

## Nicholas EMELLEN (EMALE)

### - The first officially recorded Greek to arrive in Australia.

*“In the early 1850s Nicholas **Emellen**, Andreas Lecatsas, Georgios Doikos, Nicholas and Spiro Lambert, Mihalis Manousou and Konstantinos Argyropoulos and many other Greek sailors ran off to the gold fields in search of adventure and to seek their fortune.”<sup>1</sup> “The first officially recorded was Nicholas **Emellen**, a teenager from somewhere near Athens who landed in Melbourne in 1851 and made for the Bendigo diggings.”<sup>2</sup>*

*“According to one of the first censuses conducted in 1854 sixty-five men of the Greek Orthodox Church resided in the new colony.*

*The first wave of Greek migrants lived the “Eldorado” mentality in their quest for wealth, doing what they could to find prosperity. The majority of these Greeks had signed agreements with shipping owners based in the ports of England and received their seaman’s ticket as a way of travelling to the new country. They were classified as Ordinary Seaman, condemned to work long and hard at the hands of taskmasters who were able to exploit them for their own gain.*

*The desire to escape their torment in order to seek a better lifestyle sparked the idea to escape to the recently discovered goldfields of Victoria. It was those Seamen who formed the first cohesive Greek community in Australia, travelling throughout the goldfields in search of prosperity. Living together in harsh conditions they established a strong sense of mateship and solidarity. Their closeness heightened at times of tragedy such as mining accidents or deaths, which occurred frequently under their horrendous working conditions.*

*In essence it was the idea of a community spirit that identified these transient migrants. A lot of early Greek settlers remained within the colony by virtue of marriage whilst others established small businesses to take advantage of the unprecedented economic prosperity bestowed by the discovery of gold.*

*The main group of Greeks that established themselves in regional Victoria were those fossicking and digging for gold within the goldfields; a second group of fisherman had established themselves in the Peninsula district by the early 1870s and third group of Greeks, some former miners, resided within what is known today as the CBD of Melbourne as small business owners.*

*Father CHRISTOPHER, a Greek Orthodox Priest, visited the Colony of Victoria in 1867 and resided at the Chusan Hotel in Bay St, Sandridge, which was owned by Andreas Lagogiannis, an early Greek resident of the Colony from the City of Patra.”<sup>3</sup> By 1871 only 19 Greek women and 127 men were known to be in Victoria.<sup>4</sup>*

*Sailing on the **Sarempo** from Liverpool, Nicholas **Emale** arrived in June 1851 days prior to separation of the Port Phillip District from **New South Wales** on 1 July 1851.<sup>5</sup> His year of birth is uncertain although I feel it more likely that he was born in 1834 as stated at his marriage and calculated from his age of 32 noted on his daughter Henrietta’s birth certificate in 1865.<sup>6</sup> On his Naturalisation papers dated 1884 he stated a younger age of 45 while his death certificate agrees on his being born in 1839.<sup>7</sup> A birth in 1834 would determine his arrival into Port Phillip as a 17 year old sailor, I believe this is more likely than had he been born in 1839 where he would have arrived as a 12 year old sailor.*

### Golden Opportunity

*Tarnagulla in the late 1850s and early 1860s probably had a higher percentage of Greek prospectors and miners than any other gold rush town in Victoria. These men opened up the extensive workings on Greeks Hill, south of the town, as well as the Corfu Reef, and the Hellas Reef which was famous for a while as was the Athens Reef and a couple of other Greek discoveries.*

In May 1859 Nicholas **Emale** and his partners set up the Corfu Reef Company, which was situated midway between Tarnagulla or Sandy Creek as it was then known, and Newbridge, close to an area appropriately known as the Halfway. The Corfu Reef was exceptionally rich in gold for a short period of time, creating something of a sensation in August and September of 1859 when a cake of gold weighing about 1,040 ounces (29.5 kgm) was obtained from a smallish pocket of quartz. This was said to be the largest ingot of quartz-gold obtained in the colony of Victoria up to that time.<sup>8</sup> In 2017, 1,040 ounces of gold would be worth about \$1.5m!

