

### About the PHS

The aims and objectives of the Preston Historical Society are to promote the study of local history in Preston and Lancashire by way of social and natural history talks given by local historians and speakers, various events, and by using social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Meetings usually start at 7.15 pm on the first Monday of each month during the season. The seasonal membership subscription is £12.50. Non-membership admission is £3.00 per visitor.

### Contact PHS

Need to contact the PHS for information or to find out any last minute info? You can now call the PHS on

**07504 262497**

### Covid-19 pandemic

All Preston Historical Society lectures are postponed until further notice. Your 2019-2020 subscription membership is extended to 2021. When we are able to resume in some way we will let you know. In the meantime, on behalf of the Society, I thank you for your understanding and I sincerely hope that you all keep well and in good health.

David J. Hindle President

## Preston's Steamboat Lady

### Alice Mary Stoneman 1870-1960

*Educationist, 'Steamboat Lady' and pioneer Headmistress of The Park School, Preston's first Municipal Secondary High School for Girls.*

Susan Douglass (Friends of Winckley Square)



*'When prizes are won, they are not the end; they are a promise to pay. Do not let your prizes look down on you in the future, reminding you of promises unfulfilled. You have the wonderful prize of a public-school secondary education which should be valued: your formative years are lived in an atmosphere of freedom and friendliness. Freedom means responsibility in work and conduct. Freedom allows you to make up your mind as to what you want to be. When I was young, girls were generally not able to be what they wanted, but now almost everything is open to them. You must not let yourselves be turned aside.'* Alice Stoneman 1933

Alice Stoneman's career was mapped from an early age by a combination of circumstances: her class, her intelligence, the influence of her school with its forward-thinking women educators and the radical changes in women's education at the start of the twentieth century.

She was born in Islington, London, in 1870, the daughter of a prosperous

wholesale and export stationer and attended Frances Mary Buss's North London Collegiate School. Founded in 1850 it was the model for girls' secondary education and teacher training in the latter part of the nineteenth century; its pupils were some of the first to take public examinations and continue to

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university. Miss Buss and her successor, Mrs Sophie Bryant, developed a broad curriculum to match that available to boys in the public and grammar schools. They inspired their pupils to strive for success as their right.

Alice excelled at Maths and, having passed the matriculation and intermediate arts exams of London University in 1889, she won an open scholarship to Girton College, Cambridge where she studied Classics and Mathematics. She added a London University teacher's diploma to her qualifications.

Although Alice passed her degree exams, Cambridge University denied full membership to women until 1948 and therefore she was unable to claim her degree. She soon started developing her teaching skills, however, as an assistant mistress, first at Barrow High School, then Rochester Grammar School, and finally at Notting Hill High School when in the Spring term of 1902 she was appointed mistress of the lower Fifth under the headship of Ethel Gavin; four years older than Alice, Ethel Gavin was also a graduate of Girton College.

In 1904, Trinity College Dublin started to admit women as full members of the University thus allowing them to graduate. The three ancient universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin had very old connections and operated an agreement under which students were allowed to take exams in one of the three universities and graduate in another; this was known as a degree 'ad eundem gradum' [at the same degree]. In 1904, a Mr Bennett of Belfast wrote to Trinity and asked if his daughter, Leota, who was a graduate of Girton, could take advantage of the agreement and claim her degree from Trinity. Trinity agreed, at first expecting that only a handful of Irish women would follow. However, once this was reported in the news, Trinity was overwhelmed with applications from Oxbridge women of all ages. Between 1904 and 1907, some 720 women crossed the Irish Sea to claim their degrees and thus became known as 'Steamboat Ladies'. These professional women were encouraged to travel in pairs and stay overnight in a temperance hotel the night before the ceremony. Alice Stoneman and Ethel Gavin set off together on 5 July 1905 and were part of a group of 93 Oxbridge women who formally received their degrees at the Trinity College 'Commencement' the following day. Arriving in the main college court, the ladies were directed to a lecture room fitted out with specially hired 'looking glasses', where they dressed in their new, unfamiliar gowns with blue hoods. The lady Registrar then led them across the

square in crocodile fashion to the examination hall. Alice and Ethel were amongst the MAs admitted that day, which involved a double presentation: they were first admitted BA, went out of one door, signed a book, returned by another door to be admitted MA then signed a second time as 'Magister Artium'. After this came a ceremonial lunch in the usually male-only dining hall with a speech by the Provost, Dr Traill. Returning to school, Alice's gown and hood was a mark of the status she deserved and an example for her pupils of what they could achieve.



