

BUSBEKE, Ootgeer Giselijn van

Rogerson, Barnaby

A double perspective and a lost rivalry: Ogier de Busbecq and Melchior Lorck in Istanbul .--
Orient-Institut der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft; Stuttgart: Steiner, Beirut, 1999 :
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literature: modern - prose

Kaschke-Kisaarslan, Kornelia

'A more beautiful spectacle was never presented to my gaze': discussing Ogier Ghiselin de
Busbecq's concept of person by analyzing his description of Ottoman dress .-- Wesleyan University,
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Edit. Claudia Ulbrich, Richard Wittmann , pp. 187-204,
Busbecq, Ogier Ghislen de

Kaschke-Kisaarslan, Kornelia

'A more beautiful spectacle was never presented to my gaze': discussing Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq's
concept of person by analyzing his description of Ottoman dress .-- Ergon Verlag Würzburg in
Kommission, Würzburg, 2015 : Fashioning the self in transcultural settings: the uses and
significance of dress in self-narratives, Edit. Claudia Ulbrich, Richard Wittmann , pp. 187-204,

Busbecq, Ogier Ghislen de

of wines at Constantinople, and therefore presented him with a great barrel of muscadel, a mutton & divers other pouncils, citrons, and oranges, desiring him [d'Aramon] to helpe him with a barrel of fresh water, for theirs began to stinke: which forthwith was delivered unto him.³³

Nicolay's galley was also approached in these frontier waters by "an Italian slave" who had escaped Constantinople and who swam out to the Frenchmen's vessel, seeing it as an embodiment of Christian space. For both captive and ship captain, Nicolay's ship thus represented a welcoming space in a potentially hostile and hybrid environment.³⁴ These vignettes of encounter illustrate the inclination to distrust identities at sea; the affinities produced by wine and water; the role of the Ottoman Archipelago as a meeting ground for "foreigners"; and the role played by ships plying that sea zone in transferring the goods and personnel of nations from one imperial space to another.

As the French delegation continued on its course for Constantinople, Nicolay found other opportunities to comment on the nature of boundaries and identity. Passing Chios (an island off the Anatolian coast) prompted a long disquisition. When Nicolay first saw the island it was still nominally Genoese, though an Ottoman tributary. Its women embodied for Nicolay both the enduring presence of Christian beauties in the "East" and the enduring connection of such places to classical history. Hence the Chian women had no equal in "all the East," in terms of beauty, accomplishment, "good grace and amorous courtesy." They "attire[d] themselves finely" and had "so modest countenance and grace, that men would judge them rather to be Nymphs or Goddesses than women or mortal maidens."³⁵ Such was the language in which European travelers were inclined to describe at least some of the women of the Archipelago. The ladies of Chios were "of the East," but decidedly not "Turks," despite their proximity to Istanbul.³⁶ Like Nicolay's ship, these Christian women constituted a reliable 'haven' of sorts in "Turk" territory; they kept the space from being entirely Ottoman. But the Ottomans conquered Chios in 1566 before the *Navigations* were published; and although the Christian women remained an ongoing object of attention for male narrators (see Ch. 7 on women's dress), there was no longer any illusion of the island itself being sovereign Christian space. Nicolay thus used

his description of Chios to meditate on the vagaries of empire, the power of the past, and the long and ultimately fruitless defense by the Genoese against "the fury and rage of the Turkes."³⁷

The magnetic attraction of the past became more powerful as Nicolay approached the fabled city of Constantine. Passing the isle of St. Stephano and sailing near the shore, Nicolay's ship stopped at the port of Segre and then at Metelin (Lesbos) before arriving at Tenedos, each stopping place suggesting the histories and personalities of Greek and Roman lore. Having had "presents" extorted from them at ancient Abyde, the castle on the Asian side of the straits, they stopped at the village of Maiton and the city of Gallipoli before arriving at the Constantinople side of the horn. There the delegation was received "with great countenance of friendship" by Rüstem Pasha (d. 1561), the grand vezir.³⁸ The last stage of Nicolay's journey thus provided both a cautionary tale of extortion, and a narrative of celebration as the travelers were welcomed into the womb of Islamic Byzantium. It was a place swathed in the garments of its past; there, the delegation both expected diplomatic gain and looked with some trepidation to dealings with the vainglorious "Turk."

