



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.4 Migrating
- 6.3 Training people for the workplace
- 9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
- 406 Religion
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Nazareth House, constructed in the Inter-War Mediterranean style with an Inter-War Spanish Mission style east elevation of great merit, has high aesthetic value as a significant community building in Geraldton. (Criterion 1.1)

Nazareth House is a distinctive building with a landmark quality, located beside the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the Chapman River and having a strong impact on vistas westward from the northern approaches to the City of Geraldton. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Nazareth House was constructed in 1941 as one of several institutions involved in the Catholic child migration scheme in Western Australia, which concentrated on the training of girls. The function of the place as an aged care facility came about initially as a result of the Second World War and a hiatus in child migration. (Criterion 2.1)

Nazareth House is a significant example of the welfare facilities provided by the Catholic Church and its religious orders and the substantial and architecturally rich structures provided for the purpose. (Criterion 2.1)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

Nazareth House provided a much-needed facility for the aged, poor and orphaned in the Geraldton region from the 1940s to the 1970s, and continues to provide aged care into the 21st century. (Criterion 2.2)

Nazareth House was based on a design by architect Monsignor John Hawes, whose ecclesiastical work is prominent in the mid-west region of the State, and with the Poor Sisters of Nazareth for who the place was constructed. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Nazareth House is highly valued by the Catholic and wider Mid-West community for social, cultural, religious, aesthetic and educational associations in its functions as an orphanage, its involvement in the child migrant scheme and the ongoing use of the place as an aged care facility, housed in an architecturally pleasing structure. (Criterion 4.1)

Nazareth House is highly valued by past residents and pupils, in its functions as an aged care facility and an orphanage. (Criterion 4.1)

Nazareth House contributes to the Geraldton community's sense of place for its landmark quality and as a highly visible welfare facility associated with the Catholic Church that has functioned since 1941. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Nazareth House is representative of the Inter-War Mediterranean style - with an Inter-War Spanish Mission style east elevation. (Criterion 6.1)

Nazareth House demonstrates a design form for community accommodation and care purposes, with a successful quadrangular courtyard design enveloped by surrounding verandahs. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Nazareth House is in good condition. The place has been well maintained due to its continued occupancy and usage as a community building and, with continual growth, no portion of the place has been neglected.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Nazareth House has high integrity. The community accommodation and care function of the building has been maintained. It is possible for changes to the original fabric to be reversed, and for the place to be more carefully adapted with ongoing development in the long term.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Overall, *Nazareth House* has moderate authenticity. There have been substantial additions and alterations to the original fabric. These works have

been done with some sensitivity to the original fabric, are easily identifiable and demonstrate evolution of use. The authenticity of the place is only marginally diminished.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Irene Sauman, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by John Taylor, Architect.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Nazareth House is a two-storey rendered brick building constructed around a quadrangle. The place was designed by Monsignor John Hawes for the Poor Sisters of Nazareth as a home for migrant children. *Nazareth House* was opened in September 1941 but, due to the War, the residents were the elderly and orphaned and poor Australian children, with migrant children not arriving until 1947. The children's section of *Nazareth House* was closed in December 1977. Additions were made to the site in 1975 and 1994 to extend the accommodation for aged residents.

Following the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in Britain in the 1850s, the new Archbishop of Westminster turned his attention to the care of the poor, whose numbers had increased alarmingly with the arrival in London of a large number of people from famine-ravaged Ireland. The Archbishop established a new Congregation for the care of orphaned children, the aged and infirm under the leadership Mother St. Basil (Victoire Larmenier) of Brittany. The name, Sisters of Nazareth, was bestowed on the Congregation in 1864. The Order expanded through other parts of the British Isles, and into America, South Africa and Australia. At some point, possibly in 1899, the Congregation took the name of Poor Sisters of Nazareth. This was in keeping with the rule of St Augustine, which they followed, and which is based on the strictest lines of obedience, poverty and self-denial.¹

