

# This is A Few Forgotten Women Story



*This story was written, in November 2023, as one of a series resulting from the 'A Few Forgotten Women Friday' collaborative research project, investigating the lives of women who studied at The Grange School of Housewifery in Street, Somerset.*

**Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel's Story**

**1876-1960**

**Mistress of hearth and home**

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## Pauline Calazel: Introduction

Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel, the middle daughter of French Catholic immigrants, was born in Glasgow on 10 May 1876 and died in the same place on 3 July 1960.<sup>1</sup> If those dates alone comprised Pauline's obituary, it would do her a disservice. While her story began and ended in Glasgow, she travelled the length and breadth of Scotland and England, and perhaps even further afield. Pauline might be entirely forgotten if not for a brief period (1899-1902) spent as school mistress at The Grange School of Housewifery, in Street, Somerset where she taught laundry and cookery.

Little is known about Pauline's life before and after The Grange, although newspapers, census, and other records give some insights. Additional clues may be derived by examining the lives of other family members and the social history of the time. While census records would suggest a high degree of stability, they are misleading. Multiple records show that Pauline's early life was characterised by regular domestic and educational upheaval as the family were often on the move, criss-crossing towns and Scotland itself. However, it seems that when she had the opportunity to make choices for herself, Pauline chose stability, with records of the 20<sup>th</sup> century indicating that she spent decades in the same home.

Of her time in Somerset, Pauline might well have said, *Veni, Vidi, Vici (Vale!)* – I came, I saw, I conquered (Goodbye!). Although the surviving records for The Grange reveal no conflict, at least one record suggests that Pauline was a woman who knew her worth despite, perhaps, being occasionally overlooked as middle children often are. She may also have been a woman who provided safe harbour to her family in times of trouble. Whatever her role within her own family, Pauline's career impacted on hundreds of young women and girls. Through her work, she helped shape domestic culinary life across Britain and, it seems, that The School of Housewifery at The Grange, in Street, Somerset, first gave her that opportunity.

## Calazel family background

Pauline's father, Antoine Alban Calazel, was born about 1845 in the Gard region of France. By 1871 he had moved to Bishop Wearmouth, in Durham, England, where he was found in the census of that year as a 26-year-old French-born hairdressing assistant lodging in the home of Mrs Plews and her daughter.<sup>2</sup> The following year, 27-year-old Antoine Alban Calazan, by then living in London ("domicile à Londres"), had returned to Nîmes, France, to marry Lucie Marie Jeanne Lafon from Montpellier on 14 August.<sup>3</sup>

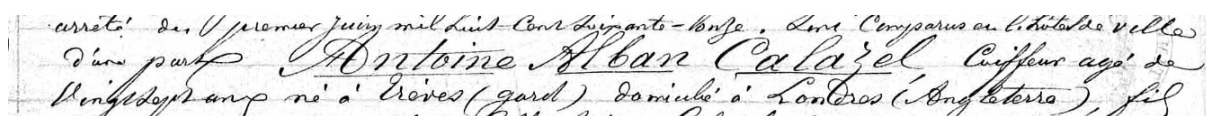


Figure 1: extract from 14 Aug. 1872 marriage record of Antoine Alban Calazel and Lucie Marie Jeanne Lafon in Nîmes

<sup>1</sup> FindMyPast, *Scotland Roman Catholic Parish Baptisms*, St. Margaret's Parish, Johnstone, Diocese of Paisley, The Scottish Catholic Archives, MP/552/1/1/1, pp 120-21; *Scotland's People, Scotland, Modern and Civil Births 1855-2019*: Pauline Maria J Calazel, Kelvin, 644/9/709, <https://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/>.

<sup>2</sup> Alban A Calazal, age 26, birthplace France, found at St. Michael's parish, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, RG10/4997/42/24.

<sup>3</sup> Ancestry.com, *Gard, France, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1791-1912*. 14 Aug. 1872, marriage of Antoine Alban Calazel and Lucie Marie Jeanne Lafon at Nîmes, Gard, France: <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/6740092:62344>.

Less than a year later Lucie and Alban, as he was known, had made their home in Glasgow where their eldest daughter, “Margueritte Henriette Lucie Calazel”, was born (5 Jul. 1873) in Milton and baptised (1 Jan. 1874) in Glasgow.<sup>4</sup> In 1875, Valuation Rolls show Alban as tenant/occupier at 17 Woodside Road in the parish of Barony, Glasgow.<sup>5</sup> Professionally, Alban progressed from “Hairdressing Assistant”, his occupation in 1871, to Hairdresser and, whether through thrifty savings or the support of family capital, was in business as a *coiffeur* in his own right at 17 Grovebank Place (off Park Road), where the family remained until 1876/77.<sup>6</sup> These records indicate that the business operated separately from the family home at Woodside Road. However, it was at Grovebank Place that Pauline Marie Josephine was born on 10 May 1876.

No.	Name and Surname.	When and Where Born.	Sex.	Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father. Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother. Date and Place of Marriage.	Signature and Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Birth occurred.	When and Where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
709	Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel	10 May 1876 17 Grovebank Place Glasgow	F	M. Marie Josephine Calazel Hairdresser M. Marie Josephine Calazel 10th April 1876 Paris, France (Department of Gard.)	M. Marie Josephine Calazel Father	10 May 1876 Glasgow M. Buchanan Registrar.

Figure 2: 1876 birth certificate of Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel

## Pauline’s early life: The Paisley years 1876-86

Soon after Pauline’s birth, Alban and Lucie, accompanied by the infant Pauline and three-year-old Margueritte, packed their bags and belongings and left Glasgow for the town of Paisley where, on 20 Feb. 1877, “MONSIEUR A. CALAZEL, HAIRDRESSER & PERFUMER (From PARIS)” opened a business at 49 Moss Street.<sup>7</sup> On six consecutive weeks, further advertisements appeared assuring potential customers that “the Premises have been entirely Remodelled, so as to ensure the Comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour him with their patronage”.<sup>8</sup> One can only imagine the whirlwind of activity in the Calazel home, and the stress, as Pauline’s mother tried to settle her young family in their new home, while her father oversaw the fitting out and promotion of a new venture in a strange town. However, it seems that Alban’s business prospered in Paisley, perhaps aided by a business sense which led him to style himself as “Monsieur Alban Calazel, of Paris”, Paris being more fashionable and familiar, than his native district of Gard. Almost immediately after opening, Alban was advertising for another hairdresser.<sup>9</sup> Advertisements appearing over the next number of decades show that Alban was not operating a back street barber shop but selected premises on prominent streets and routinely promoted his business as a “First Class Establishment”.

