Some recent rediscoveries in the bajadas of the Pinaleno Mountains of Arizona’s Safford Basin have identified a stunning group of uniquely world class prehistoric mountain stream derived domestic irrigation canals believed to date from the 1350’s. At present, some twenty nine canals have been located having a total length approaching sixty miles.

These canals are uniquely characterized by portions of them being literally "hung" on the very edges of steep side mesas, sometimes hundreds of feet above their adjacent drainages. Credible reasons for this unusual posturing seem to be that the canal slopes could be defined largely independent of their surrounding terrain. And that highly energy efficient construction could largely be carried out across, rather than along, the canal route. Thus minimizing costly cuts and fills.

These structures and their trading patterns show influence from the Hohokam master canal builders of the Phoenix area. Implied is the collaboration and the collective action of smaller groups, rather than a more complex social structure. Estimations of the construction time vary from fifty man years upward. While no survey instruments are known to survive, it is possible that pilot extensions of the canals themselves acted as static water levels.

In addition to stratigraphy and association, other evidence of age includes: Being run over by roads, SCS dams, and even cemeteries roughshod without accommodation; uniform patina, lichens, and caliche; mature trees, cacti, and shrubs mid-channel; extreme purposefullness and well directed energy efficiency; and a lack of any apparent use of pioneer or CCC tools.

A summary hanging canal paper can be found here, a detailed tutorial here, a lecture sequence here, and a collection of additional resources here. The latest canal developments can be found here, and info on tours and personal research opportunities here.

These cataloged images are shown here at modest resolution to keep the file size and download times manageable. Clicking on any image or its URL should access its full resolution parent picture.
The spring in Spring Canyon appears to immediately source several canals, while any remaining unfettered water travels a distance down Spring Canyon to this Allen Canal takein point. At this location, the canal begins a sudden northerly turn heading to historically developed Hawk Hollow Tank.

The view is to the north.
Well defined Allen portion shares an otherwise atypical white caliche-like aeolian fill with the Mud Springs canal. Canal is trending westward and about to enter the major Culebra cut.

The view is to the south.
ALLEN CANAL #3

Allen Canal Culebra Cut with Dr. Jim Neely.

http://www.tinaja.com/canal/images/culebra1.jpg

N 32.83567 W 109.79806

This portion of the Allen Canal below the dam is the widest and deepest known, although both the HS canal counterflow and the Marijilda Aqueduct involved much more excavation. The Culebra area shows no apparent historic use or rework, so this construct appears genuine.

Shown is Dr. James Neely. View is to the west.
The Culebra Cut on the Allen Canal appears to be the widest and deepest known in the region. There is no evidence of any historic rework. Uniform patina also attests to its prehistoric age.

The view is to the west.
There are several instances of "knife edging" in which a canal apparently gets purposely routed along an extremely narrow and highly critical mesa edge. At this point, a three way switching appears possible between Porter Springs tank, Upper Deadman tank, and Lower Deadman tank. Attributing this positioning solely to coincidence appears highly unlikely. Suggested is a profound understanding of both topography and hydraulic fundamentals.

Aerial view is of north = up.

DEADMAN CANAL #1
Possible Three Way Switch on Deadman Mesa Knife Edge.
http://www.tinaja.com/canal/images/threeswitch.jpg
N 32.76086 W 109.78109
The Draganfly is a camera sized aerial drone and video capture system that should be eminently suited to further hanging canal exploration. Especially for finding non-obvious continuances.

A grant for one or more of these would certainly be welcome.
Spring Canyon water was apparently diverted along upper and lower Frye mesa to a ponding area. At that point, it appears to have been split into a source for the Robinson Canal and a spectacular HS Canal counterflow canal routing back upcanyon to apparently merge with Frye Creek proper. It is not yet proven whether this is in fact an upper source portion of the Golf Course Canal.

This is the only known example of a canal routing water back into a stream. The view is to the north.
This mapping has yet to show the Golf Course canal or its relationship with Frye Creek and the HS Canal proper. Two mapping alternatives are currently being explored, a more conventional and temporarily better looking GIS format and the long term more promising and flyable KML format.

Aerial view is of north = up.
The Golf Course Canal becomes difficult to trace before vanishing entirely in the region of the southwesternmost duck pond. Only a pair of somewhat deeper cuts are readily identifiable, with vague or missing portions elsewhere along the route. The view is to the west.
A second cut near the northeastern end of the Golf Course Canal. Major portions of this canal are still largely unknown and unexplored, although it appears to be one of the more significant constructs. Sheet flooding has apparently made exploration difficult.

The view is to the west.
The "climb" of the Golf Course Canal "up" out of a north-south trending wash involved major construction effort and is easily traced. At this point, the general canal direction changes from northerly to easterly at a 4WD track.

Present are Don Lancaster, John Mcintosh, and Marie Freestone. The view is to the northwest.
HENRY’S CANAL #1
Middle Easily Traced Portion of Henry’s Canal.

http://www.tinaja.com/canal/images/henry1.jpg
N 32.73739 W 109.74150

This canal may have been superseded or replaced by the high Marijilda hanging route that appears to bypass it. The destination is either the Roper Canal or a possible field just south of the Roper Canal. The initial diversion from the upper Marijilda Canal has not been located yet, except for several tantalizing hints.

