



A Woman's Place

Teresa Jones



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Introduction

A Woman's Place was inspired by my strong emotional reaction to a statement made during the Northern Ireland peace negotiations before they culminated in the Good Friday Agreement. The incident was related on radio, by Monica McWilliams, Nobel Peace prize winner for her work on the treaty, and one of the very few women present at the negotiations. In order to be represented, the women had had to stand for election in the Northern Island Assembly.

One of the male politicians remarked loudly that "The only women present at this table should be the ones who are going to polish it"

The idea of making a duster coat (a 1950's fashion item which also has a history as a functional item worn first by cowboys and then early motorists) sprang into my mind fully formed. A duster coat made from dusters and on it would be the names of all the high achieving women I could find.

I had no idea what I was taking on. The floodgates opened and the names of women who had done amazing things poured in. I have done very little active research. Every time I have switched on the radio, I would hear something about a woman who needed to be included. Friends, relatives and colleagues were tireless in suggesting names that should be included. I have relied heavily on 'Wikipedia to check a few personal details.

Postponement of the planned exhibition because of the Covid lockdown meant that I had longer to work but I eventually had to call a halt because I ran out of room on the coat. There are so many women who should be there who aren't. I meant to include some women lighthouse keepers that I came across for a previous piece of work but I forgot. I also meant to include Greta Thunberg, the young environmental activist, but somehow she was overlooked - like so many women throughout history who achieved amazing things in a man's world.

Of the women who are included, I have made no moral judgements about their activities. The daughter-in-law of Ghengis Khan, Maria Theresa of Austria and Margaret Thatcher sit alongside Barbara Castle, Mo Molam and Billie Jean King. The fact is, they were capable of high achievements in their field.

I am immensely proud to be able to say I have a daughter with a PhD in Physics and a niece with a PhD in Chemistry. Another niece has a first class honours degree in mathematics and my daughter-in-law has a degree in English Literature with American Studies. Times have changed since women were not allowed to study for degrees but the journey towards equality for women is not over yet. I hope that this duster coat made from dusters, other household fabrics and roped washing line will not only honour the remarkable achievements made by women over the centuries but also demonstrate that a woman's place is anywhere she wants it to be.

Alphabetical list of Women

Find an entry by looking for the category. Categories are listed alphabetically and women are listed alphabetically within the category.

Abella of Salerno	Medicine
Aberg Judith	Medicine
Abigail	Politics
Acosta Ofelia Uribe de	Politics
Adams Abigail	Politics
Adams Hannah	Writer.
Adams Harriet Chalmers	Explorer
Addams Jane	Politics
Adie Kate	journalist
Adlersparre Baronness Sophie	Politics
Aebi Tania	Explorer
Aemilia Hilaria	Medicine
Aethelflaed	Politics
Agnes	Artist
Agnesi Maria Gaetana	Science/Maths
Aglaonice of Thessaly	Science/Maths
Agnodice/Agnodike	Medicine
Agrippina the Younger	Politics
Aisha	Writer
Alber Laura J	Business
Alexandra of Jerusalem	Politics
Alexievich Svetlana	Writer
Almania Jacqueline Felipe	Medicine
Amina Queen of Zazzau	Politics
Anastasia	Artist
Anaxandra	Artist
Anderson Elizabeth Garret	Medicine
Anderson Louisa Garret	Medicine
Andre Elfrida	Music
Andreini Isabella	Film and the Theatre
Angelou Maya	Politics
Anger Jane	Writer
Anguissola Sofonisba	Artist
Anning Mary	Palaeontology
Ansari Anousheh	Space
Antonelli Kathleen McNulty Mauchly	Technology
Anyte of Tegea	Writer

Aragona Tullia d'	Writer	
Arconville Genevieve Thiroux d'	Science/Maths	
Arendt Hannah	Politics	
Arete of Cyrene	Philosophy	
Aristoclea	Philosopher	
Armand Inessa	Politics	
Arnim Betina von	Miscellaneous	
Arnold Frances	Science/Maths	
Artemisia 1st	Armed Forces	
Arzner Dorothy	Film and the Theatre	
Ashby Margery Corbett	Politics	
Askew Anne	Writer	
Aspasia the Physician	Medicine	
Astor Nancy Witcher Langhorne, Viscountess Astor	Politics	
Astell Mary	Politics	
Austen Jane	Writer	
Ava of Gottweig	Writer	
Axiothea	Miscellaneous	
Ayrton Phoebe Sarah Hertha	Engineering	
Bacon Anne	Writer	
Bailey Florence Augusta Merriam	Explorer	
Baillie Joanna	Writer	
Baker Ellen S.	Space	
Baker Josephine	Politics	
Balabanoff Angelica	Politics	
Balch Emily Greene	Politics	
Ball Alice	Science/Maths	
Bailey Florence Augusta Merriam	Science and Maths	
Bancroft Ann	Explorer	
Barbe de Verrue	Music	
Barber Margaret Fairless	Writer	
Baret Jeanne	Sailor	
Barker Penelope	Politics	
Barnes Djuna	Writer	
Barney Nora Stanton Blatch	Engineering	
Baroni Leonora	Music	
Barra Mary Teresa	Business	
Barré-Sinoussi Francoise	Medicine	
Barrett Browning Elizabeth	Writer	
Barry Corie	Business	
Bartik Jean Jennings	Technology	
Barton Clara	Medicine	
Bassi Laura	Science/Maths	

Bathilde	Politics
Batten Jean	Air
Bazan Emilia Pardo	Writer
Beach Amy	Music
Beauvoir Simone de	Writer
Beckwith Carol	Explorer
Beecher Catharine	Politics
Beeg Gunda	Politics
Behn Aphra	Writer
Bekker Elizabeth	Writer
Bell Gertrude	Explorer
Bel-Shalti-Nanna	Miscellaneous
Bembo Antonia Padoani	Music
Benedict Ruth	Anthropology
Benest Cleone	Engineering
Bernes Juliana	Writer
Bertereau Martine	Engineering
Bessant Annie Wood	Politics
Betancourt Ana	Politics
Beth Marianne	Politics
Bethlen Kata	Writer
Bethune Mary Mcleod	Politics
Bigelow Kathryn	Film
Bingham Laura	Explorer
Bird Isabella	Explorer
Bird-Walton Nancy	Air
Blackburn Elizabeth	Medicine
Blackmore Rachel	Sport
Blackwell Alice Stone	Politics
Blackwell Elizabeth	Medicine
Blackwell Emily	Medicine
Blagg Adela	Science Maths
Blanchard Sophie	Air
Blavatsky Helena	Religion
Blixen Karen	Writer
Blunt Lady Anne	Miscellaneous
Bly Nellie	Explorer
Bodichon Barbara	Politics
Boland Rose	Politics
Bombal Maria Luisa	Writer
Bondar Roberta	Space
Bonheur Rosa	Art
Bonney Anne	Pirate

Borbon Josepha Amar y	Writer
Bordoni Faustina	Music
Boulanger Lili	Music
Boulanger Nadia	Music
Boivin Marie	Medicine
Boyd Louise Arner	Explorer
Bracquemond Marietta	Artist
Bradstreet Anne	Writer
Brady Angela Fick	Business
Bremer Frederika	Writer
Bresch Heather	Business
Breshkovsky Catharine	Politics
Brigaid Brigh	Law
Briggs Audrey Ruth	Code Breaker
Brico Antonia	Music
Brockovich Erin	politics
Bronte Charlotte	Writer
Bronte Emily	Writer
Brooke Frances	Writer
Brooks Romaine	Art
Brunhilda	Politics
Bruriah	Law
Bucca Dorothea	Medicine
Buck Linda B.	Medicine
Buck Michele	Business
Buck Pearl S	Writer
Bulkly Margaret	Medicine
Burbridge Margaret	Science /Maths
Burford Rose de	Business
Burke Selma	Art
Burnell Jocelyn Bell	Science/Maths
Burney Fanny	Writer
Burns Ursula	Business
Buren Adeline Van	Miscellaneous
Buren Augusta Van	Miscellaneous
Burt Karen Ann Hilsum	Engineering
Bush Kate	Music
Butcher Susan	Explorer
Beryl Burton	Sport
Byrne Dorothy	Journalist
Cabra Berthe	Explorer
Caccini Francesca	Music
Cafaro Debra	Business

Calamity Jane	Explorer	
Calvert Margaret	Design	
Cambra	Miscellaneous	
Cameron Julia Margaret	Photography	
Cameron Susan	Business	
Campan Henriette	Education	
Campbell Jenny	Business	
Cannon Annie Jump	Science/Maths	
Canth Minna	Politics	
Capio Iseut	Music	
Carr Emily	Art	
Carriera Rosalba	Art	
Carson Rachel	Politics	
Carter Elizabeth	Writer	
Carroll Anne Ella	Politics	
Cassatt Mary Stevenson	Artist	
Castelneau Almucs de	Music	
Castle Barbara	politics	
Cather Willa	Writer	
Catharine the Great	Politics	
Catharine of Sienna	Religion	
Catlet Elizabeth	Art	
Catt Carrie Chapman	Politics	
Catz Safra	Business	
Cauer Minna	Politics	
Cavendish Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Writer	
Cavell Edith Louisa	Miscellaneous	
Cerda Bernada de la	Writer	
Cereta Laura	Politics	
Charpentier Emmanuelle	Science/Maths	
Chatelet Emilie	Science/Maths	
Chawl Kalpana	Space	
Cheron Elisabeth Sophie	Art	
Chlumska Renata	Explorer	
Choinowska-Liskiewicz Krystyna	Sailor	
Claricia	Art	
Clark Laurel B	Space	
Clarke Emma	Sport	
Clarke Joan Elizabeth	Code Breaker	
Clarke Mary Elizabeth	Armed Forces	
Claudé Camille	Art	
Cleave Mary L.	Space	
Cleobuline	Writer	

Clough Anne	Education	
Cobbe Frances Power	Politics	
Coleman Bessie	Air	
Coleman Catharine Grace "Cady"		Space
Colette Sidonie-Gabrielle	Writer	
Colinat Marie	Medicine	
Collins Eileen	Space	
Corbet Kismetkia	Science/Maths	
Corbett Marie	Politics	
Cori Gerty Theresa	Medicine	
Corinna of Tanagra	Writer	
Cornaro Helen	Scholar	
Cortese Isabella	Science/Maths	
Cottee Kay	Sailor	
Cotton Olive Edith	Photography	
Coudray Angelique du	Medicine	
Coudreau Octavie	Explorer	
Couperin Marguerite-Antionette		Music
Cramer Catharina	Medicine	
Crandall Prudence	Politics	
Cristofforetti Samantha	Space	
Crocker Hannah	Politics	
Crocket Aimee	Explorer	
Crumpler Rebecca Lee	Medicine	
Crouch Jane	Sport	
Cunitz Maria	Science/Maths	
Cunningham Imogen	Photography	
Curchod Suzanne (Madame Necker)		Medicine
Curie Irene Joliot	Science/Maths	
Curie Marie Slodowska	Science/Maths	
Currie Nancy J	Space	
Czartoryska Isabela	Miscellaneous	
Dacier Anne	Writer	
Damo	Miscellaneous	
Danenberg Sophia	Mountaineer	
Darling Grace Horsley		Miscellaneous
Davies Gwen	Politics	
Davies Jan	Space	
Davies Sara	Business	
David-Neel Alexandra	Explorer	
Davidson Robyn	Explorer	
Dekker Laura	Sailor	
Deledda Grazia	Writer	

Delaunay Sonia	Art	
DePecol Cassandra	Explorer	
Derbyshire Delia	Music	
Deren Maya	Film	
Devey Hilary CBE	Business	
Devi Swanakumari	Writer	
Dickson Eva	Explorer	
Didrikson Babe	Sport	
Dillon Mary	Business	
Dix Dorothea	Medicine	
Dorion Marie Aioe	Explorer	
Doudna Jennifer	Science/Maths	
Douglas Sheila	Politics	
Doyle Hollie	Sport	
Drinker Sophie	Music	
Druzbacka Elzbieta	Writer	
Duflo Esther	Economics	
Dunbar Bonnie J	Space	
Duncan Isadora	Dance	
Durham Edith	Explorer	
Dworschak Adelheid	Politics	
Drummond Victoria Alexandrina MBE	Armed forces	
Drummond-Hey Lady Grace	Air	
Duges Marie Jonet	Medicine	
Durocher Marie	Medicine	
Dyson Tracy Caldwell	Space	
Earhart Amelia	Air	
Eberhardt Isabelle	Explorer	
Ebadi Shirin	Politics	
Eckstein-Diener Helen	Writer	
Ederle Gertrude	Sport	
Edgeworth Maria	Writer	
Edis Olive	Photography	
Earley Charity Adams	Armed Forces	
Einstein Millena	Science/Maths	
Ehyophsta (Cheyenne: Yellow Haired woman)	Armed forces	
Elion Gertrude B	Medicine	
Eliot George (Mary Ann Evans)	Writer	
Eleni Queen of Ethiopia	Politics	
Elizabeth 1st Queen of England	Politics	
Ende	Art	
Englebert Catherine "Cathy"	Business	
Englehard Philippine	Scholar	

Enheduanna	Writer	
Errina	Writer	
Erxleben Dorothea	Medicine	
Eudoxia	Politics	
Euryleonis	Sport	
Evaristo Bernadine	Writer	
Ewer Katy	Science/Maths	
Faithfull Emily	Politics	
Farenc Jeanne Louise	Music	
Fawcett Millicent Garrett	Politics	
Fergusson Mary Isolen	Engineering	
Ferrari Carlotta	Music	
Fickert Augusta	Politics	
Fidelis Cassandra	Scholar	
Fiennes Celia	Explorer	
Fontana Lavinia	Art	
Fifueredo Candelaria	Politics	
Figner Vera	Politics	
Figueredo Candelaria	Politics	
Fitzgerald Ella	Music	
Fisher Anna Lee	Space	
Flemming Williamina Paton Stevens	Science/Maths	
Flynn Elizabeth Gurley	Politics	
Fonte Moderata	Writer	
Foote Eunice Newton	Science/Maths	
Forchhammer Henni	Education	
Forkel-Liebskind Meta	Scholar	
Fossey Dian	Anthropology	
Fox Margaret Fell	Religion	
Franklyn Roselind	Science/Maths	
Friedman Adena	Business	
Frost Bryony	Sport	
Fry Elizabeth	Politics	
Fulford Millie Hughes	Space	
Fuller Margaret	Writer	
Galizia Fede	Art	
Gambara Veronica	Politics	
Ganguly Kadambini	Medicine	
Garnet Frances, Viscountess Wolseley	Miscellaneous	
Garcia Maria del Refugio	Politics	
Garfield "Liv" Ruth	Business	
Gbowee Leymah	Politics	
Gerard Marguerite	Art	

