Amended Regulations made by the New Zealand Institute of Architects (Incorporated).

WHEREAS by section twenty-one of the New Zealand Institute of Architects Act, 1913 (hereinafter called "the said Act"), the Institute, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, is authorized to make regulations

for the carrying-out of the said Act: And whereas regulations were so made, and published in the New Zealand Gazette of the seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (hereinafter called "the said regulations"):

And whereas the said regulations were amended, and the amendments thereto published in the New Zealand Gazette of the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one :

And whereas it is desired to further amend the said regulations: Now, therefore, the Institute, in pursuance and exercise of

the said authority, and with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, doth hereby amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto, and doth order that such amended regulations shall have effect from and after the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

SCHEDULE.

APPENDICES "J," "K," and "L" of the regulations published in the *Gazette* of the 7th October, 1915, are hereby revoked, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :

APPENDIX "J."

DETAILS OF THE EXAMINATIONS UNDER REGULATIONS 163 TO 167 INCLUSIVE.

Every person desirous of qualifying himself for membership will be required to pass the following examinations : Provided that existing members of the Institute who (not having been examined previously) desire to sit for examinations shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination :— The First and Second Professional and the Final Examina-tions of the Institute herein scheduled will be held periodically

at such times and places as shall be duly notified by publication in the daily Press and/or the "Proceedings" of the Institute. The examinations will be conducted under the control and supervision of responsible persons as supervisors, to be ap-pointed by the Committee of Architectural Education on the recommendation of the several district branches.

I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

This examination will be the Matriculation Examination of the University of New Zealand or any other recognized university, and in addition the candidate will be required to pass a test in drawing from the round, of some feature, as an indication that elementary training in consideration of form in its three dimensions is essential.

II. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. TESTIMONIES OF STUDY.

Two testimonies of study to be submitted as laid down hereunder, and more particularly as annually announced at the commencement of each year. These are to be fully finished drawings on drawing-paper, 27 in. by 20 in., mounted on strawboard, and delivered at the registered office of the Institute, carriage paid, and addressed to the Secretary, four weeks before the commencement of the examination. The

candidate's own selection.

The drawing to consist of at least two columns of the order, at least 7 in. high on the drawing, with details of all parts three times the size of the principal drawings, and with a small-scale plan and elevation of the building selected.

These drawings may be executed in any usual manner, but must be accompanied by a declaration of originality.

2. HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE (ELEMENTARY).

(i.) History.-General knowledge of the history of nations

(ii.) Constructive Principles and Situation.—General know-ledge of the constructive principles and Situation.—General know-ledge of the constructive principles and conditions of climate and situation under which architecture has developed at different periods. (iii.) Ancient Architecture.—Knowledge of the character of

(iii.) Auctent Architecture.—Knowledge of the character of architecture in ancient Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Greece, and the Roman Empire to the end of the fifth century A.D., with a knowledge of some of the ancient buildings of each period, particularly those of Greece and Roman Empire.

(iv.) Mediaval Architecture.—Knowledge of the development of architecture in Europe from A.D. 500 to the introduction of the Renaissance in the various countries, with a particular knowledge of some of the more noted buildings of these periods in Constantinople, Italy, France, and England. (v.) Renaissance Architecture.—Knowledge of the causes for the Renaissance in Italy, and its spread and development in the rene of the super of the super of the super of the hetter. the Kenaissance in Italy, and its spread and development in France and England, with a knowledge of some of the better known examples in Italy and France, and more particularly those in England from the commencement of the seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth. (vi.) The evolution and purpose of simple architectural features in the foregoing features. The object to be attained in the examination of candidates in this to diverge match the conditiont undertained

in this subject is to discover what the candidate understands of architecture as an expression of national life; under what influences and to what extent the development of the character influences and to what extent the development of the character took place; and the general forms in which this character was expressed. There is but little necessity for quoting dimensions and dates. A well-proportioned sketch with terse notes will usually convey more information than a detailed written explanation, and proves, moreover, that the archi-tectural character of the building so illustrated has been well improved on the wind impressed on the mind.

Text-books.

History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, 1905 (B. F. Fletcher). (General knowledge of all but Part II; special knowledge of periods mentioned in syllabus.)

Reference-books recommended for General Study. GENERAL

History of Architecture (Ferguson, J.), 6 vols. History of Architectural Development (edited by F. M. Simpson), 2 vols.

A Short Critical History of Architecture (H. H. Statham). Encyclopædia of Architecture (J. Gwilt).

GREECE AND ROME

Architecture of Greece and Rome (Anderson and Spiers). Orders of Architecture (R. P. Spiers). Remains of Ancient Rome (Middleton).

BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE.

Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture (Sir T. G. Jackson).

MEDIÆVAL.

Gothic Architecture in England (Francis Bond). Gothic Architecture (Rickman). Parish Churches (R. and A. J. Brandon).

Gothic Mouldings (Paley).

RENAISSANCE.

Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy (W. J. Anderson). Architecture of the Renaissance in France (W. H. Ward), 2 vols.

Early Renaissance Architecture in England (J. A. Gotch). Growth of the English House (J. A. Gotch). The Practical Exemplar of Architecture.

ORNAMENT.

Handbook of Ornament (Meyer). Styles of Ornament (Speltz and Spiers).

3. PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

- (i.) Plane and solid geometry, including simple conic sections.
- (ii.) Mensuration of simple plane and solid figures. (iii.) Graphic methods of calculating.

Text-books.

Practical Mathematics (Bates and Charlesworth), 2 vols. Geometrical Drawing for Art Students (Morris). Principles of Graphic Statics (S. Hardy).

4. STRUCTURAL MECHANICS.

Elementary structural mechanics to include-

- (i.) The calculation of bending-moments in beams (variously loaded), Bow's notation, bending-moment diagrams, calculation of moments of resistance in wooden and steel beams.
- (ii.) The calculation of columns of cast iron, steel, or wood, the values of l/r being given. (iii.) The calculation by graphic statics of the stresses in
- a simple roof of any of the forms mentioned below, a simple root of any of the forms mentioned below, including wind-pressure diagram; and the design of joints and sections of members to resist those stresses: (a) King-rod truss; (b) fan truss; (c) fink truss up to eight panels; (d) ordinary steel truss up to eight panels.
 (iv.) The calculation of the resistance of foundations and the stability of brick or masonry arches, retaining-walls, and buttresses.

Nov. 3.]