<sup>4</sup> Scotland’s People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Births 1855-2019*: Margueritte Henriette Lucie Calazel, registered Milton, 644/7/1268; FindMyPast, *Scotland Roman Catholic Parish Baptisms*, St. Joseph’s Parish, Glasgow, Diocese of Glasgow, The Scottish Catholic Archives, MP65/01/01/02, pp 542-43.

<sup>5</sup> National Library Scotland (N.L.S.), *Valuation Rolls*, Calazel, 1875: <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/record-results/15679540106567432347a8b>, Ref. No. VR010200231.

<sup>6</sup> N.L.S., *Post-Office Annual Glasgow directory 1875-1876*, p. 123: <https://digital.nls.uk/directories/browse/archive/84176301?mode=transcription>; Also Archive.org, *Post-Office Annual Glasgow directory 1876-1877*, p. 128: <https://archive.org/details/postofficeannual187677gla/mode/2up>.

<sup>7</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, 17 Feb. 1877, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, weekly from 24 Feb. 1877, p. 4; 31 Mar. 1877, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Glasgow Herald*, 6 Mar. 1877, p. 1.

In all the excitement of moving to Paisley and establishing a new home and business, one key detail had been overlooked, a particularly significant one – Pauline’s christening. By the time this situation was rectified, Pauline was already three, highly unusual in Catholic families where baptisms on the day or days after birth were more typical. Pauline Maria Josephine was eventually baptised along with her younger sister, Lucie Rosalie, on 31 August 1879 in St. Margaret’s parish, Johnstone.<sup>10</sup>

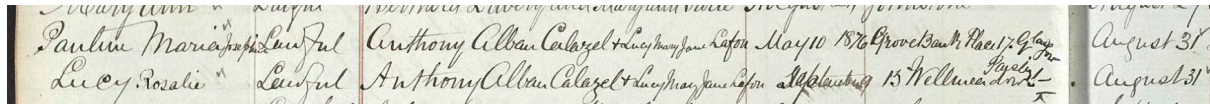


Figure 3: Extract from St. Margaret's baptismal register, the baptisms of Pauline and Lucie Calazel

The business, it appears, continued to do well, with Alban advertising (1880) in Glasgow for a “First-class hair-cutter and shaver”, and a “smart Boy” in Paisley.<sup>11</sup> Perhaps in an attempt to maintain the concept of a smooth-running “First Class establishment”, the family lived separately from the business so that his customers would not be disturbed by Pauline and her siblings. However, on the domestic front, things were more unsettled. In December 1880, Alban advertised for a two roomed home with kitchen but by February 1881, their “superior house” at 16 West Campbell Street, where they were living during the 1881 Census of Scotland was advertised for lease.<sup>12</sup> That Census shows the “Calaziel” family living at 16 West Campbell Street, Paisley.<sup>13</sup> Alban describes himself as a “hairdresser and perfumer”; Margueritte has started school, while Pauline and Lucie are at home with their pregnant mother. Pauline’s brother, Gilles Alban, would not be born until later in the year. By December 1881, when Pauline’s mother, Lucie, advertised for a “Smart Girl, about 15, to Assist with House Work”, the family had packed up and moved yet again to Cameron Street.<sup>14</sup> Whether this was just a short-term solution, or part of a longer housekeeping strategy is unclear, but no domestic staff were resident with the family during Scottish census events.

A few weeks after the 1881 census was taken, an advertisement appeared for Alban’s business at Moss Street and Dyers’ Wynd in Paisley noting the different services and products, for men and women, boys and girls.<sup>15</sup> The following year, a similarly large advertisement reported that Alban “has now secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS LADIES’ AND GENTLEMEN’S HAIRDRESSER, direct from Paris”.<sup>16</sup> While the business was stable, the family moved yet again. *Watson’s Paisley Directory* for 1882-83 reports the family living at 59 High Street, presumably in one of the flats upstairs from the business of Robert Smith, clothier and hatter.<sup>17</sup> In 1883, Alban was again recruiting, this time specifically mentioning “good wages”.<sup>18</sup> Whether this apparently high turnover of staff and home

<sup>10</sup> FindMyPast, *Scotland Roman Catholic Parish Baptisms*, St. Margaret’s Parish, Johnstone, Diocese of Paisley; The Scottish Catholic Archives, MP/552/1/1/1, pp 120-21.

<sup>11</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Glasgow Herald*, 31 Jul. 1880, p. 2, *Paisley Daily Express*, 12 Oct. 1880, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley Daily Express*, 2 Dec. 1880, p. 1, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, 5 Feb. 1881.

<sup>13</sup> FindMyPast, *1881 England, Wales & Scotland Census*, 16, West Campbell Street, High Church, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Schedule 123.

<sup>14</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley Daily Express*, 23 Dec. 1881, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley Daily Express*, 21 Apr. 1881, p. 4. Dyer’s Wynd was a lane way off Moss Street.

<sup>16</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, 10 Jun. 1882, p. 8 (first published January 1882).

<sup>17</sup> *Watson’s Paisley Directory 1882-83*, pp 31, 86.

<https://ia800209.us.archive.org/26/items/watsonsdirectory188283pai/watsonsdirectory188283pai.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Glasgow Herald*, 9 Nov. 1883, p. 2.

was symptomatic of Alban's personality or reflected wider socio-economic issues is not clear, nor is the impact on Pauline's childhood.

Alban's business success meant that he could afford to privately educate his children, rather than sending them to the local parish or national school. Pauline probably started school in 1882 with little sister, Lucie, following in 1883. They were students at the co-educational John Neilson Educational Institution in Paisley, one of the best schools in the country, joining their oldest sister, Margueritte, who was also a pupil.<sup>19</sup> In 1884, Pauline and Lucie were both part of the "First Department", taught by Miss Rutherford, by whom "the younger children are made acquainted with the preliminary steps in school work". At the end of the school year, the children were examined in music, recitation, and Bible answers and prizes were awarded. Pauline was awarded a prize for improvement in recitation while Lucie achieved one for "attendance and improvement". Those accomplishments probably faded somewhat when compared with Pauline's older sister, Margueritte, in Mr. Hamilton's Third Department. Margueritte was awarded Junior Girls' prizes in Bible History, Reading and Recitation, Writing, and Sewing.<sup>20</sup> Reports in 1885 followed this pattern, although on this occasion Alban was also present.<sup>21</sup> Lucie, still in the First Department with Miss Rutherford was awarded a prize for "progress and regular attendance". Pauline, now in Miss Rennie's "Second Department", was awarded a prize for arithmetic. Margueritte, now a senior girl in the Third Department, taught by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Davidson, performed scenes from "Mary Queen of Scots" to glowing reviews, and was awarded the following Senior Girl prizes: "Highest Number of Marks obtained during the Session", Spelling, Recitation, and Knitting.