Germain Sophie	Science/Maths	
Gertrude the Great	Religion	
Ghez Andre M.	Science/Maths	
Gibson Althea	Sport	
Gilbert Professor Sarah	Science/Maths	
Giles Colonel Lucy	Armed Forces	
Giliani Alessandra	Medicine	
Gilman Charlotte Perkins	Writer	
Gilroy Beryl	Education	
Ginsburg Ruth Bader	Law	
Gluck Louise	Writer	
Goddard Mary	Miscellaneous	
Goldman Emma	Politics	
Goldstein Vida	Politics	
Goncharova Natalia Sergeevna	Art	
Good Lynn J	Business	
Goodall Jane	Anthropology	
Goodman Shira	Business	
Goodwin Linda M.	Space	
Gordimer Nadine	Writer	
Gordon-Gallien Enid	Explorer	
Gouge Olympe de	Politics	
Gournay Marie de	Writer	
Gottsched Luise	Writer	
Gozzadini Bettisia	Law	
Graham Katharine	Business	
Graham Martha	Dance	
Granderson Lily Ann	Education	
Gras Louise le	Religion	
Gray Eileen	Architects	
Greene Theodora	Science /Maths	
Griffith Tricia	Business	
Grimke Angelia Emily	Politics	
Grimke Sarah	Politics	
Grippenbergh Alexandra van.	Politics	
Guda	Art	
Guerre Elizabeth de la	Music	
Guevara Isabel	Miscellaneous	
Guillet Pernette Du	Writer	
Guppy Sarah	Engineering	
Hale Brenda (Baroness Hale of Richmond)	Law	
Halpir Salomee	Medicine	
Hall Marguerite Radclyffe	Writer	

Hamilton Margaret	Writer	
Hamilton Margaret	Technology	
Hansberry Lorraine	Writer	
Hansteen Hasta	Art	
Harding Mary Esther	Medicine	
Harper Frances	Politics	
Karmala Harris	Politics	
Harrison Jane Ellen	Scholar	
Haslett Dame Caroline Harriet	Engineering	
Hastings Selina Countess of Huntingdon	Religion	
Hatzerlin Clara	Miscellaneous	
Hayden Sophia	Architecture	
Hays Mary	Writer	
Heath Sophia	Air	
Heim-Vogtlin Marie	Medicine	
Helena Augusta	Religion	
Helena of Egypt	Art	
Helms Susan J	Space	
Hemessen Catharina van	Art	
Henie Sonja	Sport	
Hensel (nee Mendelssohn) Fanny	Music	
Hepworth Barbara	Art	
Herlindis of Maaseik	Art	
Herrad of Landsberg	Writer	
Herschel Caroline Lucretia	Science/Maths	
Hersend Magistra	Medicine	
Hestiaea of Alexandria	Scholar	
Hewson Marilyn Adams	Business	
Higginbotham Joan	Space	
Higher Claudie	Space	
Hilda of Whitby	Religion	
Hillary Barbara	Explorer	
Hire Kathryn	Space	
Hoch Hannah	Art	
Hodgkin Dorothy Mary Crowfoot	Science/Maths	
Holbertson Frances Elizabeth (Betty)	Technology	
Holdsworth Ethel Carnie	Writer	
Hollub Vicki	Business	
Hopper Grace Brewster Murray	Technology	
Holst Amalia	Politics	
Horney Karen	Medicine	
Hosmer Harriet	Art	
Hotensia	Politics	

Houghton Stephanie Jayne MBE	Sport
Hroswitha	Writer
Huber Therese	Scholar
Huggins Margaret Lindsay	Science/Maths
Hurd-Mead Kate Campbell	Medicine
Hurston Zora Neale	Writer
Hygeburg	Writer
Hypatia	Science/Maths
Iaia	Art
Ibarurri Dolores	Politics
Idar Jovita	Politics
Ines de la Cruz, Sister Juana	Writer
Ivins Marsha Sue	Space
Jackson Mary	Engineer
Jacobs Aletta Henriette	Medicine
James Dame Naomi DBE	Sailor
Jansen Kathryn	Science/Maths
Jelinek Elfriede	Writer
Jemison Mae	Space
Jernigan Tamara E.	Space
Jex-Blake Sophia	Medicine
Joanna	Art
Johnson Amy	Air
Johnson Henrietta	Art
Johnson Katharine	Science/Maths
Johnson Osa	Explorer
Jones Mary (Mother)	Politics
Josa Isabella de	Religion
Julian(a) of Norwich	Religion
Jung Andrea	Business
Kablick Josephine	Science/Maths
Kachindamoto Theresa	Politics
Kadalie Emma Moorhead	Politics
Kahlo Frida	Art
Kallio Elin	Sport
Kaltenborn Monisha	Sport
Kaltenbrunner Gerlinde	Mountaineer
Kaminska Ida	Film and the Theatre
Karman Tawakkol	Politics
Karsch Anna Louisa	Writer
Kasebier Gertrude	Photography
Katznelson-Shazar Rachel	Politics
Kauffman Angelica	Artist

Kavandi Janet Lynn	Space	
Keane Margaret M	Business	
Keller Helen	Politics	
Keller Mary Kenneth	Technology	
Kenny Annie	Politics	
Khan Noor Inayat (Nora Baker)	Miscellaneous	
Khuwyt	Music	
Kilrain Susan Still	Space	
Kimmins Dame Grace	Miscellaneous	
King Augusta Ada, Countess of Lovelace	Technology	
King Billie Jean	Sport	
Kingsley Mary	Explorer	
Kirch Maria Margaretha	Science/Maths	
Kirk Belinda	Explorer	
Kjelsberg Betsy	Politics	
Knaggs Isabelle Ellie	Science/Maths	
Knight Ann	Politics	
Knight Ness	Explorer	
Kober Alice	Code Breaker	
Koch Christina	Space	
Koerton Joanna	Art	
Kollontai Alexandra	Politics	
Kollvitz Kathe	Art	
Komnene Anna	Miscellaneous	
Kondakova Yelena Vladimirovna	Space	
Kopchovsky Annie "Londonderry"	Miscellaneous	
Kora of Sicyon	Art	
Kovalevskaya Sofia	Science/Maths	
Krasnohorska Eliska	Writer	
Krupskaya Nadezhda	Politics	
Kullman Ellen J	Business	
Kynisca	Sport	
Labe Louise	Writer	
Labille-Guiard Adelaide	Artist	
Lachapelle Marie-Louise	medicine	
Lafayette Marie de	Writer	
Lagerlof Selma	Writer	
Lambe Teresa OBE	Science/Maths	
Landawoska Wanda	Music	
Lange Dorothea	Journalist (photographer)	
Langer Susanne	Philosopher	
Lapwood Anna	Music	
Laschinger Mary	Business	

Lasker-Schuller Elise	Writer
Laurencin Marie	Art
Lavoisier Marie-Anne Paulze	Science/Maths
Lawrence Wendy Barrien	Space
Leavitt Henrietta Swan	Science/Maths
Lee Mary	Politics
Lepaute Hartense	(Science/Maths)
Lessing Doris	Writer
Lever Mavis MBE	Code Breaker
Levi-Montacini Rita	Medicine
Lewis Edmonia	Artist
Leyster Judith	Art
Livermore Mary	Journalist
Lockwood Belva Ann	Law
Lonsdale Kathleen DBE FRSC	Science/Maths
Long Janice	Music
Longworth Jackie MBE	Engineering
Losa Isabella	Religion
Lyon Mary	Education
Lytton Constance Bulwer	Politics
Lucar Elizabeth	Art
Lucid Shannon	Space
Lutz Bertha	Politics
Luxembourg Rosa	Politics
Maathai Wangari Muta	Politics
Mabel of Bury St. Edmunds	Art
Machado Anesia Pinheiro	Air
MacArthur Dame Ellen Patricia DBE	Sailor
Macbeth Ann	Artist
Macdonald Frances	Artist
Mackintosh Frances Macdonald	Artist
MacNair Frances Macdonald	Artist
Magnus Sandra	Space
Maguire Mairead	Politics
Mahoney Mary Eliza	Medicine
Malatesta Baptista	Writer
Manley Delarivier	Writer
Manning Anna	Business
Mansfield Charlotte	Explorer
Manzolini Anna Morandi	Medicine
Maria Antonia of Bavaria	Music
Maria Theresa of Austria	Politics
Marie de l'Incarnation	Education

Marinella Lucrezia	Writer
Marinello Kathryn V.	Business
Markham Beryl	Air
Markievicz Constance	Politics
Martineau Harriet	Writer
Marquis Sarah	Explorer.
Martinez Maria Montoya	Art
Mary of Jesus of Agreda	Religion
Mary the Jewess	Science/Maths
Matienzo Carlotta	Politics
Maunder Annie Russel	Science/Maths
Mayer Maria Goeppert	Science/Maths
Mayer Marissa	Business
Mazzarella Kathleen	Business
McArthur K. Megan	Space
McAuliffe Christa	Space
McCall Carolyn Julia DBE	Business
McClintock Barbara	Medicine
McCoy Sherilyn S	Business
McLaughlin Mary Louise	Artist
McWilliams Monica	Politics
Meakin Bethsua	Politics
Mead Margaret	Anthropology
Meaden Deborah	Business
Meir Golda	Politics
Meir Sandra	Space
Meitner Lise	Science/Maths
Meakin Annette	Explorer
Melroy Pamela	Space
Meltzer Marlyn Wescoff	Technology
Merici Angela	Education
Merian Maria Sibylla	Science/Maths
Mericourt Theroigne de	Politics
Metrodora	Medicine
Mexia Ynez	Explorer
Meyrowitz Carol M	Business
Meyrowitz Patricia Ann	Business
Millay Edna St. Vincent	Writer
Miller Lee	Photographer
Milliat Alice	Sport
Mirzakhani Maryam	Science/Maths
Mistral Gabriela	Writer
Mitchell Maria	Science/Maths

Modersohn-Becker Paula	Art
Molam Marjorie (Mo)	Politics
Moller Katti	Politics
Montagu Lady Mary Wortley	Writer
Montseny Frederica	Politics
Montagu Elizabeth	Politics
Montaneis Stephanie de	Medicine
Montessori Maria	Education
Mooney Beth E.	Business
Moos Hortensia von	Politics
Moreno Luisa	Politics
Morgan Barbara	Space
More Hannah	Religion
Morgan Julia Hunt	Architect
Morgan JoAnn Hardin	Engineer
Morisot Berthea	Artist
Morrison Denise M	Business
Morrison Toni	Writer
Moser May-Britt	Medicine
Moses Beth	Space
Mott Lucretia	Politics
Muinechain Uallach ingen	Writer
Mukai Chiaki	Space
Mulcahy Anne M	Business
Muller Herta	Writer
Muller Mary Ann	Politics
Mulligan Deanna M	Business
Munro Alice	Writer
Munter Gabrielle	Art
Murad Nadia	Politics
Murphy Dervla	Explorer
Murray Judith Sargent	Politics
Murray Flora	Medicine
Murray Margaret	Anthropology
Musgrove Mary	Politics
Mustakfi Wallada bint al-	Writer
Myrdal Alva	Politics
Nanyehi (English Nancy Ward)	Politics
Naylor Gladys	Code Breaker
Necker de Saussure Albertine	Writer
Nevelson Loise	Art
Newberry Jesse	Art
Ney Elizabeth	Art

Nightingale Florence OM RRC DStJ	Medicine
Nin Anais	Writer
Nogarola Isotta	Writer
Nordenflycht Hedwig	Writer
Noether Emmy	Science/Maths
Nooyi Indra	Business
North Marianne	Science/Maths
Northcutt Frances (Poppy)	Engineering
Norton Caroline	Politics
Nossis	Writer
Novakovic Phebe	Business
Nusslein-Volhard Christiane	Medicine
Nyberg Karen L.	Space
Ochoa Ellen	Space
O'Connor Sandra Day	Law
O'Malley Grace	Business
Ostrom Elinor	Economics
Otto-Peters Louise	Politics
Pankhurst Christabel	Politics
Pankhurst Emmeline	Politics
Pankhurst Sylvia	Politics
Parks Rosa Louise McCauley	Politics
Parren Kallirhoi	Politics
Parsons Rachel Mary	Engineering
Parsons Katherine	Engineering
Paterson Emma	Politics
Paul Alice	Politics
Pavlova Anna	Dance
Payette Julie	Space
Payne Cecilia	Science/Maths
Peale Sarah	Art
Peck Annie Smith	Mountaineer
Perkins Frances	Politics
Perovskaya Sophia	Politics
Perry Alice	Engineering
Pethick-Lawrence Emmeline	Politics
Petit Gabrielle	Politics
Petkova Baba	Education
Pfeiffer Ida	Explorer
Phile	Law
Pichler Karoline	Writer
Piestewa Lori	Armed Forces
Picotte Susan La Flesche	Medicine

