

**Earlham Road Cemetery,
Norwich, Norfolk, England**

War Graves



Lest We Forget

World War 1



LIEUTENANT

L. MULLER-CHATEAU

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

27TH FEBRUARY, 1919 Age 25

Late 1st Australian

Light Horse A.I.F.

Religion C. Of E.

Leo MULLER-CHATEAU

Leo Muller-Chateau was born at Williamstown, Victoria on 10th April, 1892, along with his twin brother Clive Muller-Chateau, to parents Carlo Waldemar Muller-Chateau and Edith Muller-Chateau (nee Brown)

Newspaper Notice – *The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria – 14 April, 1892

Births

CHATEAU – On the 10th inst., at Ripley, the Strand, Williamstown, the wife of C. W. Muller-Chateau of twin sons.

The 1913 Australian Electoral Roll for the district of Cobar, subdistrict of Brewarrina, NSW, listed Leo Muller Chateau, Station Hand of Quantambone, NSW.

Leo Muller-Chateau was a 22 year old, single, Station Overseer from Brewarrina when he enlisted at Rosebery Park, NSW on 27th August, 1914 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 474 & his religion was Church of England. His next of kin was listed as his father – Mr C. W. M. Chateau of Grosvenor Hotel, Sydney, NSW. Leo Muller-Chateau stated on his Attestation papers that he had served for 2 years as Sergeant in Senior Cadets & had served as 2nd Lieutenant in Senior Cadets.

Private Leo Muller-Chateau was posted to 1st Light Horse Regiment on 27th August, 1914 for recruit training. Private Leo Muller-Chateau was appointed as Lance Corporal (Prov) on 15th September, 1914

Lance Corporal Leo Muller-Chateau embarked from Sydney, NSW on HMAT *Star of Victoria (A16)* on 20th October, 1914 with the 1st Light Horse Regiment "C" Squadron.

1st Light Horse Regiment

The 1st Light Horse Regiment was raised, from recruits from New South Wales, at Rosebury Park in Sydney in August 1914. It was one of three regiments of the 1st Light Horse Brigade - the first mounted formation committed by Australia to the First World War. The regiment sailed from Sydney on 19 October and disembarked in Egypt on 8 December.

The light horse were initially considered unsuitable for the Gallipoli operation, but were soon deployed without their horses to reinforce the infantry. The 1st Light Horse Regiment landed on 12 May 1915 and was attached to the New Zealand and Australian Division. It played a defensive role for most of the campaign but mounted an attack on the Turkish position known as "the Chessboard" as part of the August Offensive on 7 August - 200 men were involved, 147 became casualties. The regiment left Gallipoli on 21 December 1915.

(Extract of Regiment information from The Australian War Memorial)

Private Leo Muller-Chateau was admitted to 1st General Hospital on 28th May, 1915 with deafness.

A Medical Report was completed on Private Muller-Chateau on 14th June, 1915 at Aerodrome Camp regarding his disability of Deafness. The Report stated that Private Leo Muller-Chateau had been slightly deaf for years & had gotten worse on his trip to Egypt & very much worse while in Gallipoli. The Medical Board recommended a change to England for treatment.

Private Leo Muller-Chateau was transferred to 1st Auxiliary Convalescent Depot at Heliopolis on 31st August, 1915 with deafness.

A Medical Report was completed on Private Muller-Chateau on 31st August, 1915 regarding his disability of Deafness which had originated between 10th May & 25th May 1915 (approximately) at Gallipoli. "*Shell explosions caused deafness. He has not been wounded. He lost his stripes to go as a Private. His O/C would not take him as a Corporal so he went as a Private. His right ear is the worst. Suffering from Deafness caused by shell explosions due to Active Service.*" The Medical Board recommended that Private Leo Muller-Chateau be discharged as permanently unfit.

Leo Muller-Chateau was invalided to Australia from Suez on 3/4th September, 1915 & returned on *Ulysses* on 30th September, 1915.

Leo Muller-Chateau was examined at No. 4 Australian General Hospital at Randwick, Sydney, NSW & was found to be suffering from chronic deafness aggravated by shell shock. *"He has pronounced deafness, worse on the right side than on the left. It is obviously due to a previous deafness accentuated by shell concussion. Treatment does not relieve his prognosis is not good."*

A Medical Report was completed on Leo Muller-Chateau at Sydney, NSW on 10th November, 1915 regarding his deafness. The report states that his disability originated prior to enlistment in Australia & "his present condition is an aggravation of the old trouble due to shell concussion." The disability was stated to be permanent & had been aggravated by military service by shell concussion. *"The Board concurs with report of Medical Officer. The condition is an old middle ear catarrh. He is not likely to recover useful hearing for service purposes. The Board recommend that he have two months further leave of absence."*

He was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force on 20th January, 1916 from 2nd Military District.

