



বাংলাদেশ স্থপতি ইন্সটিটিউট  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS BANGLADESH

# LIST OF MODERN HERITAGE SITES IN BANGLADESH

**Published by**

**Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)**

IAB Centre

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**November 2022**

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**Graphics & Layout**

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**Acknowledgement:**

This document is prepared by the Heritage, Education, Awareness and Research (HEAR) committee, 24th EC, Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB). IAB would like to acknowledge the contribution of the following members of the HEAR committee to prepare the document:

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## **Forewords**

Bangladesh has a significant number of heritage sites that has remarkable values due to their association with the 20th-century modern movement in Architecture. These sites are significant both for the architects who were involved in the design process (as many of them were well-known all over the world during the execution of the project in these sites) and for the standard of work. To raise awareness, ensure proper maintenance, and promote these heritage sites, the Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB) has taken the initiative to prepare a list of modern heritage sites in Bangladesh. IAB has been one of the forerunners to safeguard these heritage sites. In 2020, IAB proposed the 'National Assembly Complex, Bangladesh' and 'The Architectural Works of Muzharul Islam: An Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement in South Asia' for inclusion in the World Heritage Tentative List of UNESCO through the Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.




This current list is part of the IAB's same endeavor to safeguard Bangladesh's heritage sites. This is not an exhaustive list. The committee relied on available literature to select the projects. Once the project was included in the list, investigations were made on the available related documents, experts were interviewed, and site visits were made in cases where it was possible.




This list was made under the backdrop of limited time, lack of information, and limited scope for investigations. Hence there is a huge scope for future research in this area and to extend and enrich the list further. Moreover, listing heritage sites is also a continuous process. The gaps in this first edition of the list are expected to be reduced in the next edition. This list is one of the first steps of many that have to be taken for conservation of our heritage sites.


**Ar. Dr. Mohammed Zakiul Islam**




**Ar. Mohammad Sazzad Hossain**


## LIST OF MODERN HERITAGE SITES IN BANGLADESH

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
1	<b>National Assembly Complex, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>  (Parliament Building:  Latitude: 23.762474, Longitude: 90.378439)	Louis Isadore Kahn  (1901-74), USA	1962-84	<p>Hailed by architectural historians and critics as one of the twenty best buildings of the 20th century, the <i>Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban</i> or National Assembly Complex, also known as Sher-e- Banglanagar was designed by Louis I Kahn.</p> <p>Louis I. Kahn is regarded as one of the most influential architects of the 20th century. The <i>Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban</i>, regarded as his magnum opus, successfully addresses the issue of civic monumentality using the minimalist idiom of 20th-century modernism. Kahn fused the functionalist aesthetic of modern architecture with the timeless aura of ancient antecedents effortlessly. The design, a masterpiece of modernist abstraction also alludes to the local practices of building in the tropical delta landscape.</p>	National Assembly Sector, Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Hospital and Housing Type E, F, G & H, etc.	 <p>Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/U1pJhyS">https://cutt.ly/U1pJhyS</a></p>
1.1	<b>National Assembly Sector</b>	Louis Isadore Kahn  (1901-74), USA	1962-84	<p>The assembly block, housed in the 135' (41 m) tall central edifice, is a centralized ensemble of multifaceted masses of as-cast concrete rising from the expansive triangular lake and majestic green lawns, flanked by the three-story-tall hostels for ministers, members of parliament and officials built with brick. The entire complex evokes a sense of monumental presence through its centralized composition built with rugged thick walls punctured by huge cut-outs in pure geometric shapes.</p>		 <p>P.C : Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>
1.2	<b>Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College and Hospital</b>	Louis Isadore Kahn  (1901-74), USA	1962-84	<p>The massive octagonal assembly chamber with a parasol roof is located at the center of the building, surrounded by a ring of hollowed-out shafts to admit sunlight. The central chamber is wrapped with a multilayered ambulatory, which is in turn encircled with the smaller blocks which contain the prayer hall, offices, cafeteria, meeting, and ceremonial plaza.</p>		 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>





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1.3	<b>Housing Type - E, F, G &amp; H</b>	Louis Isadore Kahn  (1901-74), USA	1962-84	<p>The sheer mastery of the use of sunlight to evoke a spiritual quality in the interior spaces was quite unprecedented when this was built.</p> <p>The site of the entire building complex is framed by the expansive boulevard Manik Mia Avenue to the south, Mirpur road to the west, Sangsad Avenue to the east, and Justice Syed Mahbub Sarani to the North. The area lying north across Lake Road contains landscapes and buildings designed by Louis I. Kahn, including the Suhrawardy Hospital and housing for government officials. The vision for this zone can be seen in the masterplan Kahn's office submitted to the Public Works Department, Government of Bangladesh in 1974.</p> <p>In 2020, the Institute of Bangladesh (IAB) proposed to include the National Assembly Complex, Bangladesh in the UNESCO world heritage Tentative List through DOA, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and GOB.</p>		 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>
2	<b>Faculty of Fine Arts, (Formerly, Institute of Fine Arts), Dhaka University, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.735746, Longitude: 90.395083)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1953-55	<p>The architectural works of Muzharul Islam are of great importance for the chronological development of the modern movement in South Asian Architecture. The building showcases the adaptation of an open plan, indoor-outdoor relationship and exhibits the use of industrially produced material, taking inspiration from the cultural heritage of the region with a focus on the Architectural freedom from the colonial hangover to address the modern way of living solution which had a remarkable influence over the architectural practice in this region.</p>	The Educational Institute for Faculty of Fine Arts under Dhaka University consists of Classrooms, exhibition spaces, and a faculty area.	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020</p>
3	<b>Central Library (Old Building), University of Dhaka, Dhaka.</b>  (Latitude: 23.733433, Longitude: 90.395260)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1953-55	<p>The architecture of Muzharul Islam created a new way forward for a region that had just gained independence from colonial rule. The components of the proposal illustrate the evolution of this new approach. The prevailing architectural language practiced at that time neither had the authenticity of the western system nor the continuity of the Buddhist and Mughal cultural heritage. The work of</p>	Library	 <p>P.C: Ar. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2017</p>



SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
4	<b>Building 75 and Ladies Club of Azimpur Housing Estate, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.7285283, Longitude: 90.3840531)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1962	Muzharul Islam was a fresh departure from this and pioneered a modern architectural style that was not stylistic but rather a derivation from the greater context. The components illustrate a deep understanding of the society, economy, climate, technology, and culture while devoid of post-colonial hangover and overtone of regionalism.  The 20th-Century Architecture of Muzharul Islam demonstrates an important interchange in the discourse that remarkably influenced South Asian architecture and is an outstanding example of 20th-century tropical architecture. The design considerations had strong references to the local climate, material, and culture. The buildings illustrate the architect's new approach to architecture, consciously developing a Deltaic tropical Architecture. The resulting buildings, in their fusion of spirit and form, evoked emotional responses that are suitable for the south Asian cultural context but were universal in their appeal. Islam's influence is also noticeable in the work of some important architects in the Indian sub-continent. The Architectural Work of Muzharul Islam exhibits an unprecedented interchange of human values in south Asia, over half a century, to the birth and development of the South Asian Modern Movement. The Architectural Work of Islam revolutionized architecture in Bengal by introducing a new architectural language that made a break from the past.	Housing for Govt. Employees	  P.C: Ar. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020
5	<b>Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR), Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.739555, Longitude: 90.384875)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1964		Scientific Research and Publication	  P.C.: Ar. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020
6	<b>The Faculty of Business Studies, (Formerly, The National Institute of Public Administration or NIPA), Dhaka University, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.735175, Longitude: 90.392394)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1964		Educational/ Academic Institute	  P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020


SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
7	<b>Bangladesh Road Research Laboratories, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.786914, Longitude: 90.356495)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1964	<p>When Architect Muzharul Islam came onto the scene with the Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University building (1953-55), and the Central Library of Dhaka University (1953-55), there was hardly any example of modern architecture in South Asia. The later works of Muzharul Islam also stand apart in their own right among the notable foreign architects of that time.</p> <p>The strategy of freeing the ground was employed by Muzharul Islam in the Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University, to create an unceremonial barrier-free pedestrian entry of the building and makes a subdued but democratic statement. Dhaka University Library building becomes a symbol of tropical modernity using a ramp under the shade in a free space that extends to the surrounding landscape, a proper threshold between indoor and outdoor spaces, and sophisticated jali works. The placement of the ramp in the tropics' quintessential space, the semi-open space, makes it even more rooted in its climatic context. The engagement of people with the building to create a lasting memory was done through the careful placement of artwork throughout the library building which also is a response to the socio-political context.</p>	Research and Testing Facility	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020</p>
8	<b>Chittagong University, Chittagong</b>  (Latitude: 22.471323, Longitude: 91.787115)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1965	<p>The NIPA &amp; Bangladesh Road Research Laboratory Buildings exhibit skeletal quality and careful responsiveness towards climate and the organization of internal spaces.</p> <p>The existing two structures (Building 75 and Ladies Club of Azimpur Housing Estate) are very important remains of the modern housing project by the Architect. Considering the time</p>	Residential University Campus	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul</p>
9	<b>Pabna Polytechnic Institute, Pabna</b>  (Latitude: 24.018795, Longitude: 89.241649)	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012), Bangladesh  & Stanley Tigermann (1930 – 2019), USA	1964	<p>The NIPA &amp; Bangladesh Road Research Laboratory Buildings exhibit skeletal quality and careful responsiveness towards climate and the organization of internal spaces.</p> <p>The existing two structures (Building 75 and Ladies Club of Azimpur Housing Estate) are very important remains of the modern housing project by the Architect. Considering the time</p>	Government Polytechnic Institute	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul</p>

