

A Mediterranean Troglodytism database. An overview on the rupestrian settlements of the Mediterranean region

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Abstract

The research on Mediterranean Troglodytism was started by architects Mario Mainetti and Erica Besana while studying hypogean architecture in 1999 and it was later developed in collaboration with the National Commission on Artificial Cavities of the Italian Speleological Society, together with Carla Galeazzi, Roberto Bixio, and Andrea De Pascale.

Focused on cave-dwellers and based on a vast and growing bibliography, this study is a reliable tool for the National Register of Artificial Cavities and aims at analysing and describing this specific practice, significantly experimented all over the Mediterranean territories. The idea to build this directory originates from the will to provide a database of information for those who deal at any level with artificial cavities.

The research on the Mediterranean troglodyte architecture is represented in 3 general maps and 23 regional cuts. This article is illustrated by a general map of the Mediterranean region showing images of some of the venues, as an overview of the whole research, and two maps focusing on Sardinia and Crete, associated with the corresponding lists of sites and bibliography.

The functions recognized and taken into consideration in this study are as follows: ancient and contemporary troglodyte or semi-troglodyte dwellings, sacred sites, temporary shelters and defences, utilities (but not funerary architecture or water storage systems). The encoding of these classification is currently under review, in order to be aligned with the codes and typologies identified and defined by the National Commission on Artificial Cavities of the Italian Speleological Society.

KEY WORDS: troglodytism, rupestrian settlements, Mediterranean Basin.

Riassunto

PER UN DATABASE DEL TROGLODITISMO MEDITERRANEO. UN'INDAGINE SULLA DIFFUSIONE DEGLI INSEDIAMENTI RUPESTRI NELLA REGIONE MEDITERRANEA

La ricerca sul trogloditismo mediterraneo è un'indagine iniziata nel 1999 da Mario Mainetti ed Erica Besana sulla diffusione delle architetture scavate dell'area mediterranea, e sviluppata negli anni seguenti con la collaborazione e poi nel seno delle attività della Commissione Nazionale Cavità Artificiale della Società Speleologica Italiana, tra gli altri con Carla Galeazzi, Roberto Bixio ed Andrea De Pascale. Lo studio, particolarmente centrato sulla raccolta di dati sull'abitare in grotta e nato dalla consultazione di una vasta e crescente bibliografia, si pone in Italia come strumento complementare alla compilazione del Catasto Nazionale delle Cavità Artificiali, contribuendo a definire il più possibile, e nel modo più preciso, l'entità di un fenomeno che interessa buona parte del territorio mediterraneo e necessita di un censimento che sia strumento per una tutela diffusa sul territorio.

Il progetto, in via di pubblicazione, è rappresentato in 3 carte generali e 23 di dettaglio. Questo articolo è illustrato da una carta alla scala del Mediterraneo con immagini di alcuni dei siti censiti, quale presentazione dell'intera ricerca, e da due mappe di approfondimento su Creta e la Sardegna, associate agli elenchi e alla bibliografia corrispondenti.

Con lo scopo di non perdere informazioni utili a futuri approfondimenti, e cercando il più possibile di non perdere la visione d'insieme di uno studio il cui interesse è anche quello di riconoscere e confrontare quello che è stato già studiato in molte sue parti, si è preferito adattare alle realtà regionali la scala di classificazione e rappresentazione dei siti segnalati. Così, nelle mappe, siti censiti può corrispondere, a seconda dei casi, sia una singola cavità artificiale che un grande insieme, avente più funzioni, fino anche alla scala del villaggio o di una porzione estesa di territorio, quali ad esempio una valle o un'intera isola.

Tuttavia rimane evidente la grande differenza nel numero di località individuate nelle diverse nazioni o regioni nelle quali il fenomeno è stato riconosciuto (si veda la tabella nel testo inglese). Essa dipende sia dal-

l'effettiva diffusione – legata alle caratteristiche geologiche dei territori, alla densità di popolazione e alle vicende storiche delle regioni che compongono le moderne entità statali – sia dall'estensione del loro territorio o dal settore preso in considerazione. Non ultimo, dalla diversa quantità o qualità di studi e pubblicazioni dedicate all'argomento, e dalla loro reperibilità e accessibilità alla consultazione.

