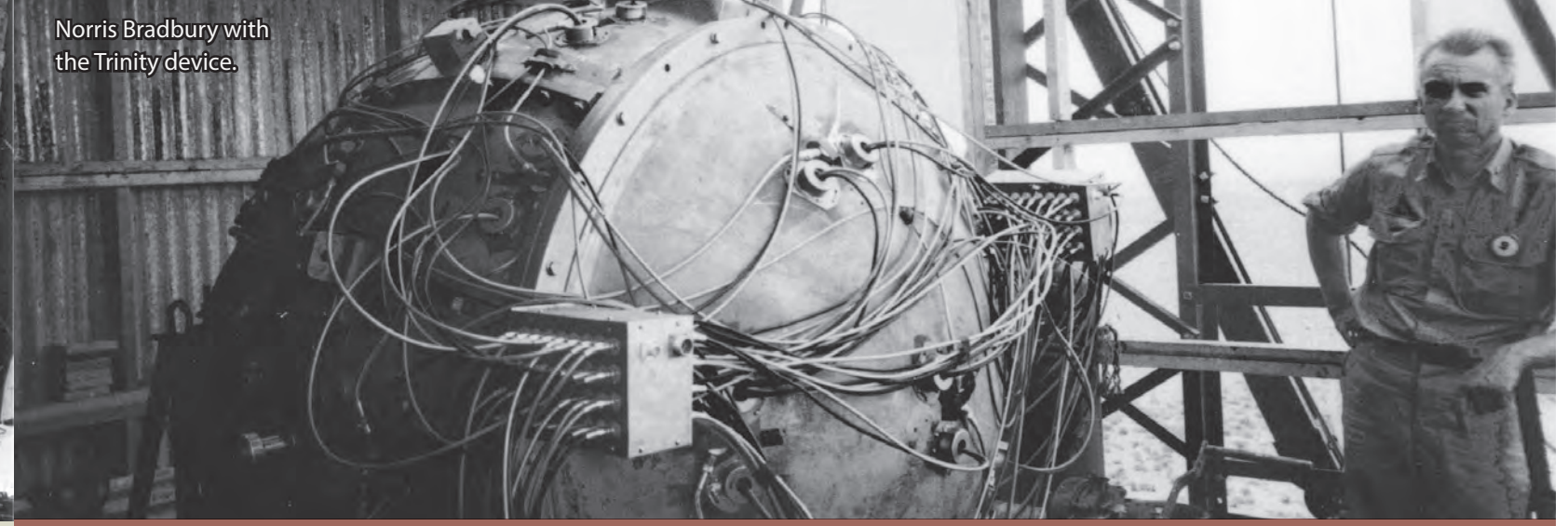


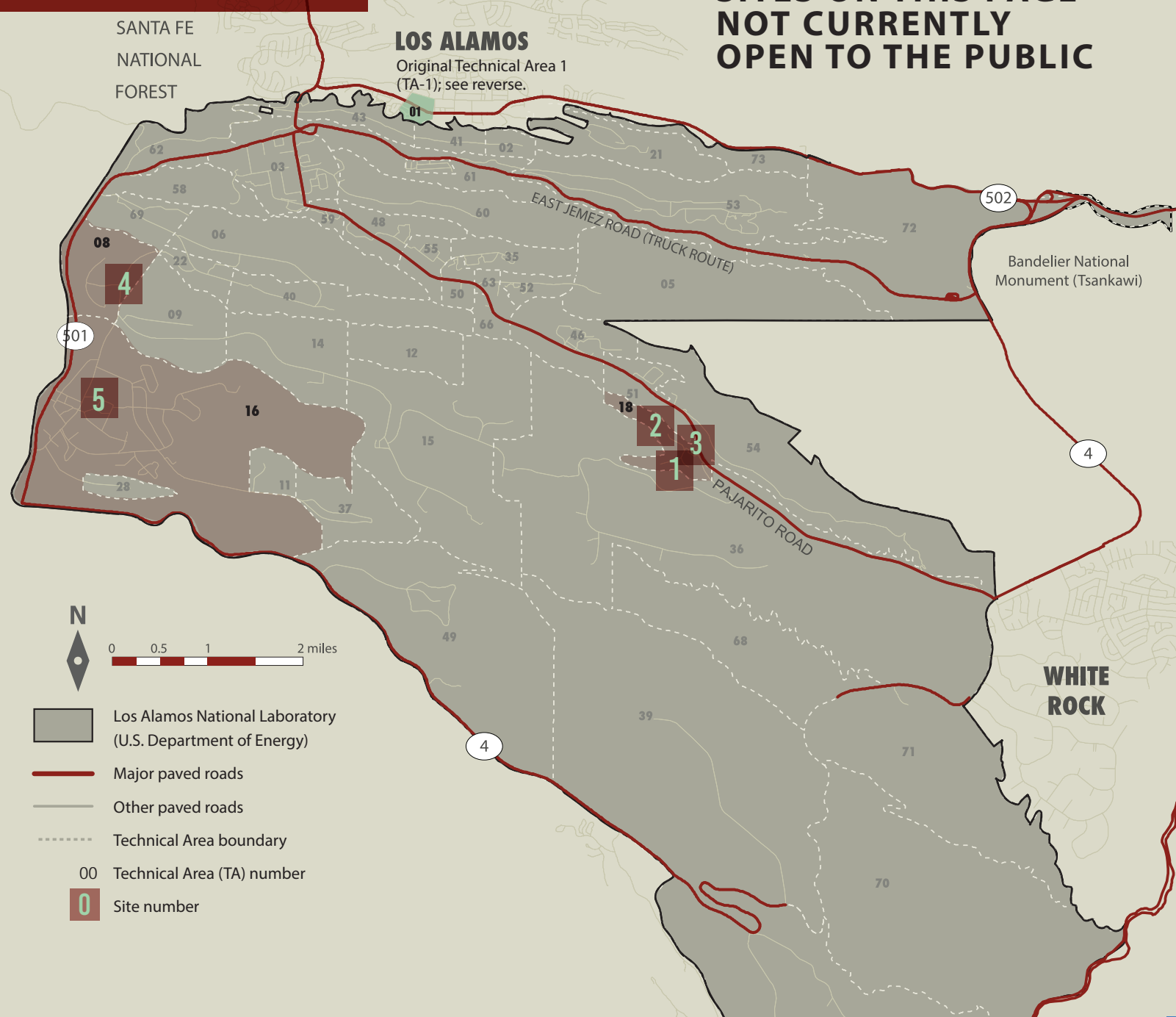


Project Y workers with the Thin Man plutonium gun device at Gun Site.



Norris Bradbury with the Trinity device.

SITE MAP



**SITES ON THIS PAGE
NOT CURRENTLY
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

In 1943, the United States government's Manhattan Project built a secret laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, for a single military purpose—to develop the world's first atomic weapons. The success of this unprecedented, top-secret government program forever changed the world.

Three locations comprise the park: Project Y at Los Alamos, New Mexico; Site X at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and Site W at Hanford, Washington. The Manhattan Project National Historical Park legislation references 17 sites at Los Alamos National Laboratory, as well as 13 sites in downtown