### WHAT WILL YOU SEE?

The house has a ground floor and a further three levels:

#### Ground floor (1)

This floor is used for temporary exhibitions. There is also access to the garden.

#### First floor (2)

The first floor provides details of the Second Republic and also recreates part of the home.

#### Upper level (3)

A walkway leads us to the top of the garden, where concerts and other cultural activities are held.

#### Second floor (4)

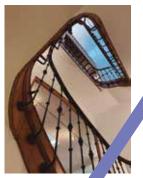
The second floor houses the library and a room dedicated to Esther Casares.

#### Third floor (5)

The third floor is dedicated entirely to María Casares.



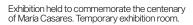
Close-up of Azaña's chair and the bust of Casares Quiroga on the first floor.



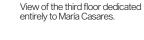
Staircase leading to the museum.

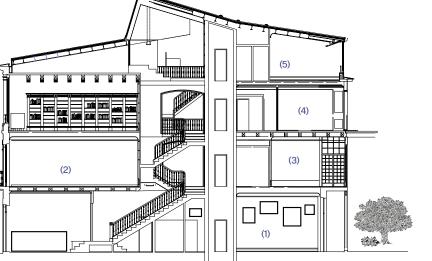
Activities in the library on the second floor.













Concert by Thibault Cauvin in the garden. María Pita Festival. 2022.





## SANTIAGO CASARES QUIROGA

Santiago Casares Quiroga was born in A Coruña in 1884 in the heart of a republican family. He studied Law in Santiago de Compostela and obtained a doctorate in Madrid.

Between 1912 and 1920 he was a councillor and deputy mayor of A Coruña City Council. When the Republic was declared on 14th April, 1931, Santiago Casares was appointed Minister of the Navy, Minister of Governance in 1932 and, in 1936 President of the Government and Minister of War.

Following the fascist uprising, he was forced into exile in France, where his wife and daughter María were already living. His eldest daughter Esther suffered a worse fate: surprised by the outbreak of war in A Coruña, she was persecuted and imprisoned until she left for Mexico in 1955.

During the Nazi occupation, Santiago Casares left Paris and settled on the outskirts of London. He travelled frequently to Switzerland for treatment for tuberculosis.

He died in Paris in 1950.

Santiago Casares Quiroga, 192. ARG, Casares Quiroga Family. C-44903/115.



Close-up of the garden with the figure of Santiago Casares.



It is necessary to forge citizens, free men that follow an idea, not a man.

Istrive always to have a knowledge of things in order to remedy them: opportune when there is time, rapid if possible and forceful whenever so deserving.

Scepticism is the first thing to tackle.



The Casares Quiroga family surrounded by friends in the library. Photo Cancelo. 28-3-1931. Municipal Library of Local



The people and the Republic in A Coruña's City Council chamber. Archives of the Royal Galician Academy. Photographic collection.



## **OPENING TIMES**

Open from Tuesday to Saturday: 10 am - 1 pm and 5 pm - 8 pm Closed on Sundays, Mondays and public holidays

Admission free

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Facebook: @museoshistoricoscoruna Instagram: museoshistoricoscoruna Twitter: @museos H coruna





# WHO WAS MARÍA CASARES?

A Coruña, 1922 - Paris, 1996. María Victoria Casares Pérez, the daughter of Santiago Casares, went into exile in France following the military uprising and would not return until after the death of Franco. Articulate, intelligent, a great conversationalist, attractive, shy and a consummate actress, her friends included Picasso, Sartre and Alberti...She began her acting career in independent theatre companies and went on to become a member of the Comédie-Française. Later, she joined the Théâtre National Populaire, touring extensively around the world. For María, the theatre always took priority over the cinema, although her film appearances are memorable. In France, she received Molière and National Theatre awards. The Spanish government awarded her the Medal of Merit in the Fine Arts, and the Galician autonomous government (Xunta de Galicia) the Castelao Medal.

Since 1996, the annual awards granted to Galician actors and actresses have born the name of María Casares. She bequeathed her home in Alloue (France) to the local council, who converted it into a residence for artists



María Casares, 1926. ARG. Casares Quiroga Family, C-44903/77.

L'Écran français, No. 263. 17th July, 1950.



When I arrived in Paris, the atmosphere was one of seduction and adventure. It was not until later that I felt the weight of exile and I realised that, once you are exiled, you will remain that way always.

It took me just one night to write about my childhood in Galicia: It was a form of catharsis: the aromas, the people, the sensations, the landscapes...And I didn't touch a thing. Despite having to reinvent myself at the age of 14, our childhood stays with us for ever. If you want to continue dreaming and living intensely, you can't leave behind the girl you once were.

Because we live in accordance with the future. And the future is ours. Ours and ours alone. And in that future, I picture myself in Galicia, travelling along the roads of Galicia, portraying my homeland and giving it the very best of my spirit.