La missione di uniformare la diversità delle informazioni raccolte, e l'interpretazione insita nei diversi gradi di classificazione, è assegnata agli elenchi di dettaglio, che permettono di associare ognuna delle quasi duemila località censite alla propria posizione nel territorio. In questi elenchi non solo a ogni sito è associato un codice alfanumerico utile alla localizzazione nella carta, al riconoscimento della nazione e alla indicazione della relativa funzione, ma anche il nome della località, il nome della cavità stessa, se noto, la posizione nel territorio nel comune, contrada o frazione, ed eventuali altre informazioni utili al suo riconoscimento.

Quindi l'elenco, seppure corrispondente alle 23 carte, resta aperto a ulteriori future o parziali rappresentazioni, così come allo studio comparato delle funzioni predominanti nelle diverse regioni mediterranee. Nella creazione dei codici, alla lettera assegnata alla relativa mappa segue, infatti, un codice numerico a tre cifre identificativo della località censita, l'indicazione della nazione, la segnalazione attraverso lettere delle funzioni presenti e un numero che rimanda alle fonti bibliografiche o orali nelle quali sono state descritte o citate le cavità interamente o parzialmente artificiali.

Le funzioni riconosciute e prese in considerazione in questo studio sono: abitazioni trogloditiche e semitrogloditiche antiche (A), o contemporanee (dall'inizio del XX sec., A, con lo scopo di individuare la vitalità del fenomeno rupestre), luoghi di culto (chiese, eremi, monasteri, moschee, templi e santuari pagani, B), rifugi temporanei e sistemi difensivi (C), funzioni utilitarie (cantine, granai, laboratori, terme, ma non architetture funerarie o di captazione idrica, D). Nel codice può essere segnalata anche la mancanza d'informazioni circa la reale funzione della cavità, spesso non chiara nelle cavità storiche (E). Questi codici sono in via di revisione, con lo scopo di uniformarli a quelli identificati e definiti dalla Commissione Nazionale delle Cavità Artificiali della Società Speleologica Italiana.*

PAROLE CHIAVE: trogloditismo, insediamenti rupestri, Mediterraneo.

The research on Mediterranean Troglodytism was started by architects Mario Mainetti and Erica Besana while studying hypogean architecture in 1999 and it was later developed in collaboration with the National Commission on Artificial Cavities of the Italian Speleological Society, together with Carla Galeazzi, Roberto Bixio, and Andrea De Pascale. Focused on cave-dwellers and based on a vast and growing bibliography, this study is a reliable tool for the National Register of Artificial Cavities and aims at analysing and describing this specific practice, significantly experimented all over the Mediterranean territories.

Nowadays the interest on underground architecture is growing for researchers as well as for the general audience, although more sporadically. This is a consequence not only of the studies started in the Sixties, which considered for the first time cave-dwelling as an architectural typology, but also of the new attention devoted to sustainable architecture. There are several examples of architectures which are now valued as cultural heritage; nonetheless, an archipelago of minor centres, religious sites, defence systems still remains hidden and barely known, and risks to be forgotten and lost.

The idea to build this directory originates from the will to provide a database of information for those who deal at any level with artificial cavities. The map representing the distribution of hypogean architectures in the Mediterranean area (Fig. 1) aims at being a guide for tourists, researchers and explorers: a link to connect all those people that, for professional reasons or for hobby, get involved into underground spaces.

The research on the Mediterranean troglodyte architec-

ture is represented in 3 general maps and 23 regional plans. This article is illustrated by a general map of the Mediterranean region showing images of some of the venues (Fig. 1), as an overview of the whole research, and two maps focusing on Sardinia (Fig. 2) and Crete (Fig. 3), associated with the corresponding bibliography and lists of sites (Tabs. 1 and 2).

The nations or regions where the phenomenon has been recognized are Albania, Algeria, western Armenia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, northern Egypt, southern France, western Georgia, Gibraltar, Jordan, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, southern Moldavia, Palestine, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia (including Kosovo), Syria, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and southern Ukraine (Tab. 3). Unfortunately the need to mark the geographical limits of this study has led to the inevitable exclusion of some areas with a strong troglodyte tradition, to be found in the immediate proximity of the Mediterranean, but information on these areas was however collected, in view of an extension of the research.