Four Sisters came from Hammersmith, England to Western Australia in 1938, in the company of a group of boys who had been sent to St Mary's Farm School, Tardun under the child migration scheme. The Sisters, who soon numbered six, assisted the Christian Brothers in their work at Tardun. The Tardun Farm School was one of four institutions in Western Australia set up by the Christian Brothers as part of the 'Scheme' which entailed educating orphaned and migrant boys and training them in farm and trade work. The institutions comprised the Clontarf Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School, Manning (1901), St Mary's Farm School, Tardun (1927), St Vincent's Boys' Home, Castledare (1929) and St Joseph's Farm and Trade School, Bindoon (1936). Dr. J. P. O'Collins, Bishop of Geraldton, with the assistance of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, hoped to provide another institution in the operation of the scheme and to include migrant girls.² To that end, he acquired land on the Chapman River, adding to the landholding until he had amassed some twenty-nine acres bounded by Charles, Crowtherton and Frederick streets and the Chapman River.³

Sketch plans for an institution, to be known as *Nazareth House*, were drawn by Monsignor John Hawes in early 1939.

¹ 'Sisters of Nazareth: Their foundation and work', *Catholic Chronicle*, October 1941.

² 'Law of Christian Charity: Bishop's masterful exposition at Nazareth House opening', *Catholic Chronicle*, October, 1941; 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', Resident Pre-entry information booklet, Nazareth House, Geraldton.

³ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1081 Fol. 985, 10 January 1944.

John Hawes was born in England in 1876 and qualified as an architect in 1897, but he was drawn to the religious life and was ordained an Anglican minister in 1903. He joined the Novitiate of the Anglican Benedictine Monks at Caldey Island, where he designed and built a guesthouse, and restored an ancient church, priory and watchtower.

In 1909, Hawes went to the Bahamas as a missionary, during which time he rebuilt churches on Long Island that had been destroyed in a hurricane. He entered Beda College in Rome to study for the Catholic priesthood and there met Bishop Kelly of Geraldton. Following his ordination in 1915, Hawes joined the Geraldton diocese, serving first at Geraldton and Cue before being put in charge of the parish at Mullewa. He undertook some architectural work for the Church, but Bishop Ryan, who succeeded Bishop Kelly, criticised his church designs. In 1930, Bishop O'Collins was appointed to the Geraldton diocese and, in 1932, he appointed Hawes Diocesan architect. Most of Hawes' work in Western Australia post-dates this appointment. In 1937, Hawes was created a Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor. Hawes left Western Australia for the Bahamas in May 1939. He built himself a stone hermitage on Cat Island where he planned to live a reclusive life, but was drawn into the design and construction of church buildings for the local bishop. John Hawes died on 26 June 1956.⁴

Monsignor Hawes' sketch plans were completed by Basil Berry, who was articulated to Perth architect Edward Le B. Henderson, well known for his work for the Catholic Church. A drawing of the front elevation of *Nazareth House* appeared in the *Cathedral Chronicle* in September 1939, with the following caption:

The above drawing shows the front elevation of one side of a quadrangular building which is proposed to erect in Geraldton for the Nazareth Sisters at an approximate cost of £26,000. It will be a home for the poor and orphan girls, who will be trained in the various domestic crafts.⁵

The plans clearly indicate that the place was initially designed for the accommodation of children, with children's dormitories, refectory, infirmary and classrooms occupying a large part of the building, and the Sister's rooms, chapel, visitors rooms, utility and service rooms occupying the remainder.⁶

The contractors for *Nazareth House* were Berry Brothers of Perth, who began construction in October 1939. Berry Brothers also built another of Hawes' designs, the Chapel of San Spirito, Utakarra Cemetery, Geraldton. Basil Berry, the architect who completed Hawes' working drawings, was the son of Cyril Berry, the senior partner in Berry Brothers.⁷

The foundation stone of *Nazareth House* was laid on 2 June 1940 by Bishop O'Collins. The foundation stone reads:

The Foundation Stone of this
Nazareth House
was blessed by
Most Rev Jas P. O'Collins D.D.
Lord Bishop of Geraldton
on 2nd June 1940.

