



# Kent Fallen

*David W Hughes: Neil R Clark : Kyle D Tallett*

[www.kentfallen.com](http://www.kentfallen.com)

[www.ashfordsfallen.com](http://www.ashfordsfallen.com)

[www.roll-of-honour.com](http://www.roll-of-honour.com)

Supporting: [www.cwgc.co.uk](http://www.cwgc.co.uk)

**The Director  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission  
2 Marlow Road  
MAIDENHEAD  
Berkshire**

10<sup>th</sup> November 2007

## **Re: Cadet GLEAVE J.C, Royal Irish Constabulary**

I submitted the above case for belated commemoration to the MoD a couple of years ago. After a long wait I was eventually formally informed that his case had been rejected on the grounds that at the time of his death he was in fact a serving member of the Royal Irish Constabulary and not an officer in the armed forces.

I was not happy with this decision because the soldiers that died alongside Cadet Gleave WERE entitled to have their names commemorated as casualties of war and their names added to the CWGC casualty indexes. Cadet Gleave was murdered by the IRA a few months after being discharged from the Royal Air Force for service with the RIC.

This man's headstone is now in an appalling state! I have asked local police officers to help out but to date no one has seemed at all interested. This says a lot about the state of the UK police service doesn't it.

The purpose of this letter is to draw your attention to a couple of discrepancies in CWGC records. You presently commemorate 2 men whom I have identified as being members of the Royal Irish Constabulary at the time of their deaths! This situation completely and utterly undermines any argument against approving my man.

Taking into account the above information, I would like to appeal against the decision to refuse this man an official commemoration.

I trust I shall hear from you by return...

Neil R Clark B.E.M



### GLEAVE J C (brother)

Neil Clark found this man's grave in 2004 by literally tripping over it!

**Cadet 72825 James Chubb GLEAVE DFC. Royal Irish Constabulary (RIR). Formerly (Lieutenant) Royal Air Force (RAF).** Murdered by the I.R.A 28<sup>th</sup> November 1920 in the Kilmichael Ambush, Cork, Ireland. James was born in Worcester. Son of William and Kate A Gleave of 60 Mount Park Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey. Buried locally in the Wye (SS Gregory and Martin) Graveyard, Wye, Ashford, Kent. James headstone at Wye states clearly "**Killed in the Kilmichael Ambush, Ireland**". The headstone requires urgent restoration. The lettering can now hardly be read. Once the letters have disappeared all trace of poor James will have gone! The country that James died for has betrayed him!

James lived in Crundale. He played football for Wye F.C for 10 years. Members of the Wye F.C lined the route of his funeral and provided a guard of honour at his grave. Two Royal Irish Constabulary Policemen from Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin sounded the last post. The following people attended James funeral alongside most inhabitants of Wye –

Mrs Deacock (James sister)  
Mrs Gleave (mother)  
Mrs Stanaway (friend)  
Rev Johnson (Rector of Crundale)  
Mr and Mrs Relf  
Mrs Graves  
Mr Earl Drax  
Rev Brade Birks  
Mr S.T Parkinson (Wye Agricultural College)  
Mr F.W Slaughter  
Mrs J.P Sharples  
Sergeant Masters

**James death is NOT recorded by the UK government as a war casualty!** Had James have been serving in the RAF, Army or navy when killed he would have been entitled to have his name placed on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour. His headstone would also have been properly looked after and maintained from the public purse. In September 2005 Neil Clark presented his case to the MoD for belated commemoration. In November 2005 Neil was notified that James death would NOT be recorded by the CWGC because he was a policeman when killed. Neil Clark presented his case to the MoD for belated commemoration. In November 2005 Neil was notified that James death would NOT

be recorded by the CWGC because he was a policeman when killed. Neil Clark then wrote to the Police Service of Northern Ireland asking them for funds to have James grave restored. Neil received a letter back from the police in Northern Ireland telling him they were not prepared to help out. We have since established that at least 2 R.I.C men (1 killed in the Kilmichael Ambush) are indeed commemorated by the CWGC –

**Captain Philip Noel GRAHAM. Northumberland Fusiliers.** Buried Abingdon Cemetery (Ref: 4Z.2). This man was in fact a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary not the British Army. He served in the Northumberland Fusiliers throughout the Great War. The CWGC wrongly record him as a soldier!  
[http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty\\_details.aspx?casualty=648603](http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty_details.aspx?casualty=648603)

