



Follow Indiana Jones' Footsteps to Explore Petra: Lost City of Stone

Calgary, AB (August 19, 2005) – When Indiana Jones was searching for the Holy Grail in the 1989 feature film, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, he rode on horseback through a thin split in the red mountains in southern Jordan. The Siq, as this split is known, is only 15 feet wide with walls on either side rising up hundreds of feet. Glenbow Museum invites you to walk through the Siq and enter the city of Petra to unravel the mysteries behind this ancient city.

Petra: Lost City of Stone, the most comprehensive exhibition ever presented on the ancient city of Petra, makes its Canadian premiere at Glenbow Museum on October 29, 2005 and runs until February 20, 2006. This groundbreaking exhibition offers Western Canadians the unique opportunity to learn about the ancient metropolis of Petra, which was literally carved from the red sandstone in the harsh desert cliffs of southern Jordan. *Petra: Lost City of Stone* is organized by the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and the Cincinnati Art Museum. *Petra: Lost City of Stone* premieres at Glenbow this fall and is only one of two Canadian venues for this exciting exhibition. Many featured artifacts are travelling from Jordan for the very first time.

From the first century B.C. to the third century A.D., Petra was a major crossroads of international trade routes linking India and southern Arabia with the markets of Syria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Located near the Jordan Rift Valley at the crossroads of international trade routes, Petra was one of the most influential and prosperous commercial centres in antiquity. The forbidding desert was transformed by the Nabataeans into a bustling metropolis with monumental tombs carved directly into the red sandstone hills and thousands of other structures including temples, burial chambers, funerary banquet halls, residences, and theatres. Through a complex system of water channels and reservoirs, skilled Nabataean engineers developed and maintained an elaborate network of damming, terracing, and irrigation that allowed them to maximize the agricultural potential of the surrounding plateau. For much of its history, Petra was governed by the Nabataeans, renowned for their great skills in trade, agriculture, engineering, and architectural stone-carving.

Following a major earthquake in 363 A.D. many historians believe Petra was destroyed and although partially revived, Petra was no longer the economic powerhouse it once was. Much of the technological infrastructure fell into disuse, and changes in the ancient world, including the growth of Christianity, led to the eventual abandonment of the city in the seventh century A.D. The city was rediscovered in 1812 by Swiss explorer Johann Burckhardt, and since then, Petra with the mystery and splendour of its rock-carved architectural ruins, its savage beauty, and the variegated colour of its cliff faces, has been a source of deep fascination for Westerners. It became a major pilgrimage site for 19th century European artists and other travellers and it continues to enthrall today. It was even used as a location for the popular 1989 feature film *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*.

Petra: Lost City of Stone features approximately 200 exceptional objects on loan from collections in Jordan and Europe – many on view for the first time. Stone sculptures and reliefs, ceramics, metalwork, stuccowork, ancient inscriptions, and a selection of 19th century paintings, drawings, and prints will be displayed alongside several Nabataean monuments. Among the highlights of the exhibition are several pieces recently discovered by archaeologists working in Jordan such as an elephant-headed capital from Petra, a beautifully sculpted frieze from a Nabataean temple, and a monumental bust of Nabataean god Dushara, on public display outside Jordan for the first time. The extraordinary objects will showcase the Nabataeans' spectacular accomplishments in a uniquely challenging geographic setting, revealing their technological and artistic virtuosity which enabled Petra to prosper for centuries as the epicenter of the ancient world's thriving commerce.

Glenbow Museum will also present an accompanying exhibit of compelling photographs of contemporary Bedouin families living near the ancient city of Petra. *The Bedouin Tribes of Petra*, an exhibit of over 40 striking colour photographs by photojournalist Vivan Ronay, offers a fascinating look at the life of some 1,800 Bedouin people known as the Bedouin, herders and farmers, who, until 1985, lived in tents and modified caves scattered around the spectacular rock-cut monuments of the ancient city of Petra. In 1985, Petra was declared a World Heritage Site, and concerned with preserving the site and anticipating increased tourism interest, the Jordan authorities proposed to the Bedouin they would relocate them by building a new village with running water, electricity, and a school. The Bedouin agreed, and the families slowly relocated, moving into small cinderblock and stone houses. Ronay's vivid photographs record the transition of the Bedouin from a traditional to modern market way of life, and offer a poignant portrait of a fascinating people.