⁴ Taylor, John, *Between Devotion and Design: The architecture of John Cyril Hawes 1876-1956*, UWA Press, Perth, 2000.

⁵ *Cathedral Chronicle*, September 1939, quoted in Taylor, John, op cit, p. 204.

⁶ Plans for proposed Nazareth House, 1941, SROWA, CONS 5094, Item 610.

⁷ Taylor, John, op cit, pp. 152 & 204.

Rt Rev Mgr J.C. Hawes
Architect

Berry Bros
Builders

World War Two disrupted construction of *Nazareth House*. Building supplies, fittings and furnishings, as well as tradesmen, were difficult to obtain. The electrical contractor, Mr William Branch, had to order machinery from England in order to generate electricity at the property, as Nazareth House was four miles from Geraldton. The machinery took some nine months to arrive. Other equipment did not arrive at all due to the war. The plumbing contractors, O'Connor and Oma, installed a large underground tank to collect rainwater, as the bore water was too salty for domestic use.⁸

The first section to be completed was the chapel, with the altar being a gift from the builder. The Sisters took up residence at *Nazareth House* on 27 June 1941, and the Presentation Sisters took over their work at Tardun. The first resident was admitted on 26 September 1941. The war had interfered with the proposed intake of migrant children, so *Nazareth House* was to take in the elderly as well as Australian orphaned children.⁹ *Nazareth House* was officially opened on 28 September by the Premier, J. C. Willcock MLA and blessed by Bishop O'Collins. There were an estimated 2,000 people at the opening.

Erected at a cost of nearly £35,000, Nazareth House is the largest institution building outside the metropolitan area...The establishment of Nazareth House was envisaged as the concluding link in a unit to establish child immigrants and orphaned Australian boys on the land in these northern agricultural areas and also to train girls in the domestic arts. It was proposed that the boys, who would be received from infancy, should remain at the institution till they reached the age of seven years, when they would be transferred to the Christian Brothers' Farm School at Tardun. The girls were to continue with their academic and manual training. The outbreak of war called for a rearrangement of the original plans, and in consequence the portals of the house are to be thrown open to aged and infirm men and women and to poor and orphaned Australian boys and girls.¹⁰

The Premier, J. C. Willcock MLA, referred to the place in the context of a new order in the world.

The Government... had very little to do with that building [Nazareth House] but in order that they might share some Government assistance and help, they had declared it an Institution for child welfare. He was always pleased as a member of the Government to be present at an opening ceremony of this description, because the Government and people of Western Australia were under a tremendous debt of gratitude for the wonderful work of such organisations. He referred to the recent opening of a boys' home [Bindoon] at Chittering, and now they were doing for the girls of the district and State what they were doing for the boys at Tardun. It was a great and noble purpose. On account of the war it would not be possible at present to bring any children from the Old Country to the sunny land of Australia, but he hoped it would not be long before they would be able to bring out children, and for them to take their part in building up their portion of the British Empire. They were hearing much about a new order of the world when the war was over. Well, he thought

⁸ Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', *Quarterly Review*, No. 118, August 2000, pp. 10-11; 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', op cit.

⁹ 'Nazareth House', 4-page history prepared by Tanya Suba, Heritage Officer Geraldton region, 1993, HCWA Place file 01071; 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', op cit.

¹⁰ 'Church and State unite to inaugurate great work of charity', *Cathedral Chronicle*, October 1941.

that as far as the Sisters of Nazareth House were concerned, they were not waiting until the war was over, but were starting a new order there... In that institution they would have something of the new order they had hoped for — a new order in which there would be more justice, more mercy... and more righteousness.¹¹

Bishop O'Collins was pleased that *Nazareth House* was to take in elderly residents. He was mindful of the need to establish a home in Geraldton for the aged so that they could remain in the district and not have to be sent to Perth, away from family and friends.¹²

The operation of *Nazareth House* was financed in several ways, including State Government subsidies for the children it housed and by fundraising. Age pensions had been paid by the Federal Government since 1909, and these would have contributed toward the upkeep of the elderly residents in much the same way as nursing homes operate in 2003.

