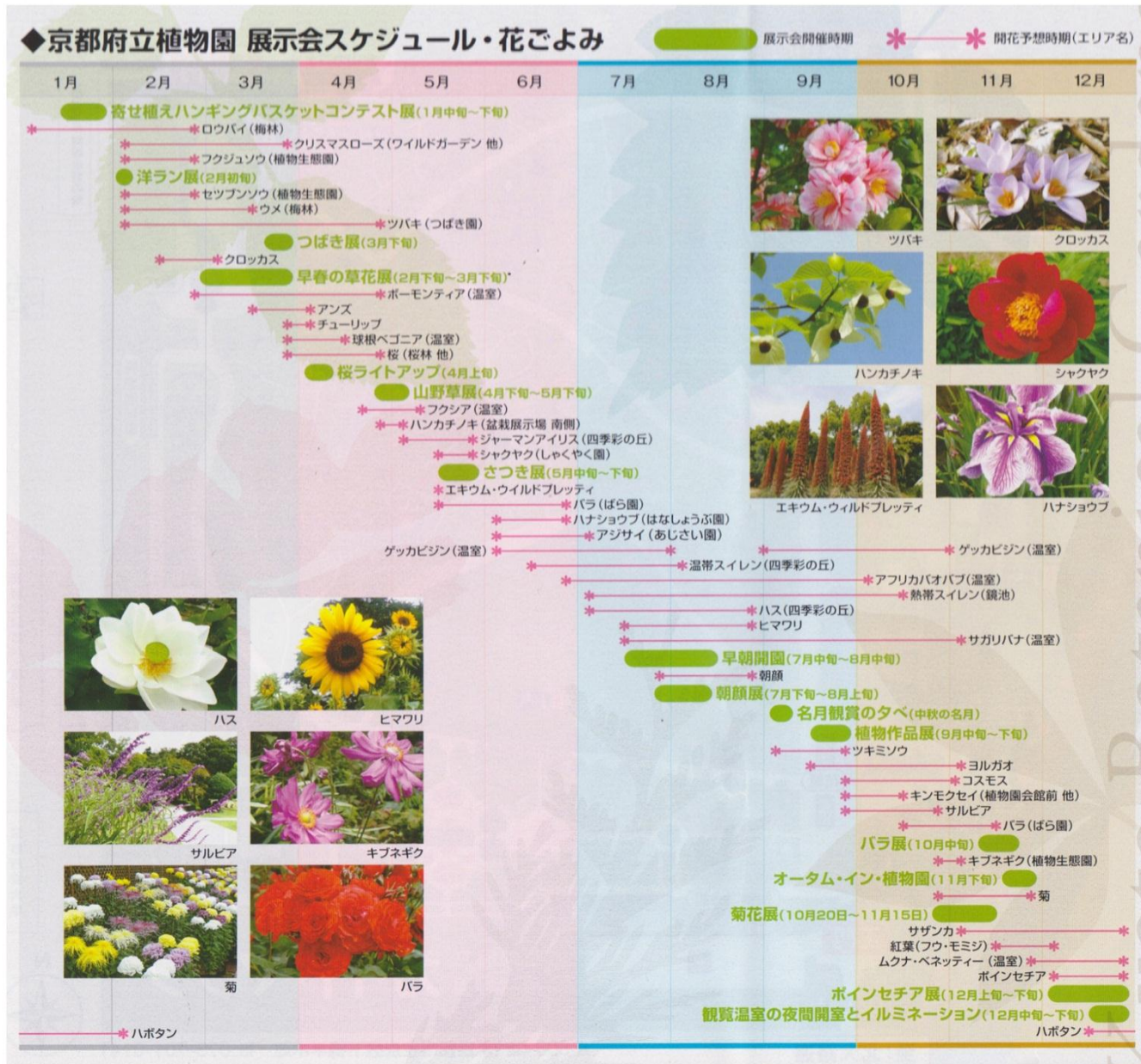


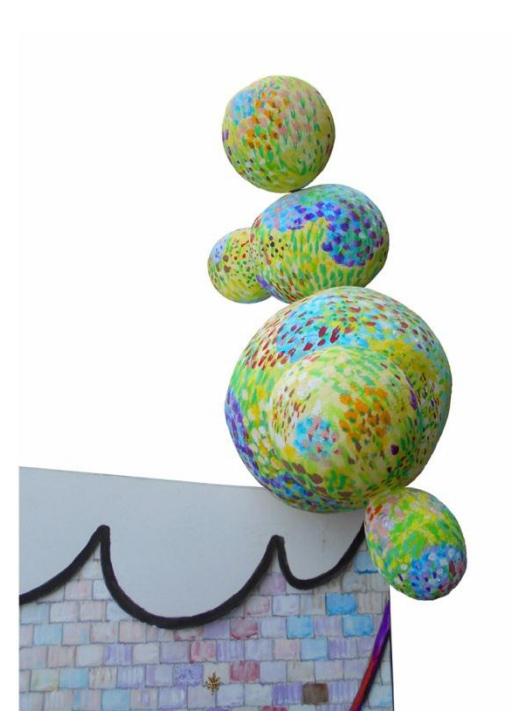
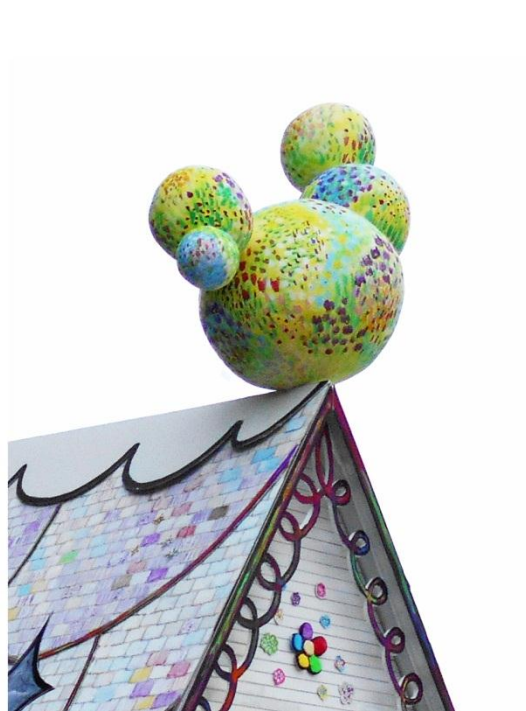
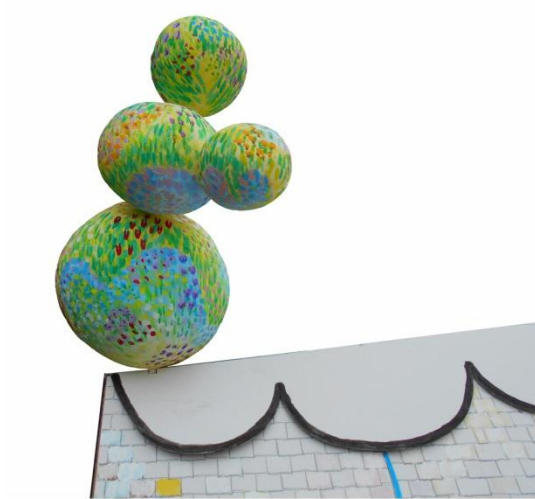
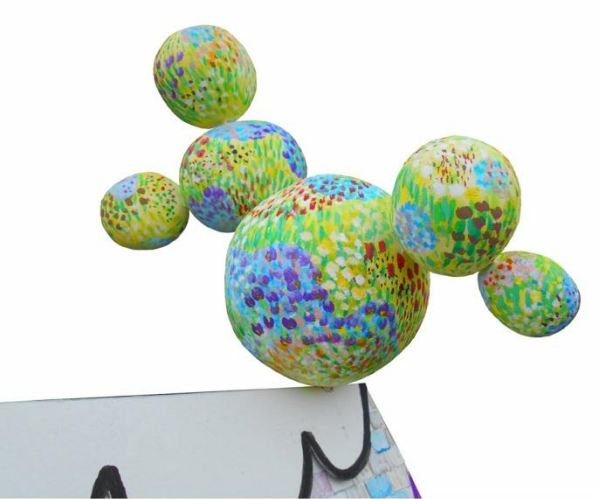
(Image from Kyoto Botanical Garden) Examples of flowers that can be planted throughout a year in a location where annual temperature is similar to Kyoto, Japan.