*Steamboat Ladies and Trinity College ceremony.*

In 1902, the 'Balfour' Education Act required councils to set up a 'Local Education Authority' to make available secondary education for girls of any social class who could pass an entrance exam. A quarter of places were offered as scholarships free of charge to pupils willing to stay up to 16 years of age. In January 1905 Preston Corporation fulfilled its obligation to the Act by deciding to build a brand-new girls' school in Moor Park Avenue, to provide secondary education and elementary teacher training. In May 1907 Alice Stoneman was successful in her application for the post of headmistress, highly recommended by her former teacher Mrs Sophie Bryant who by this time was a member of the consultative committee of the Board of Education.

From the start, Miss Stoneman enjoyed the full support, advice and guidance of two influential members of Preston Council: Sir Harry Cartmell, chairman of Preston Education Committee, Mayor of Preston 1913-1919, chairman of the Park School governors from 1909 to 1923 and Sir Alfred Howarth, Town Clerk of Preston.

However, others on the Council viewed the school with some scepticism. As early as 1908, the Park School governors sought an increase in the mistresses' salaries in line with their graduate qualifications and to bring them in line with schools of a similar status. This was

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brought before the Council and rejected. It was felt that the teachers had not yet proved their worth.

Alice Stoneman was described by a contemporary as having a powerful intellect, a breadth of vision and an integrity of purpose. She immediately set to work forming a school in the traditions of Miss Buss's and Mrs Bryant's North London Collegiate. In fact, long after her retirement, on a visit to the Park School for its 40th birthday, she spoke on 'the education of women', emphasising the strong links in ethos between the North London Collegiate and the Park School and referring to the latter as the Collegiate's 'daughter'.

In 1909, the Park School was inspected and it was reported that the school had attained 'the highest position among Preston's educational institutions'. As a school of 'exceptional merit' the inspector assured the Council that it was getting '1000% return for its money'.

In addition to building the reputation of the school, Alice Stoneman took part in civic life: as a committee member of the newly formed 'Preston Educational Guild', which object was to provide a forum for lectures and discussion around the 'general principles of education and their application'; the first meeting was held in the new Park School.

She was also a member of the Preston branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and later chairman of Preston Women's Citizens Association. As a member of the 'Thompson Club', formed in recognition of the Preston poet Francis Thompson she spoke on the 'mystical aspect of Thompson's works' at a meeting chaired by the Mayor.

By 1917, the Mayor, Sir Harry Cartmell reported that the Park School was the most successful undertaking of the Education Committee and any doubts as to whether the school gave value for money had been quashed. In 1918, the school was in the top five for school certificates and only one school in England had more Higher Certificate successes.

Preston already had a private fee-paying Girls' High School of some 30 years standing which had traditionally educated the daughters of the middle classes and local dignitaries and was housed in 5 Winckley Square. On Thursday 11 June 1918, Preston Corporation held a special meeting to decide whether to take over the High School, which for the previous 10 years had seen great financial difficulties, partly due to the competition of the Park School.

At the Park School, accommodation was considerably strained as numbers grew; extra accommodation had been sought for some time without success and building was out of the question in wartime. The

Council decided to merge the High School into the Park School under Miss Stoneman. It was felt that taking over 5 Winckley Square would provide the solution to the Park School accommodation problem: the premises would be suitable for first and second-year girls. Alice Stoneman immediately got to work restructuring the school, later taking up residence in the Mistress's quarters in 5 Winckley Square.