Another R.I.C man recorded by CWGC is - **Gerard Brice Ferguson SMYTHE. Royal Irish Constabulary. Divisional Police Commissioner (Munster).** Murdered by I.R.A 17 July 1920. Joined R.I.C 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1920. Recorded by the CWGC as Foulkes on the web site. His real name was Ffoulkes in his earlier service papers –  
[http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty\\_details.aspx?casualty=2743967](http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty_details.aspx?casualty=2743967) This man was an ex-officer who was employed as a Defence of Barracks Sergeant in the RIC, sole role was to bolster barracks (police stations) defences using his military knowledge. These men were the fore-runners of the famous Auxiliary Division of the RIC, the worlds first counter-terrorism force. Without getting out his papers I recall he lasted barely a few weeks in the RIC before being posted to a barracks in Tipperary which the scene of a ferocious attack. There is some indirect evidence he was wounded in the attack and died a week later; another source suggest he drank himself to death! Whatever he had been gassed and severely affected by this, my hunch is that the smoke from the burning building, assuming he was in it, may have finished him off.

This rather makes a nonsense of the Commission's rejection of poor James! It DOES record other R.I.C men who were killed in exactly the same circumstances.

The Ashford Absentee Voters List for 1918 gives –

Crundale

**Second Lieutenant James Chubb GLEVE. Royal Air Force (RAF).**

James brother Fergus was killed in action during the Great War and is also commemorated on James headstone in Wye – **Lieutenant Fergus GLEAVE. 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.** Died 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1916 aged 26 years. His name appears on the Thiepval Memorial, The Somme, France. Panel reference 5A and 5B.

James Gleave was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) during the Great War for bravery in the air. He was an Observer and later a Pilot in the Royal Air Force and was still serving in the RAF in November 1918 (confirmed by his service papers and the fact his name appeared on the Ashford 1918 Absentee Voters List).

James joined the Royal Irish Constabulary Reserve on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1920. He was one of 150 former commissioned officers from the armed forces who were specially selected for the task by the government in London. James was killed in the Kilmichael Ambush that occurred on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1920 near Cork in Ireland. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) led by Tom Barry a former British Army soldier who fought in the Great War carried out one of it's first terrorist atrocities. Seventeen British Army Auxillaries were killed including James. The British soldiers killed three IRA terrorists in the fight. It is believed that the British soldiers surrendered at one point and were shot in cold blood. The British Axillaries operated out of Macroon Castle in Cork.

The British policeman were heavily outnumbered and were caught in open ground. The IRA volunteers were holding fortified and raised firing positions. All escape routes were covered. The British policeman tried to fight their way out of the ambush and sustained casualties in doing so. When it became obvious their position was untenable they surrendered. The British

policeman layed down their weapons and then walked slowly towards the IRA positions. At some stage the IRA opened fire killing all surviving British policeman in cold blood. This would account for the fact all British policeman were killed and only 3 terrorists.

The IRA like to present Tom Barry and his band of volunteers as honourable local men protecting their community. The reality is that they were a bunch of murderous thugs (much the same as they are now).

James was murdered in cold blood by the IRA whilst on active service in Ireland. His death should have been recorded as a war casualty. The Roll of Honour Trust record James death. This is a private trust and nothing to do with the government. It can be contacted at –

[www.policememorial.org.uk](http://www.policememorial.org.uk)

Police Roll of Honour Trust  
PO Box 999  
PRESTON  
Lancashire  
PR4 5WW

A similar MILITARY case was recently approved by the MoD for a belated commemoration –

**Private CH/19831 Henry CHANDLER. Royal Marine Light Infantry.** Murdered by the IRA 21<sup>st</sup> May 1921 in a terrorist (IRA) ambush at Ballyvaughan, Ireland. Buried Southborough Cemetery, Fulham, London.

In January 2007 we wrote to the district commander at Folkestone Police Station and drew his attention to James grave and headstone. We pointed out that it was decaying badly and required urgent restoration. We received a written reply back which concerned another matter James name was not even mentioned! It would appear that the local police don't even give a toss either...

