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Inventory of artificial cavities in the Nevşehir province (Turkey): 2023 update

Inventario delle cavità artificiali della Provincia di Nevşehir (Turchia): aggiornamento 2023

Ali Yamaç¹, Bilgin Yazlık², Roberto Bixio⁶, Carla Galeazzi³⁻⁴⁻⁵, Mario Parise³⁻⁴⁻⁷

ABSTRACT

As part of the review of the rock-cut sites of Turkey, the inventory of the artificial cavities of the Nevşehir province (one of the six provinces of the historic Roman and then Byzantine Cappadocia - Central Anatolian Highlands), updated in December 2023, is here presented. From 26 sites reported in the first simplified list, the number of rock-cut and underground anthropogenic works identified till today has risen to 137, distributed over an area of 5,486 km² covered by volcanic deposits.

Keywords: Cappadocia, Nevşehir, underground sites, repertoire, improved list.

RIASSUNTO

Con questo articolo viene pubblicato l'elenco specifico degli insediamenti ipogei individuati sino a fine 2023 nella provincia di Nevşehir (Turchia centrale). Si tratta di un territorio di 5.486 km², costituito prevalentemente da rocce di origine vulcanica, ad una altitudine media compresa tra 1000 e 1500 m slm. È in parte corrispondente alla Cappadocia, regione storica prima romana e poi bizantina, collocata nel cuore dell'Anatolia, di cui fanno parte altre cinque province contigue. Per estensione, densità e varietà delle antiche strutture scavate dall'uomo nei teneri tufi vulcanici, l'inventario di questa area costituisce la sezione più complessa della banca dati generale della Turchia.

Grazie a decenni di indagini sul campo e alla raccolta delle fonti bibliografiche che, a iniziare dal 1912, si sono moltiplicate a seguito dell'impegno di numerosi ricercatori di varie nazionalità, il primo elenco semplificato pubblicato nel 1988 per opera di cinque archeologi turchi, da 26 località individuate nella sola provincia di Nevşehir, è cresciuto sino agli attuali 137 siti.

Si fa notare che, come si evince anche dall'elenco, in realtà ciascun sito può corrispondere ad una singola cavità, ma nella maggior parte dei casi si riferisce ad insediamenti più articolati, costituiti da una grande varietà e quantità di strutture sotterranee interconnesse o a gruppi di cavità contigue.

Queste comprendono chiese e tombe, opere residenziali e rurali, opere di servizio (piccionaie, apiari, pigiatoi, ecc.), i relativi sistemi idrici di drenaggio e approvvigionamento e, non ultimi, i rifugi a vocazione difensiva presumibilmente realizzati all'epoca delle razzie arabe tra settimo e decimo secolo.

La loro configurazione si può sinteticamente distinguere in alcune tipologie quali villaggi a parete, villaggi a gradoni, villaggi-castello, per le strutture scavate nella elevazione dei corpi rocciosi (torrioni, pinnacoli, falesie, calanchi, canyon), e strutture strettamente sotterranee, ricavate in formazioni tabulari poco elevate o sotto il livello di campagna. Ciascuno di questi siti può comprendere centinaia di ambienti che si affacciano dalle pareti rocciose, oppure costituire sistemi sotterranei profondi decine di metri ed estesi anche per chilometri, dotati di dispositivi per la difesa reciproca. Basti pensare che la presenza delle sole chiese rupestri, uno degli elementi più iconici della Cappadocia, è valutata in oltre mille unità, spesso associate a monasteri o residenze, anch'essi scavati nella roccia. Nella sola area attorno a Göreme, di appena 3 km², nel cuore della provincia di Nevşehir, sono state individuate 114 chiese rupestri e 19 rifugi sotterranei, oltre ad un articolato complesso di opere idriche.

Questo inventario si propone di fornire una valutazione aggiornata della consistenza delle cavità antropogeniche presenti nella provincia di Nevşehir e, nel contempo, mettere a disposizione degli studiosi uno strumento di indagine più dettagliato.

Parole chiave: Cappadocia, Nevşehir, siti sotterranei, repertorio, aggiornamento.

INTRODUCTION

The first implementation of the general inventory on the “Artificial Cavities of Turkey” was completed and published in the journal *Opera Ipogea* no. 2/2021 (Bixio, Yamaç, Galeazzi, Parise, 2021), as a section of the project “Map of the Artificial Cavities of Mediter-

anean Basin” by the National Commission on Artificial Cavities of the Italian Speleological Society (Società Speleologica Italiana).

The detailed sheet “Kayseri Province Inventory of Artificial Cavities”, derived from the main database, was published in the issue 2/2022 of the same journal (Yamaç, Bixio, 2022). As a third step of this study, the additional

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Fig. 1. Arab territories and subdivision of the Byzantine Empire in the 10th century AD (drawing Bixio R.).

Territori arabi e suddivisione dell'Impero Bizantino nel X secolo d.C. (grafica Bixio R.).

specific list of rock-cut sites identified in the Nevşehir province, updated in late 2023, is presented here (tab. 1).

Both the provinces of Kayseri and Nevşehir pertain to Cappadocia, an area that undoubtedly represents the most important and most demanding section of the Artificial Cavities database of Turkey.

This historic region, located in the Central Anatolian Highlands, crossed from east to west (then northward) by the river *Halys*, today Kızılırmak (fig. 1), in addition to the aforementioned Kayseri (ancient *Caesarea*) and Nevşehir (perhaps ancient *Soandos* or *Muskara*, see next chapter), corresponds to the modern provinces of Aksaray (*Archelais*), Niğde (*Nakida*, 15 km to northeast of *Tyana*) and, in part, to the territory of Kırşehir (*Aquae Saravenae*) and Yozgat (near ancient *Corniaspa*) (Hild and Restle, 1981). In Roman and Byzantine times Cappadocia constituted a significant administrative and military unit, with alternating extension over the centuries, arriving to include part of the territory of Konya (*Iconium*), to the west, and divided into the “theme” Charsianon, to the east. The Seljuk settled in the region in 1175; later, the village of Muskara, today Nevşehir (see next section), was disputed between

Karamanoğullari and the Ottomans, falling under the latter’s rule in the second half of the 15th century (Eğridağ, Kaderli, 2002, pp. 52-53).

The entire area of Cappadocia is currently estimated at 58,000 km², of which more than 20,000 km² are covered by volcanic rocks, especially soft tuffs. The region is well-known worldwide for the remarkable morphologies - mesas, buttes, canyons, cliffs, badlands, and pinnacles - which were created mainly by erosion and gravitational processes.

Since ancient times, local people have here carved thousands of structures of different types, including dwellings, utilitarian spaces, churches and tombs, shelters, waterworks, and more, taking advantage of the lithological and morphological characteristics, prompted by the climatic conditions and influenced by historical events, “because of the nature of the land, much of Cappadocia’s architectural infrastructure was rock-cut rather than built” (Ousterhout, 2017, p. 9).

For several decades, a large number of researchers have worked to preserve the memory of these remarkable testimonies of material culture, and to create a topographical, photographic and textual documenta-

tion of the settlements identified in each of the six provinces. In this context, we considered it appropriate to carry out a general census of these sites, to ascertain their number and distribution, as well as to provide a useful tool for the surveys of future scholars.

NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE

Although Nevşehir is the smallest of the six provinces mentioned above, with an area of 5,486 km² (fig. 2), at an average altitude between 1000 and 1500 m asl, it is likely the most fertile territory of all Cappadocia and the richest in terms of rock-cut structures, especially Christian churches (*kilise*, in Turkish). The primacy of the rock-cut churches found in this province, compared to the other provinces, is not only in terms of number, but also due to their architectural quality and decoration.

This is quite surprising because, while *Caesarea* or *Tyana* were administratively important in almost every period, the settlement corresponding to today's Nevşehir seems to have been of little relevance in both Roman or Byzantine times.

In this regard the French Jesuit-archaeologist Guillaume de Jerphanion who, at the beginning of 1900, was the first scholar to carry out systematic scientific research on Cappadocia rock-cut works (published between 1925 and 1942 in four volumes), argues that “Nev Chéhir...is a recent city, as its name suggests (New-City, in Greek Νεάπολις-Neàpolis) and there are no old memories⁸” (Jerphanion, 1925, p. 27). We note that Nevşehir comes from the Persian “*nev šahr*”, and Neapolis (*nea polis*), as written above, is in the Greek language: both mean “new city”.

In the notes Jerphanion adds: “It was created, at the beginning of the eighteenth century (EdN: circa 1725), by gathering the Greek populations dispersed in the villages of the region. This is how many of the ancient Christian centres like Matchan (EdN: today the Göreme village) became exclusively Turkish. In general, Nev Chéhir is identified with the ancient Soandos (Ramsay, 1890, p. 269). To tell the truth, the arguments taken from the itineraries only allow to fix approximately the position of Soandos (p. 220 M. Ramsay writes with reason: ‘Soanda near Nev Sheher’). One

should not take into account the similarity between Soghanle - Soandos (EdN: today Soğanlı, 38 km to the southeast): Soghanle is a common name⁹” (Jerphanion, 1925, p. 27, note 1). In Jones’ Strabo map the name reported in fig. 1 is Soandus (Jones, 1954).

