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**Lecture language:** Spanish

**Title of the paper:** “The Transmission and Translations of Greek Classical Texts: Leonardo Bruni in Castilian in 15th Century.” (Panel **n.4 Continuity and Change in Late Antiquity**)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the transmission the work of Leonardo Bruni in Castilian around the 15th Century.

Leonardo Bruni has been considered one of the most important founders of the movement of Humanism in the Italian “Quattrocento” (along with C. Salutati, P. Bracciolini, N. Nicoli, A. Traversari, ...), and he had an extraordinary and decisive role in the consolidation and expansion of Humanism by his translations of Aristotle, St. Basil, Esquines, Plato, Demosthenes, Plutarch, Xenophon, by his biographical explanations, as the life of Aristotle, Dante and Petrarch, or by his *Cicero novus*, and another original works in that it is setted the theoretical foundation of Humanism with the influence of the Greek and Latin classical writer’s rhetorical model, such as *Dialogi ad Petrum Histrum*, *De studiis et litteris*, *De militia*, *Isagogicon moralis disciplinae*. His historiographic works and his epistolary had a big transmission and his influence was comparable only with the works of Francesco Petrarca. It is conserved around three thousand two hundred manuscripts and two hundred incunabula; for this reason J. Hankins has named him as the “best-seller” of his time.

The work of Bruni, both the original and his translations, was known, read, translated and imitated by the most important contemporary Castilians intellectuals. In this moment it is known around one hundred eighty manuscripts in the Spanish libraries, which around one hundred fifty manuscripts are in Latin. This is the evidence because in this moment in Castilian the Latin language was more important and useful than it is believed until now.