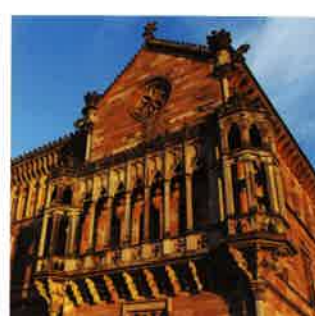


Comillas *more than a caprice*



Comillas... more than a caprice

Comillas



...more than a caprice

The municipality of Comillas, situated in the west coast of Cantabria, is a fascinating and almost essential place to visit.

The village rests on a broken coastline, bathed by the Bay of Biscay, where cliffs, secluded coves and marvellously clean beaches are awaiting you. The La Rabia lagoon, a refuge for colourful bird species, and the Monte Corona forest where thick woods are also wonderful places to browse. All this beauty is framed by the Picos de Europa, which lend an outstanding background to a landscape that is quite spellbinding.

Comillas is, without any doubt, one of the most interesting and best known villages in Cantabria. It contains a majestic collection of some of Spain's most outstanding architecture, all surrounded by an extraordinary natural landscape.

Its picturesque architecture goes from the traditional stone houses to the different neo-Gothic, neo-Arabic and neo-Mudejar constructions, all good examples of the Catalanian Modernismo.

The history and culture, deeply rooted in the town customs, are indeed very relevant because due to the village development in the past, it was enriched showing off an intense cultural and social apogee. Emigrants returned from America in the nineteenth century altered the shape of Comillas, which became an outstanding collection renowned within the region for its exceptional beauty.

Altogether, nature, art and culture turn Comillas into a captivating holiday destination.





...history and culture

Comillas, until the nineteenth century, was known as the Valley of Alfoz de Lloredo, and was situated in the former municipality of Santillana. Throughout the Middle Ages Comillas was just a small village surviving from its tiny fishing port, its cattle raising and agriculture. It was taken over by the rule of the Marquises of Santillana, who were in powerful competition with San Vicente de la Barquera which had the maritime monopoly. However, peace was achieved when the Agreement, "Pleito de los Nueve Valles" was signed, through which Comillas became independent. During the seventeenth century Comillas was known as the whaling capital of the Bay of Biscay, and thanks to this income the port, the new church and the Town Hall were built. From 1820 to 1823 the town was the head of the administrative area, although in 1835 San Vicente de la Barquera took over this function. Comillas is also known as the town of the Archbishops, as it has produced five archbishops who, throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth century headed dioceses in Spanish America. In the nineteenth century, Comillas became internationally famous thanks to Antonio López, who emigrated to America and came back to Barcelona where he founded important naval and tobacco companies and built significant structures in his birthplace. He was given the marquisate of Comillas in gratitude for his help during the Cuban conflict. From then onwards Comillas kept on flourishing. With the collaboration of Catalan artists, the marquis' family extended the spread of these exceptional creations throughout the village. The Marquis himself began a great project in Sobrellano Palace. His son, Don Claudio continued with this and other charity buildings, and he also maintained the good relationship with the Crown his father had always had. Don Claudio became the second Marquis and founded the Pontifical University which he offered to the Pope, thus bestowing on it its pontifical title. Later, D. Máximo Díaz de Quijano, the marquis's brother in law, who was keen on Moorish culture, asked Gaudí to design a wonderfully petite palace, the El Capricho.



ROYAL VISITS

The most significant holidays that Comillas has ever known took place in the nineteenth century when the Marquis of Comillas invited King Alfonso XII to spend the summers of 1881 and 1882 in the town. In order to prepare Comillas for royalty, the Catalan architects Oriol Mestres and Cascante, in collaboration with Martorell, Gaudí and Oliveras carried out some amazing changes. Comillas was transformed with things until then unknown in Spain such as electric light, which illuminated exotic kiosks, small palaces and many other monuments.

As a result, certain noblemen and well-endowed people settled in the region. They were attracted by the wonderful beaches, where they took to the sea in old-fashion bathing suits. At the end of the nineteenth century Comillas had already become one of the most distinguished summer resorts in the North of Spain.