In order to keep information that might be useful for future studies, and endeavouring as far as possible not to lose sight of the overall perspective in a publication that also aims to acknowledge and compare what has already been studied under many aspects, we have chosen to adapt the scale on which the sites quoted are represented and classified to the situations in individual regions. The maps do, in fact, belong to two scales of detail, and the association of a code to each place may correspond, in individual cases, either to a

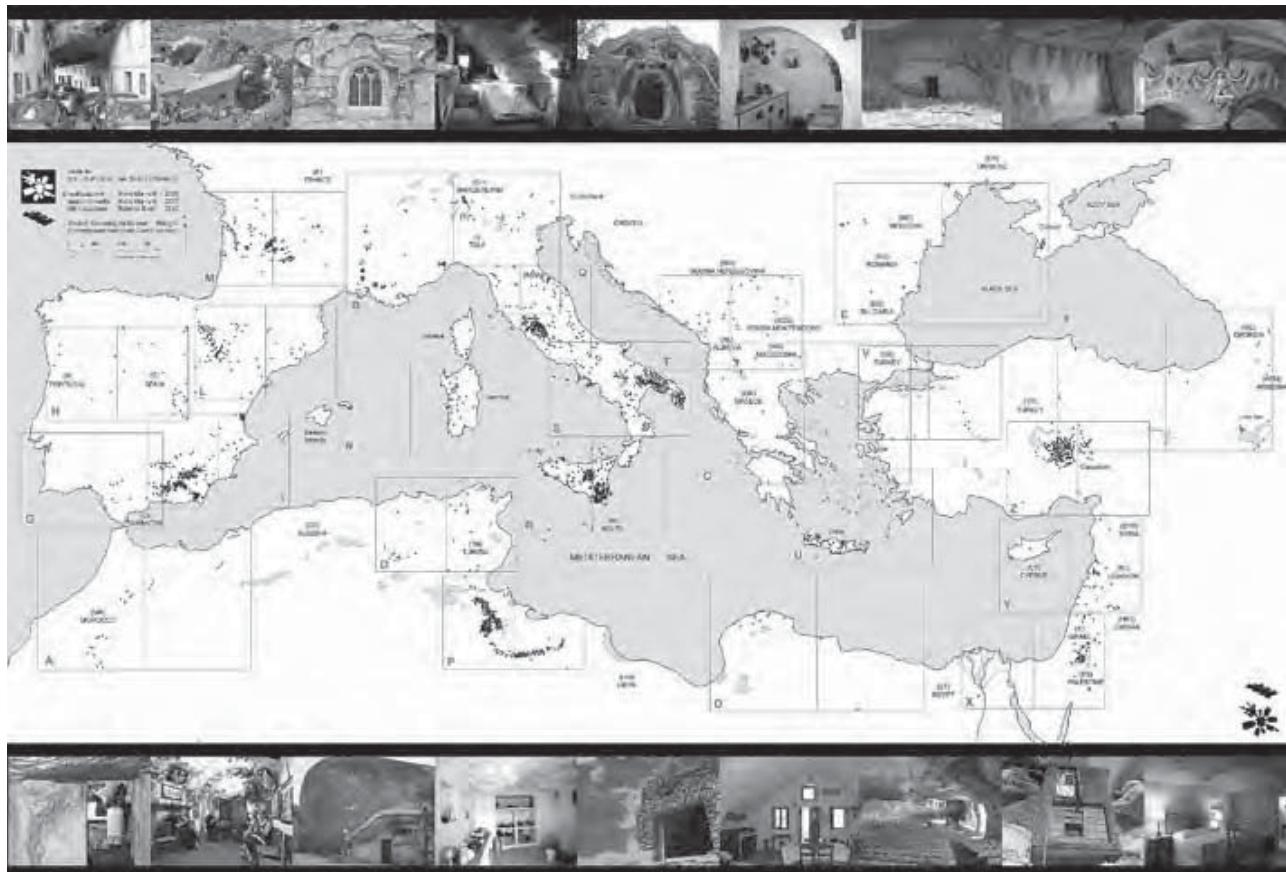


Fig. 1 - Overall map of the Mediterranean Basin, showing the troglodyte settlements identified.

