



Status of Protection

Building

Listed Heritage

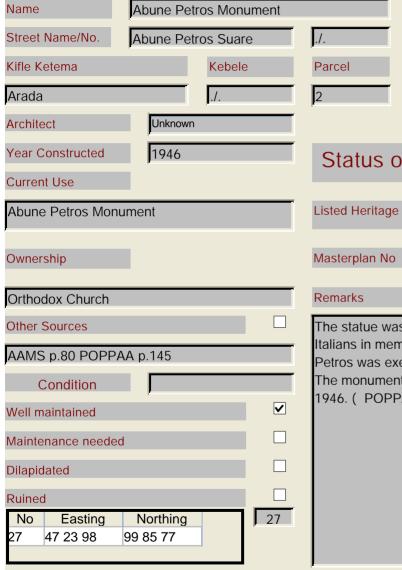
Masterplan No 18 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Dejazmatch Wube Haile Mariam, a nobelman of Menelik's court. Built in the end of the 19th or beginning of th 20th Century. Indian influenced architecture.(OTNF)





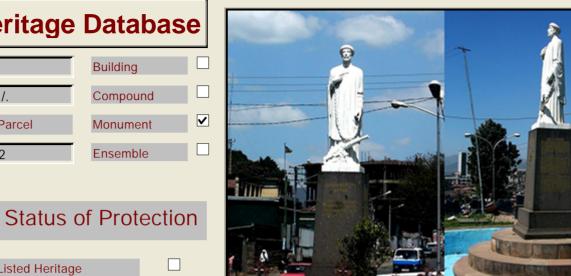


Photo Source

Мар

27

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

The statue was erected after the victory over the Italians in memory of his (martyrdom) . Abune Petros was executed by the Facsists (AAMS) The monument was erected by Haile Selassie in 1946. (POPPAA)

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

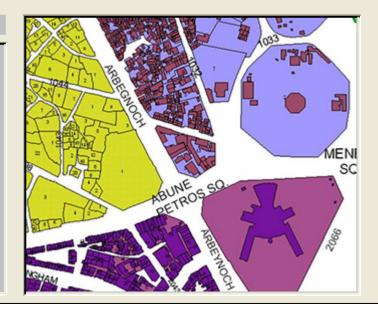






Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

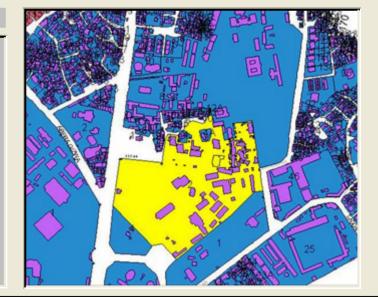
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Former residence of Lij Iyasu, the Emperor of Ethiopia from 1913-1916. The residence building was destroyed during the Derg period. The still existing building functioned as an "aderash" (reception hall) . Probably built in the 1910s. OTNF)



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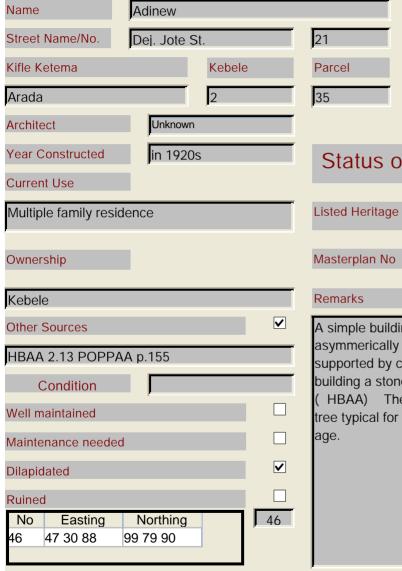




Photo Source

Мар

46

Addis Woubet 2008

A simple building decorated with an asymmetrically placed tower. The covers are supported by columns. At the front side of the building a stone wall suports the terrace.

Building

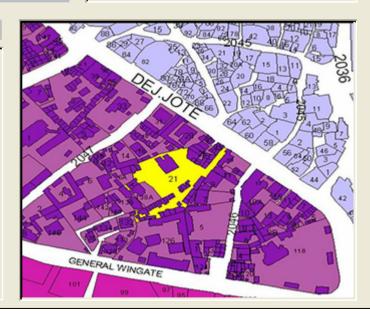
Compound

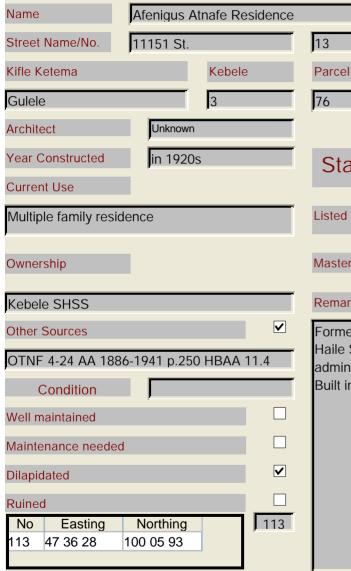
Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

(HBAA) The house is shaded by a big juniper tree typical for the region, of around 150 years of age.







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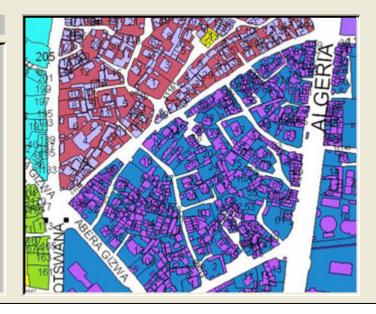
Masterplan No 113

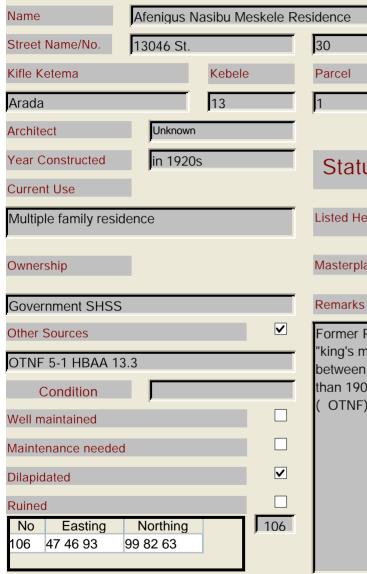
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former residence of Afanegus Atnafe, a judge of Haile Sellassie's reign. The Italians used it for administration purposes during the occupation. Built in the early 1920s. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

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Masterplan No 106

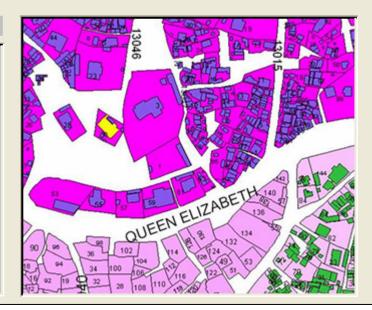
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former Residence of Afanegus Nasibu, the "king's mouth" of Menelik. Built in the years between 19th and 20th Century and not later than 1908. Indian influenced architecture.

(OTNF)





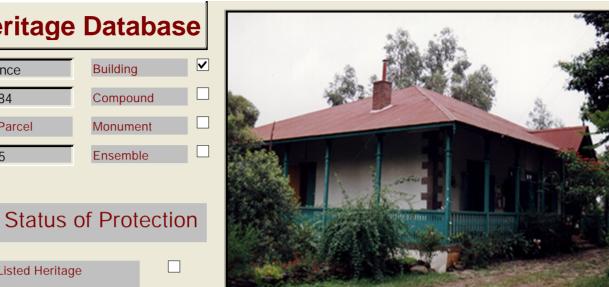


Photo Source

Мар

111

Addis Woubet 2006

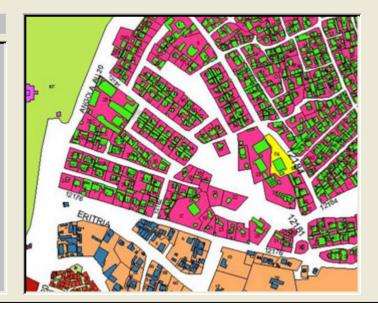
Former Residence of (Afenigus) Tilahum was appointed as Minister of Justice in 1911. The house has two levels surrounded by an opened veranda. A private chapel was included with pictures painted on the ceilings. Today it is the Asni Art Gallery. AA

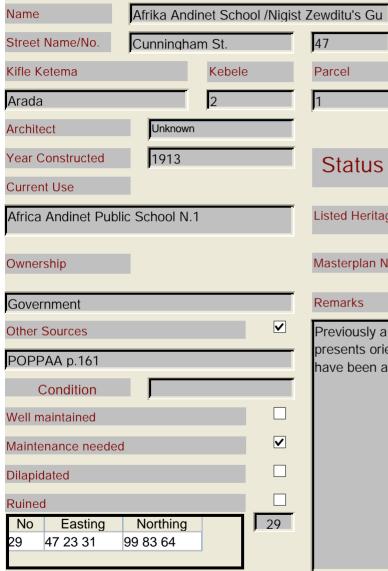
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

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Ensemble

Listed Heritage

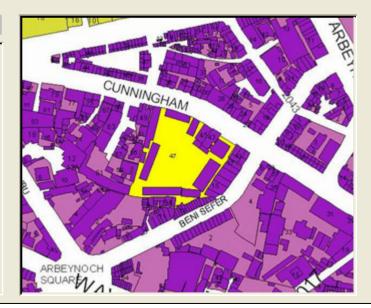
Masterplan No 29

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Previously a hotel it was built around 1913 and presents oriental type details. A construction have been added. (POPPAA)



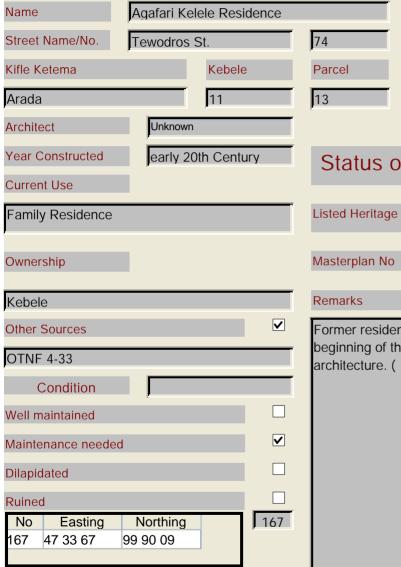




Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Former residence of Agafari Kelele. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Indian style architecture. (OTNF)







Photo Source

Мар

UGDP 2008

Bagdasarian's 2nd. Residence, around the corner from the 1st. in Welete Yohanis St.

Building

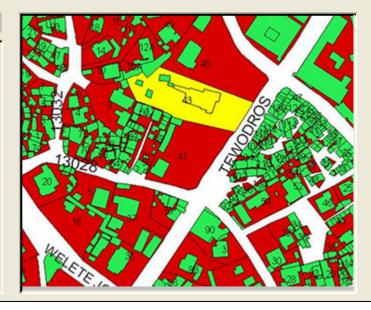
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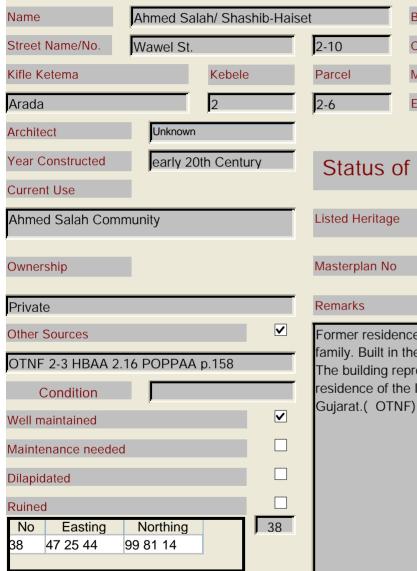
Monument

Ensemble

Presently Ethiopian Association of the Blind. Interesting interior ceiling painting probably from a Russian Artist with motifs of European

landscapes. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

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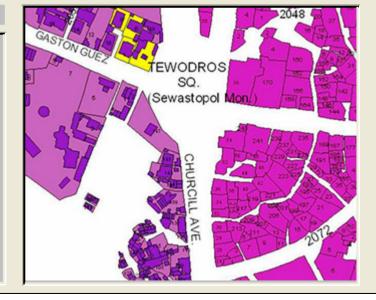
Masterplan No 38

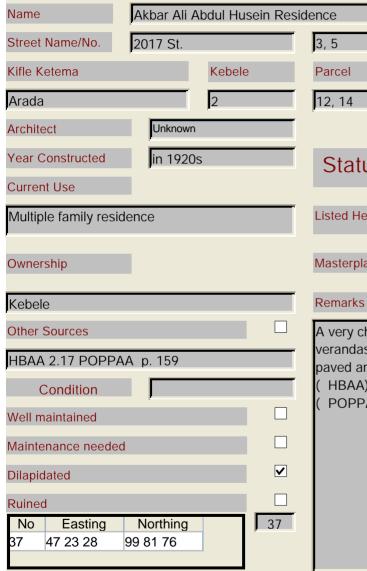
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of the Indian Shashib-Haiset family. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. The building reproduces a typical noblemen's residence of the Indian region of







Status of Protection

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POPPAA)

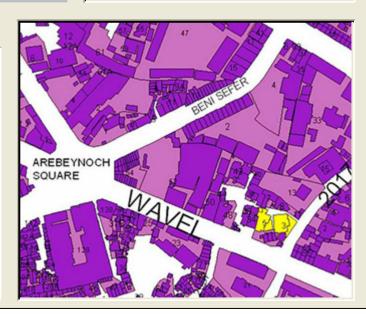
Masterplan No 37

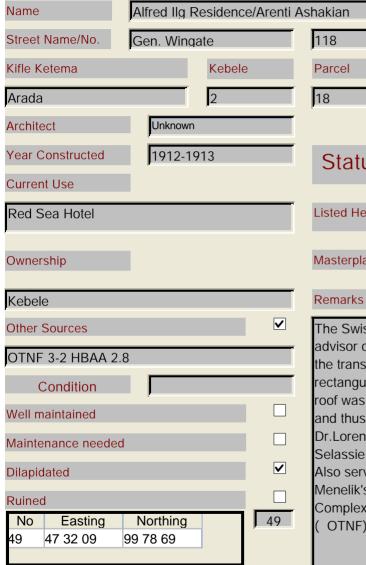
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

A very charming cluster of houses with porches, verandas and decorations. The yard is partly paved and a stone wall is going along the street. HBAA) Built at the epoch of Menelik.







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

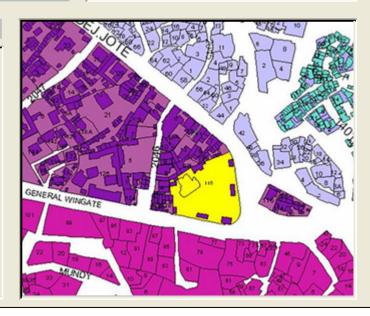
Masterplan No 49

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The Swiss Alfred Ilg was an important technical advisor of Emp. Menelik II. His residence marks the transition from rounded- shape plan to rectangular- it is oval. The former oval thatched roof was later on covered by corrugated steel, and thus converted to polygonal. Later owned by Dr.Lorenzo Tiezaz, a diplomat under Haile Selassie and later Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also served as one of the first schools of Menelik's time. Built around 1912-1913. Complex consists of three different buildings. (OTNF)



Parcel

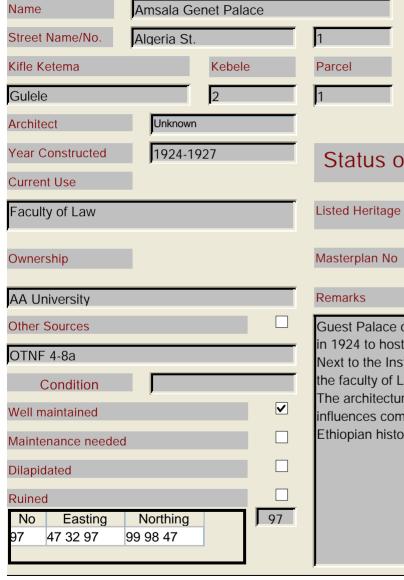




Photo Source

97

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

Building

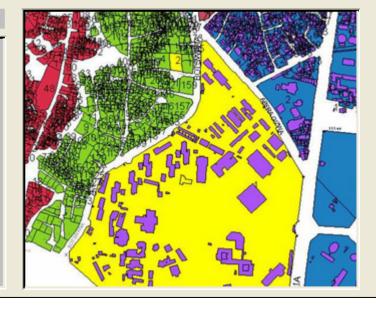
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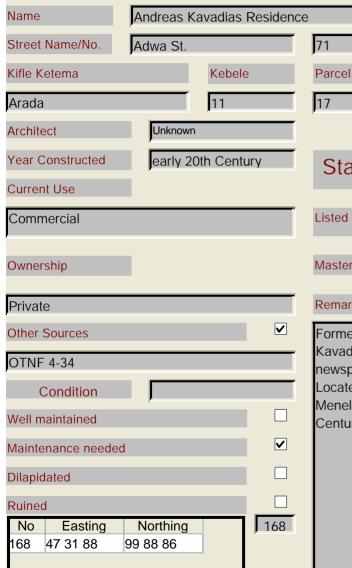
Monument

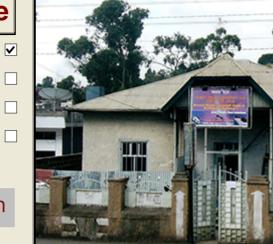
Ensemble

Status of Protection

Guest Palace of Emperor Haile Selassie. Built in 1924 to host the Italian Duca degli Abruzzi. Next to the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, it hosts the faculty of Law of Addis Ababa University. The architectural design reflects artdeco influences combined with heraldic motifs of the Ethiopian history.







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former residence of the Greek Andreas Kavadias, the founder of the first printed newspaper in Addis Ababa, called Amro. Located near Arat Kilo Sq., it was built during Menelik's time in the beginning of the 20th Century. (OTNF)







Photo Source

40

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks Мар

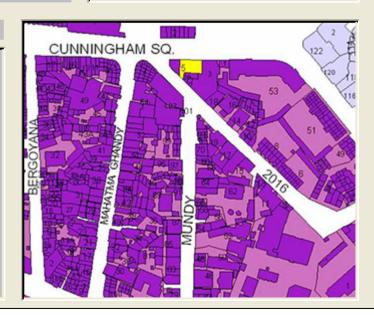
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

First post ofice opened in Addis Ababa, in 20th of July 1908. It functioned until Italian ocupation in 1935. The elegant two storey building with surrounding verandas burned out during the fire in 1936. After renovation, it functioned as Cinema Italia until 1941. Today it hosts Cinema Ethiopia.





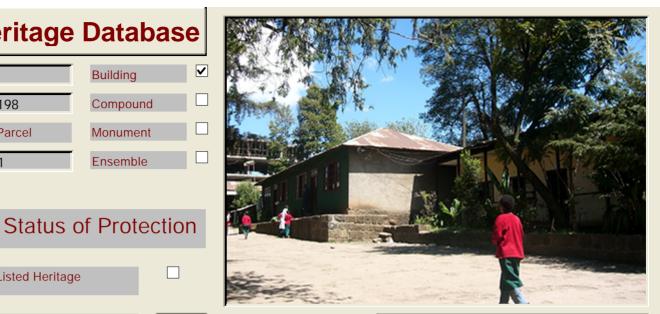


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The Arbeynoch "patriots" residence served as such for the veterans of the war against Italian forces in 1886. Built during Menelik II reign, it became a school in 1935. It is still being used as

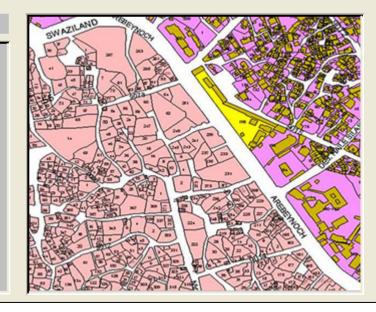
Building

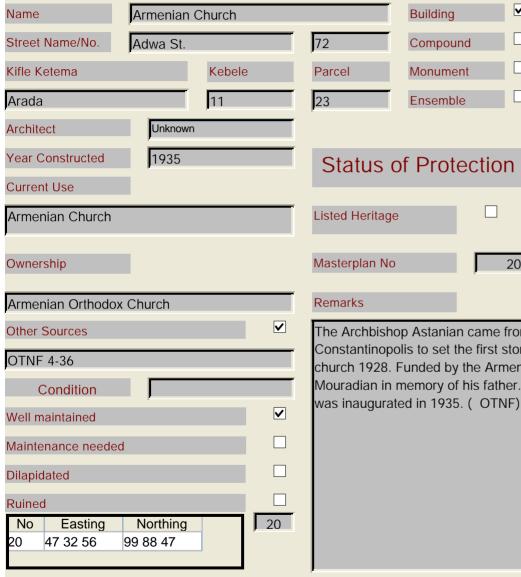
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

2005/2006 large modern school buildings were added, in order to avoid the classes being held in shifts. The new construction dwarfes the original one, which has hardly undergone any change itself. (Addis Woubet)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

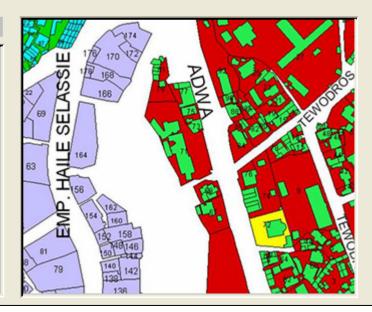
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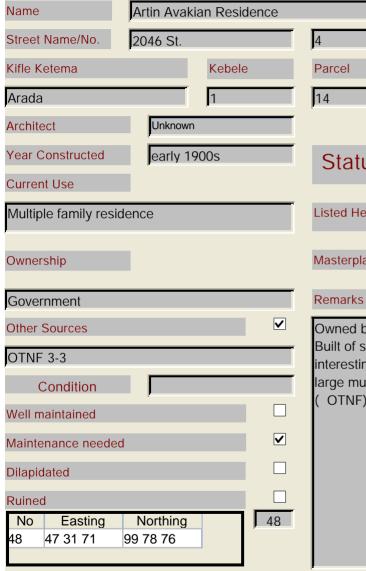
Masterplan No 20 Photo Source

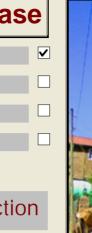
Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The Archbishop Astanian came from Constantinopolis to set the first stone for this church 1928. Funded by the Armenian Mouradian in memory of his father. The church







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 48

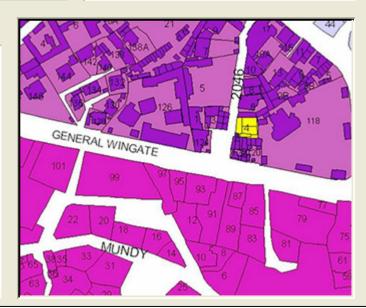
Photo Source

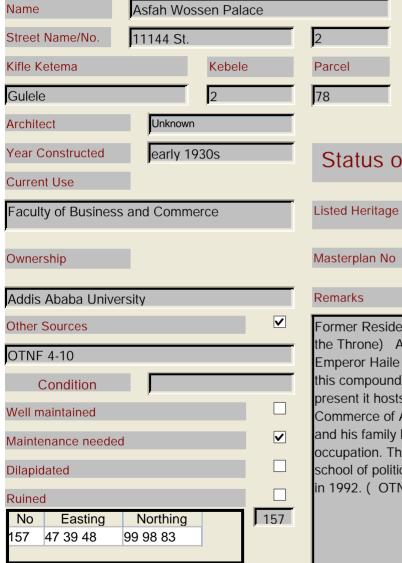
Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Owned by an Armenian constructor in 1924.
Built of stone and "chikka". Characterized by an interesting veranda around the ground floor and large multi glazed windows on the 2nd. floor.

(OTNF)





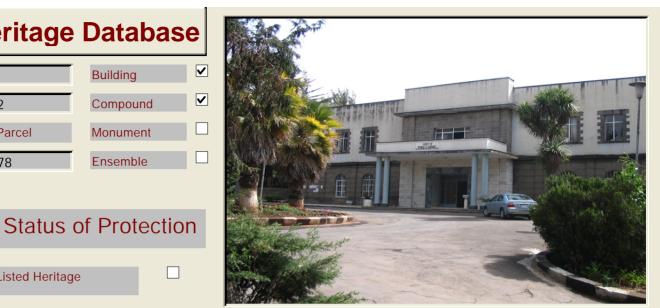


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former Residence of "Alga Worrash" (Heir to the Throne) Asfah Wossen, the eldest son of Emperor Haile Sellassie. The former owner of this compound was Emperor Lij Iyasu. At present it hosts the Faculty of Business and Commerce of AA University. The crown prince and his family lived there also after the Italian occupation. The Derg used this building as school of political (cadres) until it's overthrow in 1992. (OTNF)

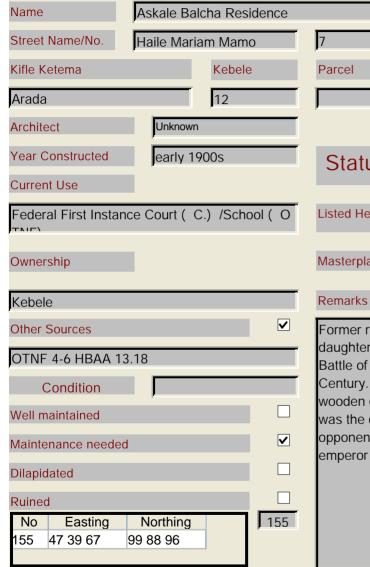
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

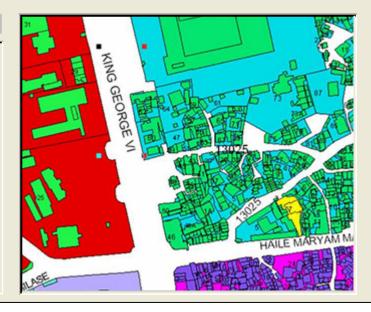


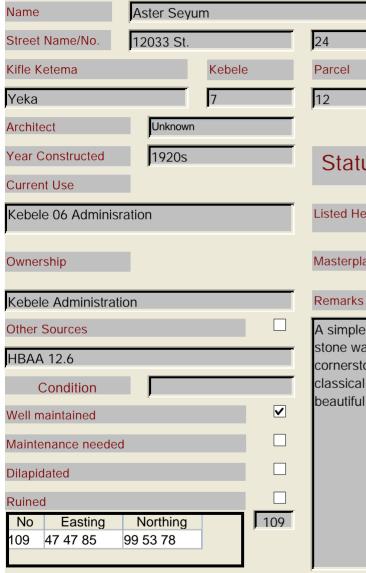
Мар

Former residence of Woizero Askale Balcha, daughter of Dejazmatch Balcha, a hero of the Battle of Adwa. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Currently used as school. Gingerbread wooden decoration runs around the roof. Owner was the daughter of Askale Balcha, a strong opponent of Ras Tafari Mekonen, the later emperor Haile Selassi. (OTNF)



Addis Woubet 2006







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 109

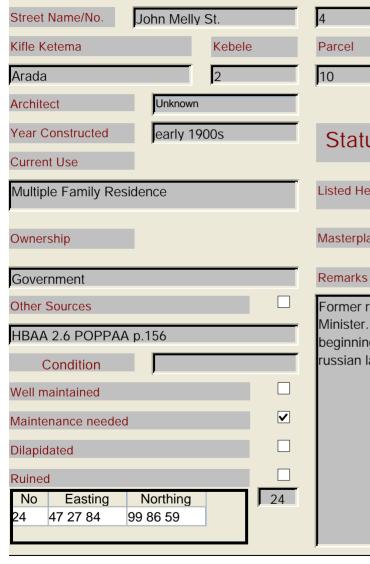
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

A simple building with refined decorations. The stone walls are supported by toothed cornerstones. The windows are framed with classical tympanums. On the backside is a beautiful glass veranda. (HBAA)





Azalech Gobena

Name



Status of Protection

Building

Ensemble

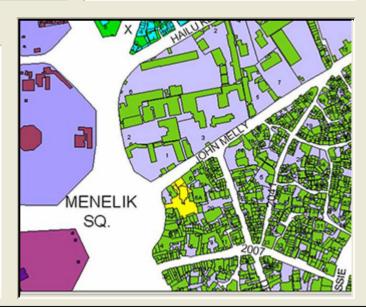
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Masterplan No 24 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of first Ethiopian female Minister. It is told that the house is built in the beginning of the 20s century by a polish or russian lawyer.