Comillas... modernist

Comillas



...modernist

Comillas presents a fine display of the growth of Spanish architecture at end of the nineteenth century. This work was accomplished thanks to the generosity of the marquises of Comillas, and was carried out by a group of Catalan artists. Cascante y Colom, Doménech y Montaner and Gaudí who designed the most important buildings. Their neo-Gothic style evolved through Eclecticism to Modernism which is a mixture of many arts. Comillas offers the visitor an excellent tour through a range of modernistic architecture of which the most outstanding pieces are:

- **FUENTE DE LOS TRES CAÑOS.** In the centre is a fountain remarkable for its floral motifs and adoring angels.
- **THE CAPRICHIO DE GAUDÍ.** Stands out because of the colourful decoration of its tiles, and a tower lifting to the sky. It is listed as a building of official cultural interest.
- **SOBRELLANO** is an impressive palace combining English Gothic and some elements of Venetian stately homes. Its reliefs show a Mozarabic influence. It also has beautiful gardens.
- **THE CHAPEL-MAUSOLEUM OF THE MARQUESSES OF COMILLAS.** A cathedral in miniature inspired by Gothic models, in which is housed the marquis' family mausoleum. Gaudí designed some of the furnishings inside. This ensemble is also a site of cultural interest.
- **THE PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITY** was originally designed by Martorell as an Eclectic and Gothic-Mudejar building. Later work such as the auditorium, the church, main hall, staircase, bronze door, tiles and the coffered ceiling are fine examples of Modernismo. The main entrance to the building is also remarkable.
- **CEMENTERY.** Standing on the ruins of an ancient Gothic church, it is dominated by a marble statue of the Guardian Ángel, sculpted by Llimona.
- **STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF COMILLAS.** An original ship-like pedestal and a column, decorated with maritime motifs, lifts the image of the Marquis on a hill overlooking the beach.
- **MORO'S GATE.** Made of cut stone stands out because of its rounded corners and curving shapes. It is a fair copy of the one Gaudí designed in Barcelona.
- **LA COTERUCA** is a castellated construction built in 1870 on the top of a hill with a view to the sea. It is one of the many impressive buildings that decorate the landscape.
- **THE HOSPITAL OF COMILLAS** is a residential home for the elderly. In the main hall stands a bust sculpted by Vallmitjana of Don Claudio who provided the refuge.