A "Leo W. Chateau" was a passenger on S.S. *Sonoma* traveling from Sydney, NSW & was destined for Chicago, Illinois, America. He was aged 23 & listed as a "Tourist".

Leo Muller-Chateau obtained a Commission with the Royal Field Artillery.

From the Supplement to *The London Gazette* – 16 September, 1916:

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The undermentioned, from Officers Cadet Units, to be 2nd Lts (on prob):-

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

Leo Muller-Chateau

From *The London Gazette* – 19 July, 1918:

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

The undermentioned 2nd Lts. to be Lts:-

L. Muller-Chateau

Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau died on 27th February, 1919 at Norwich War Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk, England from Influenza.



A death for Leo M. Chateau, aged 24, was registered in the March quarter, 1919 in the district of Blofield, Norfolk, England.

Newspaper Report – *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, NSW, Australia – 5 March, 1919:

DEATH OF LIEUT. CHATEAU

FINE FAMILY RECORD

Mr C. W. M. Chateau, of the Hotel Grosvenor, Sydney, yesterday received a cable message from the Secretary of the British War Office expressing the sympathy of the Army Council in the death of his son, Lieutenant Leo Muller Chateau, of the Royal Field Artillery. The message stated that Lieutenant Chateau died in the war hospital at Norwich, but omitted to state the cause of death.

Like his two brothers, Flight-Lieutenant Clive Chateau and Captain Rex Chateau, the deceased was an Anzac. He went away with the Light Horse in October, 1914 and saw service in Egypt and on Gallipoli. He lost his hearing through the bursting of a shell, and returned to Australia two years ago, being then discharged as unfit for further service. He at once proceeded to England, and succeeded in obtaining a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He made many attempts to get to the front, but on account of his deafness he was kept at home and employed in training other men for reinforcements.

Lieutenant Leo Chateau's twin brother, Flight-Lieutenant Clive Chateau, after service with the Australians, joined the Royal Air Force, and is now on furlough in Sydney. The third brother, Captain Chateau, returned some time ago suffering from shell shock. The late Lieutenant Chateau and Flight-Lieutenant Chateau were both on a station at Brewarrina when the war broke out.

Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau was buried in Earlham Road Cemetery, Norwich, Norfolk, England – Plot number 54.182 and has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone.

Mrs E. Chateau, of Hotel Grosvenor, Sydney, NSW, mother of the late Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau, was advised in April, 1920 that Base Records held, under Custom's Bond a case of Saddlery, the property of her late son & was being held pending inspection & fumigation by the Public Health Authorities for which she was required to pay 7/- to cover the costs. Mrs Chateau advised Base Records that she was sending a postal note to cover the costs of inspection & fumigation. Mrs Chateau was advised in late May, 1920 that the felt saddle cloth & neck rope had been destroyed by the Health Authorities, having been prohibited for further use.

Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal. The Victory Medal was issued by Australia according to UK WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls 1914-1920 & also the 1914/15 Star. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Lieutenant Muller-Chateau's father - Mr C. W. M. Chateau, of "Tredegar House", Darling Point Road, Sydney, NSW, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent & Plaque sent November, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau, aged 25, of Royal Field Artillery, formerly 1st (Anzac) Australian Light Horse. He was the son of Carlo Waldemar Muller-Chateau and Edith Muller-Chateau, of Williamstown, Victoria, Australia.

Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau is remembered in the Royal Artillery War Commemoration Book 1914-1918 – Roll of Honour page 375.

"The following pages record the names of Three thousand five hundred and seven Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery who laid down their lives in defence of their Country during the Great War."

"See to it, ye that come after, that their names be not forgotten."

L. M. Chateau, along with his brothers C. M. Chateau & R. M. Chateau, are remembered on the Bendigo Central School Roll of Honour, now located in Camp Hill Primary School, Victoria.



Bendigo Central School Roll of Honour



L. M. Chateau along with his brothers C. Chateau & R. Chateau, are remembered on the Brewarrina War Memorial, located at Visitor Centre, Bathurst Street (Kamilaroi Highway), Brewarrina, NSW.



Brewarrina War Memorial (Photos from Monument Australia – Henry Moulds)



Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau is remembered on the Commemorative Roll Book, located in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. The Commemorative Roll records the names of those Australians who died during or as a result of wars in which Australians served, but who were not serving in the Australian Armed Forces and therefore not eligible for inclusion on the Roll of Honour.