Fig. 1 - Carta generale del Bacino del Mediterraneo, con indicazione degli insediamenti trogloditici identificati.

single excavation or to a large complex with several different functions. For example, a single code has always been assigned to the numerous volcanic islands on the Mediterranean Rim, even in the cases of Ischia, Ponza or Santorini, where there are numerous examples of dwellings, dug-out utilities and religious sites, also found together in homogeneous complexes that are clearly distinct one from the other. This is because the density of sites did not allow their clear representation at the scale of this research and, even more, of this paper. On the other hand, at some municipalities, particularly where there is a greater concentration of cases, such as the southern sectors of Italy, Tunisia or Spain, several codes have been assigned in order to show the frequency of the subterranean network over the territory in those areas where troglodyte dwellings were the rule.

Nonetheless, a considerable difference in the number of places recognized in each nation (see Tab. 3) is still noticeable and depends both on the actual range of the phenomenon, which is connected to the geological features of the territory, to population density and to the history of the regions included in today's states, and on the extension of their territories or the part under consideration. The differing quantity or quality of the studies and publications devoted to the topic and their accessibility and consultation by the authors have doubtlessly also contributed to the imbalance which certainly exists, but perhaps not so drastically, between

the countries of the north-west Mediterranean and those on the other side of the sea.

The task of rationalising such diverse information is entrusted to the list published together with the maps. Here, not only is an alpha number code assigned to each site, to be used for locating the site on the map and identifying the country in question, as well as the function assigned to the excavation, but also the name of the place where it has to be found, the name of the excavation itself, if known, its position in the municipal territory, district or hamlet, and all information useful to identify the excavation or excavations.

In the examples mentioned above, the names of the islands are therefore followed by the names of villages or isolated houses, the names of churches or other sacred places, and the areas where cellars are to be found dug out of the rock or shelters for boats in caves. In other contexts, these excavations might have had an independent code. In the case of large agglomerates, for example Matera and the ravines (*gravine*) to be found in its territory, wherever there was actual discontinuity between the centres of excavation we preferred, instead, to assign different codes, all sharing the same reference name.

Thus, while corresponding to the 23 maps, the list remains open to new future, or partial, data, as well as to a comparative study of the main functions found in the different Mediterranean regions.

In creating the codes, the letter assigned to each map



Fig. 2 - Extract from the Mediterranean troglodytism map: the Sardinia island (N in the database, see Table 1 for details).

Fig. 2 - Estratto dalla carta del trogloditismo nel Mediterraneo: l'isola della Sardegna (N nella banca dati, vedi Tabella 1 per dettagli).



Fig. 3 - Extract from the Mediterranean troglodytism map: the island of Crete (U in the database, see Table 2 for details).

Fig. 3 - Estratto dalla carta del trogloditismo nel Mediterraneo: l'isola di Creta (U nella banca dati, vedi Tabella 2 per dettagli).

CODE codice	COUNTRY nazione	SOURCE fonte	NAME Nome	FUNCTION AND OTHER INFORMATION Funzioni e altre informazioni
N 000	E	F031	Santa Galdána	D / Cala Macarella
N 001	E	F098	Santa Galdana	A / Cala Trebaluger
N 002	E	F098	Cala 'N Porter	D / Cova d'en Xoroi
N 003	E	F031/F139	Calas Corvas	A* / Cales Covas
N 004	E	F098	Villacarlos	AD / Es Castell
N 005	I	F022/F060	Porto Torres	B / San Gavino a Mare (Santu Bainzu)
N 006	I	F022	Alghero	B / San Pietro (Santu Pedru), Capo Caccia: Sant'Erasmo (Sant'Elm)
N 007	I	F022	Romana	B / San Lussorio (Santu Lussùlzu)
N 008	I	F022/F151	Sassari	CE
N 009	I	F022/F060/F143	Sedini	A*
N 010	I	F022	Ploaghe	E
N 011	I	F022	Ardara	E
N 012	I	F022/F151	Mores	AB / Masso di Sant'Eliseo (Su Crastu de Santu Eliseu)
N 013	I	F022	Mores	AD / Grotta di San Marco (S'Istampu de Santu Marcu), Grotta delle Fate (S'Istampu 'e Sas Fadas)
N 014	I	F022	Cheremule	E
N 015	I	F022	Padria	E
N 016	I	F022	Bonorva	B / Sant'Andrea Priu
N 017	I	F151	Bosa	AD / Sa Costa
N 018	I	F022	Noragugume	E
N 019	I	F022	Abbasanta	E
N 020	I	F022	Santu Lussurgiu	E
N 021	I	F022	Cuglieri	B / Sa Spelunca de Nonna (Surugiu, dessu Rugiu)
N 022	I	F022/F060	Cabras	B / San Salvatore (Santu Sarbadore)
N 023	I	F022	Usellus	E
N 024	I	F022	Fordongianus	B / San Lussorio (Santu Lussùrgiu)
N 025	I	F022	Sorgono	E
N 026	I	F022	Oniferi	E
N 027	I	F022	Furtei	E
N 028	I	F022	Fluminimaggiore	E
N 029	I	F022	Domusnovas	B / San Giovanni (Santu Juanni)
N 030	I	F022/F060/F151	Sant'Antioco	A* / Fortino Sabaudo (Guardia du su Pisu), Villaggio Ipogeo (S'Arruga e is Gruttas) B / Sant'Antioco (Sant'Antiògu)
N 031	I	F022/F060/F151	Cagliari	A* / Sant'Avendrace B / Sant'Avendrace (Santu Tènneru)
N 032	I	F012/F022/F126	Cagliari	A*CD B / Sant'Agostino (Santu Agostinu), Sant'Efisio (Santu Efis), San Bardilio (Santa Maria de Portu Gruttis), San Guglielmo, Santa Maria Assunta (Santa Maria de Casteddu): Santuario dei Martiri (Cripta de is Märtilis Innumerabilis), Santa Restituta
N 033	I	F151	Arzachena	AD
N 034	I	F022	Lanusei	E
N 035	I	F151	Buggerru	A
N 036	I	F151	Masua	D / Porto Flavia