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10	<b>Bogura Polytechnic Institute, Bogura</b>  (Latitude: 24.823490, Longitude: 89.377032)	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012), Bangladesh  & Stanley Tigermann (1930 – 2019), USA	1964	of construction, the projects bear the important testimony of how the architect addressed the complex issues of public housing through modern and contextual interventions.  At the hilly site in Chittagong, the architect designed academic blocks and housing for faculty, staff, and students for Chittagong University. The existing buildings stand out for their strong connection with the surrounding landscapes. Each building has two distinct correspondences- from the entry they are more frontal and formal, from the contour side they have a quieter and meditative response to the surrounding landscape.	Government Polytechnic Institute	  P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul
11	<b>Barishal Polytechnic Institute, Barishal</b>  (Latitude: 22.697900, Longitude: 90.361604)	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012), Bangladesh  & Stanley Tigermann (1930 – 2019), USA	1964	The project of developing a prototype residential campus for the Government Polytechnic Institute in five districts of the country is a remarkable work of Ar. Mazharul Islam and Stanley Tigermann. The uniqueness of this project was to incorporate the subtle difference that exists among different locations.	Government Polytechnic Institute	  P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul
12	<b>Sylhet Polytechnic Institute, Sylhet</b>  (Latitude: 24.884199, Longitude: 91.858053)	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012), Bangladesh  & Stanley Tigermann (1930 – 2019), USA	1964	The multi-storied office building of Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation is another important work that exhibits the notable fusion of structural elements and shading devices.  Jahangirnagar University, National Library, and the buildings at Jaypurhat, with their stereotomic earth-hugging characters, differ sharply from the earlier skeletal quality. The Buildings also evoke the age-old tradition of masonry and terracotta work of the great Buddhist Viharas and Mughal Mosque architecture in an abstract manner, which is a hallmark of a truly modern building.	Government Polytechnic Institute	  P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul
13	<b>Rangpur Polytechnic Institute, Rangpur</b>  (Latitude: 25.7526183, Longitude: 89.2607993)	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012), Bangladesh  & Stanley Tigermann (1930 – 2019), USA	1964	In 2020, the Institute of Bangladesh (IAB) proposed to include the Architectural Works of Muzharul Islam in the UNESCO world heritage Tentative List through DOA, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, GOB.	Government Polytechnic Institute	  P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul





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14	<b>Jahangirnagar University, Savar</b>  (Latitude: 23.879475, Longitude: 90.268988)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1967		Residential University Campus	 P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/S1pJvdf">https://cutt.ly/S1pJvdf</a>
15	<b>Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.726565, Longitude: 90.417396)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1969		Office Building	 P.C: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul
16	<b>Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College</b> (Formerly Jaipurhat Lime Stone Factory Housing), Joypurhat  (Latitude: 25.099681, Longitude: 89.006499)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1974		Currently, Cadet College for Females, Originally designed as Jaipurhat Lime Stone Factory Housing)	 Photo Source: Architecture in Bangladesh, Building on a Changing Landscape
17	<b>Library Building, Department of Archives and Library, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 23.775848, Longitude: 90.374037)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1976		Library	 P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020





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18	<b>Ramna Restaurant, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.735200, Longitude: 90.402001)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1963	Ramna restaurant, designed in the early 1960s, is a notable example of tropical modernism. It exhibits skeletal quality and careful responsiveness toward the climate. The building is also masterly integrated with the natural settings.	Restaurant	 <p>Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/O1pJEWH">https://cutt.ly/O1pJEWH</a> Photo Taken in 2021</p> <p>P.C: Tasin Tasfia, 2022</p>
19	<b>Jiban Bima Bhaban, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23,727291, Longitude: 90.415664)	Muzharul Islam  (1923-2012), Bangladesh	1970	Jiban Bima Bhaban, formerly known as the Eastern Federal Building stands out as one of the important testimonies of modern tall buildings in Dhaka. A slender tower with its central core was placed above the podium which offers a shaded walkway on the ground floor for pedestrians. Soon after the completion of its construction, the building became a landmark in the city.	Office Building	 <p>C: Kaniz Tahsin Masud, 2022</p>
20	<b>Teachers Student Center (TSC), Dhaka University, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.731229°N Longitude: 90.3962°E)	Constantin A. Doxiadis  (1913-75), Greece	1957	Constantinos A. Doxiadis was a well-known architect and town planner of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century for his work especially the theory of 'Ekistics', which concerns the science of human settlements, including regional, city, community planning, and dwelling design. In Bangladesh, Doxiadis designed TSC, BARD, College of Home Economics, NAEM, and IER which are significant works to understand his philosophy and architectural works. These buildings adopted distinct characteristics as his design consideration integrated	Students Union Building, accommodating Club and rehearsal room; Auditorium; Cafeteria, Rooms for Indoor games; Guest House; swimming pool, etc.	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2022</p> <p>P.C: Ar. Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>



SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
21	<b>Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla</b>  (Latitude: 23°26'1.72"N, Longitude: 91° 7'59.32"E)	Constantin A. Doxiadis  (1913-75), Greece	1957	regionalism with a special focus on climate, culture, and society.  The architectural works of Doxiadis in Bangladesh are the earliest example of modern public buildings taking reference from the curvilinear <i>-dochala</i> roof which is a typical feature of the vernacular architecture of Bengal. Moreover, the distinct organization of pavilion-like forms with a skeletal quality set an outstanding example in the tropical landscape at that time. However, Doxiadis' technical and functional approaches, such as standardization, principles of expanding synthesis, modular practice, and creation of human scale, are also evident in these projects. Therefore, the group of buildings designed by Doxiadis in Bangladesh is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in the history of modern Architecture.  TSC:  TSC is one of the early emblems of 20th-century tropical architecture in south Asia and soon became an icon of South Asian architecture as a work in a modernist vocabulary forged by place and climate. It also introduced concrete parabolic vaults and double-roofed structures as pioneering architecture in the region. Apart from achieving architectural excellence, TSC also pioneered setting the unique vocabulary of Doxiadis' planning & design approach in the deltaic landscape.  TSC is one of the important hubs of Dhaka's political and cultural activities and bears important testimony to many national movements of the country. TSC is also Dhaka's one of the most vibrant places for public gatherings during any national celebrations.	Institute for Training, Research, and Pilot experiments	  P.C: Ar. Masudur Rahman Fahim
22	<b>Gov. College of Applied Human Science (Formerly, College of Home Economics, Dhaka.)</b>  (Latitude: 23.731506, Longitude: 90.385624)	Constantin A. Doxiadis  (1913-75), Greece	1965	TSC:  TSC is one of the early emblems of 20th-century tropical architecture in south Asia and soon became an icon of South Asian architecture as a work in a modernist vocabulary forged by place and climate. It also introduced concrete parabolic vaults and double-roofed structures as pioneering architecture in the region. Apart from achieving architectural excellence, TSC also pioneered setting the unique vocabulary of Doxiadis' planning & design approach in the deltaic landscape.  TSC is one of the important hubs of Dhaka's political and cultural activities and bears important testimony to many national movements of the country. TSC is also Dhaka's one of the most vibrant places for public gatherings during any national celebrations.	This is the first college in Bangladesh for studying Home Economics located in Azimpur, Dhaka having a total campus of 10.3 acres of land. There are classrooms, seminar rooms, a laboratory, a library, etc.	  P.C: Ar. Masudur Rahman Fahim  P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2022
23	<b>National Academy for Educational Management (NAEM), Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.73644810, Longitude: 90.38015590)	Constantin A. Doxiadis  (1913-75), Greece	1960	TSC:  TSC is one of the early emblems of 20th-century tropical architecture in south Asia and soon became an icon of South Asian architecture as a work in a modernist vocabulary forged by place and climate. It also introduced concrete parabolic vaults and double-roofed structures as pioneering architecture in the region. Apart from achieving architectural excellence, TSC also pioneered setting the unique vocabulary of Doxiadis' planning & design approach in the deltaic landscape.  TSC is one of the important hubs of Dhaka's political and cultural activities and bears important testimony to many national movements of the country. TSC is also Dhaka's one of the most vibrant places for public gatherings during any national celebrations.	This academy is dedicated to conducting training on education management, research, and planning to ensure quality education in the country. It has an academic section with classrooms and administrative sections.	  P.C: Kaniz Tahsin Masud, 2022

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24	<p><b>The Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Dhaka, Dhaka</b></p> <p>(Latitude: 23.735015°N Longitude: 90.393582°E)</p>	<p>Constantin A. Doxiadis (1913-75), Greece</p>	1960	<p><b>BARD:</b></p> <p>Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development is the largest project of Doxiadis in Bangladesh. BARD is a remarkable example of the principle of expanding synthesis which is achieved by introducing the extensive provision of circulation corridors. The parabolic shell roof of the auditorium and the <i>dochala</i>-shaped roof of the mosque are also notable attributes of the heritage site.</p> <p><b>Gov. College of Applied Human Science:</b></p> <p>Home Economics College is another important testimony to exhibit Doxiadis' unique planning &amp; design approach in the tropical climate. Pavilion-like forms, multi-level classrooms, connecting corridors, double roofs, parabolic Chala roofs, etc are the important value-defining attributes of this complex.</p> <p><b>NAEM:</b></p> <p>The compact planning of the complex also exhibits the important features of Doxiadis' technical and functional approach, such as standardization, modular in practice, and creation of human scale.</p> <p><b>IER:</b></p> <p>The building exhibits a rational design approach, simple form, and honest expression of structural elements. Classrooms and faculty rooms are arranged in two masses that are elongated in the east-west for ventilation from the north-south. The administrative block connects these masses at the upper level. The H-shaped building encompasses effective open spaces to ensure proper daylight in every part of the building.</p>	Institution for the study of education.	 <p>P.C: Mushtasfi Mustakim, 2022</p>


SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
25	<b>Academic Building, Dept. of Architecture, BUET, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.72766384757824, Longitude: 90.39145742687226)	Richard E. Vrooman  (1920-2000), USA	1965-69	<p>This is the first Faculty of Architecture building in Bangladesh.</p> <p>The significance lies in designing this building in a diagonal structural grid with minimum supports and uninterrupted studio space/classrooms. Both the facades on the North and South sides are treated with louvers which are one of the most iconic elements to perceive this building visually.</p> <p>There is an open plinth to host students' informal gatherings.</p>	This building accommodates all academic facilities for the department of Architecture (Design Studio, Classrooms, Teachers' rooms, and department Office)	  P.C: Tanzim Ibn Hasan Nihal, 2020
26	<b>Academic Building, Dept. of Civil Engg, BUET, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.726559905870168, Longitude: 90.3925218797391)	Robert G. Boughey  (1936, USA)	1965	<p>It has been functioning as one of the largest academic buildings since the 1960s.</p> <p>The building is significant for its spacious planning layout. The breathing spaces alternatively designed after classrooms have broken the monotony of linear double bay corridors.</p> <p>The building facade treatment is interesting as well; it reflects the architect's climatic considerations and sensitivity.</p>	It houses all academic facilities for studying Civil Engineering (Lab facilities, Classrooms, Teachers' rooms, Office)	  P.C: Ar. Fatema Tasmia    Source: ce.buet.ac.bd/history/
27	<b>BUET - Gymnasium, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.725927918823317, Longitude: 90.39066947694994)	Robert G. Boughey  (1936, USA)	1964	<p>The significance of this building lies in the formal expression of structural logic and layout. There are provisions of natural light and cross ventilation despite having a comprehensive plan layout.</p>	It houses facilities for physical exercises and indoor games	  P.C: Nayem Ahsan Srijon






SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
28	<b>Titumir Hall, BUET, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23.72553695990912, Longitude: 90.39144273297615)	Robert G. Boughey (1936, USA)	1962-64	A building complex consists of simple plan layouts with clear demarcation of served and service spaces. There are provisions of natural light and air in every room and ancillary facility. Special consideration has been taken to design facade details by introducing rain devices to channel rainwater. This detail resembles and expresses the idea of celebrating the rain.	It houses all residential and ancillary facilities (Residential Unit, Canteen, Common Room and Prayer Space, Toilet Facilities)	 P.C: Nayem Ahsan Srijon
29	<b>Shaheed Suhrawardi Hall, BUET, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23.726445799100244, Longitude: 90.39019935935997)	Robert G. Boughey (1936, USA)	1962-64			 P.C: Nayem Ahsan Srijon
30	<b>Sher-e-Bangla Hall, BUET, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23.725981999786217, Longitude: 90.39073816478322)	Robert G. Boughey (1936, USA)	1962-64			 P.C: Ar. Fatema Tasmia




SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
31	<b>St. Joseph Higher Secondary School, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.76048231180646, Longitude: 90.37058235008226)	Robert G. Boughey  (1936, USA)	1963-64	<p>St. Joseph Higher Secondary School is one of the earliest examples of a modern school building in Bangladesh and exhibits notable attributes to address the climatic considerations and expression of structural elements.</p> <p>The building is divided into two masses, elongated in the east-west for ventilation from north-south and connected by vertical circulation. The two masses create a kind of inward dialogue. Interaction spaces and connecting corridors are facing the inner courtyard and are arranged to take into consideration of visual interplay among spaces at different levels. The inner courtyard is just sufficient to bring in light and air to ensure proper daylight in every part of the building. The structural modules can be seen as the beams are exposed outside by the edge.</p> <p>The structural system allows the connecting corridors to be cantilevered keeping them free from columns. Although a reference of beams is seen on the façade consisting of drop walls, railings, and shading devices. Special attention to window composition is notable. The rooms are provided with the maximum no. of windows. The architect explored the possible window systems and selected a pivot window that would take up minimum space both indoors and outdoors for opening up.</p>	School	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2021</p>  <p>P.C: Ar. Sujaul Islam Khan</p>  <p>P.C: Ar. Fatema Tasmia</p>
32	<b>Priests and Seminarians Residence, Notre Dame College, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.729584, Longitude: 90.420740)	Robert G. Boughey  (1936, USA)	1963-64	<p>This is a very pleasing piece of architecture built in a modular approach with modules of single rooms arranged in a staggered manner to ensure visual and acoustic privacy. The building has two masses connected by vertical circulation incorporating a courtyard between them. The front mass holds common facilities and is a two-storied structure that was originally designed to be single-storied. The block behind the front mass is the living quarters. Each room is provided with a balcony</p>	Residential Building	 <p>P.C: Ar. Fatema Tasmia</p>




SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
				<p>and is connected with corridors having vertical louvers placed for privacy.</p> <p>The structure is designed in a way that the load is being carried to the ground by an inner row of columns leaving the balcony and corridors obstacle-free to invite light and air in. Careful use of vertical louvers and drop walls ensures the diffusion of light. Maximum façades of the single rooms are provided with windows starting from just below the beam and customized, full-height glass louvers.</p> <p>A very modernist approach can be felt in the whole building although it is very much responsive to the tropical light and air. A very fluent indoor-outdoor relationship with parallel assimilation with the privacy requirements makes this building very comfortable to live in.</p>		
33	<p><b>Holy Family Hospital's sisters' Hostel, Dhaka</b></p> <p>(Latitude: 23.746948, Longitude: 90.403169)</p>	<p>Robert G. Boughey</p> <p>(1936, USA)</p>	1963-65	<p>Holy Family Hospital's sisters' Hostel is also bearing an important testimony to Dhaka's modern heritage. It exhibits rational design approaches with notable attributes to address climatic considerations. However, the expression of structural elements in form is also evident, as a reference of beams is seen on the façade consisting of drop walls, shading devices, etc.</p>	Hostel	 <p>P.C: Neyamul Islam, 2022</p>
34	<p><b>Kamalapur Railway Station, Dhaka</b></p> <p>(Latitude: 23°43'55"N, Longitude: 90°25'34"E)</p>	<p>Daniel C. Dunham</p> <p>(1929-90), USA</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Robert G. Boughey</p> <p>(1936, USA)</p>	1961-68	<p>Kamalapur Railway Station set a remarkable example in the history of modern architecture of entire South Asia by introducing a unique roofing system.</p> <p>The thin-shelled concrete canopy has risen since the mid-sixties with all its architectural aesthetics and significant functional performance. The Kamalapur Railway Station project offered an opportunity to design a grand structure as a symbolic gateway to the capital city. Louis Berger Ltd. won the contract to design the structure and made a few schemes before the final design was accepted</p>	Public Building – Railway Station	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2022</p>













SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
				<p>by the authorities. The Railway Board looked for symbolic shapes rather than a solution that required flexible yet functional volume.</p> <p>Unique from the visual perception the full complex of Kamalapur Railway station incorporates access roads, new railway lines, staff quarters, and other facilities for the passengers. There are 10 platforms, 11 booking counters, and multiple passengers waiting for lounges. The entire architecture of the terminal building is comprised of two systems: the parabolic roof structure above and the flat roof low-rise structures below it. Ticket booking counters, waiting lounges, passenger lounges, toilets, and food corners are combined in low-rise structures and lie beneath the super parasol roof. Very humble in looking, these supportive facilities blocks are arranged in linear form to facilitate users by providing maximum efficiency and circulation. Intentionally these masses are kept unadorned to emphasize the main feature of the station, the unusual concrete parasol roof of the terminal. The square plane of the terminal includes six square bays on each side. The plan is very neat leaving one bay uninterrupted with mass at the south to create access. While entering, this space seems to give an impression of a super high scale arched gateway that welcomes passengers with the refreshing southern breeze. This experience is even more accentuated with the glance of a lucratively scaled spiral stair at the southwest corner. Forty-nine columns are rising upward with a height of 17.98m (59 ft.) and support thirty-six cusped shells in each square bay. The thin-shelled cusped modules were formed using reusable formworks and bamboo scaffolding as supporting elements.</p>		 <p>P.C: Ar. Mohammad Arefeen Ibrahim, 2021</p>





SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
35	<b>Central Library, of Rajshahi University, Rajshahi.</b>  (Latitude: 24.36906294378378, Longitude: 88.6368822464824)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1961-63	<p>The Central Library, Medical center, Cafeteria, and Dormitory at the Rajshahi University campus, exhibit a notable departure from the existing practices of building design and construction. The articulation of columns and beams expressed honestly to reveal the skeletal quality of the buildings. However, the climate-sensitive design approach also gave a notable character to the buildings.</p> <p>The Central library with a large overhanging roof remains as one of the prominent buildings of the campus. However, the central courtyard and vaulted roof are the special features that made the medical center a notable building on this campus. The linear residential units of the student dormitory also bear an important testimony of a climate-sensitive orientation. The cafeteria building became notable in character as it was raised from the ground and placed on an overhanging plinth. Moreover, an innovative 6-segment clerestory roof on the dining hall created an interesting inner space that houses the interplay of natural light and shadow.</p>	Central Library	   P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2021
36	<b>The medical center, of Rajshahi University, Rajshahi</b>  (Latitude: 24.36948129432149, Longitude: 88.64403457683449)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1961-63		Medical center	  P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2021
37	<b>Cafeteria, of Rajshahi University, Rajshahi</b>  (Latitude: 24.36890505743267, Longitude: 88.64030053937152)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1961-63		Cafeteria	   P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2021

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
38	<b>Sher-E Bangla Fazlul Huq Hall Rajshahi University, Rajshahi</b>  (Latitude: 24.368635497228574, Longitude: 88.64080237563391)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1961-63		Dormitory	 <p>P.C: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain , 2021</p>
39	<b>BUET Staff Housing</b> (Currently known as Building no 1,2,3, Bakshi bazaar - BUET Staff quarter), <b>Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.725878970755044, Longitude: 90.38639711547536)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1962	As one of Dhaka's notable modern housing projects of the 60s, this project carries special significance. It reveals climatic and cultural sensitiveness in the design approach. However, the deep projected balconies with arched fronts gave these buildings a distinct identity.	Housing for the faculty members of BUET.	 <p>Source: Google street view</p>
40	<b>Administrative and library building of Gov. Brojomohun college, Barishal</b>  (Latitude: 22.712340342186046, Longitude: 90.3543639805112)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1960-62	The building with skeletal characteristics is one of the notable examples of 60s' modern architecture. that took departure from the conventional load-bearing buildings design and construction.	Administrative and library function	 <p>Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/C1pKqWU">https://cutt.ly/C1pKqWU</a></p>