In the book *Arte della Cappadocia*, Nevşehir is also reported as Nyssa, or Nissa (Giovannini, 1971, p. 68 and map on p. 48). However, this ancient name is controversial: according to the *Itinerarium Antonini* (Hild, 1981, p. 118) this site was located near the current village of Harmandalı, that is 75 km northwest of Nevşehir, as also reported by Jerphanion (1925, p. LXII) in the chapter *Sites des anciens évêchés de Cappadoce*.

“One of the Christian cities that turned Muslim and preceded Nevşehir...by any chance it must have been the Muslim village of Mouschari or Mouschara or Moschara” (Katsikas, 2012, p. 308). According to Eğridağ, Muskara (or Muşkara) was one of the eighty villages of the Ürgüp district (ancient *Hagios Prokopios*), included in the Niğde *sanjak*. As already said, the name was later changed in Neapolis/Nevşehir by the Grand Vizier İbrahim Pasha (hailing from here: 1660-1730), who in 1725 had started a large cycle of public works to expand the city (Eğridağ and Kaderli, 2002, p. 53).

We point out that it is not entirely clear whether Soandos and/or Muşkara were settlements adjacent to Nevşehir or if they coincided with it. In any case, an ancient village already existed here: the news (Hürriyet newspaper website) of the discovery of a large “terraced” rock-cut village (fig. 3), located in the very heart of the city (Ne73.1 in our inventory), was reported in November 2015. For this reason it could not be known by Jerphanion.

The settlement has notable similarities with other medieval Cappadocian rock-cut villages, including mill-stone-doors for defensive purposes, and a church with Byzantine paintings: “the similarity of the church from the iconographic point of view to the church of Tatların (Ne27.1) - dated to the 12/13th century - is remarkable” (Gülyaz, 2016, pp. 533-534).

After 1725 the territory of the “New City” was separated from Ürgüp and became a district of the Niğde *sanjak*. In 1870 the *sanjak* of Kırşehir was established, and the district of Nevşehir annexed to it. After 1902 the district returned to Niğde. In 1924, with the proclamation of the Republic and the Turkish-Greek population ex-

⁸ Original quotation: “Nev Chéhir...c’est une ville récente, comme son nom l’indique (Ville-Neuve, en grec Νεάπολις-Neàpolis) et l’on n’y trouve pas de souvenirs anciens” (Jerphanion, 1925, p. 27).

⁹ Original quotation: “Elle a été formée, au commencement du dix-huitième siècle (EdN: circa 1725), par la réunion des populations grecques dispersées dans les villages de la région. C’est ainsi que plusieurs des anciens centres chrétiens tels que Matchan (EdN: today the Göreme village) sont devenus exclusivement turcs.

On identifie, en général, Nev Chéhir avec l’ancienne Soandos (Ramsay, 1890, *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, p. 269). A vrai dire, les arguments tirés des itinéraires permettent seulement de fixer approximativement l’emplacement de Soandos (p. 220 M. Ramsay écrit avec raison: “Soanda near Nev Sheher”). Il n’y a pas à tenir compte du rapprochement Soghanle - Soandos (EdN: today Soğanlı, 38 km to the southeast): Soghanle est un nom commun” (Jerphanion, 1925, p. 27, note 1).



Fig. 3. Nevşehir. The “terraced” rock-cut village (Ne73.1), unearthed in 2015 (photo courtesy Gülyaz M.).

Nevşehir. Il villaggio rupestre “a gradoni” (Ne73.1), portato alla luce nel 2015 (foto g.c. Gülyaz M.).

change, these *sanjak* became “provinces” (“*il*” in Turkish). In 1954, following the continuous socio-cultural and economic growth, Nevşehir was declared a separate province (Eğridağ and Kaderli, 2002, p. 53).

STATUS OF THE DATABASE

Although several inventories on the artificial cavities of the entire Cappadocia have been compiled over the years, they are even today incomplete. Especially the number of rock-cut churches is still controversial. For example, Lyn Rodley wrote that “my estimate of the number of churches, based on published lists and field observation, used to be around 300” (Rodley, 1985, p. 7, note 22).

Indeed, according to the TAY-*Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmelery* (Archaeological Settlements of Turkey - see www.tayproject.org), which is one of the most comprehensive inventories ever made on this subject, there are 359 rock-cut churches in and around Cappadocia (Akyürek *et al.*, 2015). On the other hand, Jolivet-Levy (1997, p. 6) and Ousterhout (2010, p. 89) wrote in their works that in Cappadocia there are 600 and 700 religious structures carved into the rocks. Seven years later, in his last book, the American scholar argues that “Cappadocia preserves an abundance of physical remains: at least a thousand rock-cut churches or chapels, of which more than one-third retain significant elements of their painted decoration” (Ousterhout, 2017, p. 5).

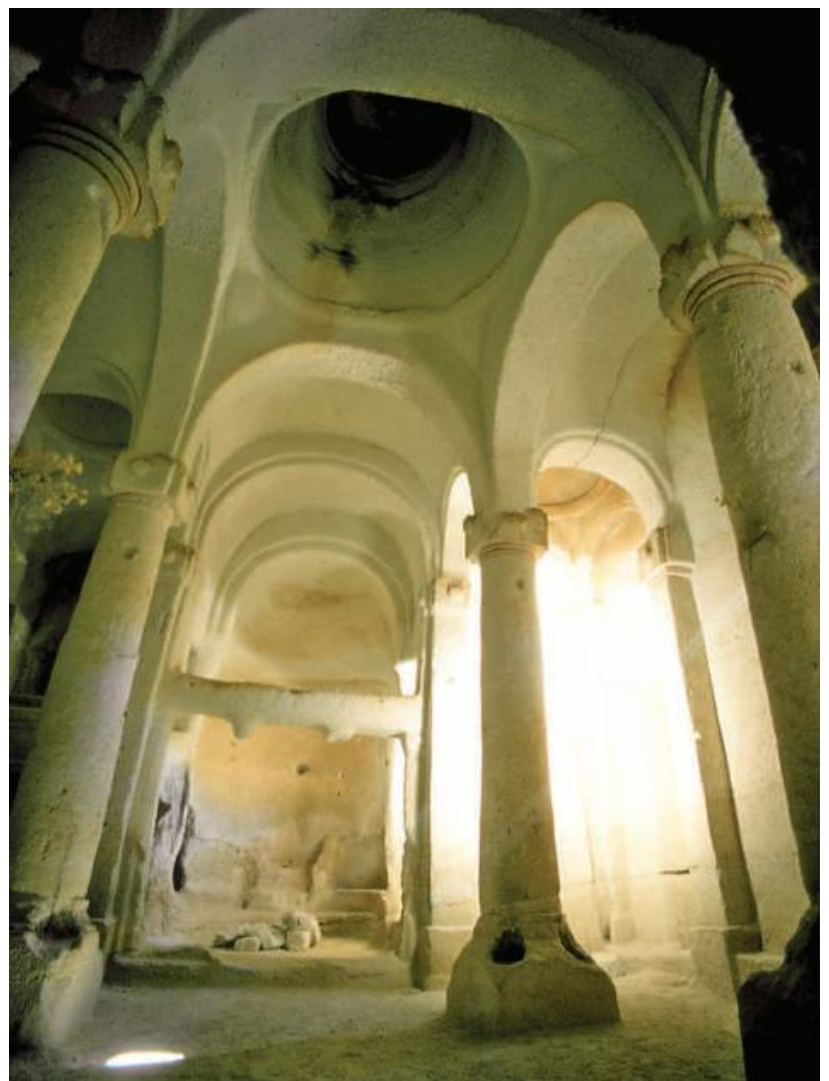


Fig. 4. Güllüdere (Rose Valley - Ne34.7). Kolonlu Kiklise, church entirely carved in the rock, including arches and columns (photo Traverso M.).

Güllüdere (Valle delle Rose - Ne34.7). Kolonlu kilise, chiesa integralmente scavata nella roccia, archi e colonne compresi (foto Traverso M.).



Fig. 5. Tatlarin. Ancient “cliff” village (Ne27.2), carved on overlapping floors, gutted by the fall of a large surface of the rock face (photo Bologna G.).

Tatlarin. Antico villaggio “di falesia” (Ne27.2), scavato su piani sovrapposti, sventrato dal crollo di una ampia porzione della parete di roccia (foto Bologna G.).



Fig. 6. Gömede Vadisi (Ne68.1), near Mustafapaşa. Large cluster of rock-cut dovecotes (photo courtesy Gülyaz M.).

Gömede Vadisi (Ne68.1), vicino a Mustafapaşa. Vasto raggruppamento di piccionaie rupestri (foto g.c. Gülyaz M.).



Fig. 7. Göreme (Korama - Ne34.3). One of the several ancient “tunnel-cisterns” dug for collecting and providing the necessary water to the adjacent rock-cut settlement (photo Bixio A.).

Göreme (Korama - Ne34.3). Uno dei vari antichi “tunnel-cisterna” scavati per raccogliere e fornire l’acqua necessaria all’attiguo insediamento rupestre (foto Bixio A.).