Addis Ababa Urban Heritage Database Babur Beyt Building Name **V** 199 Compound Street Name/No. Niger St. NO ACCESS Kifle Ketema Kebele Monument Parcel 16 93 Ensemble Arada Unknown **Architect** not known Year Constructed **Status of Protection Current Use** Listed Heritage Palace Garage Masterplan No 52 none Ownership Photo Source Мар Remarks Government Other Sources Current use as garage for the Prime Ministers Palace (Ghebi) Security area, no access to Addis Woubet the public. Condition Well maintained **V** Maintenance needed Dilapidated Ruined 52 Northing No Easting 47 38 26 99 77 61





Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

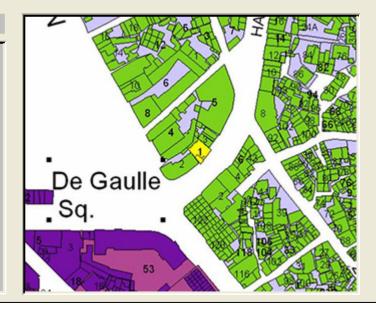
Located in Adwa Avenue, one of the city's most representative roads. Indians probably dwelt there. Built in the two first decades of the 20th Century, during the reign of Emperess Zewditu. Construction of "chikka" and wood. Indian style architecture. Unfortunately later steel applications to the facade disturb the appearance. (OTNF)

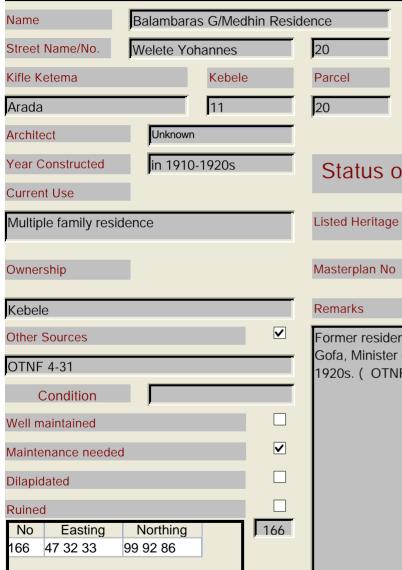
Building

Compound

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Ensemble





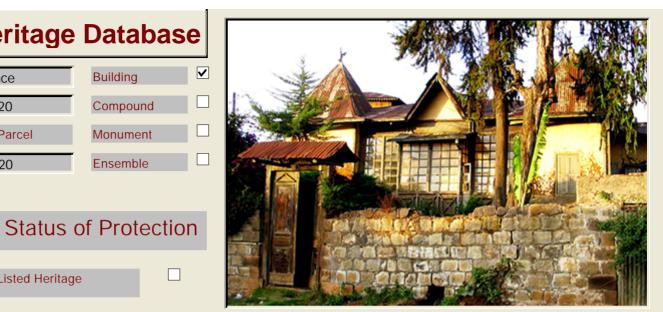


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Balambaras Guebre Medhin Gofa, Minister of Agriculture. Built in 1910-

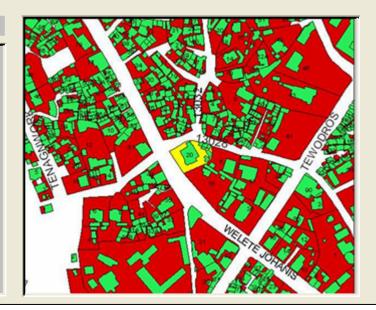
Building

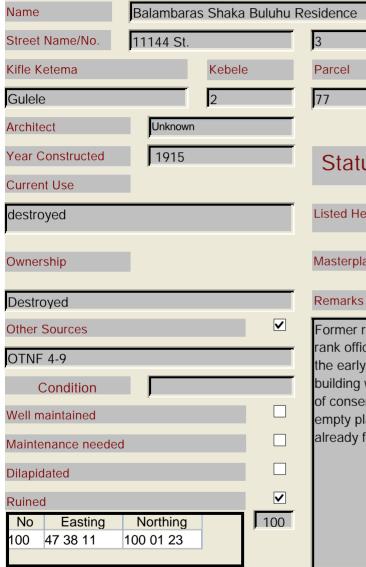
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

1920s. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 100

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Balambaras Shaka, a high-rank official of Emperor Selassie's court. Built in the early 1920s. (OTNF) The building was destroyed due to overuse and lack of conservation efforts in January 2007. The empty place now serves as an extension of the already formerly existing school yard.



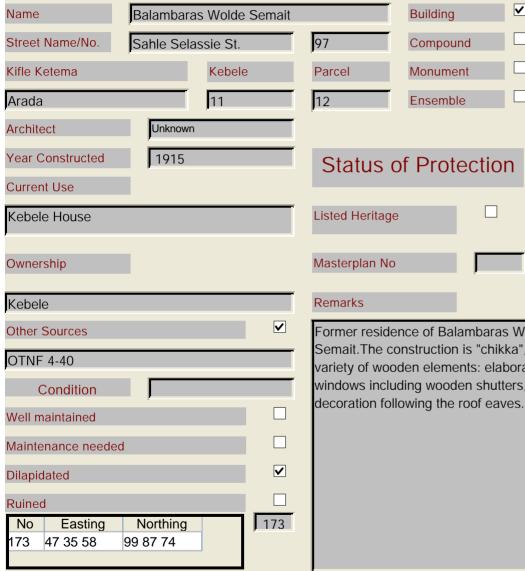




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

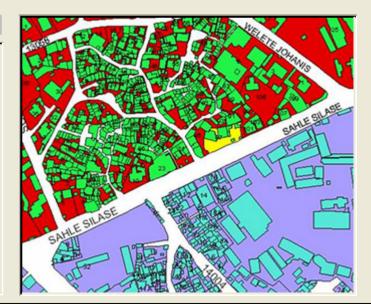
Former residence of Balambaras Wolde Semait.The construction is "chikka", with a variety of wooden elements: elaborate glazing windows including wooden shutters, gingerbread

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble





Building

Compound

Parcel Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 47

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

The Bank of Abyssinia was founded in 1907 as an Anglo-Egyptian company and was the first bank of Ethiopia. Designed by Sebastiano Castagna. Built by the Italian constructor Vaudetto. Completed in 1907. Neoclassical style. [OTNF] [PISCAA]

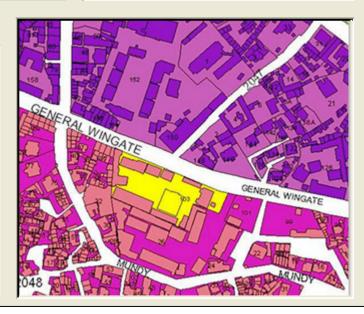






Photo Source

Мар

21

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

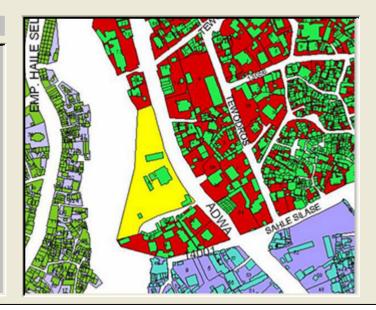
The building is fitted to the topography so that the first floor is on the same level than the street and a bridge is connecting them. On the back side small towers are added. The building is a solid stone construction. (HBAA)

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble



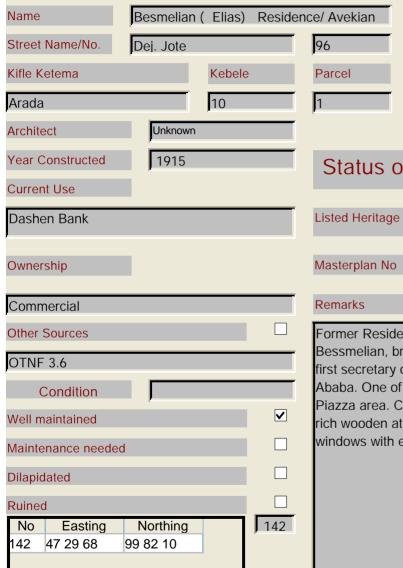




Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Building

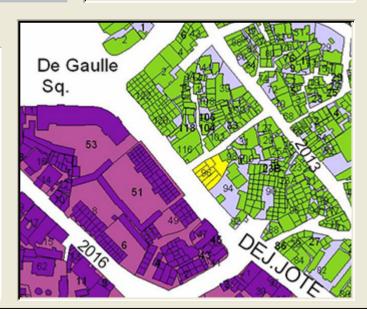
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Former Residence of the Armenian Elias
Bessmelian, brother of Samuel, who became the
first secretary of the US Embassy in Addis
Ababa. One of the notable heritage examples in
Piazza area. Construction in natural stone, with
rich wooden attachments: pillars, verandas,
windows with exterior shutters. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

This building "Sheger Club" stands in the centre of a public park "Sheger Park". The first onwner was a member of the Armenian Bessmelian family. Built in the early 1930s before the Italian invasion. (OTNF) The building was constructed by an Armenian. The doors and the window frames are supported by rectangular stones and the walls are of stones of different sizes and shapes. (HBAA)

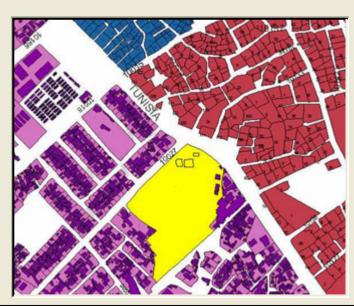






Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

Building

Compound

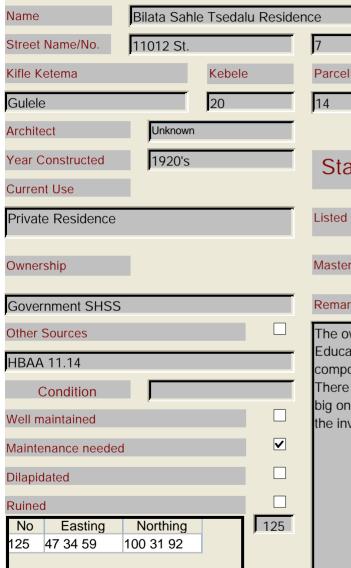
Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

The building is located in a park. The building has a symmetrical facade with two towers and stairs in the middle. Bilata Hiruy was Ambassador extraordinary in Japan and from 1933 Minister of Foreigen Affairs. (HBAA)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 125

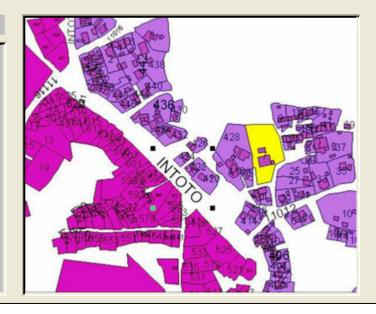
Photo Source

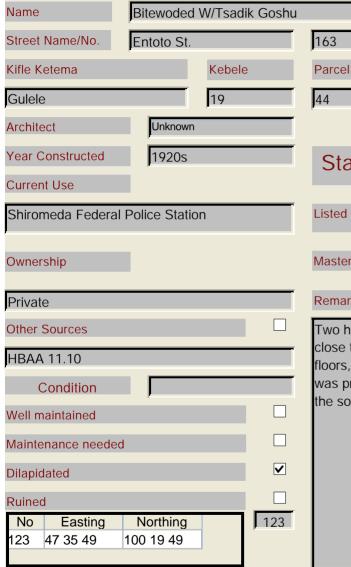
Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

The owner was the second Minister of Education. These houses have formed a bigger compound, which is now divided into three parts. There is a smaller building, one story and a very big one. The buildings were finished just before the invasion.







Status of Protection

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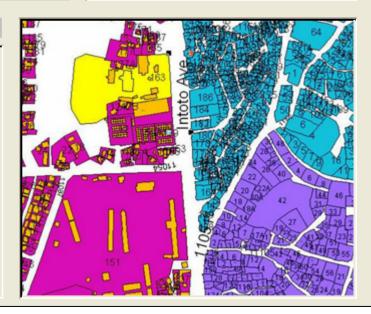
Masterplan No 123

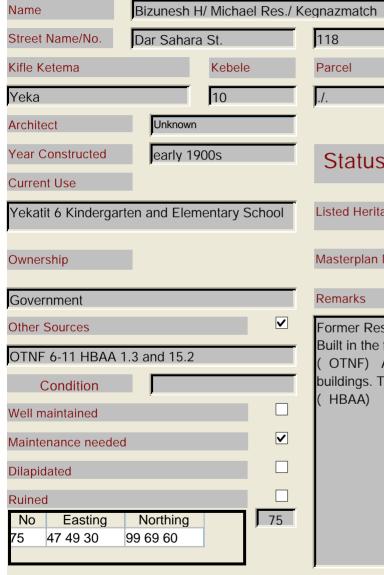
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Map
Two historical buildings on the compoun are

Two historical buildings on the compoun are very close to each other. The older building has two floors, ballconies around both floors. The owner was president of the provisional government in the south-west. (HBAA)







Listed Heritage

Building

Ensemble

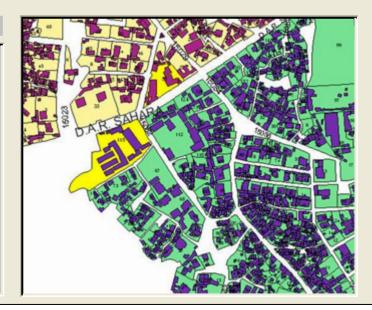
Masterplan No 75

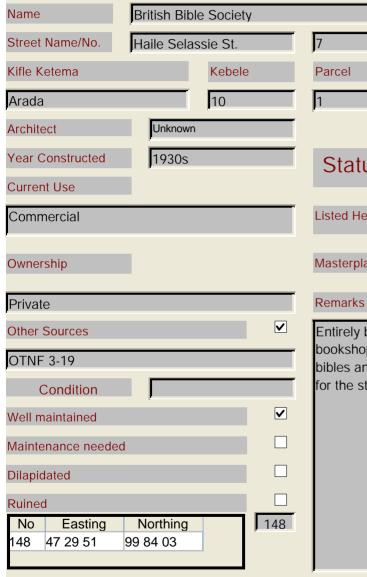
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former Residence of Kegnazmatch Mulugeta. Built in the first two decades of the 20th Century. (OTNF) A large compound with several buildings. The main building has two floors. HBAA)







Status of Protection

Building

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

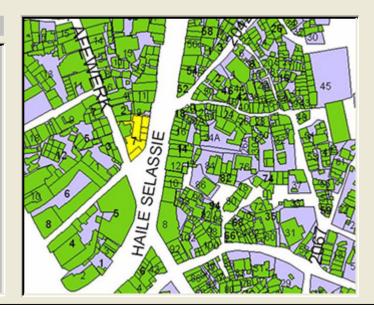
Masterplan No

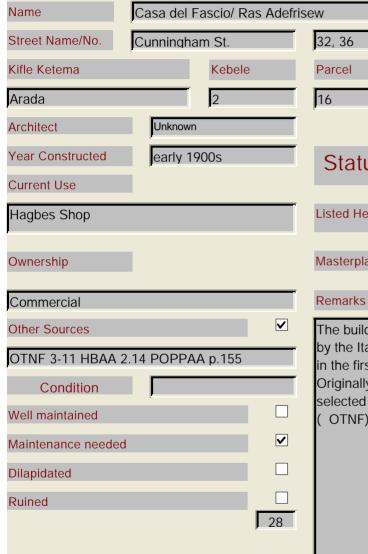
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Entirely built by the British, the building had a bookshop on the ground floor for the sale of bibles and the first floor functioned as residence for the staff. Built in the 1930s. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 28

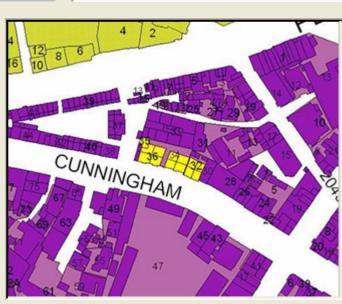
Photo Source

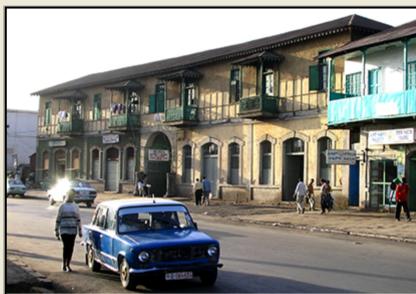
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The building was the first "Casa del Fascio" used by the Italiens after the invasion. Probably built in the first two decades of the 20th Century. Originally the residence of Ras Adafrisew, it was selected as headquarter of the fascist party.

(OTNF)





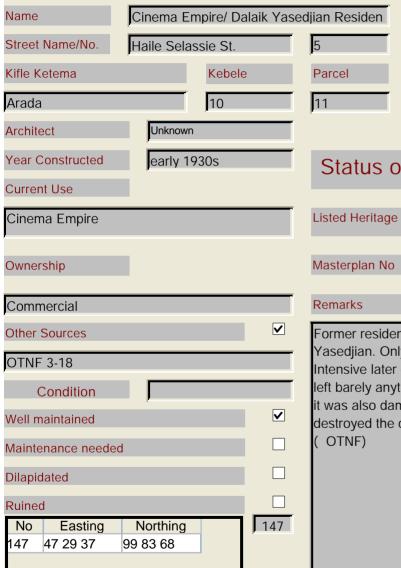




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

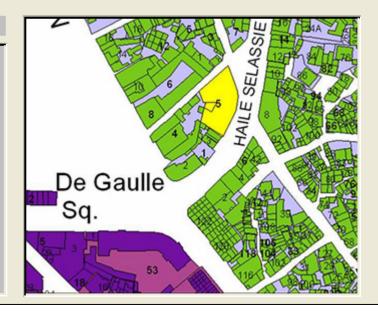
Building

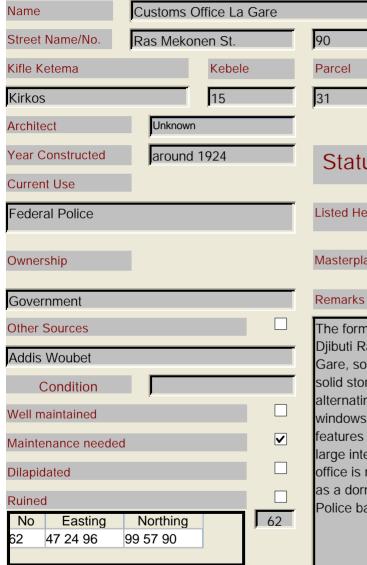
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Former residence of the Armenian Dalaik Yasedjian. Only a part of it is still visible. Intensive later construction works on the facade left barely anything of the old appearance. Later, it was also damaged by a fire that recently destroyed the old cinema. Today Cinema Empire OTNF)





Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 62

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008



The former Customs Office attached to the Djibuti Railroad is located in a vast area near La Gare, south of Ras Mekonen St. A rectangular, solid stone building with exterior plastering alternating with natural stone masonry around windows and on the building's corners, it features two elegant exterior stairs and hosts a large interior, 2 storey high hall. The costums office is no longer in place, the building serves as a dormitory for a detachment of the Federal Police based there. (Addis Woubet)







Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The grandson of Ras Seyoum Mengesha, according to neighbors, still owns this house of the 1920s. It was also temporarily used as costums office. (Master plan)

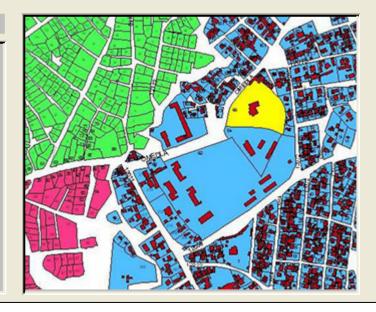
119

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Мар

Photo Source

118

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

Ras Seyoum was a key figure of Ethiopian History. Being a grandson of Emperor Yohanes IV, he was the ruler of Tigray. According to the master plan the house was later hosting a customs office. The 2 storey stone house features an elegant exterior stairway and several multi glazed windows. Today it serves as a Kebele house, giving shelter to the poorest of the poor. (OTNF, Addis Woubet)

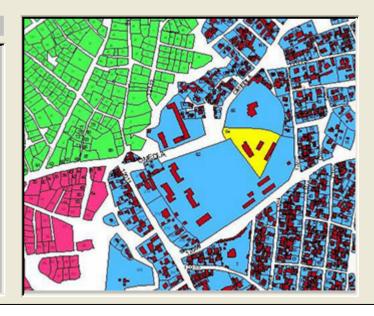
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection



Name	Dej. Asfaw Kebede Residence			
Street Name/No.	Abera Giz	Abera Gizwa St.		2
Kifle Ketema		Kebele	e	Parcel
Gulele		2		10
Architect	Unknowr	1		
Year Constructed	around 1910			Statı
Current Use				Otati
Oromia Office				Listed He
Ownership				Masterpla
Government				Remarks
Other Sources				Former r
HBAA 11.1 OTN	F 4-25			the admi Residen
Condition				1910s. Ir The very
Well maintained				governm
Maintenance needed				destructi Woubet)
Dilapidated			✓	
Ruined				
No Easting 99 47 36 78	Northing 100 01 93		99	



Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

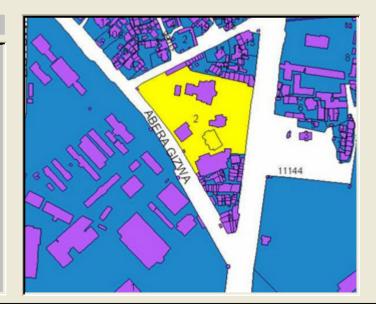
Masterplan No 101

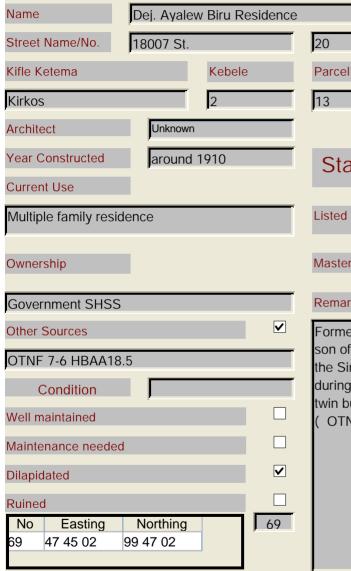
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Dejazmatch Asfaw Kebede, the administrator of Haile Sellassie's Palace. Residence consists of two buildings. Built in the 1910s. Indian influenced architecture. (OTNF) The very bad state of the building, though government owned, may lead to utter destruction if no measures are taken. (Addis







Status of Protection

Building

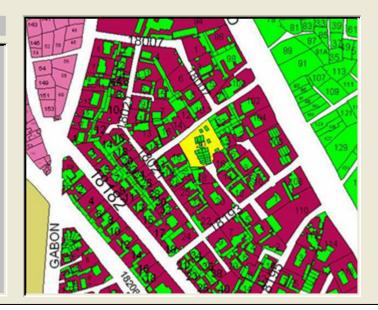
Listed Heritage

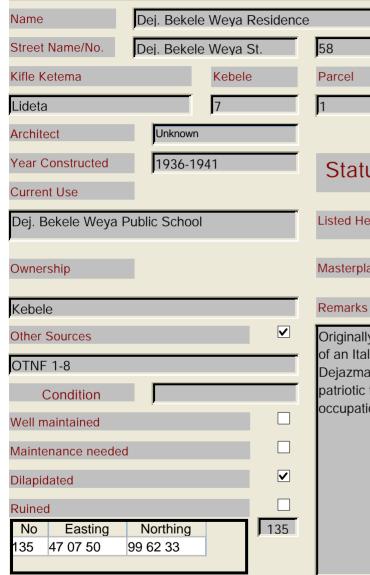
Masterplan No 69 Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Мар Remarks

Former residence of Dejazmatch Ayalew Biru, son of Ras Biru Wolde Gabriel and Governor of the Simien Province, supported the Italians during their occupation. Residence consists of twin buildings bridged by a covered passage. OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

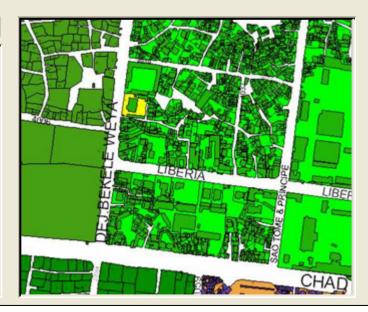
Masterplan No

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Originally designed to function as the residence of an Italian air force general, it was given to Dejazmatch Bekele Weya in return for his patriotic fight against the Italians after the occupation. Built between 1936-1941.(OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

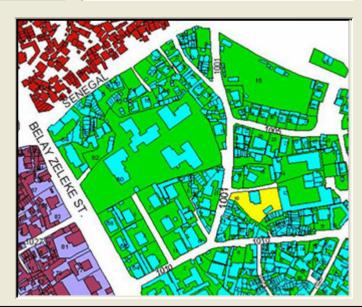
Masterplan No 0

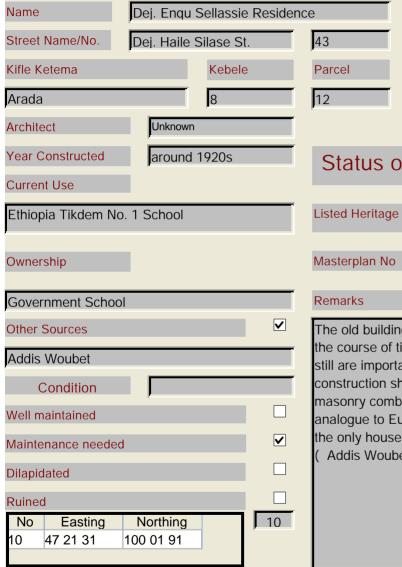
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Dejazmatch Biru Haile Mariam, cousin of Emperor Sellassie. Built at the end of the 19th Century.(OTNF) It is the biggest building in the area also located higher than the others (HBAA)