*“The Corfu mine held by a party of Greek sailors in 1859, at a depth of 180ft.yielded £18,000 worth of gold from crushings up to 20oz to the ton.”<sup>9</sup>*

## Time for Marriage

On 28 August 1859, at age 25, Nicholas **Emale** married Elizabeth **Allen**, aged 17, at the Church of England Schoolroom, Jones Creek, now known as Waanyarra. Perhaps, as he had just ‘struck it rich’ he may have been feeling qualified to take a wife and I hazard to guess that this sudden fortune enabled Elizabeth’s parents, William **Allen** and Elizabeth **Brisson** to find him rather an attractive husband.

At the time of their marriage Elizabeth was living at Grassy Flat near Jones Creek while Nicholas was living near the Halfway, near Newbridge. The marriage registration confirms their literacy as it contains the signatures of both Nicholas and Elizabeth.<sup>6</sup>

Their marriage record states he was from Pathros (Patras) near Athens, Greece, and a member of the Greek Church. His father was Piano Emale and his mother Ellen. The name **Emale** does not appear to be of Greek origin. It has been suggested that it might be Italian as there is easy access via many shipping routes between Patras and Italy. Perhaps misheard and incorrectly spelt or even written with the surname first; another possibility is that his first name may have been Emilios. Regardless of the true origin, **Emale** was changed to **Emellen** between August 1859 and June 1861. It was pronounced Em\_lee or with a soft ‘a’ as Em(a)lee. In 2016 it was confirmed that the middle ‘e’ of Em(e)llen is pronounced softly as an ‘a’.<sup>10</sup>

## The Demise of the Corfu Reef Mine

Nicholas’ mine had excellent prospects, and the Greeks erected steam-driven machinery to haul from their deepening shaft, and they also commenced to erect a quartz-crushing battery.

*“To Cornish Miners - Tenders wanted to raise quartz, at per ton.*

*The reef is from 7 to 9 feet thick. For further particulars apply to Me, Nicholas EMELLEN, Manager of the Corfu Reef Company, near Tarnagulla. Tarnagulla, 17<sup>th</sup> June”<sup>11</sup>*

As so often happens with gold mines, the reef rather quickly became impoverished and the Greeks began to fight among themselves. Nicholas was accused by his partners in connection with losses of gold from the crushing battery and with Bristol found himself in Court in December 1861. Nicholas and Bristol were found to be very honest and clearly not guilty, but this event heralded the end of the partnership.<sup>8</sup>

Nicholas and his partners John Paterson, Nicholas Frank, William Thomas, Thomas White, Theodore Peter, Spiro Corfu, Edward Rosman and Thomas Joseph filed for Insolvency on 2 November 1861 and the mine lease was advertised for sale.<sup>12</sup> As it was common practice to anglicise non British names the possibility exists that some of these partners may also have been Greek.

*“A Golden Claim For Sale, The Far-famed celebrated Corfu Reef, Near Tarnagulla, Sandy Creek. J. CALVERT, auctioneer, has been honoured with instructions from R W Hammond and Robert Ross Esqs., the Assignees of the Corfu Reef Company, to OFFER for PUBLIC and unreserved SALE, on Saturday, December 14, at twelve o’clock noon, This valuable and well known claim, with the engine, crushing machine, and whole plant connected therewith.*

*The claim was discovered by a party of Greeks in May 1859, since which time it has been unexceptionably remunerative. It is now 180ft deep, and has carried the gold and the reef all the way down. The reef is now distinct and defined 120ft in length, from 2ft to 3ft wide at each end, and about 9ft in the centre. The yield of gold has been equal if not superior to the best reefs in this auriferous*

*neighbourhood - 51 tons of quartz yielded 20oz to the ton. So did other quantities and the gross average on the poorest stuff in the claim has been equal to 15dwt. to the ton.*

*Besides the claim there is a splendid engine, almost newly erected, of 80 horse power, with a most substantial boiler, and everything complete.*

*The crushing plant is also new and perfect, consisting of two batteries of 12 revolving stampors, with everything in complete working order.*

*The whole plant, in fact, with the dams, tanks, tramways, and other conveniences, have been erected and built from the most recent improvements, and on them lost approved principles, and the auctioneers may safely observe that with a view to utility, convenience, and economy they cannot be surpassed.*

*The whole is to be disposed of in convenience of a difference among the members of the company, which requires the affairs to be finally wound-up and closed.*

