



25 In 2021, a 3-eyed prehistoric shrimp species was discovered alive at Wupatki National Monument, their eggs having survived centuries on dry land. Artists Pete Goldlust and Melanie Germond's marriage has survived their collaboration since 1996.

THE COCONINO SCROLL 2022

ARTISTS | Pete Goldlust and Melanie Germond

LOCATION | Flagstaff Pulliam Airport
6200 S. Pulliam Dr., Flagstaff, AZ 86001

MATERIALS | Corten steel, glass, bronze

COMMISSIONED BY | City of Flagstaff - Beautification, Arts & Sciences

FUNDED BY | City of Flagstaff Bed, Board and Beverage Tax Revenue

discoverflagstaff.com/publicart

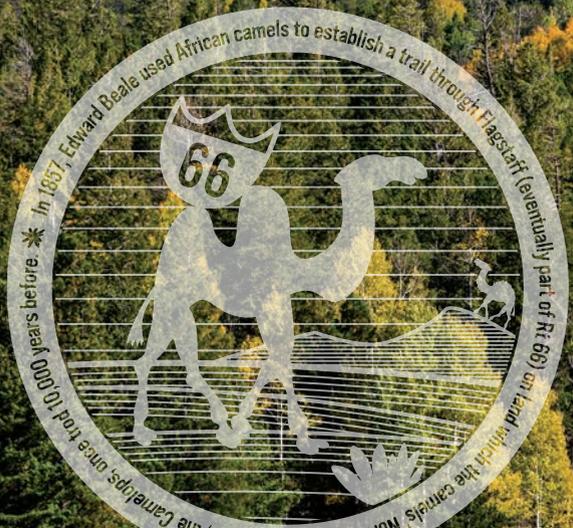
THE COCONINO SCROLL

MAP GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC ART PATHWAY FENCE & FOOTNOTES



BEAUTIFICATION,
ARTS & SCIENCES





WELCOME TO FLAGSTAFF

Located in northern Arizona at 7,000 feet elevation at the base of the San Francisco Peaks and surrounded by the largest contiguous Ponderosa pine forest in the world, Flagstaff is the destination for all seasons and adventurers of all kinds. Depending on the time of year, your outdoor adventure could include hundreds of miles of scenic trails for hiking and biking, nearby national monuments and Grand Canyon National Park, self-guided walking tours, outdoor festivals May through October, magnificent fall colors, world-class downhill skiing, or gazing at the stars—as Flagstaff is the first officially designated International Dark Sky City. After soaking in the natural beauty, don't miss the one-of-a-kind local shops, art galleries, eclectic restaurants and eight award-winning breweries—many within walking distance in a historic downtown setting. Visit discoverflagstaff.com to learn more.

FLAGSTAFF VISITOR CENTER

Make the most of your visit with a stop by the Flagstaff Visitor Center located at 1 E. Route 66 in the historic train station.



SCAN or visit discoverflagstaff.com to view the digital Flagstaff Visitor Guide. Free Flagstaff Visitor Guides are available at the Flagstaff Visitor Center.



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STAY & PLAY RESPONSIBLY

WHAT IS THE COCONINO SCROLL?

The Coconino Scroll, the art concept designed by the artist team of Pete Goldlust and Melanie Germond is a highly ornamented decorative steel fence embedded with stained glass accent elements, composed of images that celebrate the history, environment and culture of Flagstaff and its surroundings. The colored glass elements refract sunlight in shifting ways, based on changing conditions throughout the day and season. The accompanying 25 bronze medallion plaques, subtitled “Footnotes”, are embedded within the sidewalk adjacent to the fence and provide brief informational text about some of the fence section’s images and stories.

The artwork places an emphasis on sharing surprising and little-known stories and representing the rich cultural diversity of the area. The piece includes 28 fence sections, each 9.5’ wide and up to 7’ high, totaling 266 linear feet of artwork. The work is situated along the Pulliam Drive walkway leading from the long-term parking lot to the terminal building.