Petra: Lost City of Stone is presented by Aim Trimark Investments and supported by Calgary Region Arts Foundation (CRAF), the Calgary Herald, CBC Calgary, Pattison Outdoor, Great West Life, London Life and Canada Life, the Hyatt Regency Calgary, Imperial Oil Foundation, and The Calgary Foundation.

Learn more about Glenbow Museum by visiting www.glenbow.org or by calling (403) 268-4100 for details on hours, admission prices, and further programming details.

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Petra: Lost City of Stone is organized by the Cincinnati Art Museum and the American Museum of Natural History, New York under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Air transportation generously provided by Royal Jordanian.

Backgrounder: The Nabataeans, The People of Petra

The story of the Nabataeans is a fascinating, and integral, part of the Petra story.

At its height – in the century or so prior to and after the birth of Christ – the Nabataean empire extended into Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. The centre of this kingdom was Petra; a city that the Nabataeans carved out of stone from the red-rose cliffs of what is now southern Jordan.

Visitors to Petra find a city hidden in the cliffs, reachable through a thin split in the mountain – a split known as the Siq – that is almost a mile in length but only about 10 to 20 feet in width with walls on either side that rise hundreds of feet to the sky.

What historians find most amazing about the Nabataeans is that sometime before the birth of Christ they shifted from a nomadic lifestyle to become more prosperous urban dwellers. And not only did they make this dramatic shift, they did so in a way that causes archaeologists 2,000 years later to marvel at their skill as architects, engineers, stonemasons, and artists.

In one of the harshest climates on earth with an average of only six inches of rainfall, the Nabataeans were able to harness the rainfall and the desert springs to the extent that Petra had a daily supply of fresh water that historians estimate was big enough for 100,000 people – even though the city population was only 20,000. They accomplished this engineering marvel through an intricate system of cisterns, pools, and waterways that captured and then transported water to the city. The water in this area often falls in heavy cloudbursts creating flash floods. The Nabataeans developed an elaborate system by channelling the runoff from the storms into cisterns that had been built into the sandstone outcroppings. This created a consistent water supply, becoming sanctuaries and gathering places. Archaeologists estimate that the system carried about 12 million gallons of fresh water a day!

The Nabataeans were also savvy businessmen. Petra was located at the intersection of two commercial trade routes, one extending west from Africa and the other north from southern Arabia. Flowing through these camel caravan routes was a variety of goods: textiles, spices, precious metals, ivory and incense such as frankincense and myrrh. At Petra, the Nabataeans offered water and a safe haven for merchants, but they also collected a fee for their services. They also collected a customs tax on goods that came into their kingdom via the Red Sea becoming rich by acquiring control of the Arabian incense trade by 100 B.C. and used their significant wealth to build a remarkable city in Petra.

Archaeologists and historians note that written records of the Nabataean kingdom are rare. No histories appear on the temple walls, and the cities appear to have no libraries. The fascinating architecture that remains in Petra today and the 200 objects travelling with this exhibition including art, architectural elements, and artifacts speak volumes for the Nabataean people.

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Vivian Ronay: The Bedouin Tribes of Petra

Calgary, AB (August 19, 2005) – Glenbow Museum is pleased to present the photographic work of American photographer Vivian Ronay who has documented the lives of the Bedouin for almost twenty years. *The Bedouin of Petra* features over forty photographs, taken between 1986 and 2003 documenting the Bedouin's transition from a pastoral life to their current situation now rooted in a modern market economy based on tourism. *The Bedouin Tribes of Petra* photography exhibit is presented in conjunction with *Petra: Lost City of Stone*, both on at Glenbow Museum from October 29, 2005 to February 20, 2006.