Following the Japanese bombing of Darwin in February 1942, most of the residents of *Nazareth House* were evacuated to Nabawa in the Chapman Valley. They returned to Geraldton in August 1942.¹³

On 23 September 1947, the first twenty-five migrant children arrived at *Nazareth House*.

Since its opening... Nazareth House has been caring for a full complement of old people - but the other facet of its work - the reception and care of migrant children - was til now frustrated owing to the outbreak of war... The Migration and Welfare Association founded in 1938, resumed its activities this year making arrangements for Brother Conlon to proceed to England and Ireland to select suitable children for the Catholic institutions of this State. When the *Asturias* arrived in Fremantle on Sunday, September 21st, she had on board, among other passengers, 147 British migrants. They came to this state under the auspices of the Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association...¹⁴

The twenty-five migrant children assigned to *Nazareth House* doubled the number of children resident there. The others were orphans or children placed there by family members who could not care for them. The ages of the children ranged from two to fifteen.¹⁵ They lived and attended classes at *Nazareth House*. Many of the migrant children who came to *Nazareth House* in Geraldton were from Nazareth Houses in the United Kingdom, including those at Hammersmith, Cardiff, Aberdeen, Cardonald, Belfast, Derry, Northampton, Nottingham, Cheltenham and Boxhill.

As the Bluff Point area began to develop as a residential area, a Catholic parish school, St Lawrence's, was established. Two classes from *Nazareth House* attended St Lawrence's School, boosting the numbers enrolled to 108, and the Sisters undertook a teaching role at the School.

11 'A New World Order: Premier's Remarks at the Opening of Nazareth House', *Cathedral Chronicle*, October 1941.

12 'Law of Christian Charity', op cit.

13 'Nazareth House', 4-page history prepared by Tanya Suba, op cit; *The Australian Encyclopedia*, 4th ed., Grolier Society of Australia, Sydney, 1983, Vol. 9, pp. 108-109.

14 'Migrant Children Arrive', *Catholic Chronicle*, October 1947, p. 1.

15 'Migrant Children Arrive', op cit.

By 1977, there were only three children in residence at *Nazareth House* and the children's section was closed on 16 December 1977.¹⁶

In 1975, a single-storey building was added to the south side of the site. Known as Larmenier House, after Victoire Larmenier founder of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, the place was designed to duplicate many features of *Nazareth House* and create a seamless addition. The building echoes the arched verandahs, central courtyard, rendered walls and roof tiles of *Nazareth House*. Larmenier House was opened on 26 October 1975 by Jeff Carr, MLA and operates as a secure residence for dementia patients.¹⁷

A reunion of past pupils was held at *Nazareth House* on 10-11 October 1980, with former residents travelling from as far as the USA and England to attend. A new laundry was built in 1982, and in 1984-85 renovations were undertaken to *Nazareth House*, including a new sitting room on the upper floor, overlooking the ocean, and a physiotherapy room on the ground floor.¹⁸

In 1994, a new nursing home, St Anne's, was added to the site. As with Larmenier House, the Nursing Home was constructed to blend with the existing buildings, with rendered walls, arches and matching roof tiles. St Anne's was built with three wings, named for their views - Bayview, Riverview and Hillview - and was designed by architect Greg Eastman. Both Larmenier House and St Anne's are linked to *Nazareth House* by connecting passageways. St Anne's was opened on 18 November 1994, by Kim Chance, MLA.¹⁹

Further development of the site, with the addition of more dwellings for the aged, is envisaged as the aged population in the region increases. A development application for 18 aged persons dwellings, as the first stage of a proposed 46 dwelling development, was submitted to the City of Geraldton in October 2000.²⁰

