PRIMARY SOURCES
Choosing the Secret City:
The Creation and Importance of
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
A preliminary agricultural map of Tennessee based on the distribution of geological formations.
Robert Boggild Oral History Interview [2003].
General planning. A graphic map used in conjunction with the river transport development program of the Authority.
National Defense Aspects of the Tennessee Valley

This map depicts the dams and river ways of the Tennessee Valley in relation to the war effort.
August 12, 1942.

Mr. Gordon R. Clapp,
General Manager,
Tennessee Valley Authority,
Knoxville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Clapp:

Your letter of July 22 and supplemental teleprint message of July 23 concerning the availability of power in the Clinch River area have been received.

Since receipt of these communications, a representative of this office contacted Mr. Herbert S. Marks, Acting Chief, Power Branch, War Production Board. He stated the conclusions of the Power Branch concerning the Clinch River site as follows: "It will be practicable for the TVA System to supply at this site the entire amount of power required. During the late summer and fall of 1943, should 1943 be a dry year, it is probable that supply of your requirements would cause or would increase, curtailment of other uses of power, but the interconnected power network is so extensive that such curtailment would not be likely to result in interference with war production or to occasion serious civilian hardship. From the transmission standpoint the site is feasible, although a site adjacent to Watts Bar or a site further down on the Tennessee River would be somewhat better. At your proposed site an additional transmission circuit (not over 40 miles) might be required if the load reaches 100,000 kw." This statement by Mr. Marks is in reply to an inquiry for information as to availability of power supply for a load approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Load (kW)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st half 1943</td>
<td>7,000 increasing to 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd half 1943</td>
<td>30,000 increasing to 60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st half 1944</td>
<td>100,000 possibly increasing to 150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In selecting the Clinch River site this office considered sites in the vicinity of Watts Bar and also sites on the lower part of the Tennessee River. However, climate and other considerations rule out sites in Alabama, Mississippi, and Western Tennessee and no other suitable site was found north of Chattanooga.
The site selected will not displace the large number of people indicated in your letter since practically all the small towns located in the vicinity will be excluded in the taking.

In regard to water requirements, the larger portion of our requirements can be taken from the Watts Bar pool thereby resulting in no detrimental effects to your power service for the heavy war loads. However, in this regard information is requested as to what arrangements can be made for a minimum daily average flow of 150 c.f.s. of water in the Clinch River below Clinton. If this is too serious a drain on your power service requirements, it is requested that you state the minimum flow that could be maintained.

The selection of the site now being considered was made after considerable study was given to the TVA area and other areas. Colonel T. B. Parker and Mr. John P. Perris of your organization gave us significant assistance and information upon which to base a decision. The site tentatively selected appears to comply most fully with the following requirements:

1. The land area of the project should preferably be all in one tract and yet should be in rugged enough terrain to provide isolation for certain portions of the project. A minimum of 100 square miles is required. The Clinch River site with its series of valleys and ridges provides almost ideal possibilities for isolation of the several portions of the project.

2. The site should be isolated from any large center of population and yet must be near enough to a source of labor supply to provide for operation and construction. The twenty or twenty-five miles distance separating the site from Knoxville meets this requirement.

3. A labor pool of from 2,000 to 5,000 men will be needed for construction and operation. Except for certain technicians the type of labor available in Knoxville and vicinity will be suitable.

4. The exact amount of water required has not been definitely determined, but large quantities as cool as possible should be available.

5. The transportation requirements for the project are small. The requirements for construction are greater than for operation. The site should be easily accessible from all parts of the community by rail and by air.
6. There is no particular waste disposal problem that cannot be solved by normal methods.

7. From the standpoint of research, the type of personnel involved, and certain phases of operation, a mild climate throughout the year is desirable. The Clinch River site does not have an ideal climate but is much more suitable than other sites considered.