Los Alamos. These sites represent the world-changing history of the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos. Their preservation and interpretation will show visitors the scientific, social, political, and cultural stories of the men and women who ushered in the atomic age.

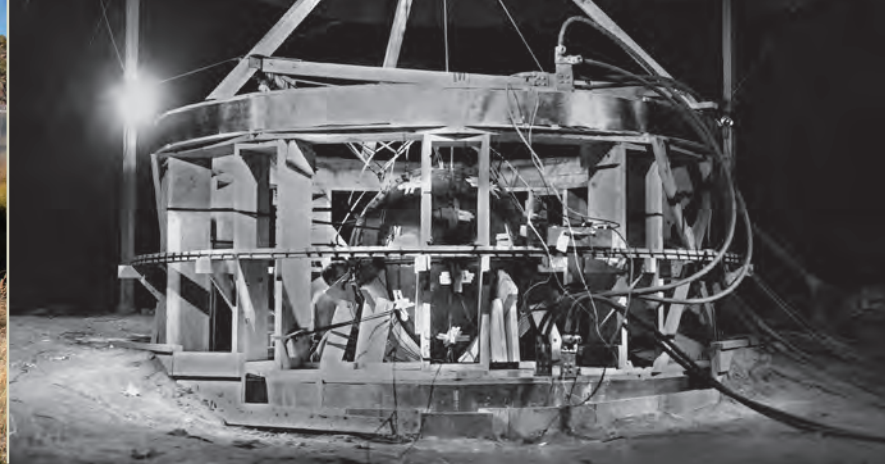
In 2004, the U.S. Congress directed the National Park Service and the Department of Energy to determine the significance, suitability, and feasibility of including signature facilities in a national historical park. In 2014, the National Defense Authorization Act, signed by President Obama, authorized creation of the Park. This legislation stated the purpose of the park: "to improve the understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources." On November 10, 2015, a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Department of Energy made the park a reality.