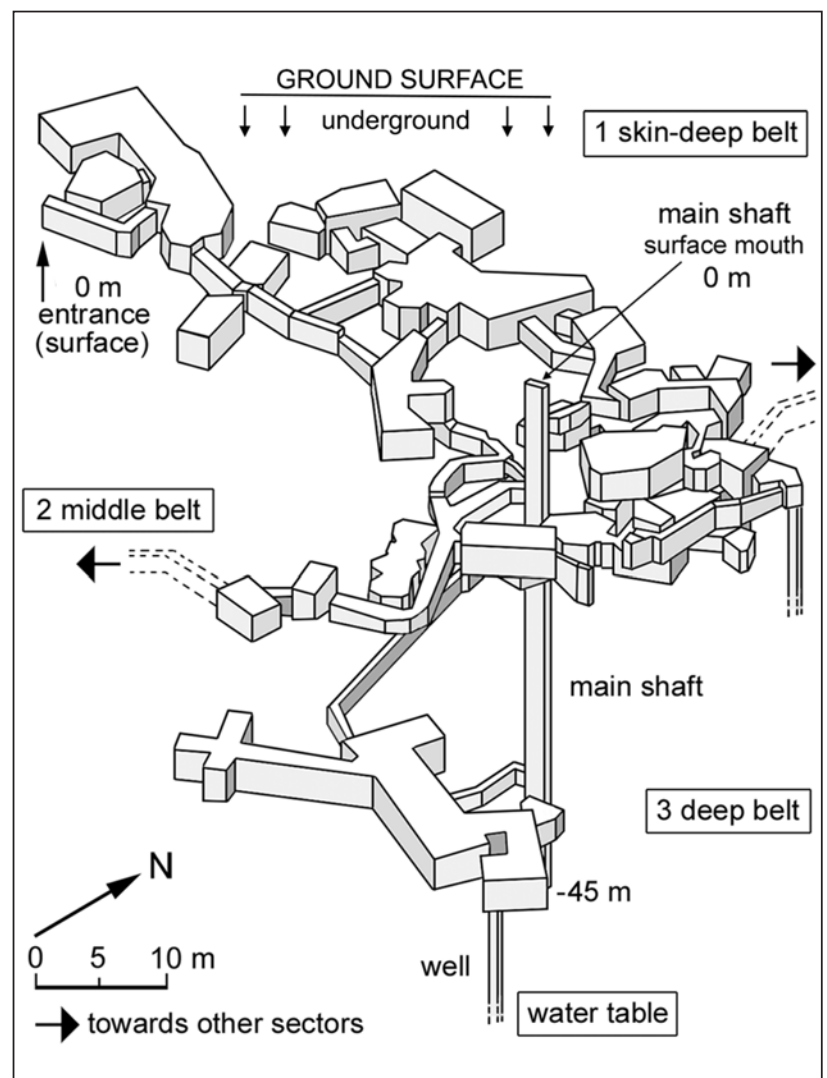


Fig. 8. Derinkuyu (Ne06.1). Partial rendering of the underground settlement extending over overlapping bands entirely excavated under the level of countryside (3D model courtesy Ömer Aydan, after Aydan *et al.* 2008, modified by Bixio R.).

*Derinkuyu (Ne06.1). Rappresentazione parziale dell’insediamento sotterraneo che si estende su fasce sovrapposte scavate sotto il livello di campagna (modello 3D g.c. da Ömer Aydan, tratto da Aydan *et al.* 2008, modificato da Bixio R.).*

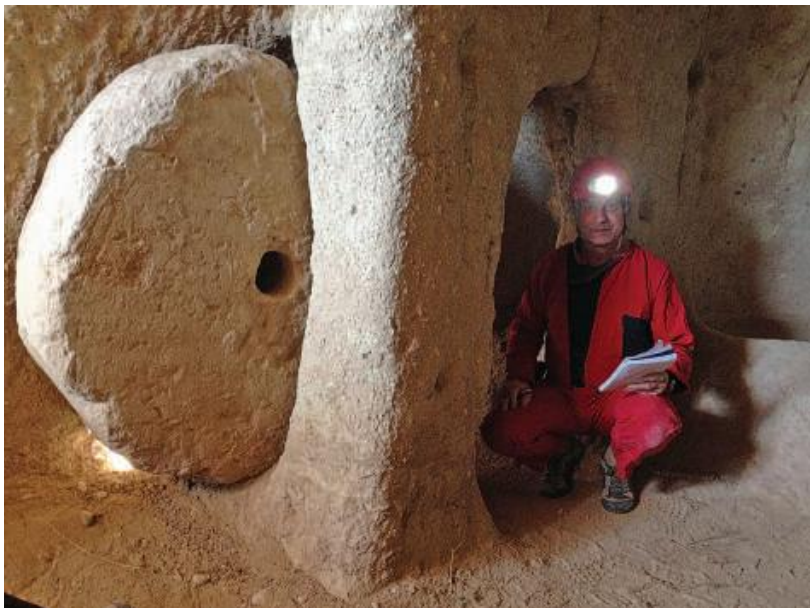


Fig. 9. Underground shelter of Avanos (Ne35.2). One of the numerous “millstone-doors” used as a mobile defensive device (photo Çankırılı Ç.).

Rifugio sotterraneo di Avanos (Ne35.2). Una delle numerose “portemacina” usate come dispositivo difensivo mobile (foto Çankırılı Ç.).



Fig. 10. Şahinefendi. Orta Tepe shelter (Ne71.1). Transit shaft, or trap, with defence purpose (photo Bixio A.).

Şahinefendi. Rifugio di Orta Tepe (Ne71.1). Pozzo di transito, o trappola, con funzione di difesa (foto Bixio A.).

Of course, even on the territory confined in the province of Nevşehir, hundreds of rock-cut churches and dozens of monasteries have been located, as well as a large number of structures carved into the rock for residential use. They are not just individual dwellings, with warehouses, stables and barns, often with church included (fig. 4): there are also large “cliff” settlements, real rock-cut villages, as seen in Zelve, Tatlarin (fig. 5), Gülşehir (Büyük Kale), Çağlak, or the “terraced” village like Çavuşin, or the one discovered in 2015 in the city of Nevşehir itself (see fig. 3). There are also clusters of independent artificial cavities, such as in Göreme and Açksaray, and rock-cut utilitarian structures ranging from dovecotes (fig. 6), apiaries and grape-treading facilities, to ancient water systems (Bixio *et al.*, 2017), such as cisterns and tunnels for drainage and irrigation (fig. 7). There are, finally, numerous and often intricate underground shelters (fig. 8), protected by defensive devices, including peculiar heavy millstone-doors (fig. 9), and shafts with the function of traps (fig. 10) (see, for example, Bixio, 2012; Bixio and De Pascale, 2015; Yamaç and Gilli, 2015; Bixio, Germanidou, 2019; Bixio *et al.*, 2023b; 2023c).

According to Jerphanion (1925, p. 46) “this kind of closure brings us back to a period of insecurity. And one naturally thinks of the centuries when the Arabs,



Fig. 11. Şahinefendi. Rock-cut dwelling and shelter of Orta Tepe (Ne71.1). Upper floor with evident cracks and falls, in imminent danger of further collapse (photo Bixio A.).

Şahinefendi. Abitazione rupestre e rifugio di Orta Tepe (Ne71.1). Piano superiore con evidenti fratture e crolli, in imminente pericolo di sventramento (foto Bixio A.).

masters of Cilicia, before the victories of Nicéphore Phocas, made frequent incursions through the Taurus. Behind their millstones the inhabitants of the monasteries (EdN: and villages) could wait, sheltered from the shots and fire, until the danger had gone away¹⁰”.

¹⁰ Original quotation: “ce genre de fermeture nous reporte à une époque d’insécurité. Et l’on pense naturellement aux siècles où les Arabes, maîtres de la Cilicie, avant les victoires de Nicéphore Phocas, faisaient de fréquentes incursions à travers le Taurus. Derrière leurs

meules de pierre les habitants des monastères (EdN: and villages) pouvaient attendre, à l’abri des traits et du feu, que le danger se fut éloigné” (Jerphanion, 1925, p. 46).

