Lake Meredith lies on the dry, windswept High Plains of the Texas Panhandle, part of a larger geographic region covering 24,000 square miles known as the Llano Estacado. This is the land of cowboys and natural gas refineries. But cowboys of yesterday never dreamed of anything like this sparkling oasis of recreation called Lake Meredith.

Let us have

of booming

the fun

winds

on long

waters.

Carl Sandburg

Across the Llano, a plain that has been called as flat as any surface in the world, the Canadian River developed its course, cutting and recutting the 200-foot-deep canyons or "breaks" now being filled in by Lake Meredith. The canyon walls are crowned with white limestone caprock, and scenic buttes, pinnacles, and wind-eroded coves of red-brown surround the blue waters of the Panhandle's largest lake. Its sloping shoreline is littered with loose rocks in slide areas left by the wear of water, time, and the cutting action of wind-blown grains of rock that continually work away at the soft sides of the bluffs.

The region is a picture of unusual contrasts and abrupt changes. Brief but violent windstorms or thunderstorms can disrupt a balmy weekend. On the arid plains, mesquite, prickly pear, yucca, and grasses give little hint of the tall cottonwoods, soapberry, and sandbar willows that flourish in the sheltered creek beds below the caprock. Golden eagles, bald eagles, and a variety of hawks share the skies with ducks, geese and other water and shore birds.

Pronghorn antelope often browse the grasslands along with herds of cattle. In a land of deep water wells operated by windmills, the 20-mile strip of blue water that is Lake Meredith is perhaps the most spectacular contrast of all.

Man has lived on the Llano Estacado, attempting to come to terms with its harsh environment, for about 12,000 years. Archeological traces of prehistoric Indians—their homes, workshops, and campsites—dot the entire Canadian River system. Reflected in the name Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) is the Spanish heritage of the old Southwest. But there was no Anglo-American settlement until 1875. The McBride House at McBride Canyon on Lake Meredith is an example of that early period. By 1877 a railroad served the growing cattle ranches, and in the 20th century the Panhandle boomed with the discovery of oil and natural gas fields. Today's economy is tied directly to natural resources of water, grassland, oil, and gas.

With few exceptions most of the water resources in the Panhandle are underground. By constructing Sanford Dam, named after the nearby town of Sanford, the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, was able to tap one of the few above-ground water supplies—the Canadian River. Impounded in Lake Meredith reservoir, the waters of the Canadian River are used by eleven member cities of the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority.

Lake Meredith is named for the chief proponent of the water project, A. A. Meredith. Construction of the dam began June 30, 1962. The reservoir has been administered since 1965 by the National Park Service. In 1972, Sanford Recreation Area, as it had been known, was renamed Lake Meredith Recreation Area.

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument

For thousands of years the bluffs and ridges of the Canadian River breaks were quarried for raw materials to make stone tools and weapons. Stone-age craftsmen seemed to have preferred flint that was red, blue, white, or banded, but nearly every color of the rainbow is found in Alibates flint, and no two pieces are alike.

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument can be seen only on guided tours. Each tour is limited to 20 persons. Tours are free and are conducted daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day. At other times tours are provided upon request. Requests should be made at least five days in advance by writing: Superintendent, Lake Meredith Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1438, Fritch, TX 79036; or calling (806) 857-3151.

Please remember that rock collecting is strictly prohibited at Alibates. Natural features and archeological and historical objects are protected by federal law. We all must preserve the land-scape and cultural heritage of this area for other visitors.

Quotation from GOOD MORNING, AMERICA by Carl Sandburg, reprinted by permission Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

Administration

Lake Meredith Recreation
Area, under a National Park
Service-Bureau of Reclamation Cooperative Agreement,
is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, with
headquarters in Fritch, Texas.
A superintendent, whose address is Lake Meredith Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1438,
Fritch, TX 79036, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation.

The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.



Federal and State Boating Regulations

- Boats must be numbered according to State requirements.
- Lights are required from sunset to sunrise.
- Life preservers, one for each person on board, must conform to U.S.
 Coast Guard requirements. Childre under 13 years of age must alway wear a life preserver when the vesel is under way.
- Riding on the bow, transom, or gun wales of a boat is prohibited.
- Reckless and negligent boat operation is prohibited, as is operation of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics.
- rise to sunset; there must be both an operator and competent observer in the towing vessel. Water-skier must wear a lifesaving device. Skiing is not permitted in channels, within 500 feet of harbors, near swimming beaches or mooring areas, or within 100 feet of any person in the water.
- Vessels in designated harbors mube operated without causing a wak or at a speed of no more than 5 miles per hour. They must procee slowly and cautiously in the vicini of diver's flags or persons in the water.
- In case of accidents, operators shall render assistance to the injured. Accidents must be reported to a park ranger as soon as possible, or at least within 24 hours. Park rangers or Texas game wardens may board vessels at any time to examine documents and inspect vessels for compliance with regulations.

A complete list of regulations can be obtained from park rangers or from Lake Meredith Headquarter

#GPO: 1989-242-342/00015 Reprint 1987