Tab. 1 - List of troglodyte sites in Sardinia.

Tab. 1 - Elenco dei siti trogloditici in Sardegna.

CODE codice	COUNTRY nazione	SOURCE fonte	NAME Nome	FUNCTION AND OTHER INFORMATION Funzioni e altre informazioni
U 000	TR	F129	Fethiye (Telmessos)	B
U 001	GR	F151	Ródhos (Rodí)	B / Monólithos
U 002	GR	F063	Kárpathos (Scarpanto)	B / Avela
U 003	GR	F151	Kárpathos (Scarpanto)	AD / Lefkós
U 004	GR	F151	Kárpathos (Scarpanto)	B / Vourgounta: Áyios Ioánnis
U 005	GR	F063	Kós	A / Kéfalos
U 006	GR	F151	Kos	D / Andimákhia
U 007	GR	F018/F048	Pátmos	B / Chóra: Spilio tis Apokálypsis, Grígos: Kalikatsou
U 008	GR	F151	Anáfi	D / Áyios Nikoláos
U 009	GR	GRF122/F124/F151	Thíra (Santoríni)	A* / Firá (Chóra), Oía, Foinikiá, Karterádhos, Kontochóri, Imerovigli, Firostefáni, Mesariá, Vóthonas, Mésa Goniá, Pýrgos: Kastéli B / Firá, Heptapedion, Ayía Triás, Vóthonas D / Arménoi, Athiniós
U 010	GR	F124/F145	Thírasia	A*D / Potamós, Thírasia
U 011	GR	F151	Kimolos (Árgentiera)	D / Goúpa, Karrá, Psáthi
U 012	GR	F151	Milos	B / Áyios Kostantínos D / Firopótamos, Fourkovoúni, Aretí, Kílma, Mandrákia
U 013	GR	F151	Chálki	B / Chálki (Nimboriό): Kelia
U 014	GR	F091	Rhodópou	B
U 015	GR	F091	Spiliá	B / Áyios Ioánnis
U 016	GR	F091	Rókka	ABC
U 017	GR	F091	Polírrinia	A*
U 018	GR	F091	Topólia	B / Ayía Sofia
U 019	GR	F091	Delianá	ABC
U 020	GR	F091	Fournés	D
U 021	GR	F091	Nerokouúros	D / Koukoulítsa
U 022	GR	F018	Chordáki	B / Katholikou: Áyios Ioánnis
U 023	GR	F091	Pazinás	B / Áyios Yeóryios
U 024	GR	F091	Gouvernéto	D / Koumarospilio
U 025	GR	F091	Perívolia	D / Áyios Andónios
U 026	GR	F091	Stýlos	A
U 027	GR	F091	Kyriakosélia	B / Áyios Mámas
U 028	GR	F091	Ayía Roumeli	B / Áyios Andónios
U 029	GR	F091	Áyios Ioánnis	B / Áyios Andónios
U 030	GR	F091	Loutrón	B / Áyios Andónios
U 031	GR	F091	Chóra Sfakion	B / Áyios Andónios
U 032	GR	F151	Gávdhos	D
U 033	GR	F091	Kástellas	B / Áyios Nikoláos D
U 034	GR	F091	Argyroúpolis	A
U 035	GR	F091	Réthymnon	A* B / Panayia, Fortétsa: Áyios Spirídon
U 036	GR	F091	Priínas	D / Phantaxospilaria