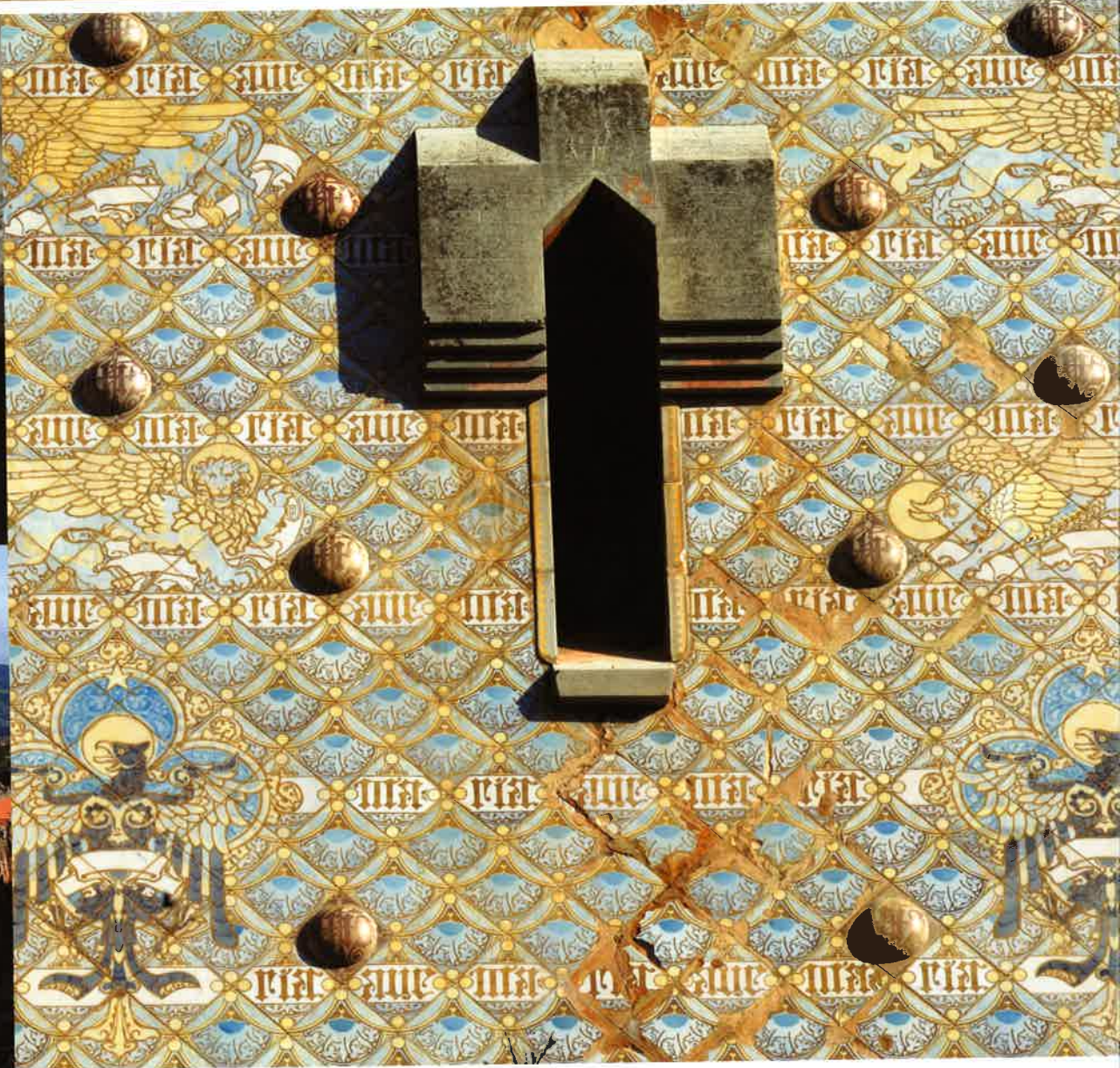


...monuments

In Comillas, now part of the National Heritage, are many old houses, palaces and small but fascinating squares. The town lies in a hollow surrounded by four hills close to the port and the beach. Its history is written in its monuments and recorded in the stones of its buildings. There are many selected spots full of nuances, perfect to enjoy step by step with a charm that awakes the senses.

- **CASA OCEJO.** A mansion whose stone façade overlooks the square Los Tres Caños. It is notable for its neo-Gothic windows, and it was refurbished by Catalan artists.
- **THE PORT** was paid for by the townsfolk and completed in 1716. A high dyke protects the harbour. Comillas was the last port used for whaling, which continued until the eighteenth century.
- **SANTA LUCÍA'S VIEWPOINT.** This small popular church houses an image of the patron saint Lucia. It was funded by local fishermen.
- **EL ESPOLÓN.** A dignified stone building notable for its classic courtyard and an Episcopal shield on the main façade.
- **CORRO SAN PEDRO.** A collection of noble houses surrounding the square called "Plaza de San Pedro".
- **CORAZÓN DE JESÚS.** A dignified sculpture requested by the second Marquis.
- **LA CÁRCEL.** A prison consisting of two cells and an interior courtyard. It was built by the townspeople in 1879. Nowadays, it is a pilgrim hostel.
- **EL DUQUE** is reminiscent of those English buildings that the well-to-do admired. It was finished in the nineteenth century and it is located in El Prado San Jose.
- **FORMER TOWN HALL.** This building dates back to 1775. It consists of a Romanesque arcade, with a continuous balcony on the first floor. The five shields of the archbishops who were born in Comillas, hang on the wall of its façade.
- **THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF SAN CRISTÓBAL.** This handsome building was constructed by the townspeople between the middle of the seventeenth century and 1831. Inside the rectangular floor plan is divided into three naves. Above is an impressive prismatic tower. In the heart of the church is the Cristo del Amparo, an image of a the Christ the temple is dedicated to, and a grand organ which dates from the beginning of the twentieth century.
- **CORRO CAMPÍOS,** an ancient suburb, is one of the most traditional in the town. It is to be found in the high part of the village. Its curving streets lead down to the Corro which is still the meeting point for the townsfolk.
- **NEW TOWN HALL.** This was once a free school for infants. There was an angel in the middle of the garden which is now in an adjoining square. In front of it is a mansion, with shields and an attached tower, owned by the parents of the Archbishop González de la Reguera.





