This chapter focuses on the relationship between sculptures and associated inscriptions in private dwellings. Using Terrace House 2 at Ephesos, one of my main research projects, as a starting point, I will discuss significant examples of this relationship drawn from Hellenistic dwellings in Delos and from houses in the eastern and western Roman Empire. In order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the function of these sculpture-text ensembles, the following investigation will consider only those monuments whose exact locations in the various houses are known to us. Inter alia, I will discuss in what ways the messages of the different media, sculpture and text, are congruent or complementary. In this regard, I will also examine if one medium can give us more information than the other. Finally, I would like to explore the issue of possible differences between these kinds of ensembles in the private and in the public realm.

Ephesos

I begin with the inscriptions from Dwelling Unit 6 in Terrace House 2 (Figs. 8.1 and 8.2). All are related to sculptures and therefore provide a useful point of entry into consideration of the relationship between sculpture and inscribed text in private spaces. A short overview of Terrace House 2 will help to

* The present chapter is based on a presentation delivered during the seminar “Inschriften in privaten Räumen,” part of the XIV Congressus Internationalis Epigraphiae Graecae et Latinae (CIEGL Berlin, 2012). I appreciate very much the opportunity to outline the content of my paper (“Statuen und Inschriften im privaten Wohnbereich”) in more detail than possible in the CIEGL congress papers (Rathmayr, 2014 d) and would like to thank the editors for their invitation to participate in this volume.
1 Concerning this theme, see e.g. Eck 2010; von Hesberg 2005; Gehn 2012.
2 For the context see Rathmayr 2009; Rathmayr 2014 a, 384–387 (peristyle 31a and room 36); for the inscriptions see Taeuber 2014, 342 f.
contextualize the discussion which follows. Terrace House 2 defines an area in the centre of the Hellenistic-Roman town of Ephesos. It is bordered to the north by the Curetes Street, which was a main thoroughfare and processional road; to the south lies the so-called Hanghausstrasse, and in the east and west the building complex is flanked by steep and narrow alleys.

The area of Terrace House 2 was already developed in the Hellenistic period. These earlier structures were destroyed in early imperial times (first quarter of the 1st century CE) and Dwelling Units 1 to 7 were built as peristyle houses in the second quarter of this century (= Building Period I). Extensive reconstructions and new decorations (primarily of the walls) can be observed in all seven Dwelling Units in the early Hadrianic and in the late Severan period (= Building Periods II and IV). Building Period III refers to a period in the middle of the 2nd century AD when Apsidal Hall 8 was constructed in Dwelling

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3 For Terrace House 2: Krinzinger 2010; Thür 2005; Krinzinger 2002; Thür and Rathmayr 2014; Rathmayr, in print.

4 For the Hellenistic development and the erection of the Wohneinheiten (WE) (= Dwelling Units), see Thür 2005, 96; Ladstätter 2002, 81–83, 426 f; Thür 2014 a; Rathmayr et al., 2014, 833–836; Rathmayr, in print c, chap. IV.1.