Мар

10

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

The old building has apparently been modified in the course of time, but the remaining features still are important enough to be considered. The construction shows a mix of unplastered brick masonry combined with wooden supports, analogue to European frame houses. It may be the only house with this construction in AA. (Addis Woubet)

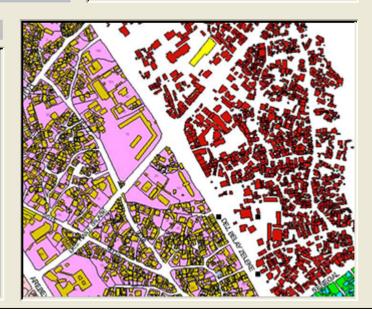
Building

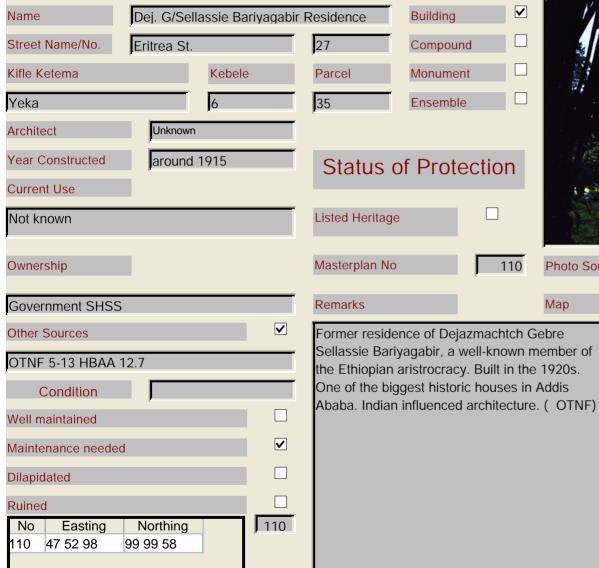
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection







Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

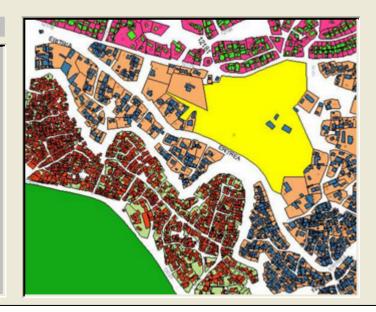
110

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Wou bet 2006

Former residence of Dejazmachtch Gebre Sellassie Bariyagabir, a well-known member of the Ethiopian aristrocracy. Built in the 1920s. One of the biggest historic houses in Addis



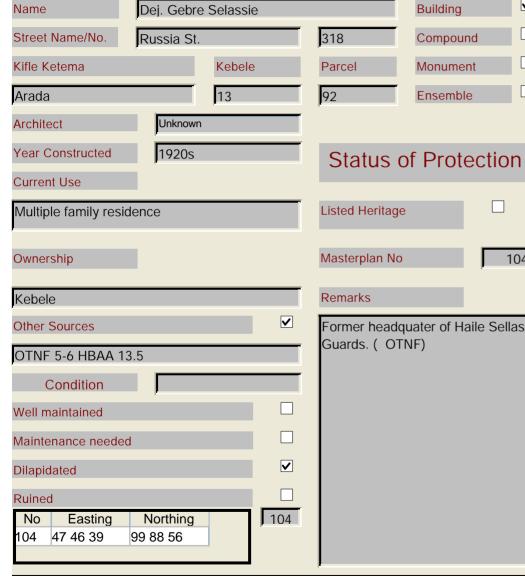
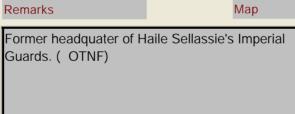




Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006



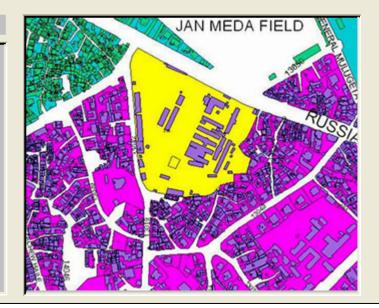
104

Building

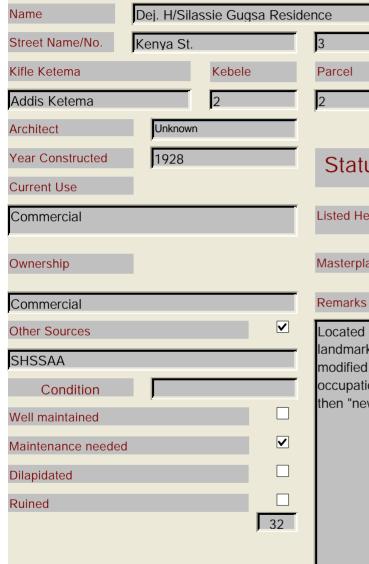
Compound

Monument

Ensemble



Addis Ababa Urban Heritage Database ~ Dej. Gebru W/Mariam Residence Building Name Compound 1005 St. 5 Street Name/No. Monument Kifle Ketema Kebele Parcel DESTROYED Arada Ensemble Unknown **Architect** around 1915 Year Constructed Status of Protection Current Use Listed Heritage Destroyed Masterplan No Ownership 15 **Photo Source** none Мар Destroved Remarks **V** Other Sources Destroyed. This simple building was originally higher than the HBAA 11.9 other buildings around and both floors had a perimetral balcony. The ground floor was higher Condition than the floor above. In the first floor the interiors Well maintained had imposing wall papers and roof decorations. HBAA) . The plot is Maintenance needed occupied today by a construction site. Dilapidated ~ Ruined Northing 15 No Easting 47 26 51 99 95 07



Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 32

Photo Source

Мар

Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Located in Merkato Area. The building is a landmark in the area. Built before 1928, it was modified into a shop building during the Italian occupation, when the present Merkato got its then "new" urban shape.

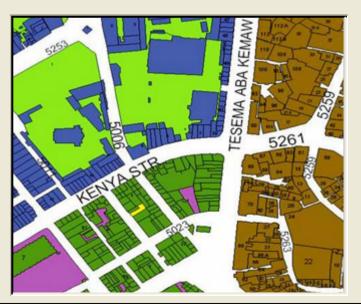






Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The main house was destroyed during the Derg. Today exists only the servants' old house.

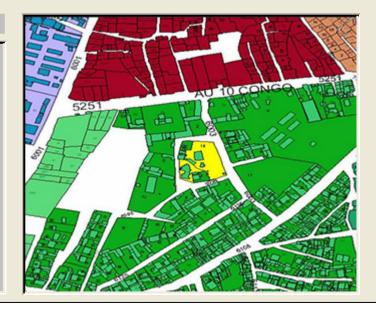
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

OTNF) The place is located opposite Hailu Tesfaye School. The remaining small, originally Indian style servants-house has informal shacks attached. The grandson of the Dejazmach lives next door and runs a bus mechanic shop on the original compound.(Addis Woubet)



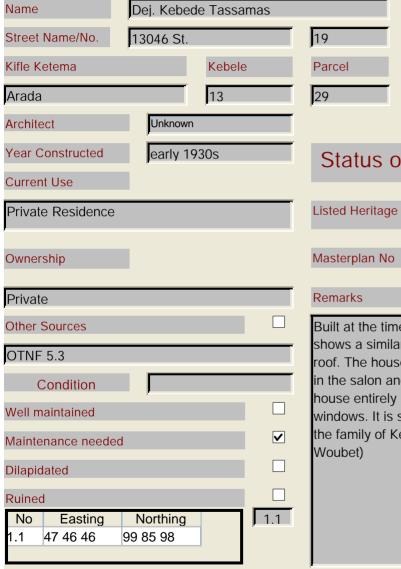




Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

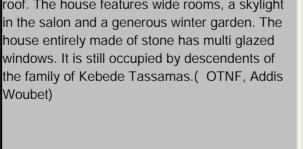
Built at the time of Tafari Mekonen school, it shows a similar decoration running under the roof. The house features wide rooms, a skylight in the salon and a generous winter garden. The house entirely made of stone has multi glazed windows. It is still occupied by descendents of

Building

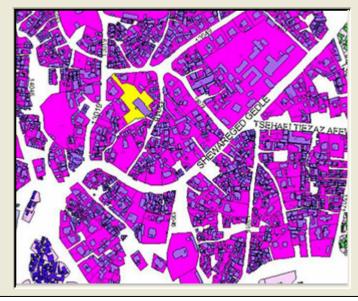
Compound

Monument

Ensemble



Мар







Мар

Photo Source

94

V

Building

Compound

Monument

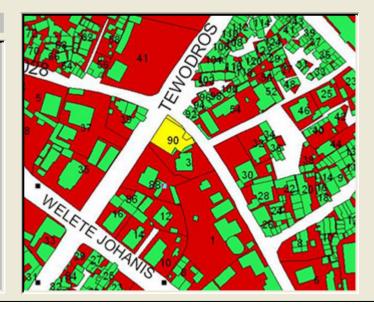
Ensemble

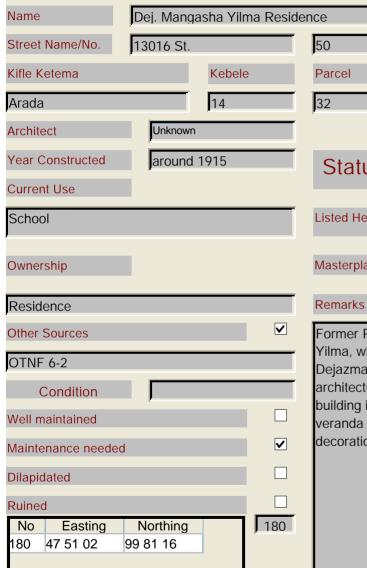
Status of Protection

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former residence and "aderash" (reception hall) of Dejaymatch Letyibelu Gebre, the first minister of Haile Sellassie's Ghebbi. Constructed by Indian and Pakistani builders. Built in the 1920s.(OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

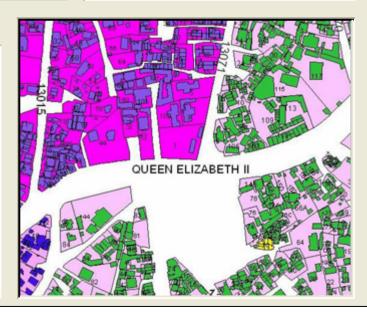
Masterplan No 0

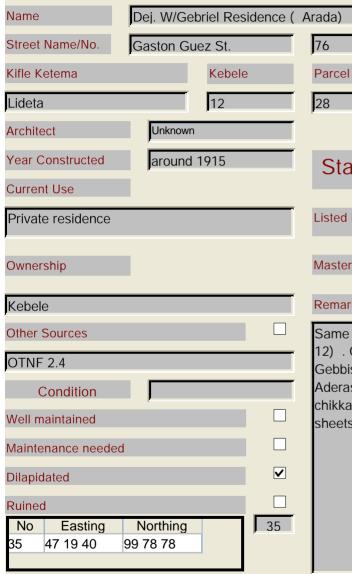
Photo Source

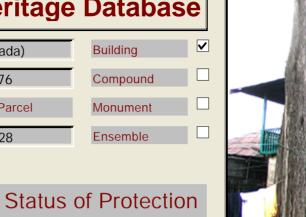
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Former Residence of Dejazmatch Mangasha Yilma, who dies in 1937. He was the son of Dejazmatch Yilma. Indian influenced architecture. The one storey high, rectangular building is made of chikka and wood. It has a veranda on the ground floor and indian style roof decoration. (OTNF)







Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 35

Building

Compound

Monument

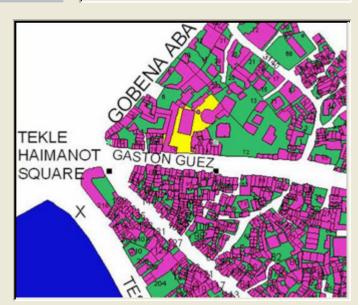
Ensemble

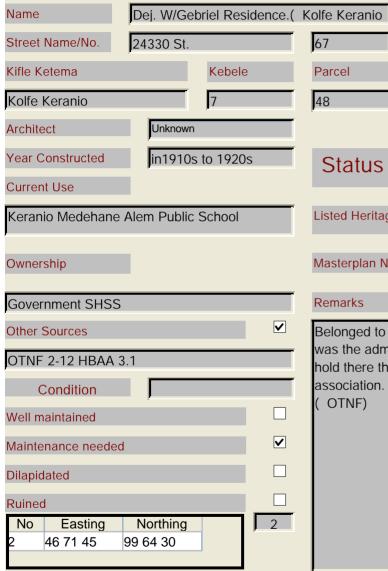
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Мар Remarks

Same owner like Masterplan No. 2 (OTNF 2-12) . One of the few existing noble men's Gebbis and Aderashes in AA. The circular Aderash is linked by a staircase. Material is chikka and stone, covered with corrugated iron sheets. (OTNF)







Addis Woubet 2006

Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

Belonged to Dejazmatch Wolde Gebriel, who was the administrator of this quarter and used to hold there the periodic meeting of his religious association. Built between the 1910s and 1920s. OTNF)

Мар





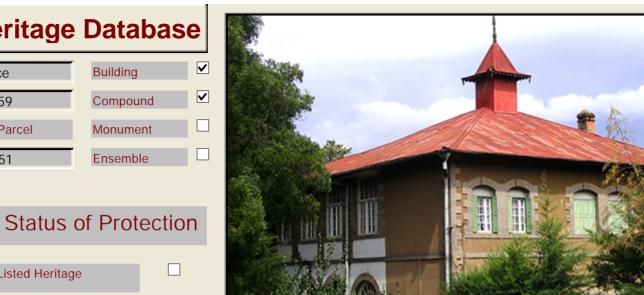


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Dejazmatch Yilma, son of Ras Makonnen, the hero of Adwa, Received

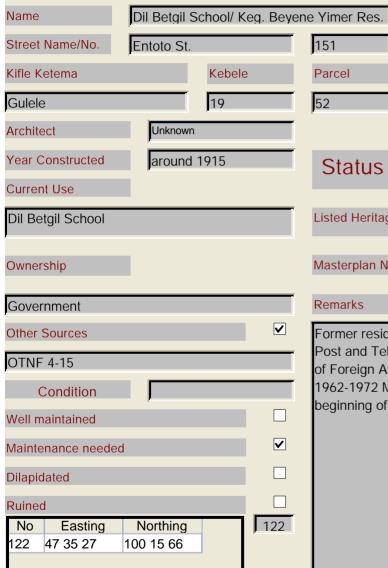
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

from Menelik the governorship of Harar. Died in 1907.Complex consists of a park and a villa, built before 1907. European style villa with indian influence. (OTNF)





Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

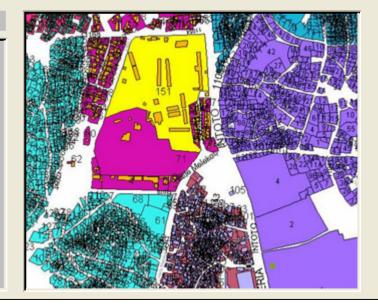
Masterplan No 122

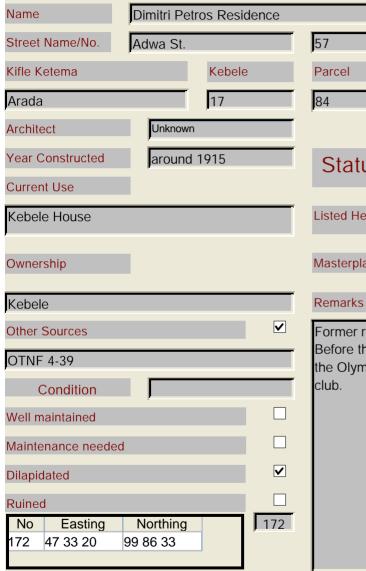
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

Former residence of Beyene Yimer, Director of Post and Telegraph under Menelik and Minister of Foreign Affairs between 1912-1916. From 1962-1972 Menera School for girls. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

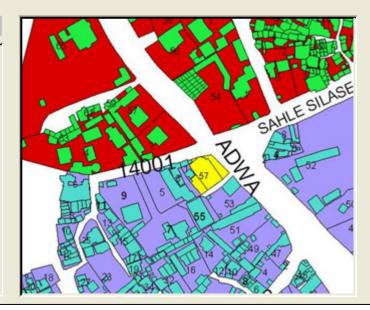
Masterplan No

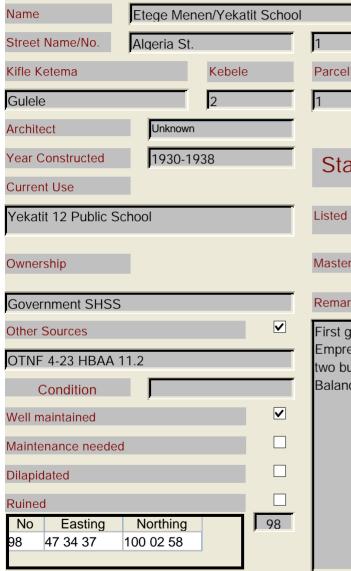
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of the Greek Dimitri Petros. Before the Italien occupation, the building hosted the Olympia, a renowned restaurant and nightclub.









Building

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 98 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Wou bet 2006

Remarks

First girl's school, built in obidience to "Etege", Empress Menen' s wish. Complex consists of two buildings. Designed by the Greek architect Balanos. Built in 1930 and 1938. (OTNF)

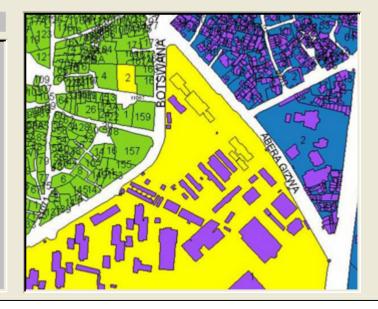






Photo Source

Мар

44

Addis Woubet 2006

This building was the first hotel in Addis Ababa and accomodated mostly Ethiopian dignitaries,

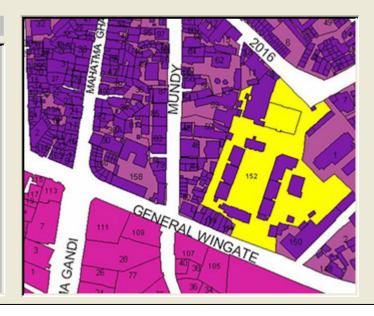
Building

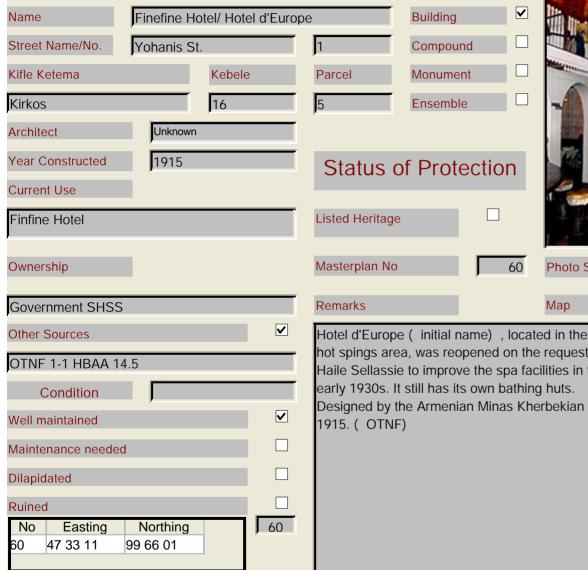
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

diplomats and foreigners. Constructed by the order of Empress Taitu. Designed by Minas Kerbekian.Built in 1907.[PISCAA] [OTNF]







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

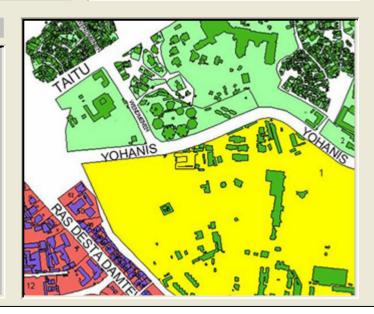
Masterplan No 60 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Hotel d'Europe (initial name), located in the hot spings area, was reopened on the request of Haile Sellassie to improve the spa facilities in the early 1930s. It still has its own bathing huts.

1915. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

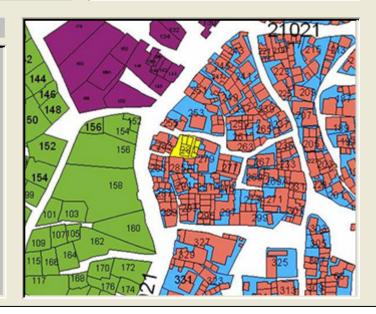
Photo Source

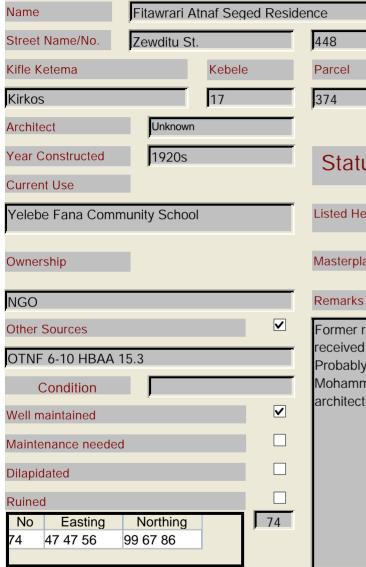
Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Family Residence of Agunafer Sebberu, son of Fitawrari Sebberu, the commander of the riflemen under Menelik. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Early example of the transition from the circular to quadrangular in plan.

(OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

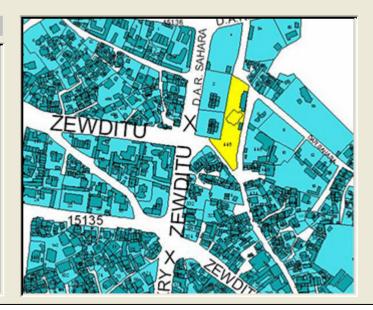
Masterplan No 74

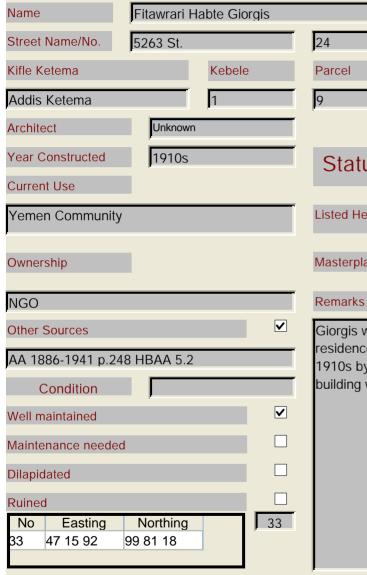
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Fitawrari Atnaf Seged. He received the land during the reign of Zawditu. Probably designed by the Indian architect Woli Mohammed. Built in the 1920s. Inian influencend architecture. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

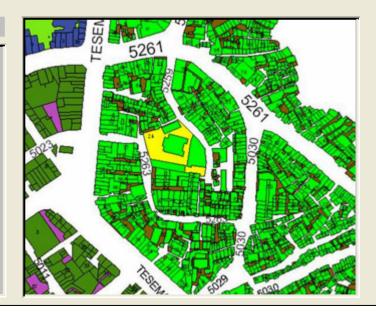
Masterplan No 33

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Giorgis was Minister of War under Menelik. The residence belongs to the structures built after the 1910s by european architects. In 2006 the building was demolished



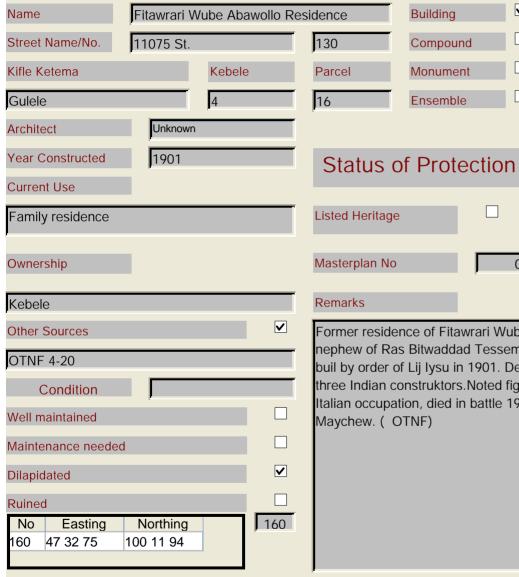




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

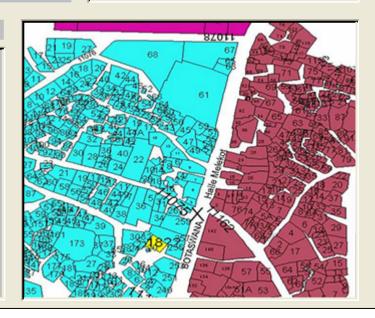
Former residence of Fitawrari Wube Abawollo, nephew of Ras Bitwaddad Tessema. House was buil by order of Lij lysu in 1901. Designed by three Indian construktors. Noted fighter against Italian occupation, died in battle 1936 in Maychew. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 0

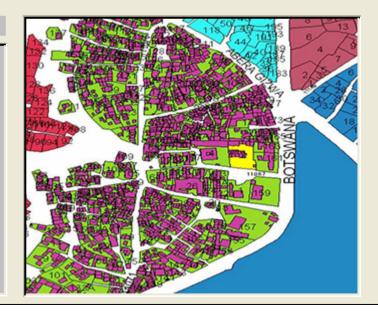
Photo Source

Мар

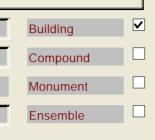
Addis Woubet 2006

House belonged to Gebre Mariam Gari, chief of the Palace's guards under Menelik II and founder of the French school. He protected the Emperor from Lij Yaasu's attemts to disposess him from his title. Later he was one of the notables envoved in the resitance against Italian occupation.(OTNF)

V







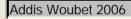
Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

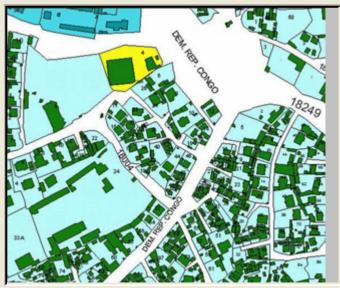
Masterplan No

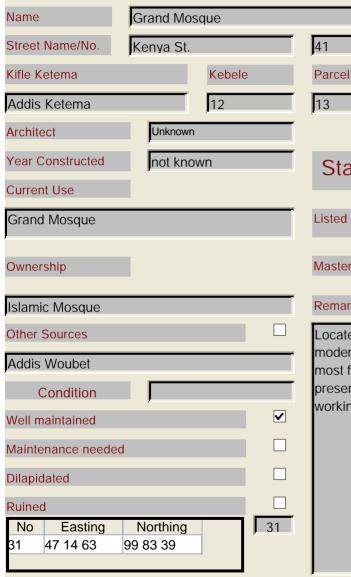


Мар



Former residence of the Greek merchant Ghiorghis Armanis. Building dates back to the first decades of the 20 th Century. Unusual by the contrast between the hexagonal plan of the ground floor and the circular plan of the upper floor. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 31

