Castello dell'Imperatore

The Most Distinguished Surname
Bruno

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Origins

The Italian Bruno surname has a few possible sources. It is a patronymic name created from the originally Germanic personal name Bruno. It evolved as a nickname from the Italian word "bruno," meaning "brown," referring to the hair color or perhaps complexion. It may also have evolved as a habitational name from a place name, such as Bruno, in Asti province.

Ancient History

The name Bruno hails from Italy, and from the region of Tuscany in particular. Until the 12th century, surnames were nearly unheard of. People only had one name because that was all that was required to distinguish people from one another. As the population grew, however, it became necessary to give people an extra name to distinguish them from one another. At first, these names were individual and were not passed on from father to child, but eventually this practice also caught on and surnames became hereditary. At first, surnames were taken almost solely by members of the nobility. Eventually, even country folk took surnames and by the 15th century, nearly everyone had one. The name Bruno was traced to its source in Florence (Italian: Firenze), originally the capital of Tuscany, then capital of the kingdom of Italy. The Bruno or Bruni family were originally from Arezzo but this part of their early history is not traceable. The Brunelli family are on record in Venice from 1151. During the 11th and 12th centuries the family branched from Florence south to Norman dominated Sicily where Giovanni di Bruno held a castle in Palermo in 1282.

Spelling Variations

Nearly all European surnames have several spelling variations; because only scribes and church officials could read and write at the time, names were usually spoken, not written and therefore had no fixed spelling and were written as they were pronounced. Italian surnames have a disproportionately large number of variations in comparison to names from other languages. The names Bruno, Bruni, di Bruno, di Bruni, Bruni, Bruno, Bruna, Brun, Brunĕlli, Brunelli, Brunĕllo, Brunello, Brunĕlla, Brunella, Brunellĕschi, Brunelleschi, Brunĕtti, Brunetti, Brunetto, Brunĕtto, Brunini, Bruntti, Brunotti, Brunne, Brunone, Brunacci, Brunazzi, Brunaldi, Brunati, Brunato, Brunatti, Brunĕngo, Brunengo, Brunĕri, Bruneri, Brunĕro, Brunaccini, Brunamonti, Brunero, Brunĕse, Brunese, Brunod, Brunri, Brunori and, are all variations on the name Bruno and all share the same origin.

Early History

Tuscany is a beautiful region in north-west central Italy. It is named after the Etruscans, who were the original inhabitants of the area in the 3rd and 4th centuries BC, making it one of the longest-inhabited regions of Italy. The first millennium or so of its history are relatively peaceful; it was not until the 12th century that the area became fragmented as a result of the struggle between the papacy and the Roman emperors. The strife that ensued was not particularly detrimental to the cultural development of Tuscany however. Rather, it in fact inspired works of genius from many sources, and Dante Alighieri in particular. His work "La Divina Commedia" ("the Divine Comedy") is studied throughout the world to this day.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Tuscany came under the control of the Medici dynasty. Allessandro de'Medici became the Duke of Florence in 1530 and politically, Tuscany remained stable for nearly two hundred years. However, in 1735, when the Duke Gian Gastone was overthrown by the family of the Hapsburgs headed by the Empress Maria Theresa. Francis of Lorraine, who was Maria Theresa's husband, was given the position of Duke in exchange for the territory of Lorraine, which had been previously taken away from him. Their son, Leopold turned out to be one of the most notorious and successful leaders in the history of Tuscany. The Bruno family originated in Florence where they held a family seat and seated at the castle of Teraia before 1360. No date is given for the erection of the castle but the history implies they held it for at least two centuries before that date. During the 14th and 15th centuries this family branched to Forli, Fratta, Verona, and Chieri where they held territories and were recorded on the tax rolls. One prominent member of the Bruno lineage in the 15th century was Filippo Brunelleschi, an architect in Florence, who has left much evidence of his work around Florence, including the dome of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Novella, the Pazzi Chapel, and the plan for the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. Leonardo Bruni (d. 1444), was a great humanist and statesman in Florence. His tomb can be seen today in Florence in the church of Santa Croce. During the Renaissance Francesco Bruni was an ecclesiastic in Florence and a good friend of the famous authors Boccaccio and Petrarca. Enrico Bruni of Asti, born in the 14th century, dedicated his life to the church; Antonio Brunelleschi was a priest in Florence in 1467; Francesco Bruni of San Severino was a well known author and mayor of Macerata in 1493; Giordano Bruno (1548-1600) was a philosopher and scientist born at Nola near Naples; Domenico Bruni was a comic actor in Bologna in 1580.