Vivian Ronay first visited Petra in 1986 and returned for a month-long visit in 1988 beginning a life-long interest in the Bedouin in the area of Petra. "The Bedouin people and the Lyathae people in Wadi Musa were so kind and generous to me that I was captured by the desire to document a sense of the life of these people and the exquisite high desert environment in which they live," explains Vivian Ronay. "I was also interested in how they would cope with the modern world in the coming years," she adds.

With her photographs, Vivian Ronay captures the visual impact of Petra and conveys a sense of the unique setting and environment in which the Bedouin live. She found ways of returning to Jordan by travelling to nearby countries on various assignments. Because of her travels to many other countries in the Arabian Peninsula, Vivian Ronay has also educated herself on the history, religion, and diversity of the region. She is also working to publish a book with this project's photographs.

Two thousand years ago, the city of Petra flourished at the crossroads of trade in the desert of modern-day Jordan. By the twentieth century, the Nabataeans (and others including the Romans) who had lived here were gone and the city had become a monument to a vanished civilization. For five generations, three hundred Bedouin families have made Petra their home in the rectilinear rooms that the Nabataeans carved out of the sandstone cliffs.

By the mid-1980s, the Jordanian government recognized the uniqueness of Petra and became concerned about Petra becoming a major tourist destination with the Bedouin living in the very heart of this ancient place. The Bedouin were invited to move to a new village, Umm Sayhun, where housing, indoor plumbing, and electricity would be provided. Medical facilities and schools were built as well. As the tourism market has grown, many Bedouin men, women, and children have ceased to be herders and have become guides, tea shops hosts, and souvenir purveyors as well as a few who have assisted archaeologists in various capacities on digs in Petra. Today, most Bedouin live at Umm Sayhun while a few others have returned to the surrounding land living in tents and the Nabataean caves for parts of the year. Some Bedouin have chosen to live in tents and caves permanently.

The Bedouin Tribes of Petra has been shown at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, the Cincinnati Art Museum, and Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan as part of the *Petra: Lost City of Stone* exhibition. Following the exhibit run at Glenbow Museum, *The Bedouin Tribes of Petra* will be presented at Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec.

Vivian Ronay has done photographic work for *Vanity Fair*, *Washingtonian*, and other magazines, and has also worked for the *Washington Times* for many years. Among many awards Vivian has received for her work, the White House News Photographers Project Grant was awarded in 2003 for her work in Petra. Explore her photographs on her website at www.petraphotos.com.

Glenbow invites you to join Vivian Ronay in the November 1st *Terrific Tuesday Talk* entitled *Capturing Petra* for an intriguing look at her extensive experience in the Arabian peninsula and her resulting photographs featured in *The Bedouin Tribes of Petra*. Vivian Ronay will provide a tour following the talk. *Terrific Tuesday Talks* are one of Glenbow's signature programs included with regular museum admission and offered each Tuesday from 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.

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Programming Highlights during Petra: Lost City of Stone

Evening Lecture Series: Petra in Profile

Offered on the second Thursday of each month, unless otherwise noted, 7:30 p.m.
Burlington Resources Theatre at Glenbow Museum
Tickets: Members adult \$10, non-members adult \$13
Members student \$8, non-members student \$10
Receive a discount when you purchase tickets for all three dates.

Enjoy a roster of national and international experts on Petra and the Nabataeans with in-depth discussions on the history, culture, and archaeology of this fascinating city and its peoples.

Rivers in the Desert: Water and Life at Petra

Dr. John Peter Oleson

December 8

Our understanding of Nabataean society, economy, and settlement strategies depends much on the knowledge of how the Nabataeans dealt with the problems of water supply and agriculture in their desert kingdom. The key to Petra's survival was the Nabataeans' success in harnessing regional water supplies to service these agricultural and trading centres. Dr. John Peter Oleson of the University of Victoria will review the water systems of the site as examples of sustainable urbanism in a challenging environment.