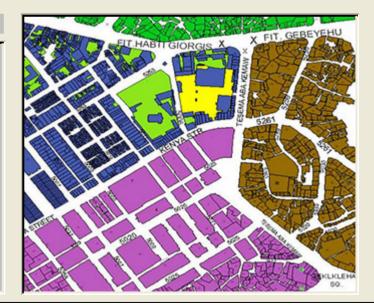
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

Located in Merkato, the large market district, the modern building serves as a landmark. It is the most frequented mosque in Addis Ababa at present, a large number of muslim merchants working in the surrounding. (Addis Woubet)



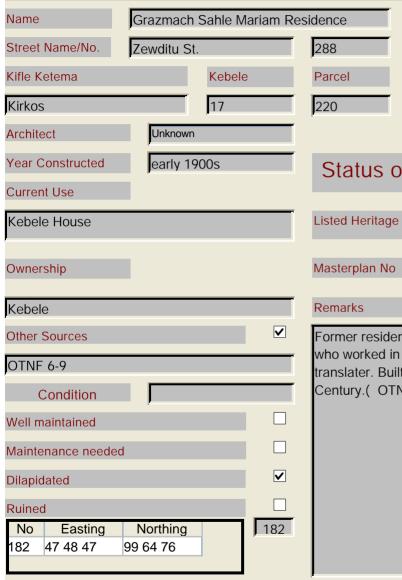




Photo Source

Мар

Batistoni Chiari

Former residence of Grazmatch Sahle Mariam who worked in the 1930s for the Italians as a translater. Built in the early 20th Century.(OTNF)

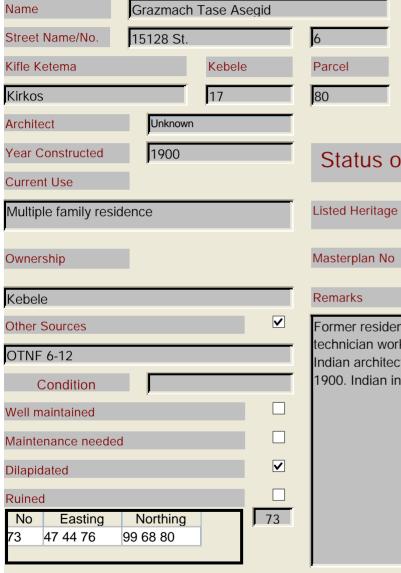
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

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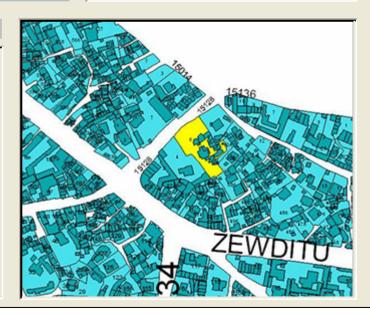
Masterplan No 73

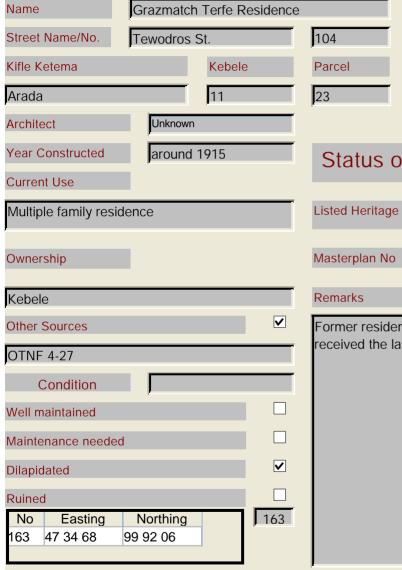
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Grazmach Tashe Ashebir, a technician working for Menelik.Designed by the Indian architect Woli Mohammad. Built around 1900. Indian influenced architecture. (OTNF)





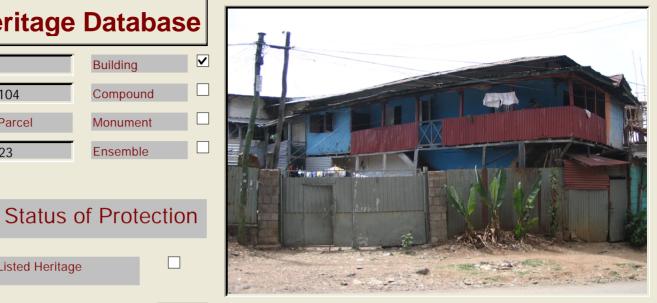


Photo Source

Мар

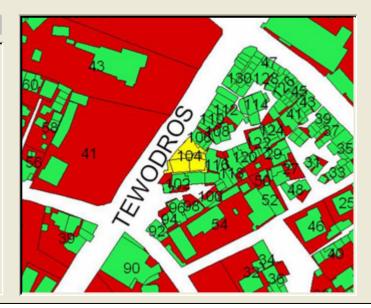
Addis Woubet 2006

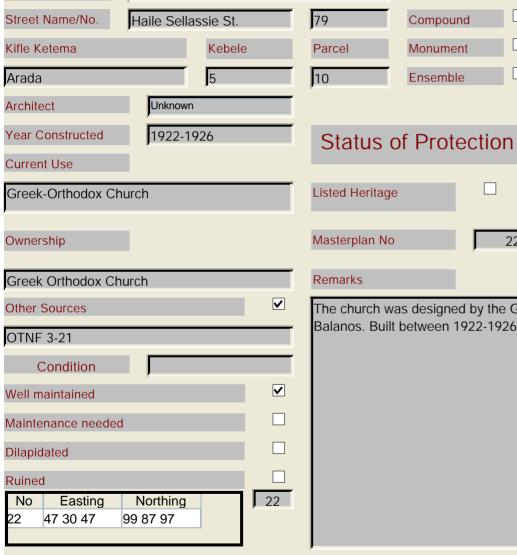
Former residence of Grazmatch Terfe, who received the land from Menelik. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument





Greek Church

Name



Photo Source

Мар

22

Addis Woubet 2006

The church was designed by the Greek architect Balanos. Built between 1922-1926. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument









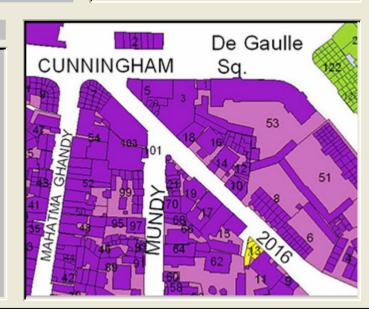
Photo Source

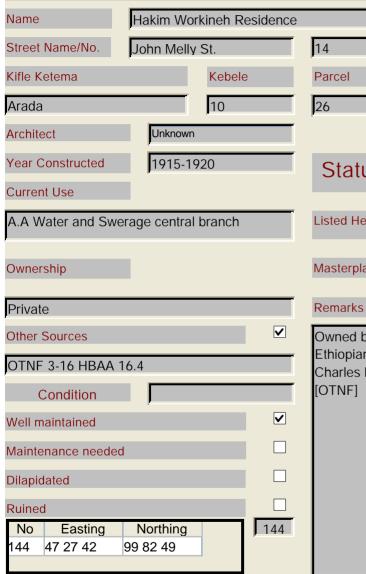
Addis Woubet 2006

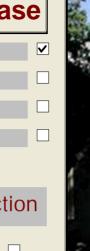
Remarks Мар

Building

This building was the first Greek church in Addis Ababa. Its construction was wanted by the former Taitu' manager Bollolakos. (OTNF) Build in 1909 (SHSS)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

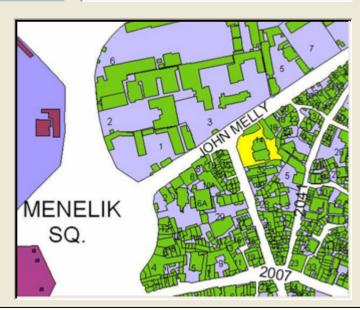
Masterplan No

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Owned by Hakim Workineh Eshete, the first Ethiopian medical doctor, also known as Dr. Charles Martin. Built between 1915-1920. [OTNF]



Name	Hampo Bogasian Residence					
Street Name/No.	Welete Yoh	1				
Kifle Ketema		Kebele	9	Parcel		
Arada		11				
Architect	Unknown					
Year Constructed	early 19	Status o				
Current Use						
Family Residence				Listed Heritage		
Ownership				Masterplan No		
Private				Remarks		
Other Sources			~	Residence (t		
OTNF 4-32				Family. Built by supplier of vari		
Condition				Built in the first Decorated by N		
Well maintained			~	Solomon. Oval		
Maintenance needed	t			One of the vergother [OTNF]		
Dilapidated						
Ruined						
No Easting 188 not found	Northing		188			

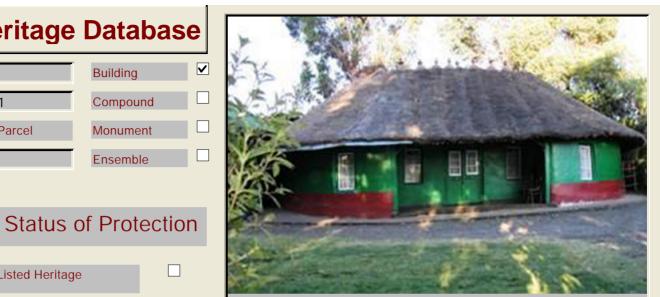


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

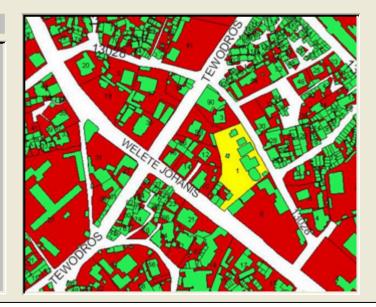
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Residence (two buildings) of Bogosian Family. Built by Krikorios Bogosian, a honoured supplier of various merchandises by Menelik. Built in the first two decades of the 20th Century. Decorated by Menelik II with the Star of Solomon. Oval plan, wall with adfobe plastering. One of the very interesting residences in Arada. [OTNF]





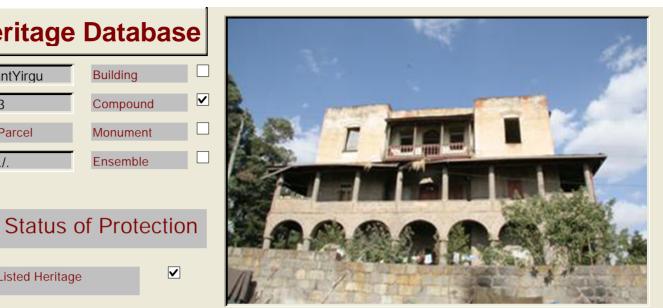


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

This huge field was granted by Menelik to the Imperial Club. Initially used as a polo, tennis, football ground etc. and for state ceremonies

✓

103

Building

Compound

Monument

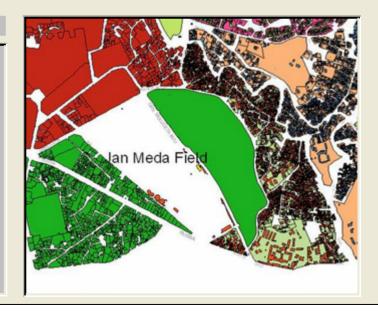






Photo Source

61

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

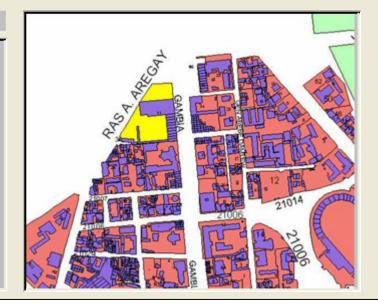
Building

Compound

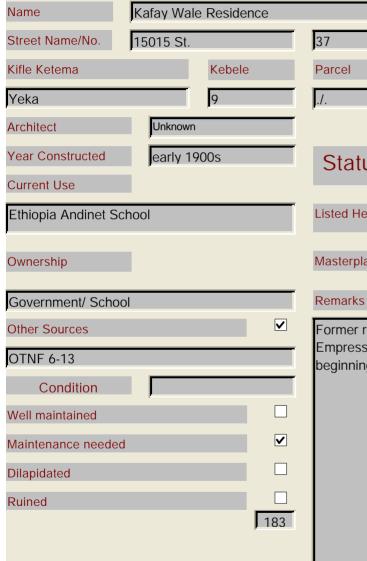
Monument

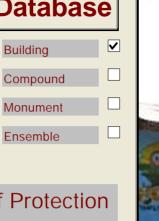
Ensemble

The Monument was created by the Austrian Artist Seiler. The National Th. was started to be built by the Italians at the end of the 1930's and and finished in 1955 (Reise Know-How)









Status of Protection

Building

Listed Heritage

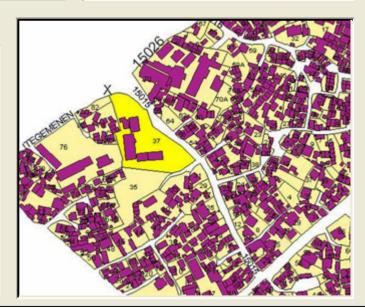
Masterplan No

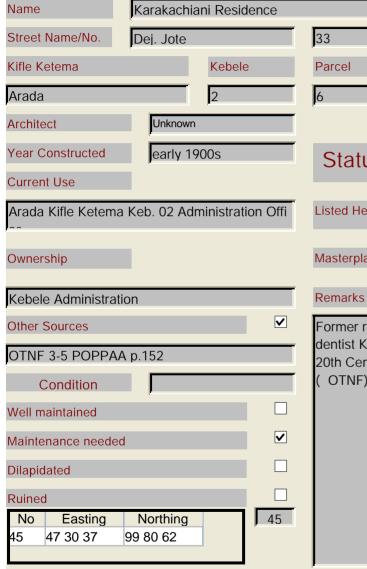
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Woizero Kafay Wale, one of Empress Taitu's neices. Probably built in the beginning of the 20th Century. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 45

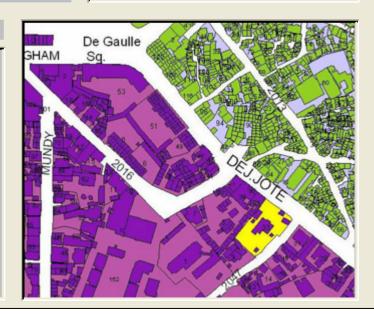
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Empress Zawditu's Greek dentist Krakachiani.Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Neoclassical architecture.

(OTNF)





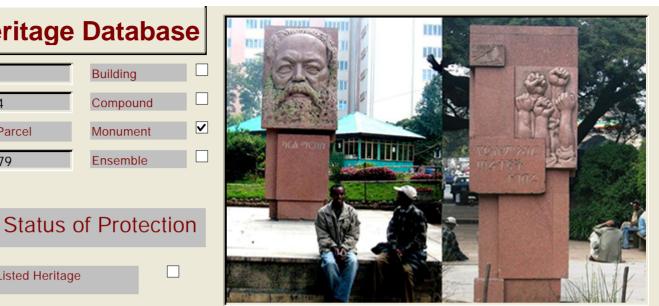


Photo Source

Мар

102

Addis Woubet 2008

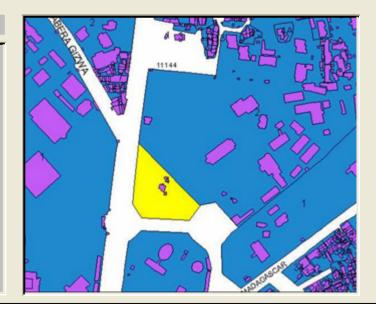
Remarks

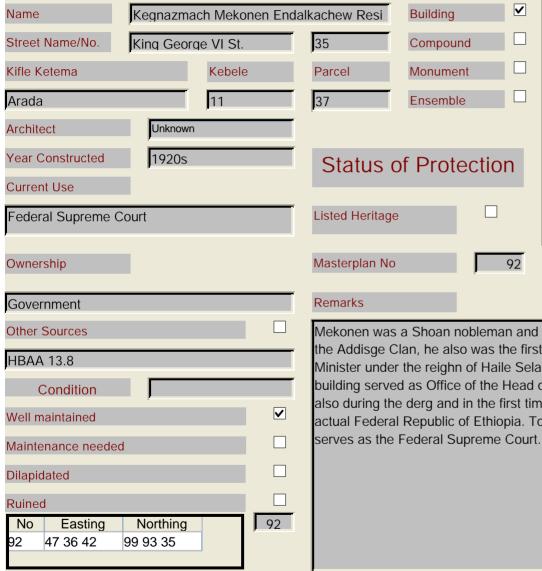
The Monument was created by the German Artist Jo Jastram (Rostock) and was a present of the GDR to the city of Addis Ababa in 1984. It is located on the university compound north-east of Sidist Kilo. The important artist spent considerable time in Ethiopia under the DERG regime and produced a number of drawings and sculptures showing Ethiopian motifs and allegories. (Addis Woubet)

Building

Compound

Monument







Мар

92

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Mekonen was a Shoan nobleman and head of the Addisge Clan, he also was the first Prime Minister under the reighn of Haile Selassie. The building served as Office of the Head of State also during the derg and in the first times of the actual Federal Republic of Ethiopia. Today it

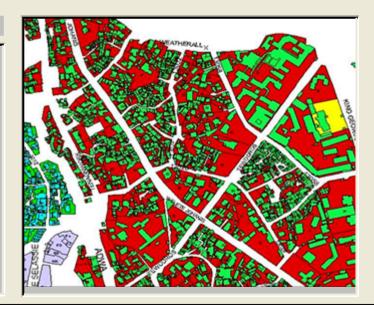
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection



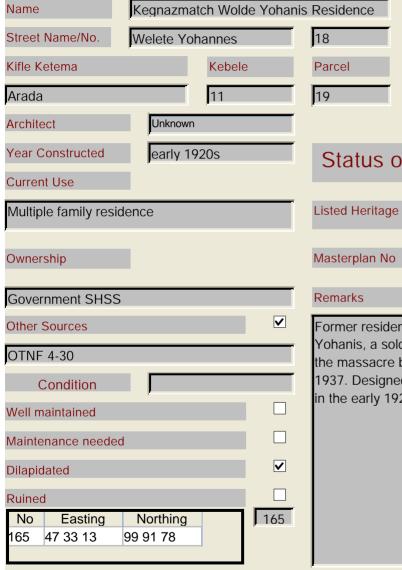




Photo Source

Мар

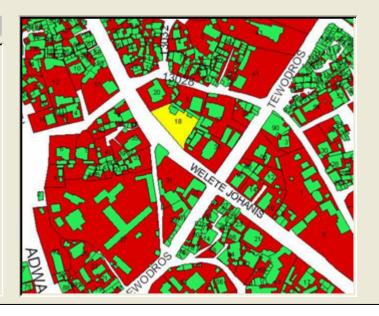
Addis Woubet 2006

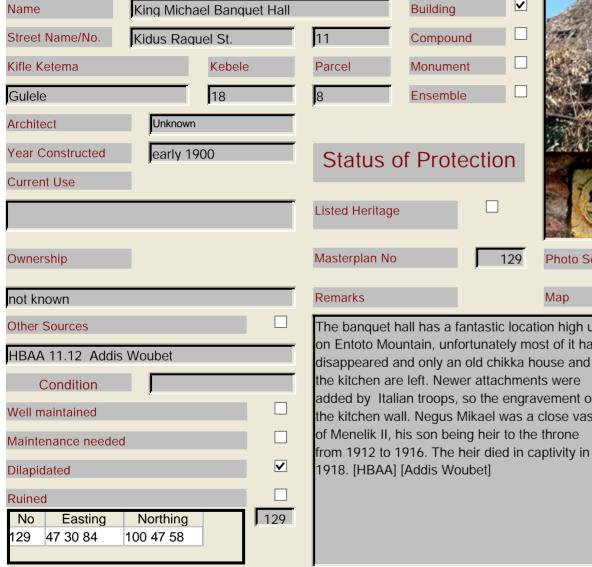
Former residence of Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis, a soldier and enineer who was killed in the massacre by the Italians on 19. Feburary 1937. Designed by Wolde Yohanis himself. Built in the early 1920s. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument





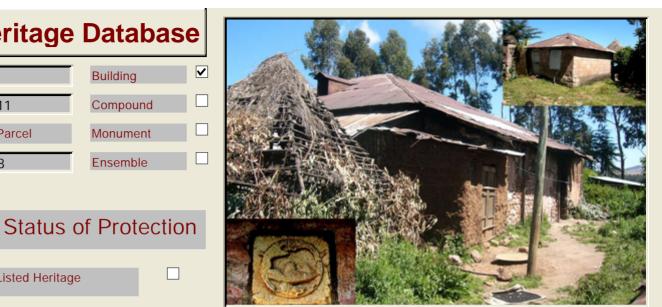


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

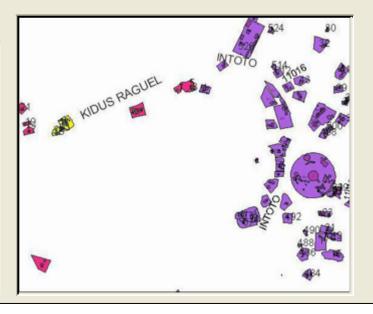
The banquet hall has a fantastic location high up on Entoto Mountain, unfortunately most of it has disappeared and only an old chikka house and the kitchen are left. Newer attachments were added by Italian troops, so the engravement on the kitchen wall. Negus Mikael was a close vasal of Menelik II, his son being heir to the throne

129

Building

Compound

Monument



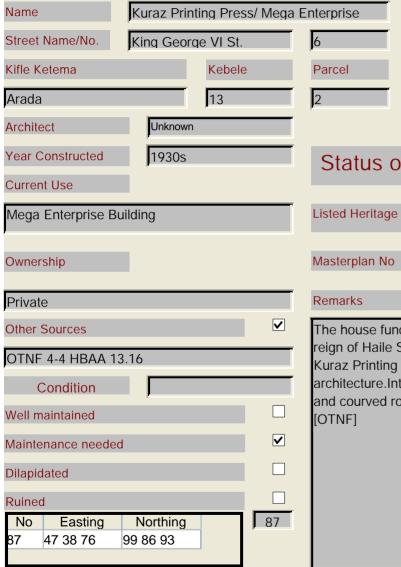




Photo Source

Мар

87

Addis Woubet 2006

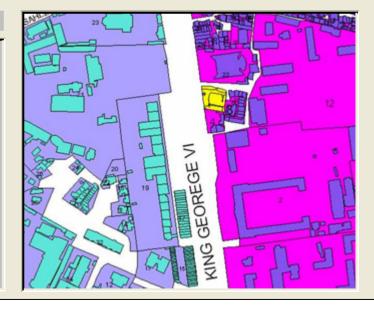
Remarks

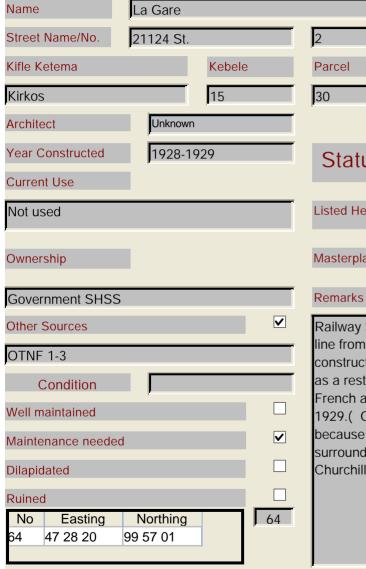
The house functioned as an office during the reign of Haile Sellassie. Built in 1930s. Later Kuraz Printing Press. Indian style architecture. Interesting the carved wood fineals and courved roofs cladded with corrugated steel. [OTNF]

Building

Compound

Monument





V Building Compound Monument Ensemble

Status of Protection

✓ Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 64

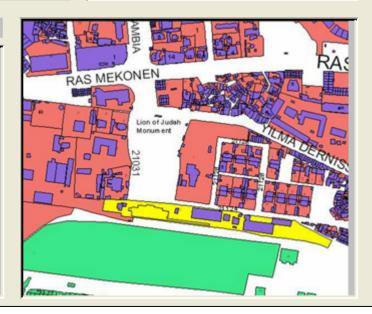
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006



Мар

Railway Station for the Franco-Ethiopian railway line from Dijbouti to Addis Ababa, which was constructed 1897-1917. Functioned in addition as a rest house for travellers. Designed by the French architect Paul Barrias, Built 1928-1929.(OTNF) The site has been in question because AA City Roads Authority plans a close surrounding by arterial streets in prolongation of Churchill Ave./ Gambia St. (Addis Woubet)



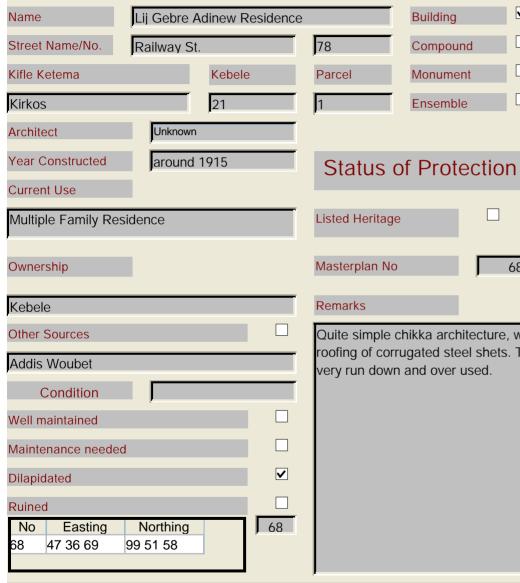




Photo Source

Мар

68

Addis Woubet 2006

Quite simple chikka architecture, with a flat roofing of corrugated steel shets. The house is

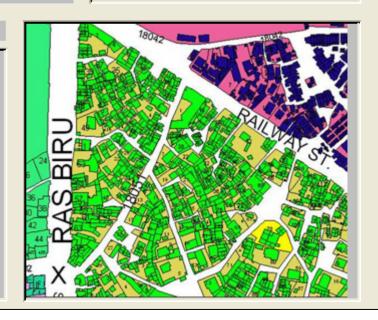
Building

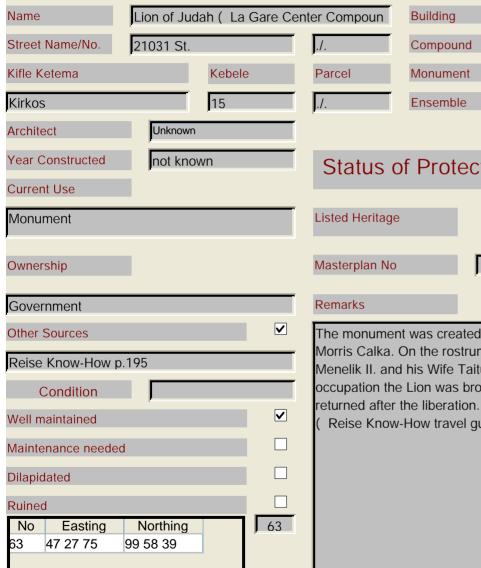
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

very run down and over used.