Commemorative Roll (Photo from AWM)



Commemorative Area of the Australian War Memorial (Capital Photographer)

(107 pages of Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau's Australian Imperial Force Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

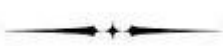
Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour, First World War Embarkation Roll, Red Cross Wounded & Missing) & National Archives



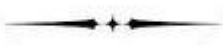
[Connected to Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau](#)

Older Brother – Rex Muller-Chateau (born 1890). Embarked from Sydney on 13th June, 1915. Corporal with 12th Light Horse Regiment. Discharged from A.I.F. on 11th July, 1916. Entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & Victory Medal. Died 1968.

Twin Brother – Clive Muller-Chateau (born 1892). Sergeant Clive Muller-Chateau embarked from Sydney on 18th October, 1914 with 2nd Battalion, A.I.F. He gained a Commission in 15th Royal Fusiliers on 27th December, 1915 then transferred to Royal Flying Corps. Entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & Victory Medal. Died 1944.



Lieutenant Leo Muller-Chateau



Newspaper Notices

PERSONAL

Mr C. W. M. Chateau, of the Hotel Grosvenor Sydney, has received a cable from the secretary of the British War Office stating that his son, Lieutenant Leo Muller Chateau, of the Royal Field Artillery, died in the War Hospital at Norwich. The message expressed the sympathy of the Army Council. Lieutenant Leo Muller Chateau and his two brothers, Flight-Lieutenant Clive Chateau and Captain Rex Chateau, were among the original Anzacs. Flight-Lieutenant Clive Chateau, Lieutenant Leo Chateau's twin brother, is now on furlough in Sydney. Captain Chateau returned from active service some time ago suffering from shell shock.

(Evening News, Sydney, NSW – 5 March, 1919)

DEATH OF LIEUT. L. M. CHATEAU

YOUNG SQUATTER'S CAREER ENDED

Mr C. W. M. Chateau, Hotel Grosvenor Sydney, yesterday received a cable from the War Office, London, notifying him that his son, Lieutenant Leo Muller Chateau, of the Royal Field Artillery, had died in Norwich War Hospital on February 27.

Lieutenant Leo Muller Chateau and his twin brother Clive enlisted at the start of the war. He went out with the 1st Light Horse, and fought at the landing of Gallipoli. Shell shock during the struggle on the Peninsula resulted in his being sent into hospital in Egypt. After treatment there he was sent on to England, and later was invalided home. On arrival in Australia he was adjudged by the military medical authorities to be unfit for further active service, and was given his discharge.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT LEO MULLER CHATEAU

After some time here, during which his health improved, he became desirous of returning to the firing line, and, instead of returning to his sheep station, in the back country, which he left to join up in the first instance, he sailed for America, where he put in some little time studying the steel industry, still with war work in view.

From America he crossed to England, and joined up with the Royal Field Artillery. His health, however, was against his return to France, and though he was listed for sailing orders for France on several occasions, the doctors refused to allow him to proceed, and he had to remain in England on coast defence artillery work. The lack of information regarding the sickness which ended in his death forces Lieutenant Chateau's father to the conclusion that he was a victim to pneumonic influenza. He was nearly 26 years of age.

Lieutenant Clive Chateau, the deceased soldier's twin brother, also left his station property to join the forces at the outbreak of the war, and in course of time he became a commissioned officer in the Royal Air Force, in which he at present holds the rank of flight commander. He is at present in Sydney on six months' furlough, and is due to sail on return to England to rejoin his unit in about a month's time.

(The Daily Telegraph, Sydney, NSW – 5 March, 1919)

