Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument is a U.S. National Monument in the State of Texas. For many thousands of years, people came to the red bluffs above the Canadian River to collect and mine flint. The brittle, sharp-edged stone was vital to their survival. The high quality, rainbow-hued flint was always in high demand based on the distribution of Alibates Flint artifacts found throughout the Great Plains and beyond. Indians of the Ice Age Clovis Culture used this abundant resource to make spear points to hunt the Imperial Mammoth before the Great Lakes were formed. The flint usually lies just below the surface at ridge level in a layer up to six feet thick. The quarry pits were not very large, between 5 to 25 feet wide and 4 to 7 feet deep. These quarries were exploited by the Antelope Creek people, of the Panhandle culture, between 1200 and 1450. The stone-slabbed, multi-room houses built by the Antelope Creek people have long been of interest to the public and studied by archaeologists. The area is under the care of the U.S. National Park Service and can only be viewed by ranger-led guided tours, which must be scheduled in advance.

Alibates Flint Quarries is the only National Monument in the state of Texas, and is an integral part of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area. The monument was authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument on August 21, 1965, but the designation was shortened to the current name on November 10, 1978.