Pinckney Eliza Lucas	Business	
Pinochet Isabel le Brun	Education	
Plotina	Politics	
Poitiers Alienor de	Writer	
Popelin Marie	Politics	
Portal Magda	Writer	
Pratt Kofoworola Abeni FRCN	Medicine	
Praxilla	Writer	
Price Florence	Politics	
Pullen Eileen	Politics	
Pullinger Dorothee	Engineering	
Radacanu Emma	Sport	
Radcliffe Mary	Politics	
Rankin Jeanette	Politics	
Read Mary	Pirates	
Rentler Barbara	Business	
Resnik Judith	Space	
Rice Kate	Explorer	
Richards Ellen H.	Science/Maths	
Richardson Dorothy	Writer	
Ride Sally	Space	
Rock Margaret	Code Breaker	
Rodick Anita	Business	
Rodde Dorothea von (nee Schlozer)	Scholar	
Rogers Edith Nourse	Politics	
Roland Marie-Jeanne	Politics	
Roldan Luisa	Art	
Rometty Virginia Marie	Business	
Rosenfeld Irene	Business	
Roosevelt Eleanor	Politics	
Roper Margaret	Writer	
Rossetti Christina	Writer	
Rossi Properzia de	Art	
Rowson Susanna (nee Haswell)	Writer	
Royer Clémence	Writer	
Rubin Vera Florence Cooper	Science/Maths	
Rutherford Alison	Music	
Rutkiwicz Wanda	Mountaineer	
Ruysch Rachel	Art	
Sabuco Oliva	Medicine	
Sachs Nelly	Writer	
Sackville-West Vita	Writer	
Salak Kira	Explorer	

Salpe	Medicine	
Sampson Deborah	Armed Forces	
Sand George (Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin)		Writer
Sara se Sancto Aegidio	Medicine	
Saragossa Augustina	Armed Forces	
Savage Augusta	Artist	
Savitskaya Svetlana	Space	
Schelling Caroline	Scholar	
Schirmacher Kathe	Politics	
Schmidt Augusta	Journalist	
Schreiner Olive	Politics	
Schumann Clara	Music	
Schwarzenbach Annemarie		Journalist
Scudery Madeleine de		Writer
Seacole Mary Jane	Medicine	
Seddon Margaret Rhea		Space
Senesh Hannah	Politics	
Serova Yelena	Space	
Shabanova Anna	Medicine	
Shadd Mary Ann	Journalist	
Sharman Helen CMG OBE HonFRSC		Space
Shelley Mary	Writer	
Sheppard Katharine	Politics	
Sherrock Fallon	Sport	
Shields Melvinia	Politics	
Shikibu Muraski	Writer	
Shilling Beatrice	Engineering	
Shonagon Sei	Writer	
Short Clare	Politics	
Sidney Mary	Writer	
Siegemund Justine	Medicine	
Sime Vera	Politics	
Sirani Elisabetta	Art	
Sirleaf Ellen Johnson	Politics	
Sitwell Edith	Writer	
Smedley Agnes	Journalist	
Smeeton Beryl	Miscellaneous	
Smith Bessie	Music	
Smith Charlotte	Writer	
Snethlage Emilie		Science/Maths
Socrates Jeanne	Sailor	
Sommerville Mary		Science/Maths
Sorghaghtani	Politics	

Spence Frances	Technology	
Sponheim Jutta von		Religion
Stael Germaine de	Writer	
Stafford Marilyn	Photography	
Stampa Gaspaa	Writer	
Stanhope Lady Hester	Explorer	
Stanton Elizabeth Cady		Politics
Stark Freya	Explorer	
Steen Mary	Photography	
Steere Mrs	Miscellaneous	
Steftnyshyn-Piper Heidemarie		Space
Stein Gertrude	Writer	
Stephenson Marjorie MBE FRSC		Science/Maths
Stern Grete	Photography	
Stewart Maria W.	Politics	
Stinnes Clarenore	Miscellaneous	
Stone Lucy	Politics	
Stopes Marie Charlotte Charmichael		Palaeontology
Storni Alfonsina	Writer	
Storey Sarah	Sport	
Story Susan	Business	
Stott Nicole P.		Space
Stowe Harriet Beecher		Politics
Strozzi Barbara	Music	
Strickland Donna		Science/Maths
Su Lisa	Business	
Suttner Bertha von	Politics	
Swale-Pope Rosie	Miscellaneous	
Sweet Julie	Business	
Szold Henrietta	Politics	
Szyemborska Wislawa	Writer	
Tabei Junko	Mountaineers	
Taeuber-Arp Sophie	Art	
Taylor Annie Edson	Miscellaneous	
Teerlinc Lavina	Art	
Teitelbaum Ruth Lichtern		Technology
Telesilla	Writer	
Teresa of Avila	Religion	
Teresa of Calcutta (Mother Teresa)		Politics
Teresa de Cartagena	Religion	
Terrel Mary Church	Politics	
Thatcher Margaret	Politics	
Theano	Philosophy	

Themistoclea	Philosophy	
Theodora Empress of Eastern Rome		Politics
Thoma	Writer	
Thornton Kathryn Ryan Cordell		Space
Thott Bridget	Writer	
Tibors de Sarenom	Music	
Timoret	Art	
Tinne Alexandrine	Explorer	
Tokarczuk Olga	Writer	
Tornabuoni Lucrezia	Writer	
Torres Laura	Politics	
Trivulzio Cristina	Politics	
Truth Sojourner	Politics	
Tubbman Harriet	politics	
Tullis Julie	Mountaineer	
Tum Roberta Menchu	Politics	
Tussaud Marie	Art	
Ullal Jayshree	Business	
Undset Sigrid	Writer	
Uttman Barbara	Business	
Valadon Suzanne	Artist	
Varnhagen Rahel Antoine Friederike		Writer
Vaughan Dorothy	Technology	
Veres Palne	Education	
Vigee-LeBrun Elisabeth	Art	
Villa Amelia	Medicine	
Villanueva y Saavedra Etelvina		Politics
Villareal Andrea	Politics	
Villereal Teresa	Politics	
Vivien Renee	Writer	
Voss Janice E.	Space	
Wanderwell Aloha	Miscellaneous	
Warren Mercy Otis	Politics	
Walker Mary Edwards	Politics	
Wat Joey Chui Yung	Business	
Washington Margaret Murray		Education
Watson Jessica	Sailor	
Webb Beatrice	Politics	
Webb Betty	Code Breaker	
Weber Mary Helen	Space	
Weil Simone	politics	
Wells Ida B.	Politics	
West Rebecca	Writer	

Weston Elizabeth Jane	Writer
Wharton Edith	Writer
Wheatland Mary	Miscellaneous
Wheatley Phillis	Writer
Whitehorn Katharine	Journalist
Whitman Margaret Cushing	Business
Whitson Peggy	Space
Willard Barbara	Writer
Willard Emma	Education
Willard Frances	Politics
Williams Betty	Politics
Williams Geisha J	Business
Williams Jody	Politics
Williams Shirley	Politics
Williams Sunita	Space
Willson Laura Annie	Engineering
Wilson Stephanie	Space
Winnemucca Sarah	Politics
Woodhull Victoria	Politics
Woolf Adeline Virginia	Writer
Woolley Hannah	Writer
Workman Fanny Bullock	Explorer
Wright Frances	Politics
Yallow Rosalyn Sussman	Medicine
Yang Liu	Space
Ylla (Camilla Koffler)	Photography
Yonath Ada E.	Science/Maths
Yousafzai Malala	Politics
Youyou Tu	Medicine
Yunxian Tan	Medicine
Zamudio Adela	Politics
Zand Nathalie	Medicine
Zasulich	Politics
Zetkin Clara	Politics



Women in the Air

Batten **Jean Batten (1909-1982)** She was the first person to fly solo between England and New Zealand. She also broke other records

Bird-Walton **Nancy Bird-Walton (1915-2009)** Australian aviation pioneer

Blanchard **Sophie Blanchard (1778-1819)** A French woman who was the first female aeronaut and balloonist. Between 1805 and 1819 she conducted 59 balloon flights over Paris.

Coleman **Bessie Coleman (1892-1926)** Bessie Coleman flew in the face of race and gender discrimination to become the first black woman pilot in the world. Banned from flying schools in her native America, she taught herself French and travelled to France where she earned her pilot's licence in 1921, two years before her more famous contemporary, Amelia Earhart. Coleman flew all over the US, performing aerial tricks and lecturing to raise funds for an African-American flying school. She refused to participate in segregated events. Tragically, her life and dream ended when she died during an air show rehearsal at the age of 34.

Earhart **Amelia Earhart (1897-1937)** An American who was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. Tragically, Earhart mysteriously disappeared somewhere in the Pacific attempting to circumnavigate the globe. Despite having her life cut short, Earhart's achievements have continued to inspire women to tackle adventures previously dominated by men.

Drummond-Hay **Lady Grace Drummond-Hay (1895-1946)** English, and the first woman to circumnavigate the world by air (she did it in a zeppelin) Her reportage of the pioneering flight was published in leading newspapers and helped cement her career as a writer and aviation specialist. Drummond Hay spent the next 10 years travelling the world and writing about her experiences. She was a foreign correspondent in Ethiopia and China and during the second world war she was interned in a Japanese camp in the Philippines where she became ill. She died shortly after her release.

Heath **Sophia Heath (1896-1939)** A Pioneer Irish aviator and proponent of women's events in the Olympic Games.

Johnson **Amy Johnson (1903-1941)** An English pioneering aviator who set a number of long distance flying records. She flew in the Second World War as a part of the Air Transport Auxiliary and died during a ferry flight.

Machado Anesia Pinheiro Machado (1904-1999) She was the second Brazilian woman to gain a pilot's licence in Brazil

Markham Beryl Markham (1902-1986) English-born Kenyan aviator (one of the first bush pilots), adventurer, racehorse trainer and author. She was the first person to fly solo, non-stop across the Atlantic from east to west.

Women in Anthropology

Benedict Ruth Benedict (1887-1948) An American anthropologist and folklorist. She was President of the American Anthropological Association and was also a prominent member of the American Folklore Society. She became the first woman to be recognised as a prominent leader of a learned profession. She can be viewed as a transitional figure in her field, redirecting both anthropology and folklore away from the limited confines of culture-trait diffusion studies and towards theories of performance as integral to the interpretation of culture. She studied the relationships between personality, art, language and culture, insisting that no trait existed in isolation or self-sufficiency, a theory which she championed in her 1934 book *Patterns of Culture*.

Goodall Jane Goodall (b1934 ...) A British anthropologist and primatologist, she is the world's leading authority on chimpanzees. She is famous for her work among the chimpanzees of Gombe and for her efforts to raise awareness about the plight of both wild and captive chimpanzees.

Fossey Dian Fossey (1932-1985) An American woman best known for her groundbreaking work with primates. Louis Leakey's second prominent protege after Jane Goodall, Fossey went on to become the world's leading expert on Mountain Gorillas. In her conservation efforts she developed many anti-poaching techniques that are still used today. She eventually lost her life in the battle to protect gorillas, and her brutal murder in Rwanda has never been solved.

Mead Margaret Mead (1901-1978) American cultural anthropologist who featured frequently as an author and speaker in the mass media during the 1960s and 1970s. She earned her bachelor's degree at Barnard College in New York City and her MA and PhD degrees from Columbia University.

Murray Margaret Murray (1863-1963) She was an Anglo-Indian Egyptologist, archaeologist, anthropologist, historian, and folklorist. The first woman to be appointed as a lecturer in archaeology in the United Kingdom. She also became closely involved in the first-wave feminist movement, joining the Women's Social and Political Union and devoted much time to improving women's status at UCL.

Women Architects

Gray **Eileen Gray (1878-1976)** An Irish furniture designer and architect and a pioneer of the Modern Movement in architecture. She initially established herself as one of the leading designers of the lacquered screens and decorative panels typical of art deco. During the 1920s and 1930s she became one of the leading exponents of the revolutionary new theories of design and construction. She made a major contribution to design in architecture. Encouraged by Le Corbusier and J.J.P Oud, she designed two houses in the Alpes Maritimes, one at Roquebrune which was built from 1926-1929, and the other at Castellar, built from 1932-1934. Both houses are considered to be among the purest examples of domestic architecture and interior design of the period.

Hayden **Sophia Hayden (1868-1953)** The first woman accepted to the architecture program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a pioneer for women in the profession of architect. After completing her studies Hayden may have had a hard time finding an entry level apprentice position as an architect because she was a woman, so she accepted a position as a mechanical drawing teacher at a Boston high school. She is best known for designing *The Woman's Building* at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, when she was just 21. Hayden's entry won first prize out of a field of thirteen entries submitted by trained female architects. She received \$1,000 for the design, when some male architects earned \$10,000 for similar buildings. Although she won a prominent design competition her career was blighted by opposition.

Morgan **Julia Morgan (1872-1957)** An American architect and engineer. She designed more than 700 buildings in California during a long and prolific career. She is best known for her work on Hearst Castle in San Simeon, California.

Morgan was the first woman to be admitted to the architecture program at l'École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris and the first woman architect licensed in California. She designed many edifices for institutions serving women and girls, including a number of YWCAs and buildings for Mills College. She was the first woman to receive American Institute of Architects' highest award, the AIA Gold Medal, which she received posthumously in 2014.

Women in the Armed Forces

A large number of female astronauts first had successful careers in the armed forces and are recorded under Women in Space.

Artemisia 1st (c 480 BC) She was Queen of Halicarnassus and fought for Xerxes I (commanding naval ships) against the Greeks during the Second Persian Invasion of Greece.

Drummond Victoria Alexandrina Drummond MBE (1894-1978)
The first woman marine engineer in the UK and the first woman member of Institute of Marine Engineers. In World War II she served at sea as an engineering officer in the British Merchant Navy and received awards for bravery under enemy fire.

Clarke Clarke Mary Elizabeth (1924-2011) A United States Army officer who served as the director of the Women's Army Corps. She was the first woman to attain the rank of major general in the U.S. Army, having worked her way up from private. Clarke served in the U.S. Army for 36 years, the longest service of any woman for a U.S. Army career.

Early Charity Adams Early (1918-2002) The first African-American woman to be an officer in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was the commanding officer of the first battalion of African-American women to serve overseas during World War II.

Ehyophsta (Yellow Haired Woman) (d 1915) A Cheyenne woman who fought in the Battle of Beecher Island in 1868, and also fought the Shoshone that same year, where she "*counted coup*" against one enemy and killed another. She fought the Shoshone again in 1869. She was also a member of a secret society composed exclusively of Cheyenne women.

Giles Colonel Lucy Giles An officer of the British Army's Royal Logistics Corps and the first female College Commander at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. She has been in the British Army for 25 years and has served on operations in Sierra Leone, East Timor, Bosnia, Iraq, Northern Ireland and Afghanistan. Giles currently serves as the President of the Army Officer Selection Board.

Piestewa Lori Piestewa (1979-2003) She was both the first woman in the U.S. Armed Forces to die in the Iraq War and the first Native American woman in the Armed Forces to die in combat.