03 Agustus 2017

Busbecq

Busbeck, D. G.
021135

Another traveler who charted the stages of entry into the empire was Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq (1522–92), a Hapsburg ambassador, who traveled at roughly the same time as Nicolay. Remaining in the empire from 1554 to 1562, Busbecq became well acquainted with Ottoman affairs, and his narrative has often served as a benchmark for representation of sultanic domains. Busbecq's journey to Istanbul was over land from Vienna. Thus he witnessed Balkan lands directly, commenting on mountain passes, stopping places, cities, fortresses, and the safety of boat travel down the Danube. Like Nicolay, at each stage of his journey the envoy called up classical imagery to describe Ottoman space. He kept an eye out for the presence of Roman antiquities. But Busbecq was also closely attuned to the present. He divided territory into lands that the Ottomans had seized and those that they might seize, always conscious of the ongoing Ottoman threats to Hapsburg sovereignty.

Belgrade was the dividing line, the first major city where Busbecq felt he had truly entered Ottoman space, and the first place where he found merchants offering "ancient (Roman) coins."³⁹ Ottoman territory, Busbecq wryly noted in an oft repeated trope, was barred to foreigners except those willing to disburse money freely:

In fact, a man who intends to go among the Turks must be prepared, as soon as he has crossed the frontier, to open his purse and never close it till he leaves the country... Money acts as a charm to sooth

³³ Nicolay, *The Nauigations*, 31 r.

³⁴ It is in these very spaces between Western Europe, North Africa, and the Archipelago that the vagaries of identity between Muslim and Christian space are illustrated in the works of Cervantes and other contemporary authors. See Barbara Fuchs, *Passing for Spain: Cervantes and the Fictions of Identity* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2003), 62.

³⁵ Nicolay, *The Nauigations*, 37–8.

³⁶ For Nicolay, in *The Nauigations*, the operative categories seem to be woman or maiden, although he does identify women using ethnic designators. He illustrates these distinctions in drawings of women and their costumes. Later illustrations draw distinctions among "woman," "maiden," "gentlewoman," "Turk woman," and "great lady" (52–68). In his long commentary on the baths in Istanbul, the author notes that "Turk" and "Grecian" women go to the baths together; later he writes "Turks" and "Christians" (60r). In Pera, he distinguishes the Grecian women from both the Turks and the "Peratin Franques" (Latin Christians) (65v–88r). See Stephan Gerlach, *Türkiye Günlüğü 1573–1576*, Kemal Beydilli, ed., *Türkis Noyan*, trans., v. 1 (Istanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2006), 74, for designations of Serbian women and Turkish women on the journey from Vienna to Constantinople.

³⁷ Nicolay, *The Nauigations*, 36v–37r.

³⁸ Nicolay, *The Nauigations*, 46.

³⁹ Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, *The Turkish Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq: Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople 1554–1562*, Edward Forster, trans. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968), 14–15.

MADDE YAYIMI ANDIKTAN
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SONRA GİZLEN DÜKÜMÜNDEN

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17 MAYIS 2009

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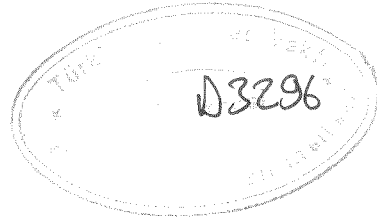
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SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

-Busbecq, Batgeer Gisellin

BUSBECQ'İN TÜRK MEKTUPLARI ÜZERİNE TOPLUMBİLİM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRMELER

A. Faruk Sinanoğlu

ÖZET

O. C. Busbecq, hatırat nevinden oluşan yazılarında XVI. Yüzyıl Türk kültürü ve toplum yapılanması ile, kendi toplum yapısı ve kültürleri hakkında ilginç gözlem ve tespitlerde bulunarak, toplumlar arasındaki kültür farklılıklarının eleştirisini de yapmıştır. Bu incelemede, Busbecq'in tespitlerinden yola çıkılarak, XVI. yüzyıl Türk toplumu ile, Batı toplumlarının kültür ve zihniyet farklılaşmaları hakkında Toplumbilim açısından karşılaştırmalar yapılmasına çalışılmıştır.

Bu çalışma ile, Türk toplumunun büyük bir kültür değişimi tecrübesini yaşadığı şu dönemlerde, geçmiş asırlarda geliştirmiş olduğu kültürel ve ahlâki özelliklerin günümüze taşınması ve ele alınmasının önemli olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Busbecq, mektup, kültür, toplumbilim, değerlendirme

ABSTRACT

A Sociological Assesment of Busbecq's Turkish Letter

Having made signifcant suggestions and comparisions between the cultural features of his own society and xvi. century Turkish culture and its structural development, O. C. Busbecq, in his memorial writings, critically assessed the cultural differences between societies.