Early Notables

Prominent among members of the family was Leonardo Bruni (or Leonardo Aretino) (c. 1370-1444), an Italian humanist, historian and statesman; often called the first modern historian; Antonio Bruni of Manduria was a famous poet around 1600; Domenico Bruni (c. 1600-1666), an Italian painter of the Baroque period; the Brunelli family in Rome produced a Cardinal who was known for his extraordinary intelligence; Antonio Brunelli (1577-1630), an Italian composer and theorist of the early Baroque period; in 1681 Diego Brunaccini was made Prince of the reign of San Todaro in Sicily; Lazaro Brunetti was Captain of the knights for the Grand Duke of Tuscany during the 17th century; Giacomo Brunaccini was a baron and owned vast estates in 1710; the Brunamonti family were official nobility of Assisi; members of the Brunati family in Turin were barons at this time; Sebastiano Brunetti (died 1649), an Italian painter active in his native Bologna; and Boccaccio Brunelleschi was known for his strong defense of his castle near Florence where he fought off the Pisan army three times.

The Great Migration

In 1799, French forces entered Florence and forced the dukes into exile, thereby gaining a powerful hold on Tuscany. The Tuscans revolted however and destroyed most of the French influence in the region. The Italians, with the help of the Austrians regained Florence, but it was only to be lost again to another French force headed by Napoleon. In 1801, Tuscany became the kingdom of Etruria by the Treaty of Luneville and then it became part of the French Empire in 1808. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, there was a movement for Italian national unity. A revolution began in 1848 in Vienna and in 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was established.

Settlers

- Francis Bruno, aged 34, who arrived in Mobile County, Ala in 1845[1]
- Christian Bruno, who arrived in Texas in 1845[1]
- Wilhelm Bruno, who arrived in Texas in 1860[1]
- Calixto Bruno, who landed in Puerto Rico in 1860[1]
- Guiseppe Bruno, who landed in Allegany (Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania in 1876[1]
- Lambertus Koers Bruno, who arrived in Arkansas in 1882[1]
- Colozero and Leonardo Bruno, who settled in Texas in 1895 at the ages of 24 and 45 respectively
- Agostino Bruno, aged 43, who immigrated to the United States, in 1896
- Adamo Bruno, aged 26, who immigrated to the United States from Torino, in 1901
- Alfio Bruno, aged 25, who landed in America from Paterno, in 1901

- Amedeo Bruno, aged 27, who immigrated to the United States from Reggio, in 1901

As well as 51 more in the Appendix.

CURRENT NOTABLES

Those arriving in later years, as well as subsequent generations of the earlier immigrants, followed opportunities westward, in homesteading, industry and mining. A flood of fortune-seekers journeyed to California upon the discovery of gold; more than 80,000 arrived in 1849 alone, nearly tripling the territory's population. Some of the most prominent family members include Antonio Bartolomeo Bruni of Cuneo (1757-1821), Italian violinist and composer; Achille Barletta Bruni (b. 1817) author and lawyer; Franklin Roy Bruno (b.1961), a British former boxer, winner of the WBC Heavyweight championship in 1995; Billi Bruno (b.1997), an American child actress; and Joseph L. Bruno (b.1929), an American businessman and politician, current majority leader of the New York State Senate.

HISTORIC EVENTS

- Mr. Henry Augustine Bruno, English 1st Class Passenger residing in Montclair, New Jersey, USA visiting Liverpool, England, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania and died in the sinking and was recovered [2]
- Mrs. Annie Bruno, (née Thompson), English 1st Class Passenger residing in Montclair, New Jersey, USA visiting Liverpool, England, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania and died in the sinking and was recovered [2]

As well as 0 more in the Appendix.