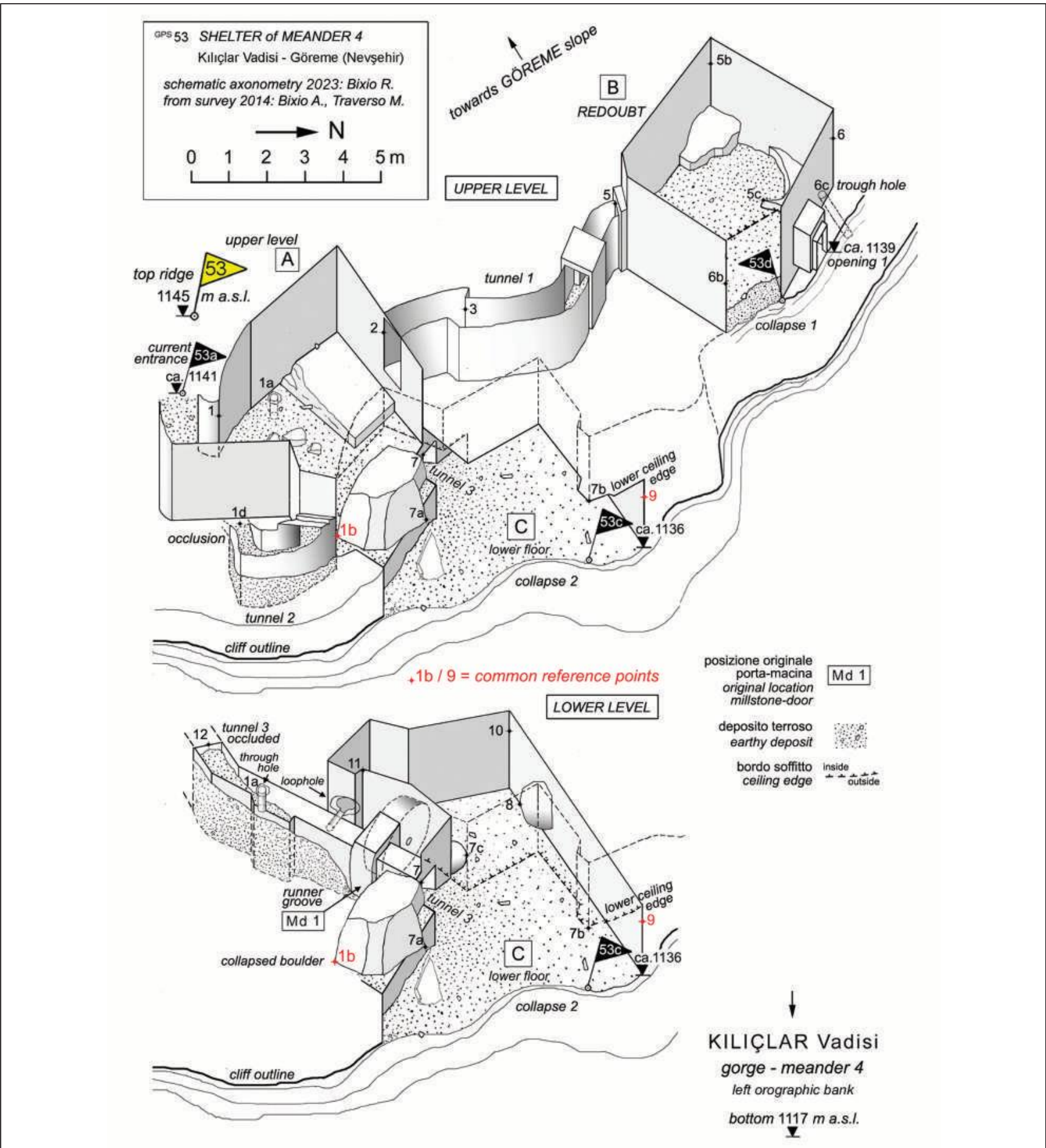


Fig. 12. Göreme (Korama Ne34.3). Shelter of Meander 4, discovered only in 2014. It was carved on two levels, largely collapsed or occluded by earth deposits, overlooking the Kiliçlar Vadisi gorge at half height (mapping Bixio A. and Traverso M., drawing Bixio R.).

Göreme (Korama Ne34.3). Rifugio del Meandro 4, scoperto soltanto nel 2014. È stato scavato su due piani, in gran parte crollati o occlusi da depositi, che si affacciano a metà altezza sulla forra della Kiliçlar Vadisi (rilievo Bixio A. e Traverso M., grafica Bixio R.).

THE NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE INVENTORY

The first attempt to inventory the artificial cavities of Cappadocia dates back to 1988, on the initiative of five local archaeologists (Yörükoğlu *et al.*, 1988). In

the list of the Nevşehir province, which is indeed generic and incomplete, only 26 sites are reported.

The number of sites of Nevşehir, where underground structures are documented, become 71 in the analytical inventory, including detailed information and specific



Fig. 13. Uçhisar (Ne28.1). Rock-cut “castle” settlement with dwellings and clusters of dovecotes (photo courtesy Gülyaz M.).

Uçhisar (Ne28.1). Insediamento rupestre “a castello” con abitazioni e gruppi di piccionaie (foto g.c. Gülyaz M.).

maps, published in 2002 (Bixio *et al.*, 2002), and updated in 2012 (Bixio, 2012), thanks also to the numerous sources that have multiplied in recent decades, starting from the beginning of the last century by the work of the aforementioned Jerphanion, to Nicole Thierry, from 1953 onwards (Thierry, 1958; 2002), and to all subsequent researchers, already mentioned above, and to the other reported in the bibliographical list in tab. 2.

In the latest update of 2023, the object of this article, the sites located in the Nevşehir province, distributed over seven of the total eight districts (only Kozaklı, the northern district is excluded) have become 137 (tab. 1).

Each site, identified directly by field surveys, or through the information from the sources (codes reported in the last column of tab. 1, corresponding to extended bibliography in tab. 2) is positioned on the simplified road map (see fig. 2), identified by the black icons, each with its own Id marks corresponding to the inventory numbers. Note that the icons with asterisk correspond to sites close to each other, but independent, highlighted in the list of table 1 by the coloured boxes.

We also point out that each site can correspond to a single cavity or, in most cases, to several cavities (for typology of artificial cavities, please refer to Parise *et al.*, 2013) located in a very small area, which can be considered part of a single settlement (for example, a group

of churches and/or dwellings (fig. 11), or a cluster of dovecotes - see fig. 6). Not infrequently, tens or hundreds of cavities, diversified by type and extent, constitute real “cliff” or “wall” villages (see fig. 5), or “terraced” villages (see fig. 3), or interconnected underground systems, almost always defended by countless of millstone-doors (see fig. 9). Again, in the inventory these settlements are considered as individual sites.

The only site of *Korama* (or Göreme Vadisi, Ne34.3), actually includes at least 63 rock-cut churches, 38 refectories, several group of tombs, many dwellings and their utilitarian structures, 9 underground shelters (of which 7 documented only in 2014 - fig. 12), as well as a number of hypogean water works for drainage, collection and accumulation (see fig. 7). Such cavities (that in any case represent only a part of a complex, not yet fully inventoried) are scattered in an area of only 15 hectares (0,15 km²) which can be considered as a single settlement.

If we also consider the contiguous sites, from Ne34.1 to Ne34.10, within a range of about one and a half kilometres from Ne34.3 in the centre, it turns out that to date, in total, 114 churches, 19 underground shelters, at least 13 rock-cut apiaries and other countless rural facilities, such as dovecotes, have been identified. This nucleus represents the district with the highest density of anthropogenic cavities (fig. 13), not only of the province of Nevşehir, but of the entire Cappadocia (Bixio *et al.*, 2023).

Tab 1

MAP of ARTIFICIAL CAVITIES

nation = TURKEY = TR

Società Speleologica Italiana - Commissione Nazionale Cavità Artificiali

Italian Speleological Society - National Commission Artificial Cavities

List of sites of NEVŞEHİR (Ne) province

revised version 2023.12 (December)

(column 1)

alphanumeric abbreviation (Id mark) to which the sites in the map refer = the first two letters (Ne) correspond to the administrative provinces into which the Turkey is subdivided. The numbers are assigned in the order each site is pinpointed. Colored boxes: independent but adjacent sites.

Red Id mark in brackets = previous list (ex) of 2012.

(column 2)

full name of Province. Between brackets: normal = (old name); *italics* = (*historical name*).

(column 3)

full name of District. Between brackets: normal = (old name); *italics* = (*historical name*).

(column 4)

locality = inhabited centre (town/village) nearest to the listed site.

Between brackets: normal = (old name); *italics* = (*historical name*).

(column 5)

latitude of the listed site.

(column 6)

longitude of the listed site.

When the exact location is not yet detected, the coordinates in brackets refert to the nearest village.

(column 7)

site name with presence of anthropogenic (artificial) cavities (often coincides with the village/locality) and any other information.

(column 8)

type = rock-cut type/intended use = identification codes in the “Tree of Types” of SSI-CNCA.

Water works: A1 regulation and drainage - A2 catchment - A3 aqueducts - A4 cisterns - A5 wells

Civilian settlements: B1 dwellings - B3 factories - B7 dovecotes - B8 apiaries/other facilities

C1 worships - C2 burials / D7 shelters for civilian / E2 mining works / F2 transit tunnel

(column 9)

source = Tr+number = bibliographical references (see specific Tab. 2) / pc = personal communication

Note: not always all existing bibliography is reported in this inventory.

In Turkish:

Bölge=Great Region/territory; İl=Province; İlçe=District; Köy=Village; Mahalle=Quarter; Mevki=Locality; Şehri/Şehir=Town

Kale/Hisar=Castle; Mağara/İn=Cave; Manastır/Vank= Monastery; Dağ/Tepe=Mount/Hill; Dere=Stream; Vadi=Valley

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne01	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Acıgöl (<i>Topada</i>) (<i>Dobada</i>) (<i>Dadata</i>)	38°33'04.48"N	34°30'22.75"E	Acıgöl 1 (underground shelter)	D7	Tr064-Tr166 Tr195-Tr274
Ne02	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	İğdeli	38°31'52.78"N	34°26'01.55"E	İğdeli (also Acıgöl 2) next to a pet- rol station, from Acıgöl, 7 kms to- wards Aksaray	D7?	Tr064 p.22 Tr317-Tr318 Tr335 (map)
Ne03	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Ağıllı	38°29'29.82"N	34°28'46.57"E	Ağıllı (also Acıgöl 3) (underground shelter in front of Topada stele-Hit- tite inscription)	C1 D7	Tr064-Tr140 Tr144-Tr149 Tr194-Tr195
Ne04	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Çardak	38°33'02.48"N	34°46'02.11"E	Çardak (Çardak Saray Yeraltı Evi) (underground shelter and rock-cut church)	C1 D7	Tr160-Tr195 Tr274-Tr324
Ne05	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Kaymaklı (<i>Enegobi</i>) (<i>Enegub</i>)	38°27'35.48"N	34°45'08.80"E	Kaymaklı City centre. Large underground settlement with dwellings, shelter and one church. Complex open to public visits.	B1 C1 D7	Tr064-Tr135 Tr137-Tr146 Tr150-Tr159 Tr164-Tr166 Tr167-Tr176 Tr179-Tr185 Tr187-Tr189