Consideration has been given to the effect of the project upon the proposed Melton Hill Power and Navigation Dam. Except for a few small levees required the dam will not interfere with the project and data now available indicate that there is no hazard which will endanger the dam or its foundations.

I appreciate the assistance and cooperation on this project extended by you and others of your organization, particularly Col. T. B. Parker, Mr. John P. Ferris, and Mr. W. B. Chambers who supplied valuable information and help when my representatives were in Tennessee for the purpose of inspecting available sites. Unless you advise to the contrary my representatives will continue to consult with these individuals as problems concerning the TVA and the project arise.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Robins,
Major General,
Assistant Chief of Engineers.

8/19/42-MGO
CC: Mr. D. E. Lilienthal
    Mr. H. A. Morgan
    Mr. J. P. Pope
    Mr. J. P. Ferris-to prep. rep. for GM’s sign., coord. with Messrs. Parker and Wessmann
    Col. T. B. Parker
    Mr. G. O. Wessmann
    Miss Marguerite Owen
Reconnaissance erosion survey of the State of Tennessee. [1934]
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

Civil Action No. 429

Notices as to Declaration of Taking No. 6

56,200 Acres of land, more or less, situate in Roane and Anderson Counties, Tennessee, and Ed. C. Brower, et al.

TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE — GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to notify Brad Walls and wife of Oliver

Spring, Tennessee Route 61

or his tenants and/or agents that heretofore on the 25th day of November, 1942, a judgment on the Declaration of Taking No. 6, filed in the above entitled proceeding, gave the United States of America possession of Tract No. C-204, containing 77.3 acres in Anderson County, Tennessee, in connection with the establishment of the Kingston Demolition Range, as of that day of December, 1942, (which tract of land is fully described in the Declaration of Taking No. 6 on file in my office), and to forthwith vacate said premises IMMEDIATELY.

You are further commanded that if none of the parties are found in actual possession of said premises to post a copy of this notice at a conspicuous place upon the premises and forthwith make due return of said service to this Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of this court on this the 25th day of November, 1942.

LEE A. BEELER, Clerk
United States District Court

By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk
The bearer, Mr. J. E. Westcott, A.E.C. Badge No. 1006, is an authorized photographer for the Atomic Energy Commission and should be permitted to move at will with photographic equipment within the controlled, limited, and exclusion areas.

Chief Security Officer

Ed Westcott's Camera Pass 1940s Oak Ridge

Portrait of Ed Westcott Manhattan Project Photographer in Oak Ridge
Aerial View of K-25: This aerial photograph depicts K-25 and the surrounding area. K-25 was one of the uranium enrichment facilities at Oak Ridge that produced uranium for the Manhattan Project. K-25 was horseshoe shaped and covered an area of 44-acres. In the upper part of the photograph can be seen "Happy Valley," which was the residential area where construction workers and plant laborers lived.
An aerial view of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory campus.

Originally known as Clinton Laboratories, ORNL was established in 1943 to carry out a single, well-defined mission: the pilot-scale production and separation of plutonium for the World War II Manhattan Project. The laboratory was also highly involved in isotope research and production.
World War II created numerous “boomtowns” associated with the expanding shipbuilding, armaments, and aircraft industries. There were also “secret cities” built for workers involved in the development of the atomic bomb. These grocery clerks worked in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, site of several uranium-235 extraction facilities.
East Fork Valley John Edmonds Family Home 1939
Farm House – Early Oak Ridge - 1942

S-371 DOE photo Ed Westcott 1942 Oak Ridge Tennessee
E Apartment Oak Ridge
Signs at Graphics Department 1943 Oak Ridge
Who Me?
Yes You.
Keep MUM
About This JOB
"Battles are not won
By Absentees
So stay on the job
For Victory"
WHAT YOU SEE HERE
WHAT YOU DO HERE
WHAT YOU HEAR HERE
WHEN YOU LEAVE HERE
LET IT STAY HERE

Billboard posted in Oak Ridge