

593-597 wounds", *Scientific American* (Apr.2008); *Mythical beasts*, ed. John Cherry, London: British Museum Press, 1995; *Nature's fading chorus: classic and contemporary writings on amphibians*, ed. Gordon L. Miller, Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2000; Plinius/ Pliny [the Elder], *Natural history*, with an English translation, vol. 3, tr. H. Rackham, Cambridge, Mass. 1967, vol.8, tr. W. H. S. Jones, Cambridge, Mass. 1975; Theophrastus, *Enquiry into plants, and minor works on odours and weather signs*, [Greek text] with and English translation by Sir Arthur Hort, London 1948-1949; *Webster's new encyclopedic dictionary*, Cologne: Könnemann, 1994.

/ مرضیه کاظمی /

سمندره، نام ترکی عثمانی شهر صربی اسمدروو^۱. [این شهر در ۴۵ کیلومتری جنوب شرقی بلغراد، پایتخت صربستان، و در ساحل رود دانوب واقع است (> اطلس جامع جهان تایمز^۲، نقشه ۷۹)]. سمندره تا پیش از دوران مدرن، شهری مستحکم و تحت سلطه حکومت عثمانی و مرکز سنجاقی به همین نام بود.

بر اساس گزارش تشودورس اسپاندونس^۳ (ص ۲۹، ۳۵)، سمندره را جورج کانتاکوزنوس^۴، برادرزن جورج برانکوویچ^۵ حاکم صربستان، بنا کرد. در ۱۴۲۸/۸۴۲، مراد دوم^۶ سمندره را فتح کرد، اما [برای جلوگیری از اتحاد جورج با مجارها (< پیچر^۷، ص ۷۱)] در ۱۴۴۴/۸۴۸-۸۴۷، تصمیم گرفت صربستان را به صورت دولتی حایل بین قلمرو عثمانی و پادشاه مجارستان درآورد [و از این رو سمندره را به همراه دیگر سرزمینهای صربستان به جورج برانکوویچ بازگرداند] (< غزوات سلطان مراد بن محمدخان^۸، ص ۳۱-۳۵، ۱۰۲-۱۰۳؛ < نشری، ج ۱، ص ۱۶۵-۱۶۸؛ بدلیسی، ج ۲، ص ۱۹۴)].

پس از مرگ جورج برانکوویچ و پسرش لازار^۹ در دو سال بعد، سمندره به دست داماد لازار، استفان توماسوویچ^{۱۰} پادشاه بوسنیایی، افتاد و او شهر را در ۱۴۵۹/۸۶۳-۸۶۴ به محمودپاشا^{۱۱} بیگلربیگی روم ایلی، واگذار کرد [عاشق پاشازاده، ص ۱۵۲-۱۵۳؛ نیز < ایمبر^{۱۲}، ص ۲۹]. محمودپاشا که فردی از خانواده اشرفی بیزانسی - صربی بود، مأموریت داشت کل منطقه را به نام محمد فاتح^{۱۳} (حک: ۸۵۵-۸۸۶)

قاطع، چاپ محمد معین، تهران ۱۳۶۱ ش؛ عمرو بن بحر جاحظ، کتاب الحيوان، چاپ عبدالسلام محمد هارون، مصر [؟ ۱۳۸۵-۱۳۸۹/ ۱۹۶۵-۱۹۶۹]، چاپ افت بیروت [بی تا]؛ حمدالله بن ابی بکر حمدالله مستوفی، کتاب نزهة القلوب، چاپ سنگی بمبئی [۱۳۱۱]؛ محمد بن موسی دمیری، حیاة الحيوان الکبری، چاپ ابراهیم صالح، دمشق ۱۴۲۶/ ۲۰۰۵؛ پدانیوس دیوسکوریدس، هیولی الطب فی الحشائش و السموم، ترجمة إصطفی بن بیل و اصلاح حنین بن اسحاق، چاپ سزارا. دویلر و الیاس ترس، تطوان ۱۹۵۲؛ مصلح بن عبدالله سعدی، بوستان سعدی، چاپ محمدعلی فروغی، تهران ۱۳۱۶ ش؛ جعفر شهیدی، شرح لغات و مشکلات دیوان انوری ابیوردی، تهران ۱۳۶۴ ش؛ محمد بن محمود طوسی، عجایب المخلوقات، چاپ منوچهر ستوده، تهران ۱۳۴۵ ش؛ محمد بن ابراهیم عطار، منطق الطیر: مقامات الطیور، چاپ صادق گوهرین، تهران ۱۳۴۸ ش؛ محمدحسین بن محمدهادی عقیلی علوی خراسانی، مخزن الادویه، کلکته ۱۸۴۴، چاپ افت تهران ۱۳۵۵ ش؛ اسکندر فیروز، حیات وحش ایران: مهره داران، تهران ۱۳۷۸ ش؛ حبیب الله بن محمدعلی قاتی، دیوان، چاپ محمدجعفر محبوب، تهران ۱۳۳۶ ش؛ انتاس ماری کرملی، «السمندل»، المشرق، سال ۶، ش ۱ (۱۹۰۳)؛ امین فهد معلوف، معجم الحيوان، بیروت ۱۴۰۵/ ۱۹۸۵؛