After 23 years as its pioneering first headmistress, Miss Stoneman presented the prizes at her last school speech day prior to her retirement in December 1930. A number of dinners were given in her honour and the Borough Council gave a glowing tribute: they had 'grown accustomed to regard the school and its headmistress as inseparable. Miss Stoneman was a woman of great untiring energy and high ideals and the education authority owed her a great debt of gratitude for what she had done . . .'

Alice Stoneman retired to Tunbridge Wells but always retained a keen interest in the Park School, for many years attending the Old Girls' Association dinners. She died in 1960.

**Sources**

*The Park School Magazines Archive* by kind permission of the Park School Old Girls' Association / *Newstalk documentary: 'Steamboat Ladies'* / British Newspaper Archives *Steamboat Ladies*, S. M. Parkes in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* Selections from *The Girl's Own Paper, 1880-1907*. Terri Doughty, ed. *Knowing Their Place? The Intellectual Life of Women in the 19th Century*. Brendan Walsh, ed.

**Preston Historical Society is planning a series of Zoom-based digital talks in 2021/22. These include *Road traffic signs through the ages* (Joe Comerford) 6 September; *Preston: the Jerusalem of Teetotalism* (Dr Anne Marie McAllister) 4 October; *Roman roads in Lancashire* (David Ratledge) 1 November; and *Northerners from the Ice Ages to the 21st century* (Brian Groom) 6 December. In 2022 talks are planned for 7 February *Sex and sin in 17th-century Lancashire* (Dr Alan Crosby); 7 March (Stephen Sartin); and 4 April *Scandalous stories from Winckley Square* (Steve Harrison). The 2022 talks may be in a venue to be announced.**

# Lost Preston



*Church Street, Preston.*

The 'Samson' cast iron horse trough and gas lamp stood at the junction of Stanley Street and Church Street. It was donated in 1897 by Mary Cross, the founder of the Deaf and Dumb School at Brockholes.

A similar one, also donated by Mary Cross, stood at the junction with Moor Lane and Park Road. The fountain was manufactured at the Saracen Foundry of William MacFarlane & Co in Possilpark, Glasgow, as design No. 19 in the company's 1890 catalogue; the statue of Samson being an 'optional extra'. The font was 10ft 10ins high. The wide base with canted corners supported a circular shaft ornamented with water lilies. Four lion jambs supported four highly decorated quatrefoil basins. The stanchion and central column were also decorated with floral relief and projecting acanthus. Four consoles protruded from the column to suspend drinking cups on chains. Two elaborate brackets supported lamps. The capital supported the finial, a statue of Samson. When was it removed?

<https://memorialdrinkingfountains.wordpress.com/2017/06/05/church-street-fountain/>



*The Prison and Court House, Preston, c.1910.*

The above view of the Prison and Court House situated at the junction of Stanley Street and Church Street was taken from roughly the same position as the postcard with the misleading and incorrect title.

It shows on the far left the castellated Governor's House of Preston Prison. To its right can be seen the wall and buildings of the Prison itself. A little further to the right right of centre is the County Court House (the present Lancashire County Museum) with its large neoclassical doorway on the facing side of the building.

In the engraving from Hardwick's *History of Preston* a dark shaded round castle-like structure can be seen attached to the wall immediately to the left of the Court House. This is a Martello Tower, one of four strategically built round the prison in May 1832, in response to the riots in Preston the previous year. They were demolished in the 1860s and 70s and the Hardwick engraving is the only view of it.



*Incorrectly named Post Card c.1907.*



*The Prison and Court House, Preston, 1856.*

## Do you remember?



A chic lady, with a smart handbag and wicker shopping basket, is crossing Birley Street, near the market, on a sunny spring day in 1966. A flashy-looking Ford Zephyr car is parked by the Fish Market. A maroon Corporation bus waits at its stop outside the Harris. This is one of a series of fine vintage photographs of Preston in 1966 taken by Michael Ayres.

<https://www.vintag.es/2018/03/england-during-the-1960s.html>

## What's on?

As we begin to emerge from the Covid lockdown some bodies are resuming activities. Some Heritage Open Days will be back between 10 and 19 September. Details are listed at <https://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/visiting>. In Preston there will be guided walks around Haslam Park and nature reserve on Saturday, 18 September: 11am–4pm.