...The Pontifical University

Once the Marquis' palace had been built, the second Marquis, who would be remembered for his pious works decided to found an important school of higher education, which finally became a Seminary for the poor. The Jesuits ran it, using teaching methods that had been in vogue since the seventeenth century. Later on, it was offered to Pope Leo XIII who bestowed on it the pontifical title. Subsequently Comillas became a model of religious instruction. Working with Martorell's plan; Cascante began to construct it in 1883. Later, in 1889, Doménech y Montaner added some modernist touches to break the harshness of the original building. There are paintings of Eduardo Llorens, Juan Llimona and José M Tamborin. The main entrance was also designed by Doménech who combined brickwork, metallic tiles and a shield carved in stone.

While the University flourished, the village achieved its greatest splendour, when culture became a very important issue and thus part of its noble, cultural heritage. However, the decision to move the University to Madrid caused its gradual closure and the decay of its majestic buildings. But it was not its final fate; the buildings will come to life again as a teaching institution of international renown.



What once was the University is to become the "Campus Comillas". The aim is to open an International College of Spanish Language given the fact that Spanish is a language spoken by four hundred million people and studied by more and more all around the world. It will mean the re-birth of the teaching tradition in Comillas and the refurbishment of the University's facilities from an architectural and artistic point of view.

The oldest building will be reconstructed, so everybody will have the opportunity to enjoy its beauty. It will also help to disseminate culture as one part will be opened to the public.

The village will work as an international platform for the promotion of Spanish language and culture.



FUNDACIÓN
CAMPUS COMILLAS

Comillas... nature and fresh air

Comillas



...nature and fresh air

The beauty of the landscape, the beaches near the La Rabia lagoon, the Monte Corona forest are some of the loveliest and best preserved spots, which enable the municipality to be considered amongst the most charming attractions in the Cantabrian coast.

■ **THE BEACHES.** An spectacular steep-cliffed coast that reaches up to 50 metres high, and which is interrupted by the beach of Comillas, which goes from the "Picu Miradoriu" to the port. This beach can be divided into three different areas. The first is from the Pajarito stone to the rocks in Portillo. There is a central area with a seafront and several facilities. And there is the port. Although Comillas has two other beaches, a small bay just behind the cemetery, called the Dead beach, and another in la Rabia lagoon remarkable for its interesting ecosystems.

■ **THE MONTE CORONA FOREST.** This forest was known in the past because of its oak trees, cut down in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is a legendary mountain area whose water flows into the marshes of the natural reserve of Oyambre. Nowadays, the rounded mountainside of the forest is covered by a rare vegetation. Sequoias, birches, pine, chestnut and oak trees provide shelter for many animals such as the red fox.

■ **LA RABIA LAGOON.** It is referred to as La Rabia, in English "anger", because the water in it flows quickly and with strength due to its narrows and waterfalls. It is protected from the sea by a big sandy area. It has a diverse flora, thick woods of alders, hazels and willows. It has also an extraordinary population of birds, seventeen species who get shelter there during the winter. The most important are the mallards, the teals and the big cormorants.

SPORTS

There is a great variety of sports and leisure activities:

■ **WALKING AND CYCLING.** It is easy to get from the urban area to any of Comillas' districts. There are eight walking and cycling paths available that enable the tourist to enjoy our environment and cultural heritage.

■ **GOLF** There is a golf course called Rovacias, which is blended into the landscape and fits perfectly into the relief, which delights those keen on this sport.

■ **SURF** Beaches open to the sea, and due to the strength of the swell, are ideal to practise this sport.



PILGRIM ROUTES

The traditional route began in the ancient capital, Santillana del Mar, and once the pilgrim had crossed Ruiloba and passed through Concha he was in Comillas, in El Portillo, where there is a watchtower that once was used as a signal post to tell the harpooners, by means of the smoke of a fire, that there were whales near the coast. During the seventeenth century Comillas was the whaling capital of the Bay of Biscay and thanks to it, the town was freed from the marquisate's domain. A Hospital for pilgrims and passers-by was built a century earlier by a devout woman in the town. In the nineteenth century a legend referring to the pilgrim route to Santiago mentioned Comillas. According to the legend, there was a knight who was guarding the relic of Saint James as his disciples carried him from Jerusalem to Santiago. He found no way to cross Comillas's valley so riding his horse, he got into the water and finally arrived at Galicia. When he got out of the water, he saw he and his horse's body were covered with shells. Since then the shell has become the apostle's shield and thus the pilgrims began to wear them. This mythical legend tells us that the coast route was regularly used at that time. Today, the ancient prison in Comillas has been refurbished and is now a pilgrim's hostel.