Status of Protection

Building

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

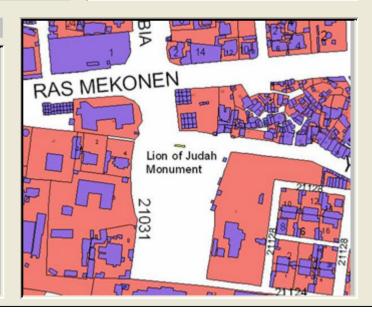
Masterplan No 63 Photo Source

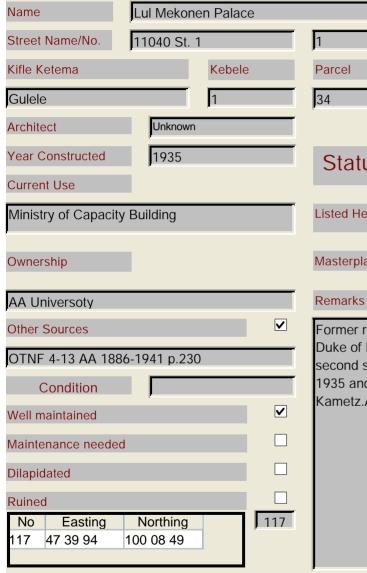
Мар

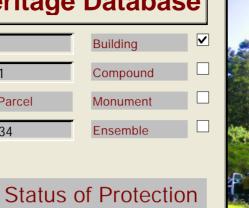
Addis Woubet 2006

The monument was created by the French Artist Morris Calka. On the rostrum are pictures of Menelik II. and his Wife Taitu. During the Italian occupation the Lion was brought to Rom but was

Reise Know-How travel guide)







Listed Heritage

Building

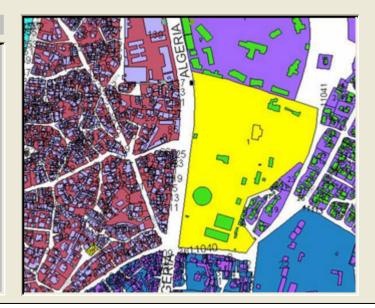
Masterplan No 117

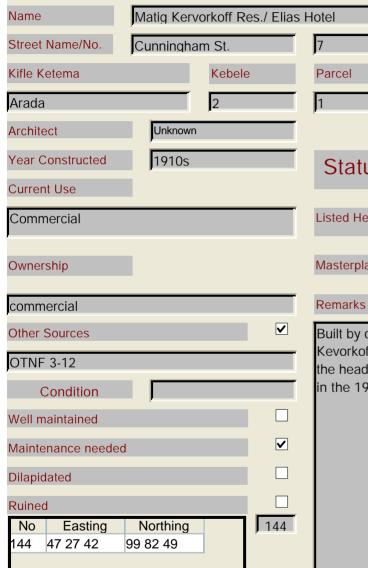
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of "Lul" (Prince) Mekonen, Duke of Harrar and Emperor Haile Selassie's second son. (OTNF) It was completed in 1935 and designed by the German Architect Kametz.AA 1886-1941







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

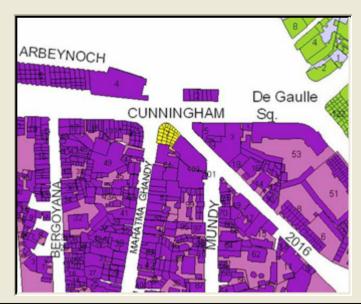


Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

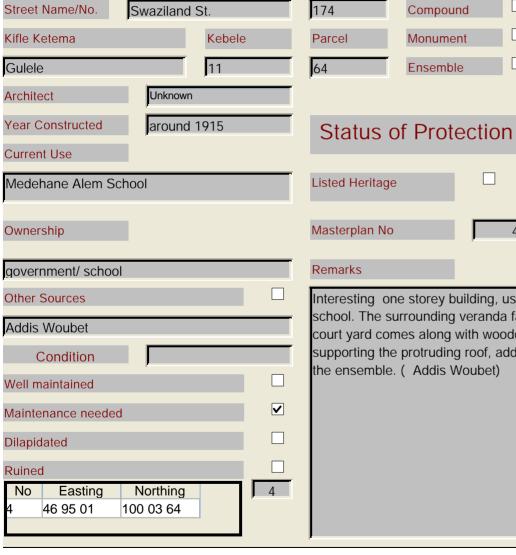
COLLEGE

Built by order of the Armenia trader Matig Kevorkoff to be used as a shop, a store and as the headquaters of the tobacco monopoly. Built in the 1910s. Armenian architecture. (OTNF)



Medehane Alem School

Name





Мар

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

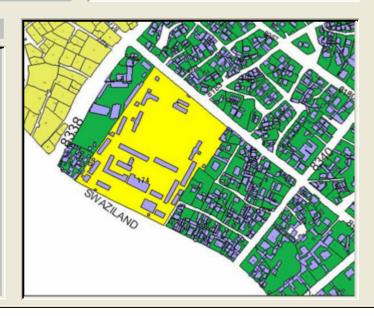
Remarks

Interesting one storey building, used as a school. The surrounding veranda facing the large court yard comes along with woodden pillars supporting the protruding roof, adding charme to the ensemble. (Addis Woubet)

Building

Compound

Monument



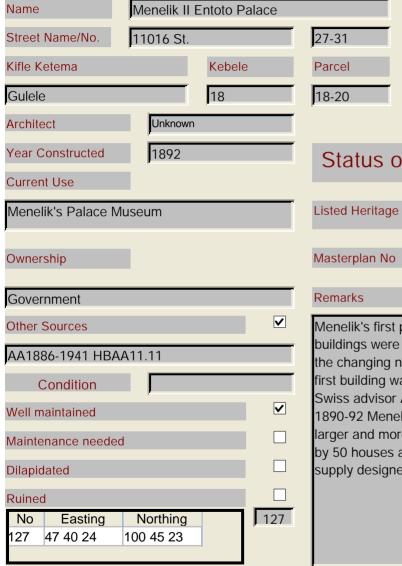




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

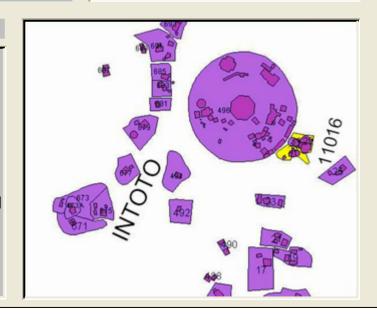
Menelik's first palace. It is evident that the buildings were built in several phases, following the changing needs of the royal household. The first building was built under direction of the Swiss advisor Alfred Ilg. After the fire accident 1890-92 Menelik decided to built the exiting one larger and more magnificient palace surrounded by 50 houses and provided with a modern water supply designed by Ilg. [PISCAA] [AA1886-1941]

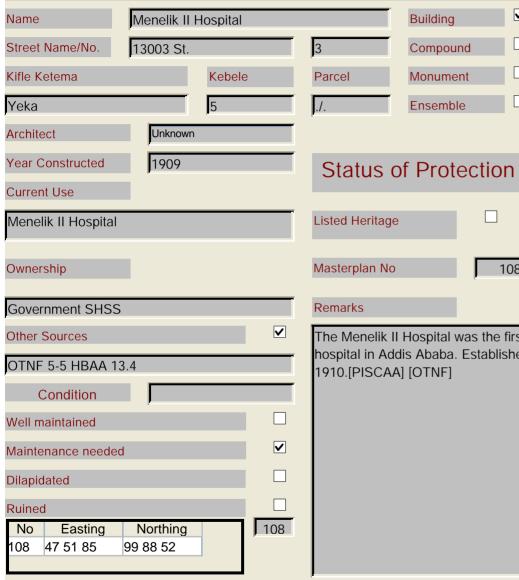
127

Building

Compound

Monument







Masterplan No

Building

Compound

Monument

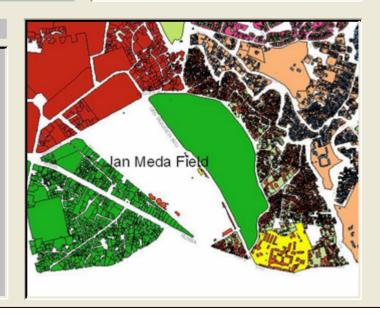
Ensemble

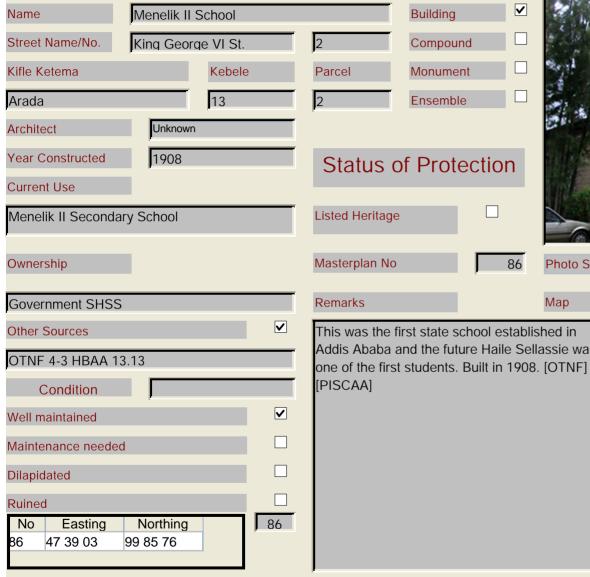
108 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The Menelik II Hospital was the first Ethiopian hospital in Addis Ababa. Established in 1910.[PISCAA] [OTNF]





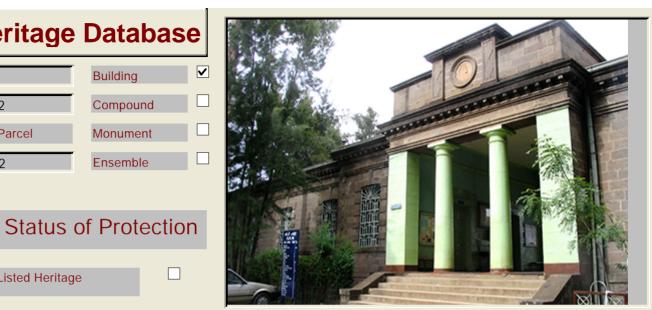


Photo Source

Мар

86

Addis Woubet 2006

This was the first state school established in Addis Ababa and the future Haile Sellassie was

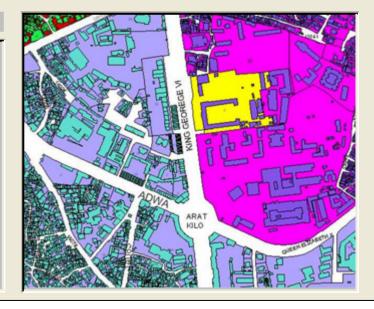
Building

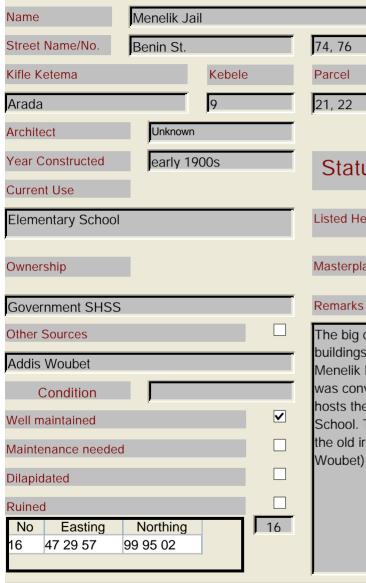
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

[PISCAA]







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 16

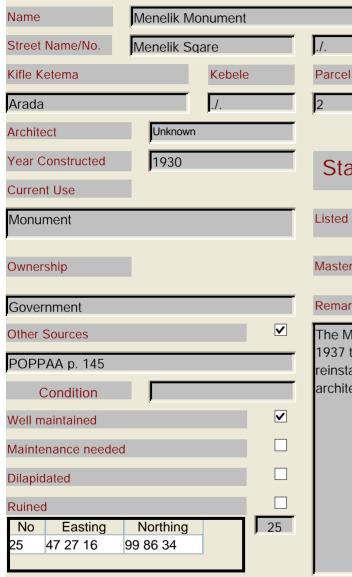
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The big compound featuring 5 large one storey buildings served as a jail since the time of Menelik II in early 1900s, until 1961. After that it was converted to a secondary school. Today it hosts the Ethiopia Tikdem No. 2 Elementary School. The administration building still shows the old iron grating on the windows. (Addis Woubet)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

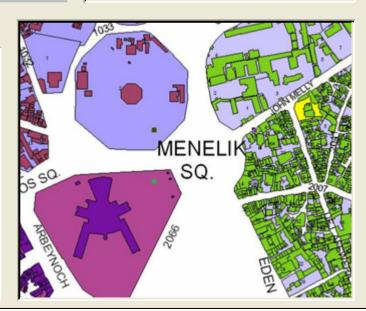
Masterplan No 25

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The Monument was established in 1930 and 1937 taken down by the Italians. In1941 it was reinstalled. It was drawn by the German architect Haertel. (POPPAA)



Name	Menelik Palace/ Ghebbi				
Street Name/No.	Niger St.			2	
Kifle Ketema		Kebele	e	Parcel	
Arada		15		30	
Architect	Unknown				
Year Constructed	1889			Status o	
Current Use					
Prime Ministers Pa	alace			Listed Heritage	
Ownership				Masterplan No	
Government				Remarks	
Other Sources				A town in the to	
OTNF 16, 17, 19				offices, streets The Elfign was	
Condition				the prayer pav 1930's) . Secu	
Well maintained				17003) . 0000	
Maintenance neede	d				
Dilapidated					
Ruined					
No Easting 55 47 39 02	Northing 99 73 36		55		



Masterplan No 55

Building

Compound

Monument

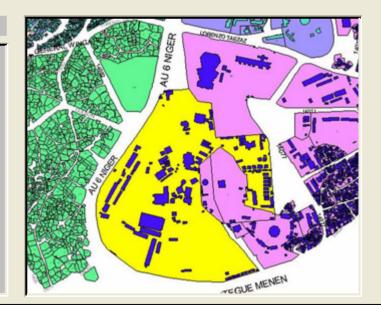
Ensemble

Photo Source

Мар

F. Giorgis, D. Gerard AA 1886- 1941

A town in the town, the Ghebbi hosts dwellings, offices, streets, , workshops, stores and a mint. The Elfign was the imperial residence, sided by the prayer pavillion. First built in 1889. (Photo 1930's) . Security area, no access to the public.







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 76

Photo Source

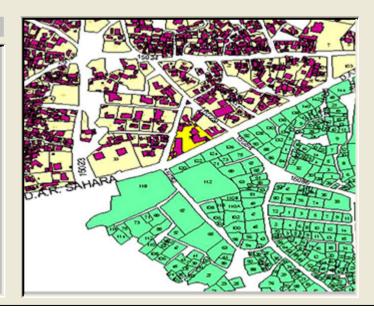
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

A villa in a garden, L-shape volume, two

porches, old decorations. (HBAA) Heavily disturbed by the new passing road widening in

2007 (Addis Woubet)





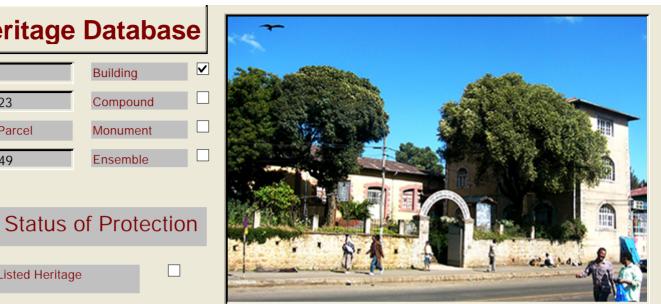


Photo Source

Мар

19

Addis Woubet 2008

First printing press established in Addis Ababa, still being used as such. Stone masonry, semicircular window arches. Built probably in the early 1920s. (SHSS, Addis Woubet)

Building

Compound

Monument







Photo Source

65

Addis Woubet 2004

Мар Remarks

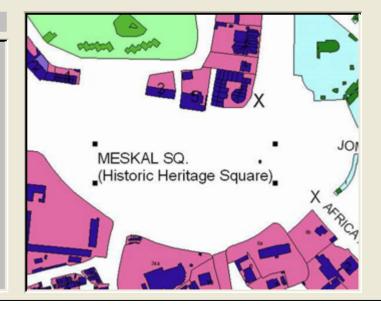
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

1974 the Square was renamed Abyot Revolution Square and decorated with pictures of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mengistu. 1975 the 100.000 people Arena was opened. (Reise Know-How travel guide) Built in the late 1930s as parade square



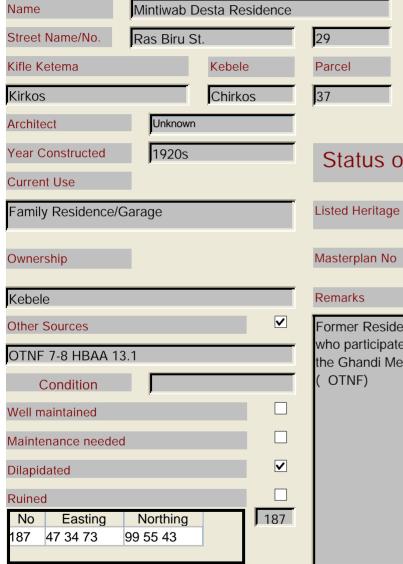




Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks Мар

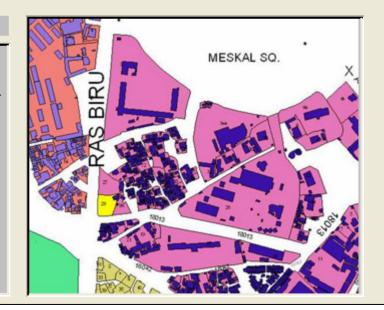
Building

Compound

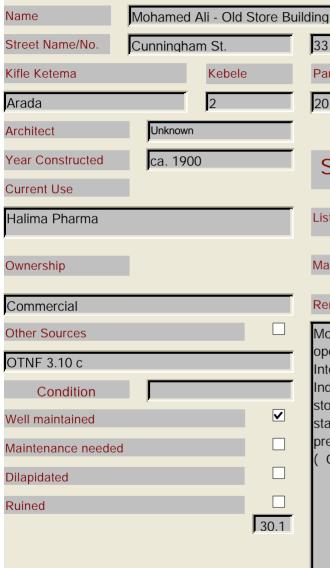
Monument

Ensemble

Former Residence of Woizero Mintiwab Desta, who participated actively in the establishment of the Ghandi Memorial Hospital. Built in the 1920s. OTNF)



Parcel





Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

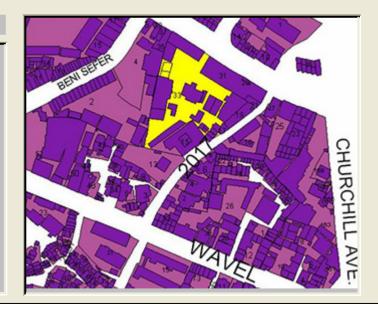
Masterplan No 30

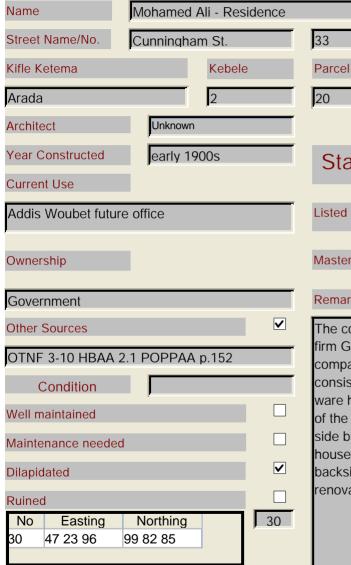
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Mohamed Ali's 1st "modern" general store opened at the beginning of the 20th century. Interesting wooden decorations, a mixture of Indian elements with Armenian influence. The 2-storied house has a nice veranda and exterior staircase. The inauguration occurred in the presence of Emp. Menelik II around 1904. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

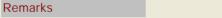
Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 30

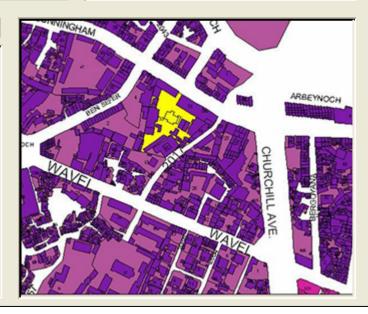
Photo Source

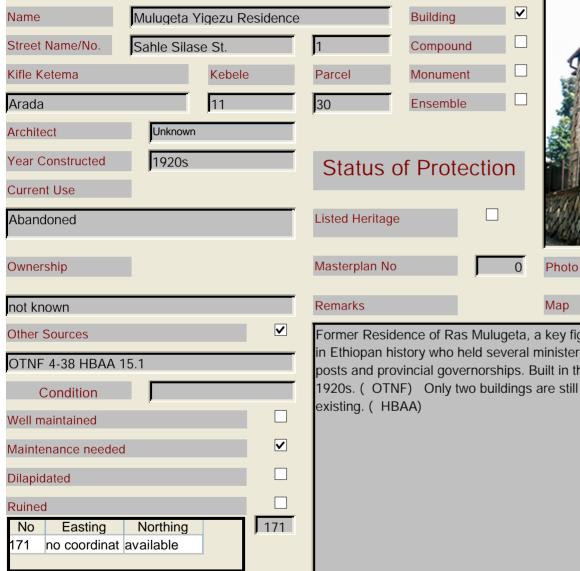
Мар

Addis Woubet 2006



The compound belonged to the renowned Indian firm G. M. Mohamed Ali,a powerful trading company during Menelik's reign. Complex consists of 4 buildings, incld. stores, offices, ware houses and the like. Built in the beginning of the 20 th century. On of the richly decaorated side buildings today hosts a first instance court house. Very interesting is the exterior stair at the backside. The house is presently being renovated.(OTNF, Addis Woubet)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

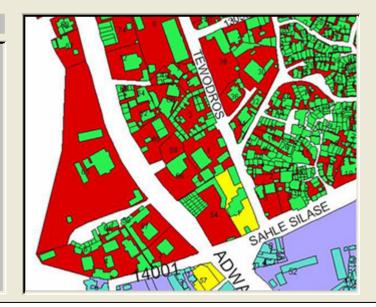
Photo Source

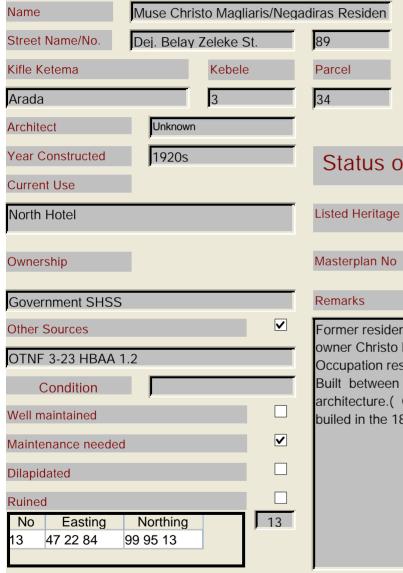
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Former Residence of Ras Mulugeta, a key figure in Ethiopan history who held several ministerial posts and provincial governorships. Built in the

existing. (HBAA)





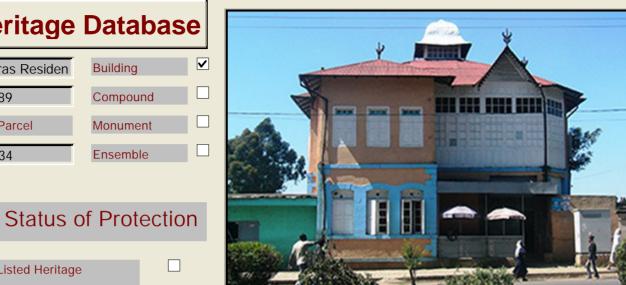


Photo Source

Мар

13

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

Former residence of the Greek lime-factory owner Christo Magliaris. During the Italian Occupation residence of an Italian gerneral. Built between 1910 and 1913. Indian influenced architecture.(OTNF) Other sources say it is builed in the 1890s.(HBAA

Building

Compound

Monument

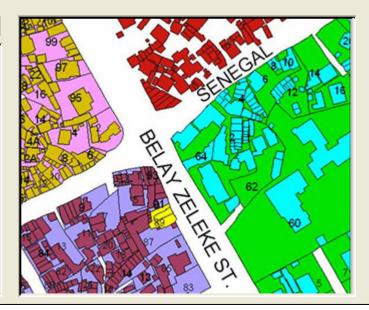






Photo Source

Мар

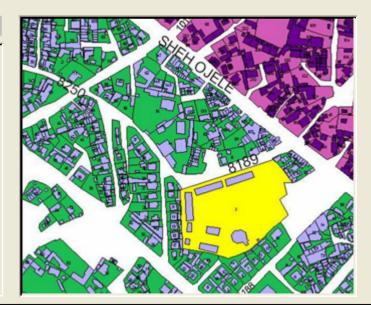
Addis Woubet 2006

Former Residence of Muse Fasika Wolde Mikael, a nobelman at Menelik's court. Built in the early 20th Century. Blend of Abyssinian and European architecture. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument



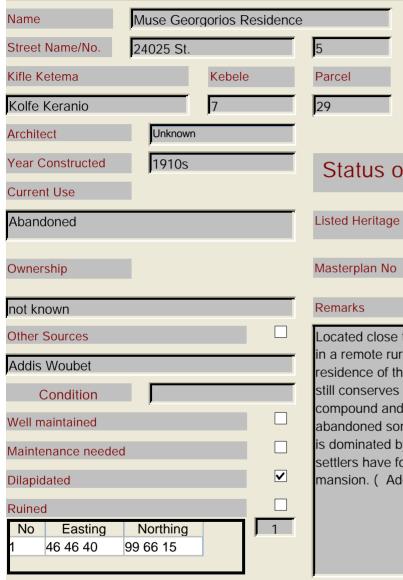




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

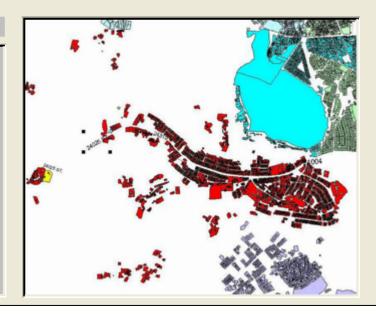
Remarks

Located close to the foot of Wechecha Mountain in a remote rural area of town, the former residence of the Armenian salesman Georgorios still conserves irs original charme, though compound and construction have obviously been abandoned some time ago. The huge compound is dominated by high endemic trees, informal settlers have foubnd basic shelter around the old mansion. (Addis Woubet)

Building

Compound

Monument







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

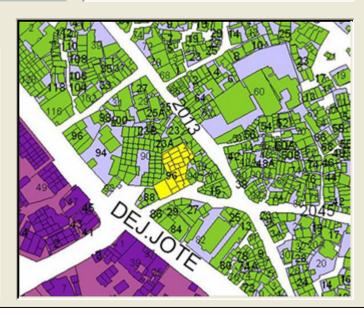
Masterplan No 43

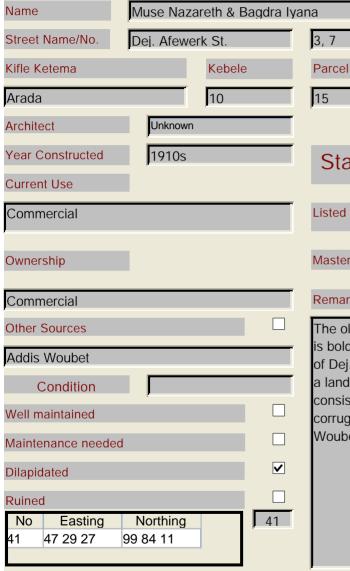
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of the Armenian Minas
Kerbekian, a key figure in the local buildinging
and road construction sector during the first
three decades of the 20th Century. Designed by
Kerbekian himself. Built in the early 20th
Century.(OTNF) Minas Kerbekian was also
the architect of the Mohamed Ali House and
surroundings (Addis Woubet) .







