



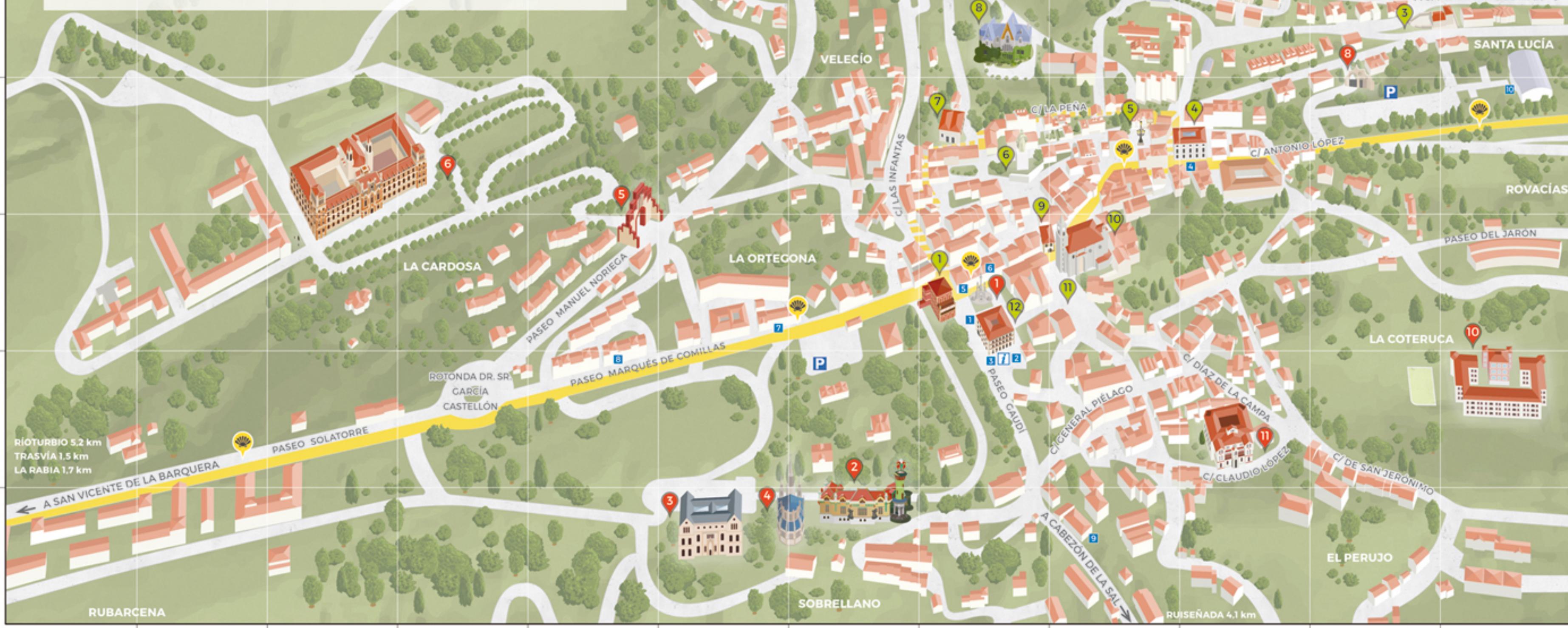
# PLANO TURÍSTICO DE **COMILLAS**

## RUTA MONUMENTAL

- 1 CASA OCEJO
- 2 PUERTO
- 3 MIRADOR DE SANTA LUCIA
- 4 ESPOLÓN
- 5 CORRO SAN PEDRO
- 6 CORAZÓN DE JESÚS
- 7 LA CÁRCEL  
(ALBERGUE PEREGRINOS)
- 8 EL DUQUE
- 9 AYUNTAMIENTO ANTIGUO
- 10 IGLESIA DE SAN CRISTOBAL
- 11 CORRO CAMPÍOS
- 12 AYUNTAMIENTO NUEVO

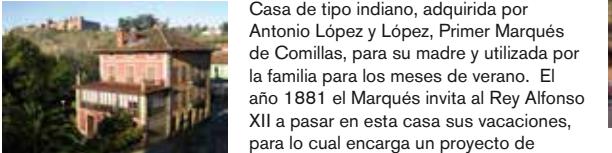
## RUTA MODERNISTA

- 1 FUENTE DE LOS TRES CAÑOS
- 2 EL CAPRICHO DE GAUDÍ
- 3 PALACIO DE SOBRELLANO
- 4 CAPILLA PANTEÓN
- 5 PUERTA DE LA ANTIGUA UNIVERSIDAD PONTIFICIA  
(SEDE DEL CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CIESE-COMILLAS)
- 6 ANTIGUA UNIVERSIDAD PONTIFICIA  
(SEDE DEL CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CIESE-COMILLAS)
- 7 EL CEMENTERIO
- 8 PORTADA CASA MORO
- 9 MONUMENTO AL MARQUÉS DE COMILLAS
- 10 LA COTERUCA
- 11 ASILO HOSPITAL DE COMILLAS



