

# A Journey through Kampala's History

## A MAP OF KAMPALA'S HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND SITES



This map has been created to bring Kampala's history to life as you walk down the street.

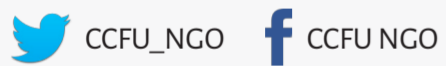
It has been designed by the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda, with the support of the European Union, as part of the European Union Year of Cultural Heritage 2018.

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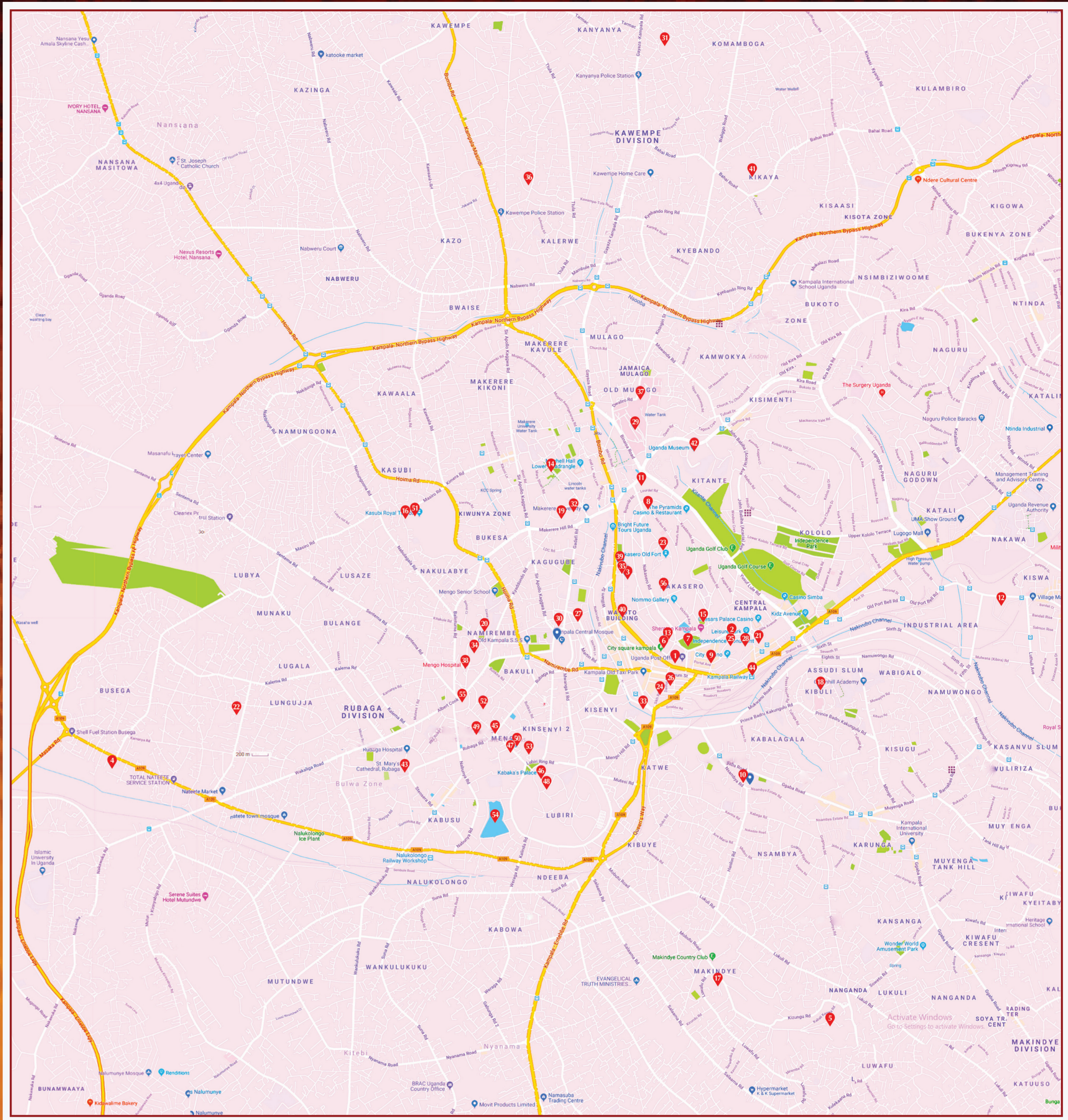
- Uganda's Built Heritage mobile app (available on Googleplay and Apple App Store)
- 'Beyond the Reeds and Bricks - Historical Sites and Buildings in Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe' - a photo book available in most bookstores
- Maps of Historical Buildings and Sites in Entebbe and Jinja - available in most bookstores

