

# Sutton Mandeville

## Roll of Honour



*Lest we Forget*

### World War I



**PO/18294 PRIVATE**

**J. VINEY**

**ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY**

**31ST MAY, 1916 AGE 18**

## John VINEY

John Viney was born on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1897 at All Saints, Southampton to Ellen Sweatman Viney. (Source: UK Royal Navy & Royal Marine War Graves Roll 1914 – 1919).

The 1901 Census recorded John R. Viney as a 3 year old, born Southsea, Hants, living with his extended family at the “Compass Inn” at East Tisbury, Wiltshire. The family consisted of his grandparents – William Viney (Publican and farmer, aged 52) & Ellen M. Viney (aged 55). His mother was listed as Ellen S. Viney (aged 24, born Norton Bavant), her younger sister – Hilda M. (aged 13) & John’s older sister – Ella M. (aged 7). A boarder named Charles Bracher (Stone Mason, aged 32, born Sutton Mandeville) was also listed.

A marriage was registered in June quarter, 1901, in the district of Tisbury, Wiltshire, between Ellen Sweatman Viney & Charles Bracher. They had married at St. John the Baptist Church, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

A death was registered in September quarter, 1908, in the district of Tisbury, Wiltshire for Charles Bracher, aged 43.

A marriage was registered in December quarter, 1909 between Ellen Sweatman Bracher (formerly Viney) & Alfred Thick. They had married at St. John the Baptist Church, Tisbury, Wiltshire.

The 1911 Census recorded Reginald John Viney as a 13 year old Farmer’s son working on Farm (Born Portsmouth, Hants). He is listed as living at the “Compass Inn”, Lower Chicks Grove, East Tisbury, Wiltshire with his grandparents – William John Viney (Innkeeper & Farmer, aged 63) & Ellen Viney (aged 65) & John’s older sister – Ella Maud Viney (aged 17, General servant). (The 1911 Census recorded John Viney’s mother – now Ellen Sweatman Thick (aged 33) living with her 2nd husband – Alfred Thick (Farm Labourer, aged 35, born Sutton Mandeville) in a 3 roomed dwelling at Sutton Row, Sutton Mandeville. Ellen & Alfred had been married for 1 year & had no children from the marriage)



The Compass Inn (Photo by Neil MacDougall)

John Viney enlisted with the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was given the rank of Private & a service number of PO/18294

Private John Viney was killed on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1916, aged 18 years, aboard HMS *Invincible*. His death was a direct result of enemy action during the Battle of Jutland which was fought in the North Sea near Jutland, Denmark.

Pte J. Viney is remembered on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial – Panel 22 as he has no known grave. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The CWGC records that John Viney was the son of Ellen Thick, of Baverstock, Dinton, Wiltshire. Pte John Viney was entitled to 1914-15 Star, British War Medal & Victory Medal.

R. J. Viney is remembered on the 1914 -1919 Memorial plaque located inside All Saints Church at Sutton Mandeville, Wiltshire.



*World War 1 & 2 Memorial Plaques*

*(Photo by Antony Firth)*

R. J. Viney is also honoured in the Casualties of World War 1 Diocese of Salisbury Memorial Book.

## **HMS *Invincible***

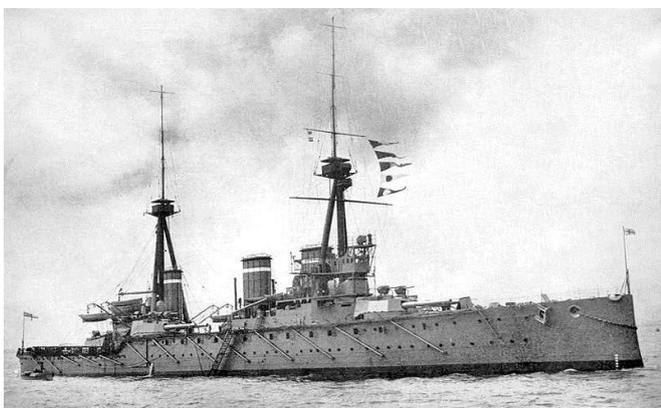
HMS *Invincible* was a battlecruiser of the British Royal Navy. She was launched on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1907.