*Particular details of the claim and plant, including engine and crushing machinery, as well as the numerous and valuable miscellaneous articles on the ground, will be furnished on application to the auctioneers, with whom are printed catalogues.*

*Sale on the claim. Terms - One half cash, remainder three, six, and nine months'.*<sup>13</sup>

The situation was summed up by the Argus reporter with some prejudice. *"They had a splendid reef, and less than two years ago I saw them erecting a fine plant, at a cost of some thousands of pounds. Greek sailors, however, have a certain well-known character in every port they visit, and the idiosyncrasy to which it points was developed by the successes they achieved. Mutual distrust arose, insubordination followed, carelessness supervened, and finally the auctioneer stepped in. The plant was gold for Buchanan's Reef, at Inglewood, and the mine itself was picked up under the hammer for an old song."*<sup>14</sup>

In early 1862 some of the Greeks went off and discovered the Hellas Reef, the Athens Reef and several others around the district. Despite the demise of the Corfu Reef, the legend of the famous Corfu Reef lived on and successive parties of miners and even small companies worked and re-worked the ground for years and years afterwards without having anywhere near the success that Nicholas and his party had enjoyed in late 1859. Years later in June 1866 a Chinese party obtained permission to re-treat the old battery sand and almost immediately came across a piece of gold weighing 44 ounces (over 1.2kg), which must have fallen into the sand heap. One could assert that this was the missing gold from December 1861. Speculation was rife locally as to what could have happened. Whether the gold somehow fell out of the battery mortar, or was stolen and concealed in the sand for later recovery, we will never know. The Chinese were jubilant at their discovery, and they were allowed to keep the gold as by then the Greeks were long gone.

Most of the old workings seen today were undertaken by these later parties, and in fact the original Greek's workings have been well and truly obliterated by these subsequent operations. The Greek's old workings were well to the south of the big open cutting, and were much closer to the road and near the large mullock heap. The last serious attempt at mining the Corfu Reef took place in the 1970s when the old Last Chance or Llanelly shaft was reconditioned and fruitless attempts made to locate a supposedly rich reef in the shaft at about the 100 foot level.<sup>8</sup>

## Children

Nicholas and Elizabeth began their family with a son Nicholas **Emeley** in 1860 in Majorca, Victoria followed by a daughter, Mary Ann **Emelen** on 11 November 1863 in Landsborough and seemingly was named after Elizabeth's sister.<sup>15, 16</sup> On 27 August 1865, almost six years later to the day, their second daughter Henrietta **Emellen** was delivered at Mosquito Flat in the district of Maryborough.<sup>17</sup> Between 1865 and 1871, summers in the Tarnagulla area were very hot and resulted in droughts. These caused a reduction in mining and consequently made work difficult to find. It was during this time that the family moved to Sandridge.

## Sandridge / Port Melbourne

Not all friendships appeared to have been destroyed with the uncertainty over the lost gold, as on 7 April 1872 Elizabeth, and on the 6<sup>th</sup> of the following month, Nicholas, witnessed marriages of Greek mariner bridegrooms in Sandridge, modern day Port Melbourne.<sup>18, 19</sup>

Land was purchased at 97 Albert Street on 12 August 1873 and then a year later on 7 July 1874, the adjoining plot at 95 Albert Street was added to the portfolio. Both properties were registered in Elizabeth's name; perhaps because Nicholas was an insolvent or not yet an Australian citizen.<sup>20</sup> House numbering arrived in Albert St in 1891 with the Emellen houses becoming 95 and 97. Subsequently, in 1896 the numbering was again changed with no. 95 being renumbered 169-171 and 97 renumbered 173 Albert St.<sup>21</sup>

The family now consisting of Nicholas, Elizabeth and children, Nicholas known as Constantine, Mary Ann, and Henrietta known as Ellen. They resided at 169 Albert Street, Port Melbourne in a weatherboard grocer shop with the living quarters at the rear. Next door at 173 Albert Street was a narrow, weatherboard Victorian terrace.

