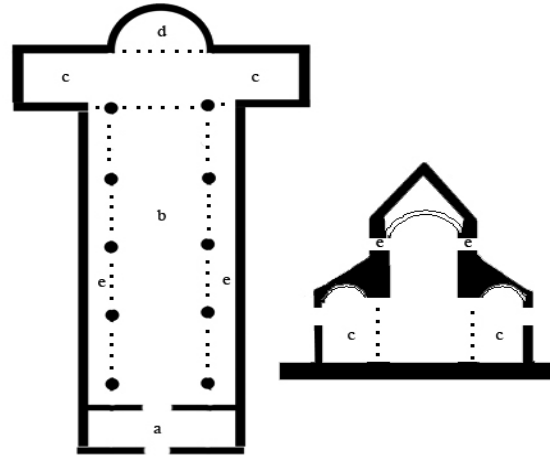


BASILICAN



1



3



2



4

This type evolved from Roman Imperial civic architecture. The term derives from the Greek (βασίλικα) “basilica” or “royal porch or palace,” which was the name given to the long administrative halls in the late Roman era. As Christianity became the official imperial religion, state architecture was adopted for use in religious buildings. It includes a tall central nave with lower side aisles, one or more on each side. The aisles are separated from the nave by colonnades. Clerestory windows pierce the upper walls of the nave to admit light under the broad and low-pitched timber roof. One end of the interior (the religious focus) terminates in a vaulted apse and the other is usually square or rectangular in plan with a vestibule entry hall. Examples: 1. St. Paul’s Basilica (Toronto), 2. St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church (Chatham), 3. St. Brigid’s Roman Catholic Church (Ottawa), 4. Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church (Peterborough)