



Turquoise Bead Maker



LUNCHEON

April 3, 1962

Consomme Royale

Filets of Gray Sole Saute Anglaise

Grilled Salisbury Steak, Sauce Champignon

Baked Sugar Cured Ham, Pineapple Sauce

COLD: Assorted Meats with Potato Salad

Lyonnaisse Potatoes - Puree of Fresh Spinach

Lettuce with Blue Cheese Dressing

Ice Cream - Apple Pie - Layer Cake

Preserved Peaches - Wild Blackberry Sundae

Choice of Cheese

Beverage

Luncheon \$2.25

THE MOBILGAS 1962 ECONOMY RUN SPECIAL

Los Angeles to Detroit, Michigan, and Return



In all countries, through all ages, turquoise has been known as the "traveler's stone", esteemed as a lucky stone with magical powers to help travelers escape evil and attain good fortune.

The first Navajo to set turquoise in silver was Atsidi Chon, in 1878. Before that, it was drilled for necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and the charms that the Navajos wear in their hair to ward off evil. Turquoise has been mined in the Southwest for at least nine centuries.

Today, silver and turquoise jewelry indicates wealth and social standing among the Indians. A Navajo man often wears his entire fortune, and uses it to buy food and clothing by placing it as collateral with the storekeeper or reservation trading post.

Turquoise Bead Maker, by E. I. Couse, N.A., is from the Santa Fe Railway collection of paintings featuring Indians of the Southwest.