Maleșevo is a relatively small, fairly region that lies in the eastern part of the Republic of Macedonia, along the border with Bulgaria. It occupies the southern area of the area of the Iliki, where some 15 villages are concentrated around Maleșevo, as administrative centers. The whole district may have received its name from the mountain Maleš and its mountain chain that also includes the Illyrian region of Odrin and Maleš mountain as its branches. Judging by its location and geographical description made by the ancient writers, we have concluded that the district of Maleševo lived the Paeonian tribe called Maleš in Macedonia, as their home country.
Maleš is a small town in Maleš, located seven kilometers north of Bevk. During the Turkish rule of Macedonia, Peloponnisos was an important place since it came into use as administrative seat for the whole region of Maleš. Of great importance is the fact that during excavation through Maleš there was a major road leading to Thracia. Around Maleš there are several archaeological places among which, the so-called Gradštite is of particular importance. Gradštite is an archaeological site from the Roman time that lies about 1.5 kilometers west of Peloponnisos, located on the right side of the river Bevk, on an easily passable with a rich source of water. Available facts indicate that the site of Gradštite is the Aeneas site that lies in Maleš, i.e., Jamborina was the capital and main fortress of Macedonia.

Siris – the capital of Paeonia

Simeonovës were probably the biggest tribe in Paeonia and the city of Siris appears to have been their chief town.

Herodotus informs us about the event when Megabates was given a mission to conquer Thrace in 509 BC and to remove the Paeonians to Asia as punishment because they did not want to submit to the Persians. Paeonia at the time when Philip II conquered the country occupied the whole territory on the left bank of Vardar river, from Kumanovo in south to Vine in north, bordering the river Pátra and Osogovo mount in east. There is indication that Siris existed at the village Sirjevica on Ovča Polje, near Duhovac.

The holy chariot of Zeus

Herodotus tells us that when Zeus departed from Thessaly to Heliopolis in 470 BC, some soldiers that were left behind, changed the cities whichever he came to his march to care for them and nursing them, came to Thessaly and come in Siris of Paeonia and in Macedonia.
In this he had left the sacred chariot of Zeus when he was nearing to Heliopolis, but in his return he received it not again, for the Paeonians had given it to the Thracians, and when Jambor demanded it back they said that the horses had been carried of foot by the Thracians of the hills that dwelt about the headwaters of the Struma.

Alexandropolis in Maedica

Available facts indicate that the city of Alexandropolis in Maedica, founded by Alexander the Great in 361 BC, consisted of a small city near the site of Maleš, in the Republic of Macedonia. Piatarch tells us that when Philip was making his expeditions in Thrace, Pharsalus, Alexander, through only sixteen years of age was left behind as regent in Macedonia and became of the royal and during this time he cultivated the neighboring Maed, and after taking other cities, move the Barbarians, settled there a mixed population, and named the town "Alexandropolis".

Maleš was a Paeonian tribe that lived in Macedonia, a country that occupied the whole region of Maleš as their home land. As we informed, Jamborina was their capital and main fortress.

During the rule of Macedonia by Philip V and the time when the king was engaged in war activities on all sides in his kingdom he decided to intervene in Macedonia. This nation, said by lvy (1596 – 1607), had been accustomed to make incursions into Macedonia when they perceived the king engaged in a foreign war, and the kingdom left unprotected.
Accordingly, he began to devastate the lands in the neighborhood of Prisangardia, and to levy siege to the city Jamborina, the capital and chief fortress of Maedica. In that way Philip V gained possession of Jamborina by summer, and had succeeded in other zones that were not interested.
Of vital to note that besides the two cities in Maedica are mentioned three additional locations he names, namely Petra, Ams and Desdbahi.

Petra is a fortress belonging to Macedonia and when Philip undertook an expedition against the Macedon, he ordered their country in his journey to explore mount Feronius and in his return took it.
This is said to be a fountain situated between the country of Nore and Piraeus, where Milita caught Sheeva.

Desdbahi is a place somewhere in Maedica where a large host of Galician mercenaries were overcome during the Maedican war with Rome, summoned by Piraeus, the last king of Macedonia.
Paonian tribes and historical events

Among the Paonian tribes are accounted Paonians, Agrianes, Graevae, Leucaes, Dovolaiakos and Medei. Our knowledge about the individual Paonian tribes and the geographical territories that they occupied in antiquity is quite obscure.

Sitaalese passes Cercine Mount

Thracians tells us that Sitaalese, King of Thrace, collected a mighty host for war against Pharnaces, the king of Macedon. Among all of his Thracian subjects Sitaalese also ruled the Agrianes, the Lacoanians, and the other Paonian nations were he was their subjects. These tribes were the last within his empire; they extended as far as the Graevae Paonians and the river Strymon, which rises in Mount Sconbrus and flows through the country of the Graevae and Lacoanians; there his dominion ended and the independent Paonians began. When he had collected his army and his preparations were complete he marched into Macedon, passing first all through his own territory, and then through Cercine, a desert mountain which lies between the Sittos and the Paonians. As he left the Odrysian town and was going through the mountain he had on the right hand the Paonians and on the left hand the Sittos and Medei, while the mountain he climbed at Deblest to Paonia.

Megazabous removes the Paonians

Here follows the tale of Megazabous, a highly-regarded Persian general under Dareios the Great, who was given a reining to conquer those in 509 BC and to remove the Paonians from their country. When the Paonians heard that the Persians were marching against them, they gathered themselves together, and marched down to the sea coast of the lake Cermeis, where they thought the Persians would endeavour to enter their country on that side, from the Strymon river along the Maragon in direction to Dolchis and Olbia. Even then they stood in readiness to oppose the army of Megazabous. But the Persians, who knew that they had collected, and were gone to keep guard at the pass near the sea, got tidings, and taking the inland route before the Paonians were aware, passed down upon their cities, from which the men had all marched out, and finding them empty, easily got possession of them. Then the men, when they heard that all their towns were taken, sallied out way and that their homes and house precincts were plundered by the Persians. And so these tribes of the Paonians, to wit, the Sconbrusians, the Passmarianes, and all the other cities along the Strymon, were torn from their roots, and led away into Asia. But those near the Mount Pangaros and the country of the Dolbes and the Agrianes, and the Odogamones, and the Passaros lake itself were never subdued at all by Megazabous.