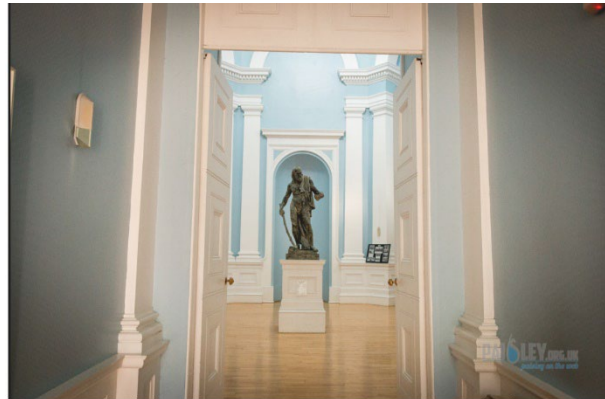


Figure 4: Statue of Diogenes - John Neilson Institution atrium

Pauline and her family moved to yet another home. Valuation office records of 1885 show that the Calazel family's previous habit of living separately from the business had been abandoned. Alban was now living above the business he operated at 50 Moss Street, and was also renting a garden plot at 21 West Cross Flat.<sup>22</sup> However, when Pauline was nine (1885), the family's circumstances appear to have taken a turn. The Moss Street premises "long occupied by Mr Calazell (*sic*) as a first-class hairdressing establishment" - a shop with "ample workrooms" was advertised for rent.<sup>23</sup> In 1886, a December newspaper report of a farewell presentation by the John Neilson Educational Institution to Pauline's older sister, Margueritte, also contained the announcement that Pauline's father had "been compelled to give up business in Paisley owing to the injurious effect the Scotch climate [had] upon his constitution, and [the family intended] to find a more suitable atmosphere in the south of

<sup>19</sup> Renfrewshire Family History Society, 'The John Neilson Institution', <https://renfrewshirefhs.co.uk/the-john-neilson-institution/>. The photograph, Figure 4, is from Paisley.org.uk, 'John Neilson Institution', <https://www.paisley.org.uk/paisley-history/john-neilson-institution/>.

<sup>20</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, 19 Jul. 1884, p. 3.

<sup>21</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Paisley & Renfrewshire Gazette*, 18 Jul. 1885, p. 3.

<sup>22</sup> N.L.S., *Valuation Rolls*, Calazel, 1885: <https://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/advanced-search/valuation-rolls#record-type>.

<sup>23</sup> FindMyPast, British Newspaper Archive, *Glasgow Herald*, 6 Feb. 1885, p. 9.

England”.<sup>24</sup> In January of 1887, Pauline’s father published an advertisement in which he thanked his friends and patrons and advised that he had transferred his business to two of his county men, Pidard and Herbeuval.<sup>25</sup> Whatever happened to disrupt these plans to move to England, the family did not move south of the border for many more years.

### Pauline’s early life: The wandering years 1886-89

Instead, after about ten years in Paisley, Pauline experienced an unsettled few years as she and her family traipsed backwards and forwards across Scotland. An 1886/87 directory lists “Albin Calazel” as a householder living in the village of Innellen, on the western shore of the Firth of Clyde, in the parish of Doon, near Campbeltown on the Argyll peninsula.<sup>26</sup> Perhaps the sea air revived him, as their residence in Argyll was terminated by a period in Edinburgh (from c. 1888) and then in Partick (c. 1889). Newspapers (January 1889) contain an account of a civil suit for £250 by Alban of 105 St Leonard’s Street, Edinburgh, regarding a Falkirk premises he intended to rent for four years as a hairdressing business. Alban’s legal action was compromised as he had previously accepted 100 guineas and expenses from the defendant.<sup>27</sup> Later in the year (August 1889), newspapers contain advertisements for public classes and private lessons in French (“oral and grammatical”) taught by a “native”. Those interested were encouraged to apply to Calazel of Dunbarton Road, Partick.<sup>28</sup> Later records indicate that the “native”, in this case, was more likely to have been Pauline’s father, rather than her mother.

By 1890, when Pauline was fourteen, it seems that the family had returned to Argyll, this time to Campbeltown itself. Valuation records show Alban as a tenant of a house at Reform Square in the town.<sup>29</sup> Local newspapers from April of 1890 contain advertisements for a new hairdressing and perfumery business at 4 Kirk Street in the town operated by “Monsieur A Calazel, from Paris” who has had “long experience in the Best Houses of Paris, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.”.<sup>30</sup> Business may have been a little slow: by October of that year, advertisements for a different service were appearing: Alban was resuming his French lessons, this time at the Christian Institute. A news item on the same page, reporting on these classes, noted that “Next to English, the French language is one of the most commonly used for mercantile purposes, and young men destined for a business career will find their chance of success much enhanced by a knowledge of it”.<sup>31</sup>

### Pauline’s early life: The Argyll years 1890-96

What about Pauline and her siblings? Whether their schooling had suffered by the disruption of leaving the John Neilson Institute to spend just a few months in schools in Argyll and Edinburgh, followed by an even briefer period in Partick, is unknown. Upon the family’s return to Argyll in 1890, the younger children were, presumably, enrolled in one of the local Campbeltown schools to complete their education. However, by the time they left Partick, Pauline aged thirteen, was no

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<sup>24</sup> FindMyPast/British Newspaper Archives (BNA), *Paisley Daily Express*, 8 Dec. 1886, p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Paisley Daily Express*, 26 Jan. 1887, p. 4.

<sup>26</sup> N.L.S., *The West Coast directory for 1886-87*, p. 129: <https://deriv.nls.uk/dcn23/8736/87361750.23.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Paisley Daily Express*, 18 Jan. 1889, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Glasgow Herald*, 23 Aug. 1889, p. 2.