Lancaster University's Regional Heritage Centre has run some digital events in 2021. Details of RHC and other local history events are at <https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/regional-heritage-centre/events/> The Harris Museum, Art Gallery and Library is likely to close during building works for at least two years in October 2021. The current exhibition Look, listen, make things (with its 20m x 8m banner across the façade) by 'Bob & Roberta Smith' ends on 2 October 2021. The artist's name is a pseudonym. His real name is Professor Patrick Brill OBE RA. Access to the Harris's Heritage Reading Room, and the remains of its

community history collection, is unavailable until the building closes: the end of an era of expertise and service.

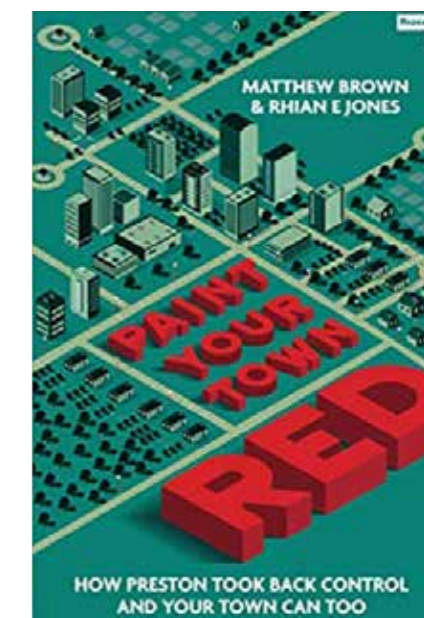
South Ribble Museum, Leyland, is still closed but there is an intriguing note on the Museum's web site: 'Although mostly working from home, our collections team is completing a digital audit of our entire museum collection. This will enable us to identify items that need conservation and remedial care whilst also reconciling the provenance and history of the items. The absence of visitors encourages pests to venture further than they usually would, so we are working hard to keep this in check during our regular visits'. [What are these adventurous pests?]. 'In the next few weeks we will be sharing a series of short videos about South Ribble museum including our items from the now partially demolished Worden Hall, the history and features of our sixteenth century museum and how our collections are cared for day to day. We have some exciting plans for the building that will involve consultation with the local communities and will ensure it remains relevant, informative and interesting for now and future generations.'

## BOOK NEWS

*Paint your town red: how Preston took back control and your town can too*

Matthew Brown & Rhian E Jones  
(Repeater, 2021) £10.99

Preston Historical Society is non-political. But this interesting book, written by Cllr Matthew Brown, Leader of the Council, describes and promotes 'the Preston Model' of local preferential procurement and community wealth building. Some might find the account of the failed Tithebarn Project to be rather partial but, at least, the history of Tithebarn and its aftermath is beginning to be recorded. Local purchasing preference is not new. That's why Preston Corporation bought Leyland buses, Coventry Daimlers, and Glasgow Albions. It's also why some councils, such as Liverpool, drifted into local corruption. One day the



twentieth-century economic history of Preston may be written; it will be a lively volume. There is a waiting list for copies of Brown's book in local libraries (buy more copies?). It's on sale in Waterstones. It is published in London – not Preston – by Watkins Media.

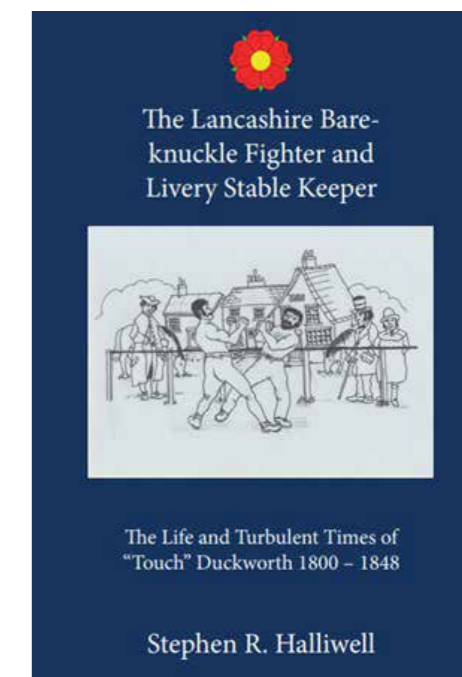
*The Lancashire bare knuckle fighter and livery stable keeper: the life and turbulent times of 'Touch' Duckworth 1800–1848*

Stephen R. Halliwell  
(Published by the author, 2021)  
£12.99 + £2.50 pp.