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

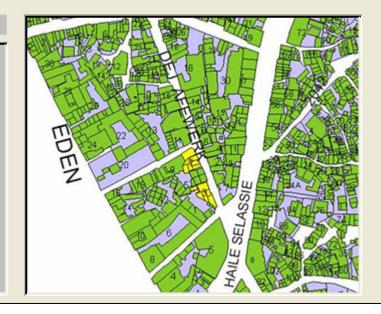
Masterplan No 41

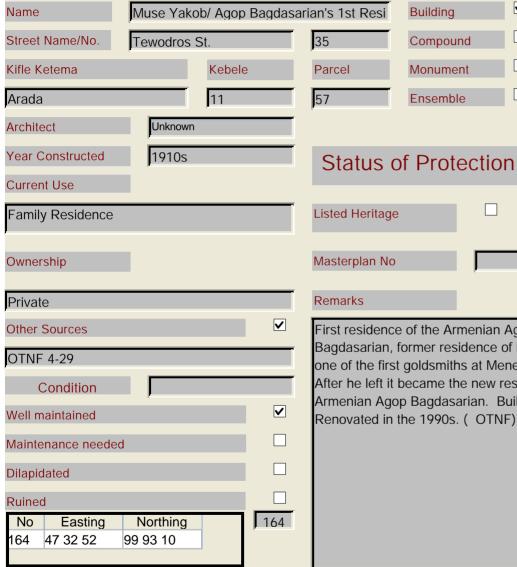
Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The old merchants house in central piassa area is boldly locatyed on the sharply pointed corner of Dej. Afewerk St. The sharp building's corner is a landmark in the area. The construction consisting of plastered masonry, wood and corrugated steel is in a very bad shape. (Addis Woubet)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

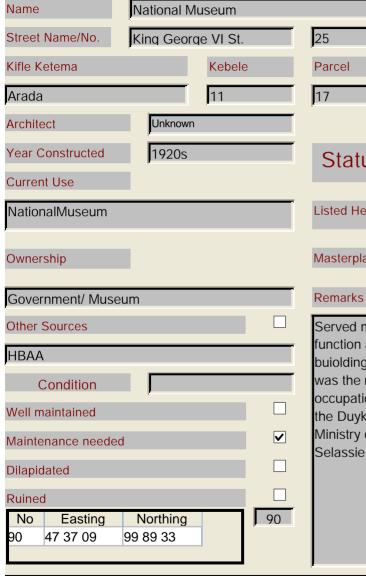
Photo Source

Мар

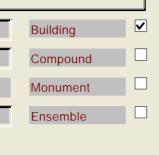
UGDP 2008

First residence of the Armenian Agop Bagdasarian, former residence of Muse Yakob, one of the first goldsmiths at Menelik' court. After he left it became the new residence of the Armenian Agop Bagdasarian. Built in the 1910s.





Name



Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

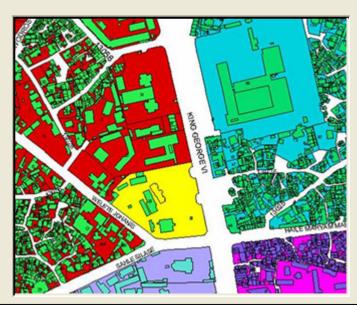
Masterplan No 90

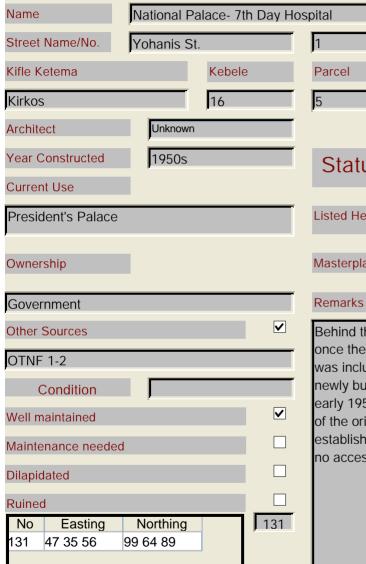
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Served multiple purpose before its current function as the National Museum. The actual buiolding was probably built by the Italians. It was the residence of the mayor of AA during the occupation. It also served as the residence opf the Duyke of Harar, Ras Mekonen, and as Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Emp. Haile Selassie. (HBAA)







Status of Protection

Building

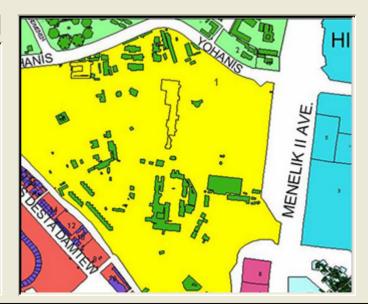
Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 131 Photo Source

Мар

Behind the Finfine Hotel is the complex that was once the 7th day Hospital. Most of the complex was included in the Jubilee Palace compound, newly built by Emperor Haile Selassie in the early 1950s. (Addis Woubet) Today only one of the original bulidings still exist, which were established in 1933. (OTNF) Security area, no access to the public.









Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

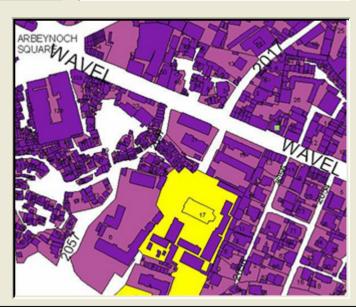
Masterplan No 39

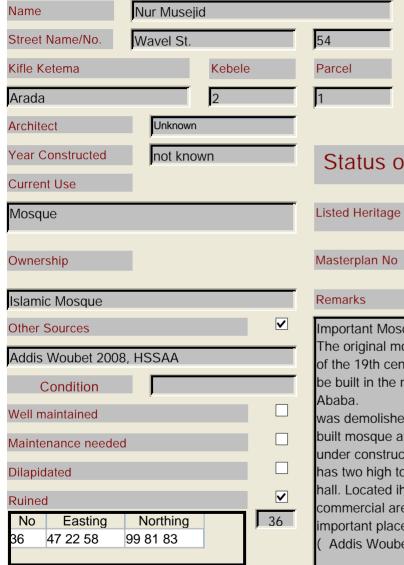
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The church is the main Catholic Cathedral in Addis Ababa. It was built around the 1930. The brick building does not show exterior plastering, the bricks alternating with natural stone masonry on corners, windows and openings. The basilica type plan and the design as a whole have strong European Influence (Addis Woubet, SHSS)





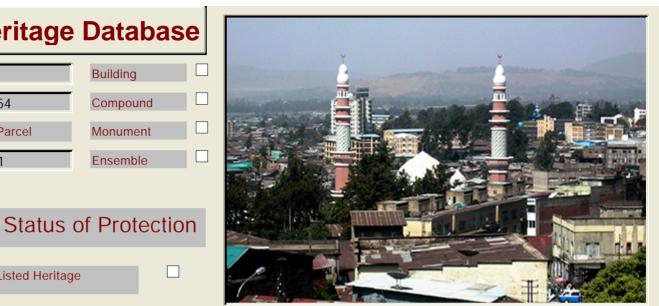


Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2009

Remarks

Important Mosque in the old centre of town. T. The original modest building stems from the end of the 19th century and was the first mosque to be built in the new town of Addis

Building

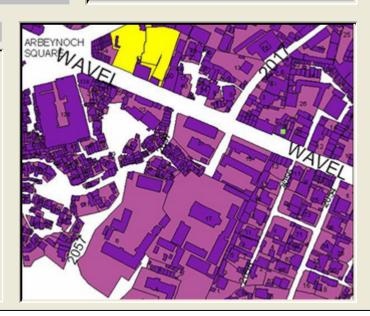
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Ababa. was demolished in 2005 to give way for a newly built mosque at the same location, which is still under construction. The new mosque has two high towers and a large central praying hall. Located ihn the pulsing center of the

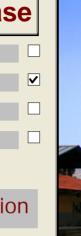
commercial area of Arada/ Piazza it still is an important place of muslim worship in the city. Addis Woubet)



Мар

36





Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 23

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former residence of Haile Giorgis Agidew, appointed "head of merchants" (negadras) by Menelik, later he received the titel "bitwaddad" and chaired the Cabinet. Functioned as Municipality from1916-1964. Built 1906. OTNF. The AA Supreme Court that used to be located thre until midth of 2008, moved out. The house is empty, and adjacent demolition and construction works are a threat to the building, which is already rapidly decaying. (Addis Woubet)

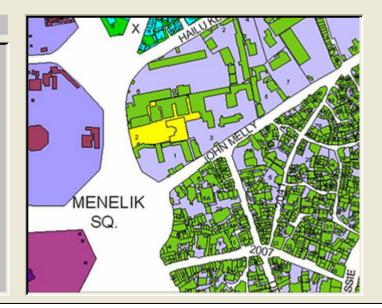






Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Former residence of the Greek Professor Papadopoulos, who was called to teach by Menelik. The house functioned as a school at the ground floor and as a residence on the first floor. Present building was completed in the 1920s.(OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument







Photo Source

Мар

51

Addis Woubet 2004

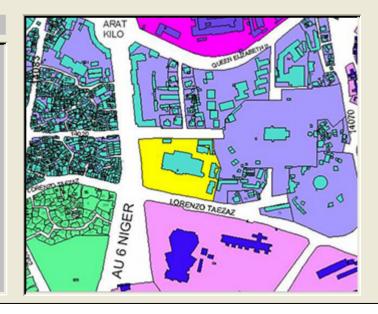
Remarks

The building was designed by the German architect Kametz and constructed in time to host the Ethiopian Parliament, which was established in 1931. Original painted panels and decorations of the hall on ground floor were taken away during Italian occupation. The façade had a large mosaic of St. Geoprge, covered during the Derg and still hidden. Currently it serves as House of Representatives and House of Federation. Picture shows situation in HoF in 2004. (OTNF, AW)

Building

Compound

Monument



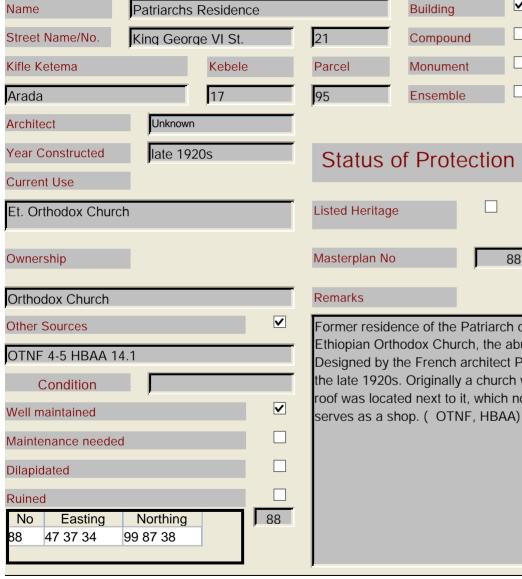




Photo Source

Мар

88

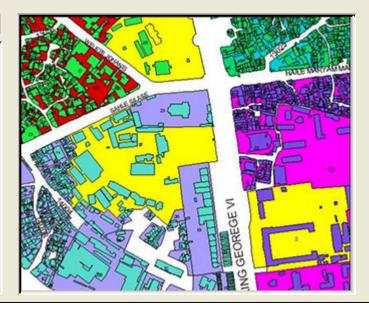
Addis Woubet 2008

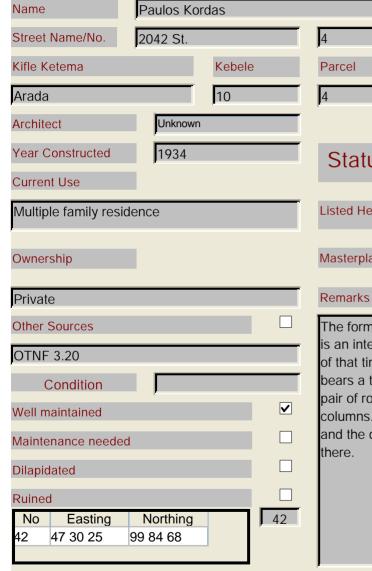
Former residence of the Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the abuna. Designed by the French architect Pe'ne. Built in the late 1920s. Originally a church with an oval roof was located next to it, which nowadays

Building

Compound

Monument







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

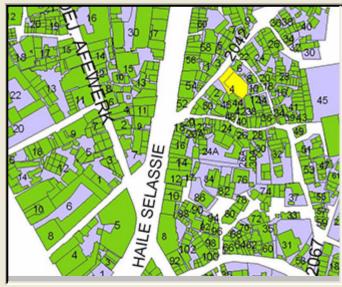
Masterplan No 42 Photo Source

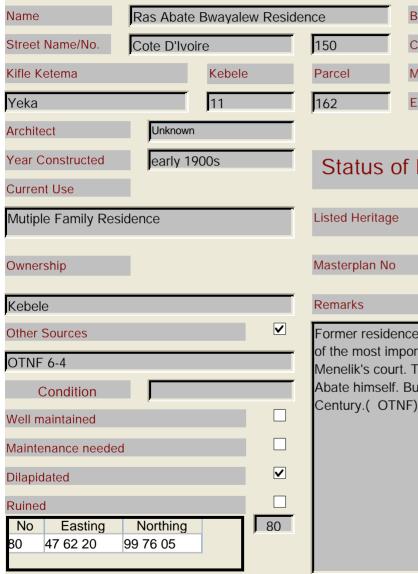
Мар

Addis Wou bet 2006

The former residence of Paulos Kordas in Arada is an interesting example of Greek architecture of that time in AA. The neo- classical façade bears a tympan in the middle, supported by a pair of round columns resembling ancient Doric columns. The initials of the ownerin Greek letters

and the date of the building, 1934, are shown



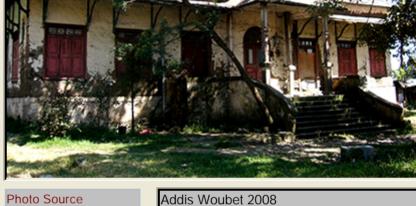




Status of Protection

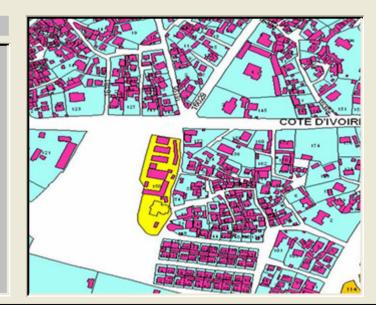
Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 80



Former residence of Ras Abate Bwayalew, one of the most important military leaders of Menelik's court. The architect was probably Ras Abate himself. Built in the beginning of the 20th

Мар



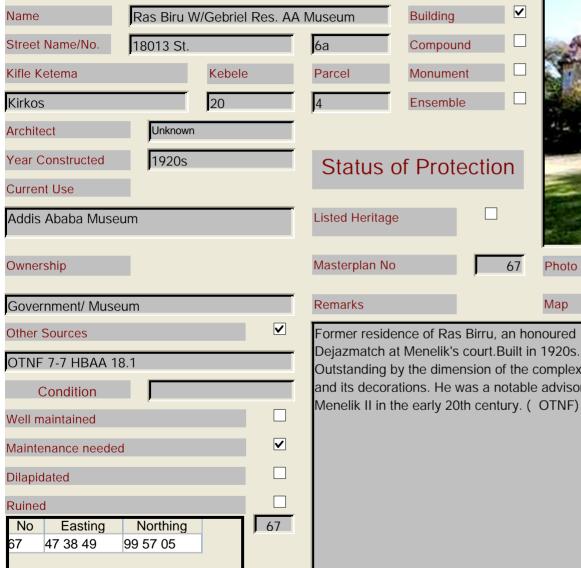




Photo Source

Мар

67

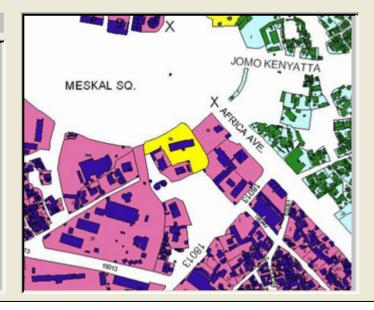
Addis Woubet 2006

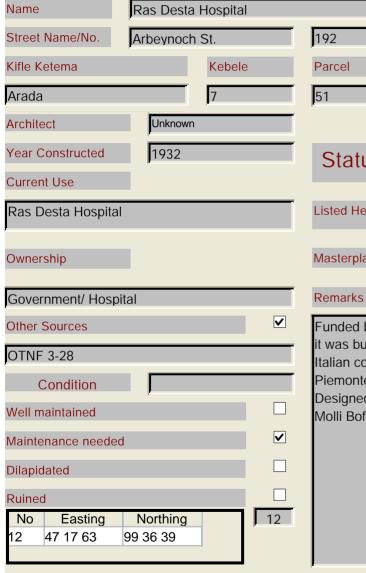
Former residence of Ras Birru, an honoured Dejazmatch at Menelik's court.Built in 1920s. Outstanding by the dimension of the complex and its decorations. He was a notable advisor to

Building

Compound

Monument







Status of Protection

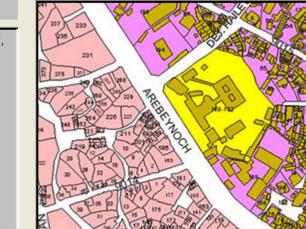
Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 12

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008



Funded by the Italian association "Italica Gens", it was built to function as a private clinic for the Italian community, called Principessa di Piemonte during the Italian occupation. .

Designed by the Italian architect Alessandro Molli Boffa. Built in 1932. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

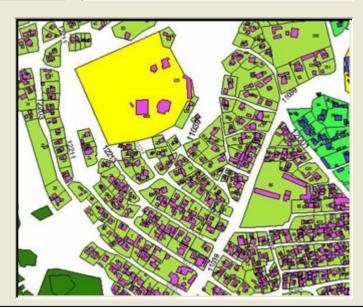
Masterplan No 121

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Former residence of Ras Kassa who brought the tabot of the Mariam Church which was located in the neighbourhood to his residence and transformed it into a church. (OTNF)



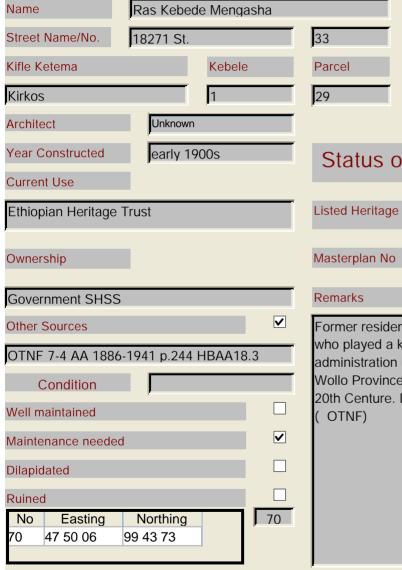




Photo Source

70

Addis Woubet 2006

Мар Former residence of Ras Kebede Mengesha,

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

who played a key role in the imperial administration under Menelik, later Governor of Wollo Province. Built in the first decades of the 20th Centure. Indian influenced architecture. OTNF)





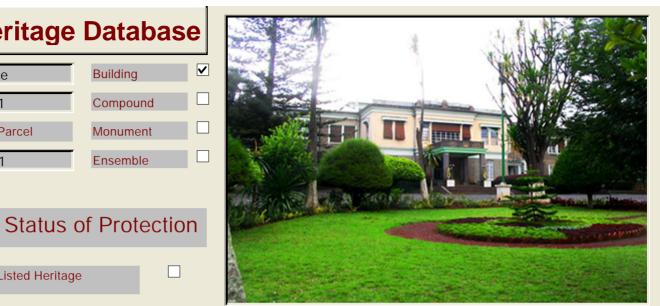


Photo Source

Мар

97

Addis Woubet 2006

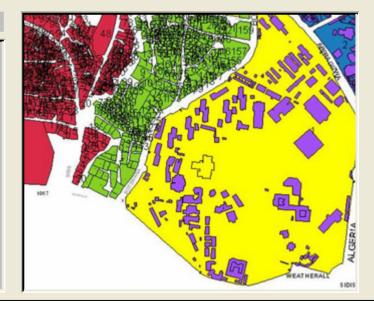
Remarks

Haile Sellassie inherited the estate in 1907 from Ras Mekonen and ordered the construction of the palace to became the royal residence. During the occupation it was the residence of the "vice king" of Italy. Designed by Kametz. Built in 1934. (OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument



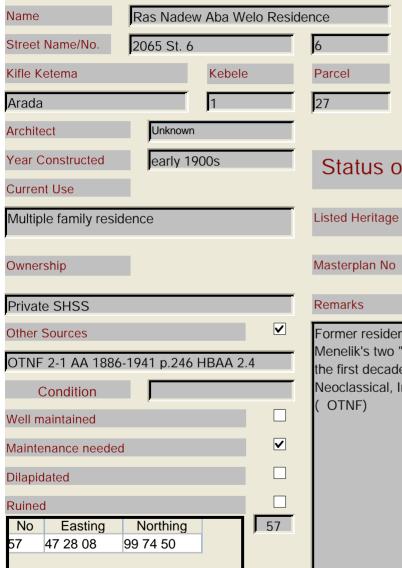




Photo Source

57

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Building

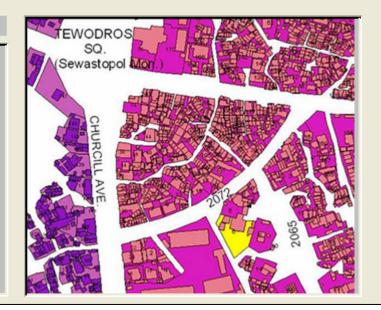
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Former residence of Ras Nadew, one of Menelik's two "likamakwas" (double). Built in the first decade of the 20th Century. Neoclassical, Indian influenced architecture. (OTNF)







Мар

Photo Source

57

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

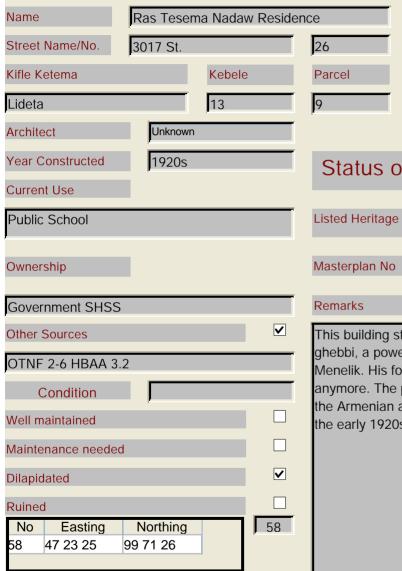
Gatehouse to the compound of Ras Nadew Residence, originally on the same compound, today ca. 100 m further south on a separate parcel. At present used as a "kebele house", it obviously has some attached shacks of informal housing.

Building

Compound

Monument





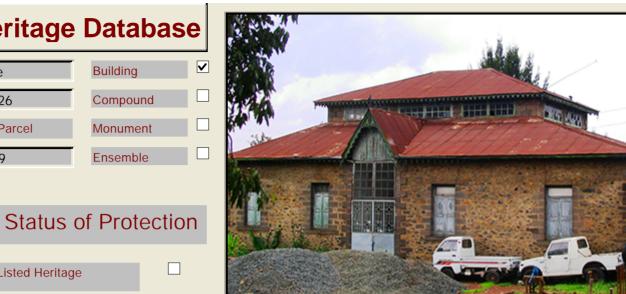


Photo Source

Мар

58

Addis Woubet 2006

This building stands in the former Ras Tesema's ghebbi, a powerful "ras bitwaddad" under Menelik. His former residence does not exist

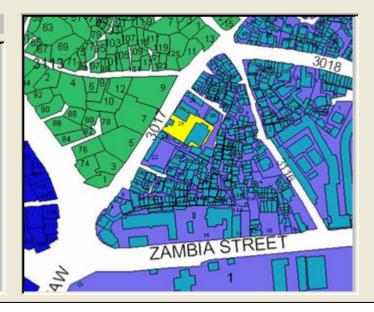
Building

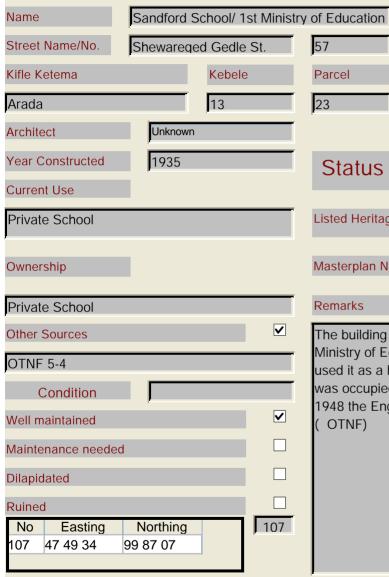
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

anymore. The present building was designed by the Armenian architect Minas Kerbekian. Built in the early 1920s.