<sup>29</sup> N.L.S., *Valuation Rolls*, Alban Calazel, 1890, Campbeltown Parish, Ref. No. VR001200005-, <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/record-results/30678849165689c3e70214>.

<sup>30</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 3 May 1890, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 4 Oct. 1890, p. 2.

longer required to attend school.<sup>32</sup> Nevertheless, in the 1891 census, Pauline is found as a scholar, aged fourteen, living with her parents and siblings in the Campbeltown area.<sup>33</sup> Margueritte is missing, presumably having left home, and is not found in any transcriptions of the Scottish census, nor in the census of England. It is possible that she spent a period in France.

Although not recorded in the census, Pauline's father was supplementing the family income by teaching part-time, and it appears that Pauline's mother, Lucie, may also have taken a hand at bringing in additional income. An advertisement from 1892, with yet another change of address for the family (Millknowe), invites general servants, aged about eighteen, and "fond of children" to apply to her for a post based in Glasgow, working for a Madame Rodriquer.<sup>34</sup> Pauline's family seem to have stayed at the house at Millknowe from 1892 until 1895 at which point they appear to have moved to an apartment in the newly built Craigdhu Mansions at New Quay Street in Campbeltown.<sup>35</sup>

Unlike her younger sister, Lucie, Pauline is practically invisible during these years in Argyll. She had probably, like younger sister Lucie, attended the local Grammar School in Campbeltown, and may have applied to be a Pupil Teacher, and/or possibly attended the Evening Continuation School hosted by one of the local schools, and completed her Leaving Certificate examinations.<sup>36</sup> Perhaps, like Lucie, she also attended Mr. J. B. McEwen's "Finishing Assemblies" and learned how to dance the "Royal Scotch Steps", various Highland Reels, and the "Tambourine Dance".<sup>37</sup> Unlike Lucie, she does not appear to have taken part in the school's dramatic activities.<sup>38</sup> While the children were clearly integrating into Scottish life, one can imagine that their home life had a French flavour, and assume that the children grew up speaking both their parents' native French along with the Scottish dialect of their neighbours.

## Leaving home: Glasgow c. 1896-99

Pauline's father was the public face of the Calazel family but perhaps it was her mother, Lucie, who influenced the career choice of Pauline and her siblings. Pauline's age at leaving home is unknown, although her Teachers' Council (England and Wales) registration shows that Pauline attended the West End Training College of Cookery in Glasgow and graduated as a "First Class Diplômée of Cookery and Laundrywork" by the autumn of 1899.<sup>39</sup> She is not listed amongst the witnesses when her older sister, Margueritte, a graduate of the Glasgow National Union Training School of Domestic

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<sup>32</sup> History of Education Centre, 'A History of Education in Edinburgh & Scotland', <https://www.histedcentre.org.uk/some-history/>.

<sup>33</sup> FindMyPast, *1891 England, Wales & Scotland Census*, CALAFEL, Matthews Land Corbetts Land, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, ED17, Schedule 103.

<sup>34</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 9 Apr. 1892, p. 2.

<sup>35</sup> N.L.S., *Valuation Rolls*, Alban Calazel, 1892, 1893, 1895, Campbeltown Parish, Ref. No. VR001200005-, <https://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/record-results/30678849165689c3e70214>.

<sup>36</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 17 Feb. 1894, p. 3; 8 Aug. 1896, p. 2; 21 Aug. 1897, p. 3. The Scottish Leaving Certificate was somewhat comparable with the O-Levels (now GCSE) and A-Levels of the English/Welsh education system.

<sup>37</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 19 May 1894, p. 3.

<sup>38</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 7 Mar. 1896, p. 3.

<sup>39</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers' Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Pauline Maria Josephine Calazel. The archives for this school, Records of West End School of Cookery, teacher training school, Glasgow, Scotland, which may contain more information about Pauline's educational background, are held at Glasgow Caledonian University Archives and Special Collections, Reference: GB 1847 WSC.



Subjects, married a French man, Felix Guilhem in Glasgow in 1896.<sup>40</sup> She may have been there in 1897 when Margueritte's only child, Alexandrine, was born and died.<sup>41</sup>

The records show that Pauline and both of her sisters, Margueritte and Lucie, worked as teachers, although whether all three trained in Glasgow is unknown. Without access to Scottish teacher registration records, it is not possible to say which of the sisters first entered the teaching profession. The only evidence of the sisters teaching in Scotland relates to Pauline's younger sister, Lucie. Newspapers report that in 1898, Pauline's younger sister was appointed as an assistant teacher at the Millknowe school in Campbeltown for the 1898/99 school year on a salary of £35 *per annum*.<sup>42</sup> Did Pauline follow her little sister's footsteps and join the teaching profession some years after leaving the training college, or was an earlier teaching appointment simply not reported? The records accessed during this research are silent about whether Pauline taught in Scotland. Her details held by the Teachers' Council suggest that she joined the teaching profession after Lucie, but without access to equivalent records for Scotland one cannot be certain.<sup>43</sup>

## The Somerset years: 1899-1902

At some point in 1899, probably the spring or summer of that year, Pauline received her letter of appointment as teacher of cookery and laundry-work to the School of Housewifery in Street, Somerset. Pauline's appointment was not reported in the local Argyll or Somerset press. What possessed her to apply for a job so far away from her family, and for such a modest salary, £5 *per annum* less than her little sister had secured a year earlier? It may simply have been a connection between the college where she trained and the school in Street. Perhaps the salary differential was acceptable as bed and board seem to have been included with her employment at The Grange. It may also have been a desire, at the age of twenty-three, to be her own woman, away from the shadow of her family and their achievements, not 'one of the Calazels', but, simply, "Miss Calazel".

Perhaps Pauline obtained or was sent a copy of the local Somerset newspaper report from July 1899, on the occasion of the Somerset School of Housewifery's second annual fête. That report noted that "in future" the school year would last forty-five weeks, fifteen weeks between September and Christmas, with a break of two weeks, followed by a thirty-week term between Christmas and August, there being "no break for Easter or Whitsuntide".<sup>44</sup> In his address to the gathered dignitaries reported in the same account, the Chairman addressed some misconceptions about the school. It was "not at all", he said, "an institution for the training of domestic servants ... The Government Department would not allow grants for the teaching of any particular trade or calling". Instead, it was important that "the head of the household should thoroughly understand every branch for the happiness of the home". The girls who attended the school received instruction that "was only the basis of those methods of cookery and housewifery by which the girls might be enabled to become capable and economical housewives". Whatever Pauline might have thought of the Chairman's

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<sup>40</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers' Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Margueritte Henriette Lucie Guilhem; FindMyPast, *Scotland Roman Catholic Parish Marriages*, St. Joseph's Parish, Glasgow, Diocese of Glasgow, The Scottish Catholic Archives, MP/65/01/01/04, pp 120-21.