With an appeal to Busbecq's suggestions, we have in this study attempted to delineate the borders of the cultural and mental differences between Turkish and Western societies in a sociological context. As a consequence, we have reached the conclusion that some of the cultural and ethic features that Turkish society had developed in past should be updated and rehabilitated in aperiod like this in which we see Turkish society is experiencing a great cultural change.

Key words: Busbecq, letter, cultur, sociology, assesment

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DU MÊME AUTEUR

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Ignace Dalle

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Busbecq 00 Auger &

UN EUROPÉEN CHEZ LES TURCS

*Auger Ghiselin de Busbecq
(1521-1591)*

MADDE YANINDA İZDİTTİRİLMİŞ
SÜNNETİ İZDİTTİRİLMİŞ

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II. c., s. 273, 1980 (KAHIRE)

بوسبيك ، أوجير ، فون (١٥٢٢ - ١٥٩٢) Busbecq Ogier Von

ولد في مدينة كومين من أعمال الأفلاند ، وتعلم اللغات الشرقية ، فأسفره فردينان الأول إلى الباب العالي حيث اقتنى خلال إقامته سبع سنوات بالآستانة ٢٤٠ مخطوطاً عاد بها إلى فيينا ، وما زال في مكتبها الوطنية مجموعة بخطه ، وقد صنف كتاباً بعنوان : آثار أنقرة .

Busbecq, O. G

021135

SUR LES TRACES DE BUSBECQ ET DU GOTIQUE

Textes réunis et présentés par André Rousseau

* *
*

26 Ağustos 2015

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
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TRAVAUX ET RECHERCHES

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE LILLE

Burton, John Wear, born in 1915 in Australia, he was a graduate of the University of Sydney, and received his Ph.D. from the University of London. He was a reader in international relations at University College, London, and since 1978, at the University of Kent. His writings include *The Alternative; a dynamic approach to our relations with Asia* (1954), *Systems, states, diplomacy and rules* (1968), *Conflict & communication* (1969), and *World society* (1972). BlueB, 1973/74, 1975, 1976; ConAu 103; IntYB, 1980-1998; WrDr, 1980-1998/2000]

Burton, Reginald George, General, born 8 July 1864 at Daventry, Northamptonshire. After passing through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he served in India until his retirement in 1920. His writings include *History of the Hyderabad Contingent* (1905), and *The Mahratta and Pindari war* (1910). He died 2 February 1951. Master (1); WhE&EA; *Who was who*, 5

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, 1821-1890, he was an amazing explorer, orientalist, linguist, and man of letters. His discovery of Lake Tanganyika and his pilgrimage to Mecca in Muslim disguise are mighty achievements. No traveller in Arabia - apart from T. E. Lawrence - has attracted more biographies and the first was published ten years before his death. A bibliography of his own works runs to more than three hundred pages and includes sixty full-length volumes. James A. Casada published *Sir Richard F. Burton; a biobibliographical study* (1990). Bidwell; Buckland; DLB 166 (1996), pp. 98-119; Embacher; EncAm; EncBrit; EncicUn; Freeth, pp. 121-152; Füçk; GdeEnc; *Index Islamicus* (6); Henze; Magyar; Meyers; RNL

Burton-Brown, Theodore, B.A., fl. 1946-1983, he was a British archaeologist whose writings include *Studies in third millenium history* (1946), *Excavations in Azarbaijan, 1948* (1951), *The Coming of iron to Greece* (1955), *Early Mediterranean migration* (1959), *Second millenium archaeology* (1978), *Kara Tepe* (1979), and *Westward migration* (1983). BLC; LC

Burton-Page, John, fl. 1980, he wrote *Ahmadabad* (Bombay, 1988).

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Bury, George Wyman, born in 1874, he was an army officer who had fought with Moroccan rebels in 1895. At the beginning of the twentieth century he made the first serious attempt to explore the interior of southern Arabia. His writings, partly under his South Arabian pseudonym Abdullah Mansur, include *The Land of Uz* (1911), *Arabia infelix; or, the Turks in Yemen* (1915), and *Pan-Islam* (1919). Bidwell; LC

Bury, John Bagnell, born 16 October 1861 at Monaghan, Ulster, he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, a classical scholar and historian. He received honorary doctorates of Aberdeen, Dublin, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. His writings include *The Ancient Greek historians* (1909). He died in 1927. DNB; Master (16)

Bury, John Patrick Tuer, born 30 July 1908 at Cambridge, he was a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who spent his entire teaching career at Cambridge. His writings include *Gambetta and the national defence* (1936), and *The College of Corpus Christi, 1822 to 1952* (1952). ConAu 17-20; IntAu&W, 1976-1991/92; WrDr, 1976-1988/90]

