It is generally recognized that Cappadocian has two types of agglutinative noun inflection (Dawkins 1916; Janse 2004, 2019; Karatsareas 2016; Revithiadou et al. 2017): (1) inherited inanimate masculine o-stem nouns, e.g. *milos* ‘mill’, gen. *miloz-ju*, pl. *miloz-ja*, attested in Central and South Cappadocian, (2) inherited feminine a-stem nouns, e.g. *néka* ‘woman’, gen. *néka-ju*, pl. *néc-es*, gen. *néc-ju*, attested in South Cappadocian. The latter in particular is interpreted as a case of pattern replication from Turkish: *néc-ju*: *kadın-lar-in* ‘woman’ - PL-GEN. Other reported cases include *papáj-ju* ‘priest’ - PL-GEN (Axo, Mavrochalyvidis & Kesisoglou 1960) and *átropoz-ja-ju* ‘man’ - PL-GEN (Ulağaç, Sasse 1992). In this paper I will show that a language-internal development took place in Cappadocian which produced agglutinative-like structures. The inflection of inherited animate o-stems resulted at some point of its development in extensive case syncretism: sg. nom. *átrop-os*, gen. *átrop-(u)*, acc. def. *átrop-o*, indef. *átrop-os*, pl. nom. *átrop-(i)*, gen. *átrop-(u(n))*), acc. *átrop-(i)*. This led to the development of an innovative pl. acc. built on the syncretic nom.-acc. in -(*i*) plus the old pl. acc. ending: *átrop-i-us* > *átrop-j-ús* and an innovative pl. gen. *átrop-i-u(n)* > *átrop-j-ú(n)*. These inflections could be reanalyzed as agglutinative: *átrop-j-ús* ‘man’ - PL-ACC, *átrop-j-ú(n)* ‘man’ - PL-GEN, and hence also *átrop-(i)-Ø* ‘man’ - PL-NOM :: Turkish pl. nom. *adam-lar-Ø*, acc. def. *adam-lar-i*, gen. *adam-lar-in*. This in turn led to the development of the innovative sg. gen. *átrop-jú* :: *adam-in*. These provided the analogs for other agglutinative structures such as pl. gen. *papáj-ju* (Axo) and *néc-ju* (Axo, Fertek, Ulağaç) and perhaps also *átropoz-ja-ju* (Ulağaç). Whereas all these inflections correspond with their Turkish equivalents, their development is the result of convergence rather than mere pattern replication.