National Park Service Department of the Interior

Manhattan Project National Historical Park Oak Ridge, Tennessee



Manhattan Project History in November

- Physicist Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen discovered X-rays on November 8, 1895, taking an X-ray of his wife's hand.
- The Advisory Committee on Uranium recommended on November 1, 1939 that the government purchase graphite and uranium oxide for fission research.
- General Groves selected Los Alamos as a scientific laboratory to design an atomic bomb on November 25, 1942.
- The X-10 Graphite Reactor goes critical on November 4, 1943. DuPont began construction of the reactor on February 2, 1943. X-10 was shut down in 1963 and became a National Historic Landmark in 1965.
- In November 1947 two additional production reactors were authorized for Hanford.
- The Manhattan Project National Historical Park

was established on November 10, 2015.

ROTATING GALLERY

EMPOWERING THE PEOPLE & POWERING THE PROJECT

HOW THE TENNESSEE
VALLEY AUTHORITY
TRANSFORMED THE
REGION AND SUPPORTED
NATIONAL DEFENSE
DURING WORLD WAR II

Bike With A Ranger on Saturday, November 17 along



When visiting the American Museum of Science & Energy at 115 Main Street, make sure to visit the Rotating Gallery exhibit.

the Melton Lake Greenway. The program will begin at 10 am ET at Elza Gate Park right off Oak Ridge Turnpike, former entry point to the secret city, and continue on bicycle 5 miles down Melton Late Greenway to the former location of Edgemoor

mer location of Edgemoor Gate. Along the ride rangers will discuss many aspects of life in Oak Ridge during WWII.

Join Us for a Secrecy, Security and Spies Program on Saturday, November 24 at the Turnpike Gatehouse (2900 Oak Ridge Turnpike). The program will begin at 3:30 pm (ET) and give visitors some insight to what life in Oak Ridge during the Manhattan Project.

This Month's Highlighted Curatorial Item from the Children's Museum of Oak Ridge's Collection is a Resident

THESE TVA DAMS

ARE NEEDED FOR

VICTORY

Card. Cards insured that only authorized people could get into the city. Everyone needed a card. Those who worked at the plants and offices had additional cards to get in to their work space. Those who came into Oak Ridge to work but lived elsewhere, had a different card. Thus, these little cards, one with a photo, as well as a one with a physical address, allowed residents to move around town. In Knoxville, Oak Ridgers were recognized by their muddy boots.



Park Visitor Center Desk at the

Children's Museum of Oak Ridge 461 W. Outer Drive, Oak Ridge, TN 37830 (865) 482-1942

or visit us at:

www.nps.gov/mapr Twitter@MnhtnProjectNPS www.facebook.com/ManhattanProjectNPS www.Instagram.com/ManhattanProjectNPS



Intern Morgan Geeslin uses American Sign Language during her talk on history of the Manhattan Project for students at the Tennessee School for the Deaf.