As one walks along the sidewalk, the regular horizontal lines of typical fence rails gradually become wavy, fluid and alive. Progressing along the piece, the fence morphs into a flowing, swirling river of imagery, undulating with animated stories of Flagstaff life.

The overall tone of the artwork is whimsical and light-hearted. Flagstaff stories are represented by symbolic or narrative vignettes, hidden gems within a larger landscape. The fence images function largely as playful visual riddles, intended to spark curiosity.



ARTISTS’ BIO

Melanie Germond and Pete Goldlust and their two sons live in Eugene, Oregon, having relocated from Bisbee, Arizona in 2016. They’ve been married since 1996 and have been working together on creative projects for more than 30 years. Recently, the couple has focused on making public art installations, using a wide variety of media including painted murals, metalwork, terrazzo, concrete, glass, print graphics and various recycled materials. More information about their work can be found at petegoldlust.com.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF BEAUTIFICATION, ARTS & SCIENCES PROGRAM

The Beautification, Arts and Sciences program seeks to enhance Flagstaff’s unique identity and sense of place through an aesthetic that is welcoming, exciting and enduring; where the built and natural environment are respectfully integrated and contextual with one another, and where our diverse and rich natural and cultural history, and goals, remain central.



BBB FUNDED PROJECT

The Coconino Scroll and other Flagstaff beautification and public art projects are funded by Bed, Board and Beverage (BBB) tax revenues that are allocated for Beautification, Arts and Sciences.



TAKE A HISTORIC STROLL ALONG THE COCONINO SCROLL

PUBLIC ART PATHWAY AT THE FLAGSTAFF PULLIAM AIRPORT



1 The original plant-based diet, *The Three Sisters* (corn, beans, and squash), is a form of companion planting known to local indigenous people for thousands of years.



2 After summering their flocks nearby, Basque sheepherders congregated in Flagstaff at the *Tourist Home* (built in 1926 by Jesus Garcia) and played "pelota" at the adjacent sandstone handball court.



3 *Spider Woman* or *Spider Grandmother* is a female creation figure important to many local Indigenous traditions. She represents a wise helper and protector who also gave the gift of weaving to humanity.



4 Astronomer Vesto Slipher discovered the first evidence of the universe's expansion at Lowell Observatory in 1912. His family contributed the frying pan that served as a lens cap for one of the telescopes.



5 Percival Lowell built Lowell Observatory in 1894 to study Mars and the "canals" he thought he saw on the surface. His speculations about intelligent Martians would inspire generations of sci-fi writers.



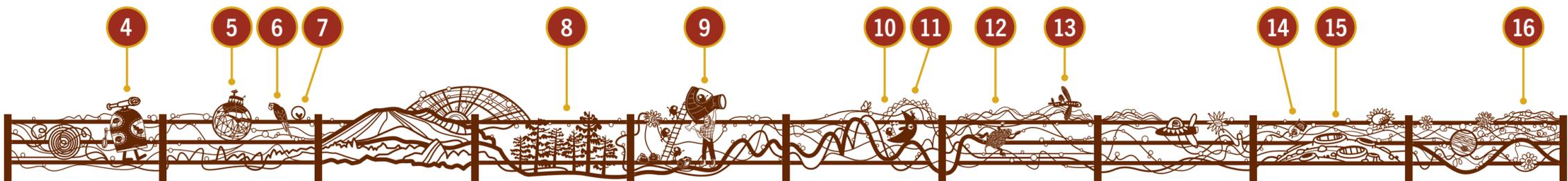
6 Scarlet Macaws were an important early trade item between the peoples of what is now Central Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Many macaw remains have been found at the 12th century Wupatki Pueblo near Flagstaff.



7 Pluto was discovered at Lowell Observatory in 1930 by astronomer Clyde Tombaugh. Pictures taken by NASA in 2015 revealed a large heart-shaped region that was named the "Tombaugh Regio" in his honor.



