

European borders of the Roman Empire ran along the two rivers – Rhine and Danube. Supervision of the individual sectors was in hands of the governors of provinces lying along the border. One of such provinces was the Upper Moesia, northern border of which was the section of the Danube lying nowadays partially within Serbia and which further east serves as a border, just like in the ancient times, however, not between Rome and Dacia but between Serbia and Romania. The Romans extended their power over the left – Dacian – bank of the Danube quite quickly. They set up their first military bases there in the 2nd half of the 1st century AD, even before the Trajan's Dacian Wars (101 - 106 AD) that resulted in the annexation of Dacia. Until then the jurisdiction over the left bank was in hands of the governor of Upper Moesia. The situation in the following period was, however, far more complicated. Even though one could assume that after establishing the province of Dacia its authorities should supervise the north bank, many sources show that for most of the time it was the Upper Moesia that controlled both banks. Our non-destructive archaeological researches (kind of survey without excavations) in Pojejena – the site lying on the left bank, which was only barely excavated, will provide many important information about the character, extent and chronology of the Roman presence in that area which consists of the auxiliary fort, and of its never investigated surroundings: a civil settlement (*vicus*) and other structures (e.g. *villae*, elements of infrastructure, necropolises, quarries). The results of our survey will be especially important considering the fact that the military stayed in their garrisons even after establishment of the province to the north. The exact character, extent and purpose of their presence still remains for us a little bit unclear. We hope that our results will shed light on this issue, particularly considering the fact that Pojejena is one of the very few archaeological sites in the region which was not sunk in 1970's and can still be archaeologically investigated.

The later Roman activity in Pojejena is another matter under discussion. In light of the excavations carried out in 1970's, which, however, embraced only small sections of the site, it appears that the fort was left after the abandonment of Dacia ca. AD 270. Some premises and analogies from the other sites of that area, however, allow us to suppose that some kind of the Roman military presence was maintained. The acceptance or rejection of this thesis would provide many data which would extend our knowledge not only on the later history of the site and the northern border of the province (then Moesia prima) but also on the whole late Roman Danubian frontier which, in contrary to the Principate era, is not so well investigated.