This dissertation looks at women's roles in textile production in the Roman Empire, from the first through third centuries C.E., utilizing archaeological, epigraphic, literary, administrative, and visual evidence. The sites of Karanis, Trier, and Ephesus are used as case studies to focus analysis alongside domestic, commercial, and performative lines.  Scholars have often viewed the domestic and commercial divide in textile production along gendered lines, associating domestic production with women in the context of the ideal of feminine virtue and commercial production with men working in centralized production centers.  This study uses the cottage industry model to explore the role of women's labor in the Roman textile industry, exploring the links between domestic production and commercial distribution.