

Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground, Blackfaulds, Scotland

War Grave



Lest We Forget

World War 1



1174A PRIVATE

C. W. STUART

58TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.

5TH DECEMBER, 1918 Age 30

Charles William STUART

Charles William Stuart was born at Inverness, Scotland on 30th December, 1888 (according to information supplied by his widow for the Roll of Honour; however his date of birth is listed as 21st December, 1889 in the Morayshire Roll of Honour Book) to parents William Grant (Baillie) Stuart and Helen Stuart (nee Blackhall).

The 1891 Scotland Census recorded Charles William Stuart as a 2 year old, living with his family at Dores Road, Fern Villa, Inverness, Scotland. His parents were listed as William G. Stuart (Draper, aged 38, born Abernethy, Inverness Shire) & Helen Stuart (aged 38, born Edinburgh, Midlothian). Charles was one of four children listed on this Census (all born at Inverness, Scotland) – Rose H. Stuart (aged 4), Dora L. A. Stuart (aged 3) then Charles & Evelyn M. Stuart (aged 2 months). Also listed were 2 servants – Jane Grant (aged 27) & Jenie Brodie (aged 18).

William Grant (Baillie) Stuart, father of Charles William Stuart, died on 2nd April, 1899 at Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland.

The 1901 Scotland Census recorded Charles William Stuart as a 12 year old Scholar living with his family at Seafiel St, Elgin, Moray, Scotland. His mother was listed as Helen Stuart (Living on Own Means, aged 48). Charles was one of four children listed on this Census – Helen Stuart (Scholar, aged 14), Dora Stuart (Scholar, aged 13) then Charles & Evelyn Stuart (Scholar, aged 10). Also listed was Margaret McDonald (General Servant, aged 29).

According to information supplied by his widow for the Roll of Honour – Charles Stuart came to Australia when he was 20 years old.

Charles William Stuart married Mary Florence Kenny in 1914 in Victoria.

Charles William Stuart was a 27 year old, married, Surveyor when he enlisted on 23rd September, 1914 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Church of England & his next of kin was listed as his wife – Mrs Mary F. Stuart, care of Mrs Sinclair, The Grange, Leongatha, Victoria. Charles Stuart stated on his Attestation Papers that he had served 3 years with Seaforth Highlanders.

Private Charles William Stuart, Service number 1174, embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on HMAT *Themistocles* (A32) on 22nd December, 1914 with the 5th Infantry Battalion, 1st Reinforcements.

Private Charles William Stuart joined his Battalion at Dardanelles on 3rd May, 1915.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to 88th Field Ambulance on W. Beach at Gallipoli on 18th May, 1915 with a contusion to right eye. He was transferred to No. 11 Casualty Station at Dardanelles on 19th May, 1915 & rejoined his Battalion at Anzac on 23rd May, 1915.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to No. 1 Australian Casualty Clearing Station at Anzac on 29th July, 1915 with Influenza. He was transferred to Fleetsweeper *Clacton* on the same day with influenza & conjunctivitis. Private Stuart was admitted to No. 1 Stationary Hospital at Lemnos on 29th July, 1915 with conjunctivitis. He rejoined his Battalion at Anzac on 3rd August, 1915.

5th Battalion

The 5th Battalion was among the first infantry units raised for the AIF during the First World War. Like the 6th, 7th and 8th Battalions it was recruited from Victoria and, together with these battalions, formed the 2nd Brigade.

The battalion was raised within a fortnight of the declaration of war in August 1914 and embarked just two months later. After a brief stop in Albany, Western Australia, the battalion proceeded to Egypt, arriving on 2 December. It later took part in the ANZAC landing on 25 April 1915, as part of the second wave. It was led by Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Wanliss, the officer who had raised the battalion. Ten days after the landing the 2nd Brigade was transferred from ANZAC to Cape Helles to help in the attack on the village of Krithia. The attack captured little ground but cost the brigade almost a third of its strength. The Victorian battalions forming the 2nd Brigade returned to ANZAC to help defend the beachhead, and in August the 2nd Brigade fought at the battle of Lone Pine. The battalion served at ANZAC until the evacuation in December.