These men died alongside James -

**D/Insp Francis William Crake MC, 27**

**Cadet William T. Barnes DFC, 26**

**Cadet Cecil James W. Bayley, 22**

**Cadet Leonard D. Bradshaw, 22**

**Cadet James C. Gleave, 21**

**Cadet Philip Noel Graham, 31**

**(P.N GRAHAM is commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission)**

**Cadet Stanley Hugh-Jones, 27**

**Cadet Frederick Hugo OBE MC, 40**

**Cadet Albert George J. Jones, 33**

**Cadet Ernest William H. Lucas, 31**

**Cadet William Pallester, 25**

**Cadet Horace O. Pearson, 21**

**T/Const Arthur F Poole, 21**

**Cadet Frank Taylor, 22**

**Cadet Christopher Wainwright, 36**

**Cadet Benjamin D. Webster, 30**

Christian Names (in full) *James Bliebb* Surname *Blieve*  
 Date of Birth *13 Jan 1894* Permanent Home Address *School House, Brundale, Canterbury Kent* Present Service *Canterbury Kent*  
 Name of Person to be Informed of Casualties *Miss Kate A Blieve* Address *School House Brundale, Canterbury Kent* Relationship *Sister*  
*93256 2/10. 9. 1st* [Date Sheet Started *16 Oct 1918*] [Registered Papers No. *PT 241148*]

MOVEMENTS						MOVEMENTS (continued)					
Outgoing Authority	Unit from which	Unit to which	Date of Effect	Special Remarks re Duties	Incoming Authority Confirming	Outgoing Authority	Unit from which	Unit to which	Date of Effect	Special Remarks re Duties	Incoming Authority Confirming
		<i>Asst. C. W.</i>	<i>17.3.18</i>		<i>Canover 1/18</i>						
<i>40. 25.18</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>30.4.18</i>								
<i>20. 16.18</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>25.18</i>	<i>as corps platoon</i>							
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>22.7.18</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>27.7.18</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>3/8/18</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>7/9/18</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>19/12.18</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>12. 3. 19.</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>22. 5. 19.</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>28. 5. 19.</i>								
		<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>3. 7. 19.</i>								

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Date of Lond. Gaz.	Rank	Description	Graded as	Date of Effect
<i>4/7/19</i>	<i>5th Lt</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>1.4.18</i>
<i>7. 9. 1916</i>	<i>2nd Lt</i>	<i>Asst. Co. Sch.</i>		

During a Cabinet meeting on 11 May 1920, the Secretary of State for War, Winston Churchill, suggested the formation of a "Special Emergency Gendarmerie, which would become a branch of the Royal Irish Constabulary." Churchill's proposal was referred to a committee chaired by General Sir Nevil Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland. Macready's committee rejected Churchill's proposal, but it was revived two months later, in July, by the Police Adviser to the Dublin Castle administration in Ireland, Major-General H H Tudor. In a memo dated 6 July 1920, Tudor justified the scheme on the grounds that it would take too long to reinforce the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) with ordinary recruits. Tudor's new "Auxiliary Force" would be strictly temporary: its members would enlist for a year: their pay would be £7 per week (twice what a constable was paid), plus a sergeant's allowances, and would be known as "Temporary Cadets".

The ADRIC was recruited in Britain from among ex-officers who had served in World War I - especially those who had served in the Army and the Royal Flying Corps. Most recruits were British, though some were Irish, and others came from the British Empire and Commonwealth. Many had been highly decorated in the war and two, George Onions and James Leach, wore the Victoria Cross. Interestingly, their decorations make it clear that many had been promoted from the ranks: some men, for example, had been awarded the common soldier's Military Medal instead of (or in addition to) the officer's Military Cross. Enlisted men who had been commissioned as officers during the War often found it difficult to adjust to their loss of status and pay in civilian life, and historians have concluded that the Auxiliary Division recruited large numbers of these "temporary gentlemen".

Recruiting began in July 1920 and by November 1921 the division was 1,900 strong. The Auxiliaries were nominally part of the RIC, but actually operated more or less independently in rural areas. Divided into companies (eventually fifteen of them), each about one hundred strong, heavily armed and highly mobile, they operated in ten counties, mostly in the south and west, where Irish Republican Army (IRA) activity was greatest. They wore either RIC uniforms or their old army uniforms with appropriate police badges, along with distinctive Tam-o-shanter caps. They were commanded by Brigadier-General F P Crozier, a former

officer of the Unionist paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force.