In 2000, as a result of various refurbishments, *Nazareth House* contained St Joseph's Hostel, administration areas, the main kitchen, Edwin Hall, the Oratory, hairdressing salon and shop on the ground floor, and the Sisters' convent area, the main Chapel and seven Independent Living suites on the upper floor.²¹

In 2003, *Nazareth House* and associated buildings continues to provide aged care services to residents of the Geraldton region.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Nazareth House is located on a small hill just over four kilometres north of central Geraldton. The *Nazareth House* complex is superbly situated, directly overlooking the Indian Ocean to the west and the Chapman River to the north, with views to the Moresby Ranges to the east and towards central Geraldton to the south. The principal building at *Nazareth House* is a very ordered two-storey structure of quadrangular shape, with a courtyard in the

¹⁶ 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', op cit; Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', op cit.

¹⁷ 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', op cit; Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', op cit.

¹⁸ 'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', op cit.

¹⁹ Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', op cit.

²⁰ Correspondence from City of Geraldton, 27 October 2000, in HCWA Place file 01071.

²¹ Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', op cit.

centre. The external brick walls are finished in a textured render, with clay tiles to the roof. Large arches form the lower colonnades, and the facades are divided into smaller arch colonnades on the upper floors. The building is crowned at each corner with pyramid roofed towers of three-storey scale; central gable forms enliven the north and south sides, and to the east side there is a prominent detailed central entry gable capped with a hooded statue niche. The west elevation is less ordered, reflecting the cumulative effects of additions and alterations over time to this servicing side of the building.

The single-storey Larmenier Hostel (with a raised section to the east wing) forms the south portion of the *Nazareth House* complex, and a single level nursing home, St Anne's, is located to the north of the principal building. Further car parking and smaller service buildings are located to the west of the *Nazareth House* complex, and these are located on a lower ground level than the main buildings.

Nazareth House was commenced in 1939 (thus within the Inter-War period c.1915-c.1940), and the style of the place could be described as Inter-War Romanesque following the majority of architect John Hawes' designs in Western Australia, although in this instance Inter-War Mediterranean is a more appropriate style description. However, the central entry gable to the east side, and the detailing of the upper floor colonnades in groups of three round-headed arches is generally characteristic of Inter-War Spanish Mission style design.²² These mixed influences reflect the eclectic nature of many of Hawes' designs.

The original external size of the building was drawn at 176' by 176' (53.65m by 53.65m) however, with additions to the west side of *Nazareth House* for servicing, the building 'footprint' is now somewhat larger. Over the years various additions to the *Nazareth House* building complex (around the perimeter of the original quadrangle shape) have diminished the powerful presentation of the facades, and the vistas to the open site that the singular building previously occupied.

Examination of the original drawings for *Nazareth House* and comparison with the current building reveals significant changes in plan form, although apart from the rear service facade (to the west) the elevation treatments have not been greatly altered. It is possible that many changes were made to the layout of the building as construction progressed and that these are not reflected in copies of the original drawings in archives. For instance, the drawings submitted to the Public Health Department for approval, and a set kept by Basil Berry of the builder Berry Brothers, show a larger rectangular central courtyard than the roughly square one which was built. And neither of these drawing sets show the large west tower, although plans lodged with Public Health for 'Alterations to Kitchen and Lavatory Blocks' do show the three symmetrical projections to the west which are still evident despite further alteration work. The west elevation central tower is of perhaps four-storey scale, and was originally sketched by architect John Hawes to accommodate a water tower in response to a request from Geraldton Bishop James O'Collins.²³ Generally, the architectural detailing of *Nazareth House* is simpler than it would have been had the architect John Hawes been in

²² Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, pp. 172-9; 194-7.

²³ Letter 28 October 1940, Mgr J.C. Hawes at Cat Island, Bahamas, to Bishop J.P. O'Collins at Geraldton. Archives of the Diocese of Ballarat, Victoria.

Geraldton for its construction, and if the Second World War had not affected the availability of materials and skilled labour during construction.