Busard, Hubert Lambertus Ludovicus, born in 1923, his writings include *Quelques sujets de l'histoire des mathématiques au moyen âge* (1968), *The Translation of the Elements of Euclid from the Arabic into Latin by Hermann of Carinthia* (1977), and *The First Latin translation of Euclid's Elements commonly ascribed to Adelard of Bath* (1983). LC

Busbecq (Busbeck/Bousbecq/Bousebecque), Augier (Ogier) Ghislain de, born at Comines, Flanders. In the service of Emperor Ferdinand I he was sent to Constantinople, in 1555, as ambassador to Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent. While there, he suffered imprisonment for a time, but succeeded in concluding a treaty of peace which was ratified in 1562. His writings include *Legationis Turcicae epistolae quatuor* (1589), and its translations into several languages. He died in Rouen, 28 October 1592. BioNBelg; EncAm; EncBrit; GdeEnc; Henze; *Index Islamicus* (2); Magyar; Meyers; Meydan; RNL

Busch, Briton Cooper, born 5 September 1936 at Los Angeles, he was a graduate of Stanford University and received a Ph.D. in 1965 from the University of California, Berkeley, for his thesis, *British policy in the Persian Gulf, 1894-1914*. In 1963 he was appointed professor of history at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., where he was still teaching in 1998. His writings include *Britain and the Persian Gulf, 1894-1914* (1967), *Britain, India, and the Arabs, 1914-1921* (1971), *Mudros to Lausanne; Britain's frontier in West Asia, 1918-1923* (1976), and *Whaling will never do for me* (1993). ConAu, 21-24, new rev., 8; NatFacDr, 1995-1998; Master (5); Selim

Busch, Charles David, born in 1929, he received a Ph.D. in 1960 from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. for his thesis, *An Investioation of mole drain deterioration and of a method of extending drain life*. In

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ISBN 978-2213626796

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Bradeua
D1875
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Busbecq'in Türk Mektupları Üzerine Toplumbilim Açısından Değerlendirmeler

/ A. Barak SİNANOĞLU

-- Gazan, 2006.

CD Din Bilimleri Akademik Araştırma Dergisi _ [www.dinbilimleri.com], VI. cilt, 2. sayı, 223-232

. sayfa

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churches were built by the abbots for the townspeople. St. James's, since 1914 the cathedral church of the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, is largely the work of John Wastell (early 16th century). St. Mary's (early 15th century) contains the tomb of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII; angels in the nave roof represent a contemporary procession to the high altar. Moyses hall, an original Norman dwelling house, is now a museum. The grammar school was founded in 1550. A fashionable resort in the 18th century, the town retains much of its Georgian character. The town hall (c. 1780) is the work of Robert Adam and the fine Athenaeum ballroom is in the Adam style. A Queen Anne house called Angel Corner contains a remarkable collection of clocks. The Angel hotel was visited by Dickens and appears in *Pickwick Papers*.

The centre of an agricultural area, Bury St. Edmunds has a corn exchange, stock markets and a biweekly provision market. Formerly it had a large woolen trade. There are agricultural engineering works, a brewery, timber yards and a beet sugar factory.

Buildings of interest in the vicinity include the 16th-century Hengrave hall, 3 mi. N.W., built by Sir Thomas Kytson; Culford hall, 4½ mi. N.W., built by the 1st Marquess Cornwallis, but since much altered; and Ickworth house, 3 mi. S.W., begun by the 4th earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry.

BUS; see MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

BUSBECK (BUSBECK), **AUGIER** (OGIER) **GHISLAIN** (GHISELIN) **DE** (1522–1592), Flemish diplomat and man of letters who, as ambassador to Constantinople, wrote informatively about Turkish life. Born at Comines in eastern Flanders, the illegitimate son of the seigneur de Boesbec, he was later legitimated. He entered the service of Ferdinand I of Austria, brother of the emperor Charles V, and in 1554 and 1556 was sent to the court of Suleiman the Magnificent, who disputed Ferdinand's claim to the throne of Hungary. On his second visit he was placed under domiciliary arrest by the sultan, but finally succeeded in framing peace terms, ratified after his return to Vienna in 1562. Ferdinand became emperor in 1558, and Busbecq held various positions at the imperial court; he spent his last years at the French court as treasurer to Elizabeth of Austria, who married Charles IX in 1570, and as ambassador for Maximilian's son, Rudolf II. He died at St. Germain, near Rouen, on Oct. 28, 1592.