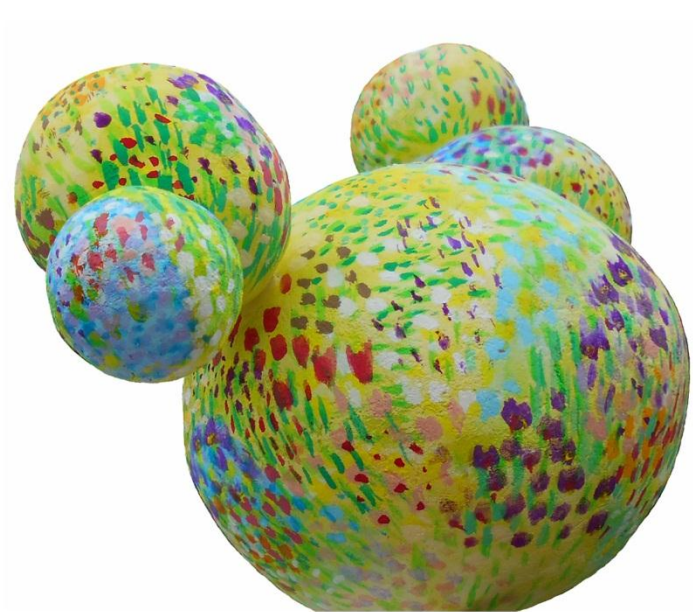
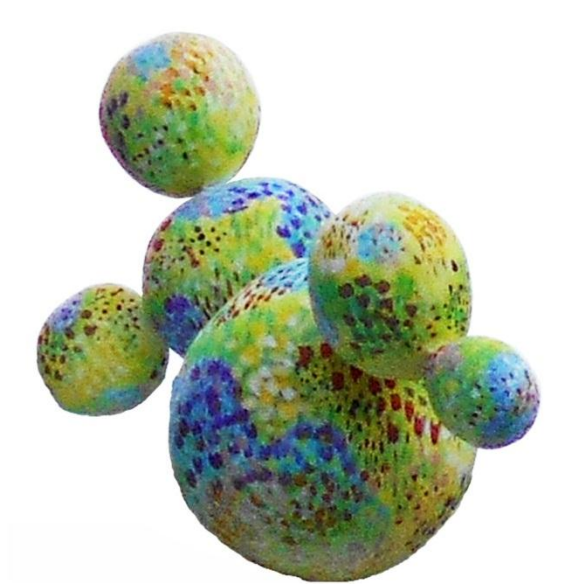


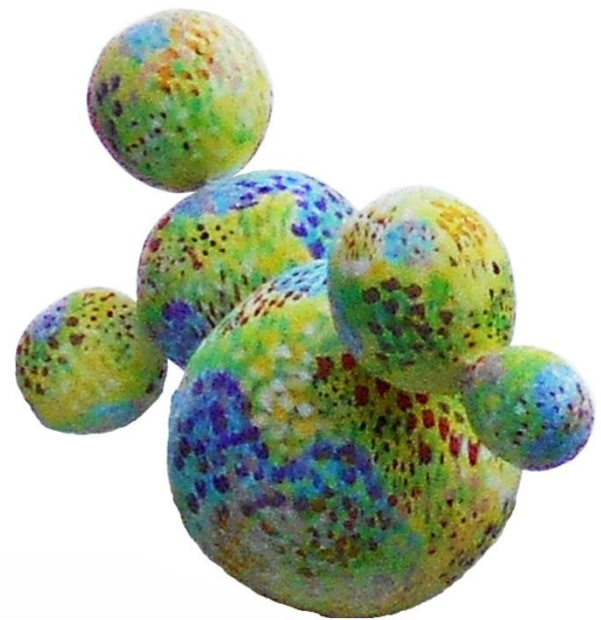
(京都府立植物園より) 京都と気候が似た場所で年間に植えられる花の例





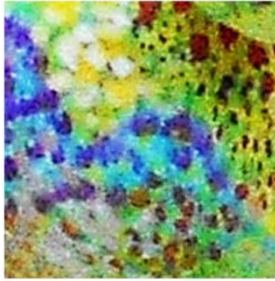


























































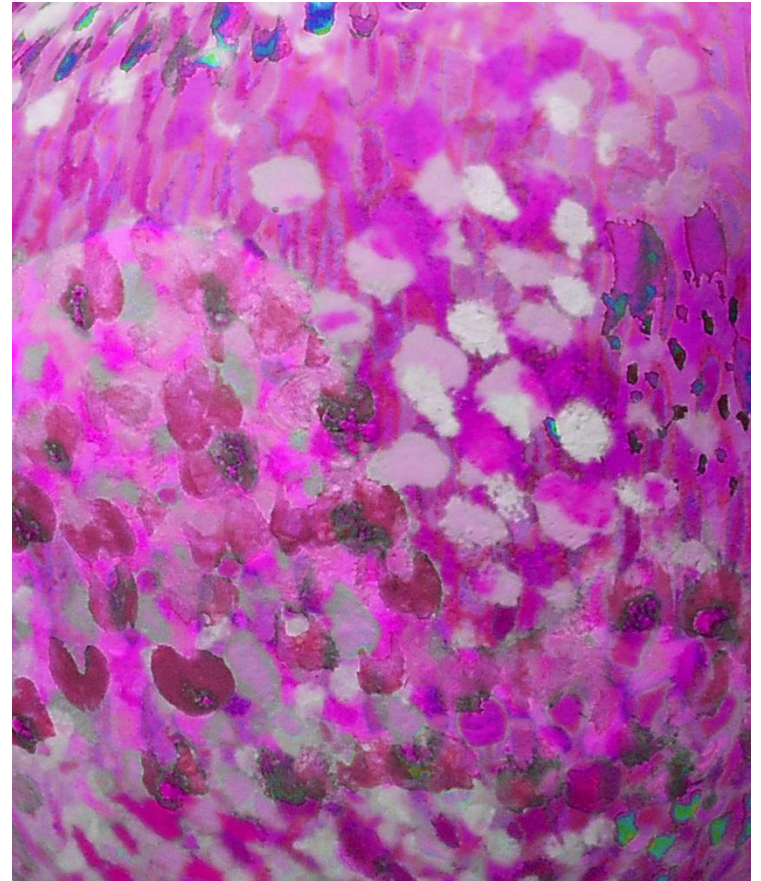




















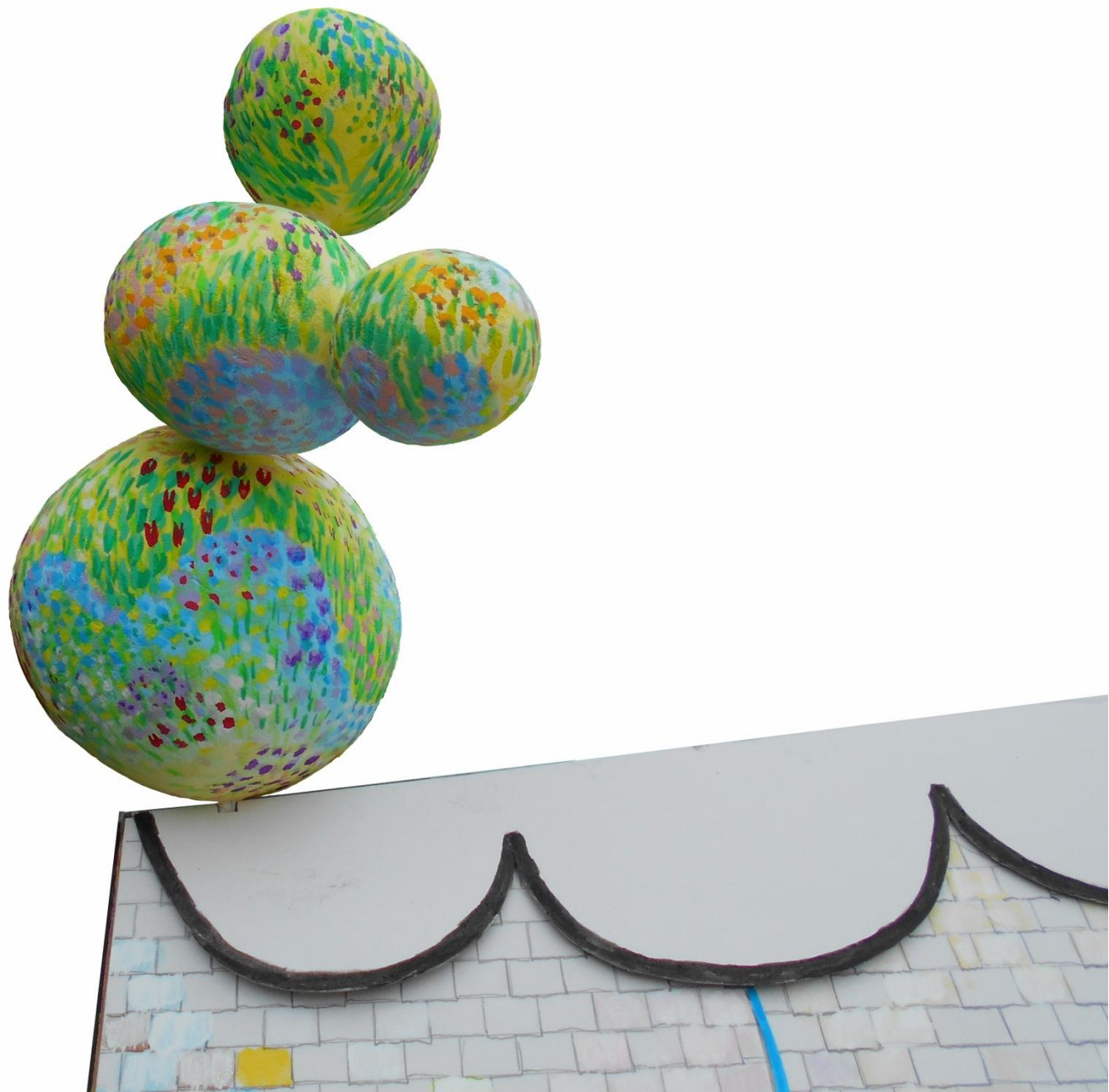


















## 空中庭園

これは球状の面が花でうめつくされた空中庭園のようなものです。

まるで泡のようにチャペルの屋根から幸福が空に向かって溢れ出すといった感じの解釈が可能ではないかとおもいます。

球状の金属の網でできた構造の表面の各位置に花ひとつひとつを取り付けることになります。実際の花を開花期間に取り付け、ひとつひとつのそれぞれの位置に取り付けられる花は季節ごとに変わります。四季それぞれ咲く花がチャペルの立地場所によって違うために、空中庭園全体の色彩や雰囲気、表情はその場所独自の個性をもって年中変化することになります

