New Discoveries from Petra: Gods, Graves and Painted Bones

Dr. David J. Johnson

January 12

Having recently returned from excavating at Petra, Dr. David J. Johnson of Brigham Young University (BYU) will unearth more secrets from this fascinating civilization. Recently, a large number of ritual grave goods were recovered from two burial chamber excavations at Petra. Dr. Johnson will reveal how these finds shed light on Nabataean burial practices.

Poking Around Petra

Dr. Larry Herr

February 9

Join archaeologist and educator Dr. Larry Herr of the Canadian University College for an armchair tour of the large ancient city of Petra. Dr. Herr will explore the fascinating history, diverse culture, and breathtaking architecture and landscapes of his over 20 visits to this amazing archaeological site.

Special Events

Petra: The Amazing Chase

Saturday, February 4

8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Tickets: Members Individual \$55, Non-members Individual \$65

Members Pair \$100, Non-members Pair \$120

Enjoy an evening of revelry among the ruins of the ancient city of Petra, as you and your partner compete with other teams for clues that could solve an ancient mystery. Immerse yourself in the exotic atmosphere of music, mysterious characters, Middle Eastern- inspired finger foods, and flowing wine. Win fabulous prizes! Be part of an Amazing Race – Nabataean-style.

In association with Vertigo Mystery Theatre

See, Hear, Taste and Dance Petra!

Friday, February 10, 6:00 p.m.

Tickets: Members \$60, Non-members \$70

Limited to 12

Immerse yourself in the mysteries of the Middle East by attending an evening to explore the sights, sounds and tastes of Petra and Nabataean culture. Educator and dancer Dafne Canales Lees will take you on a journey of this ancient civilization. Explore the history and culture through the adornment, music, and dance of the Middle East. End your night at the beautiful Sahara restaurant with fine dining and a professional belly dance performance.

Bowie on the Rocks

Wednesday evening tours Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 28, Jan. 4, 18, Feb. 15

7:00 p.m.

Tickets: Members \$16, Non-members \$20

Also available upon request to groups of 15 to 35 people (subject to availability).

Call 268-4110 to book.

The city of Petra is hidden in the rose-red cliffs in southern Jordan, reachable only through a thin split in the mountain – a split known as the *Siq* – only 10 to 20 feet in width with walls on either side rising hundreds of feet towards the sky. Join museum interpreter Sean Bowie on an exciting journey of exploration and discovery through *Petra: Lost City of Stone*. Learn the mysteries behind the *Siq* and the stories behind the artifacts from this engaging guide as he leads you on a special tour of the exhibition.

Family Programs

GSI: Petra

Weekends and Holidays
10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Included with museum admission

In Glenbow's Science Investigation Program (GSI) five scientific research stations provide hands-on experience with artifacts and data. Real archaeologists used similar techniques to unlock the secrets of *Petra: Lost City of Stone*. Learn how material culture such as architecture, writing, textiles, and pottery provide clues about the lives of the ancient Nabataeans.

GSI: Petra is supported by The Bill and Jean Toole Family Donor Advised Fund and the Alexander Rothney (Sandy) Cross Estate Fund both at The Calgary Foundation.

Face to Face with History: Petra Rocks!

Saturdays and Sundays
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
2nd floor, Discovery Theatre
Included with museum admission

Who are the Nabataeans? How did they create an oasis in the desert in a city made of stone? Why was Petra considered "lost" and who found it again? Discover this and more in the pep-talk given by museum interpreter Sean Bowie.

Face to Face with History is supported by Petro-Canada.

Discovery Room

Included with museum admission

Explore your artistic side! Drop by our art-based open studio for hands-on activities any day of the week. For group bookings or more information, call 268-4110.