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

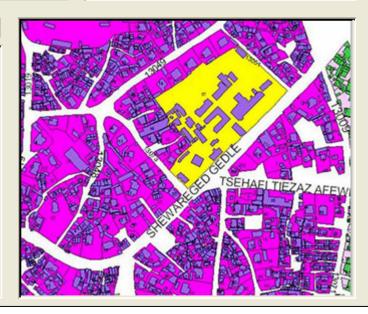
Masterplan No 107

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The building functioned as the 1st Ethiopian Ministry of Education until 1935. The Italians used it as a hotel for their soldiers. 1941-1948 it was occupied by ther patriot Abebe Argegay. In 1948 the English Standford School moved in. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

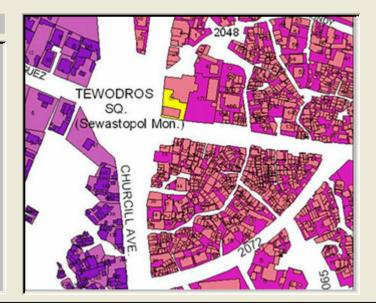
Masterplan No 56

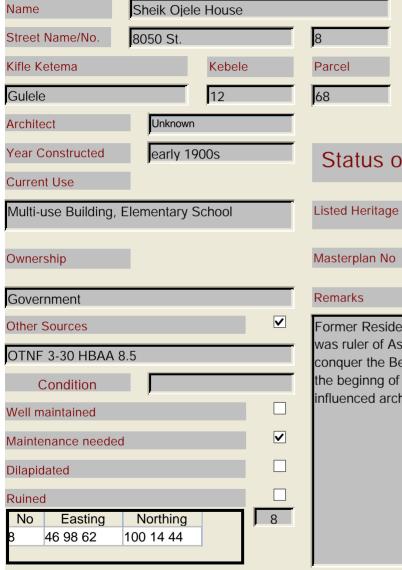
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The "devil's house" (seitan bet) was one of the first cinemas. As part of the Hotel de France it also functioned as a bar, dancing hall, casino, club. Built in the 1910s. (OTNF)





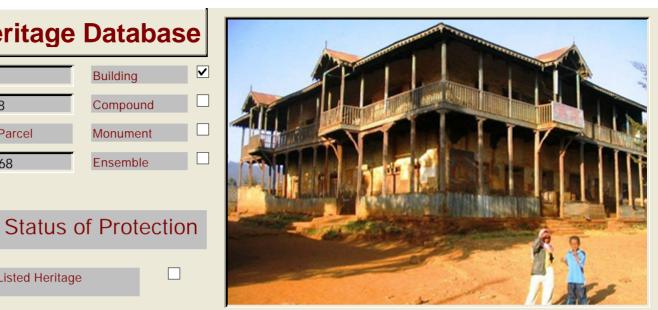


Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

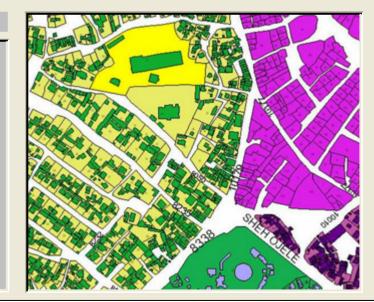
Former Residence of Sheik Ojele Al-Hasan, who was ruler of Asosa and helped Ras Makonnen to conquer the Beni Shangul in 1897-1898. Built in

the beginng of the 20th Century. Indo-Islamic influenced archtitecture.(OTNF)

Building

Compound

Monument



Parcel

Remarks

Name	Sidist Kilo Martyrs Monument		
Street Name/No.	King George VI St.		
Kifle Ketema		Kebele	
Arada		11-12	
Architect	Unknown	ı	
Year Constructed	After 1	941	
Current Use	ı		
Monument			
Ownership			
Government			
Other Sources			
Condition			
Well maintained			✓
Maintenance needed			
Dilapidated			
Ruined			
			174

Building

Compound

Monument

./. Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 91

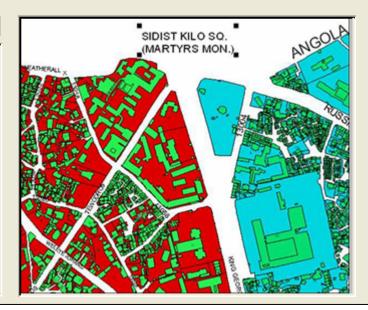
Photo Source

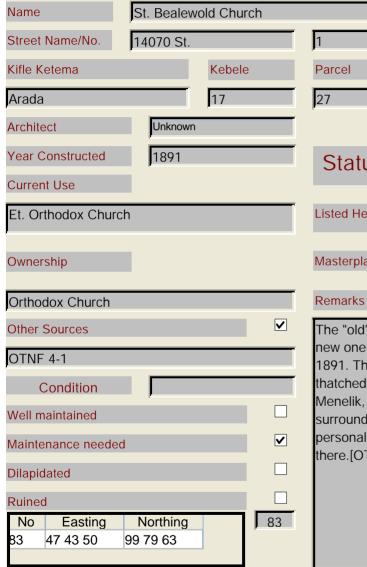
Мар

Monument conmemorating resistance fighters against the Italian Occupation in 1936- 1941. A large number of Ethiopian citizens was killed in retalliation of the killing of Graziani, the Italian Vice King of Ethiopia.



Addis Woubet 2008





Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

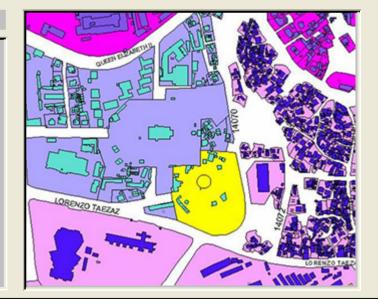
Masterplan No 83

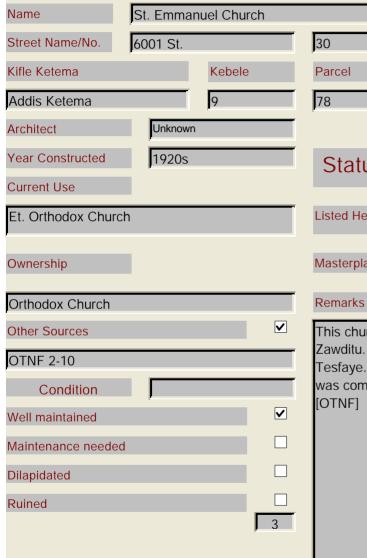
Мар

The "old" Haile Sellassie Church, next to the new one. Menelik ordered this church around 1891. This Indian influenced architecture had a thatched roof and interesting paintings depicting Menelik, Zewditu, Taitu and Lij Yasu. The surrounding cemetery has important personalities of the time who were buried there.[OTNF]



Photo Source Addis Woubet 2008







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 3

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

This church was built by oder of Empress Zawditu. The area belonged to Dejazmatch Hailu Tesfaye. Built around the 1920s. The church was completely renovated in recent times. [OTNF]





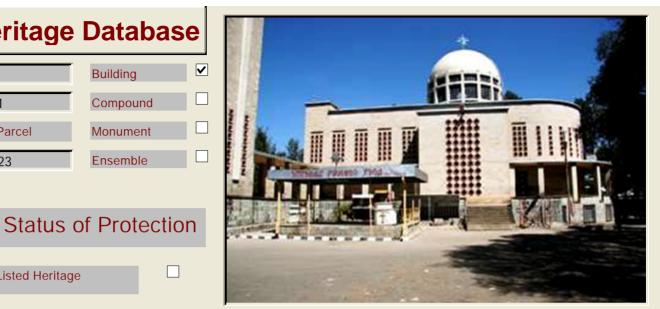


Photo Source

Мар

66

Addis Woubet 2006

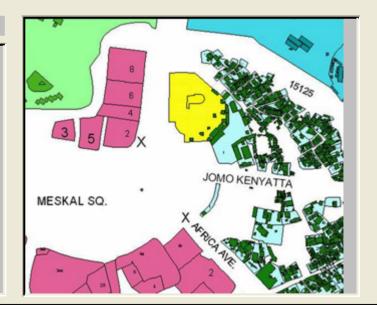
Remarks

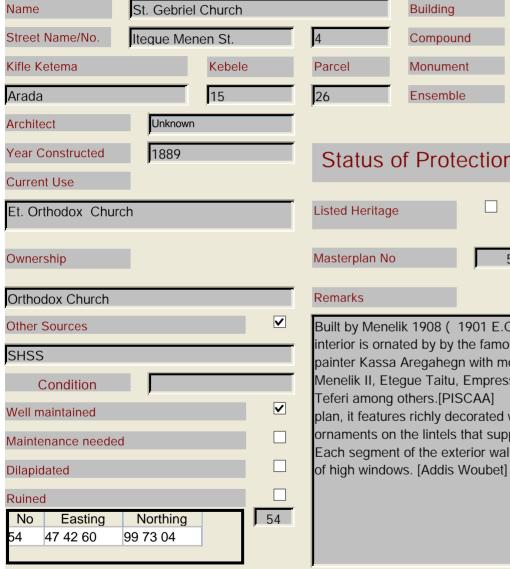
The church was established 1916 (1909 E.C.) to commemorate the victory in the Battle of Segele (17th of Tegemt 1909 E.C.) and Ras Teferi crowning (17th Meskerem) . At that time its ark or "tabot" was brought from St. Michael Church in Welgite, 165 km from Addis Ababa, to it's new destination. Ras Biru Wolde Gabriel was buried here in a magnificent tomb built while he lived. The initial building was partly burnt in Ter 13th (1933 E.C.) , finalized in 1942 (1936 E.C.) . During the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie it was repaired, changing the roof to a corrugated steel structure. The present construction started in 1958 (1951

Building

Compound

Monument





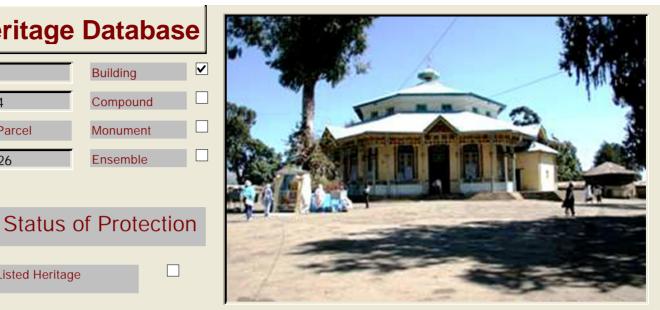


Photo Source

Мар

54

Addis Woubet 2008

Built by Menelik 1908 (1901 E.C.) . The interior is ornated by by the famous Gojam painter Kassa Aregahegn with motifs of saints, Menelik II, Eteque Taitu, Empress Zewditu, Ras Teferi among others.[PISCAA] Octagonal in plan, it features richly decorated wooden ornaments on the lintels that support the roof. Each segment of the exterior walls shows a pair

Building

Compound

Monument

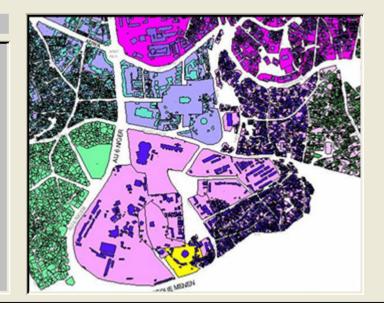






Photo Source

Мар

120

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The church was built in the former Ras Kassa's Ghebbi 1923-1924. [OTNF]. It is 2storyed, and remarkable for its balconies added on the 4 sides of the upper

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Right floor. next to it the Ras Kassa Aderash (banquet hall) still remains, a building of stone from the early 20s. A third building on the compound used to be his residence and today serves as St. Mary's church. [Addis Woubet]

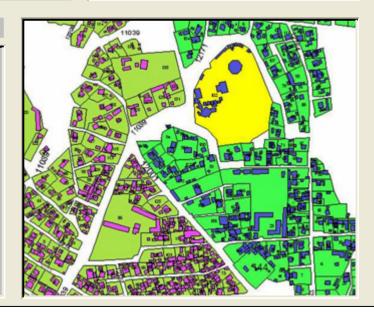






Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The Church started to be built in 1903 (1886 E.C.) with an originally round plan and a large-

Мар

26

V

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

thatched roof, by Menelik II. was re-built in its present appearance by the Italian Sebastiano Castagna and designed by the Greek Orphanides during the reign of Empress Zewditu 1905-1911, who was crowned

here as well as Emperor Haile Sellassie. The

design was inspired by the Coptic Church in Jerusalem, and architectural elements copied from the Italian Renaissance were

added. was well known by its school of "gene" and







Photo Source

Мар

115

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The octagonal church stems like most of the churches of this design from the early 1920s. It features richly decorated woodworks as lintels between the exterior wooden pillars supporting the protruding, 2 storey On

Building

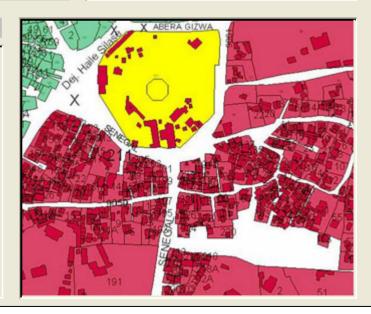
Compound

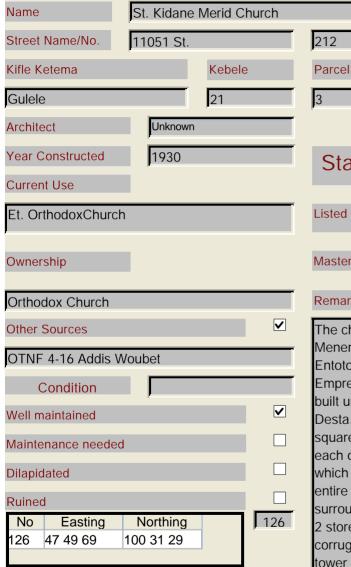
Monument

Ensemble

the same compound, there is an additional basilica styled church with a cuppula on its

apsis, of more recent origin. [Addis Woubet]







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 126

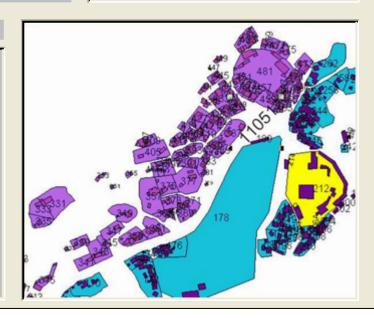
Photo Source

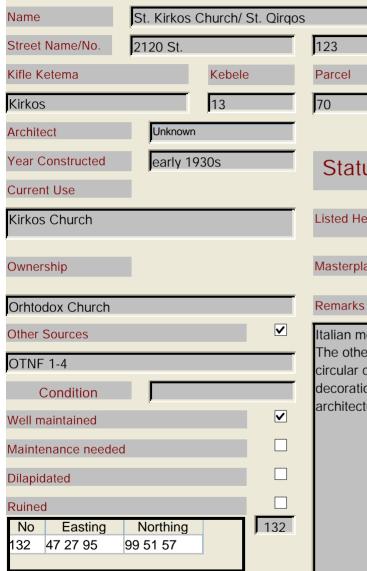
Мар

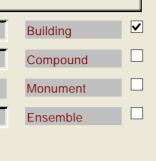
Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The church was built by order of Empress
Menen in 1930 (1923 E.C.) , at the foot of
Entoto mountain, to replace the one founded by
Empress Taitu in 1910 (1902 E.C.) It was
built under the supervision of Ras
Desta.[PISCAA] [OTNF] The
square plan features semicircular apsises on
each of its 4 sides with small windows in it,
which is an unusual architectural detail. The
entire building is of natural stone masonry
surrounded by a rectangular veranda. The roof is
2 storeyed and covered, as usual in that time, by
corrugated steel sheets. A separated square bell
tower (the bells are missing) stands beside







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 132

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Italian modernist style, masonry of natural stone. The otherwise sober building shows a large circular cuppola. Interesting stone window decorations. A typical example of italian church architecture of the 1930s [Addis Woubet]

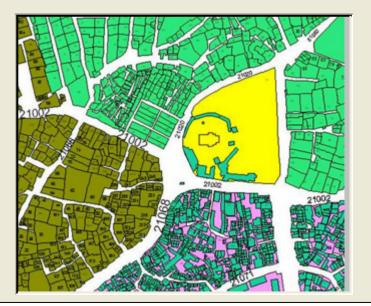






Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

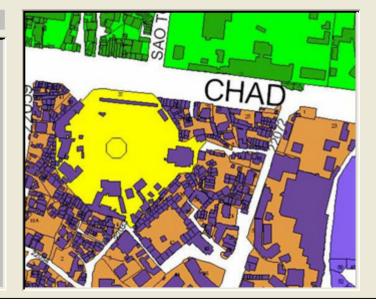
Remarks

The complex consists of two churches: Lideta Mariam and Medhane Alem. The old Lideta Mariam was built in the compound of the father confessor of Emperess Zewditu, Melake-Gennet-Tedla, who was founder and patron of the church. Inaugurated in 1923 (1916 E.C.) . Influential people used to be attached to the church included Dejazmach Balcha, Dejazmach Assefa Lul-Seged and Empress Zewditu. The Italians tried to demolish the church even forbading its use. [PISCAA] [OTNF]

Building

Compound

Monument







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 96

Photo Source

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

Map

St. Markos church, the royal family praying place, is located on Emperor Haile Selassie.

St. Markos church, the royal family praying place, is located on Emperor Haile Selassie's former palace, right next to Ras Mekonen/ Leul Genet and Amsala Genet palaces. Built 1923-1932 (1916-1926 E.C.) The existing church was built by order of Emperess Menen. During Italian occupation the church lost most of its holy books and objects and in 1938 (1931 E.C.) its bell was removed to Qidist Maryam. It features a cross-shaped plan without graveyard around, with steel gratings at the side in niches, resembling window's decorations. The center of the building is covered by a cuppola overlaid with circular aluminum colored sheets. [PISCAA]





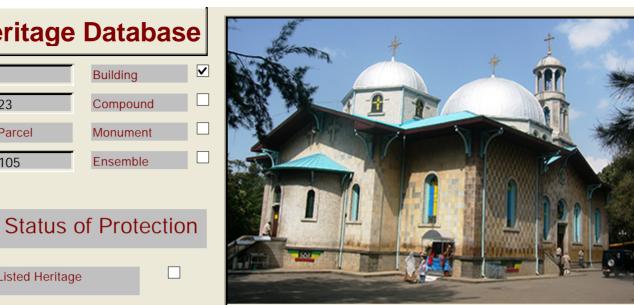


Photo Source

Мар

89

Addis Wou bet 2006

Remarks

Built by Menelik 1876 (SHSS). Located on Amist Kilo, the church is built like some others on a basilica like plan. The baroque style bell tower is located on the northwestern entrance. away from the puiblic access at Amist Kilo. Two large aluminum colored cuppolas dominate the eastern part of the church. [Addis Woubet]

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

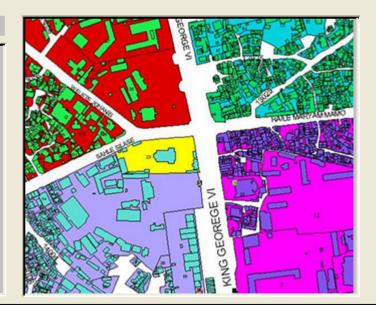






Photo Source

Мар

128

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

The tabot of this church was originally in Gojam region. After menelik's victory over Tekle Haimanot from Gojamin 1882 at Embabo, it was taken away and brought to Entoto. The church was established by Empress Taitu in 1921 (1914 E.C.) , after the demolition of the previous church built in 1885. During the italian ocupation it was not serious damaged. [PISCAA] The second church was designed by the Armenian architect Minas Kherbekian. [OTNF].

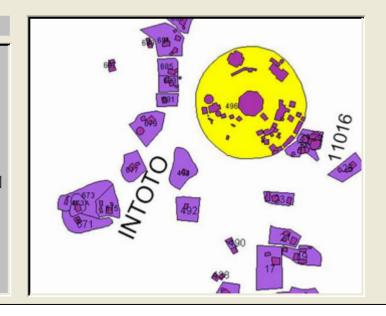
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection



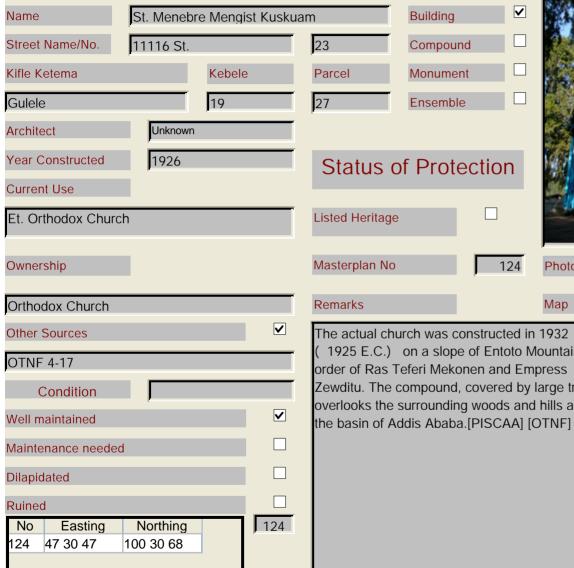




Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The actual church was constructed in 1932 (1925 E.C.) on a slope of Entoto Mountain by order of Ras Teferi Mekonen and Empress Zewditu. The compound, covered by large trees, overlooks the surrounding woods and hills and

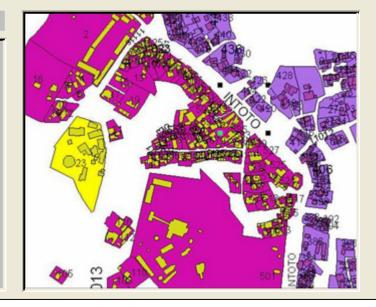
124

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble



Name	St. Mezkaye Hizunan Medhane Alem			
Street Name/No.	Algeria S	t.		8
Kifle Ketema		Kebele		Parcel
Gulele		2		76
Architect	Unknow	/n		
Year Constructed	aroun	d 1930		Sta
Current Use				
Church, Monastery				Listed I
Ownership				Master
Orthodox Church				Remark
Other Sources				The ch
Addis Woubet				meanir II reign
Condition				church
Well maintained			~	occupa UK; it v
Maintenance needed				Haile S 1942 E
Dilapidated				built wi
Ruined				moderi an alur
			79.1	side. T
				destroy





Building

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

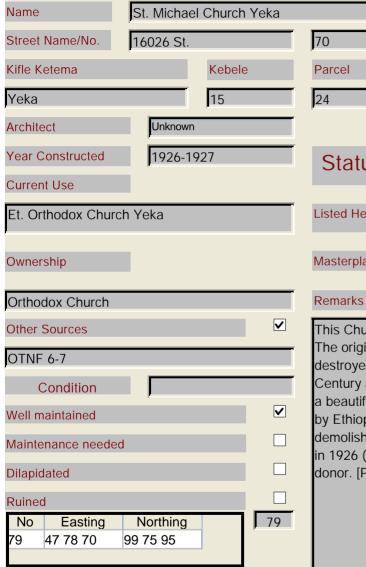
Photo Source

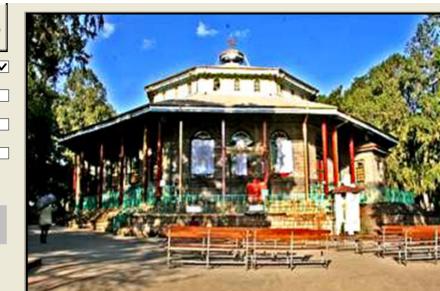
Addis Woubet 2008



The church's ark, named Miskaye Hizunan meaning "Reliever of the Aggrieved", in Menelik II reign, was sent to Jerusalem where a small church was erected. During the Italian occupation, the ark was kept in a chapel at Bath, UK; it was brougth back later to a chapel near Haile Selassie I Hospital. In 1947-1949 (1940-1942 E.C.) its monastery-church was finally built with a frontal entry that shows an Europeanmodernism style bell tower. A large tower with an aluminum colored cuppola dominates the rear side. The Balambaras Shaka Buluhu House, destroyed in 2007, was located adjacent to the compound, [PISCAA] [Addis Woubet]







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

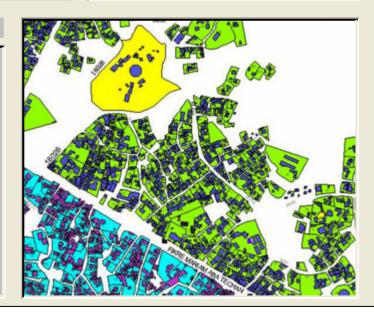
Masterplan No 79

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

This Church was one of the first to be founded. The original building, a monolithic structure, was destroyed in the 16th Century. At the end of 19th Century a thatch-roofed church was reported as a beautifull architecture with numerous paintings by Ethiopian artists. Afterwards it was demolished and turned into the present building in 1926 (1919 E.C.) with Empress Zewditu as donor. [PISCAA] [OTNF]







Status of Protection

Building

Monument

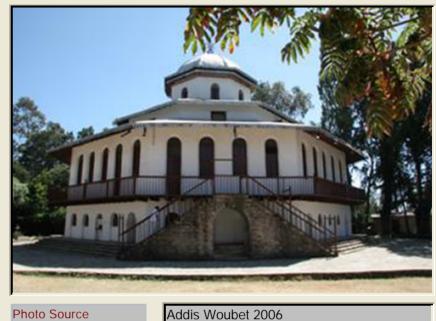
Ensemble

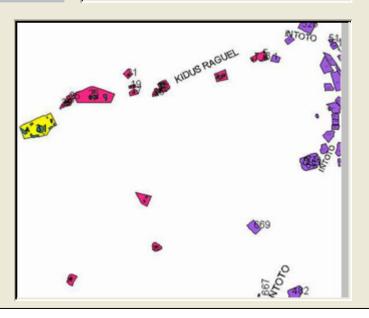
Listed Heritage

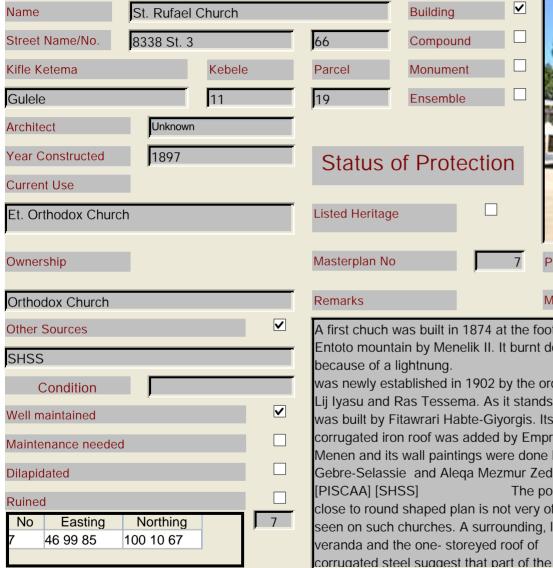
Masterplan No 130

Мар

This church was established by Menelik of Shoa in 1884 (1877 E.C.) and as imperial church it was headed by the most influencial clergy of the time. It was an important centre of learning, endowed with a big library and a great collection of manuscripts.[PISCAA] Designed by the Indian architect Haji Kiwas. [OTNF]









Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

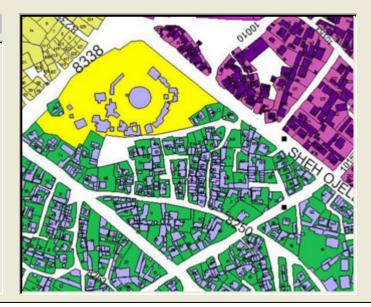
Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

A first chuch was built in 1874 at the foot of Entoto mountain by Menelik II. It burnt down

because of a lightnung. was newly established in 1902 by the orders of Lij Iyasu and Ras Tessema. As it stands today it was built by Fitawrari Habte-Giyorgis. Its corrugated iron roof was added by Empress Menen and its wall paintings were done by Alega Gebre-Selassie and Alega Mezmur Zedawit. [PISCAA] [SHSS] The polygonal, close to round shaped plan is not very often seen on such churches. A surrounding, low veranda and the one- storeyed roof of