The Ancient Arms of
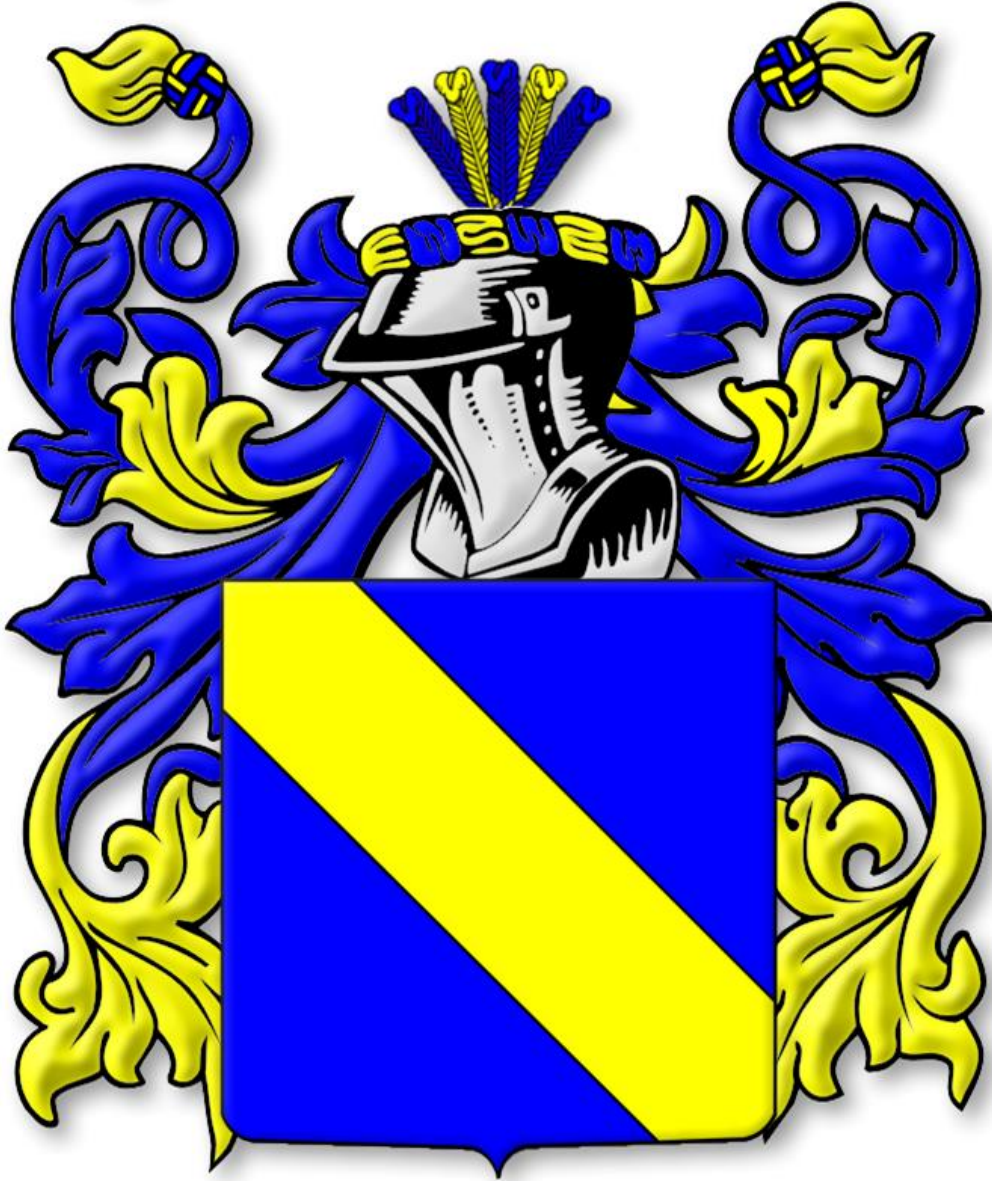
Bruno

Symbolism

Introduction

In the feudal states of the Holy Roman Empire, that at one time encompassed most of eastern Europe, it was especially important to be able to identify enemies from allies because of the many conflicts that occurred there. A system of heraldry evolved that achieved this. It regulated what arms were borne, and allowed each of the Italian knights to be distinguishable from others.

Achievement of Arms of Bruno

An Achievement of Arms such as the Bruno arms depicted on the left typically consists of these parts: the Escrolls, displaying the family motto and name, the family crest (if any) seen above the helmet, the actual Coat of arms (also known as 'arms,' or 'the shield'), the Helmet depicted below the crest, the Torse on top of the helmet, and the Mantle draped from the helmet. Each of these elements will be described below. Supporters were a later addition to the Achievement; they are somewhat rare, and are usually personal to the grantee.

Mantle of Bruno

The mantle was spread over and draped from the helmet and served as a protection, 'to repel the extremities of wet, cold, and heat, and to preserve the armour from rust.' The numerous cuts and slits suggest that it had been torn and hacked on the field of battle. The style or design of the mantling is up to the individual heraldic artist, and it is usually depicted in the main color and metal from the shield. The helmet (or Helm) varied in shape in different ages and countries, often depicting rank. The Esquire's Helm, as depicted here, is generally shown silver, with a closed visor and facing to the dexter (its right). On top of the helmet is a Torse or wreath which was formed by two pieces of silk twisted together. Its purpose was to hold the crest and mantle on the Helm.

Motto

The motto was originally a war cry or slogan. Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries, but were not in general use until the 17th century. Thus the oldest coats of arms generally do not include a motto. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will; many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The coat of arms displayed here for the surname Bruno did not include a motto.