Busbecq's Latin letters to Ferdinand and Rudolph from Constantinople and the French court were long admired for stylistic elegance, and were regarded as models by later ambassadors. The former especially are a valuable source for contemporary history and manners. A man of lively interests, Busbecq collected Greek manuscripts (later incorporated in the Austrian national collection), and also coins and inscriptions; and it was he who discovered the Monumentum Ancyranum (*q.v.*). As a result of meeting at Constantinople two ambassadors from the Crimea, he made, and included in his fourth letter, the first list of words from a form of Gothic still in use there (see **GOTHIC LANGUAGE**). He also introduced into Europe plants from the Levant, among them the lilac and the tulip.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Busbecq's four letters from Turkey and his letters to Rudolph II, first published in 1589 (*Legationes Turcicae epistolae quatuor*) and 1630 (*Epistolae ad Rudolphum II*), were included in the Elzevir editions of his *Opera* . . . (Leiden, 1633; Amsterdam, 1660). For an English translation, see C. T. Forster and F. H. Daniell, *Life and Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq*, 2 vol. (1881); *The Turkish Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq*, trans. from 1633 Elzevir ed., by E. S. Forster (1927; repr. 1968). See also E. Schröder, *Busbecqs Krim-gotisches Vokabular* (1910); Royal Flemish Academy, *Augierus Ghislenius Busbequius* (1955; with bibliography). (R. F. Ls.)

BUSBY, RICHARD (1606–1695), British scholar and teacher, traditionally a great flogging headmaster, was born at Luton in Lincolnshire on Sept. 22, 1606, and was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1628. For his support of the royal cause he was restored to the prebend's stall at Wells and created a prebendary of Westminster. From 1638 (confirmed in 1640) until his death he was headmaster

of the school. His Latin was excellent. He was a great collector of books, and his library was presented to Busby by Charles II. At the time of the chair a birch rod figures in the coat of arms with the motto *In hoc signo vinces* ("In this sign thou shalt conquer").

Busby gained a great reputation as a classical scholar. In 1660 the University of Oxford conferred a doctorate on him. Among his famous pupils were John Dryden, John Locke, and Christopher Wren. Busby wrote and edited many school books for the use of his scholars, mainly Greek and Latin grammar. He died on April 6, 1695.

BUSBY, the English name for a military headdress made of fur. Possibly the original sense of a "busby wig" came from an association with Richard Busby, headmaster of Westminster School from 1638–95; but it is also derived from the "buzz wig," which was frizzled and bushy. In its first Hungarian form, the mill busby was a cylindrical fur cap, having a bag of coloured cloth hanging from the top. The end of this bag was attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword cuts.

In Great Britain, busbies are of two kinds: (1) the Hussar busby, cylindrical in shape, with a bag, worn by Hussars and the Royal Horse Artillery; (2) the rifle busby, a folding cap made of Astrakhan fur, in shape somewhat resembling a Glengarry cap, but taller. Both have straight plumes in the front of the headdress.

The word "busby" also is used colloquially to denote the bear-and-raccoon-skin caps that are worn by the Foot Guards and the Fusiliers, and also the full-dress leather bonnet of the Highland Infantry. Cylindrical busbies formerly were worn by the Artillery Engineers and Rifles but are now obsolete in the regular Army.

BUSCH, JULIUS HERMANN MORITZ (1821–1899), German writer known for his eyewitness accounts of Bismarck. He was born at Dresden on Feb. 13, 1821, and studied theology at Leipzig. After a visit to the United States (1851–52) he traveled in Palestine, Egypt, and Greece (1856–59) and later edited the weekly journal *Die Grenzboten* with Gustav Freytag (*q.v.*). In 1864 he became a press official for the duke of Augustenburg but after 1866 entered the service of the Prussian government. During the Franco-German War he accompanied Bismarck as one of the press agents. From 1873–75 Busch was editor of the *Hannoverscher Kurier* but then became a free-lance writer and was official publicity agent in Berlin and Leipzig until 1890. He died at Leipzig, Nov. 16, 1899.

The accounts of Bismarck which gave Busch his fame or notoriety are mainly contained in *Graf Bismarck und seine Leute während des Krieges mit Frankreich*, two volumes (1878), and *Tagebuchblätter*, three volumes (1899). There is an English version of the latter, *Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His History*, which was published a year earlier in 1898 and has independent value. The English version, which Busch sold to the firm of Macmillan, contains his earlier work on Bismarck plus later additions, and includes sharp passages which had been struck out of the German edition of 1878, as well as accounts of later conversations. Both the German *Tagebuchblätter*, however, contain corrections. Both the English publication and the subsequent German one must therefore be used. Busch was neither a historian nor a creative biographer, but he could record what he saw, though allowance must be made for the limitations of his vision.