In 1876 Nicholas, having tried his hand as a Grocer in Port Melbourne, once again filed for insolvency.<sup>22</sup> Having given up on private enterprise and being over 40 years of age, Nicholas joined the railways as an Engine Cleaner. This would have been a difficult choice as it was both physically demanding and a filthy job; although in these difficult times perhaps seen as a stable career move.<sup>23</sup>

## Happy and Sad Family Times

The marriage of the eldest daughter Mary Ann to Akhillefs **Aslanoglou** of Andros, known also as Achibald or Achilaa Constantino **Asilan** on 16 October 1880 was a time for great celebration in the family.<sup>24</sup> Their first of 4 sons, Nicholas Constantine **Arsland** was born on 31 Oct 1881 followed by Francesco Salvatore **Asland** on 2 February 1885.<sup>25,26</sup> Salvatore was spelt mistakenly as Salvertone. Francesco Salvatore could have been named after Ellen's Italian future husband. Alexander **Aslan** then followed in July 1886,<sup>27</sup> and their fourth son Jennie Jacob **Aslanergall** arriving 28 July 1888.<sup>28</sup> Throughout his life Jennie was also known as John, Archibald, Yennie, Yannie Archie Constantine and Jamie. The Anglicisation of the Aslanoglou surname has been recorded as Aslan, Asilan, Asland, Arsland and Aslanergall.

In Australia for 33 years and being 50 years of age, Nicholas applied for Naturalisation on 9 May 1884 and became an Australian citizen on 12 May 1885.<sup>29</sup> After the application and on 4 July 1884, the family property portfolio increased again with Nicholas buying the large block of land directly behind 169 Albert St; this time in his own name. Simultaneously, the block of land directly behind 173 Albert St, (facing Cambridge St) was registered in his son Constantine's name.<sup>20</sup> Constantine was 23 years old and possibly embarking on an engagement.

Constantine **Emellen** married Emily **Wray** in 1886 in Williamstown.<sup>30</sup> Although owning the land behind 173 they lived at 175 Albert St, Port Melbourne.<sup>31</sup> Constantine and Emily had three children, Nicholas (1887), Ethel Ruby (1888) and Constantine (1890).<sup>32, 33, 34</sup>

Grandson and son of Mary Ann, Alexander **Aslan**, died on 30 November 1886 at the young age of five months.<sup>35</sup> His grandmother and Nicholas' devoted wife Elizabeth followed early the next year on 14 February 1887. The cause of death was apoplexy, a neurological impairment from a stroke.<sup>36</sup> Nicholas subsequently lived with daughter Mary **Asilan** and her family at his home at 95 Albert St.

Elizabeth's maiden name, **Allen**, was incorrectly listed in her death notice as 'Sale'.<sup>37</sup>  
"Emellen— On the 14th February, at Albert-street west. Port Melbourne, Elizabeth Sale, beloved wife of Nicholas Emellen, aged 45 years.  
What is a home without a mother,  
Oft we miss her loving face;  
The first one we fly to in our sorrow.  
None can fill a mother's place.  
Dearest friends may try to cheer us.  
Yet for mother still we call;  
None on earth can be more kind.  
When we lost mother we lost all."

One can only ponder if Henrietta reminded Nicholas of his own mother Eleni. Registered as Henrietta at her birth, she was ultimately known as Ellen. Ellen's future was noted as "unknown" possibly as she was noted as Mary Ellen.<sup>2</sup> We now know that Ellen married Sebastiano Francesco **Chiarenza**, a

Sicilian immigrant, on 7 April 1887 at Trinity Church of England, Port Melbourne and enjoyed a very happy and loving marriage.<sup>38</sup>

They produced four children; Salvatore Sebastiano known as Turrie, 1888, Sebastiano Francesco known as Frank, 1890, Constantine Archiboldi known as Cossie, 1892 and Anetta Maria known as Nitta, 1902<sup>39, 40, 41, 42</sup>. Ellen seems to have reciprocated the naming favour as her third son appears to have been named after his Greek uncle. This tradition also continued with her daughter Anetta Maria, having received an Italian version of her aunt and sister's name, Mary Ann.