Sampson Deborah Sampson (1760-1827) An American woman who disguised herself as a man in order to serve in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. She is part of a small number of women with a documented record of military combat experience in that war. She served 17 months in the army, as "Robert Shurtliff" of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, was wounded in 1782 and honourably discharged at West Point, New York in 1783.

Saragossa Augustina Saragossa (1786-1857) She was a Spanish heroine who defended Spain during the Peninsular War, first as a civilian and later as a professional officer in the Spanish Army. Known as "the Spanish

Joan of Arc”, she has been the subject of much folklore, mythology, and artwork, including sketches by Francisco Goya and the poetry of Lord Byron.

Women Artists

Cave paintings from 40,000 years ago are now thought to have been done by women because of the size of the hand prints.

Anaxandra (Flourished 3rd Century BC) She was a painter in Greece, the daughter and student of Nealkes, who was a painter of mythological scenes

Agnes (Flourished circa 1184) She was an Abbess of St Mary’s in Quedlinburg Germany where fine needlework and weavings were created, as well as manuscript illustrations. Agnes encouraged artistic creation and supported a healthy art industry with her nuns' creations.

Anastasia (Flourished circa 1400) A French manuscript illumination artist. Nothing is known about her except for the praise heaped upon her by the medieval writer Christine de Pisan who describes her as the finest illuminator of her day.

Anguissola Sofonisba Anguissola (1532-1625) An Italian Renaissance painter whose skill was recognised by Michelangelo and who made a career as a court painter. She was praised as equal to men in her talent.

Bonheur Rosa Bonheur (1822-1899) An animalière, realist artist, and sculptor; she is widely considered to have been the most famous female painter of the nineteenth century.

Bracquemond Marie Bracquemond (1840-1916) A French Impressionist artist, who was described retrospectively by Henri Focillon in 1928 as one of "les trois grandes dames" of Impressionism alongside Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt.

Brooks Romaine Brooks (1874-1970) An American painter who lived in Europe, mostly in Paris. Famous mostly for her portraits of cross-dressing and gender-defying women, and for influencing Aubrey Beardsley's illustrations.

Burke Selma Burke (1900-1995) An American sculptor and a member of the Harlem Renaissance movement. Burke is best known for a bas relief portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt that inspired the profile found on the obverse of the dime, although John R Sinnock is credited with being its designer

Carr Emily Carr (1871-1945) A Canadian artist and writer heavily inspired by the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest coast. She was one

of the first painters in Canada to adopt a Modernist and Post-Impressionist painting style. She did not receive widespread recognition for her work until the subject matter of her painting shifted from Aboriginal themes to landscapes—forest scenes in particular.

Carriera **Rosalba Carriera (1673-1757)** A Venetian Rococo portrait artist who was famous and sought-after throughout much of Europe, especially in France. In her younger years, she specialised in portrait miniatures. It is from this that she was able to build a career in portraiture. Carriera would later become known for her pastel work, a medium appealing to Rococo styles for its soft edges and flattering surfaces.

Cassatt **Mary Stevenson Cassatt (b1844-1926)** An American painter and printmaker. She was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, but lived much of her adult life in France, where she first befriended Edgar Degas and later exhibited among the Impressionists.

Catlett **Elizabeth Catlett (1915-2012)** An American and Mexican graphic artist and sculptor best known for her depictions of the African-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was the daughter of freed slaves. It was difficult for a black woman in this time to pursue a career as a working artist and Catlett devoted much of her career to teaching. However, a fellowship awarded to her in 1946 allowed her to travel to Mexico City, where she worked with the Taller de Gráfica Popular for twenty years and became head of the sculpture department for the Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas. In the 1950s, her main means of artistic expression shifted from print to sculpture, though she never gave up the former. Her work is a mixture of abstract and figurative in the Modernist tradition, with influence from African and Mexican art traditions. According to the artist, the main purpose of her work is to convey social messages rather than pure aesthetics. Her work is heavily studied by art students looking to depict race, gender and class issues. During her lifetime, Catlett received many awards and recognitions, including membership in the Salón de la Plástica Mexicana, the Art Institute of Chicago Legends and Legacy Award, honorary doctorates from Pace University and Carnegie Mellon, and the International Sculpture Center's Lifetime Achievement Award in contemporary sculpture.

Cheron **Elisabeth Sophie Cheron (1648-1711)** She is remembered today primarily as a French painter, but she was a renaissance woman - acclaimed in her lifetime as a gifted poet, musician, artist, and academicienne.

Claricia (13th Century) A German illuminator. She is noted for including a self-portrait in a South German psalter of c. 1200, now in The Walters Art Museum, Baltimore. In the self-portrait, she depicts herself as swinging from the tail of a letter Q. Additionally, she inscribed her name over her head.

Claudel **Camille Claudel (1864-1943)** A French sculptor known for her figurative works in bronze and marble. She died in relative obscurity, but later gained recognition for the originality and quality of her work. The national Camille

Claudel Museum in Nogent-sur-Seine opened in 2017. Claudel was a longtime associate of sculptor Auguste Rodin, and the Musée Rodin in Paris has a room dedicated to her works.

Cruz **Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz (1648-1695)** A talented Mexican nun, self-taught scholar, writer, and poet of the Baroque school who amassed a major library. When she was criticised by the Church she published a defence of women's right to knowledge, the *Respuesta a sor Filotea de la Cruz*.

Delauney **Sonia Delauney (1885-1979)** A Ukrainian-born Russian artist, who spent most of her working life in Paris. She formally trained in Russia and Germany before moving to France and expanding her practice to include textile, fashion, and set design. She co-founded the *Orphism* art movement, noted for its use of strong colours and geometric shapes, with her husband Robert Delaunay and others. She was the first living female artist to have a retrospective exhibition at the Louvre in 1964, and in 1975 was named an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Her work in modern design included the concepts of geometric abstraction, and the integration of furniture, fabrics, wall coverings, and clothing into her art practice.

Ende (Unknown) She was a manuscript illuminator who worked on a 10th-century group of manuscripts, of which there are 24 known copies with illustrations. These manuscripts contain the Commentary on the Apocalypse compiled by the Spanish monk Beatus of Liébana in 786. Her signature appears in the Beatus located now at the Girona cathedral, known as Girona Beatus but she may have worked in some other codex.

Fontana **Lavinia Fontana (1552-1614)** A Bolognese Mannerist painter best known for her portraiture. She was trained by her father Prospero Fontana and was active in Bologna and Rome. She is regarded as the first female career artist in Western Europe as she relied on commissions for her income. She supported her family through her career as a painter and her husband served as her agent and raised their eleven children. She was perhaps the first woman artist to paint female nudes, but this is a topic of controversy among art historians.

Galizia **Fede Galizia (c1578-1630)** An Italian Renaissance painter, a pioneer of the still life genre.

Gentileschi **Artemisia Gentileschi (1593-1656)** An Italian Baroque painter. Artemisia is considered among the most accomplished seventeenth-century artists, initially working in the style of Caravaggio. She was producing professional work by the age of fifteen. In an era when women had few opportunities to pursue artistic training or work as professional artists, Artemisia was the first woman to become a member of the Accademia di Arte del Disegno in Florence and she had an international clientele. Her achievements as an artist were long overshadowed by the story of her rape by Agostino Tassi when she was a young woman and her participation in the trial of her rapist. For

many years Artemisia was regarded as a curiosity, but her life and art have been re-examined by scholars in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and she is now regarded as one of the most progressive and expressive painters of her generation. She is, at last, being given recognition for her talents alone with major exhibitions at internationally esteemed fine art institutions, such as the National Gallery in London.

Gerard Marguerite Gerard (1761-1837) A successful French painter and print-maker working in the Rococo style. At eight years old she became the sister-in-law of Jean-Honoré Fragonard, and when she was 14, she went to live with him. She was also the aunt of the artist Alexandre-Évariste Fragonard. Gérard became Fragonard's pupil in the mid-1770s and studied painting, drawing and printmaking under his tutelage. Gérard and Fragonard created nine etchings in 1778. Historians currently believe Gérard was the sole artist of five of these etchings since many have a duplicate created by her tutor Fragonard. More than 300 genre paintings, 80 portraits, and several miniatures have been documented to Gérard. One of her paintings, *The Clemency of Napoleon*, was purchased by Napoleon in 1808.

Goncharova Natalis Sergeyevna Goncharova (1881-1962) A Russian avant-garde artist, painter, costume designer, writer, illustrator, and set designer. She was a founding member of both the *Jack of Diamonds* (1909–1911), Moscow's first radical independent exhibiting group, the more radical *Donkey's Tail* (1912–1913), and with Larionov invented *Rayonism* (1912–1914). She was also a member of the German-based art movement *Der Blaue Reiter*. Born in Russia, she moved to Paris in 1921 and lived there until her death.

Guda (c12th century) A 12th-century nun and illuminator. She created a self-portrait in an initial letter in a homiliary (now in the Frankfurt am Main, Staatsbibliothek). Along with her self-portrait, she wrote an inscription, "Guda, a sinner, wrote and painted this book. Scholars today credit Nun Guda with being one of the first women in western civilisation to create a signed self-portrait.

Hansteen Hasta Hansteen (1824-1908) A Norwegian painter, writer, and early feminist. Having settled in Christiania for several years she was in demand as the city's only portrait artist. Her most famous painting is possibly the portrait of her father, which is on permanent exhibition at the National Gallery of Norway. In 1889, having lived in America for a period, she returned to Norway with a renewed interest in the women's movement. She joined the Norwegian Association for Women's Rights (Norsk Kvinnesaksforening) and became an active contributor in the press on women's rights.

Helena of Egypt (4th Century BC) A painter who learned her craft from her father, Timon, who was also an artist. She worked in the period after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC. Helena painted a scene of Alexander defeating the Persian ruler, Darius III, at the Battle of Issus in Southern Asia Minor.

Hemessen Catharina van Hemessen (1528-c1565) She is the earliest female Flemish painter for whom there is verifiable extant work. She is

mainly known for a series of small scale female portraits completed between the late 1540s and early 1550s and a few religious compositions. A number of obstacles stood in the way of women of her time who wished to become painters. Their training would involve both the dissection of cadavers and the study of the nude male figure while the system of apprenticeship meant that the aspiring artist would need to live with an older artist for 4–5 years, often beginning from the age of 9–15. For these reasons, female artists were extremely rare, and those that did make it through were typically trained by a close relative, in van Hemessen's case, by her father, Jan Sanders van Hemessen. She was a member of the Antwerp Guild of St. Luke.

Hepworth **Barbara Hepworth (1903-1975)** She was an English artist and sculptor. Her work exemplifies Modernism and in particular modern sculpture. She was one of the few female artists of her generation to achieve international prominence. Along with artists such as Ben Nicholson and Naum Gabo, Hepworth was a leading figure in the colony of artists who resided in St Ives during the Second World War.

Herlindis of Maaseik (c695-c750) Belgian saint and Benedictine abbess, she created illuminated manuscript of the Christian Gospels with her sister Relindis of Maaseik.

Hoch **Hannah Hoch (1889-1978)** A German Dada artist. She is best known for her work of the Weimar period, when she was one of the originators of photomontage. Höch's work was intended to dismantle the fable and dichotomy that existed in the concept of the "New Woman": an energetic, professional, and androgynous woman, who is ready to take her place as man's equal. Her interest in the topic was in how the dichotomy was structured, as well as in who structures social roles.

Other key themes in Höch's works were androgyny, political discourse, and shifting gender roles. These themes all interacted to create a feminist discourse surrounding Höch's works, which encouraged the liberation and agency of women during the Weimar Republic (1919–1933) and continuing through to today.

Hosmer **Harriet Hosmer (1830-1908)** A neoclassical sculptor, considered the most distinguished female sculptor in America during the 19th century. She is known as the first female professional sculptor. Among other technical innovations, she pioneered a process for turning limestone into marble.

Iaia (Flourished c 116-27 BC) Born in Cyzicus, she was a famous painter and ivory engraver. Iaia probably moved to Rome to meet the demand for art there in the late Republic. Most of her paintings are said to be of women. Pliny attributes to her a large panel painting of an old woman and a self-portrait. She was said to have worked faster and painted better than her male competitors, Sopolis and Dionysius, which enabled her to earn more than them.

Joanna (c 12th Century) The prioress of the monastery of Lothen in Germany, best remembered for her tapestry work.

Johnson **Henrietta Johnson (c 1674-1729)** The earliest recorded female artist and the first known pastelists working in the English colonies.

Kahlo **Freda Kahlo (1907-1954)** A Mexican painter known for her many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artifacts of Mexico. Inspired by the country's popular culture, she employed a naïve folk art style to explore questions of identity, postcolonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society. Her paintings often had strong autobiographical elements and mixed realism with fantasy. In addition to belonging to the post-revolutionary *Mexicayotl* movement, which sought to define a Mexican identity, Kahlo has been described as a surrealist or magical realist

Kauffman **Angelica Kauffman (1741-1807)** A leading Italian portrait painter who was admitted to the academies of Florence, Bologna, and Rome, and in 1768 was a co-founder of the Royal Academy of Art, in London.

Koerton **Joanna Koerton (1650-1715)** A Dutch artist who excelled in painting, drawing, embroidery, glass etching, and wax modelling. She achieved fame as a silhouette cutter, the art of creating outline images from pieces of cut paper mounted on a contrasting background. She produced landscapes, seascapes, flowers, portraits, and religious scenes in this medium. Her clients included Peter the Great of Russia, Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, Johan de Witt and William III of England.

Kollwitz **Kathe Kollwitz (1867-1945)** A German artist who worked with painting, printmaking (including etching, lithography and woodcuts) and sculpture. Her most famous art cycles, including *The Weavers* and *The Peasant War*, depict the effects of poverty, hunger and war on the working class. Despite the realism of her early works, her art is now more closely associated with Expressionism. Kollwitz was the first woman to not only be elected to the Prussian Academy of Arts but to also receive honorary professor status.

Kora of Sicyon (c700/601 BC) She is credited, along with her father, Dibutades of Sicyon, with the invention of modelling in relief in the seventh century BC. She is considered to be the first female artist of whom there is evidence.

