The Kom el-Shuqafa Necropolis

This is one of the cemeteries of Alexandria from the Roman era, located in the Karmouz district, west of Alexandria. It was named after the ancient Greek name "Logos Kerameikos." Kom el-Shuqafa is located in the area where the village of Rhakotis was located, a name by which it was known to the Romans. This name is a revival of the ancient Pharaonic name "ra-gadit," as mentioned in a hieroglyphic inscription from the reign of Ptolemy I.

Excavation began in the Kom el-Shuqafa area in 1892, but a hole in the cemetery's ceiling was discovered by chance in 1900. The cemetery is a catacomb, a type of tomb prevalent in the first three centuries AD. The catacomb is the main cemetery in the Kom el-Shuqafa area, and it bears this name due to the similarity in layout between it and the Christian catacomb cemeteries in Rome. The term "catacomb" refers to tombs dug underground. The tomb consists of a spiral staircase leading to the three floors. The lower steps of the staircase are higher, gradually decreasing in height until they almost disappear near the ground level.

It is considered the largest public Roman cemetery found in Alexandria. It lies on the border of the Western Cemetery in ancient Alexandria and dates back to the second century AD.

This archaeological cemetery is located in the Kom el-Shuqafa area in the Karmouz district, behind the current Muslim cemeteries. This area is part of ancient Alexandria.

The name Kom el-Shuqafa is the Arabic name given to the area, reviving its ancient Greek name. Kom el-Shuqafa is located in the area where the village of Rhakotis was established. This name was known to the Romans, reviving the ancient Pharaonic name for the village, Ra-Qadet. This tomb (cemetery) was discovered by chance in 1892 AD and was finally uncovered in 1900 AD. The Kom el-Shuqafa area includes the main cemetery of Katakomb:

The Tigran Street Cemetery

This tomb was discovered during the construction of a building in the Cleopatra area. It was found in very poor condition, and it was decided to rebuild the tomb in the open courtyard in the Kom el-Shuqafa area, with the plaster layer that covered parts of the burial chamber fixed to the walls.

The Tomb of Salvago

This tomb is attributed to Salvago, a Greek national who owned the land where the tomb was found. To save the tomb, it was moved and rebuilt in the Kom el-Shuqafa area.

The Tomb of Wardian

This tomb is believed to date back to 300 BC and is part of the tombs of the Wardian Necropolis. It was moved to the Kom el-Shuqafa area to save the tomb.