## RUTA MONUMENTAL

### 1 CASA OCEJO · 8-F



Casa de tipo indiano, adquirida por Antonio López y López, Primer Marqués de Comillas, para su madre y utilizada por la familia para los meses de verano. El año 1881 el Marqués invita al Rey Alfonso XII a pasar en esta casa sus vacaciones, para lo cual encarga un proyecto de ampliación y mejoras a Cristóbal Cascante, proyecto en el que intervienen estupendos artistas de la época como Joseph Planella, Francesc Vidal i Jevellí o el mismísimo Antonio Gaudí, quien diseñó para los jardines un fantástico quiosco chino. Como curiosidad resaltar que el 5 de septiembre de 1881, esta casa albergó un Consejo de Ministros presidido por el propio Rey para lo cual Comillas se convirtió en capital de España por un día.

**UK** The first marquis of Comillas, Antonio López y López, bought this house for his mother. In 1881 the marquis invited king Alfonso XII to spend his summer holidays in this mansion, which was embellished, enlarged and refurbished by Cristóbal Cascante and other distinguished artists such as Joseph Planella, Francesc Vidal i Jevellí or Antonio Gaudí himself, who designed a splendid Chinese-style kiosk to decorate the garden. On the fifth of September 1881 a meeting of ministers chaired by the King, was held into the main salon of the mansion. In this manner, Comillas became the capital of Spain for one day.

### 2 PUERTO · 10-A



Comillas fue el último puerto cántabro que mantuvo su tradición ballenera. Tras dos siglos de pleitos y pugnas pesqueras, por ciertos privilegios que tenía San Vicente de la Barquera, consiguieron construir este puerto en el siglo XVII, costeado principalmente por los vecinos de la villa. Para su defensa se instalaron tres garitas, un fortín y varias piezas de artillería que todavía podemos ver por el muelle.

Defiende el puerto de los temporales una compuerta articulada con grandes vigas de madera con la que cerrar la dársena y proteger las embarcaciones. El antiguo puerto minero, ballenero y pesquero, ajeno a su gloria pasada, tiene en la actualidad, poca actividad, debido al descenso en el número de pescadores, que trabajan asociados en una Cofradía y se dedican principalmente a la pesca de anzuelo.

**UK** In the long period of traditional Cantabrian whaling, the fishing port of Comillas, was the last to remain in service. It became into being after two centuries of powerful competition with San Vicente de la Barquera. The port was built in the seventeenth century and was mainly funded by the townfolk.

To protect the port there were three watchtowers and a fort with several pieces of artillery that still exist today. It is enclosed and protected from the northwest winds by a sluice gate made of stone.

This was once an important mining, whaling and fishing port.

### 3 MIRADOR DE SANTA LUCIA · 11-D



Sobre este maravilloso paraje, en posición dominante sobre la playa y dividiendo la línea de costa, se construyó antaño esta sencilla y bella ermita, que en su interior guarda la imagen de la Virgen de Santa Lucía, de ahí su nombre, a ella acudían los pescadores a rezar antes de salir a la mar.

Religión, paisaje y tradición marinera se funden aquí, en un marco incomparable, para recordarnos que antaño, Comillas fue un gran puerto ballenero.

Dos pequeños faros se levantan donde antes se ubicaban sendas atalayas, desde las que se oteaban las ballenas que surcaban las costas. A vista de ballena, se daba aviso a los pescadores que presididos por el arponero, tomaban las pinazas para capturar al enorme cetáneo.

**UK** This is a humble and beautiful hermitage, situated on an outstanding spot overlooking the sea. Built a long time ago, it houses the image of the patron Saint Santa Lucía, and is the place where local fishermen used to come to pray before setting sail. Comillas port was an important fishing enclave and this hermitage is an example of the fishing activity that was once vital to Comillas. This spellbinding spot is an once an outstanding combination of the traditions of religion, landscape and fishing. Today we can see two small lighthouses where there were watchtowers, used in the past as signal posts to tell the harpooners that there were whales near the coast.

### 4 ESPOLÓN · 10-E



En el siglo XVIII nace en Comillas D. Juan Domingo González de la Reguera, quien llegaría a ser arzobispo de Lima (Perú). Lejos de olvidarse de su pueblo natal, funda en Comillas varias obras pías, una escuela para niños y una catedra de latín.