Aristotle, *The complete works of Aristotle*, ed. Johnathan Barnes, Princeton, N.J. 1995; Frances M. Ashcroft, *Life at the extremes*, Berkeley, Calif. 2000; Jonathan Fior, "Salamander regeneration as a model for developing novel regenerative and anticancer therapies", *Journal of cancer*, vol. 5, no. 8 (Sept. 2014); James W. Godwin, Alexander R. Pinto, and Nadia A. Rosenthal, "Macrophages are required for adult salamander limb regeneration", *PNAS*, vol. 110, no. 23 (June 2013); Bernhard Grzimek, *Grzimek's animal life encyclopedia*, Detroit 2003-2004; International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), *The IUCN Red List of threatened species*, IUCN, 2017. Retrieved Jan. 1, 2018, from <http://www.iucnredlist.org>; Berthold Laufer, "Asbestos and salamander: an essay in Chinese and Hellenistic folk-lore", *T'oung Pao*, vol. 16, no. 3 (July 1915); Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott, *A Greek-English lexicon*, Oxford 1977; Ken Muneoka, Manjong Han, and David M. Gardiner, "Regrowing limbs: can people regenerate body parts? progress on the road to regenerating major body parts, salamander-style, could transform the treatment of amputations and major

1. Smederovo

2. *The Times comprehensive atlas of the world*

3. Theodoros Spandounes

4. George Kantakuzenos

5. Branković

6. Pitcher

7. *Gazavât-ı Sultân Murâd b. Mehmed Hân*

8. Lazar

9. Stepan Tomasević

10. Imber

182353

DÍA

SEMENDİRE

A tale of three fortresses: controversies surrounding the Turkish conquest of Smederevo, of an unnamed fortress at the junction of the Sava and Bosna, and of Bobovac, Fine, J. V. A., Peace and war in Byzantium: essays in honor of George T. Dennis, S.J., Ed.: T.S. Miller & J. Nesbitt, pp.181-196, [[Catholic University of America Press, Washington, 1995, Balkan History & Ottomans in Europe (general surveys), Bosnia- Herz egovina | Serbia | Ottoman Empire - 15th ce ntury | Forti fic ation s]

(ed.), *Jugoslawien. Interpretationsprobleme in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Göttingen 1984, 105-17; Esin Atil, *Süleymanname. The illustrated history of Süleyman the Magnificent*, New York 1986, pls. 10-11, for illustrations of hunting parties; Karen Barkeý, *Bandits and bureaucrats. The Ottoman route to state centralization*, Ithaca 1994; V. Aksan, *Whatever happened to the Janissaries? Mobilization for the 1768-1774 Russo-Ottoman War*, in *War in History*, v (1998), 23-36.

(VIRGINIA H. AKSAN)

SEMENDIRE, the Ottoman Turkish form of the Serbian town of Smederovo, older form Semendria. Lying on the Danube downstream from Belgrade [q.v.] (lat. 44° 40' N., long. 20° 56' E.), it was in pre-modern times a fortified town and, under the Ottomans, the chief-lieu of a *sandjak* of the same name. Since the break-up of Yugoslavia, it has come within the Serbian Republic.

A first conquest under Murād II (842/1438) did not lead to permanent incorporation into the Ottoman Empire, since due to the crisis of 847-8/1444 the sultan thought it necessary to preserve the Serbian despotate as a buffer state between his own lands and those of the king of Hungary (Halil İnalcık and Mevlut Oğuz (eds.), *Gazavât-i Sultân Murād b. Mehmed Hân, İzladi ve Varna savaşları (1443-1444) üzerinde anonim Gazavâtname*, Ankara 1978, 31-5, 102-3). According to Theodore Spandunes, it was George Kantakuzenos, surnamed Sachatai, a brother of the Byzantine princess Irene, consort of the Despot of Serbia George Branković, who came from the Morea to Serbia and built the fortified town of Smederovo. In 858/1454, this was one of the major centres of the Serbian despotate, with fortifications solid enough to withstand an Ottoman attack. In 860-1/1456 a Hungarian attempt to take the town was also beaten back by the same George Kantakuzenos (Th. Spandunes, *On the origin of the Ottoman Emperors*, tr. and ed. D. Nicol, Cambridge 1997, 29, 35; *Memoiren eines Janitscharen oder Türkische Chronik*, tr. Renate Lachmann, with comm. by eadem, C.-P. Haase and G. Prinzing, Graz 1975, 117, 210, this being the text supposedly written by Constantine of Ostrovica, an ex-Janissary or Janissary auxiliary; Th. Stavridis, *The Sultan of Vezirs: the life and times of the Ottoman Grand Vezir Mahmud Pasha Angelović (1453-1474)*, Leiden 2001, 82-95).

