

INGATE Frederick



Private : Essex Regiment 11th Battalion. 6th Division

Age: 23 Killed in action: 20/11/1917

Service No: 34686

Additional information: Son of Walter and Grace Ingate, of 4, Council Cottage, Tollesbury, Essex. His brother Joseph Ingate also fell in the 1914-1918 War and his brother Hector Ingate fell in the 1939-1945 War. He was born & resided in Tollesbury. He enlisted at Tolleshunt D' Arcy. He was one of the first from the village to enlist at the outbreak of war.

The 11th (Service) Battalion was formed at Warley, September 1914, as part of K3. In September 1914 it was attached to 71st Brigade, 24th Division. On the 11th October 1915 it was transferred with Brigade to 6th Division. Then on the 27th October 1915 ; transferred to 18th Brigade, 6th Division.

The 11th Essex as part of the 24th Division of K3, were assembled around Shoreham during September 1914. The Division crossed to France 28th August - 4th September 1915. It served on the Western Front throughout the war. The Division's first experience was truly appalling. Having been in France for only a few days, lengthy forced marches brought it into the reserve for the British assault at Loos. GHQ planning left it too far behind to be a useful reinforcement on the first day, but it was sent into action on 26th September, whereupon it suffered more than 3,900 casualties.

He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Cambrai :- The attack was launched at 6.20am on the 20th November. The British Divisions in the front line were, from right to left, the 12th (Eastern), 20th (Light), 6th, 51st (Highland), 62nd (West Riding) and 36th (Ulster). In immediate support was the 29th, and ready to exploit the anticipated breakthrough and sweep round Cambrai were the 1st, 2nd and 5th Cavalry Divisions.

The Tank Corps deployed its entire strength of 476 machines, of which more than 350 were armed fighting tanks. They were led by the Tank Corps GOC, Hugh Elles, in a Mk IV tank called 'Hilda'. The attack opened with an intensive predicted-fire barrage on the Hindenburg Line and key points to the rear, which caught the Germans by surprise. Initially, this was followed by the curtain of a creeping barrage behind which the tanks and infantry followed. The 6th Division, once it had crossed the Hindenburg Line, moved forward and captured Ribecourt and fought as far as and through Marcoing. The 5th Cavalry Division advanced through them but were repulsed in front of Noyelles

Name	Given	Rank	Regt. No.
INGATE F.	Essex R.	♂	34686
Medal	Roll	Page	Remarks
Victoria	K/2/102 BR	605	
Decorations	do	do	
Other			
Honour of War conferred in			
Date of entry therein			

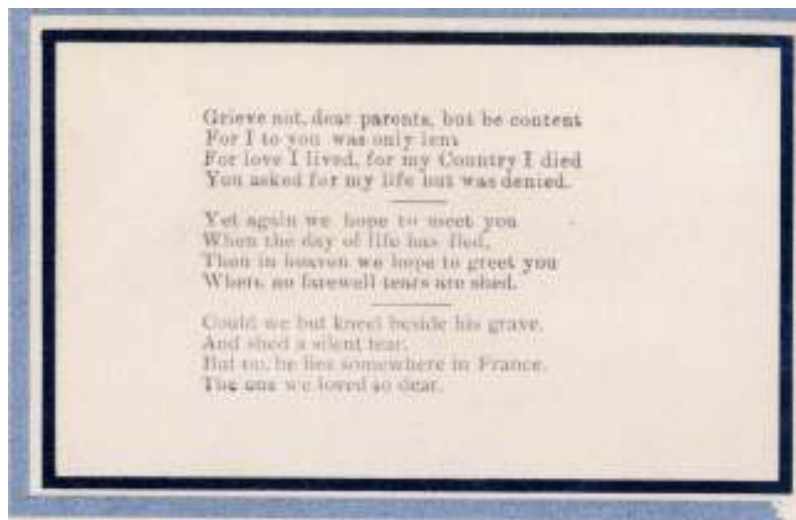
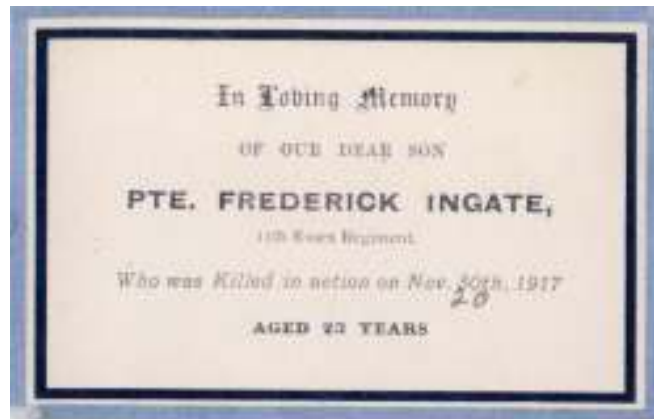


1914-1915 Star; 1914- 1920 War Medal; 1914-1919 Victory Medal



The so called Dead Man's "Penny". a commemoration given to all those ,who lost their lives.

His name is recorded on the Roll of Honour at Saint Mary's Tollesbury



Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead
 Grave/Memorial Reference: IV. H. 12. Cemetery:
 FIFTEEN RAVINE BRITISH CEMETERY,
 VILLERS-PLOUICH

"Fifteen Ravine" was the name given by the Army to the shallow ravine, once bordered by fifteen trees, which ran at right angles to the railway about 800 metres south of the village of Villers-Plouich, but the cemetery is in fact in "Farm Ravine," on the east side of the railway line, nearer to the village. The cemetery, sometimes called Farm Ravine Cemetery, was begun by the 17th Welsh Regiment in April 1917, a few days after the capture of the ravine by the 12th South Wales Borderers. It continued in use during the Battle of Cambrai (November 1917) and until March 1918, when the ravine formed the boundary between the Third and Fifth Armies. On 22 March, the second day of the great German offensive, the ground passed into their hands after severe fighting, and it was not regained until the end of the following September. In March 1918, the cemetery contained 107 graves (now Plot I), but it was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from other cemeteries and from the battlefields south-west of Cambrai. The burial grounds from which British graves were concentrated to Fifteen Ravine British Cemetery included the following:- ARGYLE ROAD CEMETERY, BEAUCAMP, close to "Argyle Road," on the North side of the hamlet of Beaucamp. The hamlet was taken on the 24th-25th April, 1917, by the 40th Division. The cemetery contained the graves of 38 soldiers from the United Kingdom, of whom eleven men of the 14th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders fell at Beaucamp on the 24th April, 1917, and twelve of other units in November and December, 1917. BOURLON GERMAN CEMETERY, a narrow strip of land between Bourslon Communal Cemetery and the Bourslon-Marquion road, in which were buried 173 soldiers from the United Kingdom (almost all unidentified) and about 100 German soldiers. MARCOING SUNKEN ROAD CEMETERY, on the Eastern slope of the Ravine running

North-East from Villers-Plouich. It contained the graves of 75 officers and men from the United Kingdom (mainly of the Royal Naval Division) who fell in December 1917-April 1918, and four from New Zealand who fell at the end of September, 1918. Fifteen Ravine Cemetery now contains 1,264 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 740 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 44 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate ten men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, buried in Argyle Road Cemetery, Beaucamp, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 525
Last updated 30/07/2008



Saint Mary's Tollesbury