BUSCH, WILHELM (1832–1908), German painter and poet, was best known for his wise, satiric drawings, accompanied by his own short rhymes, chastising human weaknesses. He was born at Wiedensahl in Hanover on April 15, 1832, and studied at the academies in Düsseldorf, Antwerp, and Munich. In 1859 he began to contribute his picture-sheets (*Bilderbogen*) to *Fliegende Blätter*, the leading German comic weekly. These were followed by his humorous illustrated poems such as *Max und Moritz*, *Der heilige Antonius von Padua*, *Die fromme Helene*, *Hans Huckebein*, *Die deldum*, *Herr und Frau Knopp*, and many others. Busch's work was translated into many languages. By 1910 over a half million copies of *Max und Moritz* had been printed in German. Busch's work still enjoys great popularity; he is one of the most quoted writers in German-speaking countries. His picture sheets, like

E.B. 4.C. S. 466, 1972 (CHICAGO)

BUSBECQ OGIER VON (1522-1592). el-Efâland eyâletine bađlı Komın şehrinde doğdu. Şark dillerini öğrendi. Birinci Ferdinand onu Bâb-ı Âli'ye gönderdi. Âsitâne'de (İstanbul) kaldığı yedi sene içerisinde 240 yazma eser edindi ve onları Viyana'ya götürdü. Kendi el yazısı ile yazılmış olan bu eserlerin bir bölümü Avusturya Milli Kütüphanesindedir. Ankara Eserleri (Asâru Ankara) adı ile bir kitab yazdı.

Akiki, Necip "el-Müsteşrikün" c. II, s. 273, 1980 (KA-HİRE).

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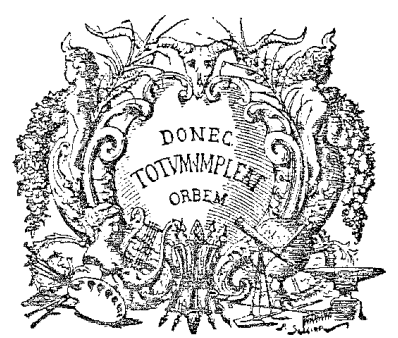
TOME HUITIÈME

ACCOMPAGNÉ DE DEUX CARTES EN COULEURS, HORS TEXTE

BRICE — CANARIE

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BUSBECC — BUSCH

— 492 —

BUSBECC (Ogier-Ghislain de), diplomate et écrivain belge, né à Comines en 1522, mort au château de Maillot, près Rouen, le 28 oct. 1592. Il fit des études brillantes à Louvain et visita les universités de France et d'Italie. Charles-Quint et Philippe II le chargèrent de diverses missions diplomatiques; il passa ensuite au service de Ferdinand, roi des Romains, et fut envoyé comme ambassadeur d'Autriche auprès de Soliman; il s'acquitta de ses fonctions avec beaucoup d'habileté et de succès. Plus tard, revenu à Vienne, il devint grand maître de la maison de l'archiduchesse Elisabeth, veuve du roi de France Charles IX, et en cette qualité, il fit de fréquents voyages en France; il y mourut à l'âge de soixante-dix ans. Busbecc était un diplomate consommé et un savant de premier ordre. Il parlait sept langues, et rapporta de ses voyages d'Orient de précieux manuscrits grecs, des médailles antiques et d'importantes inscriptions, parmi lesquelles celles du monument d'Ancyre. Il introduisit en Europe la culture des tulipes, du marronnier d'Inde et de beaucoup d'arbustes orientaux. Comme écrivain, la pureté, l'élégance de son style lui assignent un rang distingué parmi les hommes marquants du xvi^e siècle. On a de lui : 1^o un récit de son ambassade en Turquie : *Itinera Constantinopolitanum et Amasianum* (Anvers, 1581); il a été réédité à Paris en 1589, sous le titre : *A.-G. Busbeccii legationis Turcicae Epistolæ IV*. La politique ottomane, ainsi que les éléments de force et de faiblesse de l'empire turc, y sont étudiés avec une profondeur et une clarté remarquables; cet ouvrage a été traduit en allemand, en anglais, en néerlandais et en polonais; 2^o *Epistolæ ad Rudolphum II Imper. e Gallia scriptæ* (Bruxelles, 1631). Ces lettres (trad. en franç., 1748, 3 vol. in-42) donnent beaucoup de détails intéressants sur les intrigues qui s'ourdissaient à la cour de France et sur les caractères des principaux personnages qui y furent mêlés. Les deux ouvrages ont été réédités à Leyde, par les Elzevier, en 1633. Busbecc a laissé deux manuscrits qui sont malheureusement perdus, on n'en connaît que les titres : *De vera Nobilitate historia*; et *Historia Belgica trium fere annorum quibus dux Alençonius in Belgio est versatus*. E. H.