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to Hospital Ship *Guildford Castle* on 18th August, 1915 with Influenza & disembarked at Alexandria on 23rd August, 1915. He was admitted to Egyptian Government Hospital at Port Said on 24th August, 1915 with Influenza (slight). Private Stuart was transferred to Convalescent Camp at Cairo on 28th August, 1915.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up on 18th January, 1916 while posted at Overseas Base at Ghezireh. 1. Breaking out of Camp whilst a prisoner under open arrest at 4 pm and remaining absent till 8.45 pm. 2. Drunk in town about 8.45 pm. He was awarded 7 days confined to Barracks & fined 10/-.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to Overseas Base at Ghezireh on 20th January, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up on 10th February, 1916 while posted at Overseas Base at Ghezireh. 1. Drunk in town about 9.30 pm. 2. Absence from defaulters roll call on 20th January, 1916 till 26th January, 1916. He was awarded 3 days Confined to Barracks.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up on 12th February, 1916 while posted at Overseas Base at Ghezireh. 1. Drunk in Camp at 9.45pm. 2. Absence from defaulters roll calls at 5 pm till 9.45 pm. He was awarded 100 hours detention.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to Overseas Base at Ghezireh on 18th February, 1916 from Guard Tent.

Private Charles William Stuart was sent to Detention on 24th February, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was sent to "A" Details at Zeitoun on 27th March, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was allotted & proceeded to join 58th Battalion on 28th March, 1916 from 2nd Training Battalion. He was taken on strength of 58th Battalion on 1st April, 1916 at Ferry Post.

Private Charles William Stuart was transferred to 57th Battalion on 2nd April, 1916 & was taken on strength of 57th Battalion at Ferry Post on 3rd April, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was reported sick on 29th May, 1916. He was admitted to 15th Field Ambulance at Ferry Post on 29th May, 1916 with Tonsillitis then transferred to Australian Casualty Clearing Station at Ferry Post the same day. Private Stuart was transferred to 14th Field Ambulance at Ferry Post on 31st May, 1916 then transferred to No. 1 Australian Stationary Hospital at Ismalia on 3rd June, 1916 with a Septic Toe. He was discharged to Base on 12th June 1916 but then admitted to No. 4 Auxiliary Hospital at Abbassia with Scarletina on 13th June, 1916. Private Stuart was discharged to duty on 3rd July, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched in to 5th Divisional Details at Tel el Kebir on 3rd July, 1916. He was awarded 48 hours Field Punishment No. 2 for being absent without leave from 18.00 hours on 1st July, 1916 to 22.00 hours on 2nd July, 1916. He also forfeited 2 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart embarked for Overseas from Alexandria on H.T. *Franconia* on 2nd August, 1916 & disembarked at Marseilles, France on 8th August, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched in to 15th Training Battalion at 26 Camp, Larkhill, Wiltshire, England on 21st August, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to King George Hospital, London, England on 31st August, 1916 (date as per Casualty Form – Active Service, however the Hospital Admissions form has the date as 10th September, 1916) with a contusion of face, right eye & left hand having been knocked down by a taxi in the street (accident). He was discharged on 23rd October, 1916 & transferred to 1st Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield.

Private Charles William Stuart was taken on strength of No. 1 Command Depot at Perham Downs, Wiltshire, England on 30th October, 1916. He was medically classed as B1A (fit for active service in a few weeks).

Private Charles William Stuart was granted furlough on 2nd November, 1916 while posted at No. 1 Command Depot at Perham Downs, Wiltshire, England.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to Harefield Hospital on 27th November, 1916. Private Stuart was written up on 14th December, 1916 for an Offence while a patient in 1st Australian Auxiliary Hospital, Harefield –

A.W.L. (absent without leave) from 8.30 pm to 9.40 pm on 13th December, 1916. This was admonished by Lt. Col. W. T. Haywood. Private Stuart was discharged from 1st Auxiliary Hospital on 27th December, 1916 & was to report to Wareham.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched in from Harefield to No. 4 Command Depot at Wareham, Dorset on 27th December, 1916.