Shield

Shields (or Escutcheons) at first were painted simply with one or more bands of color or 'ordinaries'. Later, the ordinaries were used in conjunction with other figures or symbols. The Coat of Arms for the surname Bruno can be described as follows:

The Bruno Shield
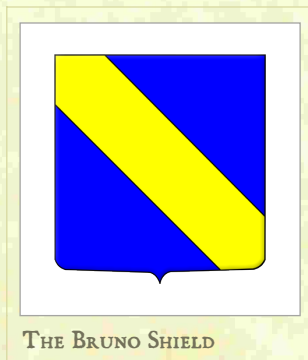
BRUNO ARMS
A blue shield with a gold bend.
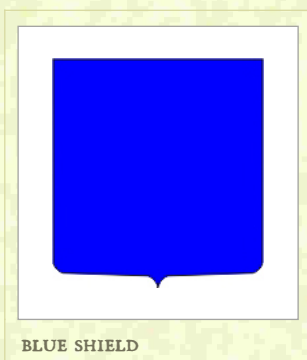
BLUE SHIELD

Azure (derived from the French word for "blue") represents the color of an eastern sky on a clear day. It also corresponds to the metal tin. The word, "azure" was introduced from the east during the Crusades. It signifies piety and sincerity, and is equated with autumn. In engravings it is represented by horizontal lines.

Symbolic Virtues: Blue denotes calmness and power of reflection. It infers nobility of the soul and signifies Loyalty, Justice and Courage. The color has also long been associated with purity and love, since the times when brides wore blue ribbons to the chapel.

Precious Stone: Turquoise

Planet: Jupiter

Obligations: Help for the servant
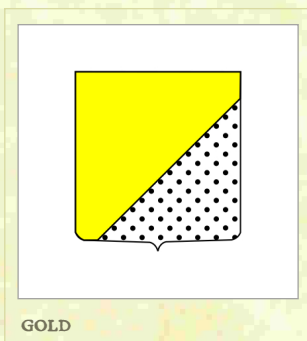
GOLD

"Or" (from the French word for gold) is the tincture of Gold, or in heraldic terms "or," was considered the noblest color.

One of only two metals used in heraldry, it exceeds all others in value, purity and finesse. It represents the light of the sun, and was once borne only by princes. Gold is said to gladden the heart and destroy all works of magic. It is also associated with excellence and achievement, and the bearer surpasses all others in valor.

It is represented on coats of arms by the color yellow, and in engravings by a dotted pattern.
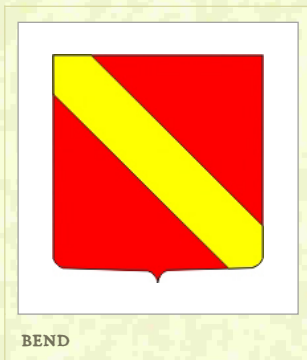
BEND

The bend is a broad, diagonal band across the shield representing either a scarf worn like a sash, or the shield suspender of a knight or military commander. It has often been granted to those who have distinguished themselves as commodores.

The bend signifies defense and protection, and is "a bearing of of high honour, and probably represents either the scarf of the shield suspender of a knight or military commander. It was, like most other bearings, at first assumed by men of knightly and military rank, and it has since often been granted by the heralds to those who have distinguished themselves as commanders. " (Wade)

Unless it is specified otherwise the bend is assumed to go from the upper left corner (dexter, chief in heraldic terms) of a shield to the lower right (sinister base).

The Bend Sinister follows the opposite diagonal and is equally as honourable as the Bend Dexter and denotes the "badge of honour for a commander. A great many people who have paid no attention to heraldry speak of the 'bend sinister' as though it meant a mark of illegitimacy, but it is really nothing of the kind. " (Wade)

According to old theorists the bend should occupy one third of the surface of a shield, though it is usually drawn slightly more narrowly than this. A charge half the width of a bend is termed a bendlet, and if six or eight of these pieces occurs on a shield it is termed 'bendy.'

The bend sinister has been used occasionally as a mark of illegitimacy though this is not commonly the case. More often a bendlet sinister is used, or a baton sinister, which is a bendlet that does not extend to the very edges of the shield.

The Crest

The Crest was worn on top of the helmet, and was usually made of wood, metal, or boiled leather. It provided the double advantage of easy identification and the addition of height to the wearer. If a family had no crest, and many chose not to, plumes (feathers) were often displayed instead.

