

tourism Well-known Greek tourists include *Solon, said (Hdt. 1. 30) to have visited Egypt and Lydia 'for the sake of seeing' (*theōria*), and *Herodotus himself. Sea-borne *trade and sightseeing were surely companions from an early date, as they still were in the 4th cent. (Isoc. *Trapeziticus* 17. 4). A genre of Greek periegetic ('travel') literature arose by the 3rd cent., from which date fragments survive of a descriptive work, *On the Cities in Greece*, by Heraclides Criticus (ed. F. Pfister (1951); for partial trans. see Austin 83); the only fully preserved work of this type is the Roman *Pausanias. Under Rome ancient sightseeing came into its own. A papyrus (*PTeb.* 1. 33 = Bagnall ad Derow 58) of 112 BC gives instructions to prepare for a Roman senator's visit to the Fayūm, including titbits for the crocodiles; the colossi of Memnon and other pharaonic monuments are encrusted with Greek and Latin graffiti. Greece too was a firm favourite (for the itinerary see Livy 45. 27-8). Roman tourists were wealthy, their numbers restrained (cf. the 18th-cent. Grand Tour in Europe); they might combine sightseeing (artworks, monuments, natural phenomena) with overseas study (as with *Cicero), thermal cures, and visits to *sanctuaries. See PILGRIMAGE (CHRISTIAN).

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