U 037	GR	F091	Thrónos	A
U 038	GR	F091	Platánia	D / Pana
U 039	GR	F091	Veníon	A
U 040	GR	F091	Mátala	A+C B / Panayía
U 041	GR	F091	Kaloi Liménes	B
U 042	GR	F091	Pigaïdhákia	B / Panayía Martsalo
U 043	GR	F091	Vasilikí	B / Panayía D / Kókkino Spilió
U 044	GR	F091	Achentriás	B / Áyios Nikitas
U 045	GR	F091	Áyios Thomás (Pannoná)	A* B / Panayía Spiliótissa
U 046	GR	F091	Koudoumá	B / Kóphinas: Panayía Plakiótissa, Áyios Ioánnis, Áyios Ioánnis Prodhrómous
U 047	GR	F091	Kanlı Kastéli	B / Prophítis Ilias
U 048	GR	F091	Áyios Vlásis	A*D
U 049	GR	F091	Spilia	A*
U 050	GR	F091	Ayía Iríni	A*
U 051	GR	F091	Mastambás (Magarades)	A*
U 052	GR	F091	Póros	A*
U 053	GR	F091	Iraklion	A* / Patéles, Katsabá (Katsambás), Chrisopigi (Meskinia), Trypití
U 054	GR	F091	Kainoúria Chorió	B / Ayia Anastasia D
U 055	GR	F091	Khoudhétsion	B / Panayía Spiliótissa, Ayía Paraskeví, Áyios Andónios, Áyios Panteleímon
U 056	GR	F091	Panayía	A
U 057	GR	F091	Chrysopigi	D / Patsou
U 058	GR	F091	Voukolia Kastelloú	A
U 059	GR	F091	Pévkos	B / Psarimadara Metamorphosis
U 060	GR	F091	Adriános	A
U 061	GR	F091	Anatoli	D / Parathýri
U 062	GR	F069	Kaló Chorió	B / Moní Faneroménis
U 063	GR	F091	Koutsounára	B / Áyios Pavlos
U 064	GR	F091	Lástrom	BCD
U 065	GR	F069	Kápsa	B / Áyios Ioánnis Prodhrómous
U 066	GR	F091	Ayías Triádas	D / Alogara
U 067	GR	F091	Kateliónas	B / Panayía Gouda
U 068	GR	F069	Kanene	B / Áyios Andónios
U 069	GR	F151	Antikýthira	D
U 070	GR	F151	Kýthira	B / Mylopótamos: Ayia Sophia
U 071	GR	F048	Aiyina	B / Aphala
U 072	GR	F151	Kéa (Tziá)	BD / Ioulídhá (Ioulis, Chóra)
U 073	GR	F151	Amorgós	B / Chóra: Panayía Chosoviótissa
U 074	GR	F151	Ikaria	B / Áyios Teothókos D
U 075	GR	F151	Sámos	B / Pythagórion: Panayía Spiliáni
U 076	GR	F151	Nísyros	B / Mandráki: Panayía Spiliáni, Páloí: Panayía Thermiani
U 077	GR	F151	Léros	B / Xirócambos

Tab. 2 - List of troglodyte sites in Crete.

Tab. 2 - Elenco dei siti trogloditici nell'isola di Creta.