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne06	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu						
Ne06.1	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Derinkuyu (<i>Malagobia</i>) (<i>Melegübbü</i>) (<i>Malakopea</i>)	38°22'24.35"N	34°44'6.47"E	Derinkuyu 1 (<i>Malagobia</i>) City centre. Large underground settlement and shelter, with several storeys, up to at least 45 m below the ground surface. Complex open to public visits. One or, pherpas, 2 churches. Within the city there are several sectors with separate entrances not open to the public.	B1 C1 D7	Tr064-Tr136 Tr137-Tr139 Tr142-Tr143 Tr145-Tr148 Tr149-Tr150 Tr152-Tr157 Tr158-Tr159 Tr160-Tr164 Tr166-Tr167 Tr168-Tr170 Tr180-Tr185 Tr187-Tr189 Tr192-Tr193 Tr194-Tr196
Ne06.2 (exNe08)	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Derinkuyu	38°22'40.18"N	34°43'42.96"E	Manastir (Derinkuyu 2) (within the city) monastery, hospital and shelter ?	C1 D7?	Tr006 Tr149 Tr159
Ne06.3 (exNe44)	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Derinkuyu	38°22'27.82"N	34°44'09.46"E	Durmuş Evi (Derinkuyu 4) (within the city, 100 m north of Derinkuyu 1 - now partially destroyed by a new masonry building)	C1 D7	Tr143-Tr145 Tr147-Tr149 Tr152-Tr159 Tr166-Tr177
Ne06.4 (exNe37)	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Derinkuyu	38°22'58.97"N	34°42'52.04"E	Ayan (Derinkuyu 5) (Twelve Saints' Church) monastery and shelter (in a field aside the road, 1 km west of the city toward Çakıllı)	C1 D7	Tr159 Tr160
Ne07 (exNi15)	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Çekme	38°20'38.06"N	34°47'20.99"E	Çekme Yaylasi (rock-cut settlement and deep well excavated into the rock, still in use)	A5 B1	Tr158 Tr159 Tr324
Ne08	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Çökek-Sofular	38°41'57.59"N	34°58'25.26"E	İpral Dere Kilisesi (also Çökek Kilisesi) (rock-cut church)	C1	Tr054 Tr062 Tr331
Ne09	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Çakıllı	(38°25'36.69" N)	(34°39'23.68" E)	Çakıllı (underground shelter)	D7	Tr159-Tr195 Tr324
Ne10	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Doğalar	(38°25'59.04" N)	(34°35'35.03" E)	Doğala (at least one shelter + a separate underground water work)	A3 D7	Tr159-Tr166 Tr170-Tr195
Ne11	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Suvermez	(38°22'14.58" N)	(34°38'54.98" E)	Suvermez (underground shelter and a rock-cut church)	C1 D7	Tr064-Tr159 Tr166-Tr195 Tr324
Ne12	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Tilköy (<i>Diokaisareia</i>)	(38°25'2.71"N)	(34°49'5.56"E)	Tilköy (underground shelter)	D7	Tr064-Tr159 Tr166-Tr274
Ne13	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne13.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mazıköy (Madazi) (<i>Mataza</i>)	38°28'13.70"N	34°50'27.51"E	Mazıköy 1 (underground shelter + 2 churches + hellenistic tombs)	C1 C2 D7	Tr062-Tr064 Tr159-Tr166 Tr167-Tr170 Tr187-Tr192
Me13.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mazıköy	38°28'08.58"N	34°50'13.26"E	Mazıköy 2 /also Cevriye)	D7	pc Yamaç
Ne14	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne14.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ayvalı	38°32'51.53"N	34°52'10.73"E	Ayvalı (rock-cut church)	C1	Tr064
Ne14.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ayvalı	38°33'29.07"N	34°52'01.35"E	Karae (also Panagia / Hacı Ismail vadisi) (3 rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr054-Tr062 Tr135-Tr319
Ne15	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Sofular (Sorsovu) (<i>Borissos</i>)	38°42'44.47"N	34°59'28.08"E	Sofular (also Beş Kilise) (rock-cut church and, perhaps an underground shelter)	C1 D7?	Tr054 Tr062 Tr064

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne16	Nevşehir	Gülşehir						
Ne16.1	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülşehir (Arabusun) (Arapsun) (<i>Zoropassos</i>)	38°44’35.34”N	34°36’55.26”E	Küçük Kale (also Gülşehir 1) (Rock-cut cliff village)	B1?	Tr077-Tr159 Tr160-Tr167
Ne16.2 (exNe52)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülşehir	38°44’17.25”N	34°37’45.17”E	Büyük Kale (also Gülşehir 2 , Yeraltı Köy; Karşı Kilise 2) Rock- cut cliff village + shelter	B1 D7	Tr077-Tr189 Tr190-Tr191
Ne16.3 (exNe63)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülşehir	38°44’28.11”N	34°38’7.12”E	Karşı Kilise 1 (also Gülşehir 3 , Saint Jan Kilise; Taxiarches’ Church) + shelter	C1 D7	Tr054-Tr077 Tr167-Tr174 Tr175-Tr191
Ne17	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülşehir	38°44’18.54”N	34°39’45.18”E	Açıksaray (also Gülşehir 4) (site with several rock-cut open court- yard dwellings and churches)	B1 C1	Tr054-Tr062 Tr137-Tr159 Tr167-Tr185
Ne18	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Civelek	(38°47’08.59” N)	(34°38’52.94” E)	Civelek (natural cave with prehis- toric remains / ritual ?. Location: on the mountain above the village)	C1?	Tr062-Tr077 Tr137-Tr159 Tr167-Tr175 Tr185
Ne19	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gökçetoprak (Sivasa) (<i>Soasa</i>)	38°39’26.66”N	34°17’59.94”E	Sivasa (underground shelter con- sisting of several units dug along a butte + 1 rock-cut church)	C1 D7	Tr077-Tr139 Tr140-Tr142 Tr143-Tr149 Tr150-Tr159 Tr166-Tr192 Tr325
Ne20	Nevşehir	Gülşehir						
Ne20.1 (exNe20)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Ovaören (Göstesin)	38°38’15.16”N	34°17’34.43”E	Göstesin (underground shelter with several units dug along the butte + 1 church, within the village)	C1 D7	Tr077-Tr143 Tr146-Tr149 Tr150-Tr152 Tr153-Tr154 Tr156-Tr166
Ne20.2 (exNe45)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Ovaören (Göstesin)	38°37’3.79”N	34°18’21.33”E	Filiktepe (also Filikören) (large underground shelter + tombs) (1 km in front of the remains of a walled Hittite city in the site of Yas- sihöyük)	D7 C2	Tr077-Tr142 Tr143-Tr149 Tr153-Tr155 Tr166-Tr172 Tr182
Ne20.3 (exNe55)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Ovaören (Göstesin)	38°36’48.25”N	34°18’37.16”E	Ağa dam (small uderground shelter)	D7	Tr077
Ne20.4 (exNe43)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Ovaören (Göstesin)	38°37’40.92”N	34°14’27.19”E	Kırk Göz (in the location of ancient <i>Eskişehir - Kemer Ören – Osiana - Osiena</i>) (underground settlement with several mouths en- trances like-small-craters in the ground, now almost filled). (the site extends partially in Aksaray province = see Ak03. See Tr331, fiche 11))	D7?	Tr077 Tr142 Tr169 Tr170 Tr331/f.11
Ne21	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Kurugöl	38°23’30.62”N	34°31’07.83”E	Kurugöl (also Örentepe) (under- ground shelter: entrances at half slope on the hill - at the foot, pòer- haps traces of ancient huts)	D7	Tr064-Tr140 Tr149-Tr159 Tr177-Tr195 Tr274 p. 61 Tr323-Tr324
Ne22	Nevşehir	Avanos (<i>Venessa</i>) (<i>Vénasa</i>) (<i>Ouénasa</i>) (<i>Ouanôta</i>)	Mahmatlar	(38°52’54.99” N)	(34°58’16.58” E)	Mahmatlar Tatar (underground shelter)	D7	Tr064 Tr167
Ne23	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Yeşilöz	38°48’10.17”N	34°39’26.59”E	Gürlek dere mağarasi (also Ören) (500 m northwest of the mound- condenser in locality İliman)	D7	Tr064 Tr142 Tr152 Tr177

