The Kingdom of Lycy

Thurydylis (460-400 BC) tells us that Arhabbeuus I, the son of Broovetsus, is king of the Lycyunians, the people of Macedonia, and that Eurydike, another tribe of the highland country are subjects to Perdiccas II, son of Alexander I, who ruled Macedonia during the time of the Peloponnesian war. We also learn that Eurydike were at first independent people, governed as a distinct kingdom. However, after the death of Alexander I in 325 BC, Macedonia fell to Philip and Arhabbeuus I, the king of Lycyus is said to have revolted against his sovereign, king Periccas II of Macedon in 424 BC. At that time, Perdiccas II was an ally to Broovetsus, a Spartan officer during the first decade of the Peloponnesian war, when they, with their combined armadas, made war upon Arhabbeuus. I, king of the Lycyunians, a neighboring people of Macedonia. For Perdiccas II had a quarter of a million and wanted to subdue him. But when Perdiccas II and Broovetsus with their armadas arrived at the pass leading into Lycyus, Broovetsus said that before opposing to arms he should like to negotiate which led to interruption of the planned invasion of the country. Somewhat later, Perdiccas II and Broovetsus marched again together for a second time to Lycyus against Arhabbeuus. I invading the country of Arhabbeuus I and finding the Lycyunians encamped against them, they also took up a position facing them. The armies engaged in a minor battle which resulted in same loss for the Lycyunian part. Perdiccas II then wished to go on in and attack the villages of Arhabbeuus instead sitting still waiting for two or three days for the Lycyran mercenaries who were to join Perdiccas II. However, the Lycyrenians had already attached Perdiccas and had joined Arhabbeuus I. Then, during the night the Macedonian army fled in the direction of the home while Broovetsus was left unharmed in danger of attack by Arhabbeuus I and the Lycyrenians. At the daybreak, Broovetsus managed to defend himself, entering the ramma and passing further between the hills which was the entrance into the territories of Arhabbeuus I, avoiding a possible defeat, and the same day he arrived at Armatos, the first town in the dominions of Perdiccas. I the desertion of Perdiccas II from Lycyus very likely angered the soldiers of Broovetsus and after that Perdiccas II began to regard Broovetsus as an enemy.

Eurydike - the mother of King Philip II

Eurydike, the mother of King Philip II was a Lycyrian princess, born in Lycyus at the village of Gorenici, around 450 BC. She was "Arhabbeuus's daughter, daughter of Sthsas", When Strabo (Text was not clear) gave the name of the founder of the Kingdom of Lycyus as Arhabbeuus I, then he also added a piece of Baccilaidian genealogy. We learn from Aristotle (384-322 BC) that Arhabbeuus I was a son of Lycus. 347-349 BC was hard pressed in a war against Sthsas and Arhabbeuus I, the rulers of the road from Lycyus. The mysterious Sthsas actually happened to be a brother of Arhabbeuus II, while Arhabbeuus I was his grandson. His son of Sthsas and brother to Eurydike.

ARKHABEUS, Gen. epomophoros vicinis & cornokensis Mac- cadonius Rex, qui cum fraete Sthsas magnis difficulantibus & angri- fili Archelampos superavit. Ariston, 1. 1, Fab. 1, 150.

Hofmanns, Johann (Leipzig, Universitat, printed 1689).

Amyntas II, the father of the King Philip II may have married Eurydike already in 393 BC at the time of his accession to the Macedonian throne. This event may have annoyed some of the Lycyrenians, giving them the cause to complete the occupation of the Kingdom of Lycyus, attack Macedonians, and install a puppet ruler for two years.

