**Malachite**
Malachite is a copper mineral. In Arizona, it is often associated with azurite. This specimen is from the Copper Queen mine in the great copper mining town of Bisbee. When people hear the name Bisbee, they think of one of the greatest mining regions in the history of the world. The mines of the Bisbee region produce over 200 different mineral species! These malachite “balls” are described as botryoidal which means *grapelike* because they look like little grapes.

**Wulfenite**
Pictured here are glass-clear, orange wulfenite crystals from the Mammoth-St. Anthony mine, Tiger, Pinal County, Arizona. The Mammoth mine was originally mined for its gold ore. Notice that these crystals are so thin and clear that you can see right through them. Wulfenite is not mined as an ore. The crystals are so beautiful that they are always favorites of mineral collectors. Some of the best wulfenites in the world come from Arizona.

**Azurite**
Pictured on this card is one of the most famous mineral specimens ever found. It is a large, powder blue specimen of azurite, an important copper mineral and ore. This specimen is from Bisbee, Arizona. This specimen has been pictured in many mineral books and magazines through the years. The Bisbee district has produced the highest quality azurite specimens from its very beginning. Some are so dark blue they appear to be black!

**Quartz var. Amethyst**
This is a beautiful group of scepter crystals of amethyst (purple quartz) on top of white milky quartz shafts. It is from the Fat Jack mine, Lane Mountain, Yavapai County, Arizona. The Fat Jack mine was a gold mine. Gold is often found with milky quartz. Very often, prospectors will discover an outcropping of milky quartz and follow it with the thought that somewhere in the milky quartz vein they will also find precious gold.

**Gold**
Before Europeans arrived in the land now called Arizona, Native American tribes were very aware of the shiny, heavy yellow nuggets that could be found in the streams and valleys. The Apaches at first called them *pesh-klitso* meaning yellow iron. When they learned its value, they called it *oro-hay*. The Navajo call gold *oolaa*. It is still possible to find gold in Arizona’s streams. Finding a large nugget, though, would be a very rare find.

**Silver**
The origin of the name “Arizona” is not known for certain. It came from a Native language, but exactly which one is not known. Some think it came from the Aztec Indian word *arizuma* which means silver-bearing. Explorers came to Arizona to seek fortunes in silver and gold. A vein of pure, native silver - 1 to 2 inches thick - was discovered in the Stonewall Jackson mine in Gila County. This is just one example of Arizona’s silver wealth.

**Wulfenite**
When mineral collectors think of wulfenite and Arizona, they right away think of the Red Cloud mine, Yuma County. Mineral collectors all over the world agree that Red Cloud wulfenites are the best of the best. The crystals are large, well-formed, often complex, glassy and bright red. The Red Cloud mine is at the southern end of the Trigo Mountains, north of Yuma. It was originally mined for its lead ore which contained valuable amounts of lead and silver.

**Olivine var. Peridot**
Peridot is a special variety of the mineral olivine. It is a beautiful grass-green color. The only deposit of gem-quality peridot in the United States is near San Carlos, Gila County, on what is called Peridot Mesa. This mesa belongs to the Apache Ndeh Nation. The people of the San Carlos Apache Nation use hand tools to break apart the rock and remove the peridot. High quality pieces are cut into gemstones. Lower quality pieces are made into beads.

**Halite**
The mineral that attracted native peoples to the Camp Verde District was salt, which is known by its mineral name, halite. The halite is found mostly on the walls of the Camp Verde mine where it occurs in large masses. Occasionally clear cubes of halite from Camp Verde have what looks like purple smoke trapped inside. You may also see small bubbles trapped inside as well. Mineralogists believe the purple coloring is caused by the element manganese.
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