

Kaymaklı Underground City

Don't Miss

Derinkuyu Underground City



Derinkuyu Underground City Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

Box Office Closing: 18.15

31 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Box Office Closing: 16.15

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Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



Derinkuyu Underground City with Unsolved Mysteries





Underground Cities of Cappadocia

The number of underground settlements at various sizes, which are the most interesting cultural assets of the Cappadocia Region, is around 150-200. Most of these rock settlements were built by carving down soft tuff. Underground cities were built because people wanted to secure themselves. The spaces in the underground cities, which consist of hundreds of rooms, are connected to each other through long galleries and labyrinth-like tunnels.



Derinkuyu Underground City

The depth of the Derinkuyu Underground City is approximately 85 meters. This underground city has sections such as stables, cellars, dining halls, churches, and stum shops. There is also a missionary school on the 2nd floor. The 55 meters deep ventilation shaft, which is connected to the surface, is also used as water well. Only ten percent of the underground city of Derinkuyu, which was opened in 1965, can be visited today.



The oldest floors of the underground cities are generally the entrance floors, which were mostly used as stables. This is due to the difficulty of getting the animals to lower floors. In underground cities that are warm both in winter and summer, stum shops and kitchens are generally on the upper floors. Stum shops, where grapes obtained from the region were processed and turned into wine, were built mostly on the upper floors for easy transportation of grapes. Considering the number of kitchens, it is seen that not every family had a kitchen and they used kitchens jointly. In the kitchens, there are stoves for cooking called "Tandoor" that are still used in towns and villages of Cappadocia.