Four years of sadness ensued as Mary Ann had the misfortune to lose her mother, her husband, Achilaa on 4 November 1888 from pneumonia and syncope, and another of her four young sons, five year old Francesco Salvatore **Aslan** in 1890.<sup>43, 44</sup>

## The Will

Nicholas **Emellen**, aged around 58 years succumbed on 1 October 1892 to chronic bronchitis and anthracosis, a chronic lung disease from inhaling coal dust, the likely result from his days cleaning engines. He was laid to rest with his beloved wife Elizabeth at the Melbourne General Cemetery.<sup>45</sup> At the time of his death he possessed £452 and owned two homes in Albert St and another in Cambridge St.<sup>46</sup> Nicholas bequeathed his Cambridge St home and land to Mary Ann's surviving sons Nicholas Constantine **Aslan** and John **Aslan**. It was specified that the income from the house and land was to provide for their maintenance and education. Nicholas Constantine also received his grandfather's gold chain and watch while John inherited a silver chain and locket. Grandson Nicholas **Emellen** received his grandfather's snake pattern gold ring. Ellen's son Turrie **Chiarenza** inherited a gold chain and silver watch and his brother Frank **Chiarenza**, a scarf pin and silver chain. Bequeathing his personal jewellery, which was to be presented to each on attaining their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, was evidence of the love Nicholas had for his grandsons. His money was split three ways and shared by Ellen and Mary Ann with the last third shared between Nicholas Constantine **Aslan** and John **Aslan**.<sup>47</sup> There was no apparent inheritance for his son Nicholas. This makes a strong argument that the land bought in his name in 1884 was bought as a prenuptial gift and an alternative to an inheritance.

The generosity shown in Nicholas's will towards his two Aslan grandsons would also seem to confirm concern for their future wellbeing. One can assume that Mary Ann, a domestic servant in 1880 in Port Melbourne, struggled financially after the death of her husband, later placing Nicholas and John, in the St Vincent de Paul Orphanage in Melbourne for their welfare and schooling when she departed for employment in Kalgoorlie.

## Family of son Constantine Emellen and Emily Wray

Constantine built three homes in 1908 on land that replaced the Baptist Mission Hall at 150 - 154 Clark St. He named these houses Anetta, Aphrodite and Viola.<sup>48</sup> He lived with his family at 154 and later at 'Aphrodite' 152 Clark St, Port Melbourne and later at 73 Alison Rd, Balaclava. Amazingly, all three houses still stand today while 152 was heritage listed in 1998 (Citation No 630). The federation weatherboard villa has local significance for the "extraordinary joinery detail to the gabled front verandah." In the citation it is also noted from the Port Melbourne rate book, 1907-8, no. 2182: "Following a pattern which seems to have been typical of those working class Port Melbourne residents who had managed to accumulate some money, Emellen built two houses on adjacent blocks. He lived in the house at 154 Clark Street, and leased the house at 152 Clark Street to a stableman, Maurice McCarthy."<sup>49</sup>

Their son Nicholas passed in 1911.

*Standard (Port Melbourne, Vic.: 1884 - 1914) Saturday 29 July 1911*

*Obituary- We regret to record the death of Mr. Nicholas Emellen, aged 24 years, which took place at his parent's residence, 'Aphrodite', Clark Street, Port Melbourne, on 23rd inst. The young man had been in ill-health for some years, during which time his condition caused great anxiety; but not with standing this, he had a bright and cheerful disposition, and his death caused great sorrow; in this district. He was popularly known as 'Nick,' and was a favourite with all classes. The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended by local people and others. Great sympathy is felt for deceased's parents, who are very old and highly respected residents of the town.*<sup>50</sup>

Constantine retired from being an engine driver and died on 18 Nov 1924 in Port Melbourne, aged 63.<sup>51</sup> Twenty nine years later, on 7 November 1953 his wife Emily died from heart failure, aged 88 years.<sup>52</sup>

Ethel their only daughter was an accomplished pianist and became head designer and cutter at Treadway's drapery and soft goods store in Melbourne. She married opera singer, Richard **Paul** in 1921 and died on 29 September 1934. Richard **Paul** later married Eva Stella **Marshall** in 1935 and he passed in 1970.<sup>53, 54, 55, 56</sup>

Their son Constantine married Ida Flora **Ballard** in 1913 and produced three children, Olive Millicent (1915), Constantine William (1917) and John R. Clifford (1919).<sup>57, 58</sup> They lived at 'Anetta', 150 Clark St, Port Melbourne until Constantine, a hammerman died of pneumonia at the Homeopathic Hospital in South Melbourne on 22 December 1921.<sup>59, 60</sup> Ida later married John Andrew Murray in 1924.<sup>61</sup> Olive Millicent lived in Adelaide as Mrs **Bonytham** or **Bonython**. According to probate files Constantine William lived in Blackburn South and was a retired accountant at the time of his death in 2007.