Leyster **Judith Leyster (c1609-1660)** A Dutch Golden Age painter, who painted genre works, portraits and still lifes. She was a member of the Haarlem Guild of St. Luke. Although her work was highly regarded by her contemporaries, Leyster and her work became almost forgotten after her death. Her entire *oeuvre* was attributed to Frans Hals or to her husband, Jan Miense Molenaer, until 1893.

Labille-Guiard **Adélaïde Labille-Guiard (1749 –1803)** She was also known as Adélaïde Labille-Guiard des Vertus, and was a French miniaturist and portrait painter. She was an advocate for women to receive the same opportunities as men to become great painters. She was one of the first women

to become a member of the Academie Royale and was the first female artist to receive permission to set up a studio for her students at the Louvre.

Laurencin **Marie Laurencin (1883-1956)** A French painter and printmaker. She became an important figure in the Parisian avant-garde as a member of the Cubists associated with the *Section d'Or*. She is known as one of the few female Cubist painters, with Sonia Delaunay, Marie Vorobieff, and Franciska Clausen. While her work shows the influence of Cubist painters Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, who was her close friend, she developed a unique approach to abstraction which often centred on the representation of groups of women and female portraits. Her work lies outside the bounds of Cubist norms in her pursuit of a specifically feminine aesthetic by her use of pastel colours and curvilinear forms. Laurencin continued to explore themes of femininity and what she considered to be feminine modes of representation until her death. Her works include paintings, watercolours, drawings, and prints.

Lewis **Edmonia Lewis (1844-1907)** An African American and Native American sculptor who worked for most of her career in Rome. She gained fame and recognition as a sculptor in the international fine arts world. Her work is known for incorporating themes relating to black and American Indian people into Neoclassical style sculpture. By the end of the 19th century, she was the only black woman who had participated in and had been recognised to any degree, by the American artistic mainstream.

Lucar **Elizabeth Lucar (1510-1537)** An English calligrapher who was the author of *Curious Calligraphy* (1525) the first English essay on calligraphy. She was also fluent in Latin, Spanish, and Italian, and an accomplished musician and needleworker.

Mabel of Bury St. Edmunds A 13th-century embroiderer of immense skill. As a medieval craftsman, very little would have been known about her but, uniquely, she frequently appeared in the royal records of Henry III and therefore something is known of her life. Between the years 1239 and 1245 she appeared in the King's writs twenty four times.

Macbeth **Ann Macbeth (1875-1948)** A British embroiderer, designer, teacher and author, a member of the Glasgow Movement and an associate of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. She was also an active suffragette.

Macdonald **Frances Macdonald (1914-2002)** An English painter known for her panoramic scenes painted in Wales and the south of France. She became a war artist during WW1

Mackintosh **Margaret Macdonald Mackintosh (1864-1933)** An English-born artist who worked in Scotland, and whose design work became one of the defining features of the "Glasgow Style" during the 1890s. Her husband, Charles Rennie Mackintosh is frequently claimed to be Scotland's most famous architect. Margaret Macdonald Mackintosh was somewhat marginalised in comparison. Yet she was celebrated in her time by many of her peers,

Including her husband who once wrote in a letter to her, "Remember, you are half if not three-quarters in all my architectural work ..."; and reportedly "Margaret has genius, I have only talent."

MacNair **Frances Macdonald MacNair (1873 – 1921)** A Scottish artist whose design work was a prominent feature of the "Glasgow Style" during the 1890s. She was the sister of artist-designer Margaret Macdonald Mackintosh. Frances' achievements are less well known than those of her sister, due in part to her departure from Glasgow when she married MacNair, but also because her husband destroyed many of her works after her death. Both sisters works were also frequently overshadowed by the achievements of Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

Modersohn-Becker **Paula Modersohn-Becker (1876-1907)** A German painter and one of the most important representatives of early expressionism and an important member of the artistic movement of modernism at the beginning of the 20th century. Her brief career was cut short when she died from a postpartum embolism at the age of 31. She is recognised as the first known female painter to paint nude self-portraits.

Martinez **Maria Montoya Martinez (1887-1980)** A Native American artist who created internationally known pottery. With her husband Julian, and other family members she examined traditional Pueblo pottery styles and techniques to create pieces which reflect the Pueblo people's legacy of fine artwork and crafts. The works of Maria Martinez, and especially her black ware pottery, survive in many museums, including the Smithsonian, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Denver Art Museum, and more. The Penn Museum in Philadelphia holds eight vessels – three plates and five jars – signed either "Marie" or "Marie & Julian"

McLauchlin **Mary Louise McLauchlin (1847-1939)** She was an American ceramic painter and studio potter, and one of the originators of the art pottery movement that swept the United States.

Morisot **Berthe Morisot (1841-1895)** Berthe Marie Pauline Morisot was a painter and a member of the circle of painters in Paris who became known as the Impressionists. She is less well known than the men but she was described by Gustave Geffroy in 1894 as one of "les trois grandes dames" of Impressionism alongside Marie Bracquemond and Mary Cassatt.

Munter **Gabrielle Munter (1877-1962)** A German expressionist painter who was at the forefront of the Munich avant-garde in the early 20th century. She was part of a small subgroup of artists active in transforming late Impressionist, Neo-Impressionist, and Jugendstil (or Art Nouveau) painting into the more radical, non-naturalistic art now identified as Expressionism.

Nevelson **Louise Nevelson (1899-1988)** An American sculptor known for her monumental, monochromatic, wooden wall pieces and outdoor sculptures. She experimented with early conceptual art using found objects, and

dabbled in painting and printing before dedicating her lifework to sculpture. Usually created out of wood, her sculptures appear puzzle-like, with multiple intricately cut pieces placed into wall sculptures or independently standing pieces, often 3-D. One unique feature of her work is that her figures are often painted in monochromatic black or white. A figure in the international art scene, Nevelson was showcased at the 31st Venice Biennale. Her work is seen in major collections in museums and corporations. She remains one of the most important figures in 20th-century American sculpture.

Newbery **Jessie Newbery (28 May 1864 – 27 April 1948)** A Scottish artist and embroiderer. She was one of the artists known as the Glasgow Girls. She also created the Department of Embroidery at the Glasgow School of Art,, where she was able to establish needlework as a form of unique artistic design. She married the director of the Glasgow School of Art, Francis Newbery, in 1889.

Ney **Elizabeth Ney (1833-1907)** A celebrated German-born sculptor who spent the first half of her life and career in Europe, producing sculpted works of famous leaders such as Otto von Bismarck, Giuseppe Garibaldi and King George V of Hanover. At age 39, she moved to Texas with her husband Edmund Montgomery and became a pioneer in the development of art there. Some of her most famous works during her Texas period included sculptures of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. Her works can be found in the Texas State Capitol, the US Capitol, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

Peale **Sarah Peale (1800-1885)** An American portrait painter, considered the first American woman to succeed as a professional artist. She painted portraits mainly of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. notables, politicians, and military figures. Lafayette sat for her four times.

Properzia de Rossi (c1490-1530) An Italian Renaissance sculptor. As a woman of the Renaissance, she studied painting, music, dance, poetry, and classical literature, and studied drawing under Marcantonio Raimondi. Undecided in her youth as to which outlet of self-expression she wanted to pursue, she found her direction when she tried her hand at sculpture, creating small but intricately detailed works of art on apricot, peach, and cherry stones. The subject of these small "friezes" was often religious, with one of the most famous being a Crucifixion in a peach pit. Sculpting aside, de Rossi was noted for her beauty, intellect, and musical talents. Because she was not born into a family of artists, as were most of her female contemporaries, de Rossi had additional barriers to cross in order to pursue a sculpting career, especially in marble. Nonetheless, she received training at the University of Bologna with master engraver Marc Antonio Raimondi. She went on to sculpt portrait busts and, eventually, to beat her male rivals for church commissions. However, tormented by unrequited love for a nobleman, she apparently sickened and died penniless.

Relindis of Maaseik (b unknown - d. C 750) Belgian saint and Benedictine abbess who created an illuminated manuscript of the Christian Gospels with her sister Herlindis of Maaseik.

Roldan **Luisa Roldan (1652-1706)** A Spanish sculptor of the Baroque Era. She is the first woman sculptor documented in Spain. In spite of serving as the court sculptor, like many artists of her time she died poor, signing a declaration of poverty shortly before her death.

Ruysch **Rachel Ruysch (1664-1750)** A still-life painter from the Northern Netherlands. She specialised in flowers, inventing her own style and achieving international fame in her life time. Due to a long and successful career that spanned over six decades, she became the best documented woman painter of the Dutch Golden Age, being followed by Jan van Huysum, who took flower painting to another degree of popularity.

Savage **Augusta Savage (1892-1962)** An African-American sculptor associated with the Harlem Renaissance. She was also a teacher whose studio was important to the careers of a generation of artists who would become nationally known. She worked for equal rights for African Americans in the arts.

Siddal **Elizabeth Siddal (1829-1862)** An English artist's model for her husband Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Siddall was also an important and influential artist and poet. Significant collections of her artworks can be found at Wightwick Manor and the Ashmolean Museum.

Sirani **Elisabetta Sirani (1638-1665)** She was an Italian Baroque painter and printmaker who died in unexplained circumstances at the early age of 27. She was the most famous woman artist in early modern Bologna and established an academy for other women artists.

Taeuber-Arp **Sophie Taeuber-Arp (1889-1943)** Swiss artist, painter, sculptor, and dancer, considered one of the most important artists of geometric abstraction of the 20th century.

Teerlinc **Lavina Teerlinc (c1510-1576)** A Flemish Renaissance miniaturist who served as a painter to the English court of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I. She was the most important miniaturist at the English court between Hans Holbein the Younger and Nicholas Hilliard.

Timarete (5th century BC) An ancient Greek painter, the daughter of the painter Micon the Younger of Athens. According to Pliny the Elder, she "scorned the duties of women and practised her father's art." She is best known for a panel painting of the goddess of Diana that was kept at Ephesus.

Tussaud **Marie Tussaud (1761-1850)** An artist, known for her wax sculptures and for founding Madame Tussauds wax museum in London.

Valadon **Suzanne Valadon (1865-1938)** A French artist who became the first woman painter admitted to the *Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts*. She is also known as the model for paintings by Renoir and Toulouse-Lautrec. She was the mother of Maurice Utrillo.

Vigee-LeBrun **Elisabeth Vigee-LeBrun (1755-1842)** A prominent French portrait painter of the late 18th century. Her artistic style is generally considered part of the aftermath of Rococo with elements of an adopted Neoclassical style. Vigée-LeBrun created a name for herself in Ancien Régime society by serving as the portrait painter to Marie Antoinette. She enjoyed the patronage of European aristocrats, actors, and writers, and was elected to art academies in ten cities. She created some 660 portraits and 200 landscapes. In addition to many works in private collections, her paintings are owned by major museums, such as the Louvre, Hermitage Museum, National Gallery in London, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and many other collections in continental Europe and the United States.

Women in Business

Alber **Laura J. Alber (b1968 ...)** An American businesswoman who in 2010 became the CEO of Williams-Sonoma, Inc.

Barra **Mary Teresa Barra (b1961 ...)** The chair and CEO of General Motors Company. She was appointed CEO in January 2014. She is the first female CEO of a major automaker.

Barry **Corie Barry** Served as CEO of Best Buy

Burford **Rose de Burford (died 1329)** An English 14th-century merchant and business woman in the City of London. She married her father's business partner, John of Burford who was also an alderman. She was actively engaged in her husband's business until John died, around 1322. Rose then assumed full management of the business and also acquired extensive properties. She is known to have owned tenements in London and country estates in Surrey, Kent and Sussex. Her own country residence was at Cherletone in Kent. She ran an embroidery business and at the direction of Edward II executed a cope of "opus anglicum" decorated in coral for which she received 100 marks. At the request of Isabella of France, Queen of England this vestment was sent to the Pope as a gift.

Braly **Angela Fick Braly (b1961 ...)** An American executive. She served as president and chief executive officer of WellPoint now Anthem, a large U.S. based provider of health insurance, and was a member of the company's board of directors.

Bresch **Heather Bresch (b 1969 ...)** An American business executive. She has served as the chief executive officer of Mylan since 2012, and is the first woman to run a Fortune 500 pharmaceutical company. In 2015, she was listed as #22 in Fortune magazine's "Most Powerful Women" list.

Buck **Michele Buck** An American businesswoman. In March 2017, she became the first female President and CEO of The Hershey Company, the American food manufacturing company.

Burns **Ursula Burns** Named CEO of Xerox in 2009. The then \$17 billion industry leading company was run by Anne Mulcahy, who chose Burns as her successor.

Cafaro **Debra Cafaro (b 1957 ...)** An American business executive, who was appointed Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Ventas, Inc. (NYSE:VTR), an S&P 500 healthcare real estate investment trust (REIT) with enterprise value of \$37 billion that owns approximately 1200 healthcare properties located through the U.S., Canada and the UK. Cafaro joined Ventas in 1999 as CEO and President, when the company's market cap was about \$200 million and was in dire financial shape. She has been widely credited with the Company's turnaround and its subsequent success.

Cameron **Susan Cameron (b 1958 ...)** An American business woman who is the former chairman, president, and CEO of Reynolds American, Inc.

Campbell **Jenny Campbell (b 1961 ...)** Business woman, entrepreneur and TV personality, appearing as a "dragon" on *Dragon's Den*

Catz **Safra Catz (b1961 ...)** an Israeli-born American banker and technology executive. She is the CEO of Oracle Corporation. She has been an executive at Oracle since April 1999, and a board member since 2001. In April 2011, she was named co-president and chief financial officer, reporting to founder Larry Ellison. In September 2014, Oracle announced that Ellison would step down as CEO and that Mark Hurd and Catz had been named as joint CEOs.

Davies **Sara Davies MBE (b 1984 ...)** A British businesswoman, entrepreneur and television personality. She is the founder and owner of Crafter's Companion, a business she started while a student at the University of York. She has appeared as one of the "dragons" on *Dragon's Den*.

Devey **Hilary Devey CBE (b1957 ...)** English business woman, television personality and entrepreneur. She made her fortune by launching Pall-Ex a palletised goods network. She is known for her appearance as an investor on *Dragon's Den*.