Present is Phyllis Farenga. The view is to the east.
Actual delivery destinations for most of the canals have yet to be determined. One exception is the Jernigan Canal that clearly routes into a major field area. There are also occupational structures nearby. Several portions of the Jernigan Canal remain unknown and unexplored.

The view is to the east.
Two approaches to mapping the hanging canal systems are being independently pursued. At present, the GIS method is further developed and is still more visually attractive. Shown here is a .KML version using Google Earth. The actual .KML implementation is "flyable" and shows terrain more optimally.

This .JPG image of its .KML original is shown north = up.
Early view of one of the more impressive constructs in the entire canal system. In the process of "climbing" up the mesa, the hanging canal routes a hundred feet or more above its adjacent drainage. Similar major "climb" illusions can be found in Deadman Canyon and Robinson Mesa.

The view is to the northeast.
Access to this spectacular hanging canal reach involves some rather rough 4WD roads. The canal flows from right to left as it routes "up" the mesa. Canals were apparently used for remote delivery only. There do not seem to be any sites or artifacts on the mesa tops along the routes. The Whitlock Mountains are shown in the background.

The view is to the northeast.
The SCS dam dating from the 1930’s in the background literally runs over the canal without any accommodation whatsoever. The Mud Springs canal begins in the Ash Creek drainage some three miles above this image. Most of the route is quite well defined except for some still unexplored gaps.

The view is to the southwest.
Despite numerous visits, no destination fields are known for this canal, which appears to simply stop at this northernmost explored portion. While a linking to nearby northern lowland riverine canals would seem possible, the time and effort of construction would hardly seem to justify the amount of deliverable water. The view is to the southwest.
Tours often start at this point as it is the easiest reachable of the known canal alignments. While several gaps still exist in the route including its actual Ash Creek takein point and a "mystery mile" above Mud Springs themselves, the general path of this six mile canal is unambiguous and well established.

Present are Marie Freestone and Don Lancaster. The view is to the southeast.
Portion of the Mud Springs canal just east of West Layton Road exhibits typical minor hanging characteristics. While the white caliche-like aeolian fill is shared with the Allen Canal below the dam, it is otherwise uncharacteristic.

Present are Marie Freestone and Don Lancaster. The view is to the north.
The Robinson Canal was historically adapted from its prehistoric origins to service a number of cattle tanks west of the Daley Estates area. Its marked similarities to others in the study attest to its earlier origins. The canal is renamed "Robinson Ditch" on modern topo maps.

North is up on this aerial map.
A second location where a canal is literally "hung" along the edges of a steep sided mesa well above its adjacent drainage. The "down" = "up" illusion seems particularly apparent. Dead parasitic trees would seem to date from the last of the historic canal uses.

The view is to the south. Deadman peak is conspicuous along the far horizon.
One of the major hanging areas of the canal system. This portion was reworked during historic times to serve cattle tanks in the Daley Estates area. But, curiously, very little modern technology seemed to have been used along the major portions of the route.

The view is to the north.
Once on top of a mesa, the canals usually have little need for hanging portions or significant cuts and fills. The top of mesa slopes often seem optimum for canal routings. Most canals appear to be for long range water delivery. Typically, there are few artifacts or constructs on the mesas themselves.

The view is to the north.
Other regional prehistoric ag features do include these dry farmed agave grids. There are many thousands of these north of the Gila River, and possibly a few hundred to the south. They seem to be largely independent of the hanging canals proper. Also present are aproned check dams, mulch rings, habitation sites, field houses, and various other rock alignments.

The view is to the north.
A secondary alternative to a major transmission line project could well conflict with many of the hanging canals as shown here. There is also a planned but now deferred ADOT routing of alternate US 70 bypass that could introduce similar problems as well.

Aerial view is of north = up.
The Tranquility Canal is somewhat atypical in that it is shorter, is apparently artesian sourced, and has obviously been historically reworked. Portions include a puddled and crude aggregate concrete lining, while other areas appear totally typical of prehistoric constructs.

The view is to the south.
Two parallel routings, one historic and one prehistoric are suggested in the vicinity of Anne’s Ranch Road. While most reaches of most of the hanging canals route over federal or state land jurisdictions, the Tranquility Canal traverses many small private inholdings. Tranquility comes amazingly close to the Twin East canal, separated only by a significant cliff and elevation difference.

The view is to the north.
Earlier view of the Twin Boobs Ponding area before construction of the Safford Water access road. This project appeared to completely ignore major prehistoric and CCC constructs.

The aerial view is north = up.
Unawareness of the significance of the hanging canals led to this paved access road being constructed directly across the ponding area. This region is unusual because it is far and away the most obvious on acme mapper and that it seems to have two independent feeder canals of Twin East and Twin West.

Arial view is of north = up.
Note the mature barrel cactus in the background, which would seem to exclude any CCC or more recent origins. There are numerous ag related constructs in the immediate area. Most of the actual canal delivery areas are largely devoid of any artifacts, structures, or alignments.

The view is to the southeast.
Very few structures or even artifacts are associated with most hanging canal routings, making this pithouse like structure extremely atypical. The structure is intimately associated with the Mud Springs canal and is literally level and within two feet of the canal proper. Curiously, there is no evidence of charcoal or other fire use, and the exact age and purpose remains undetermined.

The view is to the northwest.