

pottery workshops, metalworking from Praetorium (Mehadia) fort. Late Roman coins presence on the area of some urban settlement in a relatively large number suggests the economic integration of that space. First two decades until the establishment of Tetrarchy are important in understanding the evolution of the relations between the empire and the territory of former Dacia province; local Dacian Roman population having an important veteran and local Dacian input as owners of imobiliary goods received through Roman current legislation (owned plots). Roman forts abandoned by the Roman army remained untouched. They could be used in case of danger and if necessary by the inhabitants of neighboring areas. The fact that inside Roman fortifications few trace of habitation can be found, except for late type ceramics, may constitute a clue that they were not used only if necessary. Otherwise, the population lived in the settlements found around. This is, subsequently what followed after the military reformation accorded by Septimius Severus a few decades before allowing the soldiers to live with their families, and only by day to be present inside the fort. Few generations after, this became an usage.

**Final considerations.** The establishment of a Roman Empire defensive line on the Danube resulted in the formation of new political and economical relations between the former territory of Dacia and south Danube provinces.

Throughout new administrative and military reforms, the south west of ancient Dacia (ancient Banat within its geographical limits between Tisza, Mureş and the Danube) was divided in the two Roman provinces: **Moesia prima** that comprises the plane of Banat and **Dacia Ripensis** which corresponds to the eastern area of hills and mountains until the time of Aurelian comprised in the former province of Dacia. This situation reflects – in my opinion a different development under certain aspects, either of military, economical or spiritual organization. Even in terms of monetary supply Moesia Prima was under the monetary center from *Siscia*, while Dacia Ripensis under the *Sirmium* center, which apparently means that the territories north of the Danube (Banat) were in direct dependence with the provinces from the Empire that were using the respective mints. The territory of ancient Banat as geographical unit was in direct contact with the Roman Empire.

After the proclamation of Diocletianus in 284 and then the establishment of Tetrarchy as a form of government, the Empire will try through punitive actions in *barbaricum* not only to repel any incursions, but rather to seek to clear through peace treaties the danger on the Danube line.

These related mainly to the territories East and West of the former Dacia province inhabited in turn by free Dacians, Carps, as newly arrived – the Goths, and in the plain situated between Tisza and Danube, by Sarmatian Iazyges and other Germanic tribes who entered this corridor. The frequent military campaigns undertaken by Galerius as *Caesar*, from his capital city of Sirmium, against Sarmatian Iazyges in the years 285, 289, 294, 299 and after this date are a proof in this respect.

The Tetrarchy emperors firm policy will continue in the coming decades in order to ensure stability of the Roman borders. It became evident that the center of