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne24	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne24.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ortahisar	38°37'12.19"N	34°51'51.52"E	Ortahisar Kale (rock-cut castle-village + several churches)	C1 D7	Tr157-Tr159 Tr160-Tr164 Tr167-Tr176 Tr185
Ne24.2 (exNe59)	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ortahisar	38°37'54.14"N	34°52'12.64"E	Hallaç Manastırı rock-cut open courtyard monastery with church + dovecote	B1 C1	Tr059-Tr062 Tr183-Tr184
Ne24.3	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ortahisar	38°36'45.70"N	34°51'18.86"E	Balkan Deresi (several churches in the valley + underground aqueduct?)	A3 B1 C1	Tr059 Tr062
Ne24.4	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ortahisar	38°36'46.81"N	34°51'35.59"E	Cambazlı (rock-cut church)	C1	Tr062-Tr323
Ne24.5	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ortahisar	38°37'18.97"N	34°52'13.74"E	Ishak Kastle /rock-cut dwellings and a cistern deep 40 m, People say a tunnel more than 500 m long joins Ortahisar Kale)	A4 B1	pc Yamaç
Ne25	Nevşehir	Avanos	Özkonak (<i>Genezin</i>)	38°48'23.70"N	34°50'24.84"E	Özkonak (rock-cut settlement with underground shelter. In the vilage there is another underground shelter, not yet documented - Tr064 p. 33)	B1 D7	Tr064-Tr147 Tr159-Tr160 Tr166-Tr167 Tr176-Tr185 Tr189-Tr192 Tr194-Tr195 Tr274
Ne26	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Yeşilyurt (Sığırlı)	(38°48'53.63" N)	(34°26'53.53" E)	Sığırlı (underground shelter)	D7	Tr064-Tr159 Tr335 (map)
Ne27	Nevşehir	Acıgöl						
Ne27.1	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Tatlarin	38°38'12.04"N	34°28'56.76"E	Tatlarin 1 (Maltepesi Mevkii = rock-cut settlement with dwellings, 4 churches and underground shelter)	B1 C1 D7	Tr054-Tr059 Tr062-Tr142 Tr147-Tr149 Tr150-Tr158 Tr166-Tr167 Tr169-Tr170 Tr172-Tr185 Tr186
Ne27.2	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Tatlarin	38°38'40.84"N	34°28'50.35"E	Tatlarin 2 (cliff dwellings)	B1	“
Ne27.3	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Tatlarin	(38°37'54.36" N)	(38°37'54.36" N)	Tatlarin 3 (or Kılıçtepe) (a rock-cut church in a pinnacle)	C1	Tr323
Ne28	Nevşehir	Nevşehir						
Ne28.1 (exNe54)	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Uçhisar	38°37'48.07"N	34°48'19.00"E	Uçhisar Kale (rock-cut settlement with dwellings and large clusters of dovecotes + two churches + rock-cut castle-village.	B1 C1	Tr150-Tr157 Tr158-Tr159 Tr160-Tr164 Tr167-Tr176 Tr185-Tr195 Tr323
Ne28.2	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Uçhisar	38°37'07.19"N	34°48'19.57"E	Güvercinlik vadis (underground aqueduct and draining tunnels + rock-cut dovecotes)	A2 A3 B7	Tr050 Tr315
Ne28.3	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Uçhisar	38°38'32.40"N 38°39'32.65"N	34°48'50.25"E 34°49'19.86"E	Bağlıdere (valley from Uçhisar toward Çavuşin with underground water systems + dovecotes)	A1 B7	pc Bixio R.
Ne28.4	Nevsehir	Nevşehir	Uçhisar	38°36'16.10"N	34°48'38.80"E	Kermil Kilisesi (Church and tombs)	C1 C2	pc Yazlık B.

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne29	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne29.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ürgüp (Prokopion) (<i>Hagios Prokopios</i>) (<i>Başhisar</i>) (<i>Burgut Kalesi</i>)	(38°38’10.57” N)	(34°54’10.86” E)	Kadikalesi (and other locations within the town: hundreds of rock- cut dwellings and shelter in İstiklal Caddesi)	B1 D7	Tr062-Tr137 Tr160-Tr167 Tr185-Tr187 Tr328
Ne29.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Kayakapı quarter	38°38’11.40”N	34°54’14.95”E	Kayakapı quarter (4 rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr328
Ne30	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Özlüce (Zile-Sile) (Djuvarzile) (<i>Zeila</i>)	38°27’15.43”N	34°40’53.91”E	Zile (also Özlüce) (underground shelter)	D7	Tr159-Tr166 Tr170-Tr186
Ne31	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Karacaören	(38°32’10.88” N)	(34°35’40.39” E)	Karacaören (rock-cut settlement) Could also be Karaören in Tr195 p.211 box	B1	Tr160 map Tav 11 Tr317
Ne32	Nevşehir	Avanos						
Ne32.1	Nevşehir	Avanos	Çavuşın	38°40’0.89”N	34°50’39.00”E	Çavuşın 1 (terraced rock-cut village and church)	B1 C1	Tr062-Tr150 Tr157-Tr158 Tr159-Tr167
Ne32.2	Nevşehir	Avanos	Çavuşın	38°40’24.46”N	34°50’24.50”E	Çavuşın 2 - Büyük Güvercinlik Kilise (also Grand Pigeonnier, or Pigeon House Church or Church of Nikephoros Phokas)	B7 C1	Tr059
Ne32.3 (exNe58)	Nevşehir	Avanos	Çavuşın	38°40’40.58”N	34°51’17.83”E	Paşabağları (also Keşişler Vadisi) (rock-cut dwellings, 4 chapels and hermitages)	B1 C1	Tr167-Tr176 Tr185-Tr327
Ne32.4 (exNe33)	Nevşehir	Avanos	Çavuşın	38°40’09.12”N	34°51’48.79”E	Zelve (rock-cut settlement with se- veral cliff dwellings, 11 churches, shelters)	B1 C1 D7	Tr062-Tr137 Tr150-Tr157 Tr158-Tr159 Tr164-Tr176 Tr185-Tr327
Ne32.5	Nevşehir	Avanos	Aktepe Köy	38°40’18.52”N	34°53’04.80”E	Devrent Vadisi (rock-cut settlement with 3 churches)	B1 C1	Tr054
Ne32.6	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ak Tepe (hill), east slope	38°39’20.90”N	34°53’08.70”E	Kavaklidere (also Badem Kilisesi) (a small rock-cut monastery) Hal Dere (a small rock-cut mon- astery very close to the previous)	C1	Tr062 pp 63-66 Tr320
Ne32.7	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Aktepe Ağıl Mahalle	38°40’37.95”N	34°53’54.21”E	Bucakağıl rock-cut rural complex (southeast of Devren Tepe)	B1 B8	pc Yazlık B.
Ne33	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	İbrahimpaşa (Babayan) (<i>Papayanni</i>)	38°36’01.90”N	34°50’55.19”E	Babayan Kiliseleri (some rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr054 Tr135 Tr326
Ne34	Nevşehir	Nevşehir						
Ne34.1	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy (Avcılar) (<i>Maccan/Ma- çan</i>) (<i>Matiana/Ma- tiane</i>)	38°38’37.48”N	34°49’47.33”E	Göreme Köy (within and around the modern village, several rock-cut dwellings, 13 churches and a Roman tomb)	B1 C1 C2	Tr062-Tr137 Tr157-Tr159 Tr164-Tr167 Tr176-Tr185
Ne34.2	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°38’30.33”N	34°50’19.57”E	Zemi Vadisi (along the valley and spur, under- ground draining and catchment tunnels + 14 churches and settle- ments/shelters/utilitarian spaces)	A1 A3 B1 B8 C1 D7	Tr280 Tr394

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne34.3 (exNe41)	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°38'27.38"N	34°50'40.30"E	Göreme Vadisi (also Korama) (Göreme Kiliseleri / Göreme Harabeleri. Currently identified as Haçık Hava Müzesi / Open Air Museum) (along the valley and ridges, drainage and catchment tunnels + 54 churches + dwellings / shelters / utilitarian spaces)	A1 B1 B8 C1 C2 D7	Tr147 Tr152 Tr158 Tr394 Tr395
Ne34.4	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°38'39.43"N	34°50'38.13"E	Kılıçlar Vadisi (Valley of Swords) (along the valley, underground draining and catchment tunnels + 9 churches and dwellings/shelters/utilitarian spaces)	A1 A3 B1 B8 C1 C2 D7	Tr138-Tr149 Tr152-Tr167 Tr183-Tr185 Tr277-Tr278 Tr279-Tr394
Ne34.5	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°38'5.67"N	34°51'16.01"E	Fırkatan (also Aynalı Kilise) (3 churches + a rock-cut monastery with shelter and other utilitarian structures)	B8 C1 D7	Tr332 Tr333 Tr394
Ne34.6 (exNe53)	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°38'29.41"N	34°51'18.29"E	Meskendir Vadisi and Zindanonu (along the valley, underground draining and catchment tunnels + 4 churches and a shelter)	A1 C1 D7	Tr062-Tr138 Tr146-Tr149 Tr150-Tr152 Tr169-Tr187 Tr279-Tr394
Ne34.7 (exNe68)	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°39'08.39"N	34°51'43.83"E	Kızılçukur (Red Valley) (rock-cut church, apiary and other utilitarian spaces)	B8 C1	Tr077 Tr185
Ne34.8 (exNe67)	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°39'17.10"N	34°51'23.54"E	Güllüdere 1 (Rose Valley) (4 rock-cut churches, water tunnel, apiary and other utilitarian spaces)	A1 B8 C1	Tr167-Tr185 Tr329
Ne34.9	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°39'32.79"N	34°51'12.73"E	Gulludere 2 (Mahtmutçuk Sırtı) (5 rock-cut churches, water tunnels)	A1 C1	Tr167 Tr185
Ne34.10	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göreme Köy	38°39'30.50"N	34°50'24.68"E	Tekkaya (rock-cut settlement with shelter and 6 churches here and nearby)	B1 C1 D7	Tr316 Tr394
Ne35	Nevşehir	Avanos						
Ne35.1	Nevşehir	Avanos	Avanos	(38°43'08.34" N)	(34°50'35.55" E)	Avanos 1 (several types of underground facilities, laboratories and tunnels, spread under the old city)	B1?	Tr159
Ne35.2	Nevşehir	Avanos	Avanos	38°43'43.51"N	34°49'22.48"E	Avanos 2 /a small underground shelter, surveyed but not yet published)	D7	pc Yamaç
Ne35.3	Nevşehir	Avanos	Avanos	38°42'34.66"N	34°49'30.38"E	Dereyamanlı Kilisesi (also Meryemana) (rock-cut church, still officially used for Christian pilgrimages)	C1	Tr323
Ne35.4	Nevşehir	Avanos	Aktepe	38°41'25.46"N	34°52'14.97"E	Aktepe (rock-cut churches and dwellings)	B1 C1	Tr327 Tr334
Ne36	Nevşehir	Gülşehir						
Ne36.1	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gümüşkent (Alemlî) (<i>Salanda</i>)	(38°49'22.01" N)	(34°32'12.50" E)	Gümüşkent 1 (also Uçurum) (Accordingly local people it was a silver mine)	E2 ?	Tr064 Tr142 Tr159
Ne36.2 (exNe48)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gümüşkent	38°49'22.01"N	34°32'12.50"E	Gümüşkent 2 (also Suleyman Erdemir evi) (It is an underground interconnected net of semi-unexplored tunnels under the village)	D7?	Tr142