Albania	AL	5
Algeria	DZ	15
Armenia (West)	ARM	1
Bosnia Herzegovina	BIH	2
Bulgaria	BG	9
Cyprus	CY	5
Egypt (North)	ET	4
France (South)	F	156
Georgia	GE	4
Gibraltar	GB	1
Jordan	HJO	9
Greece	GR	157
Israel	IL	9
Italy	I	678
Lebanon	RL	18
Libya	LAR	63
Macedonia	MK	7
Malta	M	3
Montenegro	MNE	3
Morocco	MA	19
Moldova (South)	MD	3
Palestine	PS	31
Portugal	P	6
Romania	RO	10
San Marino	RSM	1
Serbia (including Kosovo)	SRB	15
Syria	SYR	13
Spain	E	326
Switzerland	CH	13
Tunisia	TN	161
Turkey	TR	191
Ukraine (South)	UA	10

Tab. 3 - List of the Mediterranean countries for which bibliographic documentation on troglodyte settlements has been found.

Tab. 3 - *Elenco dei paesi del Bacino del Mediterraneo per i quali è stata rinvenuta documentazione bibliografica sugli insediamenti trogloditici.*

is followed by a three-digit number code identifying the place included in the census, geographical data including the country and the name of the closer town or village, markings of the site's functions in the form of letters, and a number referring the reader to the bibliographical or oral sources where the whole or partial excavations were quoted or described.

The functions recognized and taken into consideration in this study are as follows: ancient troglodyte or semi-troglodyte dwellings (A), contemporary troglodyte or semi-troglodyte dwellings (from the beginning of the 20th century onwards, A*), places of worship and religious dwellings (mosques, churches, hermitages, monasteries, pagan sanctuaries, B), temporary shelters and defences (C), utilities (cellars, granaries, workshops, thermal baths, but not funerary architecture or aqueduct and other water storage systems, D). These codes – also marking a lack of information on the real function, which is often unclear in ancient excavations (E) – are currently under review, in order to be aligned with the codes and typologies identified

and defined by the National Commission cavities of the Italian Speleological Society in the formalization of the National Register of cavities and its seven chapters. Cross consultation of the data contained in the list is thus useful both for studying any regional characteristics in our troglodyte heritage, such as the considerable density of mountainside churches in southern Italy or the defence systems in south-west France, and for understanding the vitality of the individual components of Mediterranean troglodytism. In particular, we have opted to have the contemporary usage of the homes highlighted in our codes, as these cases are the most vulnerable and most threatened by extinction, as well as the first to be abandoned in most cases. This makes it possible for us to see that Spain, southern Italy, the border area between Tunisia and Libya, and Cappadocia are the areas in which the custom of cave-dwelling has stood up to the onslaught of modern building for the longest period of time.

Today, Spain appears to be the country most affected by the phenomenon, with recent examples of recovery and percentages of cave dwellers which, in some Andalusian municipalities, result in over 50% of all homes. But since a couple of decades in all northern Mediterranean regions rock dwellings are being partially recovered in the areas most affected by cultural tourism, such as Matera or some areas of Cappadocia, or by environmental tourism, such as all the small islands and the countryside of Provence in France.

Things are different in the southern Mediterranean, where abandonment, although more recent, risks to become permanent. The climate and the poverty of the terrains are a cause of emigration to distant places, resulting in the complete abandonment of crops, villages and caves, thereby initiating a gradual process whereby the excavations return to their natural state.



Fig. 4 - Athens: Caves known as Prison of Socrates (photo M. Mainetti).

Fig. 4 - Atene: cava conosciuta come "Prigione di Socrate" (foto M. Mainetti).

DATA	SOURCE
Place Country Province Municipality District or hamlet Other information of use in locating site	Name Surname Address Direct knowledge
Function: Dwelling places during the 20th century More ancient dwellings Sacred places Other functions (please specify)	Bibliographic reference if appropriate: Author Title Publisher Town or city Date of publication
Notes (photographs, drawings, contacts and anything else of use in defining the characteristics of the subterranean site)	
The architecture must be excavated or partially excavated out of rock. Individual hypogean works should not be indicated, unless they are isolated, but rather the site as a whole. A different form must be filled in for each site cited in the same bibliography A different form must be filled in for each bibliographical reference for the same site	
Please forward to Mario Mainetti, via Niccolini 2, 20154 Milan, Italy, e-mail: mariakis@libero.it	

Tab. 4 - Data sheet used for the Mediterranean troglodytism database.

Tab. 4 - Scheda-tipo utilizzata per la banca dati del trogloditismo nel Mediterraneo.



Fig. 5 - Malta: the settlement of Mellieħa (photo M. Mainetti).

Fig. 5 - Malta: l'insediamento di Mellieħa (foto M. Mainetti).

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