<sup>41</sup> Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Births 1855-2019*: Alexandrine M. L. Guilhem (mother's maiden name Calazel), Kelvin, 644/9/878, <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>; Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Deaths 1855-2019*: 1897 Alexandrine M. L. Guilhem (mother's maiden name Calazel), Kelvin, 644/9/1155, <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>.

<sup>42</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 15 Oct. 1898, p. 3.

<sup>43</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers' Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Pauline Maria Josephine Calazel.

<sup>44</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Central Somerset Gazette*, 8 Jul. 1899, p. 8.

address, that given immediately afterwards by Mrs Hodgkinson of Wooky Hole may have raised an eyebrow, especially in light of the Chairman's remarks about women as the "head of the household"!

*It was a good thing for England  
that their men were so good to their women. They  
had fought for them, stood up for them, and now  
had begun to think for them.*

One wonders how Pauline might have made the journey to Somerset to arrive in time for the start of the new academic year in September 1899, and what her starting point might have been. Perhaps by ferry from Campbeltown to Glasgow, then a series of trains from Glasgow to the Street/Glastonbury train station at the other end of the island, and, finally, a weary walk to her new home at The Grange. It is hard to imagine that Pauline, overshadowed as she seems to have been by her older and younger sisters' achievements, would have expected any special treatment. When she at last arrived, did she struggle with the West Country accents of her pupils and colleagues? What did her new colleagues and pupils think about her, with her Scottish accent, probably tinged by the French of her parents and home? Was she alienated from the school and local rural community by virtue of her multiple layers of foreignness - Catholic, French, and Scottish? The records do not reveal any of these things.

What is known is that the meeting of the Committee of Managers of the School on 15 September 1899 notes her arrival. It records that Miss Calzell (*sic*), an assistant teacher, is on a salary of £30 *per annum*.<sup>45</sup> Pauline is only mentioned twice in the minutes over the next three years but, presumably, her work was more than satisfactory. One might expect to find Pauline's thoughts or work within the pages of *The People's Daily Cookery*, published by her boss, M. C. Davies, Lady Superintendent of the School of Housewifery in 1900 – a text advertised the length and breadth of Scotland, England, and Wales. It was described as "Eminently practical and well arranged" and "[o]ught to be in the hands of every household of small income".<sup>46</sup>

Given the distance between Somerset and Argyll, it is likely that Pauline only returned to Scotland to visit family during the summer holidays, if at all. She probably had to receive special permission to take about a week's leave (allowing for return travel) during the school year to attend her younger sister's wedding on 16 April 1900 where she was bridesmaid. The local Campbeltown newspaper gives a detailed description of the affair: Pauline wore a gold bangle, a gift from her new brother-in-law, Thomas Dun Speirs, and, like the other bridesmaid, she was dressed in white muslin and wore a white hat.<sup>47</sup> No doubt Pauline, on her return to Somerset, was pleased to learn that on 27 April, the Committee of Managers of the School, discussed raising her salary from £30 to £35 from 1 July of that year.<sup>48</sup> Curiously, there does not appear to be a record of a decision being reached. By the end of the 1899/1900 academic year, M. C. Davies had left her post as Lady Superintendent and been replaced by a head mistress, Miss L. F. Acheson.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> South West Heritage Trust, Somerset Heritage Centre, C/E/1/146, Somerset School of Cookery and Housewifery – Minutes 1897 – 1916.

<sup>46</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Chard and Ilminster News*, 26 May 1900, p. 8.

<sup>47</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 21 April 1900, p. 3.

<sup>48</sup> South West Heritage Trust, Somerset Heritage Centre, C/E/1/146, Somerset School of Cookery and Housewifery – Minutes 1897 – 1916.

<sup>49</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Wells Journal*, 12 Jul. 1900, p. 6.

Reports of the third annual fête, noting Miss Acheson's involvement, indicate some confusion about the school's mission, at least when compared with the previous year.<sup>50</sup> Now, it counted amongst its successes those girls and young women who had secured posts in domestic service, and its purpose appears to have been to equip its students for service both at home and in the homes of others. Preparation for the fête would have been a particularly busy time for Pauline as Cookery and Laundry teacher. In addition to ensuring that the best examples of her pupils' work were on display, she would have had to oversee the preparation of the table linen in the laundry and all the refreshments for the guests and dignitaries.

For Pauline, the school's approach to rotating groups of ten students every twelve to fourteen weeks through the kitchen, the laundry, and "general house and parlour work", may have provided an appealing variety of new personalities.<sup>51</sup> It would seem from her absence in the Minute Book kept by the school's management committee that she was content with the school and they with her. It is just as well. The census of 1901 shows that Pauline lived in the school along with her boss, Louise Acheson, colleagues Margaret Evans and Emma Tyler, and all of the pupils, which meant she had little or no respite or privacy.<sup>52</sup> Later that year the school celebrated its anniversary, with its fourth fête following the form of previous years. The weather was, reportedly, "glorious" and the speech by Lady Waldegrave on the theme of opportunities was inspiring: "Opportunities... were what they commonly called 'chance' in their lives, which, if properly used, made success possible".<sup>53</sup>

**"Opportunities." Opportunities, she said, were what they commonly called "chance" in their lives, which, if properly used, made success possible**

Figure 5: Excerpt from Lady Waldegrave's speech, 1901

Perhaps, in the calm before the storm of feeding hungry guests, Pauline overheard this speech and it led her to reflect on her own circumstances, and what opportunities were open to her. In any case, some months later, Pauline was mentioned for the first and only time in her own right in the Argyll press. She had obtained a new post as cookery teacher in Southampton and more than doubled her salary – Pauline would now be paid £80 *per annum*!<sup>54</sup> In an unfortunate coincidence, this personal success for Pauline was published on the same day as her brother-in-law, Felix Guilhem, died in Campbeltown.<sup>55</sup> As with her sister Lucie's wedding, there is, again, no note in the minutes of the school's management committee suggesting she had requested leave to attend the funeral, nor any request to attend brother Gilles's wedding in the same year.<sup>56</sup>

**APPOINTMENT FOR MISS CALAZEL.—Miss P. J. Calazel has received the appointment of cookery teacher under Southampton School Board at a salary of £80 per annum.**

Figure 6: 1902 Announcement of Pauline's new post in Southampton

<sup>50</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Wells Journal*, 12 Jul. 1900, p. 6..