Other exterior images

外観の別例







































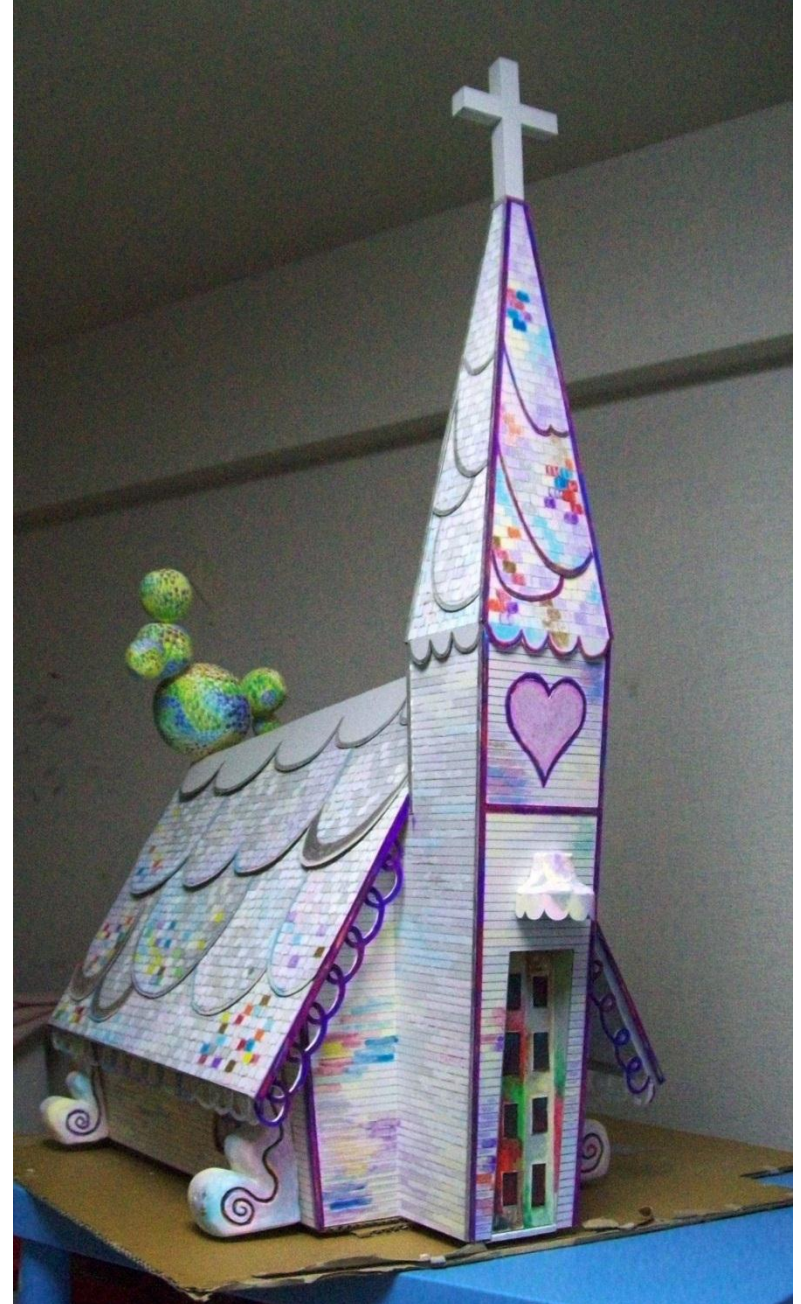


Design process, sketches

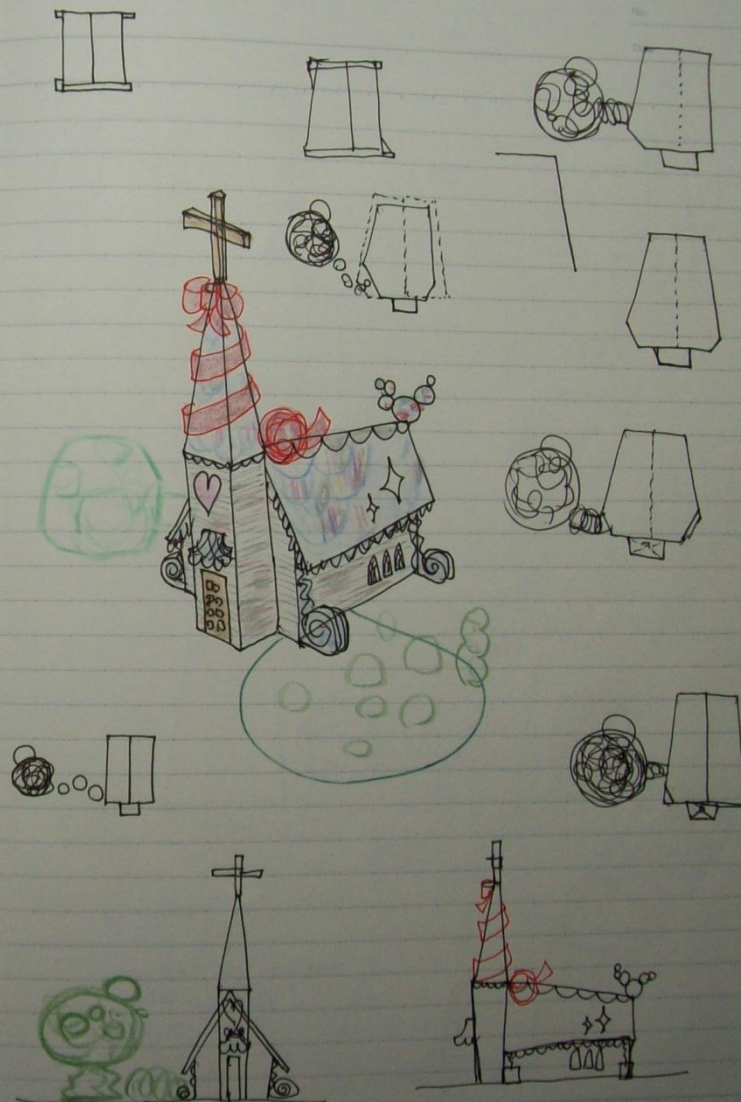
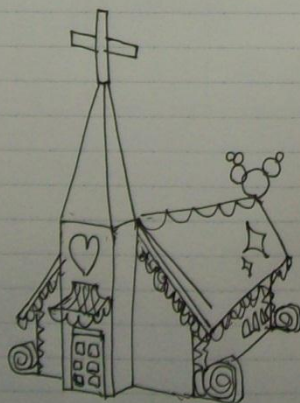
スケッチ、製作過程



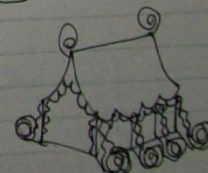
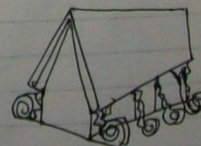
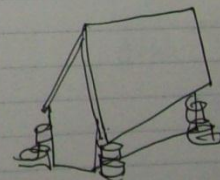
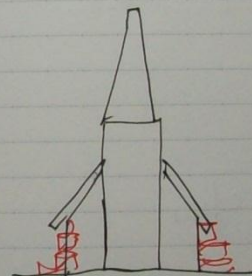
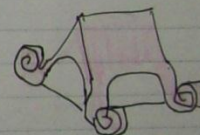
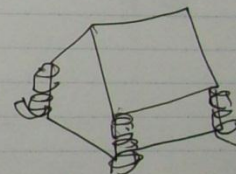
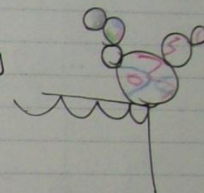
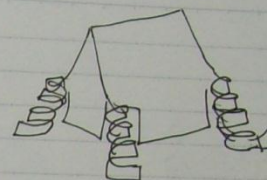
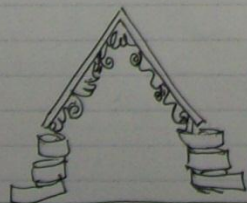
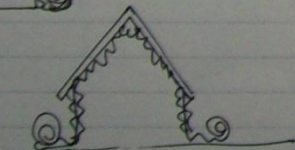
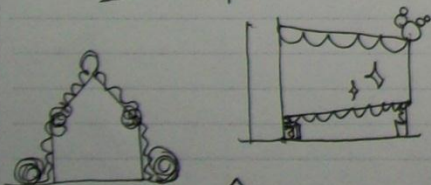
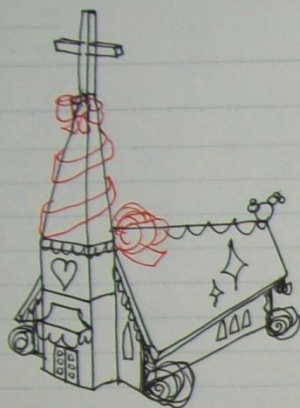








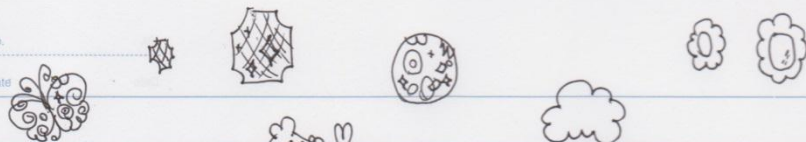






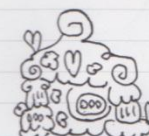
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Date



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Date





**Chapel Two**



**Chapel Three**

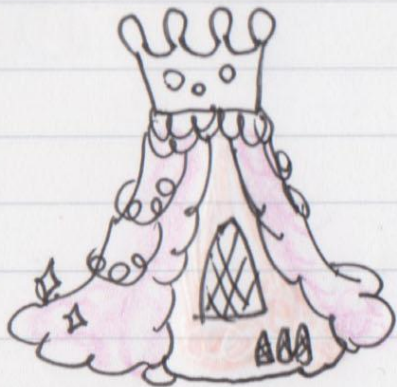


**Chapel One**



This project is named “Chapel One” because this is the first of a series of many variations of wedding chapel designs scheduled to be proposed by the architect. Sketches shown here are very early schematic phases.

このチャペルが Chapel One と命名されている理由はこの案が発表予定している数々のチャペル案の第一案であるためです。ここに紹介されているのは非常に初期段階のデザインのスケッチです。



Chapel Four



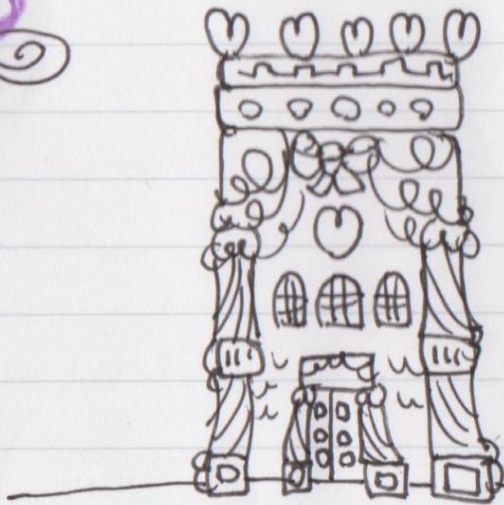
Chapel Six



Chapel Five



Chapel Seven



Chapel Eight



**Chapel Nine**



**Chapel Ten**



**Chapel Eleven**









































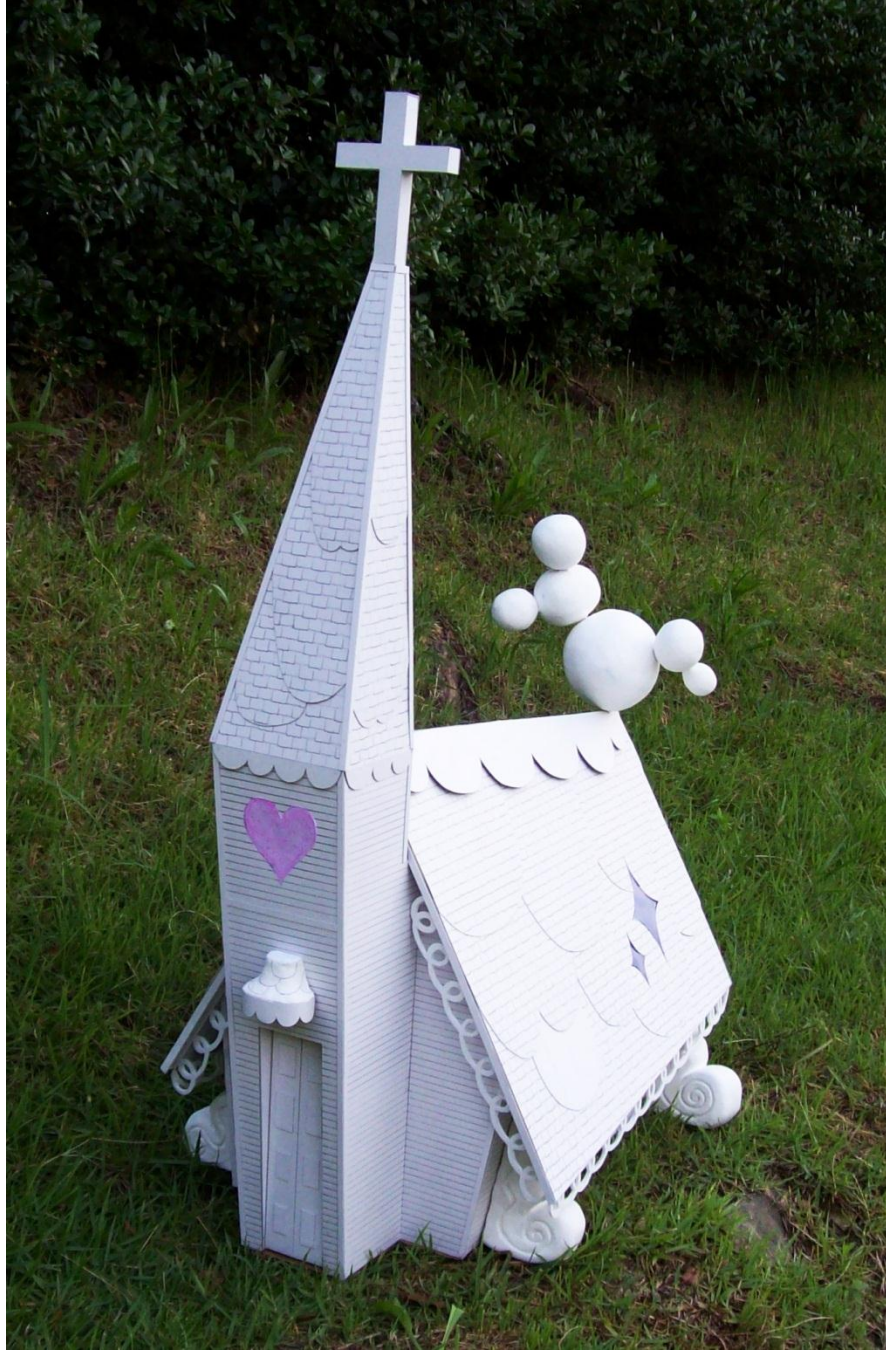
















Images that influenced the design  
このチャペル設計において影響を受けた  
建築、庭園、アート



Mt. Horeb United Methodist Church, Warren, NJ, from their home page



photo from [albertonolearyparish.blogspot.com](http://albertonolearyparish.blogspot.com)