### Counterinsurgency

Auxiliary companies were intended as mobile striking and raiding forces, and they scored some notable successes against the insurgents. On 20 November, the night before Bloody Sunday, they captured Dick McKee and Peadar Clancy, the commandant and vice-commandant of the IRA's Dublin Brigade. That same night, they caught William Pilkington, commandant of the Sligo IRA, in a separate raid. A month later, in December, they caught Ernie O'Malley completely by surprise in County Kilkenny: the IRA officer was reading in his room when a Temporary Cadet opened the door and walked in; "He was as unexpected as death," said O'Malley. In his memoirs, the commandant of the Clare IRA, Michael Brennan, describes how the Auxiliaries nearly captured him three nights in a row.

However, such successes and near-successes were not common: the Division was hobbled by its lack of reliable intelligence, and most of its raids brought no result--or sometimes worse. In one case, they arrested a Castle official, Law Adviser W E Wylie, by mistake. In another, more notorious case, they raided the Shannon Hotel in Castleconnell, County Limerick on a tip that there were suspicious characters drinking therein. The "suspicious characters" turned out to be three off-duty members of the RIC: both sides mistook each other for insurgents and opened fire; three people were killed in the shootout that followed.

Some of the IRA's most celebrated victories in the Irish War of Independence were won over the Auxiliaries. On 28 November 1920, for example, a platoon of Auxiliaries was ambushed and wiped out at Kilmichael by Tom Barry and the West Cork IRA. About two months later, on 2 February 1921, another platoon of Auxiliaries was ambushed and defeated by Seán MacEoin and the Longford IRA near Clonfin. On 19 March 1921 The IRA defeated the British Army & Auxiliary Division at Crossbarry Ambush. Later still, on 15 April 1921, Major John Mackinnon DCM MM, commanding officer of H Company, ADRIC, was assassinated by the Kerry IRA.

### Controversy

Many of the Division's Temporary Cadets did not cope well with the frustrations of counterinsurgency: hurriedly recruited, poorly trained, and with an ill-defined role, they soon gained a reputation for drunkenness, lack of discipline, and brutality worse than that of the Black and Tans. They were disliked by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who considered them "rough." They seem to have been unpopular with the British Army as well. One British officer, who served as adjutant for the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, wrote in his memoirs that the Auxiliaries "were totally undisciplined by our regimental standards." Macready wrote in his own memoirs that "those companies that had the good fortune to have good commanders, generally ex-Regular officers, who could control their men, performed useful work, but the exploits of certain other companies under weak or inefficient commanders went a long way to discredit the whole force."

Like the ordinary police, the Auxiliaries sometimes took reprisals in the wake of attacks by the IRA. On the evening of Bloody Sunday, for example, Dick McKee and Peadar Clancy were killed by their Auxiliary captors under very suspicious circumstances: the official explanation, that the two insurgents tried to escape, is widely disbelieved. But perhaps the most notorious reprisal involving the Auxiliary Division was the Burning of Cork on 11 December 1920. At 7:30 p.m. that evening, a truckload of Auxiliaries from newly-formed K Company was ambushed at Dillons Cross: a grenade was thrown onto their truck, wounding ten Auxiliaries and killing one, Temporary Cadet Chapman. Later that night, police and Auxiliaries took revenge by setting fire to the city's commercial centre, preventing the fire service from attending the blaze, and shooting seven people.

Two IRA men, Cornelius and Jerimiah Delaney, were killed in their beds at home in Dublin Hill (though Con Delaney survived to December 18). Five civilians were shot on the streets. Damage amounting to \$20 million was inflicted. The Cork Fire Brigade did not have the resources to deal with the fires: law and order, it seemed, had completely broken down. The British Government at first claimed the citizens were responsible for the arson, but a military

court of inquiry known as the Strickland Report later found that the fires had been started by the Auxiliaries. Its findings were suppressed by the government, but K Company was disbanded. Allegedly, some Auxiliaries took to wearing pieces of burnt cork (material) on their caps afterwards, to celebrate the occasion.