Private Charles William Stuart was reported on 29th January, 1917 to be absent from 23rd January, 1917. He was written up for an Offence on 5th February, 1917 – A.W.L. (absent without leave) from 3 pm on 23rd January, 1917 to 9 am on 30th January, 1917 (8 days). He was awarded 8 days detention & forfeited a total of 15 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched out from No. 4 Command Depot at Wareham, Dorset on 29th March, 1917 & marched in to No. 3 Command Depot at Hurdcott, Wiltshire the same day. Private Stuart was medically classified as B1A (fit for active service in a few weeks) on 1st April, 1917 while posted at No. 3 Command Depot at Hurdcott, Wiltshire.

Reinforcements were only given basic training in Australia. Training was completed in training units in England. Some of these were located in the Salisbury Plain & surrounding areas in the county of Wiltshire. Later Training & Convalescing Units were combined under the one Command Depot.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an offence on 4th May, 1917 while posted at Hurdcott – Absent from Parade from 3 pm until 4 pm. He was awarded a forfeiture of 1 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was transferred to 67th Battalion on 5th May, 1917 from No. 3 Command Depot at Hurdcott. He was taken on strength of 67th Battalion at Windmill Hill from 57th Battalion on 5th May, 1917.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 6th July, 1917 while posted at Windmill Hill – A.W.L. from Parade (night operations) 8.30 pm on 5th July, 1917. He was awarded a forfeiture of 2 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was absent without leave on 19th May, 1917. He was written up for an Offence on 25th July, 1917 – A.W.L. from 1 am on 19th May, 1917 to 9.30 pm on 24th May, 1917. He was awarded 7 days Field Punishment No. 2 & a total forfeiture of 13 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 27th July, 1917 while posted at Windmill Hill – 1. Absent from Parade without permission. 2. A.W.L. (breaking open arrest) from Camp from 13.30 on 25th July, 1917 until apprehended by Military Police at Andover at 19.00 on 25th July, 1917. He was awarded 7 days Field Punishment No. 2 & was in custody awaiting trial for 2 days. He forfeited a total of 9 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 6th September, 1917 while posted at Windmill Hill – A.W.L. from 14.00 Parade till 07.00. He was awarded 7 days Confined to Camp by Lt. Col. T. Flintoff.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 10th September, 1917 while posted at Windmill Hill – A.W.L. from 18.30 on 7th September, 1917 till 23.00 on 9th September, 1917. He was awarded 7 days Field Punishment No. 2 & a total forfeiture of 10 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart proceeded overseas from Overseas Draft to France via Southampton on 12th September, 1917 to reinforce 58th Battalion. He was marched in to No. 5 A.D.B.D. (Australian Divisional Base Depot) at Havre, France on 13th September, 1917.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 16th September, 1917 while posted at No. 5 A.D.B.D. – while on active service –drunkenness. He was awarded a forfeiture of 14 days' pay & confined to Camp for 14 days.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched out to his Unit from 5th A.D.B.D. on 21st September, 1917 & was taken on strength of 58th Battalion in the Field on 2nd October, 1917.

58th Battalion

The 58th Battalion was raised in Egypt on 17 February 1916 as part of the expansion of the AIF. Roughly half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 6th Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. Reflecting the composition of the 6th, the 58th was predominantly composed of men from Victoria. The battalion became part of the 15th Brigade of the 5th Australian Division.

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With the collapse of Russia in October 1917, a major German offensive on the Western Front was expected in early 1918. This came in late March and the 5th Division moved to defend the sector around Corbie; the 58th Battalion was the 15th Brigade's reserve during its now legendary counter-attack at Villers-Bretonneux on 25 April

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Charles William Stuart was sent to Hospital sick on 24th October, 1917. He was admitted to 5th Australian Divisional Rest Station on 24th October, 1917 with Influenza & was discharged to duty on 11th November, 1917. Private Stuart rejoined his Unit in the Field on 14th November, 1917.