Dillon **Mary Dillon** An American businesswoman. She has been the CEO of Ulta Beauty since July 2013. She was global chief marketing officer and executive vice president of McDonald's from 2005 to 2010. She served as CEO and president of U.S. Cellular from 2010 to 2013. Dillon is a non-executive director of Starbucks.

Englebert **Catherine "Cathy" Engelbert** An American business executive and the first Commissioner of the Women's National Basketball

Association. Before joining the WNBA she had been CEO of the U.S. member firm of the international professional services firm Deloitte.

Friedman Adena Friedman (b 1969) An American businesswoman. She currently serves as the president and CEO of Nasdaq. She was formerly the managing director and CFO of The Carlyle Group.

Garfield Olivia "Liv" Ruth Garfield (b1975 ...) A British businesswoman, she is the chief executive of Severn Trent and formerly the chief executive of Openreach, a BT Group business.

Good Lynn J Good She was appointed chairman, president and chief executive officer of Duke Energy, a Fortune 500 company. She has also been a board member of Boeing.

Goodman Shira D. Goodman An American businesswoman, and the former president and CEO of Staples Inc.

Graham Katharine Graham She became CEO of The Washington Post company in 1972, making her the first female CEO of a Fortune 500 company.

Griffith Tricia Griffith (b 1964 ...) An American business executive appointed the CEO and president of Progressive.

Hewson Marillyn Adams Hewson (b1953 ...) The chairwoman, president and chief executive officer of Lockheed Martin.

Hollub Vicki Hollub (b1960 ...) An American businesswoman and mineral engineer. She became the first woman heading a major American oil company when she was appointed the president and CEO of Occidental Petroleum in April 2016.

Jung Andrea Jung (b1958...) A Canadian-American executive, non-profit leader, and prominent women's issues supporter. In April, 2014, she became President and CEO of Grameen America, a nonprofit microfinance organisation founded by Nobel Peace Prize winner, Muhammad Yunus.

Keane Margaret M. Keane (b 1959 ...) Appointed chief executive officer and president of Synchrony Financial in February 2014, she is one of the first female CEOs of a multibillion dollar bank.

Kullman Ellen J Kullman (b 1956 ...) She is a United States business executive. She was formerly Chair and Chief Executive Officer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in Wilmington and is a former director of General Motors. Forbes ranked her 31st of the 100 Most Powerful Women in 2014.

Laschinger **Mary Laschinger (b1959 ...)** An American business executive. She is currently chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Veritiv Corporation, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange and listed on the Fortune 500 in 2016.

Manning **Anna Manning** Appointed president and Chief Executive Officer of Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated, and a member of the company's Board of Directors. She assumed the role of President in December 2015, and of CEO on January 1, 2017.

Mazzarella **Kathleen Mazzarella** Appointed Chief Executive and President of Graybar Electric Co. on June 1, 2012. In addition, she became the Chairman of Graybar Electric Co. on January 1, 2013. As of June 2017, she is one of only 32 women CEOs of Fortune 500 companies.

McCall **Carolyn Julia McCall, DBE (b1961 ...)** A British businesswoman and the chief executive of ITV since 2018. She previously served as the chief executive of EasyJet from 2010 to 2017.

Meaden **Deborah Meaden (b1959...)** An English businesswoman who ran a multimillion-pound family holiday business, before completing a management buyout, but is now best known for her appearances on the BBC2 business programme Dragons' Den.

Marinello **Kathryn V. Marinello (B1956)** An American business woman who is the president and chief executive officer of The Hertz Corporation, a member of the board of directors of The Hertz Corporation, and alumna of Hofstra University.

Mayer **Marissa Ann Mayer (1975 ...)** An American businesswoman and investor. She is an information technology executive, and co-founder of Lumi Labs.

McCoy **Sherilyn S McCoy (b1959...)** An American scientist and business executive. She is the former CEO of Avon Products and former vice chairman and member of the office of the chairman of Johnson & Johnson, where she was responsible for the pharmaceutical and consumer business divisions of the company.

Meyrowitz **Carol M Meyrowitz (b 1954 ...)** The Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of TJX Companies, the leading off-price retailer in the United States. As of 2015, she is listed as the 76th most powerful woman in the world by Forbes.

Meyrowitz **Patricia Ann Meyrowitz (b1953 ...)** A retired American businesswoman, who has formerly served as the President and CEO of Archer Daniels Midland. She was previously Executive Vice President of the Chevron Corporation, where she spent 29 years and served as its Executive Vice President of Global Downstream.

Mooney **Beth E. Mooney (b 1955 ...)** An American financial executive who is the first woman to be CEO of a top-20 U.S. bank. On May 1, 2011, KeyCorp named Mooney its chairwoman and chief executive officer of the Cleveland, Ohio-based bank.

Morrison **Denise M Morrison (1954 ...)** An American business executive who served as president and chief executive officer of Campbell Soup Company from 2011 to 2018. Named the "21st Most Powerful Woman in Business" by Fortune Magazine in 2011,

Mulcahy **Anne M. Mulcahy (b1952 ...)** An American, she is the former chairperson and CEO of Xerox Corporation. In addition to serving on the Xerox board, she has been a member of the boards of directors of Catalyst, Citigroup Inc., Fuji Xerox Co. Ltd. and Target Corporation. She was selected as 'CEO of the Year 2008' by *Chief Executive* magazine.

Mulligan **Deanna M. Mulligan (b1963 ...)** Was appointed president and CEO of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, a Fortune 300 company, and one of the largest mutual life insurance companies in the US.

Nooyi **Indra Nooyi (b1955 ...)** An Indian American business executive and former CEO of PepsiCo.

Novakovic **Phebe Novakovic** She is an American businesswoman and former intelligence officer. She serves as the Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer of General Dynamics. As of 2018, she is listed as the world's 25th most powerful woman in business by *Forbes*.

O'Malley **Grace O'Malley (c1530-c1603)** She was a landowner, sea captain and political activist. She ran a shipping and trading business inherited from her father. She is sometimes considered to have been a pirate.

Pinckney **Eliza Lucas Pinckney (1722-1793)** She was a woman who changed agriculture in colonial South Carolina, where she developed indigo as one of its most important cash crops. Its cultivation and processing as dye produced one-third the total value of the colony's exports before the Revolutionary War. As manager of three plantations, she had a major influence on the colonial economy.

Rentler **Barbara Rentler (b1958 ...)** A businesswoman, appointed the CEO of Fortune 500 company, Ross Stores Inc.

Roddick **Anita Roddick. (1942-2007)** British businesswoman, human rights activist and environmental campaigner, best known as the founder of The Body Shop, a cosmetics company producing and retailing natural beauty products that shaped ethical consumerism.

Rometty Virginia Marie Rometty (1957 ...) She is an American business executive who was appointed chair, president, and CEO of IBM, and the first woman to head the company.

Rosenfeld Irene Rosenfeld (b1953 ...) She was the chairman and chief executive officer of Mondelēz International.

Story Susan Story An American utility executive and appointed Chief Executive Officer of American Water. Story grew up in Albertville, Alabama and earned a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering at Auburn University and an MBA from the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Su Lisa Su (b 1969 ...) A Taiwanese American business executive and electrical engineer, who was appointed the CEO and president of Advanced Micro Devices. Early in her career, Su worked at Texas Instruments, IBM, and Freescale Semiconductor, in engineering and management positions.

Sweet Julie Sweet (1968 ...) An American business executive. She has been the CEO of multinational professional services company Accenture since September 2019. Previously, she was CEO of Accenture North America. According to The New York Times, she has been described as "one of the most powerful women in corporate America"

Ullal Jayshree V. Ullal (b1961 ...) An American billionaire businesswoman, president and CEO of Arista Networks, a cloud networking company responsible for the deployment of 10/25/40/50/100 Gigabit Ethernet networking in the data centre.

Uttman Barbara Uttman (C 1514-1575) She was a successful German businesswoman in the Ore Mountains and was considered to be the instigator of the second industrial boom (after silver mining) in the history of the Ore Mountains. She is credited (possibly wrongly) with being one of the greatest supporters of bobbin lace. It can be proved that she was active as a manufacturer of braids. At times, she employed 900 braid makers.

Whitman Margaret Cushing Whitman (b1956 ...) She is an American business executive, political activist, and philanthropist. She is the CEO of Quibi, and serves on the boards of Procter & Gamble and Dropbox. Whitman previously served as president and CEO of Hewlett Packard Enterprise.

Williams Geisha J Williams A Cuban American businesswoman. She was the president and CEO of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from March 2017 to January 13, 2019.

Wat Joey Chui Yung Wat (b 1971 ...) She became a chief executive officer of Yum China Holdings, Inc. She also served as CEO of KFC China, managing director of A.S. Watson Group UK, and spent seven years in management consulting. As of May 2019, she is one of only 33 female CEOs on the Fortune 500.

Women Code Breakers

The women cryptanalysts working at Bletchley Park during WW2 often found their contributions overshadowed by their male colleagues. 70% of the Bletchley Park operation consisted of female codebreakers but few were recognised for their work.

Briggs Audrey Ruth Briggs (1920-2005) She graduated in Modern Languages from Newnham College, Cambridge and from 1942-1945, as an expert in German, worked at Bletchley Park as a member of the Z Watch, which translated the decrypted messages. She worked variously in Huts 4 and 5, Block A(N), and Naval Section NS I - German Cryptography. Her work has been recognised as instrumental in breaking the most difficult codes used by the Axis powers during the war.

Clarke Joan Elisabeth Clarke (m. Lowther Murray) MBE (1917-1996)
She was an English cryptanalyst and numismatist best known for her work as a code-breaker at Bletchley Park during the Second World War. She worked alongside Alan Turing to decrypt the Enigma machine

Kober Alice Kober (1906-1950) The ancient Bronze Age script known as "Linear B" was eventually cracked in 1952 by English linguist Michael Ventris but new reports suggest he might never have mastered the code if not for the work undertaken by American classicist Alice Kober. As her recently catalogued archive at the University of Texas shows, Kober began studying this bewildering script in the 1930s, continuing her work for almost two decades before her death in 1950.

Lever Mavis Lever MBE (1921-2013) She later married and became Mavis Batey. An English code-breaker during World War II, her work at Bletchley Park was one of the keys to the success of D-Day. She later became an historian of gardening, who campaigned to save historic parks and gardens. She was also an author.

Naylor Gladys Naylor (later Bennett) (1922-1998) Leading aircraft woman in the WAAF. She was a teleprinter operator at Bletchley Park, thought to be based in Block E, until July 1946. Her name is on the code breakers wall there. Here she represents the hundreds of unnamed women carrying out essential work to help to win the Second World War.

Rock Margaret Rock (1903-1983) Margaret Rock was one of the few women mathematicians who worked in Bletchley Park during World War II. With

her maths skills and education, Rock was able to help decode the Enigma Machine.

Webb Betty Webb MBE (1923 ...) Born Charlotte Elizabeth Webb, she worked as a code breaker at Bletchley Park during World War II. At the age of 18, upon arrival at Bletchley, she was tasked with cataloging encrypted German radio messages intercepted by the British, contributing to the breaking of the German cipher Enigma. During her time at Bletchley she also worked on intercepted Japanese messages. After the war ended in Europe, Webb travelled to Washington D.C. to assist the Americans with the war in the Pacific. In 2021, at age 97, she is one of the few surviving codebreakers of Bletchley Park, and she continues to tell their incredible story. She was featured this past year in National Geographic, and she has also written a book, 'Secret Postings: Bletchley Park to the Pentagon,' by Charlotte Webb.

Women in Dance

Duncan Isadora Duncan (1887-1927) An American who was a pioneer of the interpretative movement in modern dance and an important figure in the arts and dance history. She died at age 50, when her scarf became entangled in the wheels and axle of the car in which she was riding in Nice, France.

Graham Martha Graham (1894-1991) An American modern dancer and choreographer. Her style, the Graham technique, reshaped American dance and is still taught worldwide. Graham danced and taught for over seventy years. She was the first dancer to perform at the White House, travel abroad as a cultural ambassador, and receive the highest civilian award of the US: the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction. In her lifetime she received honours ranging from the Key to the City of Paris to Japan's Imperial Order of the Precious Crown.

Pavlova Anna Pavlova (1881-1931) She was one of the most famous ballerinas of all time. Dance was her vocation and no other dancer in the days before air travel toured so widely – Australia, the Far East, the United States, South America and India. She danced for audiences who had never heard of ballet and inspired a generation of children to take up dancing, including Alicia Markova, and the choreographer, Frederick Ashton who first saw her in Peru.

Women in Design

Calvert **Margaret Calvert OBE RDI (b1936...)** A British typographer and graphic designer who, with colleague Jock Kinneir, designed many of the road signs used throughout the United Kingdom, as well as the Transport font used on road signs, the Rail Alphabet font used on the British railway system, and an early version of the signs used in airports. The typeface developed by Kinneir and Calvert was further developed into New Transport and used for the single domain GOV.UK website in the United Kingdom.

Women in Economics

Dufflo **Esther Dufflo (1972 ...)** A French–American economist who is a professor of Poverty Alleviation and Development Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). She is the co-founder and co-director of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), which was established in 2003. She shared the 2019 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with Abhijit Banerjee and Michael Kremer, "for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty"

Ostrom **Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012)** An American political economist whose work was associated with the New Institutional Economics and the resurgence of political economy. In 2009, she was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for her "analysis of economic governance, especially the commons", which she shared with Oliver E. Williamson. To date, she remains the first of only two women to win the Nobel Prize in Economics, the other being Esther Duflo.

Women in Education

Many of the women in Education have also been political activists and writers and will be found under those categories.

Campan **Henriette Campan (1752-1822)** A French educator, writer and lady's maid. She was in the service of Marie Antoinette before and during the French Revolution, and afterwards she was headmistress of the first "Maison d'éducation de la Légion d'honneur", as appointed by Napoleon in 1807 to promote the education of girls.

Clough Anne Clough (1820-1892) A Pioneer in women's education, who was determined to create public educational opportunities for young women. She opened her first school in the family home in 1841. She later became the principal of Newnham College, Cambridge which opened in 1875 and was one of the first university colleges for women.

Forchhammer Henni Forchhammer (1863-1955) A Danish educator and women's rights activist.

