The largely well preserved Robinson Ditch Prehistoric Hanging Bajada Canal is one of the longer and more difficult for foot-only access. Significant hanging portions are included. It also offers exceptionally strong and deceptive "water flows uphill" illusions caused by subtle differences in canal slope compared to the actual topography slope. Somewhat centered in the entire canal system, Robinson also seems quite sophisticated in that there is a distinct "predelivery routing" phase and an "actual canal" phase. The canal was renamed by a pioneer clan.

The length of the presently verified and surveyed Robinson portion is 5.6 kilometers. But the total managed length may end up approaching an 8.3 kilometers if a Frye Creek watershed diversion, major predelivery routings on upper Frye Mesa and final extensions to unverified fields are included…
Predelivery apparently consisted of gathering water from three distinct sources, a projected but not yet proven Frye Creek watershed crossing diversion starting at 32.74387 -109.83947 and similar to a proven watershed crossing elsewhere at 32.79151 -109.85386; an apparently major spring at 2.74530 -109.84049; and the Spring Canyon streamflow itself also found at 2.74530 -109.84049.

These gathered resources were then either routed down the natural Spring Canyon channel to eventually become Allen Canal, or were else carefully routed down the entire length of Upper Frye Mesa to a holding pond at 32.76008 -109.81132.

From this pond, the water could be apparently switched between the beginning of the main Robinson Canal also at 32.76008 -109.81132. Or alternately routed down the spectacular HS Canal at 32.75869 -109.81423, presumably but still unproven to become the Golf Course Canal, the Freeman Canal, and possibly several others.

The somewhat tortuous predelivery routing down upper Frye Mesa includes knife edging at 32.75840 -109.82049, braided channels, and even some CCC water spreader rework. Portions near the falls parking lot remain unverified. A similar CNF routing remains in use today as a forest service pipeline. This is one of many examples of "steal the plans" or "borrow the blueprints" adaptation.

Elevation of the predelivery phase begins at 5600 feet and the actual canal at 4360, potentially delivering to presumed fields around 3340 and a projected total slope of 5.8 percent. This figure is rather high owing to the descent of two or more mesas. Ownership of the predelivery phase is primarily Coronado National Forest, while the rest of the actual canal routing is mostly Arizona State lands.

Difficult access is mostly foot only, variously reachable by way of 4WD tracks out of Dailey Estates, the lower Frye Mesa road and the upper Frye Mesa road. The condition and preservation is generally good along much of the actual route.

The actual canal begins a steep hanging descent at 32.76008 -109.81132 routing down to a Sheep Tank Canyon crossing at 32.76348 -109.80056. This portion remains unvisited, but is mostly obvious on Acme Mapper, besides being a clearly named object on topo maps.

The canal then begins a rather impressive "climb" up Robinson Mesa at 32.77461 -109.79667 with a significant hanging portion and a very strong "water flows uphill" illusion. Typical size in this region is around a meter wide by 80 cm deep. Remnants of dead mesquite trees suggest remnant flows during historic times.

Once reaching the mesa top at 32.77787 -109.79580, the canal assumes a "normal" rather than a "hanging" status. A major washout along this reach near 32.78761 -109.79162 renders its status presently unfunctional.
The Robinson canal next steeply drops off its mesa near 32.79712 -109.79131, possibly assisted by French Drain structures. Both the Thorpe Tank that is found at 32.80128 -109.78870 and the Stowe Tank near 32.80647 -109.78561 but off the direct route suggest historic reuse, as does the conspicuously obvious and well marked topo renaming.

No obvious end tie in to the Golf Course canal has yet been observed, and the intermediate terrain would appear somewhat unfavorable. At present, mid reach of the Golf Course Canal remains largely unresolved. A more direct route directly south up through Riggs Canyon would appear more probable.

No specific destination for the Robinson Canal has yet been verified. While it may in fact terminate at Stowe tank, the three ponds at 32.81107 -109.77215 might also have served as end use fields. Any extension further north would seem limited by the Spring Canyon drainage.
Here are some noteworthy Robinson Canal features and locations...

32.74339 -109.83972  Projected but unproven location of Frye Creek watershed diversion.

32.74519 -109.84080  The spring in Spring Canyon is believed to have been quite large in prehistoric times.

32.74530 -109.84049  Water switched here between Allen and Robinson.

32.74881 -109.83883  A "pinch point" here would appear to set routing.

32.75102 -109.83770  Presumed yet unproven "climb" up Frye Mesa.

32.75363 -109.83698  Mesa route suggested by Acme Mapper

32.75514 -109.83553  CCC cross dam rework appears present.

32.75686 -109.83479  Water diversion appears to overlay the canal.

32.75775 -109.82745  CCC water diversion appears to overlay the canal.

32.75790 -109.82319  Exceedingly narrow "Pinch Point" on mesa edge seems to set the only feasible graded route.

32.75955 -109.81628  More braided channels include CCC rework.


32.75907 -109.81345  Superbly engineered HS canal returns creek water.

32.75997 -109.81108  Start of actual Robinson canal.

32.75979 -109.80755  Steep descent off Frye Mesa.

32.76385 -109.80060  Sheep tank canyon crossing.

32.77421 -109.79653  Significant "water flows uphill" illusion

32.77684 -109.79653  Dead Mesquite Trees suggest historical reuse.

32.78597 -109.79232  Historically renamed route well topo marked.

32.78788 -109.79159  Significant washout compromised canal

32.79091 -109.79138  Steep descent off Robinson mesa

32.80123 -109.78889  Thorpe Tank may have seen historic canal use
Stowe Tank may have seen historic canal use.
End use fields may underly these three tanks.
Spring Canyon would appear to limit extension.

Further Robinson Canal work might include...

1 — Prove or disprove the Frye Creek watershed crossing canal.
2 — If watershed crossing does not exist, determine alternate explanation for the extreme HS Canal energy commitment.
3 — Determine exact switching point between Allen and Robinson.
4 — Resolve initial climb to mesa top. Map the top route itself.
5 — Improve mapping west of road.
6 — Map the exact CNF water pipe route and record its history.
7 — Map the braidings and the knife edge pinch point.
8 — Improve photography of entire canal, especially mesa dropoffs.
9 — Further study Sheep Tank Canyon crossing area.
10 — Determine significance of dead mesquite trees adjacent to canal.
11 — Study relationship between Thorp Tank, Stowe tank and the canal.
12 — Evaluate whether Robinson Canal ever reached the triple ponds.
13 — Do fly over drone and videotape survey.
14 — Mentor students and create field camps.

New Hanging Canal Discoveries: http://www.tinaja.com/whtnu17.shtml, etc…
**ROB1** – The Robinson Canal begins its "climb" up Robinson Mesa with Deadman Peak in the background. The view is to the south from 32.77604 -109.79688.

**ROB2** – There is a strong illusion of "water flows uphill" where the downward slope of the canal exceeds the rate of fall of the local terrain. The view is to the north near 32.77604 -109.79688.
ROB3 – The Robinson Canal assumes a more level stance once it reaches the mesa top. Numerous adjacent and dead mesquite trees appear to suggest water flow during historic times. The view is to the north near 32.77730 -109.79597