

Rolf-Dieter Kluge Emil Strauß Gustav Faber

Hermann Stegemann Johann Peter Hebel

Margaretha Spörlin Kasimir Edschmid

Hermann Hesse Martin Heidegger

Karl Jaspers Olga Tschechowa

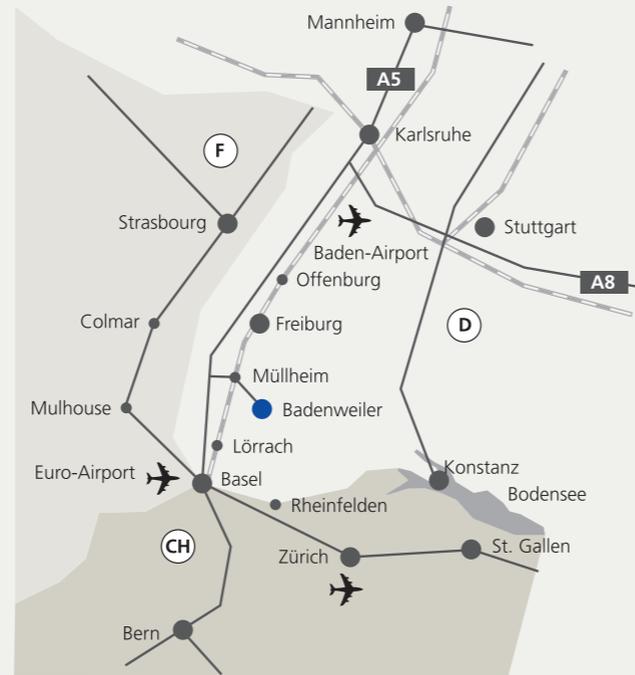
Rüdiger Safranski

Sholom Aleichem



Location and arrival

Badenweiler is located in the tri-country region of Germany, France, and Switzerland. The rich literary tradition of the region is still alive today and is cultivated annually by numerous, also internationally renowned events (museum platform: International Literature Forum Badenweiler). The museum is the centerpiece of the museum quadrangle in the inner town of Badenweiler, along with the neo-baroque inhalatorium, the neo-classical Cassiopeia thermal bath, and the Roman bath ruins.



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www.deutsche-tschechow-gesellschaft.de



Opening Hours
Daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (10-17)
Free admission

Literarisches Museum Badenweiler Tschechow-Salon



www.ranger-design.com

Stephen Crane Heinrich Hoffmann Annette Kolb

Elly Heuss-Knapp Ingeborg Hecht-Studniczka

Elisabeth Walter Jawaharlal Nehru

Gabriele Wohmann Hermann Broch

René Schickele Vera Tschechowa

Martin Walser Justinus Kerner

Konstantin Stanislavsky

Anton Chekhov



*"Medicine is my legal wife, literature is my lover.
If one bothers me, I spend the night with the other."
Chekhov to his publisher Suworin, 11. (24.) 9. 1888*

The Chekhov Salon

Literature has played a large role in Badenweiler since the 19th century. In 1998 the first Chekhov Salon was opened in the Kurhaus. It is the only literary museum to bear the name of the Russian poet in Western Europe. Since the museum relocated to the ground floor of the Rathaus in 2015, visitors of the new museum have been able to learn about writers and poets from Germany and abroad who left their mark on this region for the last 200 years, transcending borders in an intricate network of cultures and literatures. Modern museum didactics and technology guide visitors through the exhibits.



"Blauer Heinrich" (Blue Heinrich): this at the time most modern hygienic spittoon was used by tuberculosis patients. Chekhov also used one.



Letter from Anton Chekhov from Badenweiler to Maria Petrovna Alekseyeva in 1904.

Anton Chekhov

The life and works of the writer and playwright Anton Chekhov (1860-1904) are a cornerstone of the exhibition. It describes his life, and his death from tuberculosis in 1904 in Badenweiler. A biographical timeline and many exhibits provide information about politics, history, and art since 1860. The vibrant Chekhov commemorative culture, and its implications for the peaceful dialogue within German-Russian relations, are further pillars of the museum.



New Chekhov and Perestrojka Monument, erected on the base of the first monument. A gift from the Far Eastern Russian island of Sakhalin, 1990.

Konstantin Stanislavsky

The theater reformer and actor Konstantin Stanislavsky (1863-1938), co-founder of the famous "Moscow Artist Theater", spent many months in Badenweiler between 1908 and 1932. Here, he recovered his health, and further developed his dramatic "system".

Several Chekhov monuments in Badenweiler bear witness to this. The first monument dedicated to him in the village was erected already in 1908 – the very first monument to a Russian writer abroad. Other monuments, mostly gifts from Russia, illustrate the connection between Badenweiler and a variety of Russian cities, spanning to the Far East. Monitors display up-to-date interviews on Chekhov's importance as a playwright.

Sholom Aleichem

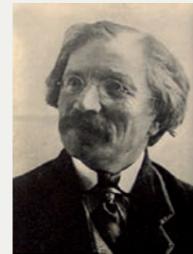
(1859-1916) was an important Russian-Jewish writer who mainly wrote in Yiddish, the Jewish vernacular up until the Holocaust. While living in Badenweiler in 1910/1911, he wrote several works. His novel "Tewje, the Milk Man" was the basis for the musical "Anatevka".



Konstantin Stanislavsky in Badenweiler, 1929.



René Schickele, the Franco-German order marker on the Rhine bridge near Neuchâtel runs directly through his heart in the photograph, late 1920s.



Sholom Aleichem, who wrote the novel "Wandering Stars" and other stories in Badenweiler.



Annette Kolb, around 1910. German writer and citizen of two mother countries (Germany, France).

Other Famous Writers in Badenweiler

The second part of the museum is dedicated primarily to German writers. Here an audio station invites to listen to original texts. Hermann Hesse (1877-1962) resided in Badenweiler in 1909 for treatment and documented his time here. René Schickele (1883-1940), the German-Alsatian writer, essayist, and pioneer of Franco-German reconciliation, was a citizen of Badenweiler from 1922 to 1933 and wrote his most important works here. His idea of a border-transcending "intellectual Alsatianism" became a model for a peaceful Europe. Annette Kolb (1870-1967), a German French contemporary witness of the first half of the 20th century, was Schickeles' neighbor from 1922, and became an honorary citizen of Badenweiler.

Nineteen other German writers, from the beginning of the 19th century to the present, all of whom have a deep connection to Badenweiler through their work and life, are presented in the museum. Foreign authors also play a role in the exhibits: the American writer Stephan Crane (1871-1900), one of the founders of American literary modernism, died of tuberculosis in Badenweiler, as did Anton Chekhov.

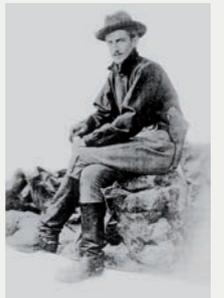
As a joint venture with the universities of Freiburg i.B., Basel, Mulhouse and Strasbourg, Badenweiler awards the biannual Crane Research Prize for North American Literature and Cultural Studies in his honor. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), the first Indian prime minister, stayed at the thermal baths in 1935 with his sick wife Kamala and completed his autobiography here.



Hermann Hesse, 1910.



Gabriele Wohmann, reading in Badenweiler on the occasion of her 70th birthday in 2002.



Stephan Crane working as a war correspondent in 1897 in Greece.



A look at the exhibits. Multi-layered glass cases display some original effects.



Interviews with literary historians, theater directors and dramaturges on Chekhov's relevancy.