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
41	<b>Guest House, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.73318099010473, Longitude: 90.43231576763323)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1962	The student dormitory, VC's Residence, and the guest house on the BAU campus are important testimonies of modern architecture in Bangladesh. These Architectural works strongly express modernist vocabularies with a focus on skeletal characteristics and sensitiveness to local climate and landscape.	Guest House	  Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/S1Yis3">https://cutt.ly/S1Yis3</a>
42	<b>Shahjalal Hall, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.719363446262424, Longitude: 90.44036303885756)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1962		Student Dormitories	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
43	<b>VC's Residence, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.725272935292203, Longitude: 90.43929435226862)	Daniel C. Dunham, Berger Engineers.  (1929-90), USA	1962		Residence of the VC	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
44	<b>Fazlul Haque Hall, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.71762768934863, Longitude: 90.4349964406431)	Berger Engineers	1963-64		'Berger Engineers' was one of the major architectural firms in Bangladesh during the 1960s. They engaged different western architects for various projects. Many of their works including the Fazlul Haque Hall are important testimonies of Bangladesh's 60s and 70s modern architecture.	Student dormitory






SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
45	<b>Veterinary Clinic, Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.725605527368522, Longitude: 90.4345057554843)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78	Paul Rudolph is certainly one of the most accomplished figures among the modern architects of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. His involvement in Mymensingh included the master plan of the agricultural university and designs for academic buildings, workshops, dormitories, faculty housing, an auditorium, a gymnasium, a stadium, etc. The complexity of his structures, forms, and spaces and the ruggedness and boldness of his masses added a new dimension to the modern architecture in Bangladesh. The vigorous handling of exposed concrete in most of his buildings on the BAU campus is also an important testimony of his dramatic exercises in this material. However, his buildings on the BAU campus are also notable examples of his design approach to meet the tropical challenges in this deltaic landscape.	Clinic	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
46	<b>Stadium, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72153231804556, Longitude: 90.43340900147925)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78	<i>'A master plan for this campus (one-third of the campus has been completed by others) orients all buildings in a north-south direction to catch the maximum amount of breeze. Venturi action and air scoops in section and plan are incorporated and account for the opening and closing character of the design.'</i> — Paul Rudolph in Moholy-Nagy, Sibyl, and Gerhard Schwab. <i>The Architecture of Paul Rudolph</i> . New York, Praeger, 1970. P. 230.	Stadium	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
47	<b>Gymnasium, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.721107027739897, Longitude: 90.43516604781355)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Gymnasium	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
48	<b>Auditorium, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.724186923958463, Longitude: 90.43914591405364)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Auditorium	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022




SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
49	<b>Food Technology Building, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72457446510822, Longitude: 90.43618713283543)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Academic Building	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
50	<b>Faculty of Agricultural Engineering &amp; Technology, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72411093931055, Longitude: 90.4357198006655)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Academic Building	   P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
51	<b>Faculty of Fisheries, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.726163309041684, Longitude: 90.43532377206492)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Academic Building	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
52	<b>Faculty of Animal Husbandry, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.726439783703285, Longitude: 90.43618434676416)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Academic Building	   P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022




SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
53	<b>Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72618429353437, Longitude: 90.4373790306877)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Academic Building	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
54	<b>Engineering Building, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72503384871592, Longitude: 90.43265396344418)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Engineering Building	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
55	<b>Engineering Workshop, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.725224206854506, Longitude: 90.43552046832751)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Workshops	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
56	<b>Shaheed Nazmul Ahsan Hall, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.721943908423096, Longitude: 90.43944620456463)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Student Dormitory	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
57	<b>Ashraful Haque Hall, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.720754103649412, Longitude: 90.4378401581585)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1965-78		Student Dormitory	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
58	<b>Housing Type-A, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72987510439222, Longitude: 90.43435060730212)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA	1970-76	<p>In the 60s, Berger Engineers designed E, F, and G-type housing. Their projects also included Housing for Readers, Lecturers, Superintendents, Class -iv staff, etc. at the BAU campus.</p> <p>In the 70s, Ar. Paul Rudolph also designed Housing types- A (for Professors), B (for readers), D (for Senior Lecturers), E (for Lecturers), and G (for Laboratory Assistants).</p>	Housing for the faculty members and staffs.	  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
59	<b>Housing Type-B, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.7273998477076, Longitude: 90.43455948331658)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA  &  Berger Engineers	1962-78	The residential buildings bear the unique testimony of the 60s and 70s modern Architecture in Bangladesh. However, the value-defining attributes still exhibit rational design approaches, simple form, and honest expression of structural-elements.		  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
60	<b>Housing Type-D, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.727721759640534, Longitude: 90.43360698055756)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA  &  Berger Engineers	1962-78			  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022





SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
61	<b>Housing Type-E, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.727569131426698, Longitude: 90.4356873142677)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA  & Berger Engineers	1962-78			  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
62	<b>Housing Type-F, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.73098287221728, Longitude: 90.43233612794468)	Berger Engineers	1963			  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
63	<b>Housing Type-G, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.731184189832973, Longitude: 90.43367098025266)	Ar. Paul Rudolph  (1918-97), USA  & Berger Engineers	1962-78			  P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022
64	<b>Library Building, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72460429539572, Longitude: 90.43797222068798)	Richard Neutra (1892-1970, USA),  Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers	1963-64	Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers provided architectural services to build the library and other buildings at Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. These buildings are important testimonies of 1960's modern architecture in Bangladesh. In 1963, Richard Neutra designed different buildings including the library at the campus in collaboration with	Central Library at the Residential University Campus.	   P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
65	<b>Faculty of Veterinary, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.724549533362417, Longitude: 90.43714233766116)	Richard Neutra (1892-1970, USA),  Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers	1963-64	Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers.	Academic Building	 <p>P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022</p>
66	<b>Faculty of Agriculture, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72347411110002, Longitude: 90.4364609804692)	Richard Neutra (1892-1970, USA),  Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers	1963-64		Academic Building	 <p>P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022</p>
67	<b>Administration Building, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh</b>  (Latitude: 24.72367580596494, Longitude: 90.43788688149893)	Richard Neutra (1892-1970, USA),  Noon Qayum and Associates, Architects and Engineers	1963-64		Administration Building	 <p>P.C: Mehedi Hasan, 2022</p>

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
68	<b>Holy Family Hospital, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23.7467° N, Longitude: 90.4031° E)	Ronald Mc Connel, UK	Around 1952- 71  (Foundation laid on 15 March 1953)	Edward Hicks and Ronald McConnel worked at the department of 'Communications, Buildings, and Irrigation' (CB & I). However, their works are important testimonies of early modern architecture of Bangladesh. McConnel designed many important public and private buildings like Nine-storied Secretariat Building, Dhaka, and Holy Family Hospital. Both buildings represented a departure from ornamentation and exhibit simple forms.	Hospital	 P.C: Neyamul Islam, 2022
69	<b>Nine-storied Secretariat Building, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23°43'44"N, Longitude: 90°24'31"E)	Ronald Mc Connel, UK	Around 1952-71		Secretariat Building	 P.C: Tasin Tasfia, 2022
70	<b>Block –B, BSMMU, Dhaka</b> (Latitude: 23° 44' 19.17" N Longitude: 90° 23' 40.22" E)	Edward Hicks, UK	Around 1948-59	Edward Hicks designed Hotel Shahbag which is now used as a part of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU). It was one of the earliest examples of a modern hotel in Dhaka. Hick's design approach also rejected ornamentation and exhibited simple form that emphasized on functions.	Block B of BSMMU is a six-story building that houses administrative offices and nursing quarters. It is the original building of Hotel Shahbag.	 P.C: Salman Sadid, 2022

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
71	<b>Hotel Purbani, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.727782, Longitude: 90.416865)	Berger Engineers	1963-64	Along with Hotel Shahbagh and Inter-Continental Dhaka, Hotel Purbani is regarded as an important testimony of the 60s Modern hotel design in Bangladesh. It is one of the earliest 3-star hotels in Bangladesh.	Hotel	  P.C: Subha Binte Shams, 2022
72	<b>Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23.7410°N, Longitude: 90.3965°E)	William B. Tabler.  (1914-2004), USA	1964-66	Inter-Continental Dhaka was the first international five-star hotel in Bangladesh. As a project commissioned in the 60s, Hotel Intercontinental is notable for its functional values. However, the pseudo-Islamic façade has given an identical character to the building.	Hotel	  P.C: Ar.Md.Szzad Hossain, 2022
73	<b>BCIC Bhaban, Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23° 43' 39.53" N, Longitude: 90° 25' 10.32" E)	Ar. Bashirul Haq  (1942-2020), Bangladesh	1977-87	The Building is the outcome of a national architectural competition in 1977, won by Bashirul Haq. Soon after its completion, the building not only became a landmark but also took a notable place in the history of tall building design in Bangladesh. The architect blended modernist aesthetics with climate-responsive features to create a bold architectural statement through this high-rise building.	Office Building	  P.C: Md. Neyamul Islam, 2022
74	<b>Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC), Dhaka</b>  (Latitude: 23°45'34.8"N, Longitude: 90°23'20.5"E)	Ar. Rabiul Hussain  (1943-2019), Bangladesh	1978-81	BARC's headquarters stands out as one of the notable examples of post-independence Bangladeshi architecture. An innovative indoor-outdoor relationship, climate-sensitive attributes, and remarkable brick detailing made the building notable in the history of modern architecture in Bangladesh.	Institution	  P.C: Ruayera Sharazeel, 2022

SL	Site with Geographical coordinates	Name of the Architect/s	Time	Significance of the project	Function	Image
75	<b>National Martyrs' Memorial, Savar.</b>  (Latitude: 23°54'40.4"N, Longitude: 90°15'17.4"E)	Syed Mainul Hossain  (1952-2014), Bangladesh	1972-82	National Martyrs' Memorial at Savar represents a masterpiece of human creative genius. The composition of the National Martyrs' Memorial magnificently represents seven significant chapters in the political history of Bangladesh. The memorial also stands out for its scale and setting. However, It is directly associated with Bangladesh's liberation war which has outstanding national significance.	National Martyrs' Memorial	  <p>Source: <a href="https://cutt.ly/q1pKn8g">https://cutt.ly/q1pKn8g</a></p> <p>P.C.: Shafkat Yakub, 2022</p>

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