James 'Touch' Duckworth lived in Preston, but his name was known the length and breadth of Lancashire, an achievement that was difficult to accomplish in the first half of the 1800s. His ability with animals of all descriptions, and his love of horses and all aspects of their lives and work, including the breaking of horses for the local dignitaries and gentry, earned him a surprising and unlikely place in their esteem.

On the other hand, James' regular brushes with the law made him a feared foe of the police, a dreaded adversary for the lawyer, and a regular attendee before the Magistrates. He regularly left them in convulsions with his quick-witted repartee.

His self-estimated one-thousand bare-knuckle fights during the course of his life, all before boxing's regulation by the Queensberry Rules, were held on the streets of Preston when street-fights were an almost daily occurrence.



Duckworth was a complex, entertaining, and unpredictable character. His story is told by Stephen Halliwell in a collection of 37 previously untold stories, interspersed with news cuttings. The reader must decide what tales were true and what were not.

Available in local bookshops or directly from Stephen Halliwell at 29, Minster Park, Cottam, Preston, PR4 0BY (between 9am and 9pm any day. Ring 01772 768637 to avoid a wasted journey) or by post from the same address £12.99 + pp £2.50.

# Sacred Wells

The Society often receives queries about topics of Preston's local history. A recent inquiry was about sacred wells in the Preston area. We discovered this which we share:

Anthony Hewitson's *History of Preston* (1882), which is available online at <https://prestonhistory.com/preston-history-library/hewitsons-history-of-preston/> has some detailed accounts of wells in Preston, sacred or otherwise, on pages 383–389. Aside from the main wells and springs, there are some with sacred and medicinal qualities. These include:

**Lady Well**, near UCLan Marsh Lane campus. This is now buried under the car park of Brunel House student accommodation. Baine's *History of Lancashire* (1824) mentioned its location in the grounds of a coal merchant on the site. Ladywell Street is a clue to the site.



**Ladywell of Our Lady and Shrine, Fernyhalgh**  
<https://ladywellshrine.co.uk/>

This is an ancient sacred well shrine which is still welcoming worshippers and pilgrims. Today it is run by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lancaster but pilgrims of all types, including Pagans, are welcome at the shrine.

**St Mary's Well, Liverpool Road, Penwortham Brow**  
This was used especially by Irish immigrants in the nineteenth century. The Vicar of Penwortham was greatly concerned about this allegedly superstitious use of the well as a source of miraculous healing that he persuaded the Preston Union Rural Sanitary Authority to close the well. However it still exists as a pipe outflow on the southern wall of Penwortham War Memorial. For more details see page 389 in Hewitson's *History of Preston*.

## St Helen's Well, Brindle

This well was obliterated when the M6 was constructed in the 1950s. However the late Anne Bradley and her friends arranged for a replacement memorial stone to be erected nearby. Details are on file in the Bradley Papers, in the Lancashire Archives, Bow Lane.

There may be more sacred wells on local private farm land. Many wells are listed at this [Russian?] site: <https://theredlionwell.com/2018/06/29/holy-wells-healing-springs-spas>

The mysteries and folklore magazine *Northern Earth* may have references to local sacred wells: <https://northernearth.wordpress.com/index/magazine/>

A useful general work is *Sacred waters: Holy Wells and Water Lore in Britain and Ireland* by Janet and Colin Bord (Paladin, 1986). They list two wells in Lancashire: Fernyhalgh and Peg's Well, Bungeley Bridge, near Clitheroe.