HMS *Invincible* was the flagship of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battlecruiser Squadron during the Battle of Jutland. The squadron had been detached in May 1916 from Admiral Beatty's Battlecruiser fleet a few days before the

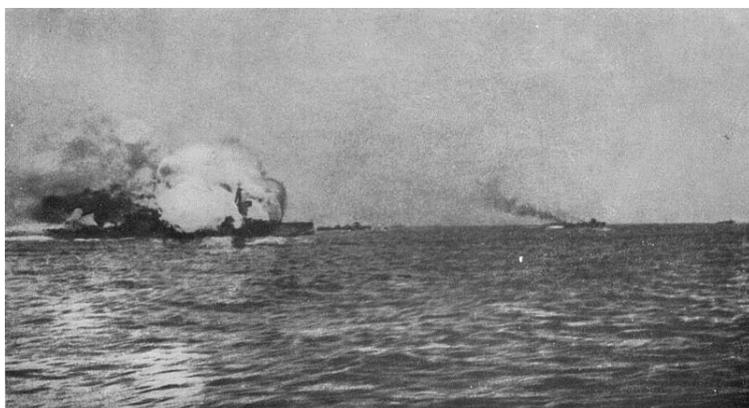
battle, for gunnery practice with the Grand Fleet of the Royal Navy. The squadron led the advance of the Grand Fleet from Scapa Flow, which came close to catching the German High Seas Fleet.

The Battle of Jutland took place on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1916, in the North Sea, near Jutland, Denmark. It was the largest clash of battleships in history with over 250 ships from the Grand Fleet & the German High Seas Fleet taking part. HMS *Invincible* damaged a light cruiser & a battlecruiser – *Wiesbaden* & the *Pillau* & scored eight direct hits on German *Lutzow*, which caused the German ship to withdraw from the battle & eventually sink. The *Invincible* was exposed to fire from the *Lutzow* & the *Defflinger*. She was hit 3 times - one hit on the midships Q turret, the eventual explosion causing the ship to sink in two halves.

HMS *Invincible* sank with a loss of around 1,026 of her crew – only 6 men survived (some sources state 5, others 7) & were rescued by a nearby destroyer HMS *Badger*. The final outcome was a loss for the British of 3 battlecruisers, 3 armoured cruisers & eight destroyers, compared with the German loss of a pre-dreadnought (Unarmoured) battleship, a battlecruiser & four light cruisers.



HMS *Invincible* & the explosion (below)



HMS *Invincible* – two shattered halves temporarily standing on the seabed

The wreck of HMS *Invincible* currently lies under nearly 200 feet of water in the North Sea & was first located by the Royal Navy in 1919. On the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle, in 2006, the UK Ministry of Defence announced that the 14 British vessels lost in the Battle of Jutland were being designated as protected places under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

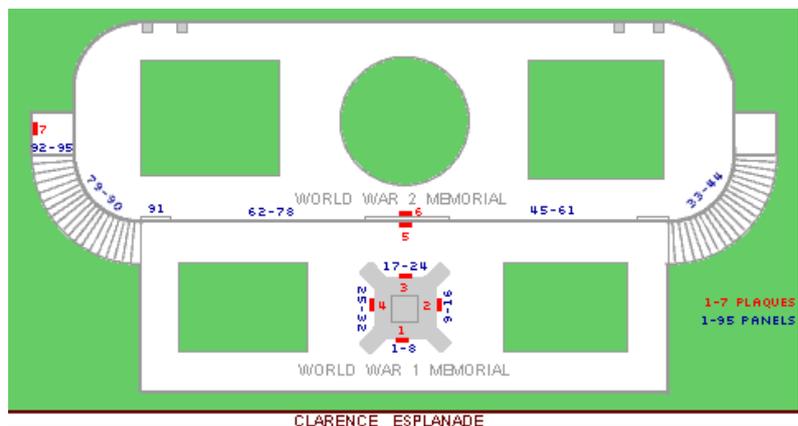


Location of wreck of HMS *Invincible* from [wrecksite](#)

### Portsmouth Naval Memorial

The Portsmouth Naval Memorial is situated in Southsea Common, overlooking the Promenade in Hampshire. It lists 24,600 identified casualties – 10,000 sailors from WW1 and almost 15,000 from WW2.

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided.



(Photos copyright Tim Backhouse/Geoff Allen)





Section of Panel 22 showing "Viney. J"