The properties below are within the Manhattan Project National Historical Park boundaries on land managed by the Department of Energy. These properties are not yet accessible to the public.



1 POND CABIN TA-18-29

Originally built in 1914 by Mr. Ashley Pond as an office for the Pajarito Club, a private hunting ranch, the cabin was used by physicist Emilio Segrè's group during the Manhattan Project to support plutonium chemistry research.

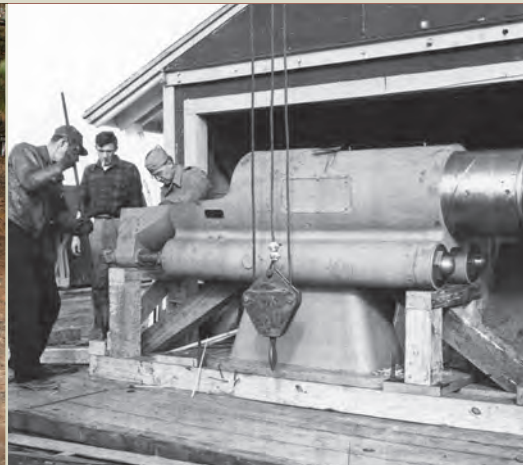


2 BATTLESHIP BUNKER TA-18-2

Built in 1944, this bunker supported implosion diagnostic tests for Fat Man. The Creutz implosion test was the final systems check of the gadget prior to the Trinity test. This building is known as a battleship building because the bunker's west end is bow shaped and shielded with a steel plate.

3 SLOTIN BUILDING TA-18-1

Constructed in 1946, this building supported criticality research. On May 21, 1946, a criticality accident occurred here during an experiment known as "tickling the dragon's tail." This accident led to the death of scientist Louis Slotin a few days later.



4 GUN SITE TA-8-1, TA-8-2, TA-8-3, & TA-8-172

During World War II, scientists at Gun Site conducted tests for the gun-assembled weapon designs known as Thin Man and Little Boy. Components of Little Boy were assembled here before shipment to the Pacific. Little Boy was deployed over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

5 V-SITE TA-16-516 & TA-16-517

In 1944 this site supported the first assembly work related to the Fat Man weapon design. In July 1945, V-Site was also used to assemble the high-explosives sphere for the Trinity device, known as the gadget.