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne37	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Aksalur	38°38’12.55”N	34°58’4.76”E	Topuz Dağı (rock-cut settlement with 2 churches)	B1 C1	Tr054
Ne38	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Azikli Dağ	38°33’51.56”N	34°44’19.74”E	Azikli Dağ (underground shelter)	D7	Tr195 p.211
Ne39	Nevşehir	Avanos	Özkonak (<i>Genezin</i>)	38°47’25.72”N	34°49’26.67”E	Belha Manastir (rock-cut monastery or residence ? with a small redoubt)	C1 D7	Tr064 Tr173 Tr188
Ne40	Nevşehir	Avanos	Özkonak (<i>Genezin</i>)	38°47’07.44”N	34°48’54.45”E	Yallı Damı (underground shelter)	D7	Tr064 p.36
Ne41	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Yüksekli	38°48’22.42”N	34°30’56.70”E	Yüksekli (2 rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr062
Ne42	Nevşehir	Nevşehir						
Ne42.1	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Çat	38°41’9.97”N	34°39’28.57”E	Yanık Kaya (2 rock-cut churches) Güverçilink özü (cliff dwellings and dovecotes + church)	B1 B7 C1	Tr054 Tr167
Ne42.2	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Çat	38°40’39.84”N	34°39’34.19”E	Ballıdam Church	C1	Tr324
Ne43	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Tatların / Kozluca	38°36’28.25”N	34°26’39.39”E	Karakaya (underground shelter)	D7	Tr324
Ne44	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Abuşağı	38°51’28.83”N	34°20’26.31”E	Asma Kale (cliff settlement)	B1	Tr323
Ne45	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Abuşağı	38°50’09.70”N	34°20’16.65”E	Kürt Kasımlı (cliff settlement)	B1	Tr323
Ne46	Nevşehir	Gülşehir						
Ne46.1	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülpınar (Kızılköy)	38°42’19.08”N	34°29’24.53”E	Kızılköy tepe (some rock-cut rooms within the village)	B1	Tr142 p37
Ne46.2 (exNe47)	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Gülpınar	38°42’38.05”N	34°30’08.06”E	Akdam (small shelter + church in the cliff 1 km northeast of the village)	C1 D7	Tr142 p38
Ne47	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Bağlıca	38°38’09.25”N	34°25’29.82”E	Bağlıca (underground shelter) Tr274 p.110 e mappe pp.40 e 42	D7	Tr195 p. 211 Tr274
Ne48	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Bölükören	(38°38’40.14”N)	(34°24’37.18”E)	Bölükören (underground shelter) Tr274 p. 110 e mappe pp.40 e 42	D7	Tr195 p. 211 Tr274
Ne49 (exNe50)	Nevşehir	Hacıbektaş (Karahüyük)	Karaburna	38°52’48.14”N	34°27’17.91”E	Karaburna 2 (Köy) (underground shelter occluded, within the village, at the hill foot) Karaburna 1 (Kalesi) (tunnel for transit, collapsed, near rupestrian Hittite inscription on the top of the hill)	D7 F2	Tr142
Ne50	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Ciftlikköy	38°40’38.46”N	34°29’29.15”E	Ciftlikköy (underground shelter)	D7	Tr195 p.211
Ne51	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyulutatlar	38°21’09.30”N	34°33’08.54”E	Kaz Kale (perhaps also Kaşkale) (underground shelter)	D7	Tr159 p.20 Tr195 pp. 209-210 map Tr274
Ne52	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	İcik	38°30’07.09”N	34°36’09.04”E	İcik (underground shelter)	D7	Tr195 p. 211 Tr274 p. 42
Ne53	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Derinkuyu	38°22’41.66”N	34°49’32.33”E	Kızılören Yayılası (underground shelter) (Urban Tr195 p.211 and Tr274 p.42 figure)	D7	Tr195-Tr274 Tr324
Ne54	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Yeşilöz (<i>Tağar</i>)	38°32’26.73”N	34°59’34.25”E	Tağar (also Yeşilöz) (rock-cut church with redoubt and cliff tombs)	C1 C2 D7	Tr054 Tr336
Ne55	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Taşkınpaşa (Damsa) (<i>Tamisos</i>)	38°29’43.65”N	34°56’57.54”E	Taşkınpaşa (rock-cut settlement, 3 churches, tombs + potatoes warehouses)	B1 C1 C2	Tr054 Tr135 Tr276

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne56	Nevşehir	Avanos	Kalaba	(38°57'48.70"N)	(35° 0'1.92"E)	Kalaba 1 (also Bağustu Mevkisi) (natural karsic shaft with bone remains) Kalaba 2 (from oral source, there would be another cavity)		Tr147 Tr158
Ne57	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne57.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa (Karacaviran)	38°34'58.01"N 38°34'58.05"N	34°53'57.60"E 34°53'48.74"E	Mustafa Paşa Seyir Tepesi (rock-cut dwellings in centre town) Manastır Kaya (near, in Zafer Street)	B1 C1	in Google earth map Tr356
Ne57.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa	38°34'36.78"N 38°34'30.57"N	34°53'43.64"E 34°53'40.50"E	Hagios Nicolaos Manastırı and near Sinasos Kilisesi (rock-cut monastery and rock-cut church)	C1	Tr323 p.559 Tr330
Ne57.3	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa	38°34'29.38"N	34°53'04.90"E	Kilise 2 (rock-cut church)	C1	Tr356
Ne58	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne58.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa	38°34'18.99"N	34°51'36.07"E	Gomeda (or Gömede) Vadisi (along the valley: rock-cut dwellings, underground shelters, churches, dovecotes, apiaries)	B1 C1 B7 B8 D7	Tr323 p. 562
Ne58.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa	38°34'23.49"N	34°52'23.68"E	Kalaşa (or Tarihi Kilise) (the largest rock-cut church in the region)	C1	Tr356
Ne58.3	Nevsehir	Ürgüp	İbrahimpasha Çelikipınarı Mvk.	38°33'55.40"N	34°51'50.80"E	Gavur Deresi Rock-cut settlement (dwellings, wineries, dovecotes and apiaries)	B1 B7 B8	pc Yazlık B
Ne59	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	İltaş					
Ne59.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	İltaş	38°34'45.58"N	35° 2'34.98"E	Acın (small rock-cut monastery and several churches and tombs)	C1 C2	Tr054 Tr062
Ne59.2	Nevsehir	Ürgüp	İltaş	38°34'37.14"N	35° 2'18.45"E	İltaş Kiliseleri (3 rock-cut churches)	C1	pc Yazlık B.
Ne60	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Akkoy	38°35'5.04"N	35° 3'12.67"E	Akkoy (monastery and several rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr054 Tr062
Ne61	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Karlık	(38°33'35.06"N)	(34°59'10.02"E)	Karlık (rock-cut settlement, 4 churches, tombs and perhaps apiaries)	B1 C1 C2	Tr053-Tr054 Tr062-Tr195 Tr274
Ne62	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Boğazköy	(38°32'42.21"N)	(34°38'00.21"E)	Boğazköy (underground shelter)	D7	Tr166-Tr195 Tr274
Ne63	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne63.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Karacaören (Karacaviran)	38°34'37.24"N	34°58'6.50"E	Kurt Deresi (rock-cut Roman necropolis. 18 tombs with carved dead portraits)	C2	Tr055-Tr195 Tr322
Ne63.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Karacaören	38°35'18.10"N	34°57'56.42"E	Aklı Dere 1 (rock-cut monastery)	C1	Tr055—Tr062 Tr322
Ne63.3	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Karacaören	38°35'33.37"N	34°57'58.16"E	Aklı Dere 2 (two rock-cut churches)	C1	Tr055-Tr062 Tr322
Ne63.4	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Karacaören	38°35'43.61"N	34°57'55.44"E	Kapılı Dere (rock-cut settlement with seven churches and tombs)	B1 C1 C2	Tr055-Tr062 Trr322
Ne64	Nevşehir	Avanos	Göynük	38°47'35.31"N	34°52'59.86"E	Göynük (underground shelter)	D7	Tr166-Tr324
Ne65	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Göre	(38°34'56.17"N)	(34°43'14.94"E)	Göre (rock-cut settlement and shelter)	B1 D7	Tr166 p.24 Tr195-Tr274 Tr324