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid* (fn50).

<sup>52</sup> FindMyPast, 1901 Census of England Class: RG13; Piece: 2319; Folio: 59; Page: 19, (School of Housewifery), Abbey Grange, Street, Wells, Somerset.

<sup>53</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *The Somerset Standard and Wilts and Dorset Advertiser*, 12 Jul. 1901, p. 8.

<sup>54</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 5 Apr. 1902, p. 2.

<sup>55</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 12 Apr. 1902, p. 2.

<sup>56</sup> Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Marriages 1855-2019*: Gilles Alban Calazel, Margaret Morrisson, Blackfriars, 1902, 644/5/50.

Pauline departed Somerset as quietly as she had arrived, without fanfare. There was a general Exhibition and Prize Day for Street technical schools in April and Pauline was named in the local papers as simply “cookery” teacher.<sup>57</sup> A meeting of the school’s management committee on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1902 noted that she had tendered her resignation as cookery teacher by letter.<sup>58</sup> The fifth school fête was Pauline’s last in Somerset.

## The Southampton years: 1902-21+

Pauline began her teaching career in Southampton immediately after leaving Somerset. She taught at the Western District School in Shirley, Southampton.<sup>59</sup> A photo (below) of the Western District School’s School of Cookery class in 1903 may well be the only surviving photo of Pauline. However, without visiting the local Southampton archives to see whether other cookery teachers were employed at the Western District School during this academic year, it is not possible to be absolutely certain that it is her. However, it seems quite likely that Pauline, then aged 27, is the older woman, hand on hip, eyes narrowed against the bright sunshine. The younger woman, standing a step or two behind, is most likely a pupil teacher or assistant teacher.



Figure 7: 1903 Cookery teachers and pupils at Western District School of Cookery, Southampton<sup>60</sup>

By 1905, Pauline’s brother, Gilles, had two daughters; the first, Lucie Rosalie in 1903, named after Pauline’s younger sister, and the second, Pauline’s namesake, Pauline Josephine, in 1905.<sup>61</sup> Her

<sup>57</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Central Somerset Gazette*, 19 Apr. 1902, p. 5.

<sup>58</sup> South West Heritage Trust, Somerset Heritage Centre, C/E/1/146, Somerset School of Cookery and Housewifery – Minutes 1897 – 1916.

<sup>59</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers’ Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Pauline Maria Josephine Calazel.

<sup>60</sup> Facebook, *Southampton Stories*, 22 Sept. 2020:

<https://www.facebook.com/SotonStoriesSS/photos/a.127823422189462/180270666944737/>

<sup>61</sup> Scotland’s People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Births 1855-2019*: Lucie Rosalie Calazel, Morningside, 1903, 685/6/75; Pauline Josephine Calazel, Partick, 1905, 646/3/230.

sister, Lucie, also had a child in 1903, John (Ian) Speirs, who had a long association with his aunt Pauline.<sup>62</sup> Meanwhile, back in Campbeltown, her parents' house of five rooms and kitchen, with bathroom and hot water at Craighdu Mansions was advertised for rent in March 1907.<sup>63</sup> The following year (January 1908), "owing to very indifferent health for some time past", her father announced his retirement from business, and thanked his customers "for the very kind support accorded to him since starting business in Campbeltown".<sup>64</sup> Pauline's older sister, Margueritte, had already joined her in Southampton – teaching at St. Edmund's Catholic school where her involvement in providing refreshments at a Sale of Work is noted in newspapers.<sup>65</sup> It is not clear when Pauline's parents moved to Southampton, but it may well have been in 1908, or perhaps the following year. In 1909, Pauline, with her parents and sister, Margueritte, are recorded as holidaying at 10 Addison Terrace in Crieff, Scotland, most likely at or near the home of her brother, Gilles.<sup>66</sup>

By the time the 1911 Census of England was taken, Pauline was living at 3 Silverdale Road in Shirley, Southampton with her parents, Alban and Lucie, and sister, Margueritte.<sup>67</sup>

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	SEX	AGE	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE	NATIVITY
Marguerite Calazel	Head	F	37	Widow	Teacher of Domestic Economy	Brough, Lancashire	Foreign Born
Alban Calazel	Father	M	66	Married	Retired Perfumer	Brough, Lancashire	Foreign Born
Pauline Calazel	Mother	F	63	Married		Brough, Lancashire	Foreign Born
Ian Speirs	Nephew	M	24	Single	General Servant (Brough)	Brough, Lancashire	Foreign Born
Rose Bushell	Servant	F	20	Single		Southampton, Kent	Native Born

Figure 8: 1911 Census of England for Calazel household, 3 Silverdale Rd., Southampton

Margueritte is recorded as head of household and, like Pauline, is employed as a teacher of Domestic Economy. Pauline's father, Alban, is recorded as a retired perfumer. Also present are Pauline's nephew, Ian Speirs, and a general domestic servant. The following year, the Campeltown newspaper reported the death of Pauline's father Alban on 3<sup>rd</sup> May at Silverdale Road, "in his 66<sup>th</sup> year".<sup>68</sup> No probate record has been found in England or Scotland, and there is no indication of where he was buried, although it may have been across the Itchen river, in St. Mary's Extra, where many of the city's Catholics are buried.