Gilroy Beryl Gilroy (1924-2001) A Guyanese teacher, novelist, ethno-psychotherapist, and poet who has been described as "one of Britain's most significant post-war Caribbean migrants", part of the so-called "Windrush generation". Born in what was then British Guiana, she moved in the 1950s to the United Kingdom. Her gifts were acknowledged in Guiana and she expected to be valued and welcomed when she arrived in London. Initially, however, the prejudice and racism of her prospective employers prevented her from securing a teaching post. She eventually became the first black headteacher in London. Today, Gilroy is well known for her contribution to multi-racial education, yet her autobiography based on these experiences, *Black Teacher* (1976), is rarely read or considered as literature

Granderson Lily Ann Granderson (1816-?) She was a pioneering educator who, born a slave, taught other enslaved people how to read and influenced the founding of Jackson State University. She ran reading classes in secret for 7 years before she was discovered. A loophole in the law meant she could not be punished. Through her efforts, hundreds of students became literate and were able to use their literacy to acquire freedom.

Lyon Mary Lyon (1797-1849) An American pioneer in women's education. She established the Wheaton Female Seminary in Norton, Massachusetts, (now Wheaton College) in 1834. She then established Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (now Mount Holyoke College) in South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1837 and served as its first president (or "principal") for 12 years. Lyon's vision fused intellectual challenge and moral purpose. She valued socioeconomic diversity and endeavoured to make the seminary affordable for students of modest means.

Marie d l'Incarnation (1599-1672) The leader of the group of nuns sent to establish the Ursuline Order in New France, she founded the oldest women's educational institution in North America.

Merici Angela Merici (1474-1540) She founded the Ursulines order for the education of girls and the care of the sick and needy and was canonised in 1807

Montessori Maria Montessori (1870-1952) An Italian physician and educator best known for the philosophy of education that bears her name, and her writing on scientific pedagogy. At an early age, Montessori broke gender

barriers and expectations when she enrolled in classes at an all-boys technical school, with hopes of becoming an engineer. She soon had a change of heart and began medical school at the Sapienza University of Rome, where she graduated – with honours – in 1896. Her educational method is in use today in many public and private schools globally.

Petkova **Baba Petkova (1826-1894)** A pioneer of women's education, she founded the first girls' schools in Bulgaria when it was under Ottoman rule. Government officials tried to stop her and she was arrested and put on trial. She was released through lack of evidence and continued her campaign to educate women

Pinochet **Isabel Pinochet (1845-flourished in the 1870's)** A Chilean educationalist who led the reform of education for girls in Chile. In her time secondary education for girls was limited and only available through the church. Pinochet opened a private secondary school, later known as Liceo Isabel Le Brun de Pinochet, in Santiago in 1875. This paved the way for a state-funded educational system for both sexes. She not only gave primary instruction, but she also taught secondary school. At the end of the second year of the schools functioning, on December 1, 1876, she decided to send a request to the University Council to ask for the nomination of university commissions to assist and to validate her students' exams.

Due to her lobbying a decree facilitating the admittance of women to higher education was signed by Miguel Luis Amunátegui, Minister of Education, in 1877

Washington **Margaret Murray Washington (1865 possibly 1861-1925)** The principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which later became Tuskegee University. Born to an Irish immigrant father and African American mother, she was the third wife of Booker T. Washington. She was inducted into the Alabama Women's Hall of Fame in 1972.

During her tenure as Lady Principal of Tuskegee, she also created the Tuskegee Woman's Club and merged local organisations with women clubs to help improve the values and liberation of womanhood in African-American women of the south. In 1895 she gave an influential speech titled "Individual Work for Moral Elevation" at the First National Conference of the Colored Women of America. She is credited with co-founding the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. She founded country schools, taught women how to live and attend to their homes, worked for the improvement of prisons, started the Mt. Meigs School for boys and an industrial school for girls at Tuskegee, and constantly worked for the betterment of the poor and neglected. In 1912, she became the fifth president for the National Association of Coloured Women.

After the death of her husband in 1915, Washington worked to improve the educational system for African Americans. She became deeply involved in domestic education for mothers in Tuskegee and in supporting schools for children at surrounding plantations.

Willard **Emma Willard (1787-1870)** An American women's rights activist who dedicated her life to education. She worked in several schools and

founded the first school for women's higher education, the Troy Female Seminary in Troy, New York. With the success of her school, Willard was able to travel across the country and abroad, to promote education for women. The Troy Female Seminary was renamed the Emma Willard School in 1895 in her honour.

Veres **Pane Veres (1815-1895)** A Hungarian educator and feminist
She founded the first secondary school for girls in Hungary.

Women in Engineering

Ayrton **Phoebe Sarah Hertha Ayrton (1854-1923)** A British engineer, mathematician, physicist and inventor, and suffragette. Known in adult life as Hertha Ayrton, born Phoebe Sarah Marks, she was awarded the Hughes Medal by the Royal Society for her work on electric arcs and ripples in sand and water.

Barney **Nora Stanton Blatch Barney (1883-1971)** An English-born U.S. civil engineer, architect, and suffragist. Barney was among the first women to graduate with an engineering degree in the United States. Given an ultimatum to either stay a wife or practice engineering she chose engineering.

Benest **Cleone Benest, also known by the pseudonym C. Griff (1880-1963)** She was a pioneering motorist, as well as an engineer, and metallurgist. She was one of the first women engineers to pass mechanical examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Royal Automobile Club, and Portsmouth Municipal College.

Bertereau **Martine Bertereau Baroness de Beausoleil (c 1600-after 1642)** A French pioneering female mining engineer and mineralogist who travelled extensively in Europe in search of mineral deposits.

Burt **Karen Ann Hilsum Burt CPhys MInstP (b1954...)** A British engineer and campaigner for the recruitment and retention of women in engineering. The Women's Engineering Society offer an award in her name each year.

Fergusson **Mary Isolen Fergusson OBE (1914-1997)** A British civil engineer, the first female fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers, elected in 1957.

Beach **Sarah Guppy, née Beach (1770-1852)** She was an English engineer who, in 1811, she became the first woman to patent a bridge. She was also an inventor and designer who developed a range of products.

Haslett **Dame Caroline Harriet Haslett, DBE, JP (1895-1957)** An English electrical engineer, electricity industry administrator and champion of women's rights. She was the first secretary of the Women's Engineering Society and the founder and editor of its journal, "The Woman Engineer".

Jackson **Mary Jackson (1921-2005)** An American mathematician and aerospace engineer at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which in 1958, was succeeded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. She worked at Langley Research Centre in Hampton, Virginia, for most of her career and became NASA's first black female engineer. Along with serving a vital role in the development of the space program, she helped other women and minorities advance their careers.

Longworth **Jackie Longworth MBE (b...)** The first female president of an engineering union. She is currently vice president of the Women's Engineering Society (she was formerly president) She is also the chair of "Fair Play", a women's equality network and a tireless promoter of women's equality.

Morgan **JoAnn Hardin Morgan (b1940...)** An American aerospace engineer who was a trailblazer in the United States space flight program as the first female engineer at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration John F. Kennedy Space Centre and the first woman to serve as a senior executive at Kennedy Space Centre. She endured obscene phone calls, lewd comments in the elevator and having to leave the building where she worked in search of a female bathroom. But on 16 July 1969, JoAnn Morgan was the only woman in the launch firing room for the Apollo 11 lift-off.

Northcutt **Frances "Poppy" Northcutt (1943 ...)** a Texas attorney who began her career as a "computress" and then an engineer for the technical staff on NASA's Apollo Programme during the space race. She was the first female engineer to work in NASA's Mission Control during Apollo 8. She worked alongside male colleagues to plan the trajectory for Apollo 8 to return to Earth. She was also involved in Apollo 11 and the epic struggle to bring Apollo 13 home after it got into trouble.

Later in her career, Northcutt became an attorney specialising in women's rights. In the early 1970s, she served on the national Board of Directors of the National Organization for Women. Now, she works and volunteers for several organisations in Houston advocating for abortion rights.

Parsons **Rachel Mary Parsons (1885-1956)** She was an engineer and advocate for women's employment rights. She was the founding President of the Women's Engineering Society in Britain on 23 June 1919.

Parsons **Katharine Parsons (1859-1933)** She was an engineer and the co founder and second President of the Women's engineering society.

Perry **Alice Perry (1885-1969)** Born in Ireland, she was a poet, a feminist and the first woman in Europe to graduate with a degree in engineering.

Pullinger **Dorothee Pullinger MBE (1894-1986)** She was a pioneering automobile engineer.

Shilling **Beatrice Shilling OBE PhD MSc CEng (1909-1990)** A British aeronautical engineer and amateur racing driver. During the Second World War, she designed and developed "Miss Shilling's orifice" to restrict fuel flow to the carburettor of the Rolls-Royce Merlin engines in the Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire fighters.

Willson **Laura Annie Willson MBE (1887-1942)** A British engineer and suffragette, who was twice imprisoned for her political activities. She was one of the founding members of the Women's Engineering Society and was the first female member of the Federation of House Builders.

Women Explorers

Adams **Harriet Chalmers Adams (1875-1937)** An American woman who photographed South America, Asia and the South Pacific.

Aebi **Tania Aebi (b1966...)** She held the record as the youngest person and first American woman to sail solo around the world (with stops and assistance)

Bancroft **Ann Bancroft (b 1955 ...)** The first woman to travel over the ice cap to the North and South Poles

Beckwith **Carol Beckwith (b1945 ...)** Photographer, author, and filmmaker, known for documenting the tribal cultures of Africa, most notably in partnership with Australian photographer Angela Fisher.

Bell **Gertrude Bell CBE (1868-1926)** An English writer, traveller, mountaineer, political officer, administrator, and archaeologist who explored, mapped, and became highly influential to British imperial policy-making due to her knowledge and contacts, built up through extensive travels in Greater Syria, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Arabia. Along with T. E. Lawrence, Bell helped support the Hashemite dynasties in what is today Jordan as well as in Iraq. She was the first woman to attain a first-class degree (in just two years) in modern history at Oxford, the first to make major contributions to archaeology, architecture and oriental languages, and the first to achieve seniority in the British military intelligence and diplomatic service. She played a major role in establishing and helping administer the modern state of Iraq, using her unique perspective from her travels and relations with tribal leaders throughout the Middle East. During her lifetime she was highly esteemed and trusted by British officials and exerted an immense amount of power. She has been described as "one of the few representatives of His Majesty's Government remembered by the Arabs with anything resembling affection".

Bingham **Laura Bingham (b1992...)** An English woman who executed an expedition to cross the continent of south America with no money.

Bird **Isabella Bird (1831-1904)** An English explorer and naturalist who travelled by herself through North America, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Persia, Kurdistan, Turkey and Morocco. She was the first woman to be elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. She climbed mountains and rode thousands of miles on horseback, as well as the occasional elephant.

Bly **Nellie Bly (1864-1922)** An American who travelled around the world in 72 days, the first person to do so. Bly was also a pioneer of investigative journalism and paved the way for many other female reporters. Her stories brought about sweeping reforms in asylums, sweatshops, orphanages and prisons.

Boyd **Louise Arner Boyd (1887-1972)** She explored Greenland and the Arctic

Butcher **Susan Butcher (1954-2006)** She was a dog musher in Alaska.

Cabra **Berthe Cabra (1864-1947)** She was a Belgian traveller, and was the first European woman to travel across central Africa from East to West.

Calamity Jane (1852-1903) She was an American frontierswoman and professional scout, known for her claim of being an acquaintance of wild Bill Hickok and for fighting Indians.

Chlumska **Renata Chlumska (b1973 ...)** A Czech and Swedish adventurer who climbed Mount Everest and kayaked and bicycled around 48 of the states of the USA.

Coudreau **Octavie Coudreau (c.1870-c.1910)** A French explorer and geographer of the Amazon region in Brazil and French Guiana

Crocket **Aimee Crocket (1864-1941)** American heiress and writer who spent a decade exploring the Far East in the 1890s. She toured the interior of Java and Borneo.

David-Neel **Alexandra David-Neel (1868-1969)** She was a French explorer who travelled to Tibet while it was closed to foreigners

Davidson **Robyn Davidson (b1950 ...)** She made a 1700 mile camel trek from Alice springs to the west coast of Australia.

DePecol **Cassandra DePecol (b1989 ...)** She travelled to all sovereign nations on a trip from July 24, 2015, to February 2, 2017; she thus obtained the Guinness World Record for "Fastest Person (Female) to Travel to All Sovereign Nations" and is the first documented woman, fastest American, and youngest American to do such a trip.

Dickson **Eva Dickson (1905-1938)** A Swedish explorer, aviator, travel writer and rally driver. She was the first woman to have crossed the Sahara by car.

Dorian **Marie Aioe Dorian (c1786-1850)** Part native American, part French Canadian she was the only female member of the Astor Expedition, which traveled overland from St. Louis, Missouri, to what became Astoria, Oregon, in 1811–12.

Durham **Edith Durham (1863-1944)** An English woman who explored Albania and the Balkans

Eberhardt **Isabelle Eberhardt (1877-1904)** A Swiss explorer and writer in Algeria, who converted to Islam and travelled freely dressed as a man.

Fiennes **Celia Fiennes (1662-1741)** An English diarist and travel writer, who travelled around England on horseback between 1684, and about 1703, "to regain my health by variety and change of aire and exercise" (*Journeys*). At this time the idea of travel for its own sake was still novel, and Fiennes was exceptional as an enthusiastic woman traveller. Sometimes she travelled with relatives, but she made her "Great Journey to Newcastle and Cornwall" of 1698, accompanied only by one or two servants. Her travels continued intermittently until at least 1712, and took her through most of England.

Gordon-Gallien **Enid Gordon-Gallien (1887-1931)** A British adventurer and pilot who was awarded the Back Award in 1930, for her expedition in Tanganyika. She studied with Mr Reeves of the Royal Geographical Society in 1925, and in 1928, and she studied field astronomy and surveying. She explored and mapped the Kalambo Falls.