photo from dreamstime.com

photograph downloaded from internet





St. Teresa of Avila Church, Bodega, CA, photo from flickr.com



Masonry roof tile, Vermont, USA  
Photo from slateroofcentral.com



Trinity Lutheran Church, photo by Christopher A. Jones



Photo by Susan Patton

photograph downloaded from internet





Photo from Article Rocky Mountain Retreat, by  
Cara Scott, at pinterest.com



Smith planks backdrop photo from babydreambackdrops.com

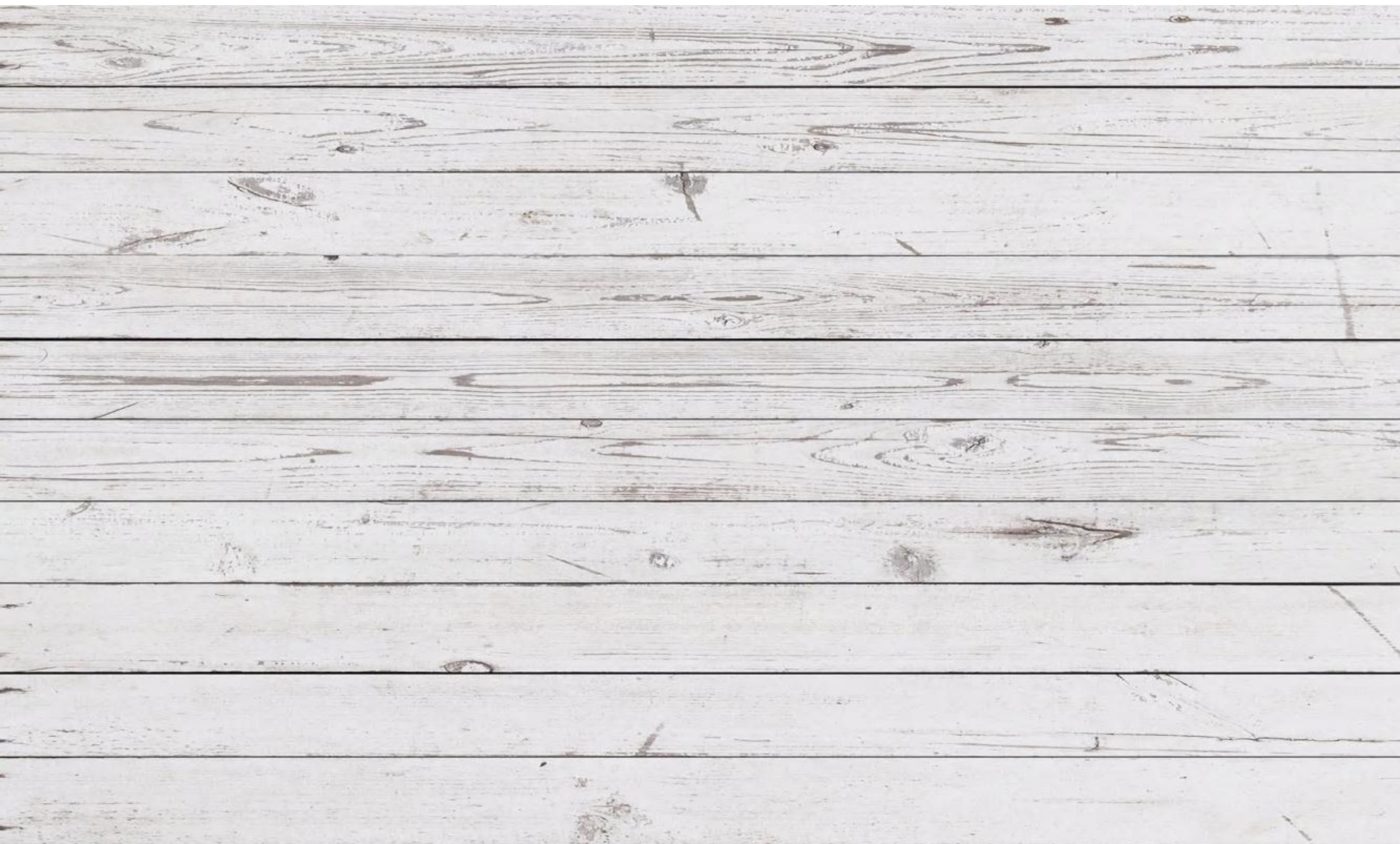


Photo from Unique white wood backdrop at etsy



Photography source unknown

photograph downloaded from internet



HUAYI vintage white wooden floor

Photo from aliexpress.com





Painting by Robert Ryman

photograph downloaded from internet



Painting by Robert Ryman





Painting by Robert Ryman

photograph downloaded from internet





Robert Ryman, detail

photograph downloaded from internet





Paintings by Robert Ryman



Beekman Arms and Delamater Inn, Rhinebeck, NY USA

Architect Ben Ryuki Miyagi lived for many years near Woodstock, NY. He still divides his time between this area and his native country of Japan. These images are from near Woodstock. Design of the chapel was influenced by these architectural styles.



At North Adams, MA. USA

[berkshirefinearts.com](http://berkshirefinearts.com)

建築家宮城竜紀は長年ニューヨーク市から2時間ほど北部のWOODSTOCK近くで滞在した経験があり、現在も母国日本とこの場所を行き来しています。これらの写真はWOODSTOCKから近く、宮城竜紀が日常的に頻繁に目にしているものであり、設計に影響をあたえています。





Photo by Nancy Andrews



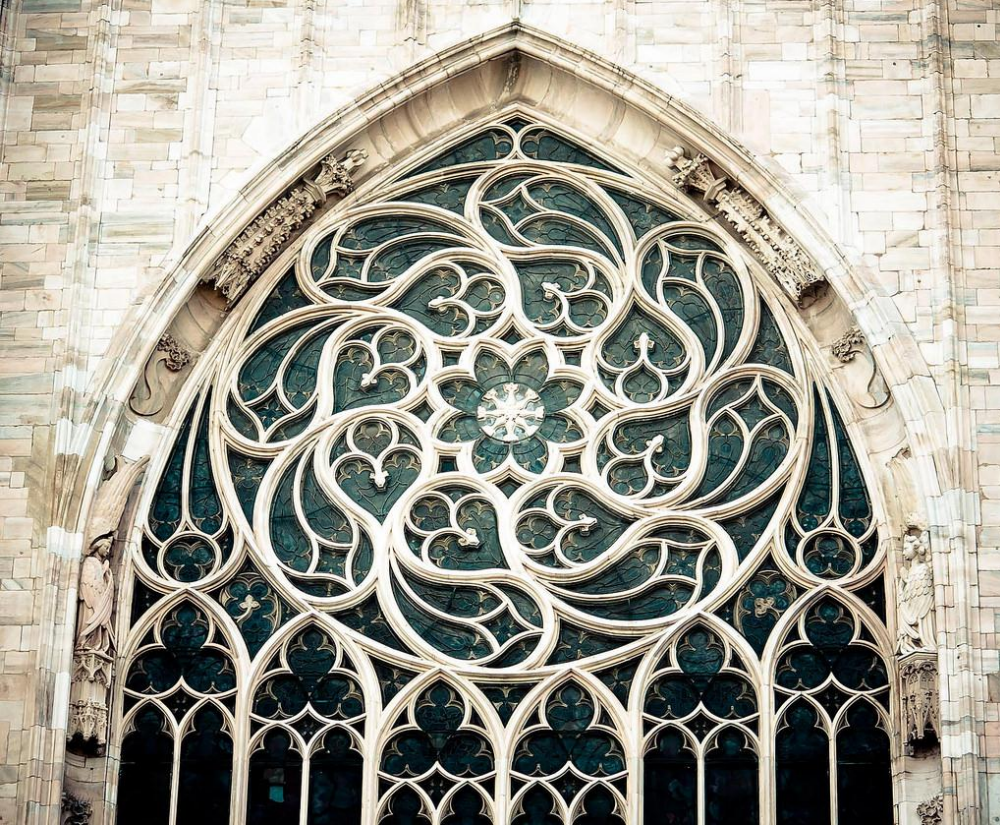
Photo from [encyclopediadubuque.org](http://encyclopediadubuque.org)

## Examples of Bargeboards

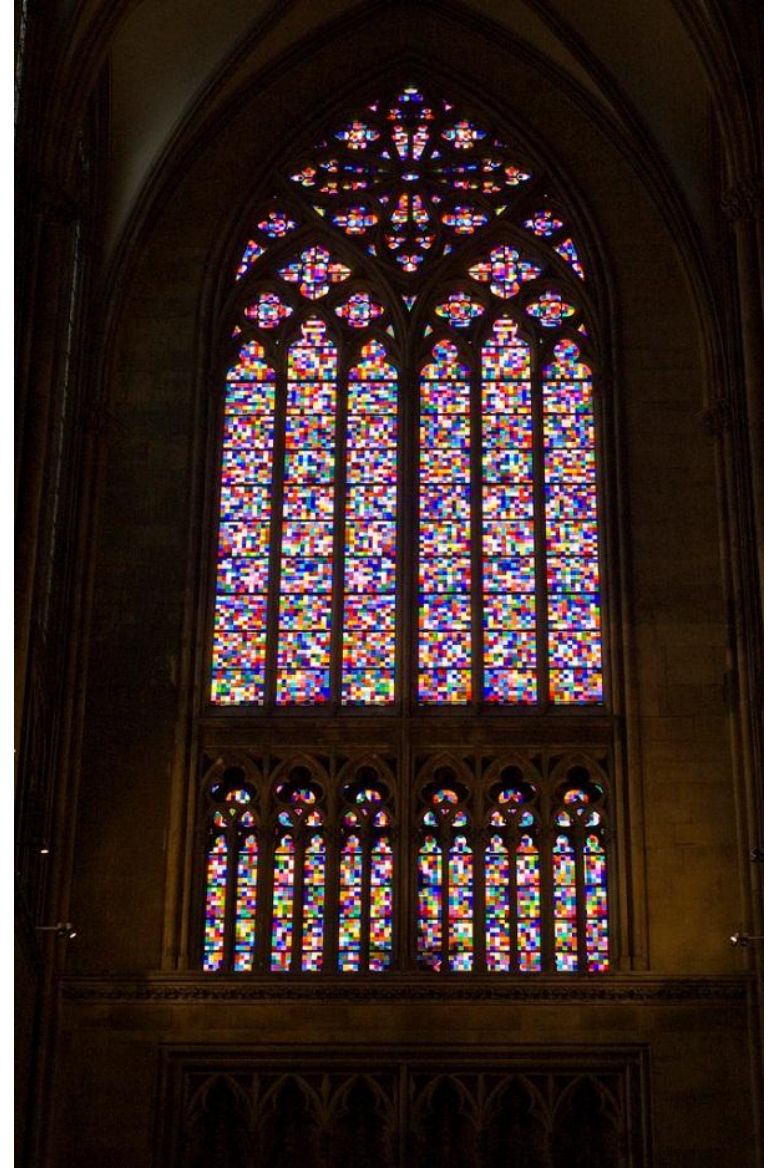
飾り破風



William J. Rotch Gothic Cottage, New Bedford, MA, USA  
photo from its wikipedia site