Conclusion

Appendix - Notable List

Notables with the First and Middle Names Bruno

- Bruno Mars (b.1985) stage name of Peter Gene Hernandez, an American eleven-time Grammy Award winning singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, record producer, and choreographer
- Bruno Nicolè (1940-2019) Italian professional footballer who played as a forward
- Bruno Mantovani (b.1974) French composer
- Bruno Grandi (1934-2019) Italian gymnast, former President of the FIG (Federation Internationale de Gymnastique)
- Bruno de Keyzer (1949-2019) French cinematographer
- Bruno Marioni (b.1975) born Bruno Giménez, a retired Argentine football striker
- Bruno Lionel Schroder (1933-2019) British banker and billionaire, descendant of Johann Heinrich Schröder, co-founder of financial institution Schroders; he owned the 17,500 acre Dunlossit Estate on the island of Islay in Scotland's Inner Hebrides
- Bruno Ganz (1941-2019) Swiss actor, known for Downfall, Wings of Desire, Nosferatu the Vampyre
- Bruno Bertotti (1930-2018) Italian physicist, emeritus professor at the University of Pavia
- Bruno Medeiros Grassi (b.1987) Brazilian professional footballer
- Bruno Bellone (b.1962) former French international footballer for the France National Team (1981-1988)
- Bruno Gehlen (1871-1951) German entomologist
- Bruno Richard Hauptmann (1899-1936) German-born carpenter who was convicted of the abduction and murder of the 20-month-old son of aviator Charles Lindbergh, known as "The Crime of the Century"
- Bruno Cesari (1933-2004) Italian Academy Award winning art decorator for the film The Last Emperor (1987)
- Bruno Götze (1882-1913) German silver medalist cyclist at the 1906 Intercalated Games
- Bruno Doyon (b.1988) French Canadian actor, known for Die Hard, Crossings (1986) and The Morning Man (1986)
- Bruno Sendlein, American Republican politician, Member of Missouri State House of Representatives from St. Louis City 13th District, 1947-48; Defeated, 1948; Candidate for Presidential Elector for Missouri, 1956 [3]
- Bruno Mario Rossetti (1960-2018) Italian sports shooter and Olympic bronze medalist at the at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona
- Bruno Salomone (b.1970) French actor and comedian

- Bruno Giacosa (d.2018) Italian wine producer from the village Neive in the Langhe region, described as the "Genius of Neive"
- Bruno Prochaska (1879-1966) German writer working under the pen name "Bruno Wolfgang"
- Bruno Miguel Boialvo Gaspar (b.1993) Portuguese professional footballer
- Bruno Peyronel (1919-1982) Italian naturalist and botanist, eponym of The Giardino Botanico Alpino "Bruno Peyronel" in Turin, Italy
- Bruno Furlan (b.1992) Brazilian footballer
- Bruno Canfora (1924-2017) Italian composer, conductor, and music arranger
- Bruno Ricardo Mendonça de de Caires (b.1976) Portuguese retired footballer
- Bruno Poromaa (1936-2016) Swedish politician, member of the Riksdag from 1982 to 1994
- Bruno A. Boley (b.1924) American academic, Dean of Engineering at Northwestern University
- Bruno Corelli (1918-1983) Italian actor
- Bruno Bonaldi (1944-2016) Italian gold medalist ski mountaineer and cross-country skier
- Bruno Amoroso (1936-2017) Danish/Italian economist, author, and Emeritus Professor of Economics at the Department of Society and Globalization of the Roskilde University
- Bruno Platter (b.1944) Italian Roman Catholic priest, the 65th Grand Master of the Teutonic Order
- Bruno Bayen (1950-2016) French novelist, playwright and theatre director
- Marc Bruno Teste, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 [4]
- Bruno Stutz (1938-2015) Swiss white-faced clown known for his performances with the Chickys
- Bruno Leonardo Vicente (b.1989) Brazilian footballer
- Bruno Giordano (b.1956) Italian football manager and former player
- Bruno Deschênes (b.1963) Canadian fencer in the team sabre event at the 1988 Summer Olympics
- Bruno Bauch (1877-1942) German Neo-Kantian philosopher
- Bruno Tommasi (1930-2015) Italian Roman Catholic bishop
- Bruno Landi (1900-1968) Italian operatic tenor
- Bruno Thériault (1917-2005) Canadian blind piano tuner and former regional administrator for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, known for having persuaded the Canadian government to incorporate raised numbers in Canadian currency
- Bruno Nicolas Foubert de Bizy, French Divisional General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 [5]

