PERSONNEL


CONTAINERS


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## Drop




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PESTRICPI PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

| Service Number | 19096001 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Enlisted Man |
| Arm of Service | Infantry, Parachute Troops |
| Age | 29 |
| Race | White |
| Length of Service | 2 Year(s), 0 Month(s) |
| Month of Admission | June |
| Year of Admission | 1944 |
| Last Treatment Facility | General hospital |
| Circumstances Surrounding Injury | Battle casualty or battle injury other than ; self-inflicted injury or injury intentionally ; inflicted by another person. |
| Type of Case | Casualty, battle |
| Type of Admission | New |
| Type of Diagnosis | Primary diagnosis, no history of prior disease, injury; or battle casualty |
| Line of Duty | In line of duty |
| 1st Diagnosis | Fracture, compound, comminuted with no nerve or artery involvement |
| 1st Anatomical Location | Radius, generally |
| 1st Operation | Closure of wound, delayed (suture, secondary to wound) (delayed closure) |
| 2nd Diagnosis | Wound(s), abraded (includes friction burns) |
| 2nd Anatomical Location | Thoracic wall, generally |
| 2nd Operation |  |
| 3rd Diagnosis | [Withheld by USGOV] |
| Causative Agent | Artillery Shell, Fragments, Afoot or unspecified |
| Final Result | 53rd Gen Hospital |
| Disposition | Duty |
| Cause of Disposition | Not death nor discharge (incl cases remaining in hosp at end of 1944 |
| Month of Disposition | December |
| Year of Disposition | 1944 |
| Total Days (non-effective) 195 |  |
| Hospital Days | 189 |
| Current Days /Gen Hosp | Overseas Day 195 |
| Place of Final Cure | 53rd Gen Hosp |
| Sample Size | Remaining 1944 case |

Source: This information was obtained from the Hospital Admission Card data file (1944-1945) created by the Office of the Surgeon General Department of the Army. In 1970 the National Research Council first compiled this for statistical purposes using the EMTs (Emergency Medical Tags) and other Office of the Surgeon General Office Records during WWII.

## Records for Individual Soldiers In Normandy

ASN
Name
Neptune Rank
Division
Regiment

19096001
Rombold, William M.
Technician 5th Grade
82nd Abn Div
507th Prcht Inf

## Battalion

Neptune Company CoE
Company Attached
Company Attached

Neptune Platoon
Neptune Squad
Neptune MOS
Combat Infantry Badge
2nd Plat
Hq
Radio Operator
Normandy
Combat Medical Badge
Neptune Tail \# 42-23335

Neptune After Action Date 6/14/1944
Age 29
Month of Admission June
Type of Case Casualty, battle
1st Diagnosis Fracture, compound, comminuted with no nerve or artery involvement
1st Anatomical Location Radius, generally
1st Operation Closure of wound, delayed (suture, secondary to wound) (delayed closure)
2nd Diagnosis Wound(s), abraded (includes friction burns)
2nd Anatomical Location Thoracic wall, generally
2nd Operation 000
Causative Agent Artillery Shell, Fragments, Afoot or unspecified
Final Result 53rd Gen Hospital
Disposition Duty
Month of Disposition December
Current Days /Gen Hosp Overseas Days 195
Place of Final Cure 53 rd Gen Hosp

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barrage they had been subjected to throughout the campaign. We had some casualties and withdrew, pending the lifting of the artillery, and discovered that the Th Division by not cominig up left our right flank exposed. Just then the Germans oponed up with a machine gun and threw some confusion into the Bn which was already disconcertedby the impartially by which the Germans artillery dealt it's blows. The artillery lifted, we hustled the machine gun out of the house on the right flank, the lst $B n$ moved up in the right and abreast of the 2nd; and the advance was continued until it ran into the Germans in position South and just east of Bonneville. By then the right flank of the lst Bn was exposed also. The 325 on our left flank was stopped by the same enemy position. Col. Timmes and Oaptain Oreek formed a plan together. Some tanks came up, and after an artillery preparation, 001 . Times assaulted the enemy ${ }^{1}$ s position in front, using the tanks on the road to blast out the Germans positions, while daptain Oreek enveloped them from the right. There was a hard fight on the German ppsition but just as it was getting dark we were masters of the situation. The 325 attacked immediatelyand came up abreast of us. It was too lato to do anythingbut bivouac on the battlefield which we did under one of the heaviest German shellings of the campaigne

Next morning, D plus 8 (June 15) at daybreak we resumed the attack and quickly pushed forward 1000 yards. There we were greeted with a shower of our own artillery which inflicted casualties, stopped the advance, and upset the mens ' feolings. The effects was very like knocking the wind out of a man, and it took some time to stop the artillery and more to get the men back in an aggressive frame of mind. That gave us time to notice that the 325 was not up on our left and the 9th Division on our right had not left their positions of the night before so that we were exposed on both flanks. Furthermore it gave the Germans time to set up a line of resistance so that when we finally did try to advance, we couldn't. That morning there was a heavy fight in wich we mortared and machine-gunned each other vigorously. Oasualties were hi gh. The Germans brought up tanks which