After the death of George Branković and that of his son Lazar two years later, Smederovo was inherited by the latter's son-in-law, the Bosnian king Stepan Tomasević, who in 863-4/1459 surrendered the city to Mahmūd Pasha, then *beylerbeyi* of Rumeli. Born a member of the Byzantino-Serbian aristocratic family of the Angelović, Mahmūd Pasha had been commissioned to take over the region in the name of Sultan Mehmed II. Pope Pius II viewed the Ottoman conquest of the Serbian despotate and the concomitant acquisition of Smederovo as a calamity all but equivalent to the end of the Byzantine Empire. Most possessions of the Serbian despotate within the kingdom of Hungary were confiscated by the local ruler as a measure of retaliation for the surrender of Smederovo (F. Babinger, *Mehmed der Eroberer und seine Zeit. Weltenstürmer einer Zeitenwende*, Munich 1953, 174-5).

These events had been preceded, in 862/early 1458, by an attempt on the part of Michael Angelović, Mahmūd Pasha's (probably elder) brother, a member of the regency council that took over after the death of Lazar, to make himself despot with the backing of the Ottoman sultan and take power in Smederovo. He had gained the support of Serbian nobles who

were worried about a possible subjection to the Pope, in case the Hungarian party should gain the upper hand. However, the takeover failed, and Michael Angelović was arrested by members of the pro-Hungarian party in the regency council and sent to Dubrovnik, where—probably at Hungarian behest—he was held captive by a local patrician (C. Jireček, *Geschichte der Serben*, Gotha 1918, ii, 207-15). If this version of events is the true one, Michael Angelović thus cannot have negotiated the surrender of Smederovo to his brother on the Ottoman side (Stavridis, *op. cit.*, 102; most Ottoman chronicles, however, take the agreement between brothers for granted; see for example *Ashîkpaşazâde târihî*, ed. 'Alî Bey, Istanbul 1332/1914, 152. On a divergent version of these campaigns, compare *The History of Mehmed the Conqueror by Tursun Beg*, comments and tr. by Halil İnalcık and R. Murphey, Minneapolis and Chicago 1978, 40-5; Tursun Beg claims that the outer fortress of Smederovo was conquered by force of arms, and only the inner citadel ultimately surrendered). Subsequently, King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary made various projects for a conquest of the fortress, now known in Ottoman as Semendire, but none of these led to any concrete results (Babinger, *op. cit.*, 385).

Within the Ottoman realm, the Semendire area became a *sandjak* and was divided up into *tımârs* and *zî'âmet*s [q.v.], itself forming part of the *beylerbeylik* of Rumeli; in the early 10th/16th century, Belgrade was part of this *sandjak*, albeit producing far less revenue than the Semendire area (M. Tayyib Gökbilgin, *Kanuni Sultan Süleyman devri başlarında Rumeli eyaleti, livaları, şehir ve kasabaları*, in *Belleten*, xx [1956], 252-7). After the conquest of Hungary, Semendire was transferred to the newly formed *vilâyet* of Buda. In addition to the cavalry supplied by *tımârs* and *zî'âmet*s, the local Eflâk (Vlach) were accorded tax remissions in return for military services (N. Beldiceanu and Irène Beldiceanu-Steinherr, *Quatre actes de Mehmed II concernant les Valaques des Balkans slaves*, in Beldiceanu, *Le monde ottoman des Balkans (1420-1566): institutions, société, économie*, London 1976, no. III; on Vlach-related issues in the reign of Bâyezîd II, see *Osmanlılarda divân-bürokrasi-aklam*, II. Bâyezîd dönemine ait 906/1501 tarihli ahkâm defteri, ed. by İlhan Şahin and Feridun Emecen, Istanbul 1994, nos. 208, 209).

Entries in the 10th/16th-century *Mühimme defterleri* reflected the position of Semendire as a military base during the wars of Süleymân the Magnificent against the Habsburgs: its governor was called upon to purchase timber for bridge-building, see to the construction of boats to be used on the Danube and organise supplies of flour and barley for the needs of the army. The town also possessed a cannon-foundry (*topkhâne*). A text from 951-2/1544-6 refers to the fact that much of the town had been destroyed by fire, and enjoined the *şâdî* to make sure that the new houses were not built so close to the walls as to endanger their military function (Hacı Osman Yıldırım et alii [eds.], *7. numaralı mühimme defteri 975-976/1567-69*, 5 vols. Ankara 1997, i, 273. For one of the oldest extant *Mühimme* registers, see Halil Sahillioglu [ed.], *Topkapı Sarayı arşivi H. 951-952 tarihli ve E-12321 numaralı mühimme defteri*, Istanbul 2002, 24-5, 192-3, 219, 306; for a selection of relevant texts from this register in French tr., see Mihnea Berindei and G. Veinstein, *L'Empire ottoman et les pays roumains 1544-1545*, Paris and Cambridge, Mass. 1987, 8-9, 14-15, 18-19, 29, 40-3, 46, 65-6, 69-70).

Economic life was based on agriculture, stock-raising