84

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Emperor Haile Selassie laid the cathedral's cornerstone in 1931 (1924 E.C.). Inaugurated in 1943 (1936 E.C.). It is adorned with statues of saints and angels which is not common in Ethiopian church tradition. Its painting were done by famous Ethiopian artists and a Greek called Germinis. It has served as a cementry for members of the Imperial family and military dignataries, including a mausoleum for those who died in the 1935-36 war. [PISCAA] Eclectic European-like style. [OTNF]

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

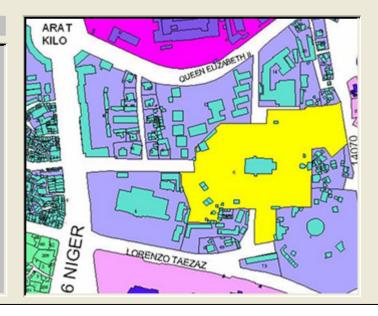






Photo Source

Мар

34

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

The church's foundation took place at the end of the 19th Century at the same time that St. Georges Church during Menelik II. The works though were interupted shortly after, due probably to the lack of building's materials. Resumed during the short reign (3 years) of Menelik's heir Lij Yasu, the construction was finally completed at the begining of Empress Zewditu's reign, over a period from 1917-1930. [PISCAA] [OTNF]

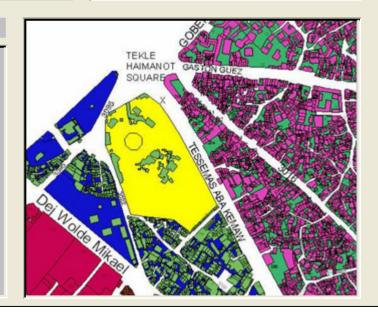
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection





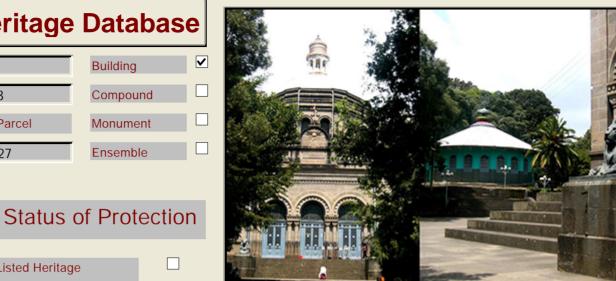


Photo Source

Мар

53

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

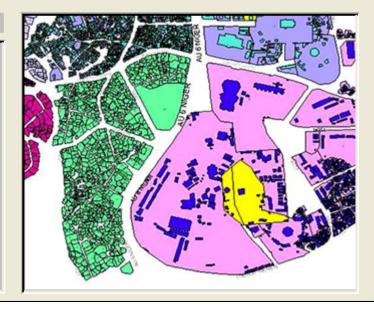
The first church with a circular plan was built at the turn of the century covering Menelik II.'s tomb, as a mausoleum on his memorial. In 1927 (1920 E.C.) during the Emperor Haile Selassie reign a large building featuring eclectic style elements was added to the right side, the works being conducted under the supervision of the German Engineer and Architect Carl Haertel. It resembles neo-baroque European churches style. The church has four entrances above each exits a fresco depiciting some historical events. In 1929 (1922 E.C.) the patriarch of Alexandria, the first time in the history of Ethiopian Ortodox Church, came to ordain its

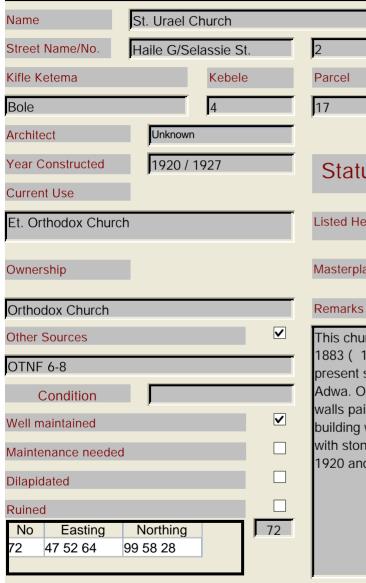
Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble







Status of Protection

Building

Ensemble

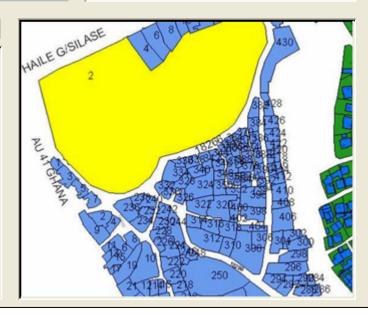
Listed Heritage

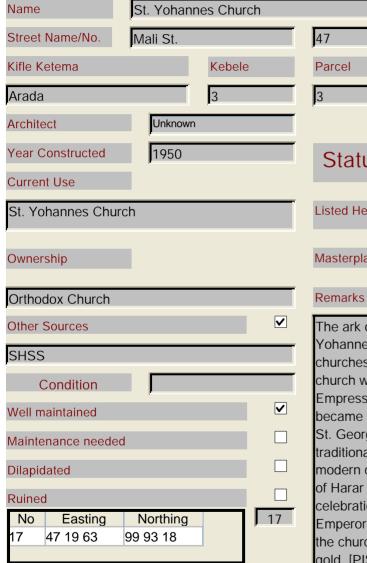
Masterplan No 72 **Photo Source**

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

This church was established first in Entoto 1882-1883 (1875 E.C.), later transferred to the present site during the time of the Battle of Adwa. Originally it has a thatched roof, also walls painted by Alega Elias. The Present building was rebuilt by order of Empress Zewditu with stones and corrugated iron between 1919 or 1920 and 1927.[PISCAA] [OTNF]







Status of Protection

Building

Listed Heritage

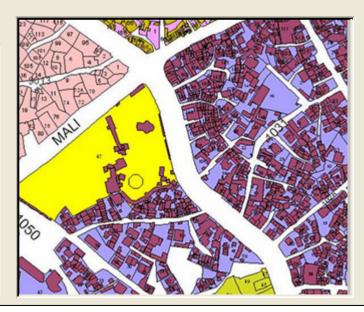
Masterplan No 17

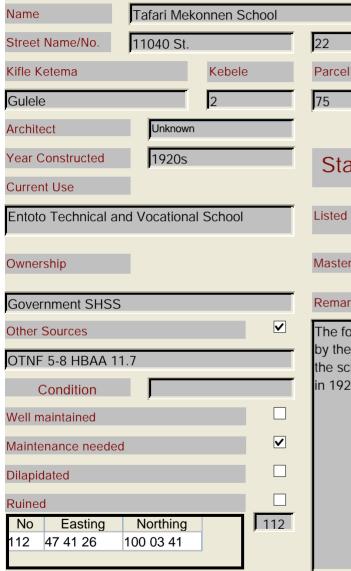
Photo Source

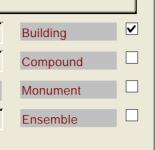
Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The ark of this church belonged to Emperor Yohannes IV and after several years in diffrent churches was established in the place where the church was erected, in 1925 (1918 E.C.) by Empress Zewditu. In 1953 E.C. the church became autonomous from the administration of St. Georges church. In 1949 E.C. it lost the traditional architectural style becoming a new modern church of Greek-basilica style. The Duke of Harar was born and died the day of the celebration of this saint, which is why his father, Emperor Haile Selassie took place in rebuilding the church and even granting it with a cross of aold. [PISCAA] [SHSS].







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

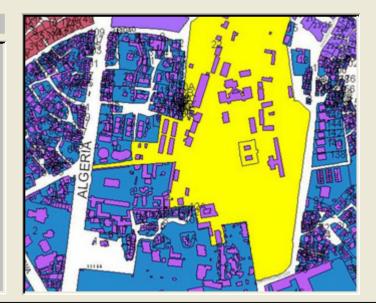
Masterplan No 112

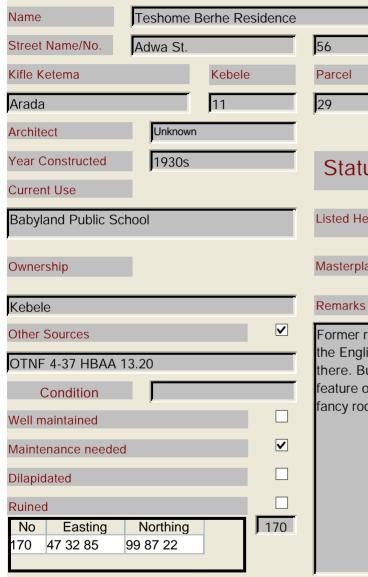
Photo Source

Addis Wou bet 2006

Remarks

The former Tafari Mekonen School was funded by the privat treasury of Ras Tafari to improve the school situation in Addis Ababa. Completed in 1925. [OTNF] [PISCAA]







Status of Protection

Building

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

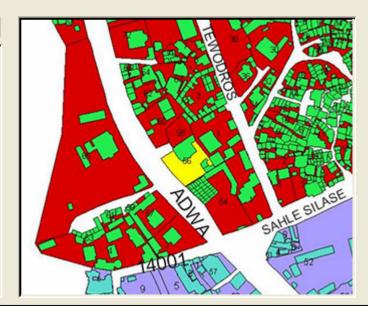
Photo Source

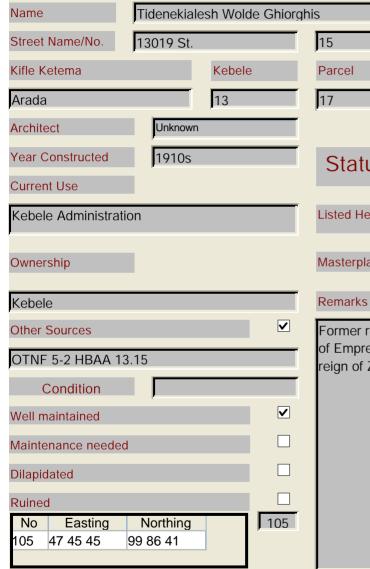
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

11/15

Former residence of Teshome Berhe. In 1939 the Englishman Mr. Buck established a school there. Built in the 1930s. (OTNF) The peculiar feature of the building is a small tower with a fancy roof and small pane windows. (HBAA)







Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 105

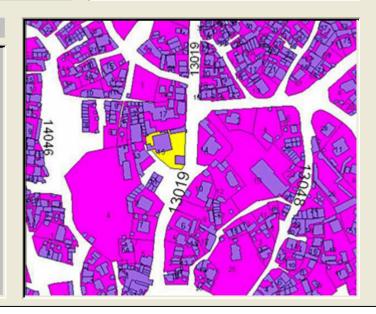
Photo Source

Мар

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Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Woizero Tidenekialesh, one of Empress Menen's nieces.Built during the reign of Zawditu (1917-1930) . (OTNF)



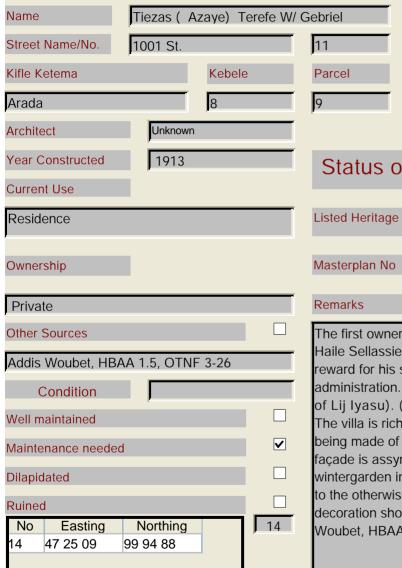




Photo Source

Мар

14

Addis Woubet 2008

The first owner of this building is still unknown.
Haile Sellassie gave it to the Azaye Terrafe as a reward for his services in the palace

Building

Compound

Monument

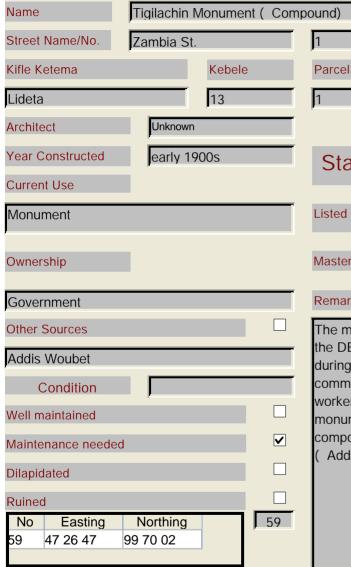
Ensemble

Status of Protection

administration. Built between 1913-1917 (reign of Lij Iyasu). (OTNF)

The villa is richly decorated, the construction being made of stone masonry and wood. The façade is assymetrical - probably the glass wintergarden in the 2nd floor was attached later to the otherwise open veranda. The roof decoration shows Indian influence. (Addis Woubet, HBAA)









Building

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

(Addis Woubet)

Masterplan No 59

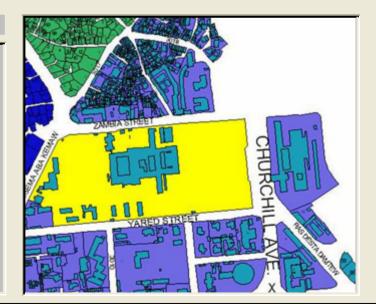
Photo Source

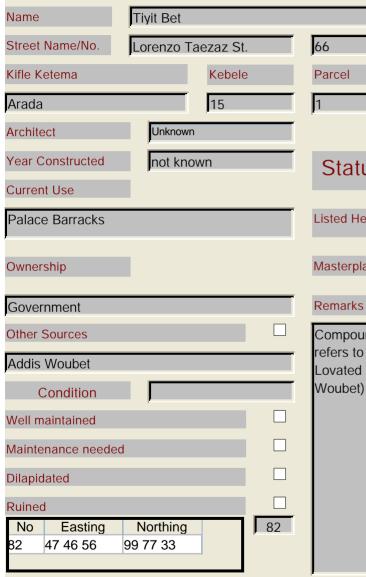
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

Remarks

The monument was erected during the period of the DERG, a socialist government in Ethiopia during the time from 1974 until 1992. It commemorates the achievements of workers. The monument itself is in good shape, but the compound needs gardening desperately.







Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 82

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

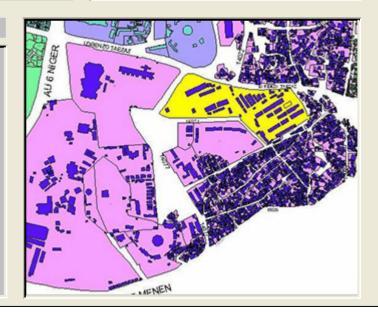
Photo Source

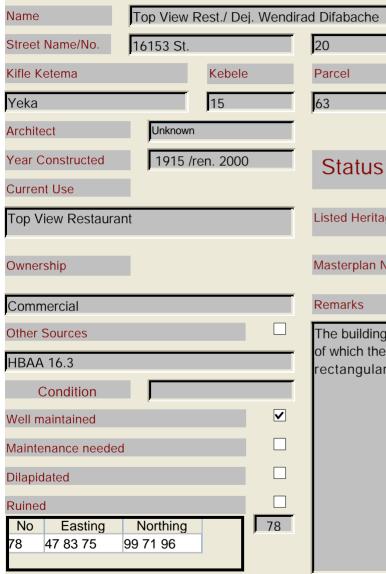
Мар

Addis Woubet 2009

Compound 9 buildings. The name "Tiyit beyt" refers to its prvious use as bullet factory.

Lovated adjacent to the Ghebi. (Addis Woubet) Security area, no access to the public.







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 78 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

The building consists of three different volumes, of which the oldest is oval and the others

rectangular. (HBAA)



ASSESSED BERNESSES BERNESSES





Photo Source

Мар

Addis Wou bet 2006

Former residence of Nagadras Tsemru, son of Guebre Selassie, Menelik's famous chronicler.

116

Building

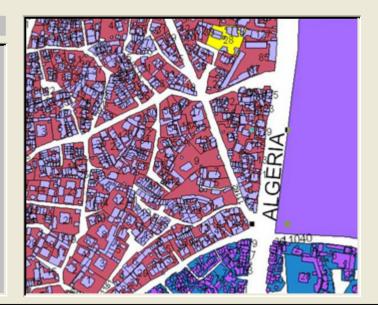
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Status of Protection

Traditional style house. (OTNF)



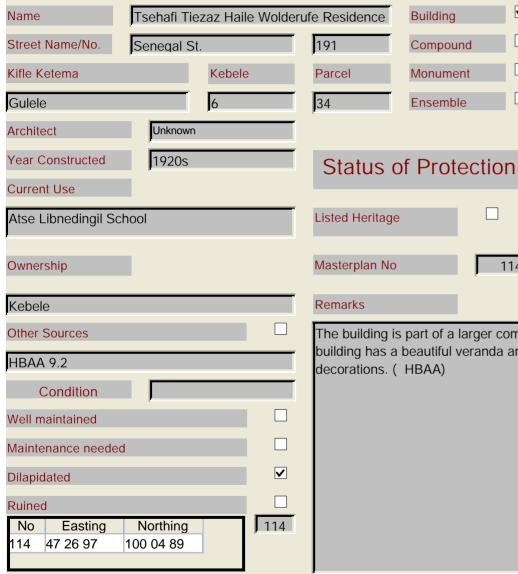




Photo Source

Мар

114

Addis Woubet 2006

The building is part of a larger complex. The building has a beautiful veranda and some old

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

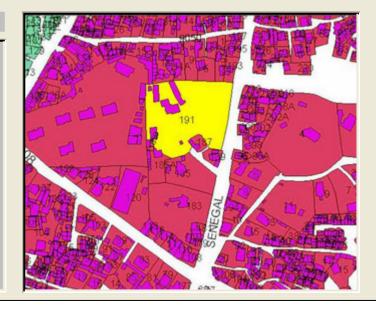






Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Building belonged to Teshafi Tiezaz Wolde

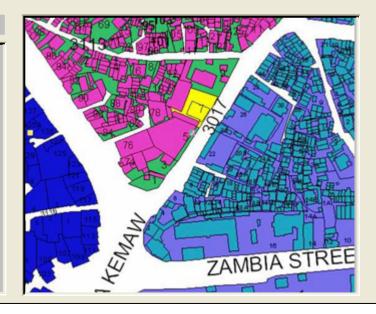
Building

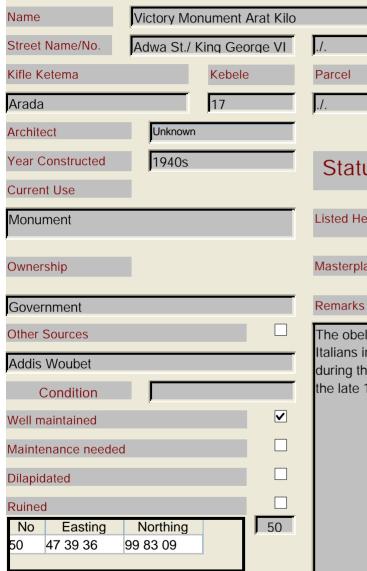
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Ghiorghis, a Minister Scribe. Built in the 1930s. European style architectur. (OTNF)





Building

Compound

Monument

Status of Protection

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 50

Photo Source

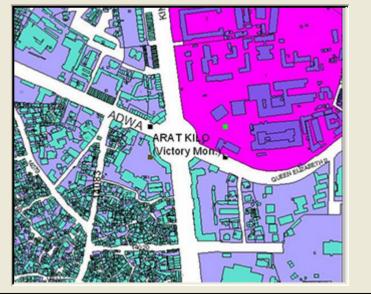
Мар

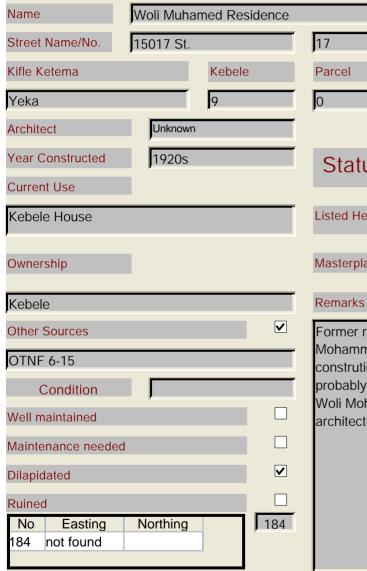
Addis Woubet 2006

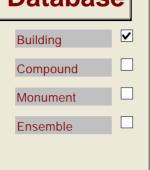
The obelisque was erected after victory over the Italians in 1941. The monument was erected during the re-installed reign of Haile Selassie in

the late 1940s (Addis Woubet)









Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of the Indian architect Woli Mohammed Safar, who was involved in constrution works for the Emperor Menelik and probably worked in the Ghebbi. Designed by Woli Mohammed himself. Indo-Islamic architecture. (OTNF)

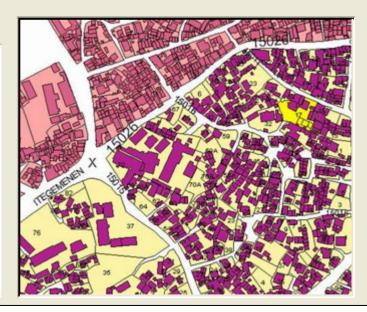






Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Remarks

Building

Compound

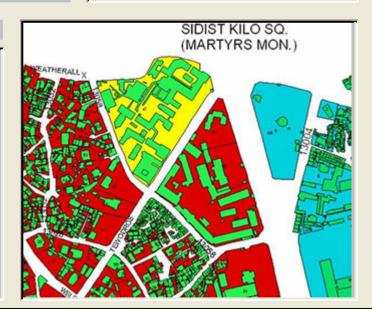
Monument

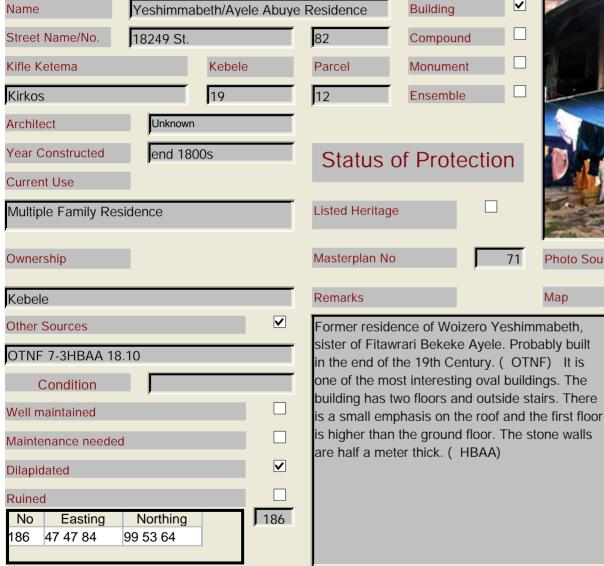
Ensemble

The hospital complex includes several buildings. It was constructed in 1924 and was named Beth Saida. During the Italian occupation it was enlarged and called Vittorio Emanuel after the King of

Italy.(OTNF)

was designed by Balanos. AA 1886-1941and presently a number of the buildings is being renovated.





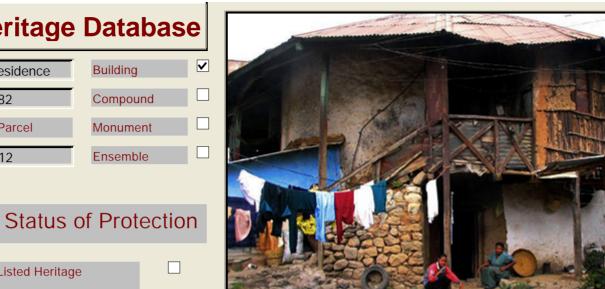


Photo Source

Мар

71

Addis Woubet 2006

Former residence of Woizero Yeshimmabeth. sister of Fitawrari Bekeke Ayele. Probably built in the end of the 19th Century. (OTNF) It is one of the most interesting oval buildings. The building has two floors and outside stairs. There

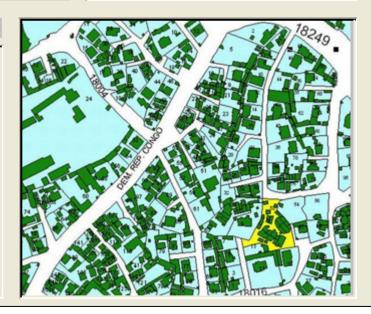
Building

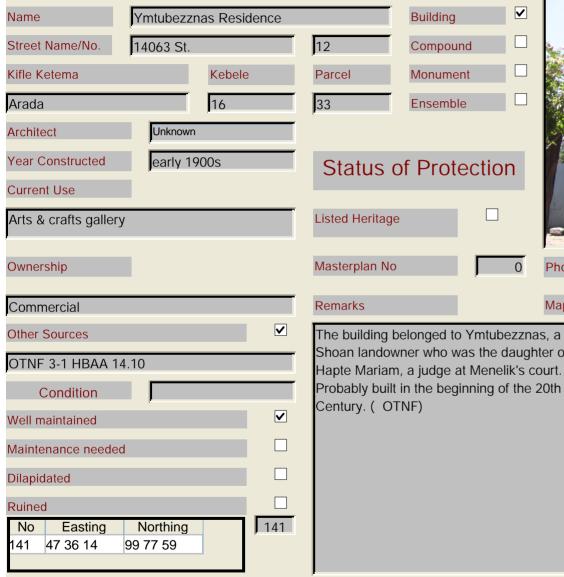
Compound

Monument

Ensemble

are half a meter thick. (HBAA)





V Building Compound Monument Ensemble

Status of Protection

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No

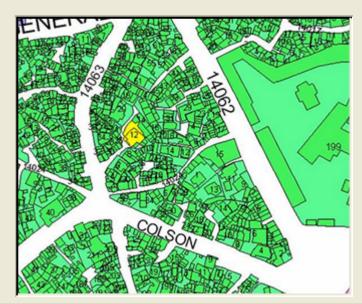
Photo Source

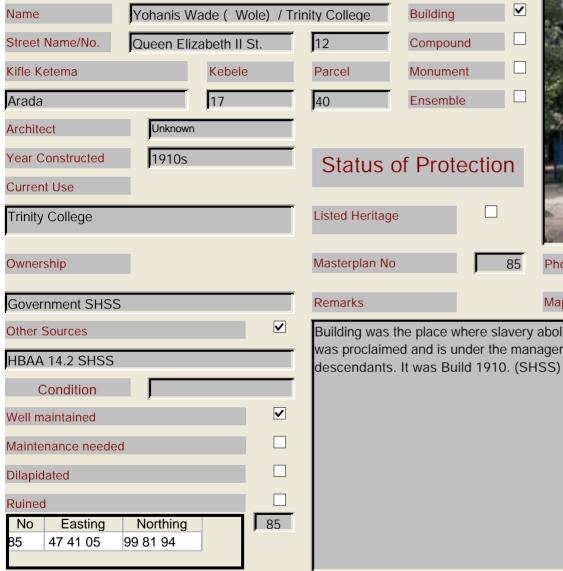
Мар

Addis Woubet 2008

The building belonged to Ymtubezznas, a rich Shoan landowner who was the daughter of Hapte Mariam, a judge at Menelik's court.

Century. (OTNF)







Status of Protection

Building

Compound

Monument

Ensemble

Listed Heritage

Masterplan No 85 Photo Source

Мар

Addis Woubet 2006

Building was the place where slavery abolition was proclaimed and is under the management of

