

## ***Sigmund Freud's Museums***

### ***Biography***

*Sigmund Freud, the founding father of psychoanalysis, was born in Příbor, Austrian Empire, now part of the Czech Republic in 1856. His father was a poor wool merchant. The Freud family moved to Vienna and Freud went to the University of Vienna. Freud began using hypnosis in his clinical work. Talking Cure Treatment led Freud to eventually establish his own procedure, "free association" and dreams analysis without recourse to hypnosis, "to reveal the complex structuring of unconscious material and to demonstrate the psychic action of repression which underlay symptom formation".*

*When Nazi Germany annexed Austria, the outbursts of violent anti-Semitism that ensued convinced Freud it was time to leave Vienna with his family in stages throughout April and May 1938. American ambassador to France, William Bullitt, and Princess Marie Bonaparte, the most eminent and wealthy of Freud's French followers, helped him to flee to Paris and travel overnight to London.*

*Doses of morphine administered because of his cancer of the oral cavity resulted in his death on 23 September 1939. They were administered as a result of a contract between Freud and his doctor, which said not to leave him in a lurch when the time had come.*

### ***Freud's Museum in Vienna***

*The Sigmund Freud Museum, located in the Alsergrund district, at Berggasse 19, contains an archive of images, mostly photographs, documents, but also paintings. The collection consists of almost all of the existing photos of Sigmund Freud and his family, a large number of photos of Anna Freud and photos from psychoanalytic congresses etc.*

### ***Freud's Museum in London***

*The Freud Museum, at 20 Maresfield Gardens in Hampstead, was the home of Sigmund Freud and his family when they escaped Nazi annexation of Austria in 1938. It remained the family home until Anna Freud, the youngest daughter, died in 1982. The centerpiece of the museum is Freud's study, preserved just as it was during his lifetime.*

*It contains Freud's remarkable collection of antiquities: Egyptian; Greek; Roman and Oriental. Undoubtedly the most famous piece of furniture in all the collection is Freud's psychoanalytic couch, on which all of Freud's patients reclined. The couch is remarkably comfortable and is covered with a richly coloured Iranian rug with chenille cushions piled on top. Other fine oriental rugs, Heriz and Tabriz, cover the floor and tables.*

### ***Freud's House in Příbor***

*His house in Pribor is now a museum dedicated to Freud's life and work. Although only one room dedicated to him, a small plaque of Freud on the wall of the doorway shows his birth. There is also a monument near the main square of Pribor. This monument contains a bust of Freud strangely mounted on a tall thin rectangular stand.*

References:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund\\_Freud\\_Museum\\_\(Vienna\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund_Freud_Museum_(Vienna))

<http://www.freud.org.uk/about/>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund\\_Freud](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund_Freud)

<http://www.planetware.com/czech-republic/pribor-cz-mo-pri.htm>

## ***Pier Paolo Pasolini***

*Pier Paolo Pasolini, an Italian controversial film director, novelist, poet, intellectual, journalist, linguist, and philosopher considered to be a major European poet in 20th-century by the American literary critic Harold Bloom.*

*Pasolini was born in Bologna in 1922. He began writing poems at the age of seven, inspired by the natural beauty of Casarsa. In 1939 Pasolini graduated and entered the Literature College of the University of Bologna. After the summer in Casarsa, in 1941 Pasolini published at his own expense a collection of poems in Friulan, *Versi a Casarsa*. On 12 February 1945 his brother Guido was killed in an ambush. Left in a difficult situation, in January 1950 Pasolini moved to Rome with his mother.*

*In 1957, together with Sergio Citti, Pasolini collaborated on Federico Fellini's film *Le notti di Cabiria*, writing dialogue for the Roman dialect parts. In 1960 he made his debut as an actor in *Il gobbo*, and co-wrote *Long Night* in 1943.*

*His first film as director and screenwriter is *Accattone* of 1961, again set in Rome's marginal quarters. The movie aroused controversy and scandal.*

*Pasolini was murdered by being run over several times with his own car, dying on 2 November 1975 on the beach at Ostia, near Rome. Pasolini was buried in Casarsa, in his beloved Friuli.*

### ***A LITERARY PARK IN MEMORY OF PIER PAOLO PASOLINI***

*For a long time the area of the seaplane station, where Pier Paolo Pasolini was barbarically murdered, fell into a state of deterioration and the ravages of time. Recently the scene of the murder has been restored but it could become a place of real cultural importance when transformed into a literary park dedicated to the memory of Pier Paolo Pasolini. Literary Parks, started officially in 1994 with a decree by the Ministry of Beni Culturali, which approved an initiative taken by the family of Ippolito Nievo who, wishing to honor the memory their illustrious relative, created a park, or a place where nature and history could frame the literary activities of Nievo, in a poetic climate. The literary parks are physical and mental spaces that have gathered and absorbed the experience of the author and that have interacted with him. Seaplane station creating that kind of stable relationship which is a meeting point between nature and culture. It could also be a place for enhancing the economy, tourism, and guarding of the environment, the whole focused by the memory of celebrated artist who has given innumerable works of cultural social and worldwide panorama.*

#### *References:*

[http://www.sguardi.info/EN/ShowArticle/arid\\_193/index.html](http://www.sguardi.info/EN/ShowArticle/arid_193/index.html)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pier\\_Paolo\\_Pasolini](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pier_Paolo_Pasolini)