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BUSBY (Richard), pédagogue anglais, né à Luton (Lincolnshire) le 22 sept. 1606, mort le 6 avr. 1695. A trente-neuf ans il devint directeur de cette fameuse école de Westminster d'où sortirent, pendant plus d'un demi-siècle, tant d'hommes distingués, « grâce aux verges, » disait Busby; car il avait établi dans la maison une discipline de fer, et il était redouté à l'égal du roi; plus que le roi même, comme il le prétendait naïvement; et, à l'appui, il citait un fait significatif. L'anecdote est jolie et mérite d'être rappelée : Charles II l'avait en grande estime et en grande affection. Un jour qu'il parcourait, le chapeau à la main, les différentes classes, Busby, qui l'accompagnait, sans respect pour la dignité royale, conservait le sien sur sa tête. Le roi, sachant quel original était son ami, ne s'en offusqua pas. La visite terminée, Busby, avec beaucoup d'humilité, demanda pardon au roi de son manque de respect. « Mais véritablement, ajouta-t-il, si mes élèves pouvaient supposer qu'il y a quelqu'un au-dessus de moi dans le royaume, il me serait impossible de rien obtenir d'eux. » — Sa réputation était considérable, et jusqu'à sa mort il ne cessa de diriger l'école dans cette voie qui lui avait si bien réussi. Il publia nombre d'éditions d'auteurs classiques de l'antiquité.

BUSC. I. ART MILITAIRE. — Partie de la monture d'un

fosil qui raccorde la crosse à la poignée. La buse a été introduit dans l'arme à feu portative quand le mousquet a remplacé l'arquebuse à serpentin. La monture du pistolet ne comporte pas de buse, parce que sa crosse n'est courbée qu'en un seul sens.

H. HABILLEMENT (V. CORSET).
BUSCA (Antonio), peintre italien, né à Milan en 1625, mort en 1686. Après un voyage à Rome il s'associa à Hercule Procaccini qu'il accompagna à Turin. Il revint ensuite à Milan, où il travailla pour plusieurs églises, et forma un grand nombre d'élèves.

BUSCH (Hermann von dem), humaniste allemand, né à Sassenburg (Westphalie) en 1468, mort à Dülmen en avr. 1534. Il visita l'Italie, la France, les universités du nord de l'Allemagne, partisan décidé des nouvelles études; en 1508 il vint à Cologne et se prit de querelle avec les dominicains; défenseur de *Reuchlin*, il prit part à la rédaction des *Epistolæ obscurorum virorum*. Ami de Hutten, et partisan de la Réforme, il devint professeur à Marburg (1526). Parmi ses écrits de style élégant, nous citerons le *Vallum humanitatis* (1518), plaidoyer pour les études classiques.

BIBL. : LIESSEM, *Herm. van den Busche*; Cologne, 1884.
BUSCH (Georg-Paul), graveur au burin allemand, mort à Berlin en 1756. Plus fécond qu'habile, il exécuta nombre de portraits, sujets historiques et vues topographiques. Il eut pour élève le célèbre G.-F. Schmidt, qui a même gravé plusieurs portraits sous son nom. G. P.-1.

BUSCH (Johann-Georg), publiciste et philanthrope allemand, né à Alten-Weding, dans le district de Lünebourg, le 3 janv. 1728, mort à Hambourg le 5 août 1800. Il était fils d'un pasteur, et il fit d'abord ses études de théologie à Göttingue, mais il y joignit presque aussitôt l'histoire et les sciences. Il fut nommé, en 1756, professeur de mathématiques au gymnase de Hambourg. Il fonda dans cette ville une École de commerce, une Société des arts et métiers et d'autres institutions utiles. Parmi ses nombreuses publications, il faut citer surtout : *Grundriss einer Geschichte der merkwürdigsten Welthandel* (Hambourg, 1781; 4^e éd., avec la continuation de Breddow, Hambourg, 1810, 2 vol.); *Handlungsbibliothek*, en collaboration avec Ebeling (Hambourg, 1784-1797, 3 vol.); *Erfahrungen* (Hambourg, 1790-1802, 5 vol.); *Lehrbuch der gesammten Handelswissenschaft* (Altona, 1796-1798, 3 vol.); *Vom Geldumlauf* (Hambourg, 1800, 2 vol., 2^e éd.); *Sämmtliche Schriften* (Zwickau, 1813-16, 46 vol.); *Sämmtliche Schr. über Banken und Münzwesen* (Hambourg, 1824); *Sämmtliche Schr. über Handlung* (Hambourg, 1824-27, 8 vol.). A. B.

