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Crystal Data: Monoclinic, pseudo-orthorhombic. *Point Group:* 2/m. As fibrous cross-vein fillings, to 3 mm; as coatings around pebbles and impregnations of sandstone and shale.

Physical Properties: Tenacity: Sectile. Hardness $= \langle 2 | D(\text{meas.}) = 2.56 | D(\text{calc.}) = 2.53$

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. Color: Dark brown. Streak: Brown.

Luster: Adamantine to silky.

Optical Class: Biaxial (-) (probable). Pleochroism: X = Y = yellowish brown; Z = dark brown. Orientation: Z = b. $\alpha = 1.905(3)$ $\beta = \sim 2.02$ $\gamma = > 2.02$ 2V(meas.) = n.d.

Cell Data: Space Group: C2/m. a = 34.94(2) b = 3.597(2) c = 11.79(1) $\beta = 95.98(6)^{\circ}$ Z = [2]

X-ray Powder Pattern: Monument No. 2 mine, Arizona, USA; exhibits preferred orientation.

11.79 (100), 3.41 (20), 3.18 (8), 17.38 (7), 5.79 (6), 1.992 (4), 10.54 (3)

Chemistry:

	(1)
V_2O_5	71.68
V_2O_4	3.08
SiO_2	1.20
Fe_2O_3	3.58
CaO	0.22
H_2O	20.30
Total	100.06

(...)

(1) Monument No. 2 mine, Arizona, USA; corresponds to $(V_{9.48}Fe_{0.52})_{\Sigma=10.00}Ca_{0.05}O_{24} \cdot 12H_2O$.

Occurrence: In the highly oxidized portion of a Colorado Plateau-type U–V deposit, in a stream channel filled with conglomeratic and silty sandstone; thought to be an oxidation product of corvusite.

Association: Corvusite, tyuyamunite, rauvite, hewettite, steigerite, "limonite".

Distribution: In the Monument No. 2 mine, Monument Valley, Apache Co., Arizona, USA.

Name: For the Navajo Indians, on whose reservation the mineral was first found.

Type Material: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 105102; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 106900.

References: (1) Weeks, A.D., M.E. Thompson, and A.M. Sherwood (1955) Navajoite, a new vanadium oxide from Arizona. Amer. Mineral., 40, 207–212. (2) Evans, H.T., Jr. and J.M. Hughes (1990) Crystal chemistry of the natural vanadium bronzes. Amer. Mineral., 75, 508–521, esp. 517–519.