Travel to the deserts of Jordan in our *Discovery Room* during *Petra: Lost City of Stone*. Test your building skills by creating structures from wooden blocks then sketch architectural blueprints of your design. Delve into the ancient art of mosaics by designing your own masterpiece inspired by those found in Petra. You can even practice your archaeological dig skills by creating your own sifting screen. The *Discovery Room* has activities for all ages and interests.

Please note: Parents or guardians must remain with their children (12 years and younger) while visiting the *Discovery Room*.

During *Petra: Lost City of Stone* the *Discovery Room* is supported by Great West Life, London Life and Canada Life.



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Petra: Lost City of Stone Fact Sheet

Venue

Canadian Premiere at Glenbow Museum
130-9th Ave. SE
Calgary, AB T2G 0P3

For information:

www.glenbow.org

(403) 268-4100

Dates

October 29, 2005 through February 20, 2006

Museum Hours

Monday – Sunday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday 9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Closed Christmas Day and open New Year's Day from 12:00 noon – 5:00 p.m.

Fees

Premium pricing is in effect during *Petra: Lost City of Stone*

Admission Prices

	Weekdays	Weekends
Adult	\$12	\$14
Senior	\$9	\$10.50
Student/Youth	\$8	\$9
Family <i>(Two adults and up to four children)</i>	\$37.50	\$43.75
Children (6 years and younger)	Free!	Free!
Glenbow Members	Free!	Free!

Exhibition Organizer

Petra is co-curated by Glenn Markoe, Curator of Classical and Near Eastern Art and Art of Africa and the Americas, Cincinnati Art Museum; and Craig Morris, Senior Vice President, Dean of Science, and Curator, Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History. The exhibition was conceived by the Cincinnati Art Museum.

This exhibition is organized by the Cincinnati Art Museum and the American Museum of Natural History, New York, under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Air transportation generously provided by Royal Jordanian.

Exhibition Sponsors at Glenbow Museum

Presenting Sponsor: Aim Trimark Investments

Supporting Sponsors: Calgary Region Arts Foundation (CRAF), the Calgary Herald, CBC Calgary, Pattison Outdoor, Great West Life, London Life and Canada Life, the Hyatt Regency Calgary, Imperial Oil Foundation, and the Calgary Foundation.

With special thanks to Jordan Tourism Board of North America

About Petra and the Nabataeans

Located near the Jordan Rift Valley at the crossroads of international trade routes, Petra was one of the most influential and prosperous commercial centres in antiquity. The forbidding desert was transformed by the Nabataeans into a bustling metropolis with monumental tombs carved directly into the red sandstone cliffs and thousands of other structures including temples, burial chambers, funerary banquet halls, residences, and theatres. Through a complex system of water channels and reservoirs, skilled Nabataean engineers developed and maintained an elaborate network of damming, terracing, and irrigation that allowed them to maximize the agricultural potential of the surrounding plateau. The rich cultural life of the city reflected a confluence of Eastern and Western styles and traditions. From the first century B.C. through the third century A.D., Petra prospered. A massive earthquake in A.D. 363 destroyed much of the city, and, although partially revived after that, Petra was no longer the economic powerhouse it had been. Much of the technological infrastructure that had made life in Petra possible fell into disuse, and political and religious changes in the ancient world led to the eventual abandonment of the city in the seventh century A.D.

From its rediscovery by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt in 1812, Petra, with the mystery and splendor of its rock-carved architectural ruins, its savage beauty and the variegated colour of its cliff faces, has been a source of deep fascination for Westerners. It became a major pilgrimage site for 19th-century European artists and other travellers and it continues to enthrall. It was even used as a location for the popular 1989 feature film *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*.