Milan cathedral, Italy



Cologne Cathedral, Germany





Painting by Vincent van Gogh

photograph downloaded from internet



Vincent van Gogh, detail







Vincent van Gogh, detail



Vincent van Gogh, detail





Puppy, by Jeff Koons

Photographer unknown



Japanese Garden, design by Mirei Shigemori



Garden at Chishakuin temple, Kyoto, Japan

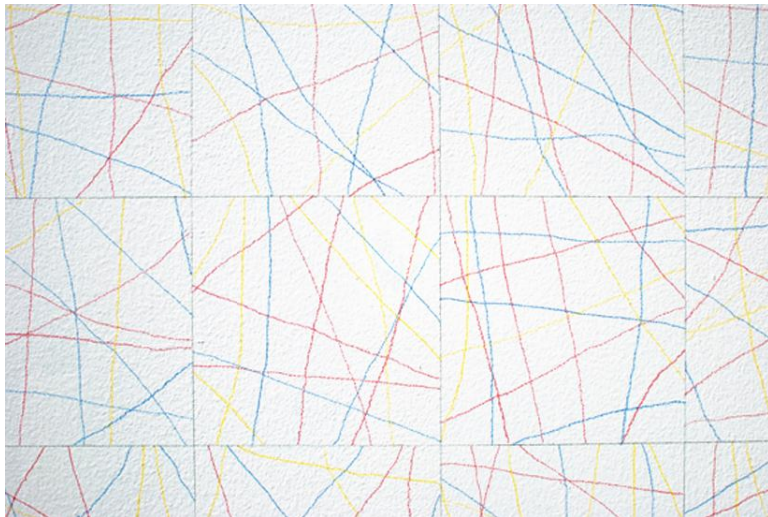
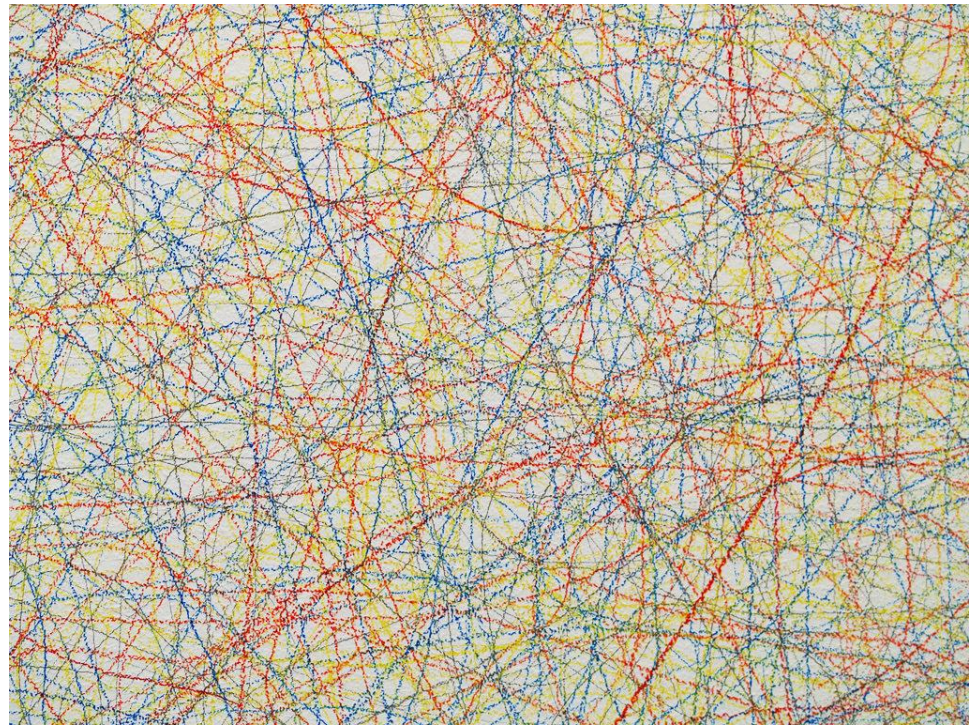
Photographer unknown



European Garden, Giardino del Belvedere  
Vienna, Austria

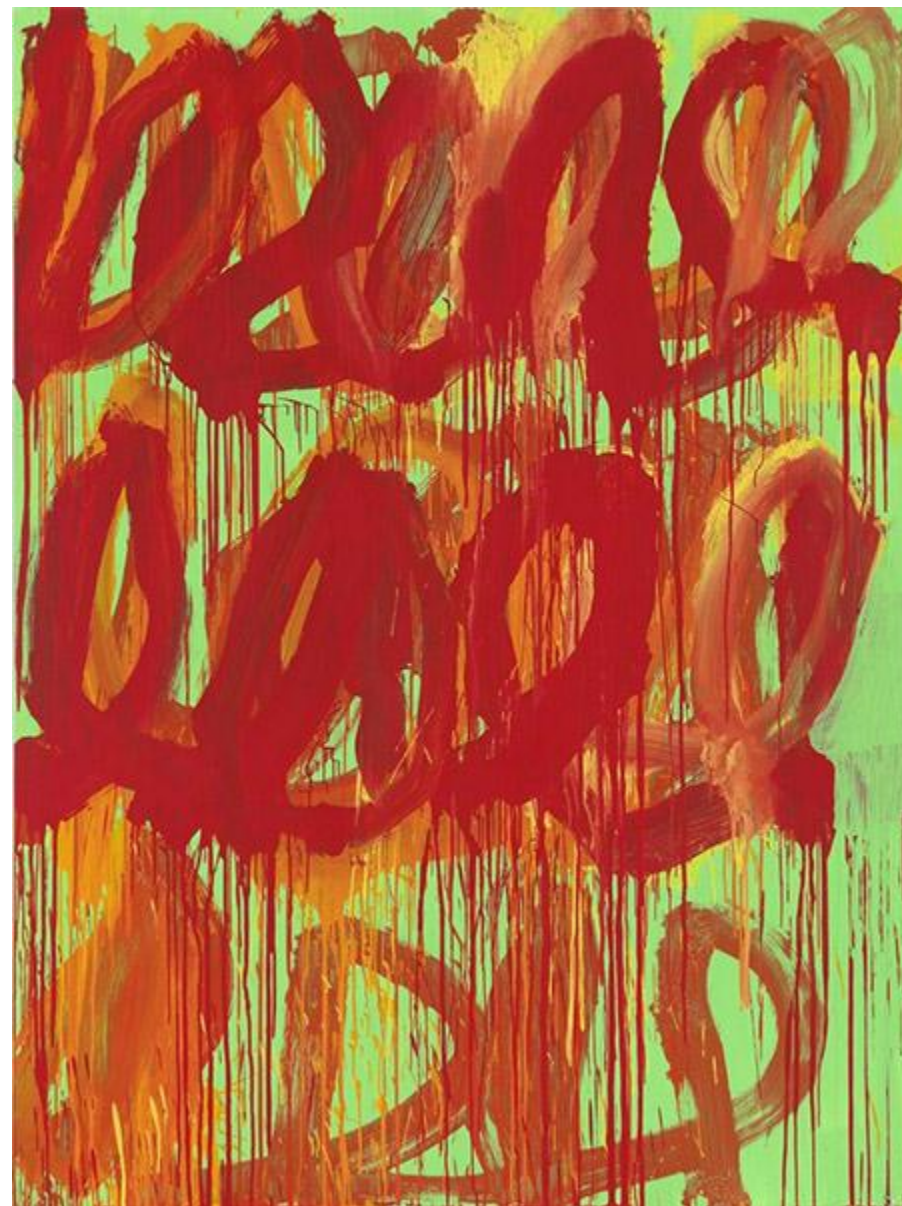
photograph downloaded from internet





Works by Sol LeWitt





Works by Cy Twombly





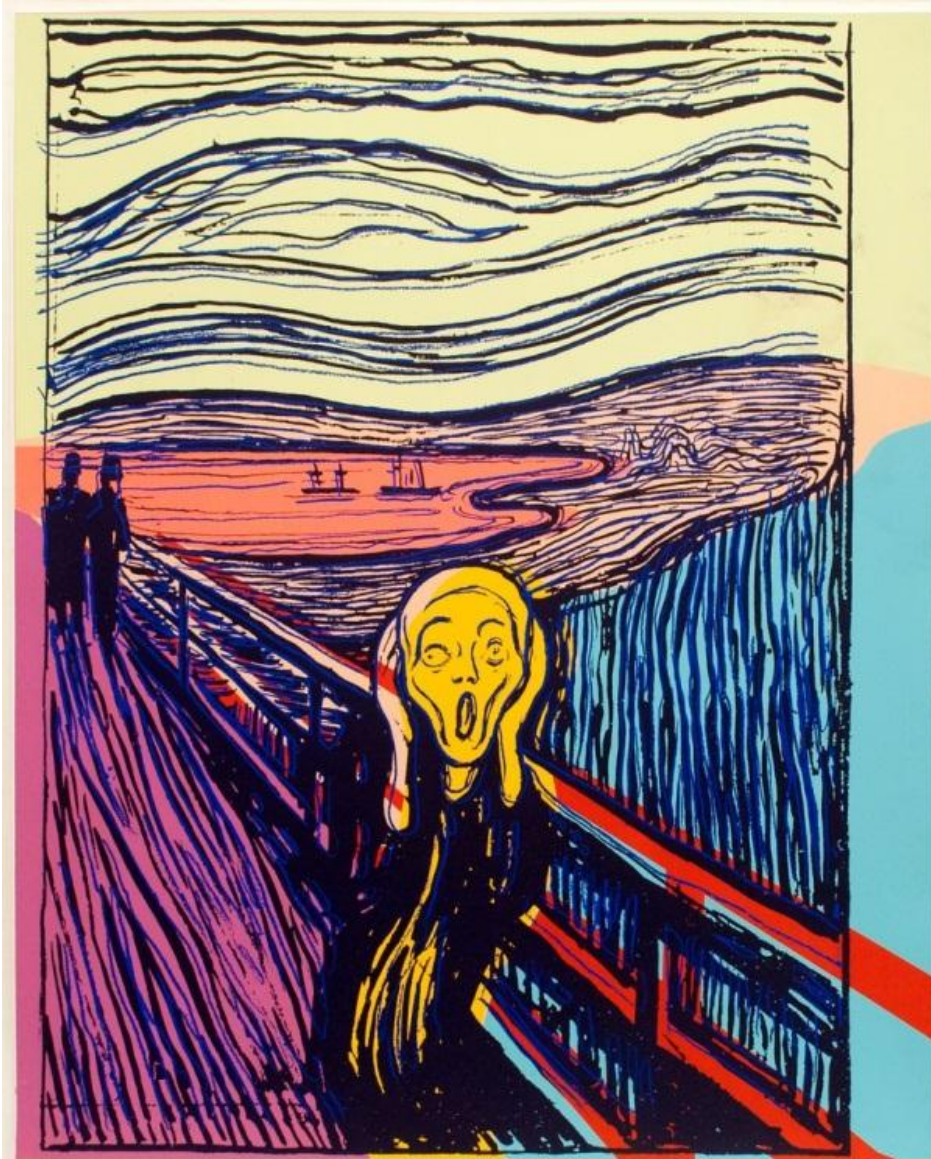
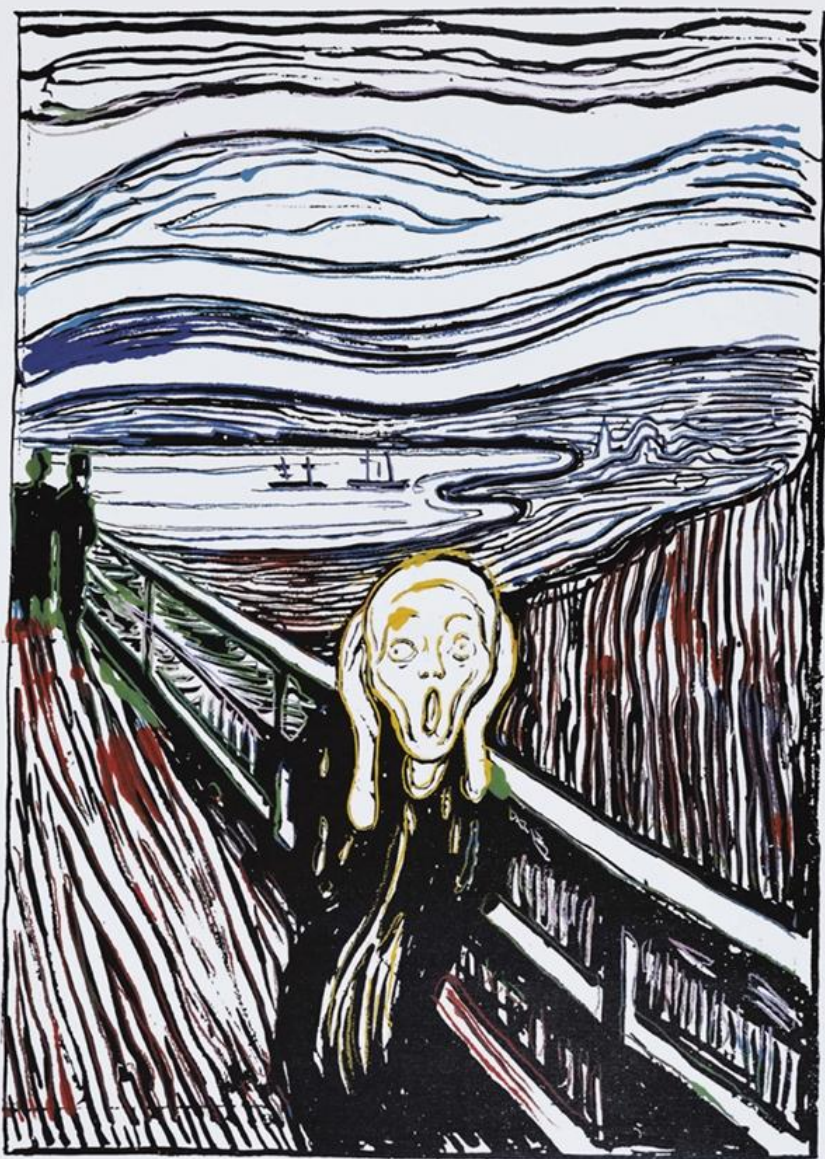
Painting by Claude Monet