- Bruno Simões Teixeira (b.1988) Brazilian footballer
- Bruno Simões (1971-2012) Portuguese actor
- Bruno Sassi (b.1970) American professional wrestler
- Bruno Ballarini (1937-2015) Italian football defender
- Bruno Gervais (b.1984) Canadian professional NHL ice hockey player
- Bruno Filipe Tavares Pinheiro (b.1987) Portuguese professional footballer
- Bruno Bruni (b.1955) retired Italian high jumper
- Bruno Bruni Sr. (b.1935) Italian lithographer, graphic artist, painter and sculptor
- Bruno Steck (b.1957) former French football player and manager
- Bruno Bauer (1809-1882) German philosopher, theologian and historian
- Bruno Heller (b.1960) English BAFTA Award nominated screenwriter, best known as the creator of the CBS television series The Mentalist
- Bruno Emil Tesch (1890-1946) German chemist and co-inventor of the insecticide Zyklon B, co-founder and owner of Tesch & Stabenow (called Testa), a pest control company in 1924
- Bruno Siegfried Huhn (1871-1950) British composer, pianist, organist and musical director
- Bruno Maag (b.1962) Swiss type designer and founder of type design company Dalton Maag
- Bruno Marcotte (b.1974) Canadian retired pair skater and current coach
- Bruno Ruffo (1920-2007) Italian Grand Prix motorcycle road racer
- Bruno Zorzi (b.1937) former Australian rules footballer
- Bruno Memoli, Italian production manager, director and writer, best known for his work on Piacere Michele Imperatore (2008), Aprile (1998) and L'amore molesto (1995)
- Bruno Schmitz (1858-1916) German architect, best known for his many monuments
- Bruno Centeno (b.1988) Argentine footballer from Buenos Aires
- Bruno Fait (1924-1952) Italian racewalker at the 1952 Summer Olympics
- Bruno Herrero Arias (b.1985) Spanish footballer
- Bruno Conti (b.1955) Italian retired footballer from Nettuno
- Bruno Miguel Esteves Vale (b.1983) Portuguese footballer
- Bruno Montelongo Gesta (b.1987) Uruguayan professional footballer
- Bruno Kastner (1890-1932) German stage and film actor, screenwriter and film producer
- Bruno Langley (b.1983) English actor
- Enzo Bruno Cesario (b.1980) Chilean professional track and road racing cyclist
- Bruno Siciliano (b.1938) retired Brazilian professional football player
- Bruno Lohse (1911-2007) German art dealer

- Bruno Bertucci (b.1990) Brazilian left back
- Bruno Bruns (1910-1977) Yugoslavian clarinetist and professor
- Bruno Cipolla (b.1952) Italian rowing coxswain and Olympic champion
- Bruno Neves (1981-2008) Portuguese professional road racing cyclist
- Bruno Hunziker (1930-2000) Swiss attorney and politician
- Bruno Heck (1917-1989) German politician
- Bruno Mattei (1931-2007) Italian film director, screenwriter and editor
- Bruno Stolle (1915-2004) German fighter ace during WW II, credited with 35 aerial victories, recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross
- Bruno Moretti, Italian contemporary composer
- Bruno Diedrich (b.1939) German Film Award in Gold winning actor
- Bruno Dilley (1913-1968) highly decorated German Major in the Luftwaffe during World War II
- Bruno "Brunillo" Cirillo (b.1977) Italian footballer
- Bruno Thiry (b.1962) Belgian rally driver
- Bruno Miguel Fernandes Ribeiro (b.1975) retired Portuguese footballer
- Bruno Geisler (1857-1945) German ornithologist
- Bruno Romo (b.1989) Chilean footballer
- Bruno Fonseca (1958-1994) American artist and sculptor
- Bruno Hinz (1915-1968) German Hauptsturmführer in the Waffen SS during World War II who was awarded the Knight's Cross with Oakleaves
- Bruno Campanella (b.1943) Italian conductor and a distinguished interpreter of the Italian Opera
- Bruno Manser (1954-2005) Swiss anthropologist & activist
- Bruno Valente (b.1982) Portuguese footballer
- Bruno Bartolozzi (1911-1980) Italian composer
- Bruno S. Frey (b.1941) Swiss economist
- Bruno Moritz (b.1900) German-born, Ecuadorian chess master
- Bruno Mauro (b.1973) Angolan football player
- Bruno Hildebrand (1812-1878) German economist
- Bruno Mora (1937-1986) Italian footballer and coach who played in the 1962 FIFA World Cup
- Bruno Kahl (1914-1999) German Oberstleutnant in the Wehrmacht during World War II, recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves
- Bruno Petroni (b.1941) retired Italian professional football player
- Bruno Petrarca (b.1906) Italian boxer
- Bruno Sandras (b.1961) member of the National Assembly of France
- Wilfrid Bruno Nantel PC (1857-1940) Canadian politician