Private Charles William Stuart was sent to Hospital sick on 24th November, 1917. He was admitted to 5th Australian Divisional Rest Station on 24th November, 1917 due to dental issues. Private Stuart was discharged to duty on 3rd December, 1917 & rejoined his Unit in the Field on 4th December, 1917.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 19th January, 1918 – A.W.L. from 9 am on 9th January, 1918 till 10 pm on 11th January, 1918. He was awarded 7 days Field Punishment No. 2 & a total forfeiture of 10 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was sent sick to Hospital on 7th March, 1918. He was admitted to 5th Australian Divisional Rest Station on 7th March, 1918 with bronchitis. Private Stuart was discharged to duty on 20th March, 1918 & rejoined his Unit in the Field on the same day.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 15th April, 1918 while in France – A.W.L. from 8.30 am on 12th April, 1918 till 4 pm on 13th April, 1918. He was awarded 14 days Field Punishment No. 2 & a total forfeiture of 16 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was A.W.L. on 23rd April, 1918. No disciplinary action was taken.

Private Charles William Stuart was wounded in action on 26th April, 1918 while an absentee from his Unit.

War Diary – 58th Battalion

26th April, 1918

Weather Misty. At 5.15am the French attacked from the MONUMENT at U6a5.5 to HANGARD WOOD with the object of straightening the line between those points. The 5th Aust Div. Artillery carried out a demonstration in the form of a creeping barrage in conjunction with the attack.

Conference of Bn Commanders at Brigade Hqrs at 11 am. The BGC outlined scheme for the recapture of the original front line before 24th inst. ___ decided that 58 & 60 Bns would attack for 15 BDE. English troops would co-operate on right & French troops would assist on the right of English troops. This scheme was cancelled during the afternoon. The day was fine. Our forward areas were severely shelled throughout the night. At 11 pm in accordance with instructions received from Brigade Bn Hqrs was moved from 017c 3 7 & established at O18D 8.7

(Extract of War Diary from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to No. 1 General Hospital at Etretat on 29th April, 1918 with shrapnel wound to right arm. Further investigations found that he had been admitted to No. 1 General Hospital from 20th Casualty Clearing Station via No. 14 Ambulance Train on 28th April, 1918.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 24th May, 1918 – when on active service & a patient in Hospital 1. Drunkenness. 2. Disobedience of Hospital standing orders in being out of bounds without permission. He was awarded a forfeiture of 14 days' pay by O.C. of No. 1 General Hospital.

Private Charles William Stuart was transferred to Australian Convalescent Depot at Havre, France on 25th May, 1918.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 5th July, 1918 while at 1st Australian Convalescent Depot, Havre – 1. Drunkenness 2. In town without a pass contrary to B50 27 (3). He was awarded a forfeiture of 21 days' pay on 8th July, 1918 by O.C. of No. 1 Australian Convalescent Depot.

Private Charles William Stuart was discharged to Base Depot from No. 1 Australian Convalescent Depot on 8th July, 1918. He was marched in to A.I.B.D. (Australian Infantry Base Depot) at Havre, France from Convalescent Depot on the same day.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence at Rouelles on 9th July, 1918. 1. Drunkenness 2. In town without a pass. 3. A.W.L. from 9.30 pm on 8th July, 1918 till 9.45 am on 9th July, 1918. He was awarded 28 days Field Punishment No. 1 & a total forfeiture of 30 days' pay.

Private Charles William Stuart was medically classified as B2 on 27th August, 1918 suffering from Laryngitis at A.I.B.D. (Australian Infantry Base Depot). He was marched out to England from A.I.B.D. (Australian Infantry Base Depot) at Havre, France on 29th August, 1918 having been medically classified as B2.

Private Charles William Stuart was marched in to No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset, England on 30th August, 1918 with chronic Laryngitis. The Hospital Admissions form reads: "*Reported from France. States gassed above date. GS Wound R arm slight. May 1918. While in hospital voice got much worse. Eyes still weak. Voice very husky age 37.*"

A Medical Report was completed on Private Charles William Stuart on 3rd September, 1918 at No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset. His disability was listed as Chronic Laryngitis which had first occurred in October, 1917 at Polygon Wood & was attributable to service during the present war through Gas Poisoning. The Medical Board recommended that Private Stuart was temporarily unfit for General Service for six months.

Private Charles William Stuart was written up for an Offence on 21st September, 1918 while posted at Weymouth – on 19th September, 1918: 1 Drunkenness 2. Being in possession of an expired pass. He was awarded 7 days confined to Barracks.