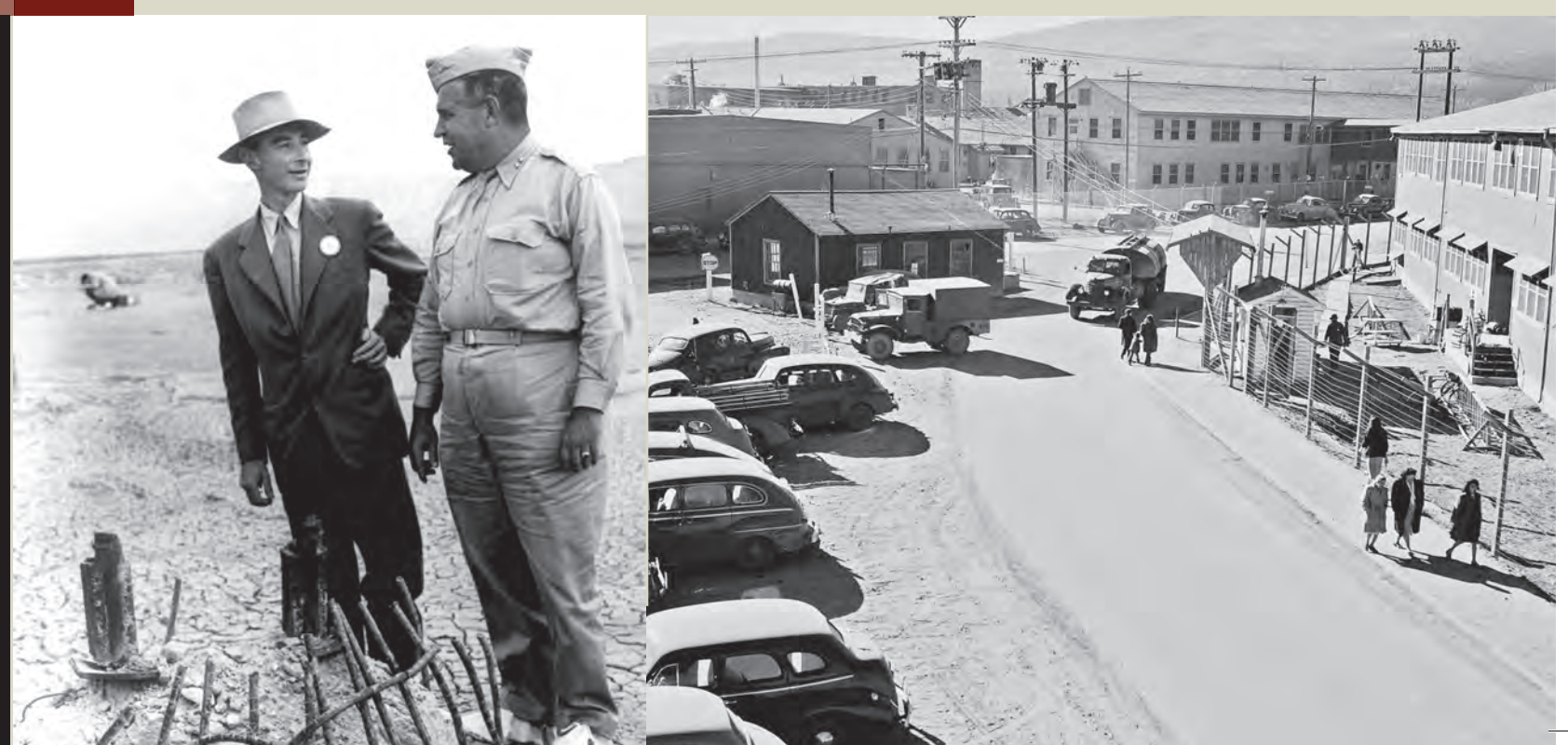


National Park website
<http://www.nps.gov/mapr/index.htm>

Bradbury Science Museum website
<http://www.lanl.gov/museum>

Los Alamos Historical Society website
http://www.losalamoshistory.org/manhattan_project.htm

DOE Manhattan Project website
www.energy.gov/manhattan



2016 Townsite Properties Walking Tour

Manhattan Project in the Los Alamos townsite

The Manhattan Project National Historical Park tells the story of the people, the events, and the science and engineering that led to the creation of the atomic bombs that helped bring an end to World War II. The park allows visitors to explore how the creation of these weapons changed the world and the United States' role in the world community. Additionally, the park addresses the subsequent controversy and contribution of the Project to the annals of history and the world in which we live.

Los Alamos, New Mexico, was where efforts of the Manhattan Project came together to discover the science needed to succeed, to invent the technical processes, and then to produce two devices and test them.

In Los Alamos, the park experience is a partnership among the Department of Energy, the National Park Service, private landowners, and Los Alamos County.

Though the park was established in December 2015, full implementation will take time. In Los Alamos, the Department of Energy is developing phased access to its properties that are currently inaccessible. In the interim, visitors can see the properties on this walking tour of the townsite, visit the Bradbury Science Museum, the Historical Museum, and download the Manhattan Project virtual tour app.



1 VISITOR CONTACT STATION

Pick up your Park map, get one of the special three-part stamps in your passport, and download the Manhattan Project virtual tour app. The visitor contact station also serves as the temporary site of the Los Alamos Historical Museum.