BIBL. : NOLTING, *Johann Georg Busch*; Hambourg, 1801.
BUSCH (Dietrich-Wilhelm-Heinrich), célèbre accoucheur allemand, né à Marbourg le 16 mars 1788, mort à Berlin le 15 mars 1858. Dès 1806, il servit dans les ambulances françaises, mais fut compromis dans une conjuration contre le roi de Westphalie, puis amnistié continua à servir dans les ambulances franco-westphaliennes jusqu'en 1813. L'année suivante, il fut nommé médecin général d'état-major de l'armée hessoise; de retour en déc. 1814, il fut nommé professeur extraordinaire, et en 1817, après avoir servi contre Napoléon pendant les Cent-Jours, professeur ordinaire de chirurgie à Marbourg; en 1820, il échangea sa chaire contre la clinique d'accouchements, et en 1829 fut appelé à Berlin comme professeur d'accouchements et directeur de la clinique obstétricale. Parmi ses nombreux travaux, citons : *Lehrbuch der Geburtkunde* (5^e édit. de 1829 à 1842); *Das Geschlechtsleben des Weibes in physiol., pathol. u. therap.* (*Beziehung*) (Leipzig, 1839-1844, 5 vol. in-8); *Atlas geburtshilflicher Abbildungen* (2^e édit. en 1841 et 1852), excellent ouvrage qu'on consulte encore journellement; avec Moser : *Handb. der Geburtsk. in alphabet. Ordnung* (Berlin, 1840-43, 4 vol. in-8). Busch a le mérite d'avoir amélioré les procédés de la version,

ISIS 33.2. (s. 91), s. 557-575, 1942

(PHILADELPHIA)

Third Preface to Volume XXXIII

— Brave Busbecq

(1522-1592)

BUSBECQ'S name is familiar enough to students of diplomatic history in the sixteenth century. His Turkish letters remained throughout the following century one of the outstanding sources of information on the Ottoman Empire; some twenty-one editions of them appeared before 1700 in seven languages. However, historians of science do not know him as well as he deserves to be, and therefore I propose to bring him to their attention.

OGIER GHISELIN DE BUSBECQ, an illegitimate son of GEORGE GHISELIN II, was born in 1522 not in the manor house of Busbecq¹ but in near-by Comines. His father took charge of him and had him educated in the best way. As he was a great friend of his neighbor and cousin GEORGES DE HALEWYN (or HALLUIN), seigneur of Comines, we may expect the latter to have taken a share in the lad's education or at least of having influenced him and awakened his mind. GEORGES DE HALEWYN (bef. 1473 to 1536)² was one of the most distinguished men of letters in Flanders, he had the finest library in the country, he had translated ERASMUS'S *Moriae encomium* into French and was in correspondence with him. In 1521, ERASMUS writing from Anderlecht to THOMAS MORE remarked that HALEWYN was the only educated man among the country noblemen.³

It is true our BUSBECQ was only fourteen years of age when HALEWYN died, but that was not too young to receive from him the scholarly enthusiasm which would illuminate his life. The lad was probably allowed to browse in the rich library of his old cousin and talked with him or listened to his talk. At thirteen he was sent to the university of Louvain, where he

¹ The name is spelled in many ways, Busbecq, Bousbecque, etc., Latin Busbequius. The official name of the place is now Bousbecques. It is a village on the Lys, near Lille and much nearer Comines; the country is Flemish but in French territory (Dépt. du Nord), close to the Belgian border. I'll write Busbecq throughout.

² L. ROERSCH: *Biogr. nat. de Belgique* (vol. 8, 628-33, 1885). HALEWYN'S books and MSS. were sold at auction in Brussels 1614. The catalogue of the sale was in the library of Louvain until the destruction of that library by the Germans.

³ Letter no. 1220 in P. S. ALLEN'S edition (vol. 4, 545-47, Oxford 1922). "Iam enim fere nullus est magnatum qui non curet suos liberos bonis literis diligenter instituendos, licet inter aulicos proceres nemo literas calleat praeter unum Georgium Haloinum."