Private Charles William Stuart was reported as Absent Without Leave on 14th October, 1918.

Private Charles William Stuart was admitted to 2nd Scottish General Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland on 23rd October, 1918 (whilst on leave) suffering from Influenza. The Medical Case Sheet reads: "*Patient was admitted here on 23-10-18 suffering from Influenza on 26-10-18 broncho pneumonia developed affecting both bases. He became cyanosed and very acutely ill. The blood was negative for any culture. No T.B. in sputum. He improved for a time and then gradually became worse, until every bit of tissue was affected. Antipneumococcal and antistreptococcal serum were both given.*"

Private Charles William Stuart died on 5th December, 1918 at 2nd Scottish General Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland from Broncho Pneumonia.

The body of Private Charles William Stuart was claimed by his mother who made the arrangements for his funeral. He was buried on 8th December, 1918 in Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground, West Lothian, Scotland & has a Private Headstone. His death is still acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. From the burial report of Private Charles William Stuart - *The deceased soldier was buried privately by relatives residing in Inverness, Scotland. Administrative Headquarters, A.I.F. London were represented at the funeral.*

Names of relatives & friends present at the Funeral – Mother, Sisters, Cousins, Mr Flatt.

The Red Cross Wounded & Missing file for Private Charles William Stuart contains a request from the Red Cross on behalf of the relatives in Australia to obtain the fullest details possible into his illness, death and burial. Two replies were received:

1. *From O.C. 2nd Scottish General Hospital which reads: "Re the above named soldier. I have to inform you that Pte Charles William Stuart, 1174, 58th Battalion, A.I.F. was admitted here on the 23rd October, 1918, suffering from Influenza. Three days later Broncho Pneumonia developed and he became very acutely ill. He improved for a time and then gradually became worse. Everything that medical skill could do for him was done, but this was unfortunately of no avail, and he died on 5-12-18. I enclose a note from the nursing sister who had charge of his case."*
2. *From Sister I. A. McDougall, 2nd Scottish General Hospital which reads: "Pte C. W. Stuart was admitted here 23-10-18 suffering from Influenza. Shortly after he developed pneumonia and got slowly worse and died 5.12.18. His mother & sister were here everyday for over a week before he died & they made all arrangements for the burial which was private. His Mother's address is: Mrs Stuart, Duack Lodge, Nethy Bridge, Scotland and by referring to her, you would get more details, When admitted here, he was returning from leave."*

Probate details:

Stuart, Charles William of Inverness in North Britain Corporal, Australian Infantry Forces, died 5 December, 1918 at the Scottish General Hospital, Edinburgh. Probate London 5 June to John William Smith, Solicitor. Effects £122.

Mrs Mary F. Stuart, widow of the late Private Charles William Stuart, wrote to Senator Grant, on 6th January, 1919 requesting her late husband's uniform. Senator Grant, Commonwealth of Australia, The Senate, then wrote a letter to Mr Trumble, Secretary for Defence Melbourne asking on behalf of Mrs Stuart that the clothes worn by her late husband or the metal emblems that were worn upon his uniform & if at all possible that the complete uniform be sent to her. Base Records replied to The Secretary stating that the late soldiers "*clothing has either been destroyed, or, after cleaning, lost in bulk stock by now. In any case it is not customary to return the clothing which is government issue of rank and file to next of kin. Similarly the metal badges would be by now absorbed in stock & therefore unidentifiable.*" The Secretary of Defence then forwarded a similarly worded letter to Senator Grant.

Private Charles William Stuart was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Private Stuart's widow - Mrs M. F. Stuart, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent July, 1921 & Plaque sent November, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Charles William Stuart – service number 1174A, aged 30, of 58th Battalion, Australian Infantry. He was the son of William Grant Stuart and Helen Stuart; husband of Mary F. Stuart, of The Grange, Leongatha, Victoria, Australia.

Private C. W. Stuart is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 166.

