

**S15B. Session: *Man and his companions (horse and dog) in Eurasian Graves***  
**(3<sup>rd</sup> mill. BC-1<sup>st</sup> mill. AD)**

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The anthropological study of the human-horse interaction. The case of the skeleton discovered at Ripiceni (Botoşani County) from Romania, dated back in the Bronze Age.

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The funerary finds, bringing together the human skeleton accompanied by an animal, usually a horse, or a dog, had stirred the greater interest of the scientific community, at least in the past decades of their study. Thus, the anthropological and archaeological research had emphasized not only the tight connection existing between the master and his animal companion, but also the consequences of their interactions. Due to their activities shared together, between the human individuals and their horses, some special kind of relationships had been established. Moreover, being involved in riding, as this was one of the most important utilities of the horse, the human skeleton had undergone some changes, as determined by its frequent practice. The so-called activity-markers of an individual could be traced on the bones of an individual and, the more complete the skeleton would be, the more relevant information would be obtained! This paper refers to the funerary find from Ripiceni (Botoşani County) that contained a human individual, buried together with his horse.