- Bruno Paillard (b.1953) Champagne producer based in Reims in the Champagne region
- Bruno Nogueira (b.1982) Portuguese actor, comedian, writer, and television host
- Bruno Bieler (1888-1966) German general, recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross
- Bruno Aguiar (b.1981) Portuguese footballer
- Bruno Spengler (b.1983) Canadian racecar driver
- Bruno d'Aligny, of Paris
- Bruno Krieg (b.1896) German politician, mayor of the town Herford in West Germany
- Bruno Kirby (1949-2006) born Bruno Giovanni Quidaciolu, Jr., American film and television actor, best known for his roles in City Slickers, When Harry Met Sally..., Good Morning, Vietnam, The Godfather Part II, and Donnie Brasco
- Bruno Hagenbuch Ph.D., Professor at the University of Kansas Medical Center
- Giordano Bruno Guerri (b.1950) Italian author
- Bruno Geoffray, Osteopath, Paris, France
- Bruno Fyot, French resident of Paris
- Guenter Bruno Fuchs (1928-1977) German who despite his training as an artist, became a prominent satirical poet
- Bruno Dostie, poet in Montreal
- Bruno Josef Gerhard Dechamps, editor-in-chief of the German newspaper "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung," Frankfurt, Germany
- Bruno Buchberger (b.1942) Professor of Computer Mathematics at Johannes Kepler University, Austria
- Bruno Bartoletti (1926-2013) Italian musician, artistic director of the Maggio Musicale from 1986 to 1991
- Bruno Petzold (b.1873) well-known writer from Leipzig
- Bruno Baillet, Dental Surgeon, Paris
- Bruno Pelletier (b.1972) Canadian singer from Quebec
- Bruno Paulin Gaston Paris (1839-1903) French writer and linguist
- Bruno Rossi (1905-1993) Italian/American physicist and co-winner of the 1986 Wolf Prize in Physics
- Bruno Schlesinger (1876-1962) birth name of Bruno Walter, the German-born conductor
- Bruno Forte (b.1949) Italian theologian and ecclesiastic
- Bruno Latour (b.1947) French sociologist of science, anthropologist
- Bruno Racine (b.1951) French civil servant and writer
- Bruno Jakob Thüring, German physicist and astronomer
- Bruno Wachsmuth, prominent Germanist and Goethe scholar

- Bruno Walter (1876-1962) renowned German-born American conductor, known for his interpretations of Mahler and Mozart
- Bruno Maderna (1920-1973) Italian composer and conductor
- Bruno Lassalle (b.1954) French Painter
- Bruno Liljefors (1860-1939) Swedish painter
- Bruno Hoffmann (1913-1991) German glass harp player
- Bruno Siebert, Chilean minister of state and military attaché to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Bruno de Solages, Clergyman, Toulouse
- Bruno A. Kulas, American Democrat politician, Candidate for Connecticut State House of Representatives from Suffield, 1940 [6]
- Bruno Dellana, American Democrat politician, Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1996, 2000 [7]
- Bruno P. Rettig, American politician, Candidate for Connecticut State House of Representatives from Hartford, 1896 [8]
- Bruno Fisher, American politician, Candidate for U.S. Representative from New York 14th District, 1936 [9]
- Bruno Hendrickson, American politician, Candidate for Michigan State House of Representatives from Houghton County 2nd District, 1934 [10]
- Bruno Piet, American Democrat politician, Candidate in primary for Delegate to Michigan State Constitutional Convention from 2nd Senatorial District, 1961 [11]
- Bruno Fischer, American politician, Candidate for New York State Assembly, 1934, 1935; Candidate for New York State Senate 12th District, 1938 [12]
- Bruno Tzschuck, American politician, Member of Nebraska State House of Representatives, 1873; Secretary of State of Nebraska, 1875-79; Member of Nebraska State Senate, 1887 [9]
- Bruno Tzschuck, American politician, U.S. Consul in Veracruz, 1884 [9]
- Bruno Maze, American politician, Candidate for Michigan State Senate 21st District, 1950 [13]
- Dante Bruno Fascell (1917-1998) American Democrat politician, Member of Florida State House of Representatives, 1951-54; U.S. Representative from Florida, 1955-93 (4th District 1955-67, 12th District 1967-73, 15th District 1973-83, 19th District 1983-93) [14]

Notables for the Surname Bruno

- Billi Bruno, American five-time Young Artist Award nominated child actress
- Adrien François de Bruno, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 [15]
- François-Xavier Bruno, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 [16]