Comillas... its districts and neighbourhoods

Comillas



...its districts and neighbourhoods



But beauty does not only rest in Comillas' urban area. You can find it also throughout its neighbourhoods and municipal districts, which are also Comillas tourist and artistic attractions.

■ **TRASVÍA.** It rests in west of Comillas, on the top of a hill that overlooks the La Rabia lagoon and the dunes of Oyambre. There's an interesting hermitage dedicated to San Andrés, and it is important to sign out the quality of many of its traditional and modern houses.

■ **RUBÁRCENA.** It is located between Trasvía and Comillas where hundred year old plane trees separate the road and the cycle path. Its name comes from "Río de la Bárcena" and it refers to the plane and fertile soil produced by this stream where is located the "Arboretum del Joyucu", a resting place surrounded by several plantations of indigenous tree species.

■ **RUISEÑADA.** It is considered as the anteroom to the Monte Corona forest. The houses there are singular architectural collection. In Sopeña is a specially interesting church, San Adrián, with Gothic nuances from the fifteenth century and a majestic portico with columns.

In Ruseñada there are several small hermitages, the most important is called San Esteban. It is on the top of a hill in the Monte Corona and it was used by fishermen as a reference point to recognize the port. This viewpoint consists of a stone carved with the names of all the places that can be seen from there. In Pirgo, there is a neo-Gothic church, Santa Ana, devoted to the Sacred Heart. In Araos, in a private house there is an hermitage called El Carmen. Santa Apolonia is situated in the square in the Barrio de la Molina where the cave La Meaza was discovered. It has a big chamber with a unique painting on it, a curving red sign and although it is not open to the public it was declared site of cultural interest.



Comillas... a meeting point



The Corro Campios is the beating heart of the village and the meeting point for townspeople and tourists. During the nineteenth century, social life was developed in the "corros", the name given to the square of the town that made reference to the enclosure that was a bowling alley. Comillas' Corro is situated next to the church. And after mass, people used to play bowls and shared their spare time together. Campios is a traditional neighbourhood in the high part of the town whose curving streets get to the Corro, where people walk, dance on Sundays and play bowls. Today, it is also a leisure space as well as a meeting point, it is still as charming as it was and the main cafés and restaurants in town are located there. In the summer, the activity on the beaches bustle with life the urban area, where you can enjoy a nice atmosphere.

Comillas... musical caprichos



Within the cultural context, apart from the many attractions offered in the summer in Comillas, we have to add an interesting series of classical music concerts, the Caprichos Musicales of Comillas. During the last two weeks of July, the town offers an intense agenda full of distinguished performances that make even more special the wonderful life of the village. In the urban area and around it, places like the Sobrellano Palace, the parochial church, the Plaza de la Constitución, the viewpoint of Santa Lucía become incomparable frameworks to enjoy a musical evening. This is all combined with the beautiful chords of classical music, which make summer evenings in Comillas unforgettable.

In the cultural agenda, these concerts have become very prestigious due to their distinguished participants who interpret interesting scores of the most famous classical composers. These events are conducted by the famous violinist Ara Malikian and to the violoncello Sergei Mesropian. Comillas has become a required showplace and a meeting point between history, art and culture. Music is framed by a rich architectural collection as a majestic background.

Comillas... fiestas and tradition

9th February, Santa Polonia in Ruiseñada.

15th May, San Isidro Labrador.

29th June, San Pedro, popular dancing of San Pedrucu.

16th June, San Adrián in Ruiseñada.

16th July, Cristo del Amparo.

First Sunday of August, San Esteban.

Last week of August, Feria de Arrastre.

30th November, San Andrés in Trasvía.

Cristo del Amparo. 16th July. These are the fiestas in honour of the patron saint of fishermen. They are solemn and enthusiastic festivals that attract more and more people each year who want to hear the hymns, see the traditional dancing and the maritime procession.

The 15th July the religious services starts with a novena and the Cristo del Amparo, Christ the Protector, is taken to the port accompanied by the dancers and a band of cornets. The following morning, there is a maritime procession, the hymn is sung during the mass and the picayos dance in front of the church. This is a traditional dance, which is also performed during San Pedro fiestas, when dancers are dressed in blue and white to recall the fishermen.

Apart from the religious acts, you can enjoy the late afternoon and evening festivals, as well as the fireworks on the beach and around the statue of the Marquis.

