We generalize Aztec diamond theorem (N. Elkies, G. Kuperberg, M. Larsen, and J. Propp, Alternating-sign matrices and domino tilings, Journal Algebraic Combinatoric, 1992) by showing that the number of tilings of a certain family of regions in the square lattice with southwest-to-northeast diagonals drawn in is given by powers of 2. We present a proof for the generalization using a bijection between tilings and non-intersecting lattice paths. (Received January 13, 2014)