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### KEY

- Historical Buildings and Sites
- Water body
- Vegetation/Gardens
- Major Highways
- Main Roads
- OP Open to the public
- NOP Not open to the public

## Kabakanjagala Road (Buganda's Royal Mile) and its Surroundings

Kabakanjagala Road, the Royal Mile, lies at the heart of Mengo, the kibuga (city) of Buganda. It connects the king's palace (Lubiri) to the parliament (Bulange). Midway is the Entawetwa roundabout, through which only the Kabaka is allowed to pass. Several buildings carrying the history of Buganda and Uganda can be found in the vicinity.

The phrase, 'Kabaka anjagala' (the King loves/needs me) was commonly used by the king's subjects when visiting the palace, or when given a candle-tun tree. It also refers to the 52 such trees (Kabakanjagala trees), one for each clan, originally planted along the road by Zakaliya Kisingiri (see # 52) upon his return from visiting the exiled Kabaka Mwanga and bringing back the seeds from the Seychelles.



**Kisonkole House (c.1905) - NOP**  
 The residence of Tefiro Kisonkole, Buganda's prominent army commander, later Kabaka Daudi Chwa's Prime Minister, and the current Kabaka's grandfather. It now houses a charity, training needy girls.



**Amin's Dungeon (1971) - OP**  
 Within the Mengo Palace grounds, constructed as an arsenal, then used during President Amin's regime in the 1970s as torture chambers, from which few would ever come out alive.



**Twekobe (1922-1933) - OP (grounds only)**  
 The official residence of the Kabaka of Buganda, where the namulondo (Buganda's royal seat) was kept. The house, which sits in the 260-acre Lubiri (palace grounds), was occupied by the army in 1966, when the Kabaka was exiled, until repossessed in 1993 and renovated in 1998. A constant fire at the entrance symbolises the continuity of the kingdom - it is only extinguished upon a Kabaka's death.



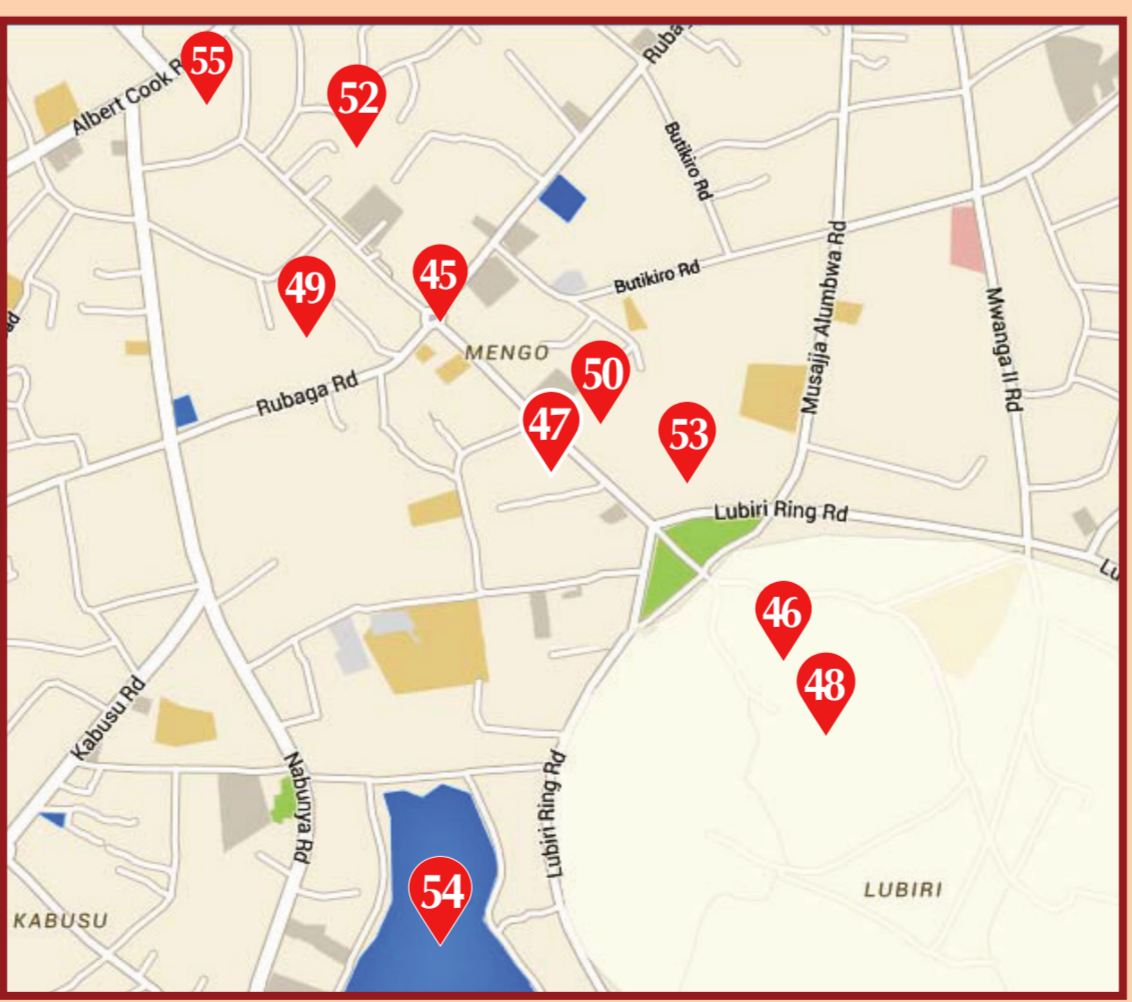
**Hamu Mukasa Keweerimide House (1902) - OP**  
 The former residence of Hamu Mukasa, Buganda's prominent and long serving Ssekiboobo (County Chief of Kyaggwe) 1905-1935. A scholar who never went to school, Mukasa was among the first boys taught by Alexander Mackay at Natete (see # 22). He co-founded Gayaza High School, Kings' College Buddo, Bishop Tucker Theological College, Mukono; and introduced the Scouts movement to Uganda.



