

58 AUG 13 1947 FOURTEEN INCHE'S IN DIAMETER, THREE COPIES DESTROYED

SIXTEENTHS OF AN INCH THICK. AND MACHINE TOOLED, AND SOME FRAGMENTS
INDICATED THEY WERE BURNED AND APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN
SUBJECTED TO TERRIFIC HEAT. THESE SCIENTISTS ARE TREATING THIS MATTER
AS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. MR. AT WEST RINDGE, N.H.
IS ALSO ENDEAVORING TO COLLECT ADDITIONAL FRAGMENTS AND HAS STATED
THAT THE FIRE CHIEF AT WEST RINDGE HAS ALSO SEVERAL FRAGMENTS IN HIS
POSSESSION. INDICATED THAT THE RESIDENCE IS SEVEN
TO EIGHT HUNDRED FEET EAST OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS. STATED
HE WILL MAKE THE RESULTS OF M I T RESEARCH AVAILABLE IF SIGNIFICANT.
OPINIONS OF SCIENTEISTS AS SET FORTH ABOVE SUGGEST POSSBLE MILITARY
INTEREST. MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT BOSTON HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED.

SOUCY

HOLD.

ce-m. Rail

**JOVERNMENT** UNITED ST. DATE: METAL FRACHENTS OBSERVED AT WEST RINDGE, MET HAMPSHIRE, JULY 7, 1947 SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER (X) Reference is made to Boston teletype to the Bureau dated July 18, 1947. Dean the original informant, has advised that a spectographic examination has been completed of the metal particles referred to. They were determined to be of ordinary east iron which had been subjected to a very high degree of heat. The heat caused scales to be formed on the cast iron which were originally thought to be of some metallic alloy. The scientist examining the particles concluded that if they had come through the air from any great altitude in as small pieces as they were found then most of the heat would have been taken from them by the time they reached the ground and fires would not have resulted. It is noted they landed approximately 700 feet from a railroad track and inquiries were conducted by MIT to determine whether or not the particles could have been originally a part of a liner in a smoke stack or some other part of the steam engine. These inquiries resulted in positive information that the particles did not come from a train or locomotive. Measurements of the four pieces examined revealed that they had most likely been originally all part of one hollow sylinder, eight inches in diameter and three sixteenths of an inch in thickness. It was felt that one piece falling from a great height would have still retained a good part of its heat and probably would have smashed when it hit the ground, A scientist, whom did not identify by name, recalled that east iron cylinders of similar measurements had been used in New Mexico en research work on a guided missile project. However, this unidentified scientist did not so conclude to the exclusion of all other possibilities. TOONY INPO! It is interesting to note that the examination at MIT was actually conducted who furnished the Boston Office with an informal report similar are gathering through friends all additional pieces of the original cylinder available. These will be turned over to the Boston Office. examination is being conducted by MIT and no effort is being made to reconstruct the original cylinder. MANUIST BE Unless advised to the contrary by August 15, 1947 the Boston Office will destroy these specimens. In the interim they will be transmitted to the Bureau on specific Bureau instructions. PIES DE TROYED EX-64 270 NOV 18 1964 55 9011 111/20

It is noted that the original Boston teletype reflected that this inquiry was being treated as "secret" matter at MIT. has advised that the comparatively small number of research scientists at MIT during the summer are all cognisant of the incident and the results of the research. However, no publicity has been given and it is not anticipated that any will result. The Bureau's interest is not known to the scientists at MIT. There has been no speculation that a guided missile originating in a foreign land landed in New Hampshire.

As indicated above, unless the Bureau requests specifically further investigative action, this case is being closed in the Boston Office.

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