As well, there are weight-dragging competitions for cattle and championships for various breeds of local livestock.





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39520 Comillas
942 722 014



Restaurante Artico
Plaza Luis López, 4
39520 Comillas
942 721 034



Restaurante El Cantábrico
Paseo del Muelle, 21
39520 Comillas
942 720 700



Restaurante El Capricho de Gaudi
Barrio de Sobrellano, s/n
39520 Comillas
942 722 365



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39520 Comillas
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39520 Comillas
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Restaurante La Rabia
Sitio de la Rabia, 8. La Rabia
39520 Comillas
942 720 275



Restaurante Mirador de Trasvía
Barrio Trasvía, s/n. Trasvía
39520 Comillas
942 722 514 / 942 722 514



Restaurante Las Candelas
Paseo del Muelle, 5
39520 Comillas
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Restaurante Oporto
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942 722 308

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Café Rosel
Taberna del Muelle
Bar La Mar de Bien
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Pub La Farándula
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Discoteca Pamara



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Cafetería Campios
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39520 Comillas
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Accommodation



Hotel Comillas ****
Paseo de Solatorre, 1
39520 Comillas
942 722 300 / fax: 942 722 339
www.shotenor.com
hotelcomillas@shotenor.com
hcomillas@ceocecant.es



Hotel Golf Rovacias ****
Urbanización Rovacias, s/n.
39520 Comillas
942 720 470 / fax: 942 720 471
www.hotelesgolfrovacias.com
direccion@hotelesgolfrovacias.com



Hotel Mar Rovacias ****
Urbanización Rovacias, s/n.
39520 Comillas
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direccion@hotelesgolfrovacias.com



Hotel Casal del Castro ***
C/ San Jerónimo, s/n
39520 Comillas
942 720 036 / 942 720 061
www.cantabria.com
hccastro@infonegocio.com



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942 722 754 / 942 722 749
www.marinadecampios.com
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39520 Comillas
942 720 451 / 942 720 431
www.shotenor.com
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Barrio La Cotera. Trásvia
39528 Comillas
942 722 400 / 942 722 401
www.shotenor.com
dunasdeoyambre@terra.es



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942 720 147 / fax: 942 720 949
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correo@hoteljosein.com



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info@hosteriamaripaz.com



Pensión Loma Bonita **
Trasvía, 41. Trásvia
39528 Comillas
942 720 807
615 402 037 / 652 883 077
lomabonitatrasvia@hotmail.com



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Paseo del Muelle, 9
39520 Comillas
942 722 102



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39520 Comillas
942 720 227



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C/ La Aldea, 5
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39520 Comillas
942 720 973



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39520 Comillas
942 720 915 / 609 854 852
www.pasajesanjorge.com
pasajesanjorge@pasajesanjorge.com



Pensión Villa *
C/ Carlos Díaz de la Campa, 21
39520 Comillas
942 720 217



Posada La Solana Montañesa *
C/ La Campa, 22
39520 Comillas
942 721 026 / 942 721 026
www.lasolanamontanesa.com
posada@lasolanamontanesa.com



Posada Rioturbio
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39520 Rioturbio - Comillas
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www.posadarioturbio.com
posadarioturbio@posadarioturbio.com



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39529 Comillas
942 722 244 / 942 722 133
www.torredelmilano.com
posada@torredelmilano.com



Viviendas Rurales Casa Luisa
C/ El Perujo, 1
39520 Comillas
942 720 231
viviendacasaluisa@hotmail.com



A. Turísticos Club Condal
Paseo de Solatorre, 1
39520 Comillas
942 722 300 / 942 722 339
www.shotenor.com
clubcondal@shotenor.com