## BOOK NEWS continued

### Lament for a Branch Line

David Hindle  
Silver Link; publication Aug 2021 £30



David Hindle's latest book traces the history of the Preston to Southport railway line from its opening on 5 September 1882, in time for the 1882 Preston Guild celebrations, to closure on 6 September, 1964.

### Liverpool and Manchester Railway Atlas

Joe Brown (Crecy, 2021) £30

A very detailed and thorough atlas of railways and tramways in Lancashire including all the branch lines and sidings in the Preston area with comprehensive notes and dates. This would be an obvious addition to any local history reference collection in 'The Harris'.

# Religion: inclusion and exclusion in Winckley Square

Steve Harrison (Friends of Winckley Square)



St Wilfrid's Church, Chapel Street.  
Watercolour by Edwin Beattie 1894.

Religion plays a large part in the history of the area around Winckley Square. Preston in the 18th and 19th centuries can be divided into three main denominational groups: the Anglicans (Church of England), the Roman Catholics, and the Nonconformists (also known as Dissenters or Free Churchmen).

To the north west of the Square stands St Wilfrid's. To the south east in Regent Street is the former Zoar Chapel. St Wilfrid's attempted to be socially inclusive but Zoar was to be religiously and socially exclusive. Our Georgian and Victorian forbears were all too aware of these issues.

Fr Joseph 'Daddy' Dunn of St Wilfrid's was fully aware that there was suspicion and resentment from the Protestant majority towards Preston's growing Roman Catholic population. This was partly due to anti-Irish sentiment but there was a more deep-seated feeling that the Catholic community could not be trusted to be loyal to the monarchy. This had two dimensions. The first was whether loyalty to the Pope in Rome would

override loyalty to the Crown. The second related to the eighteenth-century Jacobite rebellions. Preston had been visited by Jacobite armies in 1715 and 1745.

Father Dunn sat comfortably at the heart of the Preston Establishment; quite a feat in itself in those days for a Roman Catholic cleric. He set out to reassure both the local community and the monarchy that Preston Catholics were as loyal as anyone. Brian Lewis described this as: 'a strategy of sectarian community building.'

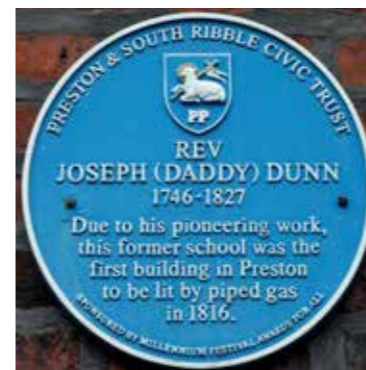
The St Wilfrid's website includes this quotation from Leo Warren's 1993 publication:

'1793. June 4, the Roman Catholic Chapel of Preston was opened with an oratorio,

as suggested by Fr Dunn – Handel's Messiah, and the Coronation Anthem (in honour of His Majesty's birthday).' Handel was, from 1710, the 'music maker' to the future Hanoverian George I. Handel's Messiah was regarded by many as a great Protestant work. Yet along with the Coronation Anthem it was to be the centre-piece of the opening of a Roman Catholic chapel. Daddy Dunn's suggestion was carefully crafted designed to allay suspicion and build trust. Apart from ensuring the Catholic community had access to education his other key goal was to demonstrate subordination to King and Country. In 1817 he organised a loyal address to the Prince Regent which was signed by over 1,000 Catholics.



Former Zoar Chapel, Regent Street:  
photograph Steve Harrison.



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Founders and Trustees of Preston Savings Bank PDA.  
Rev Joseph Dunn, George Dewhurst, Thomas Leach,  
John Leigh, Philip Park, James Brown JP.