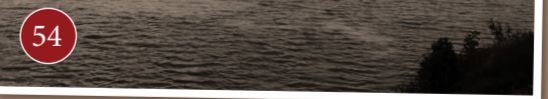
**Basiima House (1902-1905) - NOP**  
 Juxtaposing British, Arab and Ugandan architectural designs, one of the first two-storey buildings in Uganda. Built with compacted earth bricks, its construction was supervised by Sir Apollo Kagwa, the Katikiki (Prime Minister of the Buganda Kingdom) at the time. After being confiscated by the army in 1966, it subsequently served as President Obote's seat of military intelligence.



**Butikkiro House (1929) - NOP**  
 The official residence of the Katikiki (Prime Minister) of Buganda was occupied by five Prime Ministers, from Martin Luther Nsubirwa to Mayanja Nkangi, before being taken over by the army between 1966 and 1993, when it was handed back to the Buganda Kingdom.



**Bulange (1958) - OP**  
 The administrative seat of the Buganda Kingdom, built at the considerable cost of £5 million and inspired by the Stormont building in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Many of the Kingdom's clan totems can be seen displayed at the entrance. The building was occupied by the army from 1966 during the Mengo Crisis, until 1993 when kingdoms were reinstated.



**Kabaka's Lake (1886) - OP**  
 Possibly the largest hand-dug lake in Africa, excavated at great human cost, on Kabaka Mwanga II's command, as part of an (uncompleted) escape route from Mengo Palace (see # 46) to Lake Victoria. Buganda's clan leaders are responsible for mobilising people to keep it clean.



**Kisingiri House (1895) - NOP**  
 The residence of Zakaliya Kisingiri, one of the three regents to the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa II. Kisingiri became treasurer (omuwanika) for the Buganda Kingdom when Chwa succeeded his father Mwanga II.



**Kasubi Tombs (1880) - OP**  
 A UNESCO World Heritage Site, and originally Kabaka Mutesa I's palace (1880-1884), the graves of Mutesa I, Mwanga II, Daudi Chwa II, and Mutesa II are found in the main house, the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga. Bujjabukula, the gate house is where Mutesa I lived 1880-1882, awaiting completion of the main house. Ndoga Obukaba is the house containing the royal drums. The main house was destroyed by fire in 2010 and is currently under reconstruction.