Exhibition Sections in *Petra: Lost City of Stone*

Petra: Lost City of Stone features more than 200 objects, dating from the first century B.C. to the sixth century A.D., and is divided into the following 12 sections:

- The ***Introduction*** offers visitors a breathtaking view of the Treasury seen through the Siq, the narrow gorge that led traders into Petra, conveyed by a re-creation of the Siq and a stunning 10-foot-high colour image of the spectacular façade of the Treasury, or the Khazneh, the Greek Hellenistic royal tomb that is Petra's most famous monument.
- ***Petra: Crossroads of the Ancient World***, an 8-minute-long film created especially for the exhibition, offers visitors a brief cultural history of the city, as well as an examination of how the more than 800 tombs honoring Nabataean ancestors were literally cut into the rock using a unique process. The film also highlights the ingenious methods the Nabataeans developed to manage and store water.
- ***Petra Rediscovered*** illustrates the city's rediscovery by Burckhardt in 1812 and subsequently by European travellers through a selection of 19th-century paintings, drawings, and prints by artists including David Roberts, William Bartlett, Edward Lear, and Frederic Church. Among the highlights in this section is a *giclée* of Church's famous large-scale oil painting, *El Khasné, Petra* (1874).
- ***The People of Petra*** examines the origins of the Nabataeans, a group of Arabian nomads who began settling in Petra sometime in the third century B.C. and who had acquired control of the ancient incense and spice trade throughout the Arabian Peninsula by the first century B.C. This section features a number of objects related to the Nabataeans, including a striking gravestone with a stylized male head whose style provides evidence that the Nabataeans interacted with the kingdoms of southern Arabia. Other highlights include several inscribed plaques with Nabataean dedications.
- ***Caravans and Commerce*** explores how the Nabataeans built a commercial empire, as Petra evolved into a bustling hub of international commerce and culture. Highlights of this section include a recently discovered column capital with elephant heads, demonstrating the growth of trade with Asia and the influence of India, and a beautiful stone incense burner that documents the extent of Nabataean trade.
- ***City of Stone*** examines the architecture, engineering, and artistry of the Nabataeans, who created a spectacular city of elaborately carved freestanding temples and nearly 3,000 tombs, dwellings, banquet halls, altars, and niches, many cut into the rose-coloured sandstone cliffs of southern Jordan. A settlement whose streets and architecture sprawled along winding gullies and up steep rock faces, Petra and its environs boasted as many as 20,000 residents at its height, around A.D. 50. In order to sustain fertile crops, lush gardens, and an impressive system of pools and reservoirs, the Nabataeans developed a sophisticated system of public waterworks. Petra's aqueduct system is estimated to have carried about 40 million litres (12 million gallons) of fresh spring water per day, enough to sustain a modern-day Canadian population of more than 100,000. Visitors in this section will get a sense of the actual scale and grandeur of Petra's rock-cut monuments as they stand before a 26-foot-wide montage of panoramic views of the city and its magnificent and captivating ruins, projected onto three 6-foot-high screens. Among the highlights of this section are examples of the interlocking ceramic water pipes used to carry water to the city from springs several miles away,

- and spectacular objects exemplifying the Nabataeans' rock carving skills, including a relief carving of a standing eagle and a recently reassembled sculpted garland frieze from one of Petra's major temples.
- ***Daily Life*** offers visitors a glimpse into what day-to-day life was like for Petra's inhabitants. Among the exquisite pieces on view in this section is an elaborately carved Roman marble vase, or cantharus, with panther-shaped handles that is the largest and finest of its kind to survive from classical antiquity. Other highlights include a selection of jewellery, including bracelets and earrings of gold and silver; a beautiful terracotta plaque with musicians depicting both ancient instruments and the music makers themselves; and a collection of elegant, finely painted Nabataean ceramics, which are exceptional for their thin-walled, porcelain-like delicacy, illustrating how Nabataean pottery flowered from the mid-first century B.C. through the first century A.D.
- ***Icons of the Gods*** focuses on the religious world of the Nabataeans, which drew upon the religious traditions of many surrounding regions – North Arabia, Edom, Syria, and Egypt. Worship of the heavenly bodies was central to Nabataean religion and figures of the zodiac became popular in Nabataean architecture. Highlights in this section include the two halves of an important ancient Nabataean statue that have been reunited for the first time in more than 1,500 years. The sculpture, a statue of Nike, or Winged Victory, holds atop her head a disk with the bust of the goddess Tyche, the Nabataean goddess of fortune, in its centre, surrounded by the 12 symbols of the zodiac.

