# Maestranza Bullring

The origins of the Real Maestranza must be placed in the conquest of Seville by King Fernando III El Santo, in the year 1248. The knights who accompanied him form a brotherhood or chivalrous brotherhood that is the germ of what we know today as Real Maestranza of Cavalry of Seville.

Since its creation, the Real Maestranza organizes functions and bullfights in the city, first in the main public squares of the city, and later in the bullring that they build.

The bullring in Seville is owned by the Real Maestranza de Caballería, a corporation formed by knights belonging to ancient noble families who perform numerous charitable activities in the city and is responsible for the conservation of this magnificent building, as well as promoting equestrian art and bullfighting.

The architecture of the square is late Baroque style, characteristic of the second half of the eighteenth century, the cover formed by a large semi-circular arch with two columns of Tuscan style to its flanks and above them a balcony with a pediment finish.

The building is structured in a first ring around the rink, which is made up of the localities of barrier and laying and a second ring in which are the internal dependencies of the square (corrals, infirmary, etc.), on which they rise the stands covered in a gallery.

The Prince's box is reserved for the royal family

The interior of the building houses the Bullfighting Museum and the Toreros Chapel.

José María de Cossío considered it one of the best squares in Spain for its architecture and tradition

The Bullfighting Museum is located inside the building. In it are paintings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, bullfighting posters, bullfighting costumes, bronzes, tiles and sculptures.