8 Designated for conservation in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt, the *Coconino National Forest* stretches over 1.8 million acres and is home to the largest contiguous Ponderosa pine forest in the world.



9 The 20-foot Lumberjack mascot outside the NAU Skydome began its life in 1962 on Route 66 in Flagstaff as the very first of hundreds of roadside giants ("Muffler Men") that still populate roads across the U.S.



10 Every astronaut that has walked on the moon to date has trained for their mission in and around Flagstaff.



11 Navajo hunters used the Rabbit Tracks constellation to determine when the traditional hunting season would begin. Located in the lower curved tail of Scorpius, it is found in the southwest sky in the fall.



12 In Navajo culture, the Horned Lizard is respectfully addressed as Grandfather (*Cheii*) and can ward off danger and promote good health.



13 In 1964, Flagstaff native Joan Dorsey was hired by American Airlines as one of the first Black flight attendants for a major airline. She also served on Vice President Hubert Humphrey's campaign flight team.



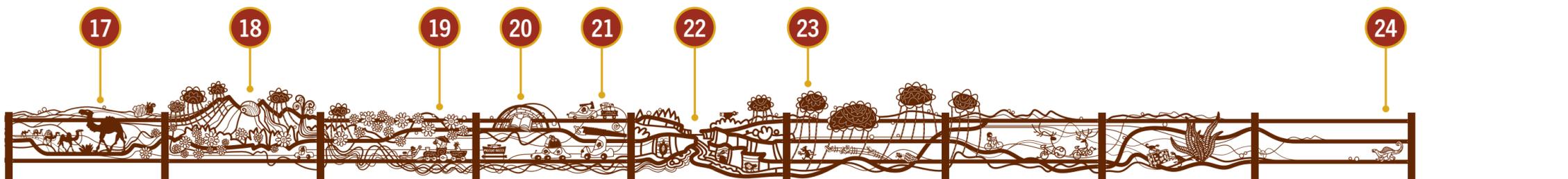
14 In 1965, Dr. Bernard Harris was the first African-American astronaut to walk in space. Harris spent much of his youth in the Navajo Nation. In honor of this influence, he carried the Navajo flag with him.



15 Rabbits are associated with the moon by many cultures, including local indigenous communities. Although the crew of Apollo 11 was notified to be on the lookout for bunnies, no sightings were reported.



16 In 2001, Flagstaff became the world's first International Dark Sky City. Low light pollution and stargazing-friendly lighting restrictions make it the ideal destination to explore the night skies.



17 In 1857, Edward Beale used African camels to establish a trail through Flagstaff (eventually part of Route 66) on land which the camels' North American ancestors, the *Camelops*, once trod 10,000 years before.



18 Many indigenous nations in the region hold the San Francisco Peaks sacred. The Navajo call it "Abalone Shell Mountain" and the Hopi consider the top to be a "cloud house" - the spiritual home of the *Katsinam*.



19 Spanish-speaking pioneers were among Flagstaff's earliest families, but their stories were untold outside of their own communities. NAU Librarian Delia Ceballos Muñoz created the first archive of these hidden stories.



20 The "Negro Motorist Green Book" (1936-66) provided advice on safe places to eat and sleep during the Jim Crow-era. Flagstaff provided several safe accommodations for African Americans throughout this period.



21 During the 1920s to 1950s, waves of African Americans from the Deep South moved westward to Flagstaff to work in the growing lumber industry, and to escape Jim Crow segregation.



22 Acclaimed Hopi artist Fred Kabotie found inspiration in the murals and pottery from early Hopi and Mimbres cultures. His work sparked interest in these traditions which would become influential in 20th century design.



23 Coconino County was the fanciful backdrop for George Herriman's classic comic strip *Krazy Kat* (1913-1944). The strip was groundbreaking in many ways, including its playfully fluid treatment of race and gender.



24 *Arizonasaurus babbitti* was a 13-foot-long carnivorous reptile that lived in the Flagstaff area over 240 million years ago. It's one of the earliest ancestors of current day crocodylians.