A few days later, near Dunmanway, there was an ugly postscript to the Cork fires: in an apparently motiveless attack, Temporary Cadet Harte killed a young mentally disabled man and a seventy-year old priest. Harte was arrested and court-martialled: at his trial, it was revealed that he had been a "particular friend" of TC Chapman, and had been drinking heavily since 11 December; as a result, Harte was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

While the verdict in the Harte case was legally defensible, other Auxiliaries literally got away with murder. On 9 February 1921, James Murphy and Patrick Kennedy were arrested by Auxiliaries in Dublin. Two hours later, constables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police found the two men lying shot in Drumcondra: Kennedy was dead, and Murphy was dying. Murphy died in Mater Hospital, Dublin on 11 February, but before the end, he declared that he and Kennedy had been shot by their Auxiliary captors. A military court of inquiry was held, and Captain W L King, commanding officer of F Company ADRIC, was arrested for the killings. King was court-martialled on 13-15 February, but acquitted, after Murphy's dying declaration was ruled inadmissible, and two officers from F Company provided perjured alibis for Captain King at the time of the shootings.

But while the authorities often turned a blind eye to reprisals, they were less tolerant of crimes against "civilians" - loyal and non-political people. A number of Auxiliaries were dismissed and prosecuted for theft, including a one-armed former Temporary Cadet, Major Evan Cameron Bruce, who was imprisoned for robbing a creamery, after being dismissed from the Division for striking a civilian without cause. On 19 February 1921, Commandant Crozier resigned after a dispute over discipline with the Police Adviser. Crozier had dismissed twenty-one Temporary Cadets accused of looting a licensed grocery store belonging to Protestant Unionists in County Meath. When General Tudor reinstated these men pending an official inquiry, Crozier left the Force. He was replaced by his assistant, Brigadier-General E A Wood, who commanded the Division until it was demobilized.

#### History and popular memory

The Temporary Cadets of the ADRIC were and are often confused with the Black and Tans: many atrocities laid at the door of the latter were in reality attributable to the Auxiliaries. Disbanded along with the RIC in 1922, many Auxiliaries joined the Palestine Police. As with the Black and Tans, they are still a contentious issue in Ireland.

Ah! thats because he is Foulkes on the web site. His real name was Ffoulkes in his earlier service papers.

[http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty\\_details.aspx?casualty=2743967](http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty_details.aspx?casualty=2743967)

This man was an ex-officer who was employed as a Defence of Barracks Sergeant in the RIC, sole role was to bolster barracks (police stations) defences using his military knowledge. These men were the fore-runners of the famous Auxiliary Division of the RIC, the worlds first counter-terrorism force.

Without getting out his papers I recall he lastd barely a few weeks in the RIC before being posted to a barracks in Tipperary which the scene of a ferocious attack. There is some indirect evidence he was wounded in the attack and died a week later; another source suggest he drank himself to death! Whatever he had been gassed and severely affected by this, my hunch is that the smoke from the burning building, assuming he was in it, may have finished him off.

I must search for the others, I'm sure at least one was an Auxiliary.



Kilmichael Ambush Memorial

This is the CWGC Print for P.N GRAHAM

[http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty\\_details.aspx?casualty=648603](http://www.cwgc.org/search/casualty_details.aspx?casualty=648603)

Name: **GRAHAM** Initials: **P N** Nationality: **United Kingdom** Rank: **Captain**  
 Regiment/Service: **Northumberland Fusiliers** Date of Death: **28/11/1920** Casualty Type:  
**Commonwealth War Dead** Grave/Memorial Reference: **4Z. 2. Cemetery: [ABINGDON](#)**  
**[CEMETERY](#)**

This is the CWGC Print out for Gerard Brice Ferguson SMYTHE. Royal Irish Constabulary. Divisional Police Commissioner (Munster).  
(Also known to have served as C.H FOULKES)

Name: **FOULKES, CHARLES HENRY** Initials: **C H** Nationality: **United Kingdom** Rank:  
**Lieutenant** Regiment/Service: **Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)** Unit Text: **6th**  
**Bn.** Age: **41** Date of Death: **11/09/1920** Additional information: **Son of Henry and Elizabeth**  
**Foulkes, of Liverpool; husband of Frances E. M. Foulkes, of 41, Brookdale Rd.,**  
**Liverpool.** Casualty Type: **Commonwealth War Dead** Grave/Memorial Reference: **650.**  
 Cemetery: **[LIMERICK \(KING'S ISLAND\) MILITARY CEMETERY](#)**