- Rafael Addiego Bruno (1923-2014) Uruguayan jurist and political figure
- Francesco Bruno (b.1968) Italian sport shooter awarded a gold medal at the 2005 Mediterranean Games
- Dylan Bruno (b.1972) American actor and former model
- Chris Bruno (b.1966) American film and television actor
- Joseph L Bruno (b.1929) American businessman and politician, current majority leader of the New York State Senate
- Franklin Roy Bruno (b.1961) British former boxer, winner of the WBC Heavyweight championship in 1995

Appendix - Historic Event List

RMS Lusitania

May 7th 1915 a German U-Boat torpedoed the RMS Lusitania off the southern coast of Ireland causing the deaths of 1,198 passengers and crew in-sighting that they could not give warning and that Lusitania was carrying war munitions. One hundred and twenty-eight American citizens were among those killed which caused protest from the United States later this was a factor in the declaration of war against Germany.

- Mr. Henry Augustine Bruno, English 1st Class Passenger residing in Montclair, New Jersey, USA visiting Liverpool, England, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania and died in the sinking and was recovered [2]
- Mrs. Annie Bruno, (née Thompson), English 1st Class Passenger residing in Montclair, New Jersey, USA visiting Liverpool, England, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania and died in the sinking and was recovered [2]

Appendix - Settler List

American Settlers

- Francis Bruno, aged 34, who arrived in Mobile County, Ala in 1845 [1]
- Christian Bruno, who arrived in Texas in 1845 [1]
- Wilhelm Bruno, who arrived in Texas in 1860 [1]
- Calixto Bruno, who landed in Puerto Rico in 1860 [1]
- Guiseppe Bruno, who landed in Allegany (Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania in 1876 [1]
- Lambertus Koers Bruno, who arrived in Arkansas in 1882 [1]
- Colozero and Leonardo Bruno, who settled in Texas in 1895 at the ages of 24 and 45 respectively
- Agostino Bruno, aged 43, who immigrated to the United States, in 1896
- Adamo Bruno, aged 26, who immigrated to the United States from Torino, in 1901
- Alfio Bruno, aged 25, who landed in America from Paterno, in 1901
- Amedeo Bruno, aged 27, who immigrated to the United States from Reggio, in 1901
- Alfonso Bruno, aged 30, who immigrated to America from Maddaleni, Italy, in 1902
- Agata Bruno, aged 31, who settled in America from Palermo, in 1903
- Aloi Bruno, aged 30, who landed in America from Marrodipoice, in 1905

Surname Variants of Bruno

- Jacob Brun, who landed in Pennsylvania in 1750 [1]
- Etienne Brun, who arrived in America in 1752 [1]
- Johan Peter Brun, who landed in Pennsylvania in 1753 [1]
- Charles Brun, who arrived in South Carolina in 1755 [1]
- Aman Brun, who arrived in Connecticut in 1763 [1]
- Anne Brun, who landed in South Carolina in 1763 [1]
- Joseph Brun, who arrived in Connecticut in 1763 [1]
- Simon Brun, who landed in Connecticut in 1763 [1]
- Peter Brun, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1765 [1]
- John Conrad Brun, who arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1791 [1]
- F Brunetti, who landed in New Orleans, La in 1813 [1]
- Francesco Brunetti, who arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1823 at the age of 42
- Franco Brunetto, who arrived in New Orleans in 1823 at the age of 42
- Greta Lisa Brun, aged 30, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts in 1848 [1]
- Henry Brun, who arrived in St Clair County, Ill in 1855 [1]
- Daniel Brun, who landed in St Clair County, Illinois in 1859 [1]
- Alexander N Brunini, who landed in Mississippi in 1860 [1]

- Simon Brunelle, who landed in California in 1876 [1]
- Stephen Brun, who arrived in Iowa in 1883 [1]
- Albert L Brun, who arrived in Hancock County, Miss in 1890 [1]

Canadian Settlers
Surname Variants of Bruno

- Sébastien Brun, son of Vincent and Renée, married Huguette Bourg, daughter of Antoine and Antoinette, in Port-Royal, Quebec in 1678 [17]
- Jean Brun, son of Sébastien and Huguette, married Anne Gautrot, daughter of Claude and Marie, in Port-Royal, Quebec on 2nd October 1708 [17]
- Claude Brun, son of Sébastien and Huguette, married Cécile Dugas, daughter of Claude and Françoise, in Port-Royal, Quebec on 27th November 1709 [17]
- Pierre Brun, son of George and Marie, married Marie-Madeleine Paré, daughter of Etienne and Agnès, in Sainte-Anne, Quebec on 6th February 1758 [17]
- Clare Brunelle, aged 33, who immigrated to Victoria, Canada, in 1919

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