Works by Yoshitomo Nara 奈良美智の作品





Any Warhol's *Scream*, after Edvard Munch





Works by Takashi Murakami 村上隆の作品

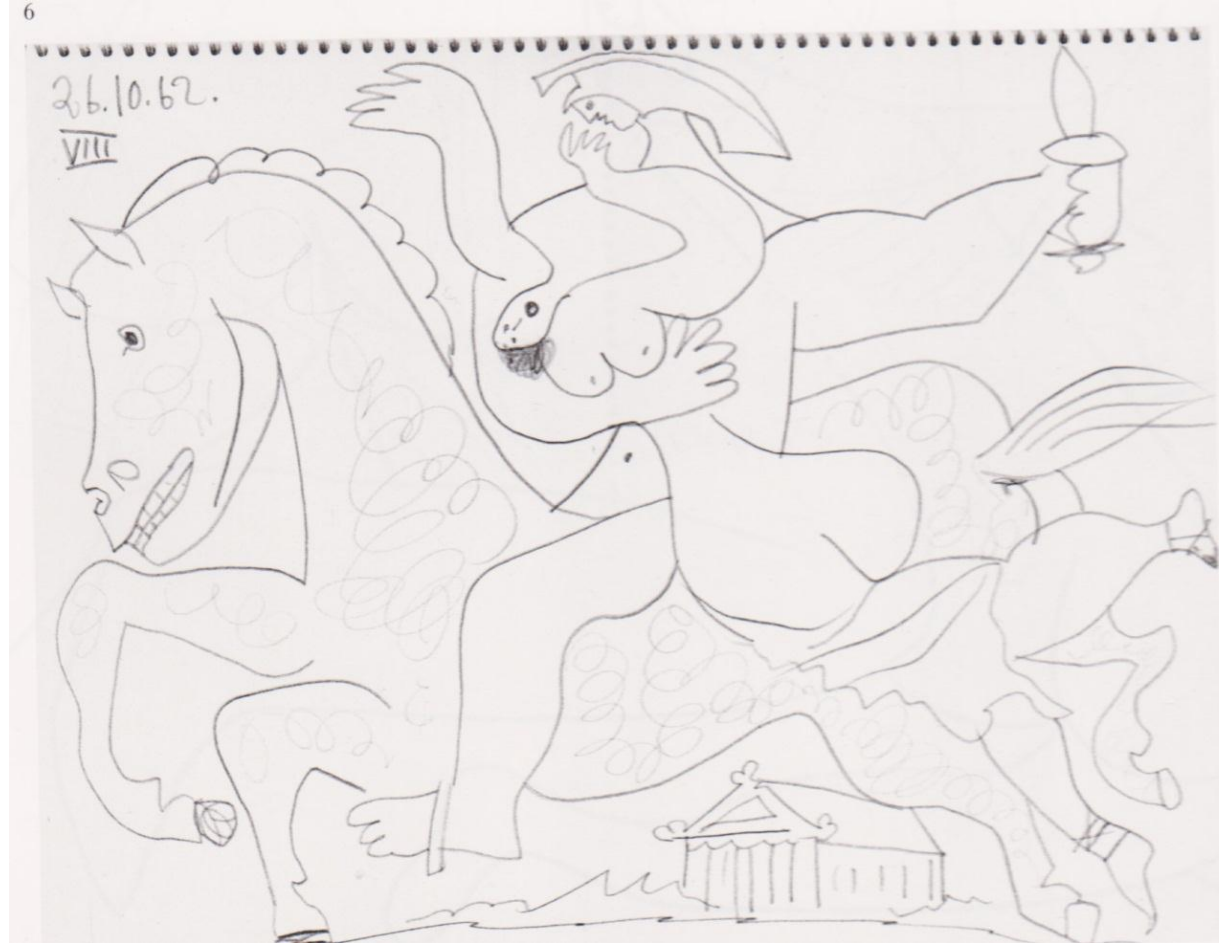
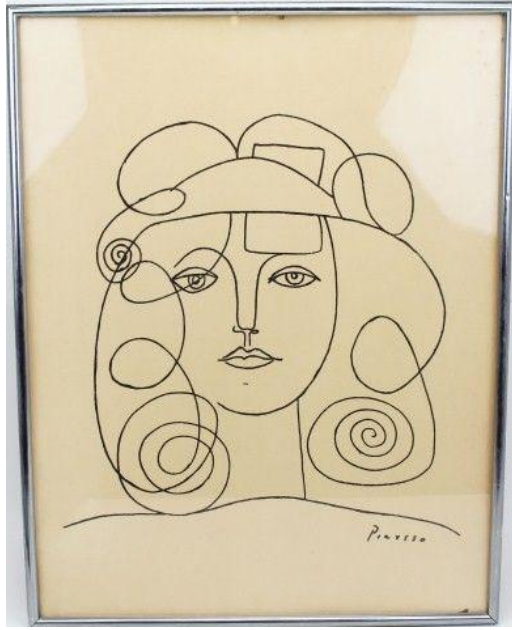


House-type Sculpture, estimated 3 to 5th century Japan 家型埴輪

Photographer unknown

photograph downloaded from internet





Works by Pablo Picasso



Casa Batlló, by Antoni Gaudí, from publication by *dosdearte ediciones*





**Recycling pioneer**  
Gaudí used the house's broken glass and scrap tiles to adorn it.



**Montjuïc stone**  
It is the material that was used in the construction of the rostrum, bestowing it with its characteristic, sandy hue.



## The decoration

In order to achieve the undulating shape he sought, Gaudí instructed that some parts of the outer façade wall be carved away, managing, in this way, to create an effect of gentle movement. Later on, the façade was covered over with lime mortar, over which pieces of broken coloured glass were applied, donated by the Pelegrí Workshop, along with the Mallorcan ceramic plaques specially manufactured for the house. From the pavement of Passeig de Gràcia, Gaudí personally directed the labourers where to position these pieces, instructing them how they had to put them in order to make up groups of red, green or blue tones, and thus obtain the desired effect.



