**Introduction**

- My research consisted of analyzing various categories of textile tools found during archaeological survey in preparation for its publication. This survey was conducted from 2007 to 2010 by the Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (EBAP), at Eleon – located by Arma in Eastern Boeotia. EBAP is an ongoing research project based at UVic, that brings an international team of specialists together to explore the history and material culture of Boeotia.

- Textile implements collected included spindle whorls, loomweights, and miscellaneous reworked sherds. Spindle whorls assist the weaver with spinning previously gathered wool, cotton, or linen into thread, while loomweights ensured thread being woven was kept taught.

- Further analysis of each object’s date in relation to their geographical findspots has led to specific discoveries regarding textile production at Eleon.

**Objectives**

- Analyze and assess each textile tool found during site survey
- Estimate the purpose each tool may have served in antiquity
- Date each object with adequate comparanda
- Prepare a technical report displaying my research and analysis

**Methodology**

- Objects were collected during a surface survey where field workers walked parallel transects spaced at 10 meter intervals. Survey units were mapped by hand-held GPS devices (Aravantinos et al. 2016).
- Primary research data was obtained from measuring, weighing, and physically assessing the fabric of each textile tool.
- Secondary data was gathered through literature review to ensure each object was dated correctly with accurate comparanda.

**Results and Analysis**

- Quadrants B80 and B41 both produced textile tools from the Iron Age (see Fig. 7). These tools had very similar dimensions and weights, thus likely producing similar classes of thread. Furthermore, these two objects are the only tools in the data set that could have produced loosely-wound thread from sheep fibre. This evidence points to a clearer picture of the classes of thread and livestock availability in the Iron Age at Eleon.

- There were no major concentrations of loomweights that would suggest a specialized area for industrial scale textile production. The evidence does suggest that smaller-scale domestic activities were taking place.

- Loomweight B98.11 features an incised ‘Alpha’ on the base (see Fig. 8). This item was likely crafted in the owner’s home – there are no clean edges or fine material that would indicate it was made by a professional potter using a mould. Grybalska (2000) has described similar grades of pottery as typically belonging to poorer women. Additionally, Davidson (1952) notes that loomweights with incised letters were common in the 4th century. Comparing the incision on the base of B98.11 with other 4th century Alpha incisions dates this piece in the 4th century more securely.

- Moreover, one-third of the textile tools collected from survey have been created from re-purposed sherds (see Fig. 9). This piece in the 4th century more securely. Comparing the incision on the base of B98.11 with other 4th century Alpha incisions dates this piece in the 4th century more securely.

- There were no major concentrations of loomweights that would suggest a specialized area for industrial scale textile production. The evidence does suggest that smaller-scale domestic activities were taking place.

**Conclusion**

- In summary, the evidence for textile production at Eleon suggests that more spinning took place than weaving, although both activities were taking place throughout various eras of Eleon.

- For a more accurate and concise geographical picture of textile tool use at this site, one would need to cross-examine my findings from survey and previous textile tool studies from excavation at Eleon.