Trebenishite

Trebenishite is a village located on the road from Ohrid to Kikoves with a distance of about 10 km from Ohrid and 3 km from the shore of Lake Ohrid. In 1935 a necropolis was suddenly discovered near Trebenishite and many graves dated back to a period between the seventh century BC and the beginning of the third century BC have been excavated so far. A large spectrum of notably rich funerary inventory comprising vessels, gold, silver plates, decorated helmets, bracelets, shields, swords, unique golden horns, bowls covered with a ring and sandals was found. The presence of such astonishing grave goods indicates that the deceased were members of a mighty ruling dynasty and kings. The abundance of silver, which is one of the features of the graves Trebenishite, with one of Emperor Vespasianus in the capital of Rome and the silver mine of Demestron was occupied by the king of the Kingdom of Lycyus, before the country was occupied by the Ottomans at the end of the fifth century BC.

Gorenci

The only evidence of the existence of an ancient city on the site of the village of Gorenci was presented by N. Vukić in the work "Novi gradski Žit Trebenisht". Spomenik, 1944. Simply, he wanted to find the settlement of the people who are mentioned in the inscriptions in Trebenishite. He was told by the local people that in the villages of Grovenci, Gorenci, and Trebenishite that only on the site in the front of the village of Gorenci, about 100 m from the necropolis at Trebenishite, remains of houses in the soil appeared. Thus, Vukić performed preliminary excavations and everywhere he dug he found walls or house foundations of an unknown age. On the same spot Vukić unearthed remnants of a hypocaustum, a hot bath from the Roman imperial period, with one of Emperor Vespasianus, which led to the conclusion that the site of the ancient city of Gorenci was connected with the region of the Kingdom of Lycyus, later also known as the city of Cede.

The entrance to Lycyus

The Royal Tours at Lycyus - The City of Cede
The city of Lyncus

We know that N. Vulci is the early Etruscan-Ital's performed preliminary excavations outside the village of Gorici with the task to find the settlement of the inhabitants to whom the necropolis at Trebenište belonged. "No grave led Trebenište", Vulci, 1950, 1954. Her observation is inferred in whole as follows: "The signed area was the time we are looking for a settlement where the inhabitants buried in the necropolis at Trebenište, used to live. According to the testimonies of the local inhabitants, the whole surrounding the areas of the village of Trniki, Gorici and Trebenište, underground walls can be found in only one place in front of Gorici approximately one kilometer away from the necropolis. The signed person had dug several ditches, looking to the subsoil. Wherever he would dig, he would find bones as far as we could find, without any mortar or cement. Any conclusion regarding the period this settlement area could not be made from them. Small objects, such as cups or dishes were not found at all, so it could not be a basis for conclusion, either. Therefore, the question regarding the location of the settlement to which our necropolis belonged could not be answered in whole. In addition to that, there are some other clues about location of the city of Lyncus at the village of Gorici, Lyntus, so called by Thucydides and liv (490 BC – 476 BC) was situated to the east of the Esarreti. It occupied the shores of the Ohrid Lake in direction of the river Black Drim with the hills surrounding it up to the city of Delbar where Lyntus developed. It is also mentioned in the silver mines of Delbar, in the Valley of Fides. From the history of the first campaign of the Romans in Macedonia, which took place in 77 BC. It remained apparently with the invasion of the Lyntus, the consul Sulpicius arrived that territory from the country of the Damascans and descended on the river Bevus, river Ohrid to Lyntus. In the work of Diodorus, Philip V, the king of Macedon challenged the Romans when every Macedonian was killed and some were0 smeared into deep holes and were covered with the boats in the bottomless mud. From the king Philip V was in desperate situation, rounding the wintry lake he reached his home in safety. Doubtless, the whole valley of Struga along the river Black Drim was surveyed and organized for well communication from Ohrid to Struga. When the river "no Struga" was built, it must have followed a direction alongside the slopes of the hills surrounding the valley of Struga and passing the river Black Drim at Doboj, the place for the five lands. We also know Anna Gomera, daughter of Emperor Alexius I that "the Black Drim river runs from the lake Lynctus through some hundred channels which we call bridges. For example, rivers amounting to one hundred in number came out of his lake as if from different sources, they never flow land free in this way until they join into one river near Devea".