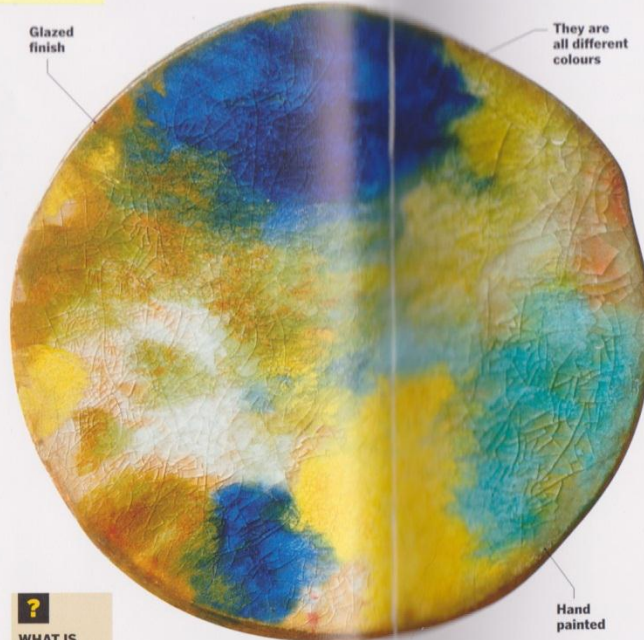
**The plaques**  
They are of varying size and are handcrafted.

**The manufacture process**  
The pieces were made of clay and then fired. Once fired, the colour, based on natural oxides, was then applied to them and they were then returned to the kiln to harden the varnish.

**330**

**PLAQUES**  
is the approximate quantity distributed throughout the main façade.

Glazed finish



They are all different colours

Hand painted

## Towards abstract art

Preceding the trend for abstract art, Antoni Gaudí creates an original and fascinating work of art on the main façade of Casa Batlló. The architect knew how to adequately combine shapes and colours stemming from a correct choice of materials. Like so, he

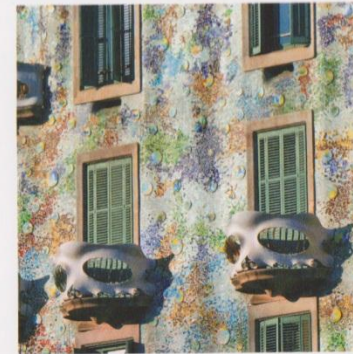
employed the assembly technique, collage, *trencadís*, and used blocks of colour, organic surfaces and shapes that generated movement, which in their totality lent the house a strong personality and set a precedent for the future artistic vanguards of the 20th century.



**Undulations**  
Like a great ocean, the façade gently curves and seems to toss like waves.

**180**

**METRES SQUARE**  
is the approximate surface area of the façade of Casa Batlló that is decorated in *trencadís*.



**Detail.** The striking colours of the glasswork.



**WHAT IS TRENCADÍS?**  
It is a technique consisting of applying irregular fragments of ceramic work or other materials to cover a surface area. It was popular amongst modernist architects.



**Monet's water lilies.** The composition of the façade reminds of Claude Monet's water lily paintings.



Antoni Gaudí

The Greeks, didn't hesitate to paint their temples, because colour instils life and we can not underrate this element to inject it in our works..."



**NOTE PLAQUE SIZE**

Gaudí knew how to make the most of industrial techniques in order to standardise the ceramic circles into four different sizes and used craftsmanship so the colour would vary in all pieces.

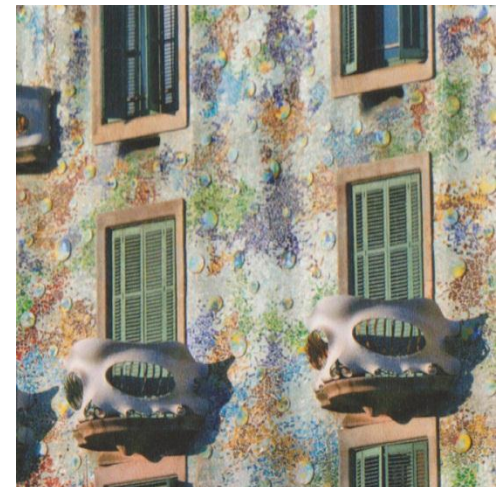
Big	Medium	Small	Mini
Ø 35 cm	Ø 27 cm	Ø 21 cm	Ø 15 cm







Casa Batllo, by Antoni Gaudí, from publication by *dosdearte ediciones*

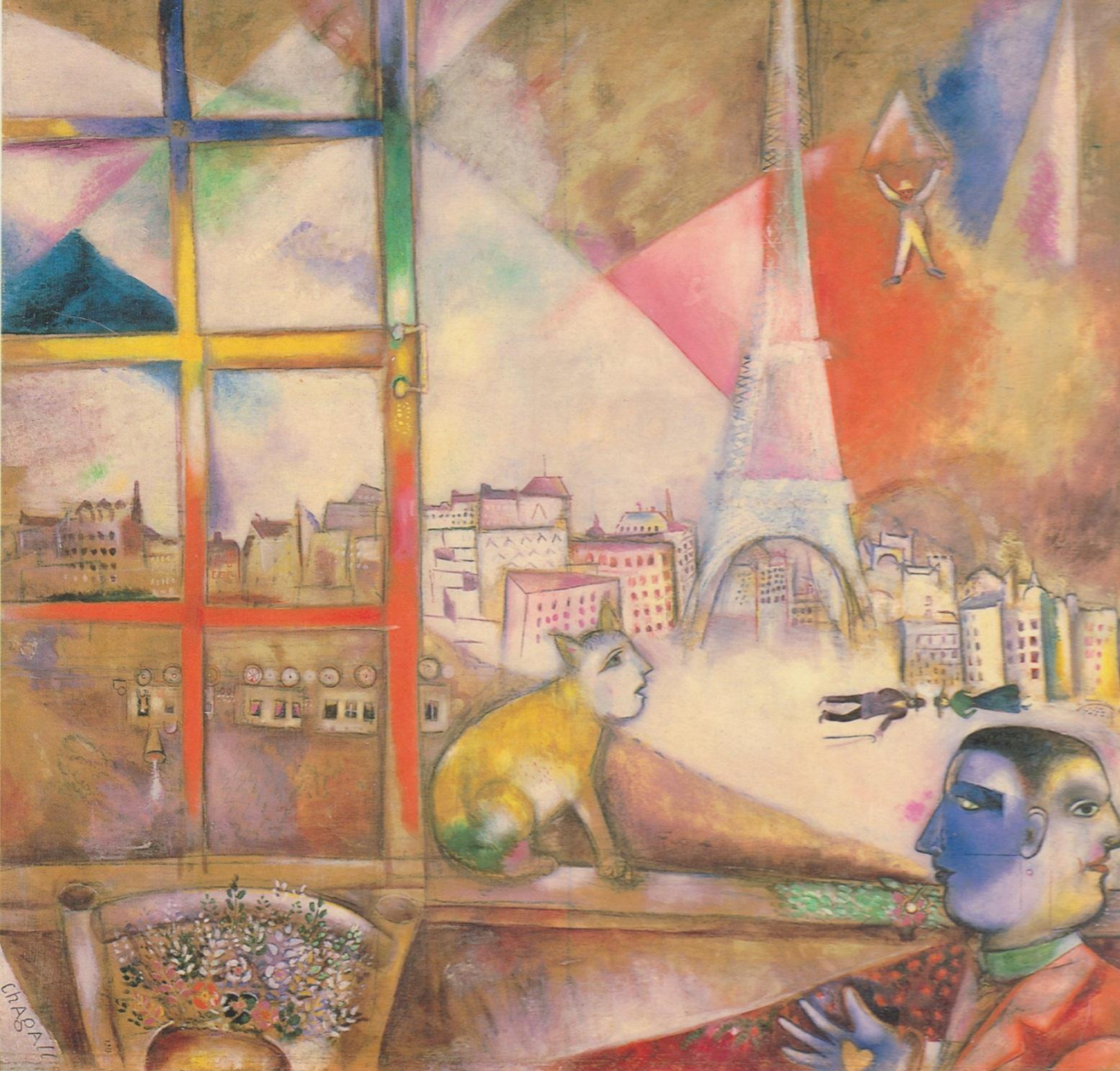






Works by Marc Chagall





Painting by Marc Chagall





Chiesa del Gesu, Rome



San Pietro, Rome





Francesco Borromini, Sant'Ivo della Sapienza, Rome

photos from book *Arte Barocca*, GRIBAUDO



Joseph Anton Feuchtmayr  
Birnau, Unsere Liebe Frau





## Size:

### *In general:*

While keeping the proportion of the design as is, this chapel can be made smaller to bigger depending on site, from 500sq.ft. to 1500+sq.ft floor area, with accommodation from 35 to 100+ people.

### *Images in this presentation were made based on following assumed set up:*

Interior floor area of 20' wide by 40' deep. Including entrance, the total floor area is 900 square foot.

Height to the top of the cross is 85'.

Height to the top of the roof is 39'.

Accommodation capacity is 64 people for seating guests.

**Structure:** Prefabricated truss of wood or steel is used to construct most of building enclosure, minimizing construction time.

**Exterior material:** Wood siding. Wood, ceramic, or masonry roofing.





## 床面積

場所に応じて、このデザインのプロポーションをたもったまま拡大、縮小する事を想定しています。床面積は50平方メートルから150平方メートル以上のものまで対応可能です。収容人数は35人から100人以上ぐらいです。

ここで紹介されている設計案は以下の仮定でつくられています。

室内の床は幅6メートル x 奥行12メートル。  
バージンロードは約9メートル  
入り口を含め床面積は84平方メートル。  
十字架の最高部まで高さ26メートル。  
屋根の最高部まで高さ12メートル。  
椅子は64人分

## 構造

木製または鉄骨のプレハブトラスで建物全体の主要構造を短期間で建設できるように建築の図形が設定されています。

## 屋根素材

石、木材、またはセラミック

## 壁素材

木材または類似した耐火合成素材