Originally built into a wall in the temple of Khirbet et-Tannur, this statue broke when the building collapsed, probably during the cataclysmic earthquake in A.D. 363. Other highlights include eight impressive blocks depicting figures of the zodiac from a temple frieze at Khirbet ed-Dharrah that was also toppled by the earthquake; and a monumental 2,100-pound sandstone bust of Dushara, Petra's primary male deity.

- ***Under Roman Rule*** examines the influence of Rome on Petra, which came under the control of the Emperor Trajan in A.D. 106 and remained under Roman rule for the next three centuries. A major highlight in this section is a nearly life-size bronze statue of the Greco-Roman goddess, Artemis, the only surviving statue of its type from Petra, and an example of the many now-lost large sculptures that adorned the main streets and public squares of Petra during the Roman era. Other highlights are a classical Roman altar with Nabataean inscription, illustrating the melding of belief systems in Petra and a marble head of the Roman statesman Aelius Caesar.
- ***The Great Earthquake*** describes the violent earthquake of A.D. 363 that wreaked considerable damage to Petra, from which the city never fully recovered, and features a timeline of earthquakes that occurred within a 400-kilometre (250 mile) radius of Petra from the first century B.C. to the eighth century A.D.
- ***The Byzantine Era*** explores the history of Petra in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., when Petra became an important center of Christianity within the Byzantine realm. Highlights in this section include a portion of a sixth century A.D. marble pulpit from a Byzantine church called the Blue Chapel, newly restored and reassembled from ancient fragments, and a sixth century A.D. scroll fragment, written in cursive Greek, that is part of an extensive will of a wealthy man named Obodianus, dictated from his sickbed.

- Through a montage of contemporary photographs, ***Petra Today*** details ongoing archaeological research and conservation projects.

Programming

Glenbow Museum is offering a broad array of programming in conjunction with *Petra: Lost City of Stone* including tours, lectures, belly dance classes, and hands-on activities for children. For a full listing of programs and events for *Petra: Lost City of Stone* visit www.glenbow.org, look for our *Glenbow Live* calendar of events, or call (403) 268-4100.

About Glenbow Museum

Glenbow Museum is one of Canada's most entrepreneurial museums. Through a variety of dynamic and changing exhibitions and programs along with a broad collection of art, artifacts, and historical documents, Glenbow Museum builds on a commitment to preserve western heritage while simultaneously providing visitors with a glimpse of the world beyond. Special exhibitions in 2005/06 include *Voices of Southeast Asia* (July 1 – September 25, 2005), *Petra: Lost City of Stone* (October 29, 2005 – February 20, 2006), *Variations: Fifty Years of Canadian Art* (March 18 – June 4, 2006), *Art of the Ancient Mediterranean World* (June 30, 2006 – June 10, 2007) and Glenbow's new permanent gallery on the history of southern Alberta entitled *Mavericks: An Incurable History of Alberta* slated for opening in spring 2007.

Glenbow Museum Shop

Known as the "cultural treasure chest of Calgary," the Glenbow Museum Shop has brought in a wide range of merchandise to complement *Petra: Lost City of Stone* including jewellery, notepaper, books, soaps, books, textiles, glass, pottery, and children's items. The Museum's shop also features the companion book, *Petra Rediscovered: Lost City of the Nabataean Kingdom*, co-published by the Cincinnati Art Museum and Harry N. Abrams, Inc., with essays written by 28 international experts in Nabataean art and history.

The Glenbow Museum Shop is open every day as follows:

Monday – Sunday	10:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Thursday	10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.