Para el desarrollo de tales fines encarga a

Cosme Antonio Bustamante en 1804 la construcción de este edificio, de líneas puras y con un característico patio interior, espacioso y esbelto. Hoy en día el edificio acoge el Centro Cultural El Espolón, sede de la biblioteca municipal, exposiciones temporales, conferencias, etc...

**UK** In the eighteenth century D. Juan Domingo González de la Reguera was born in Comillas. He later became the archbishop of Lima but he never forgot his birthplace, on the contrary, he carried out some pious works in Comillas. In 1804 he entrusted Cosme Antonio Bustamante to construct this building to establish a school for infants and he also sponsored Latin lectures there. The edifice is notable for its central courtyard, which is slender and spacious. Today the building houses the El Espolón Cultural Center, home to the municipal library, temporary exhibitions, conferences, etc ...

### 5 CORRO SAN PEDRO · 9-E



En el lenguaje popular, se conoce como Corro el lugar donde se jugaba a los bolos o donde se solía bailar, al estilo suelto y con pandeteras. El Corro San Pedro está delimitado por varias construcciones típicas de la arquitectura noble de nuestro medio rural. A un lado, una casona del siglo XVIII, con balcón volado y gran escudo. Frente a ella, el antiguo Parador, conocido posteriormente como el Hotel San Pedro y en cuyo lateral se custodia la imagen de este apóstol.

El 29 de junio el Corro se viste de fiesta, cuando los picayos a ritmo de pandetera y castañuela acompañan una imagen en procesión hasta la iglesia parroquial.

San Pedro está muy ligado a la vida de la villa y en concreto a la de los pescadores, quienes ya antaño se encorocaban a este santo para la costera del bonito.

**UK** The first marquis of Comillas, Antonio López y López, bought this house for his mother. In 1881 the marquis invited king Alfonso XII to spend his summer holidays in this mansion, which was embellished, enlarged and refurbished by Cristóbal Cascante and other distinguished artists such as Joseph Planella, Francesc Vidal i Jevellí or Antonio Gaudí himself, who designed a splendid Chinese-style kiosk to decorate the garden. On the fifth of September 1881 a meeting of ministers chaired by the King, was held into the main salon of the mansion. In this manner, Comillas became the capital of Spain for one day.

### 6 CORAZÓN DE JESÚS · 8-E



En posición dominante, como si estuviese custodiando la villa de Comillas, se encuentra este monumento al Corazón de Jesús, que fue encargado construir por D. Claudio López Bru, segundo Marqués de Comillas, siguiendo la tendencia devocionalista que instauró Alfonso XIII con la consagración de España al Sagrado Corazón.

El monumento actual responde a una reconstrucción de la década de los 40, ya que fue destruido durante la Guerra Civil Española. Tras él, la Casa Rectoral, construida hacia 1770, con un característico balcón-pulpito.

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To protect the port there were three watchtowers and a fort with several pieces of artillery that still exist today. It is enclosed and protected from the northwest winds by a sluice gate made of stone.

This was once an important mining, whaling and fishing port.

### 7 LA CÁRCEL (ALBERQUE PEREGRINOS) · 8-E



Este edificio, de carácter sobrio y austero, fue construido y costeado por varios vecinos en el año 1879 para albergar la cárcel de la villa. Situado en el barrio de La Peña, constaba de dos calabozos y un patio interior. Este edificio ha sido reformado, para dar albergue a los peregrinos que realizan el Camino de Santiago o la ruta de Santo Toribio, por lo que actualmente es conocido como el "Alberque de los Peregrinos".

**UK** The construction of this simple and austere edifice was funded by some of the people in the town in 1879 to function as a local prison. The building is located in the neighborhood called La Peña. It has been refurbished and is now a hostel for pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela or Santo Toribio de Liébana.

### 8 EL DUQUE · 8-D



Finalizaba el siglo XIX cuando la influencia de la arquitectura inglesa llegó a Comillas y como consecuencia de la admiración de la burguesía española hacia el mundo anglosajón, nos encontramos este espectacular edificio construido entre 1899 y 1902 por Francisco Hernández Rubio para el Duque de Almodóvar del Río en el

paraje conocido como Prado San José. Es por el contraste que se establece entre esta obra y aquellas que se encuentran en Comillas a finales del siglo XIX, como el Palacio de Sobrellano, el Seminario Mayor o el Capricho, que responden a tendencias eclécticas y modernistas.