### Family of daughter Mary Ann Emellen and Akhillefs Aslanoglou

Mary Ann and her surviving sons, Nicholas and John, lived in Melbourne before moving to Perth. After her father's death, she married Pat **Donellen** in 1893 in Maryborough, Victoria.<sup>62</sup> Mary Ann died on 1 August 1925 and is buried at Karrakatta Cemetery, Western Australia. Having married a second time, Mary Ann's burial is registered as '*Merier Donnellen also known as Aslan*'.<sup>63</sup>

Nicholas Constantine **Asilan** married Josephine **Carlsen** in 1905 in Perth and fathered seven children, many bearing given names of his relatives in Melbourne; Archie Constantine, Frank Nicholas John, Marie Elaine, Mavis Anita, John Oscar Emellen, Ellen Constance and Beryl. He failed as a café owner and later worked as a carter. He had numerous financial issues and a bad temper which apparently resulted in trouble with the law. Nicholas seemed to have had a number of aliases and was also known as Charles Nicholas **Aslan** and Cos **Emellen**.<sup>64</sup> He died 10 Aug 1934 and is also buried in Karrakatta Cemetery.<sup>65</sup> His wife Josephine died 13 October 1962 in Como, Perth.

John (Yennie) married Ethel May Skeehan and produced two daughters, Ethel May Marie and Ethel Ruby.<sup>66, 67, 68</sup> He worked at Port Melbourne's docks and died on 7 January 1967 aged 77.<sup>69</sup> His wife Ethel May died 17 March 1982 aged 88.<sup>70</sup>

### Family of daughter Ellen Emellen and Sebastiano Chiarenza

Ellen's husband, Sebastiano **Chiarenza**, was said to be a cabin boy who 'jumped ship' at age 16 and changed his name to **Russo** to avoid the authorities and deportation.<sup>71</sup> His naturalisation papers in 1892, (1902/Q5515) state his previous occupation as a dairyman with his arrival around 1880. He is registered as a grocer in the 1903 census and again in 1914 and 1919 with sons Turrie a fruiterer and Frank a stevedore.

Ellen died on 17 January 1920 in Melbourne aged 54 and is buried at the Coburg Cemetery (RC D 250).<sup>72</sup> Ellen's headstone reads:

*'Ellen RUSSO CHIARENZA dearly beloved wife of Sebastiano  
A better mother never lived  
Nor wife more true and kind  
Her equal in this weary world is very hard to find.'*

Each year during Sebastiano's life a notice was entered in the newspaper to memorialise her death. One example is;

*In loving memory of my dear wife Ellen who passed away on 15th January, 1920.  
The flowers we place upon your grave  
May wither and decay;  
But the love for you, dear Ellen,  
Will never fade away  
—Inserted by her loving husband and family.*

In his later years Sebastiano known as Frank, suffered from Alzheimers and was tended to by Sebastiano (Frank) Jnr, his second son who lived next door. He passed away from acute pulmonary oedema on 20 October 1944 aged around 87 years at his residence, 173 Albert Street, Port Melbourne and is buried with his beloved wife Ellen.<sup>73</sup>

Their first son Salvatore was always known as Turie or Turrie while in later years it was anglicised to Terrence. He married Isabelle Jean Bartlett **Harrison** in 1916 with their son Francesco Salvatore arriving the same year.<sup>74</sup> Due to racism against Italians he later anglicised his Russo surname to Russ, and at his passing in 1965 he had transformed himself from Salvatore **Russo** to Terrence **Russ**.<sup>75</sup>

Second son Sebastiano Francesco (Frank), a stevedore, married Myrtle Elizabeth Sarah **Gay** on 22 October 1921 at 165 Collins St. Melbourne. Aged 24 at the time of her marriage, Myrtle's occupation was listed as home duties at 1 Essex Place, South Melbourne.<sup>76</sup> Myrtle was the eldest of seven children. Her father was William Frederick **Gay** and her mother Margaret Helen **Sievers** nee **O'Hagan**. They produced two children, Francis John (Frank) born in 1922 and a daughter in 1930. Myrtle died at Prince Henry's Hospital Melbourne on 19 August 1970 aged 74. She suffered from bone cancer.<sup>77</sup> She is buried with her husband Frank who suffered heart failure on 20 August 1958, aged 68, at the home of his daughter in East Bentleigh.<sup>78</sup>

