



# THE BOCADO STUD

## Hierro del Bocado Spanish National Monument



### Hierro Del Bocado National Stud

The Dehesa de la Fuente del Suero, is the historic location that is home The Yeguada de la Cartuja - Hierro del Bocado stud farm. It is situated next to the Monastery of La Cartuja, near Jerez.

The region itself was world famous by the XV century, when the Carthusian Monastery became the undisputed centre for the breeding of these horses.

The breeding of these spectacular horses has continued uninterrupted to this day and has resulted in the Yeguada de la Cartuja – Hierro del Bocado stud farm, being home of the most important stock of Cartujano horses worldwide, with over 250 head these Spanish thoroughbreds.

The fundamental aim of this stud farm is preserving this irreplaceable genetic treasure of the Cartujano Breed and to constantly improve upon these thoroughbreds Spanish Heritage.

The public company Expasa Agricultura y Ganadería S.A., belonging to the Dirección General del Patrimonio del Estado, is responsible for the management, study, improvement and expansion of Yeguada de la Cartuja - Hierro del Bocado and the Spanish thoroughbreds Cartujano lineage.

Modern research and respect for traditions are combined to breed and select these animals that will ensure a lineage distinguished by the balanced proportions, elegance in the movements, noble and docile nature, precise reactions, resistance and power.

The Cartujano lineage has its origins in La Cartuja of Jerez de la Frontera, when in 1484 the monks decided to create a horse breeding stable from the best mares of the Andalusian race which existed in the area.

This breeding stables remained in the hands of the monks, for three and half centuries of uninterrupted selection and improvement (from 1484 to 1810). In 1810 after the monks left La Cartuja, the stables are saved from dispersion by the presbyter Pedro José Zapata.

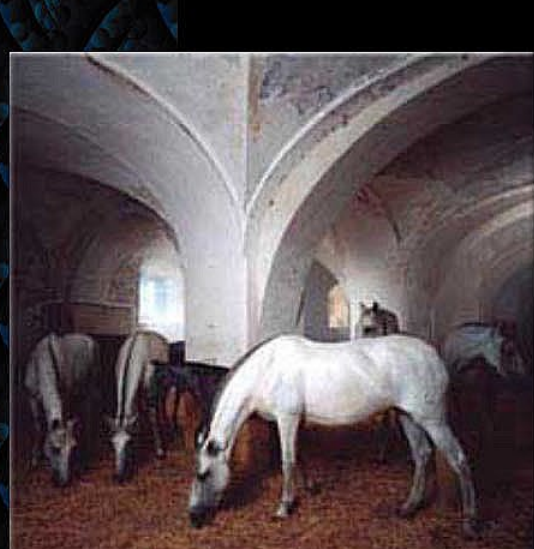
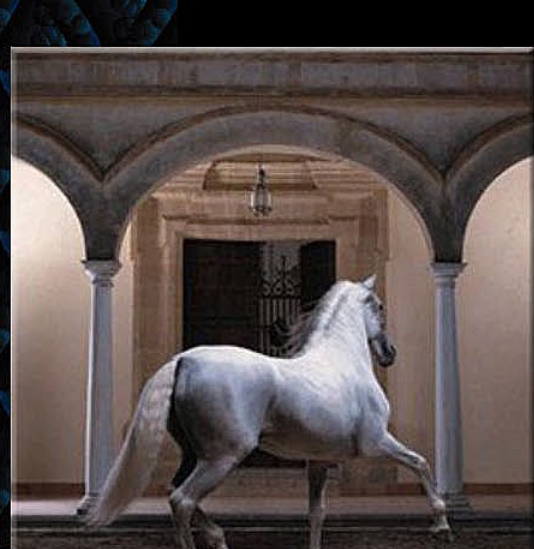
From this year, the "Hierro de la Campana" (Campana brand) was substituted with the "Hierro del Bocado" (Bocado brand) which identifies all of the foals born at the Yeguada de la Cartuja. In 1857, the widow of Pedro José Zapata sold some of the mares and horses to Vicente Romero García who triggered the commercial breeding of these examples until they arrived in the hands of Fernando C. de Terry in 1949.

In 1981 Rumasa S.A. purchased the Terry bodegas and stables. Two years later the Spanish State took change of the assets of Rumasa S.A. separating the bodegas and the stables in 1985.

In 1990 the State merged the stable with the public company EXPASA Agricultura and Livestock S.A. which undertook the responsibility of maintaining and improving this unique genetic heritage.

The Yeguada de la Cartuja – Hierro del Bocado is in fact a national monument and one of the most important reserve of Cartujanos Horses in the world, with more than 200 heads growing up with the freedom of the lands of the Fuente del Suero state.

From the site <http://www.turismojerez.com>



See article on the Hierro de Bocado Stud



a Yeguada de la Cartuja - Hierro del Bocado es, en la actualidad, la principal ganadería del mundo dedicada al caballo cartujano. El objetivo fundamental de esta Yeguada consiste en preservar el caudal genético que atesora y contribuir a la mejora del caballo español de pura raza en general, y del cartujano en particular.



"The origins of the influence of the horse and, in particular the Andalusian horse, within our culture coincides with the flourishing of the first large civilisations in the Peninsula.

The Carthaginians incorporated large numbers of horses into their armies due to their strength and endurance. Later, the ancient Romans were capable of appreciating the bravery of the Andalusian horse and used this breed to its full potential both as a means of transportation in civilian life, as well as in the frequent violent conflicts, as a sign of distinction reserved for kings and emperors. Horses were also selected for the events in the Roman Circus.

The importance of horses, and even the equine culture which existed in the Iberian Peninsula at that time, can be clearly seen in the written testimonies which have been documented by some of the great classical writers such as Homer, Xenophon, Virgil or Pliny.

The invasion of the Germanic horses did not have an influence on the characteristics of the Andalusian horse. This can be explained by the fact that these invaders made their entry into the Iberian Peninsula largely on foot and the few specimens of horses which were brought into the Peninsula did not mix in significant numbers with the autochthonous herds, given that, in addition, Roman laws were upheld in defense of the Spanish specimens. "

~ from the EXPASA, Hierro del Bocado