**UK** This building, which was once a free school for infants run by the nuns, the Sister of Charity was paid for by Doña Manuela del Piélagos Sánchez. Francisco Hernández Rubio built this impressive mansion for the Duke Almodóvar del Río on this spot known as Prado San José. What is remarkable about the building is how it contrasts with other contemporary constructions such as the Sobrellano Palace, the Seminary or the Capricho.

**UK** At the end of the nineteenth century English buildings were in vogue amongst the well-to-do in Comillas. This building, known as "El Duque", is a good example of this. Francisco Hernández Rubio built this building to establish a school for infants and he also sponsored Latin lectures there. The edifice is notable for its central courtyard, which is slender and spacious. Today the building houses the El Espolón Cultural Center, home to the municipal library, temporary exhibitions, conferences, etc ...

### 9 AYUNTAMIENTO ANTIGUO · 8-F



El antiguo ayuntamiento se levanta en el solar donde antaño se localizaba el hospital y la ermita de San Juan. Se construye en 1780, encargándose la obra de cantería a Simón Fernández de Castro, levantado el edificio, siguió albergando en uno de sus laterales la ermita bajo la advocación de San Juan.

Destacan en el edificio tres de sus fachadas, sostenidas por arcos de sillería, que dejaban el portal a disposición del pueblo y sobre los que se instalaron los escudos de los arzobispos nacidos en la villa. Sobre el tejado, una pequeña campana, testigo silencioso de los bullicios de los días de mercado.

**UK** This former town hall was built in the year 1780 on the ruins of a hermitage to Saint John. In fact, the hermitage remained in place on one side of the building after the reconstruction. The stonework was entrusted to Simón Fernández de Castro. In the building's Romanesque arcade is an open ground floor for the townspeople. Hanging on the main façade are the five shields of the archbishops born in Comillas.

### 10 IGLESIA DE SAN CRISTOBAL · 9-F



El origen de la iglesia nos remonta a una de las más bellas historias fijadas en la memoria colectiva de la villa. Corría el año 1617, cuando acontecía un percance en la misa del domingo, celebrada en la antigua parroquia (hoy cementerio). El conflicto lo determinó el privilegio que el Duque del Infantado quería ejercer sobre uno de los asientos del templo. El pueblo, ofendido, acordó trasladar los oficios a la ermita de San Juan y construir una nueva iglesia en este mismo lugar, para lo cual pondrían dinero, trabajo y unos cuantos años de sus vidas, ya que pasaría casi un siglo hasta oficiar aquí la primera misa. La iglesia se empeñó a construir en 1648 y en ella se venera al Cristo del Amparo, patrono de los pescadores, muy honrado por el pueblo.

**UK** The story of the church is one of the fondest tales told by the townfolk. The origin of this building dates back to one Sunday afternoon in 1617 when, during services in the ancient church, now the cemetery, the Duke of El Infantado made a fuss because he was unable to fully use his own reserved pew. The congregation was offended and as a result, decided to move to the hermitage of Saint John and built a new temple there. So the townfolk raised the money and began to construct one in 1648, they worked hard for many years, as many as nearly a century. Within the church is the image of the venerated Christ the Protector, the patron saint of local fishermen.

**UK** This statue of the Sacred Heart is situated on the top of the hill, overlooking the town and behind the former town hall, which in turn, dates back from 1770 and is notable for its extended balcony. The Sacred Heart Statue was made by the second marquis of Comillas, Don Claudio López Bru, who decided to erect it because of renewed interest and devotion throughout the whole country for the Sacred Heart. However what we see these days is a dignified reconstruction made in the forties, as the original sculpture was destroyed during the Civil War.

### 11 CORRO CAMPÍOS · 9-F



El Corro Campíos se configuró desde sus inicios como lugar de ocio en torno al principal punto neurálgico de la villa, como fue la iglesia. En el coro, se jugaba a los bolos y se celebraban los bailes y las fiestas. A pesar del paso de los años, el coro no ha perdido su carácter lúdico ni su valor como punto de encuentro y reunión tanto de vecinos como de visitantes.

**UK** The Corro Campíos has been the social centre of Comillas ever since it was established. It is located in the town centre, near the church. In this popular square people used to play bowls, dance and celebrate the fiestas. Despite of the passage of time, it is still the social centre and meeting point for townspersons and tourists.

The Corro leads to the neighbourhood of Campíos where can be seen several examples of traditional architecture. The grand salon, which deserves a special mention stands out because of its height and decoration. On the walls of this grand reception room Llorens Masdeu depicted the four major events in the marquis' life. Unfortunately the marquis died at the age of sixty-six, as did his friend king Alfonso XII. Therefore the marquis never saw the inauguration of this palace.

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