Drawings indicate that spaces originally designed as large areas (for instance as dormitory type accommodation) have now been subdivided into many smaller rooms generally provided with private bathroom facilities. It is likely that these changes occurred with refurbishment work, including construction of the physiotherapist's room in 1984-5, although this has not been confirmed. Other modifications evident include the insertion of a lift into the south-west corner tower, with the relocation of the stairway at this point to an adjacent location at the junction of two passages; and general infill around the three projecting areas on the west elevation for purposes including a bin store, service area, boiler room, equipment room, and further accommodation rooms.

In accordance with war-time materials shortages and construction austerity, the detailing of *Nazareth House* is simple, and finishes are generally painted rendered masonry walls, timber framed joinery with some more recent aluminium framed insertions, and flush plaster ceilings. Items of note include the central entry gable capped with a hooded statue niche, although architect John Hawes' design drawing for this facade published in the *Cathedral Chronicle* was simplified both in the working drawing produced by draftsman Basil Berry and in the work actually constructed. The first floor balustrade detailed to simulate lattice with a grid-like arrangement of recesses, produces an interesting textural contrast between the solid masonry and voids of the colonnades. A stained glass window donated by Bishop O'Collins in memory of his parents highlights the landing of the main stairway of the building, just beyond the east entrance lobby.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Nazareth House is very similar to the Dormitory and Refectory Blocks constructed at *St Joseph's Farm School (Catholic Agricultural College, Bindoon, 3101, Registered)* (for the occupation of migrant boys. John Hawes designed both places shortly before he left Western Australia. The buildings at Bindoon were originally designed with roofed towers, but later had turrets added.

There are twenty-two entries on the Heritage Council database comprising buildings or groups of buildings designed by John Hawes in Western Australia. Eleven of these are entered on the State Register as permanent entries and one is an interim entry. The permanent entries include: *Catholic Agricultural College, Bindoon; Christian Brothers' Agricultural School Group, Tardun; Melangata, Yalgoo (1917), Sacred Heart Convent, Northampton (1919), Dominican Chapel of St Hyacinth, Yalgoo (1922); Church of Our Lady of Mt Carmel & the Priest House, Mullewa; Church of the Holy Cross & Priest's Cell, Morawa (1933); Church of St Mary in Ara Coeli, Northampton (1936); Chapel of San Spirito, Utakarra Rd, Geraldton (1936), and Cathedral of St Francis Xavier, Geraldton (1938). *The Hermitage, Geraldton (1937)* is an Interim Register entry.²⁴*

Another institution for girls that was operating in Western Australia during the same period as *Nazareth House* was St Joseph's Orphanage in Subiaco, run by the Sisters of Mercy (now Catherine McAuley Centre). This was the largest girls' home in the State. It was established in 1868 at Victoria Square, and in 2003 continues to operate with group houses for wards of the State. St Joseph's Orphanage buildings, comprising the Benedictine Monastery and

²⁴ Taylor, John, op cit; HCWA online database.
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extensions, were demolished in the 1970s, while the associated St Vincent's Foundling Home, which took boys and girls under six, operates as a child day-care centre. Another institution for girls was Perth Girls' Orphanage, established in 1864 and later taken over by the Anglican Church. *Perth Girls' Orphanage* (1899) is on the State Register and is classified by the National Trust. Other institutions, such as *Parkerville Children's Home & Cemetery* (1903, Registered), took both girls and boys.

Institutions with a short-term residential function were: *Wanslea* (1904, Registered), which cared for children of the members of the Industrial Order of Odd Fellows; the *Lady Lawley Cottage* (1903, Registered) which was a convalescent home for children from the goldfields; the St Joesph's Preventorium, Kellerberrin (1929), established by Stuart and Eileen Patterson; and, the Government Receiving Depot.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

'Nazareth House Nursing Home - Hostel', Resident Pre-entry information booklet, Nazareth House, Geraldton.

Geraldton Historical Society, 'History of Nazareth House', *Quarterly Review*, No. 118, August 2000, pp. 10-11.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH