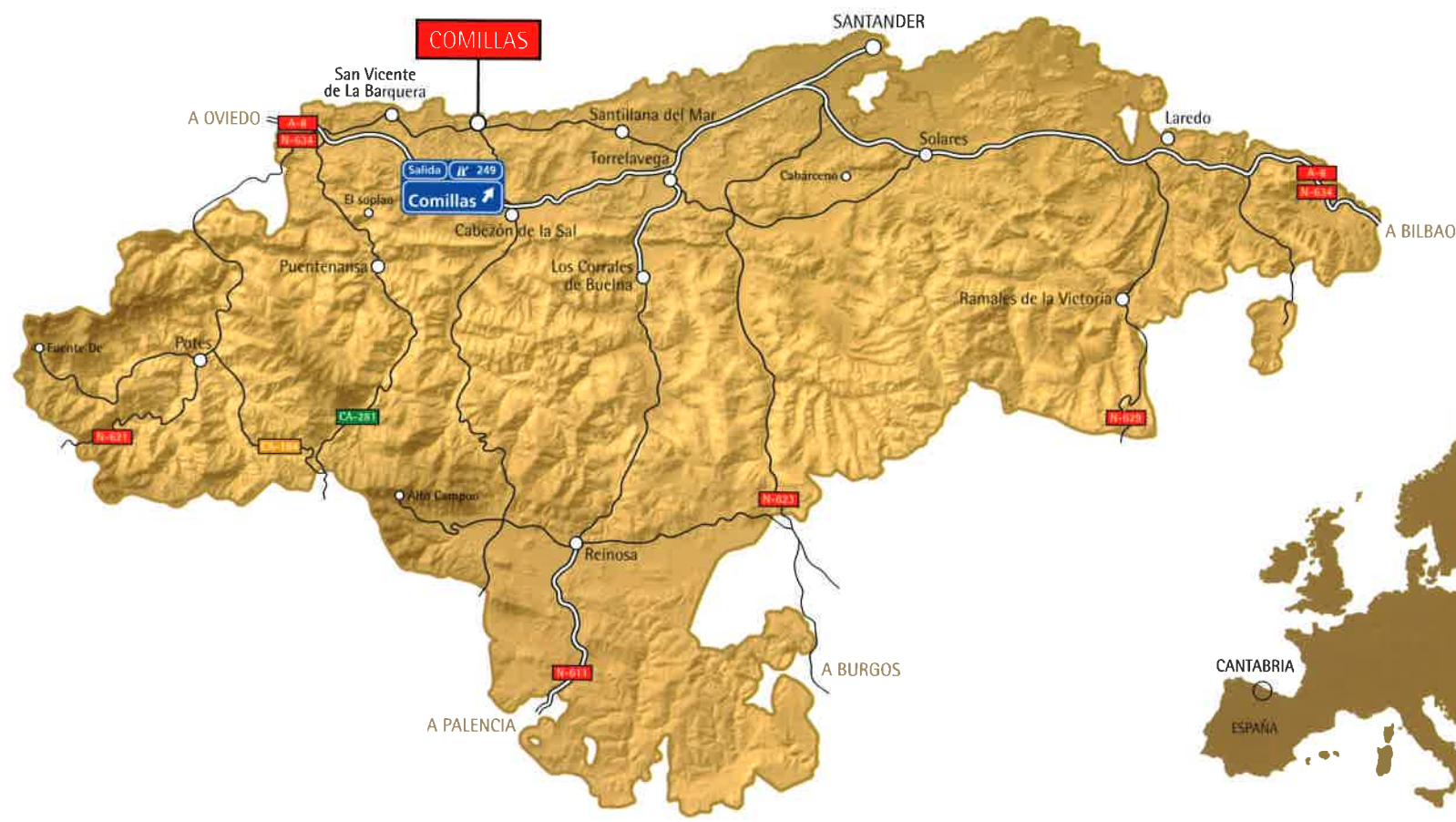


A. Turísticos Rovacias
Urb. Rovacias. Oficinas
39520 Comillas
942 720 400 / 942 722 620
www.rovacias.com
reservas@rovacias.com



Camping Comillas
Paseo Manuel Noriega
39520 Comillas
942 720 074 / fax: 942 215 206
campincomillas@hotmail.com

M A R C A N T Á B R I C O



Useful Information

- Town hall. 942 720 033 • fax. 942 720 037
- Local authorities. 942 720 006 • 609 446 201
- Medical centre. 942 722 270
- Post office. 942 720 095
- Tourist information office. 942 722 591
- Bus company. 942 720 822 • fax. 942 720 936
- Pharmacy. 942 722 240

- Guardia Civil. 942 720 035
- Taxis. 942 720 034
- Parochial church. 942 720 216
- Sobrellano Palace. 942 720 339
- Sports centre. 942 722 600
- Rovacias golf club. 942 722 543
- Estrada sports club. 942 720 711

- www.comillas.es
- oficinadeturismo@comillas.es
- excelenciaturistica@comillas.es



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oficinadeturismo@comillas.es
excelenciaturistica@comillas.es