Men and Women

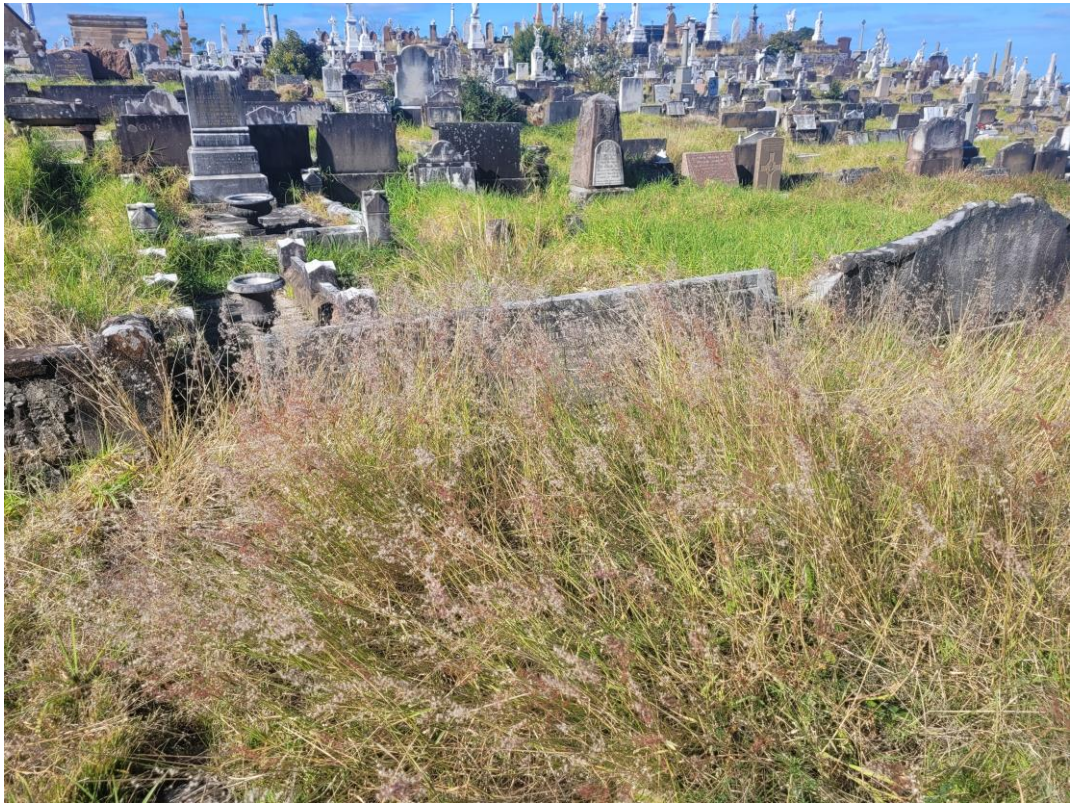
The death of Lieut. Leo Muller Chateau, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been announced, in Norwich War Hospital, on February 27. Lieut. Leo Muller Chateau and his twin brother, Clive, now a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, were on a station at Brewarrina before enlisting at the start of the war. There were three brothers among the original Anzacs, the third being Captain Chateau, who was returned some time ago suffering from shell shock. Lieut. Leo went away with the Light Horse in October, 1914, and fought at the landing. He was invalided home from the Peninsula, suffering from shell shock, and was discharged as unfit for further service. But his health improving, he decided to go back to the front, instead of returning to the station, and sailed for America, where he put in some time studying the steel industry with war work in view, and then crossed to England and joined the Royal Field Artillery. The doctors, however, refused to allow him to proceed to France, and he was employed as a training officer. The cause of his death is not stated in the cable, and it is assumed that he was a victim to pneumonic influenza. He was nearly 26 years of age. Lieut. Clive Chateau is at present in Sydney on six months' furlough and is due to sail for England to rejoin his unit at an early date.

(The Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Sydney, NSW – 11 March, 1919)

Leo Muller-Chateau is remembered on his parents' headstone in Waverley Cemetery, St. Thomas Street, Bronte, Sydney, NSW, Australia – Section 14 Special, Row 26.



Waverley Cemetery (Photos by Cathy & Kevin Sedgwick)



Muller-Chateau Headstone contains 3 plaques – the 3rd plaque is blank







In Memoriam

Lieut. LEO MULLER-CHATEAU

1ST A.L.H. AND R.F.A.

Died 26TH Feb. 1919, Aged 26 Years

Buried Norwich, Military Cemetery, England

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Defence Department, in 1920/21, contacted the next of kin of the deceased World War 1 soldiers to see if they wanted to include a personal inscription on the permanent headstone. Space was reserved for 66 letters only (with the space between any two words to be counted as an additional letter) & the rate per letter was around 3 ½ d (subject to fluctuation).

The expense in connection for the erection of permanent headstones over the graves of fallen soldiers was borne by the Australian Government.

(Information obtained from letters sent to next of kin in 1921)

Lieutenant L. Muller-Chateau does have a personal inscription on his headstone.

Late 1st Australian Light Horse A.I.F.

Religion C. of E.

Earlham Road Cemetery, Norwich, Norfolk, England

Earlham Road Cemetery, Norwich contains 533 Commonwealth War Graves.

The cemetery was laid out in 1856 and casualties of the South African War were buried in the oldest part. Nearly half of the 1914-1918 burials are to be found in two military plots; one in the North-Eastern part and the other in the Western part of the burial ground. Ground immediately adjoining the latter was reserved for service burials of the 1939-1945 War and is now combined with it to form the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 War Graves Plot. The Cross of Sacrifice, which honours the servicemen of both Wars who are buried in the cemetery, stands in the plot, and carved upon two of the panels of its base are the dates 1914-1918 and 1939-1945. There are now nearly 350, 1914-1918 and nearly 200, 1939-1945 war casualties commemorated in this site. In addition, a special memorial is erected to one soldier buried among civilian air raid victims in a grave on which it was not possible to erect a headstone.

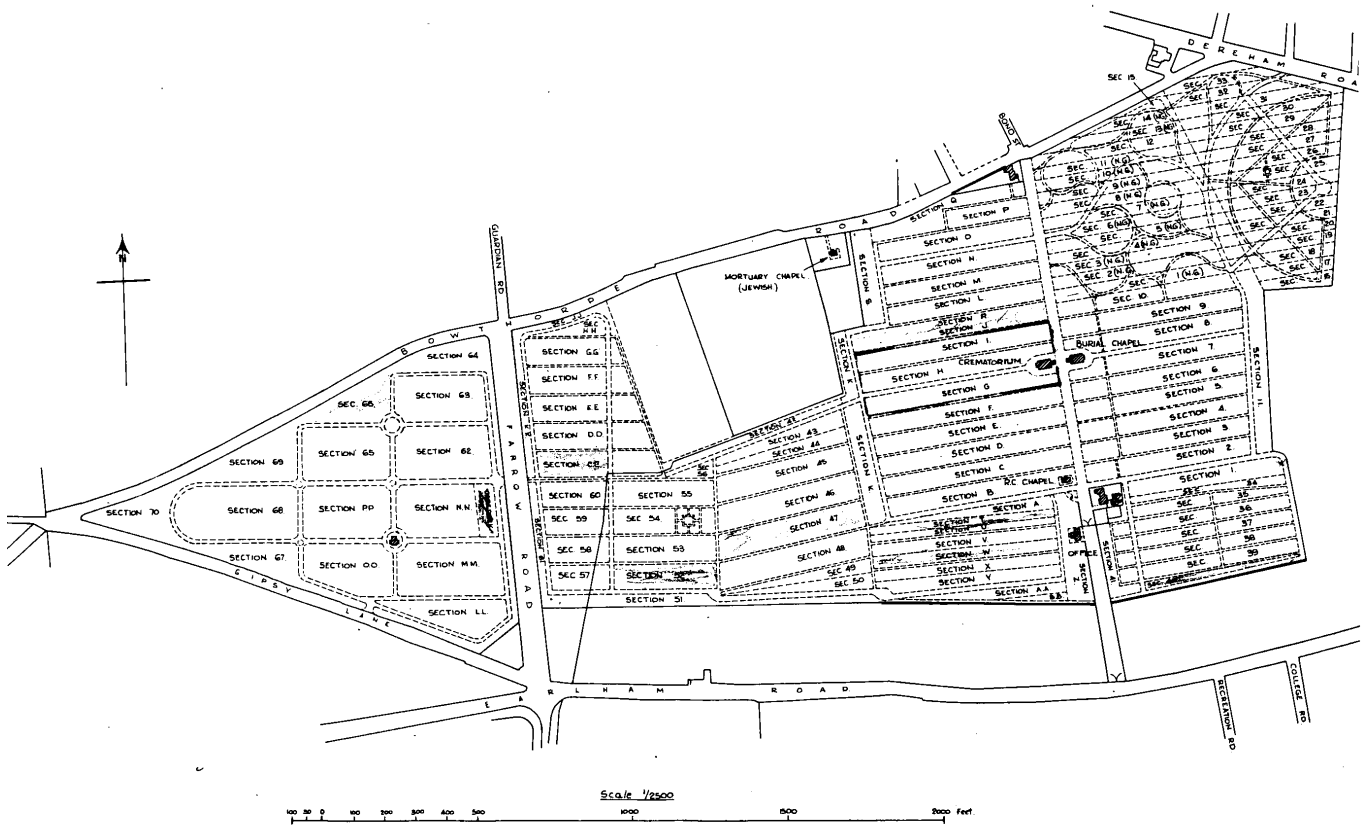
(Information & photo from CWGC)



Photo of Lieutenant L. Muller-Chateau's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in Earlam Road Cemetery, Norwich, Norfolk, England.



(Photo by Jennifer Hart – Find a Grave)



Map of Earlham Road Cemetery, Norwich, Norfolk, England