Welcome to your tour of Project Y, the Manhattan Project's Los Alamos location.



2 ICE HOUSE MEMORIAL

This memorial contains original stone from the Ranch School's ice house, which was torn down in 1957. Project Y scientists used the ice house to assemble the nuclear components of the Trinity gadget, the first tested atomic device.



3 ASHLEY POND

Ashley Pond is shown in the center of the fenced and guarded Technical Area 1 (TA-1). The pond was named after Mr. Ashley Pond, the founder of the Los Alamos Ranch School.



4 OPPENHEIMER & GROVES SCULPTURE

Sculptures of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, scientific head of the Manhattan Project, and Gen. Leslie Groves, military head of the Project.



5 FULLER LODGE

Fuller Lodge was built in 1928 as the dining hall for the Los Alamos Ranch School. During Project Y, the Lodge hosted community activities, such as concerts, dances, dinners, and other special events. Fuller Lodge continues this tradition to this day. Visitors are welcome.



6 LOS ALAMOS HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Built as the infirmary for the Ranch School in 1918, this cottage is the oldest continuously used building in Los Alamos. It later served as a guest cottage for Ranch School visitors and was Gen. Leslie Groves' favorite place to stay in Los Alamos. The museum is being renovated; reopening in late 2016.



7 BAKER HOUSE

Built in 1925, this house briefly served during the Manhattan Project as the home of Sir James Chadwick, discoverer of the neutron in 1932, and later Robert Bacher, head of the Experimental Physics Division of the Project. Privately owned; no visitors, please.



8 STONE POWER HOUSE

This structure was built in 1933 to house the Ranch School's electrical generator. After remodeling it in 1944-1945, explosives expert George Kistiakowsky lived here. In 1950, the local Red Cross took it over as a chapter office.



9 SPRUCE COTTAGE

This dormitory, for the older boys at the Ranch School, was converted into a Women's Army Corps dormitory at the beginning of Project Y. Eventually, it was divided into apartments, one of which was occupied by Kenneth Bainbridge, director of the Trinity test. Privately owned; no visitors, please.



10 ARTS & CRAFTS BUILDING

Originally classrooms for the Ranch School, this building was divided into two apartments during the Manhattan Project. Among its residents were base commander Lt. Col. Whitney Ashbridge, a Ranch School graduate, and Norris Bradbury, second director of the Los Alamos Laboratory. Privately owned; no visitors, please.



11 BETHE HOUSE

Chemist Edwin McMillan and physicist Hans Bethe, both Nobel Prize winners, lived in this house. It will soon be a museum about the role Los Alamos played during the Cold War and the development of the community.



12 OPPENHEIMER HOUSE

This house was built in 1929 for the sister of Ranch School Director A.J. Connell. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and his family lived here during the Manhattan Project. Privately owned; no visitors, please.



13 PARSONS HOUSE

Constructed in 1925, this house was originally occupied by Ranch School master Fermor Church and his wife, Peggy Pond Church, daughter of the school's founder. During Project Y, Naval Commander William "Deak" Parsons lived here. Parsons served as the weapons officer aboard the Enola Gay. Privately owned; no visitors, please.



14 WAC DORMITORY

This Manhattan Project dormitory housed some of the Women's Army Corps members stationed here. Now it is the privately-owned Christian Science Reading Room; no visitors, please.



15 WWII CAFETERIA

This building was the favorite mess hall for the military members of the Project. Now it is the Los Alamos Performing Arts Center. Check www.lalt.org for performance information.



16 BRADBURY SCIENCE MUSEUM

Over 60 interactive exhibits trace the history of the Manhattan Project, highlight Los Alamos National Laboratory's defense and technology research projects, and focus on research addressing economic, environmental, political, and social concerns. You can also experience and download the Manhattan Project virtual tour app here.



GET THE MANHATTAN PROJECT VIRTUAL TOUR APP!



Experience the Manhattan Project virtually. You can:

- Play an interactive game to complete training for clearance into increasingly more secret facilities;
- Get a bird's eye view of the Project with links to little-known facts; and
- Discover facts at waypoints along the Townsite Properties Walking Tour.

App available free at the Visitor Contact Station, the Bradbury Science Museum, and online in the Apple Store.