A gentle man, Frank worked for the railways by day and was a professional pianist by night; in the latter years at the Danish Club in Middle Park. He married Joyce Jacqueline **Buckland** in 1948 and for many years resided at 169 Albert St, Port Melbourne with their four sons and his mother Myrtle. Frank **Chiarenza** known as **Russo** passed away 17 October 1982 from lung and brain cancer. Joyce married a second time and suffering from heart failure died on 19 December 2007. Frank and Joyce are reunited at rest at the Brighton Cemetery.

My mother is the great granddaughter of Nicholas **Emellen** and Elizabeth **Allen**, granddaughter of Sebastiano Francesco **Chiarenza** and Ellen **Emellen** and the daughter of Sebastiano Francesco **Chiarenza** and Myrtle **Gay**. She and her brother Frank grew up in the Emellen family home at 169 Albert St, Port Melbourne. She was the ticket girl at dances organised by Frank and Joyce and where Frank performed. She married Peter Hart **Jacobson** from Ayr, Queensland on 6 Oct 1951 at St Joseph's Catholic Church, Port Melbourne. Her marriage certificate shows her family name as **Chiarenza** known as **Russo**. Together they produced eleven children, 25 grandchildren and ten great grandchildren to date (2018).

The third son of Ellen and Sebastiano, Constantine Archiboldi known as Cos or Cossie did not marry. He lived 'across the back lane' from 169 Albert St, at 172 Clark St, Port Melbourne dying at age 44 from peritonitis.<sup>79</sup> He is buried with his parents at Coburg Cemetery.

Anetta Maria (Nitta) married John William **Thomas**, a labourer; in 1928.<sup>80</sup> They produced three children, Jack, Francis John and Nita. They also lived in Port Melbourne, residing at 136 and 170 Albert St, and later at 70 Dow St. Nitta died at Bundalong, Victoria in 1977.<sup>81</sup>

169-173 Albert St, Port Melbourne provided a stable home for four generations of the Emellen and Chiarenza families for almost 100 years. The land was sold to developers on 28 March 1972.<sup>82</sup>

## A Successful Life

Nicholas **Emale** known as **Emellen** came to Australia for fortune and adventure and indeed that is what he found. He enjoyed a happy and successful life having found a loving wife in Ellen and establishing a family in the Port Melbourne district. His legacy of Australian descendants is in excess of 100 with many having inherited the wanderlust to travel to foreign lands. Nicholas' descendants live throughout Melbourne, Queensland and Western Australia and as far as Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and Europe.

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63. Karrakatta Cemetery, Western Australia Roman Catholic Area or Denomination EA Section 0094
64. The Leonora Miner (WA : 1910 - 1928) Sat 21 Mar 1914 Page 2 Police Court.
65. Death registration Vic 1934 #1419
66. Marriage registration Vic 1911 # 9522 9522R
67. Birth registration Vic 1912 # 14584
68. Birth registration Vic 1913 #25059
69. Death registration Vic 1967 #1209
70. Death registration Vic 1982 #06297
71. *Sands & McDougall Melbourne Directories 1892 & 1893*
72. Death registration Vic 1920 #2466
73. Death registration Vic 1944 #11080
74. Marriage registration Vic 1916 #5561
75. Birth registration Vic 1965 #21855
76. Marriage registration Vic 1921#13599



77. Death registration Vic 1970 #19953
78. Death registration Vic 1958 #10042
79. Death registration Vic 1936 # 2433
80. Marriage registration Vic 1928 #2897
81. Death registration Vic Death 1977 #1217
82. Land title register book Vol. 1229 Fol. 750



Ellen (Henrietta) CHIARENZA  
nee EMELLEN  
(Permission given Ms Beverley Jacobson)



Mary Ann and Akhillefs ASLANOGLOU  
of Andros. c.1884.  
Also known as Achilaa Constantino ASILAN.  
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