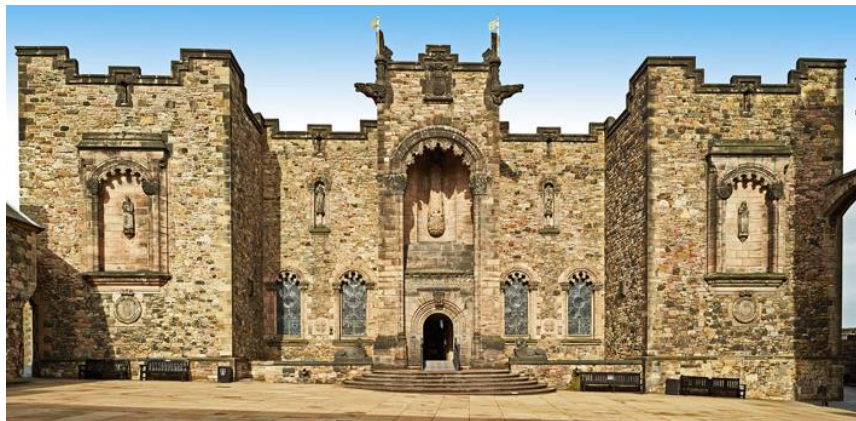


Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

Charles William Stuart is remembered on the Leongatha & District Historical Society's website.



Private Charles William Stuart is remembered in the Roll of Honour books held in the Hall of Honour inside The Scottish National War Memorial. The north side of the Hall of Honour is divided by columns into bays, each dedicated to a different regiment and enhanced with battle honours and consecrated colours. On the broad shelf in front of each of the bays, the names of the dead are listed in leather-bound books.

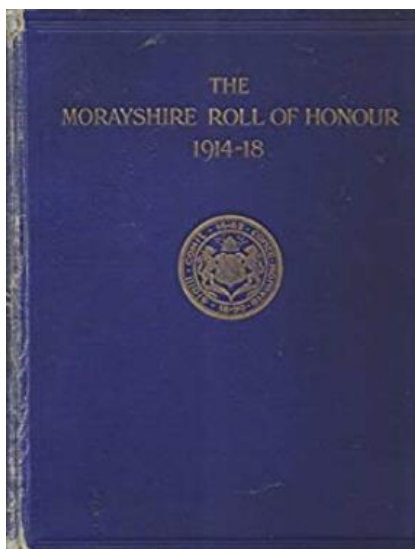


The Scottish National War Memorial & the Hall of Honour & the Roll of Honour books.

(Photos from The Scottish National War Memorial)



Charles William Stuart is remembered in the Morayshire Roll of Honour Book, Scotland – page 436.



STUART, CHARLES WILLIAM. No. 1174, Pte., 58th Btn. A.I.F. ; born at Inverness, 21st Dec., 1889, residing in Morayshire for many years ; joined at Melbourne, August, 1914 ; served in Gallipoli, France, and Flanders ; four times wounded, twice gassed, and suffered from shell shock. Son of William G. (deceased) and Helen Stuart, Duack, Lodge, Nethy Bridge. Occupation, engineer.

(129 pages of Private Charles William Stuart's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour, First World War Embarkation Roll, Red Cross Wounded & Missing) & National Archives



Newspaper Notices

DIED ON SERVICE

STUART – On the 5th December, at 2nd Scottish General Hospital, Edinburgh, of broncho-pneumonia, Charles William Stuart (Anzac, late of 5th Battalion), beloved only son of Helen and the late William Grant Stuart, of Inverness, Scotland, and dearly loved husband of Mary Stuart, Leongatha.

Four years of duty for King and country.

Now rest and furlough in God's own Kingdom.

(The Argus, Melbourne, Victoria – 23 December, 1918)

CASUALTY LIST NO. 453

VICTORIAN DETAILS SHOWN

DIED, OTHER CAUSES

Pte C. W. STUART, Leongatha, 5/12/18 (illness)

(The Herald, Melbourne, Victoria – 26 December, 1918)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Private Charles William Stuart has a private headstone.

Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground, West Lothian, Scotland

Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground has only 1 Commonwealth War Grave from World War 1 – Australian Private Charles William Stuart. The Blackfaulds private cemetery is in the grounds of what was Blackfaulds Farm, now broken up. It consists of a circular walled enclosure with a high wall all round. There is a wooden door which leads into it.



Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground



Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground (Photo below from *Find a Grave* – DianeC)

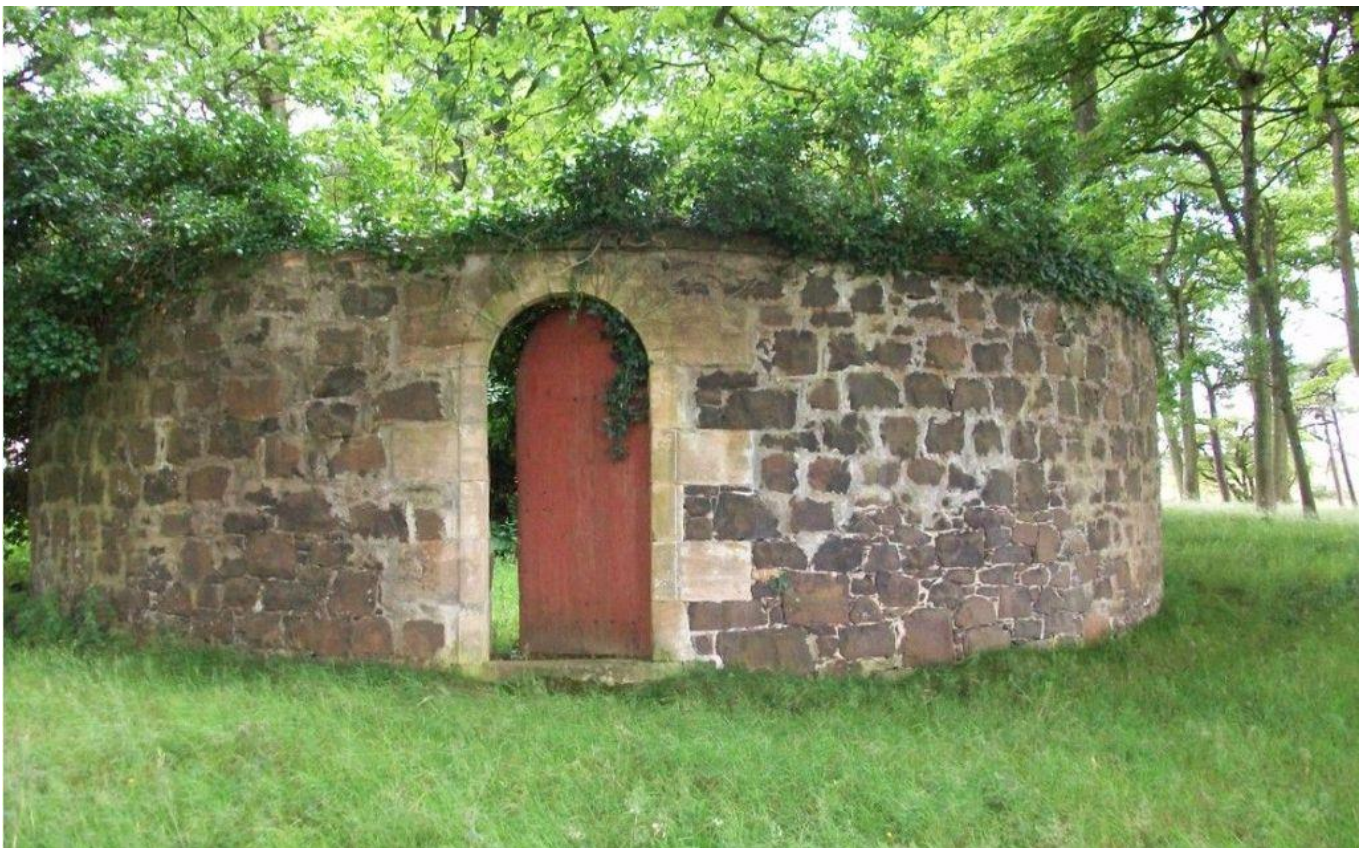
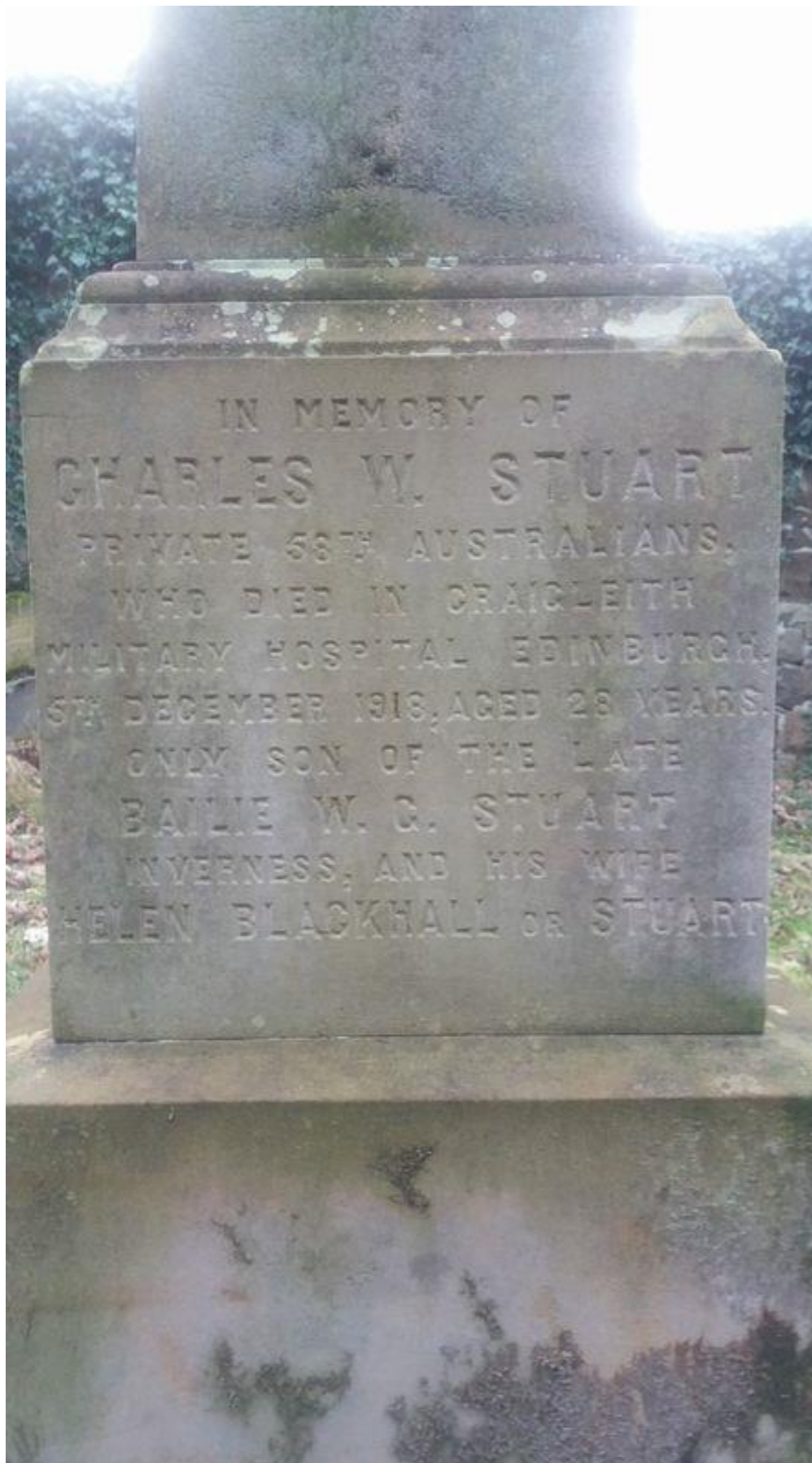


Photo of Private C. W. Stuart's Private Headstone in Blackfaulds Private Burial Ground, West Lothian, Scotland.



(Photo from CWGC)



(Photo From Great War Forum – Tom)

In Memory Of

CHARLES W. STUART

Private 58TH Australians,

Who Died In Craigleith

Military Hospital Edinburgh

5TH December 1918, Aged 28 Years.

Only Son Of The Late

BAILIE W. G. STUART

Inverness, And His Wife

HELEN BLACKHALL Or STUART