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| **List of distinguished Roman women** |
| During the Roman Kingdom |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Image** | **Dates** | **Details** | | **Rhea Silvia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/66/Sarcofago_di_marte_e_rea_silvia%2C_225-230_dc_ca._04.jpg/100px-Sarcofago_di_marte_e_rea_silvia%2C_225-230_dc_ca._04.jpg | c. 700s BC | A Vestal Virgin who got pregnant by Mars,  she gave birth to the twins   Romulus and Remus,  who went on to found the city of Rome. | | **Hersilia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/97/F0442_Louvre_JL_David_Sabines_INV3691_detail01_rwk.jpg/100px-F0442_Louvre_JL_David_Sabines_INV3691_detail01_rwk.jpg | c. 700s BC | Wife of Romulus and following the abduction  of the Sabine women,  helped end the conflict betwee  n the Romans and Sabines. | | **Tarpeia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c8/Tarpeia.gif/100px-Tarpeia.gif | c. 700s BC | The daughter of the Roman commander   Spurius Tarpeius.  She was a Vestal Virgin who betrayed  Rome to the Sabines  at the time of their women's abduction. | | **Lucretia (Queen of Rome)** |  | c. 700s–600s BC | The second wife of Roman King Titus Tatius. | | **Tanaquil** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9e/Tanaquil.jpg/100px-Tanaquil.jpg | died c. 575 BC | Tanaquil came from a powerful   Etruscan family and  was Queen of Rome through  her marriage  to Lucius Tarquinius Priscus,  Rome's fifth King. | | **Tarquinia** |  | c. 600s–500s BC | Tarquinia was the daughter of Rome's fifth King,  Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, and his wife Tanaquil. | | **Tullia Major** |  | died c. 535 BC | First daughter of king Servius Tullius. She was  assassinated by her  husband and younger sister. | | **Tullia Minor** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d5/Bardin_Tullia.jpg/100px-Bardin_Tullia.jpg | died after 509 BC | Second daughter of king Servius Tullius.  She killed her husband, sister, and father,  and became  the last Queen of Rome.  She and her family were exiled  after Lucretia's  suicide and the overthrow of the monarchy. | | **Lucretia** | [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/76/Tizian_094.jpg/100px-Tizian_094.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tizian_094.jpg) | died c. 510 BC | Lucretia was a noblewoman whose rape  and eventual  suicide led to the overthrow  of the Roman monarchy. |   During the Roman Republic |
| Valeria, the name of the women of the Valeria gens |
| Valeria, first priestess of Fortuna Muliebris in 488 BC[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_distinguished_Roman_women#cite_note-1) |
| Aemilia Tertia (с. 230 – 163 or 162 BC), wife of Scipio Africanus   and mother of Cornelia  (see below), noted for the unusual freedom given her by her husband,  her enjoyment of luxuries,  and her influence as role model for elite Roman women after the Second Punic War.  Her date of birth,  marriage, and death are all unknown. Her husband's birth and death dates are also not known precisely,  but approximated. |
| Cornelia (с. 190s – c. 115 BC), virtually deified by Roman women as a model of feminine  virtues and Stoicism, but never officially deified. The first Roman woman, whose approximate  birth year and whose year of death is known, thanks to a law she had  passed to allow her granddaughter to inherit. |
| Publilia (1st century BC), the name of a woman of the gens Publilius.  She was killed in 154 BC for poisoning her husband, the consul of the preceding year. |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Image** | **Dates** | **Details** | | **Cornelia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/35/Laurent_de_la_La_Hyre_001.jpg/100px-Laurent_de_la_La_Hyre_001.jpg | c. 190s – c. 115 BC | Daughter of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus,  the hero of the Second Punic War.  She was the mother of the Gracchi brothers,  and the mother-in-law of Scipio Aemilianus. | | **Servilia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ef/Servilia_Bust.jpg/100px-Servilia_Bust.jpg | 100 BC – after 42 BC | The mother of Roman politician Brutus  and a lover of Julius Caesar,  whom her son would later assassinate. |   During the Classical Roman Empire |
| Agrippina the Elder (c. 14 BC – AD 33), wife of Germanicus, granddaughter of Augustus,  mother of emperor Caligula and Agrippina the Younger (below) |
| Agrippina the Younger (1st century), niece and wife of emperor Claudius,  mother of emperor Nero; held up as a bad example. |
| Aurelia (1st century BC), mother of Julius Caesar |
| Antonia the Elder (1st century BC), grandmother of Emperor Nero |
| Antonia Minor (1st century BC – 1st century AD), mother of Emperor Claudius   and Germanicus, favorite niece of Augustus Caesar, considered a role model for women  in the Roman Empire after she refused to remarry and spent the rest of her  life raising her children and grandchildren. |