Like most people, Pauline and her family probably read about the assassination of Crown Prince Ferdinand in June 1914, without realising the world-shaking consequences. By August 1914, France and Britain were at war. Southampton was designated Military Embarkation Port No.1 for Britain and Pauline, particularly as an unmarried woman, would have been expected to play her part in

<sup>62</sup> Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Births 1855-2019*: John Speirs, Partick, 1903, 646/3/294.  
<sup>63</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 2 Mar. 1907, p. 2.  
<sup>64</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 25 Jan. 1908, p. 2.  
<sup>65</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion*, 13 Dec. 1907, p. 5.  
<sup>66</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), Supplement to *Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal (Visitor's List)*, p. 1.  
<sup>67</sup> FindMyPast, *1911 Census of England*, RG14, PN5989 RD99 SD2 ED1 SN3, Calazel household, 3 Silverdale Road, Southampton, Shirley, Hampshire.  
<sup>68</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Campbeltown Courier*, 11 May 1912, p. 3.

supporting the war effort, whether volunteering for the Red Cross or knitting socks for soldiers on the Front.<sup>69</sup> For Pauline and her family, it must have been a worrying time. Not alone did they have family in France who were surely caught up in the war, but her brother, Gilles, also served and was injured in September 1918.<sup>70</sup> Gilles, however, returned safely and resumed his hotel business in Scotland.

Meanwhile, in Southampton, Pauline and Margaret continued their work as teachers and remained at Silverdale Road. Both are found in the records of the Teachers' Registration Council (England & Wales only) dated 1920.<sup>71</sup> Pauline, her mother, sister, and a lady's maid are recorded at 3 Silverdale Road in Southampton in the 1921 Census of England and Wales.<sup>72</sup> Pauline is recorded as a teacher at Western District School, and Margueritte is teaching at Canal Walk School and is also recorded as the head of household. Whoever completed this field in the form shaved a few years off their ages: Margueritte is, reportedly, 40 (47), while Pauline is reported to be 41 (44).

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

NAME and SURNAME— <small>of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 24th April, 1921, and who, whether a member of the family or a visitor, boarder or servant in the household or establishment.</small>	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household <small>State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Mother," "Son," "Daughter," "Step-mother," "Other Relative," "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant." (See Instruction No. 1.)</small>	AGE <small>In years and months.</small>	SEX <small>Male or female.</small>	MARRIAGE or ORPHANHOOD <small>Single, Widowed, or Married.</small>	BIRTHPLACE and NATIONALITY. <small>(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County and of the Town or Parish. (2) If born outside the United Kingdom, write the name of the Country, and of the State, Province or District, as the case may be. (3) If born at Sea, write "At Sea."</small>	PERSONAL OCCUPATION.		OCCUPATION and EMPLOYMENT.		Place of Work. <small>Give the address of each person's place of work. For a person with no regular place of work write "At home." If the work is carried on mainly at home, write "At home."</small>	Total number under School Age. <small>(No entry is required for any person who is retired or out of work.)</small>
						Personal Occupation. <small>State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, etc. Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture, the entry should be sufficient to show the particular kind of Work done, stating, where applicable, the Material worked in, and the Article made or dealt in, if any. (If retired see Instruction 4, see also Instructions 3 to 11 and Examples.)</small>	Employment. <small>(1) If working for an employer state the name and business of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if at present out of work, of last employer, adding "out of work." (2) If employed for purposes of business, write "Own Account." (Note.—For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service write "Private.") (See Instructions 3 to 11, and Examples.)</small>	Place of Work. <small>Give the address of each person's place of work. For a person with no regular place of work write "At home." If the work is carried on mainly at home, write "At home."</small>	Number under School Age		
1. <i>Mrs. Maria Bourne</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>19 10</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Edinburgh</i>		<i>9 00 17</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>£60</i>	<i>3, Silverdale Rd.</i>	
2. <i>Marguerite Gilla</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Edinburgh</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>10 30 16</i>	<i>Education Committee</i>		<i>3, Silverdale Rd. Canal Walk, Western District School</i>	
3. <i>Pauline Calazel</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Edinburgh</i>	<i>Teacher</i>		<i>Western District School</i>		<i>Western District School</i>	
4. <i>Lucie Calazel</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>38 5</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Montpellier, France</i>						<i>None</i>

Figure 9: 1921 Census of England, the Calazel household at 3 Silverdale Road

Some time after this Census was taken, Pauline's mother returned to Scotland, although this may have been just one of a series of short visits to her children and grandchildren.

## The return: Glasgow c. 1927-60

Aside from electoral registers, Pauline appears entirely invisible in the final decades of her life. Scottish electoral rolls suggest that Pauline's sister, Lucie Speirs, separated from her husband between 1921 and 1925, and she sought a divorce in 1933.<sup>73</sup> Lucie's separation may have been what prompted Pauline and her mother, Lucie, to return to live in Glasgow. Pauline J Calazel appears in the Glasgow Electoral Rolls 1927/28 at 5 Park Drive, along with eight other women, although her

<sup>69</sup> Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 'Southampton During WW1 and WW2' (19 May 2023), <https://www.cwgc.org/our-work/blog/southampton-during-ww1-and-ww2/>; Pauline is not recorded in FindMyPast's collection *British Army, British Red Cross Society Volunteers 1914-1918*.

<sup>70</sup> FindMyPast/(BNA), *Perthshire Advertiser*, 11 Sep. 1918, p. 2.

<sup>71</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers' Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales).

<sup>72</sup> FindMyPast, *1921 Census of England*, RG15, PN05625 RD99 RS2 ED1 SN3.

<sup>73</sup> Ancestry.com, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Electoral Registers 1858-1962*, The Mitchell Library, Special Collections, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire electoral registers, Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection*, 1920, Lucie R. Speirs, Thomas Dun Speirs, 23 Wilson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow, p. 38 (image 705), afterward Ancestry.com, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Electoral Registers 1858-1962*; N.L.S., *Valuation Rolls, 1925*, Mrs Lucie R. Speirs, house, 9 Athole Gardens, parish of Govan: <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/record-results/20130380926569e4499d51a>, Ref. No. VR010201372-; FindMyPast/(BNA), *The Scotsman*, 7 Jun. 1933, p. 14.

mother is not listed in these records.<sup>74</sup> Pauline was a category E voter, meaning she did not then have the right to vote in parliamentary elections, but was permitted to vote in Town Council, Parish Council and Education Authority Elections.<sup>75</sup> Pauline’s sister, Margueritte, remained in Southampton as a head mistress, living at 11 Banister Road, where she died in 1932, making Pauline her executor.<sup>76</sup> By 1938, Pauline had moved next door to her sister Lucie’s old home, and it was here, at 10 Athole Gardens, that their mother, Lucie Marie Jeanne Calazel née Lafon, died on 27 April 1938 at the age of 90. The death was registered by Pauline’s brother, Gilles.<sup>77</sup>

	name	date	age	deceased	cause	place	year
478	Lucie Marie Jeanne Calazel. widow of Alban Antoine Calazel, (Married)	1938, April 27th	90	(deceased)	Brain Disease	At 10 Athole Gardens, Southampton	1938
							Registrar.

Figure 10: 1938 death record of Pauline’s mother, Lucie Marie, Jeanne Calazel

Pauline may have split her time between Glasgow and Southampton during the 1930s before moving permanently to Glasgow. In addition to her Glasgow address, the 1938/39 Scottish electoral registers also record Pauline having an address at 11 Banister Road in Southampton, Margueritte’s residence at the time of her death in 1932. Later electoral registers do not mention an English address. Pauline is not found in the 1939 Register of England and Wales but is, perhaps, recorded in the Scottish equivalent, the National Identity Register of Scotland for the same year.<sup>78</sup> Her registration with the Teachers’ Council of England and Wales noted no end date to her teaching career, nor has any report of Pauline’s retirement been found.<sup>79</sup> She may have retired from teaching about 1939, some forty years after beginning teaching at The Grange in Somerset. Unfortunately, neither records for the Scottish Teaching Council nor the Western District School in Southampton are available online to establish a retirement date, or whether she taught in Glasgow on her return to that city.

Later in 1939, Pauline, with the rest of the British public, was no doubt horrified to learn that “the war to end all wars” was a false promise, and that Britain and France were once again at war. While Pauline survived the war, no doubt contributing as she had done during the Great War, her little sister, Lucie Rosalie, died in Hillhead, Glasgow, in 1940. Two years later, Pauline’s niece and namesake married John Pemberton “of Belfast” in a “quiet wedding” at the RC cathedral in

<sup>74</sup> Ancestry.com, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Electoral Registers 1858-1962*, Park District, Kelvingrove constituency, 1927/28 p. 22 (image 188). Pauline’s niece and namesake would not have been entitled to vote until 1928.

<sup>75</sup> Ancestry.com, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Electoral Registers 1858-1962*, 1927/28, p. 1.

<sup>76</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers’ Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Margueritte Henriette Lucie Guilhem; Ancestry.com, *England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations)*, Principal Probate Registry, *Calendar of the grants of probate and letters of administration made in the Probate Registries of the High Court of Justice in London*. <https://probatesearch.service.gov.uk/> (Note: Margueritte’s entry has been incorrectly indexed as CUILHEM rather than GUILHEM, the will must be ordered under the correct spelling).

<sup>77</sup> Ancestry.com, *Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Electoral Registers 1858-1962*, Pauline M. J. Calazel, Hillhead Division, p. 4 (image 747); Scotland’s People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Deaths 1855-2019*, Lucie Marie Jeanne Calazel, Hillhead, 644/13/479.

<sup>78</sup> These records are held offline by Scotland’s People for viewing in person. While copies can be ordered, the cost exceeds that set for this piece of research. More information about these records can be found here: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//registration/leaflet-nr-october-2023.pdf>

<sup>79</sup> FindMyPast, *Teachers’ Registration Council Registers 1914-1948* (England & Wales), Pauline Maria Josephine Calazel.

Edinburgh.<sup>80</sup> The Calazel line is continued by the Pemberton family. In 1944, the marriage bar that prevented women like Pauline from continuing in their profession after marriage was finally removed in Scotland.<sup>81</sup> What might Pauline have thought of married teachers? Her romantic life remains a secret. Perhaps such a change at an earlier time would have made a difference to Pauline's story.

## Pauline Calazel: The end

Pauline outlived all her siblings. Her brother Gilles, the youngest child in the family and a successful hotelier (Peebles Hydropathic and Royal British Hotel, Dundee) died in 1950, some months after returning from a trip to Buenos Aires.<sup>82</sup> He was survived by his wife, children, grandchildren, nephew, and Pauline. Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel, 84-year-old retired schoolteacher, and died at Western Infirmary, Glasgow at 11.30 p.m. on 3 July 1960, having suffered uraemia and renal failure and, ultimately, a myocardial infarction (heart attack). She had continued living at 10 Athole Gardens until she was admitted to hospital. Her next-door neighbour and nephew, Ian Speirs of 9 Athole Gardens, registered her death.

	Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel	1960.	7	5th	Antoine Allan Calazel, Hairdresser, Glasgow, Fife.	Myocardial Infarction; Renal Failure; Uraemia.	Ian Speirs	1960.
B 16	School Teacher (Retired) Glasgow, Fife.	11th 30m P.M. Western Infirmary Glasgow, U.K. 10 Athole Gardens Glasgow		1960	Lucie Marie Calazel, M.S. before Glasgow.	As cert. by James H. Macintyre M.D. Edin. U.K.	9 Athole Gardens Glasgow	July 11th At Glasgow
								Death & Burial Registrar

Figure 11: 1960 death record of Pauline Marie Josephine Calazel

Whether Pauline's relative invisibility in the records accurately reflects her personality, or her position and role within the Calazel family, is a story yet to be discovered. For a woman who, over the course of her professional life, influenced generations of young women and girls and the hundreds of homes that they would later create, it is regrettable that Pauline's death appears to have gone unremarked in the press, and that her burial place has not been identified.<sup>83</sup> We will never know how many families across Britain grew up eating food with a French/Scottish twist, unaware of its source, nor how many of Pauline's past pupils passed on skills to their children and grandchildren that they originally learned from Pauline. One can only hope that many of them told affectionate tales of the woman, Miss Calazel, the mistress of hearth and home, who taught them all those years ago.

<sup>80</sup> Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Deaths 1855-2019*, Lucie R. Calazel, Hillhead, 644/13/583; FindMyPast/British Newspaper Archive, *Belfast News-Letter*, 26 Jan. 1942, p. 4.

<sup>81</sup> History of Education Centre, 'A History of Education in Edinburgh & Scotland', <https://www.histedcentre.org.uk/some-history/>.

<sup>82</sup> Scotland's People, *Scotland, Modern and Civil Deaths 1855-2019*, Gilles A. Calazel, Peebles, 768/66; Ancestry.com, *UK and Ireland, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960*: Gilles Alban Calazel, depart Buenos Aires, arrival Southampton, 26 Feb. 1950.

<sup>83</sup> Of the Calazel family, only her brother Gilles's burial place is known: FindAGrave, 'Gilles A Calazel', St. Andrew's, Peebles: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/165900384/gilles-a-calazel>.