Diagonally across the Square in Regent Street stands the building that was once the Zoar Chapel. Here a very different set of social considerations were at play. The 1851 religious census lists a wide variety of denominations in Preston. The first clue to the views of those who worshipped there is the name of the chapel: ZOAR. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are well known in the Bible and in literature, art, and popular culture. Less well known is that there were originally five cities which God planned to destroy because of the



The salt pillar on Mount Sodom is nicknamed 'Lot's wife'.

behaviour of their citizens. Genesis lists Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim and Zoar. However, God wished to spare Lot and his family. They were given the chance to flee from Sodom. Lot chose to flee to Zoar. The Genesis account tells how God delayed the destruction of the other cities until Lot and family could reach Zoar and God promised not to destroy Zoar. It was on the journey from Sodom to Zoar that Lot's wife, Sarah, looked back despite having been told not to, and was promptly changed into a pillar of salt. Incidentally Zoar features in the Qur'an but the story differs, as does Lot's status.

It seems that the Genesis story of Zoar, as a refuge for the righteous when all around were destroyed, was a model for the worshippers at Zoar Chapel, Regent Street, set apart from their neighbours. The congregation were Particular Baptists who had split from the Vauxhall Road Particular Baptists. They were ultra-exclusive within an already exclusive denomination. Zoar Chapel opened in 1853. At the opening service the collection amounted to £45. 6s. 9 1/2d (almost £6,000 at today's values). Hewitson tells us: 'Nearly all who visit the chapel are middle-class people.' He added, 'they will not admit (to their pulpit) neither General Baptists, nor Methodists, nor Independents.'

Their first minister came from Liverpool every Sunday to preach. He wasn't paid but had a Sunday lunch and his train fare. The Chapel's life was short lived. Within 30 years it had closed as a place of worship and the building was put up for sale along with 'PULPIT, PEWS, GAS FITTINGS, VESTRY and YARD with conveniences'. (*Preston Chronicle* 11 June 1881).

One of the dangers of being too exclusive is the risk of ceasing to exist. Intriguingly the *Preston Chronicle* on Saturday 11 June 1853 issued a correction to its earlier report about the opening. It reported that the actual amount collected was £145. 6s. 9 1/2 d. (over £18,000 today) which seems a staggering sum and, if true, perhaps reflects the social class of the membership.

What happened in Zoar itself, with Lot and his two daughters, is one of the Old Testament's more 'tabloid' stories. I presume the members of the Zoar Chapel didn't spend much time on the detail.

**References**

Brian Lewis. *The Middlemost and the Milltowns*. Stanford U. P. 2001.  
Leo Warren. *Through Twenty Preston Guilds – The Catholic Congregation of St Wilfrid's Preston*, 1993.

## Heather Crook



We are sorry to report that the well-known Penwortham local historian Heather Crook died on Thursday 13 May, 2021. She produced a series of interesting and well-researched local history community magazines based on Preston, Penwortham and Lostock Hall.

She was also a keen local historian researching South Ribble's Great War history, and played a considerable role in the refurbishment of Penwortham's War Memorial.

She joined Penwortham Priory School in 2016 as a Site Supervisor in their Estates Team. She worked in the afternoon into the evening, looking after lettings and locking up at the end of each day.



Heather also rescued some of the records and company papers of John Fishwick & Son Ltd, the Leyland bus company. It is hoped all these records will soon be deposited in the Lancashire Archives.

Heather will be a great loss to all local history in Preston and South Ribble.

We send our condolences to her partner and her family.

## They visited Preston



If you stood on the Blackpool platform in Preston station in September 1908 you may have noticed a serious-looking, bearded young Austrian on his way to St Annes for his holidays. He was Dr Sigmund Freud, the great founder of psychoanalysis. Freud had relatives in Manchester and he regularly visited them. His first visit to Manchester was in 1875, aged 19. Blackpool made a significant contribution to Freud's The interpretation of dreams. He recalled that a little girl asked him if a starfish he had found was still alive. Freud replied, 'Yes, he is alive'. He quickly corrected his Freudian slip. Freud enjoyed his holidays in Lancashire although he complains about his Reisemalheurs, the woes of travel. But what was he thinking as his dark, intelligent eyes regarded you in Preston station?

Source: Freud, S. *Unser Herz zeigt nach dem Süden: reisebriefe 1895-1923* (AtV, 2003).