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne66	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Bahçeli					
Ne66.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Bahçeli	Between 38°32’08.95”N 38°32’09.40”N 38°32’15.10”N 38°32’28.62”N	Between 34°50’21.31”E 34°50’29.00”E 34°50’36.60”E 34°50’43.80”E	Rural rock-cut settlement +Roman tombs İçeridere Monastery with rock-cut church Kırk Kule (multi level rock-cut dovecote) Apiaries (4 Rock-cut apiaries)	B1 B7 B8 C1 C2	Tr054 Tr397 Tr398 Tr399 pc Yazlık B.
Ne66.2	Nevsehir	Ürgüp	Bahçeli	38°31’52.96”N	34°49’53.13”E	Rural rock-cut settlement +Roman tombs	B1 B7 C2	pc Yazlık B
Ne66.3	Nevsehir	Ürgüp	Bahçeli	38°31’19.90”N	34°50’57.00”E	Ala Kilise (rock-cut monastery complex)	C1	Tr054 Tr398
Ne66.4	Nevsehir	Ürgüp	Bahçeli	38°33’15.40”N	34°51’49.80”E	Bahçeli Dere İçi Kilise (a small rock-cut church and dovecotes)	C1 C7	pc Yazlık B
Ne67	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne67.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ürgüp	38°36’52.42”N	34°53’34.14”E	Pancarlık Kilisesi (rock-cut church in a pinnacle in Susam Bayırı Valley)	C1	Tr054-Tr062 Tr135-Tr323
Ne67.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ürgüp	38°36’23.60”N	34°53’21.46”E	Kepez Vadisi and near Sarica Ki- lise (rock-cut churches and mon- asteries)	C1	Tr062 Tr323
Ne67.3	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ürgüp	38°36’1.53”N	34°53’37.97”E	Kara Kilise (or Saints-Apôtres) (rock-cut church)	C1	Tr059-Tr326
Ne68	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa (<i>Asuna</i>) (<i>Sinasos</i>)	38°35’18.37”N	34°51’48.32”E	Tavşanlı Kilise (or Saint Eustathe) (rock-cut church in a pinnacle)	C1	Tr069 Tr135 Tr326
Ne69	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Mustafapaşa	38°34’55.43”N	34°52’35.23”E	Timios Stavros Manastir (rock-cut monastery). In the opposite slope of Üzenği Vadisi there is: Hagios Basilios (also Aios Vasilios Kilisesi) and oither rock-cut churches: Elevra and Derin Dere or Mer- diven	C1	Tr059-Tr062 Tr135-Tr167 Tr185-Tr195 Tr323
Ne70	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne70.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Cemil (Zelil) (Calela)	38°30’50.17”N	34°56’34.62”E	Keşlik Manastırı (also Arch- angelos Monastery) (rock-cut monastery with redoubt, Jerpha- nion 1926 p.46, + Roman necrop- olis + some apiaries and other utili- tarian features)	B8 C1 C2 D7	Tr054 Tr059 Tr135 Tr325
Ne70.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Cemil	38°31’35.86”N	34°55’34.92”E	Gorgoli (rock-cut settlement with tombs churches, martyrium of St Kerykos and shelters)	B1 C1 C2 D7	Tr051-Tr054 Tr066-Tr135 Tr185
Ne71	Nevşehir	Ürgüp						
Ne71.1	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Şahinefendi (Şehirefendi) (<i>Soviş-Suveş</i>) (<i>Sobesos</i>)	38°28’18.55”N	34°57’18.13”E	Şahinefendi 1 - Orta Tepe (an area with a rock-cut settlement with churches, residences, a shelter, utili- tarian features)	B1 C1 D7	Tr054-Tr059 Tr183-Tr185 Tr275-Tr276 Tr394-Tr395
Ne71.2	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Şahinefendi	38°28’13.91”N	34°56’27.65”E	Şahinefendi 2 - Yarlağan Tepe (rock-cut cliff settlement with church and shelters + potatoes warehouses)	B1 C1 D7	Tr276 Tr394

Id mark	Province <i>İl</i>	District <i>İlçe</i>	Village/locality <i>Köy / Mevki</i>	latitude	longitude	Name of site/cavity and other information	type	source code
Ne71.3	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Şahinefendi	38°28’12.97”N	34°58’45.15”E	Şahinefendi 3 - Düğen Tepe (rock-cut cliff settlement with church and shelters. may be also tombs)	B1 C1 D7	Tr276 Tr394
Ne71.4	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Şahinefendi	38°27’50.60”N	34°58’6.30”E	Sobesos (Örencik Mvk. and Kariser) (Grape-treadings, warehouses, dovecotes and masonry Roman remains)	B3 B7	Tr276 Tr394
Ne72	Nevşehir	Avanos	Sarıhıdır	38°44’16.82”N	34°56’16.11”E	Sarıhıdır (cliff rock-cut settlement + underground tunnel - bypass of the river Kızilirmak)	A1 B1	Tr049 Tr050 Tr279
Ne73	Nevşehir	Nevşehir						
Ne73.1	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Nevşehir (Neapolis) (<i>Muşkara</i>)	38°37’16.80”N	34°42’52.66”E	Nevşehir Kalesi (also Kayaşehir ; possibly also Mushkara / Muşkara and Soanda / Soandus) (terraced rock-cut settlement with hundreds of dwellings + a church and shelters)	B1 C1 D7	Tr048-Tr167 Tr195-Tr214
Ne73.2	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Nar (quarter of Nevşehir)	(38°38’29.55” N)	(34°42’50.84” E)	Akça (2 rock-cut monasteries)	C1	Tr054
Ne73.3	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Nar (quarter of Nevşehir)	38°39’53.27”N	34°42’43.43”E	Ören (cliff settlement with a rock-cut monastery)	B1 C1	Tr054-Tr062 Tr323
Ne73.4	Nevşehir	Nevşehir	Karayazı (quarter of Nevşehir)	38°40’14.77”N	34°44’49.28”E	Karayazı (rock-cut tombs)	C2	Tr324
Ne74	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Ayvalı	between 38°31’32.60”N 38°31’10.90”N	between 34°51’31.90”E 34°51’32.20”E	Çağlak Vadisi Kaya Yerleşimi (cliff settlement with hundreds of dwellings, dovecotes, a church and a Roman tomb, extending for 750 m along both vertical banks of the stream)	B1 B7 C1 C2	pc Yazlık B.
Ne75	Nevşehir	Ürgüp	Boyalı	38°35’28.40”N	35° 0’57.35”E	Boyalı Köy Kaya Yerleşimi (rock-cut settlement + 2 churches and wineries)	B1 B8 C1	pc Yazlık B.

Tab. 2

Bibliographical References of the Artificial Cavities of NEVŞEHİR (Ne) province
(in order of acquisition)
extract from the General Bibliographical References of the Artificial Cavities of Turkey

for websites the dates in brackets correspond to the date of consultation

No	printing year	Author, title, bibliographic data
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Tr048	2015 2018	www.hurriyetdailynews.comancient-underground-city-in-cappadocia-will-rewrite-history-91554.doc folder NEVSEHIR = newspaper articles and various testimonials.
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Tr051	2016	YAMAÇ A., GILLI E., 2016, <i>Underground shelter of Golgoli (Cappadocia-Turkey)</i> , Opera Ipogea 1-2016, pp. 33-40..
Tr053	2017	GALEAZZI C., GERMANI C., 2017, <i>The rock-cut settlement of Karlik (Central Turkey)</i> , proceedings International Congress of Speleology in Artificial Cavities ‘ <i>Hypogea 2017</i> ’, Cappadocia, Turkey, March 2017, pp. 282-289.
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Tr062	1991	JOLIVET-LÉVY C., 1991, <i>Les églises byzantines de Cappadoce</i> , Centre National de la Recerche Scientifique CNRS, Paris, pp. 241-254.
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Tr066	2012	JOLIVET-LÉVY C., KIOURTZIAN G., 2012, <i>Le site de Gorgoli et le martyrium de Saint Kèrykos en Cappadoce. Etude préliminaire</i> , Byzantinische Bibliographie Online, De Gruyter, Berlin.
Tr069	2014	BALDIRAN A., 2014, <i>Wine presses in Lycaonia Region</i> , proceedings 18th SOMA-Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, April 2014, Wroclaw.
Tr077	2012	BIXIO R. (Ed.), 2012, <i>Cappadocia. Records of the underground sites</i> , BAR (British Archaeological Records), Intern. series 2413, Archaeopress, Oxford (278 pages).
Tr135	1971	GIOVANNINI L., 1971, <i>Repertorio dei monumenti archeologici della Cappadocia</i> , in Giovannini L. (a cura di/Eds), <i>Arte della Cappadocia</i> , ediz. ital., Les Éditions Nagel, Ginevra. See also Tr000_AAVV_1971_ARTE DELLA CAPPADOCIA (full volume)
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