| Atia, mother of Augustus and Octavia Minor |
| Claudia Pulchra, wife of Publius Quinctilius Varus |
| Claudia Marcella, nieces of Caesar Augustus |
| Domitia Lepida the Elder, aunt of Emperor Nero |
| Domitia Lepida the Younger, sister of the following, Mother of the Empress Valeria Messalina |
| Domitia Longina, wife of Emperor Domitian |
| Domitia Calvilla, mother of Emperor Marcus Aurelius |
| Domitia Paulina, Aelia Domitia Paulina, Julia Serviana Paulina,  female relatives of Emperor Hadrian |
| Julia the Elder, daughter of Augustus |
| Julia Livia (1st century), granddaughter of Emperor Tiberius |
| Livia Drusilla (1st century BC), wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero,  mother of the Emperor Tiberius, and then wife of Augustus Caesar. |
| Livilla (1st century), granddaughter of Livia |
| Valeria Messalina, Emperor Claudius' wife, notorious for her promiscuity. |
| Octavia the Younger, sister of Caesar Augustus and fourth  wife of Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony) |
| Plautia Urgulanilla, Emperor Claudius' first wife |
| Scribonia, second wife of Augustus and mother of his only legitimate child  (whom she apparently ignored until her exile) |
| Vipsania Agrippina, first wife of Tiberius and the only one he loved |
| Vipsania Julia (19 BC – c. AD 29), granddaughter of Augustus |
| Claudia Metrodora (1st century AD), Greco-Roman public benefactor, lived on Kos. |
| Lucilla, (2nd century AD) Roman Empress,  failed in her coup attempt on brother Commodus. |
| Aquilia Severa (3rd century), Vestal Virgin and wife of [Elagabalus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elagabalus). |
| Clodia (1st century BC), possibly Catullus's *Lesbia* |
| Domitia Decidiana, wife of Roman General Gnaeus Julius Agricola   and mother-in-law to historian Tacitus. |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Image** | **Dates** | **Details** | | **Procula** |  | c. 1st Century AD | Wife of Pontius Pilate, the fifth governor  of the  Roman province of Judaea, who presided  over   the trial of Jesus and later ordered Jesus'  crucifixion. | | **Pomponia Graecina** |  | died c. 83 AD | The wife of Aulus Plautius,  the general who led the   Roman conquest of Britain.  She was speculated  to have been an early Christian,  and is a saint  honoured by the Roman Catholic Church. | | [**Julia Domna**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julia_Domna) | [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8f/Julia_Domna_Glyptothek_Munich_354.jpg/100px-Julia_Domna_Glyptothek_Munich_354.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Julia_Domna_Glyptothek_Munich_354.jpg) | 160 – 217 AD | Wife of [Septimius Severus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septimius_Severus) and  Mother of [Caracalla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caracalla) and [Geta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta_(emperor)). | | **Julia Maesa** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/60/Julia_Maesa_antoninianus.jpg/100px-Julia_Maesa_antoninianus.jpg | before 160 AD – c. 224 AD | Grandmother of Elagabalus and  Alexander Severus.  Best known for her plotting  the restoration of the  Severan dynasty to the Roman throne after  the assassination of Caracalla and the  usurpation of the throne by Macrinus. | | **Julia Soaemias** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/05/Perge_-_Julia_Soemias_2.jpg/100px-Perge_-_Julia_Soemias_2.jpg | 180 – 222 AD | Mother of emperor Elagabalus,  she was her son's  regent. After an uprising  led by the Praetorian Guard,  she entered the camp to protect her son,  but was slain along with Elagabalus  by the Praetorian Guard in 222. | | **Julia Avita Mamaea** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5a/Julia_Avita_Mamaea_Louvre_Ma3552.jpg/100px-Julia_Avita_Mamaea_Louvre_Ma3552.jpg | after 180 –235 | Mother of Roman emperor Alexander Severus   and remained one of his chief advisors  throughout his reign.  She was killed in 235 by rebel soldiers  along with her son. | | **Ulpia Severina** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/4b/Severina_Ant.jpg/100px-Severina_Ant.jpg | c. 3rd Century AD | Wife of emperor Aurelian.  After Aurelian's death, she briefly  ruled the Roman Empire,  until the new emperor,   Marcus Claudius Tacitus was  chosen by the Senate. | | **Galla Placidia** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/03/Galla_placidia%2C_solido_del_422.JPG/100px-Galla_placidia%2C_solido_del_422.JPG | 388–389 or 392–393 – 450 | Daughter of the [Roman emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_emperor)  Theodosius I.  Mother to emperor Valentinian III.  She became queen consort to Ataulf,   king of the Visigoths from 414 until  his death in 415,  and briefly empress consort  to Constantius III in 421. | |