Hillary **Barbara Hillary (1931-2019)** She was an American nurse, publisher, adventurer, and inspirational speaker. She attended the New School University, from which she earned bachelor's and master's degrees in gerontology. Following her education, she became a nurse as well as founding the Arverne Action Association and the *Peninsula Magazine*. In 2007, at the age of 75, Hillary became the first known black woman to reach the North Pole. She reached the South Pole in January 2011, at the age of 79, becoming the first African-American woman on record to make it there, and simultaneously the first black woman to reach both poles. Having survived breast cancer in her 20s and lung cancer in her 60s, her health began to decline and she died in 2019, at the age of 88.

Johnson **Osa Johnson (1894-1953)** She was an American who made films and wrote books about her travels in Africa, the South Pacific and Borneo.

Kingsley **Mary Kingsley (1862-1900)** At a time when respectable women didn't walk the streets of London unaccompanied, Kingsley was exploring uncharted parts of west Africa alone. After the death of family members she had been obliged to look after, Kingsley, at the age of 30, was free to travel. In Africa, she canoed up the Ogooué river and pioneered a route to the summit of Mount Cameroon, which had never been attempted by a European. She became the first European to enter remote parts of Gabon and made extensive collections of freshwater fish on behalf of the British Museum. In her controversial book, *Travels in West Africa*, Mary expressed her opposition to European imperialism and championed the rights of indigenous people. The moleskin hat she wore throughout her travels is often on display at the Royal Geographical Society.

Kirk **Belinda Kirk (b1974/75 ...)** Belinda Kirk is a British explorer and entrepreneur. She is the founder of Explorers Connect, a social enterprise that connects people to opportunities for adventures and expeditions. In 2010, she captained the first all-female rowing team to circumnavigate Britain non-stop, completing the journey in 51 days. Kirk has travelled across Africa, Nicaragua, and the Chinese Taklamakan Desert.

Knight **Ness Knight (b1985...)** A South African explorer who completed a solo traverse of the remote regions of Northern Namibia in 2016. She was also the first woman to swim the river Thames from its source to London in 2013.

Mansfield **Charlotte Mansfield (1881-1938)** She was an English novelist, poet, and traveller who published a number of novels and two books of poems as well as 'Via Rhodesia' about her travels in Southern Africa. She was also an accomplished needlework artist and exhibited her work in London.

Marquis **Sarah Marquis (b1972...)** A Swiss adventurer and explorer who walked 10,000 miles (16,000 km) across Asia, Siberia and Australia.

Meakin **Annette Meakin (1867-1959)** She was the first Englishwoman to cross the Trans-Siberian Railway and wrote about it in her book 'The Ribbon of Iron'. She travelled in Russian Turkestan and other parts of Russia.

Mexia **Ynes Mexia (1870-1938)** A Mexican botanist and explorer who started her career at age 55. She discovered one new genus (*Mexianthus*) and many other new species of plants.

Murphy **Dervla Murphy (b1931...)** An Irish travel writer known for cycling alone through Europe, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan to India.

Pfeiffer **Ida Pfeiffer (1797-1858)** She was an Austrian woman who travelled alone around the world and published books of her travels.

Rice **Kate Rice (1882-1963)** A Canadian who was the first woman prospector in Northern Canada. She was also a writer and a trapper well known for her dog-sled abilities.

Salak **Kira Salak (b1971...)** She was an American writer, adventurer, and journalist known for her travels in Mali and Papua New Guinea. She has written two books of nonfiction and a book of fiction based on her travels. She is also a contributing editor at National Geographic magazine.

Stanhope **Lady Hester Stanhope (1776-1839)** She was a British socialite and adventurer, Stanhope was possibly the greatest female traveller of her age. Born into an eminent political family, she played society hostess for her uncle, William Pitt the Younger but, as soon as he died, she took off for the unknown, finding her destiny in the Middle East. “Her Ladyship” did whatever it took to go where she wanted to go – including dressing as a man, carrying a sword and riding an Arab stallion. Crowning herself queen of the desert, Stanhope was the first European woman to cross the Syrian desert and the first to conduct modern archaeological research in the Holy Land.

Stark **Freya Stark (1893-1993)** Stark went where few Europeans, especially women, had ever been before. A British explorer and writer, her travels led her into remote areas of Turkey and the Middle East. While living in Baghdad, she explored and mapped uncharted areas of the Islamic world. Hers were some of the first accurate maps of the region. She moved on foot, on donkeys, on camels and by car – camping along the way. Stark is the author of more than 24 travel books, covering local history, culture and tales of everyday life. In spite of age and illnesses, she never stopped travelling. In 1972, she was honoured as Dame Freya Stark.

Tinne **Alexandrine Tinne (1835-1869)** A Dutch explorer in Africa and the first European woman to attempt to cross the Sahara. In the early morning of 1st August, on the route from Murzuk to Ghat, she was murdered, together with two Dutch sailors in her party, allegedly by Tuareg people in league with her escort. According to statements at the trial in Tripoli in December 1869 – January 1870, two blows from a sword—one in her neck, one on one of her hands—made her collapse. They left her to bleed to death.

Workman **Fanny Bullock Workman (1859-1925)** She was an American geographer, cartographer, explorer, travel writer, and mountaineer, notably in the Himalayas. She was one of the first female professional mountaineers; she not only explored but also wrote about her adventures. She set several women's altitude records, published eight travel books with her husband, and championed women's rights and women's suffrage.

Women in Film and the Theatre

Only 5 women have been nominated for directing in the history of the Oscars. Only one has won.

Andreini Isabella Andreini (1562-1604) An Italian actress and writer. Considered beautiful, elegant, and well educated, she was one of the most famous performers of her time. Isabella Andreini was a member of the Compagnia dei Comici Gelosi, an influential touring theatre company that performed for the highest social circles of Italy and France. Famous in her time, and distinguished both for her acting and her character, the role of Isabella of the *commedia dell'arte* was named after her.

Arzner Dorothy Arzner (1897-1979) An American film director whose career in feature films spanned from the silent era of the late 1920s into the early 1940s. She was one of the very few women who established a name for herself as a director in the film industry during this time. Her body of work remains to this day the largest by a woman director within the studio system.

Bigelow Kathryn Bigelow (b1951...) The first and to date (2020) the only woman to win an Oscar for Best director. She also won the Directors Guild of America Award for Outstanding Directing, the BAFTA Award for Best Direction, and the Critics' Choice Movie Award for Best Director. She also became the first woman to win the Saturn Award for Best Director in 1995

Deren Maya Deren (1917-1961) She was a Ukrainian born American she one of the most important American experimental filmmakers and entrepreneurial promoters of the avant-garde in the 1940s, and 1950s.

Kaminska Ida Kaminska (1899-1980) she was a Polish actress and director who was known mainly for her work in the theatre. In her long career Kamińska produced more than 70 plays, and performed in more than 150 productions. She also wrote two plays of her own and translated many works in Yiddish. World War II disrupted her career, and she later emigrated to the United States where she continued to act. In 1967, she directed herself in the lead role of *Mother Courage and Her Children* on Broadway.

Mckenzie Ruth Mckenzie (1957...) She was artistic director of the Theatre du Chatelet in Paris, and a former director of Holland Festival. She also served as the general director of Scottish Opera. She is a former drama officer for the Arts Council, and was executive director of Nottingham Playhouse from 1990, until 1997, when she joined Scottish Opera. She was Artistic Director of the Chichester Festival Theatre from 2003, to 2005 alongside Steven Pimlott and Martin Duncan. Mackenzie was appointed a member of the Order of the British Empire in 1995. She was director of the London 2020 Festival, the official

cultural programme of the London 2012 Olympics for which she was appointed a CBE.

Women Journalists

Adie **Kate Adie CBE DL (1945...)** An English journalist who was chief news correspondent for BBC News between 1989 and 2003, during which time she reported from war zones around the world

Byrne **Dorothy Byrne** Currently (2020), she is head of News and Current Affairs at Channel 4. She has worked in journalism for more than 40 years. In 2018, she received the Outstanding Contribution Award at the Royal Television Society Journalism Awards. She received a BAFTA for her documentary *For Sama*, about one family's life under siege in Aleppo, which also won an Oscar nomination. She has worked to fight male domination in television journalism.

Lange **Dorothea Lange (1895-1965)** She was an American photographer known for her work documenting the depression. Her photograph, "Migrant Mother" became a symbol of hardship and resilience in the face of economic collapse. Lange's photographs humanised the consequences of the Great Depression and her powerful images became an icon of the era. Her unflinching study of the human condition in the 20th century shaped photojournalism in a way that continues to resonate today.

Livermore **Mary Livermore (1820-1905)** An American journalist, abolitionist, and advocate of women's rights.

Schmidt **Augusta Schmidt (c. 1880)** She was a pioneering German feminist, educator, journalist and women's rights activist

Schwarzenbach **Annemarie Schwarzenbach (1908-1942)** A Swiss journalist and photographer, who travelled to Iran, Afghanistan and Africa.

Shadd **Mary Ann Shadd (1823-1893)** An American-Canadian anti-slavery activist, journalist, publisher, teacher, and lawyer. She was the first Black woman publisher in North America and the first woman publisher in Canada. She was an abolitionist who became the first female African-American newspaper editor in North America when she edited *The Provincial Freeman* in 1853.

Smedley **Agnes Smedley (1832-1950)** An American journalist, who traveled to Berlin in 1920 and helped opened Germany's first birth control clinic. She continued to travel the world, seeing human and political rights violations

first hand. She wrote numerous books, including an autobiography and coverage on China during World War II.

Whitehorn Katharine Whitehorn (1928-2021) A British Journalist, columnist, author and radio presenter, who was the first woman to have a column in *The Observer*. Her column ran for more than 30 years and then a further 7 years until 2017. She was the first female rector of a university in Scotland. Her books include *Cooking in a Bedsitter* (1961). Her writing is characterised by the *Observer* columnist Barbara Ellen as "defiantly human, female liberal, sane, amused, authentic and often revolutionary in its candid audacity." Ellen considers Whitehorn a "feminist voice", and describes her as skilled at "evoking the pathos and humour of chaotic female life". Her 1963 article on sluts, in the sense of 'slovenly women', in which Whitehorn identified herself with the term, created a minor sensation.

Women in the Law

Brigaid Brigh Brigaid (c 50 AD) A Celtic (Ireland) brehon (judge). Some of her work was cited as legal precedences for centuries.

Bruriah (c 2nd Century) She was mentioned in the Talmud as a sage with extensive knowledge of Jewish rabbinical law.

Ginsburg Ruth Bader Ginsburg (b1933-2020) An American lawyer and jurist who was , an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Ginsburg was appointed by President Bill Clinton and took the oath of office on August 10, 1993. She is the second female justice (after Sandra Day O'Connor) of four to be confirmed to the court (along with Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan. She struggled against blatant sexism throughout her career as she climbed to the pinnacle of her profession. A lifelong advocate of gender equality, she was fond of joking that there would be enough women on the nine-seat Supreme Court "when there are nine".

Gozzadini Bettisia Gozzadini (1209-1261) An Italian lawyer who flourished around 1250, and lectured in law at the University of Bologna. She reputedly obtained her education disguised as a man and taught from behind a screen so that she would not distract the students. She was probably the first woman to hold a post at a university.

Hale Baroness Brenda Hale (b1945 ...) Brenda Marjorie Hale, Baroness Hale of Richmond, DBE PC FBA, known as Lady Hale, is a British judge who served as President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom from 2017 to 2020, and serves as a member of the House of Lords as Lord Temporal.

Lockwood **Belva Ann Lockwood (1830-1917)** An American attorney, politician, educator, and author. She was active in working for women's rights, including women's suffrage. Lockwood overcame many social and personal obstacles related to gender restrictions. After college, she became a teacher and principal, working to equalise pay for women in education. She supported the movement for world peace, and was a proponent of the Temperance movement.

Lockwood graduated from law school in Washington, D.C. and became one of the first female lawyers in the United States. In 1879, she successfully petitioned Congress to be allowed to practice before the United States Supreme Court, becoming the first woman attorney given this privilege. Lockwood ran for president in 1884 and 1888 on the ticket of the National Equal Rights Party and was the first woman to appear on official ballots. While Victoria Woodhull is commonly cited as the first woman to run for president, she was not old enough to run, unlike Lockwood.

O'Connor **Sandra Day O'Connor (b 1930 ...)** An American attorney, politician, and jurist who served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1981 until her retirement in 2006. She was the first woman to serve on the Court.

Phile (Ancient Greece) She was the first recorded benefactress and the first female magistrate in the ancient Greek city of Priene.

Women in Medicine

Abella of Salerno (c1350) She taught general medicine at Schola Medica Salernitana, the earliest medical school in Europe. She specialised in embryology and published two treatises.

Aberg **Judith Aberg** A nationally renowned researcher in the field of HIV and AIDS, Dr. Aberg has been instrumental in developing national, state, and local guidelines for HIV prevention and the care of HIV-infected persons. Her reputation as a scientific leader has been well established through her ongoing clinical research activities in HIV-related opportunistic infections, vaccine response, and complications of HIV disease. These include studies of the pathogenesis of inflammation that contributes to the co-morbidities associated with the ageing of those with HIV infection.

Dr. Aberg serves as Chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases for Mount Sinai Health System and Icahn School of Medicine.

Aemilia Hilaria (c.300-c.363) She was a Gallo-Roman physician, who practiced medicine, and wrote books on gynecology and obstetrics. She rejected marriage as it was a hindrance to her career. She was called "Hilaria" due to her cheerfulness as a baby

Agnodice - or Agnodike (c.4thC) She was the first female gynaecologist in ancient Athens. Having disguised herself as a man in order to go to medical school, she became a gynaecologist, and when male doctors realised women preferred her services, they charged her with malpractice. She outed herself, and they tried to pass a law prohibiting women to practice medicine. The law was eventually changed in the twelfth century due to women speaking out.

Almania **Jacqueline Felipe Almania (c 1322)** She was Italian but moved to Paris, where she worked as a physician and performed surgery. She was tried for practicing unlawfully despite testimonials praising her ability.

Anderson **Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917)** An English physician and suffragist. She was the first woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon.

Anderson **Louisa Garret Anderson CBE (1873-1943)** She was a British medical pioneer, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, a suffragette, and a social reformer. She was the daughter of the founding medical pioneer Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, whose biography she wrote in 1939. In the First World War she served in France with the Women's Hospital Corps. Along with her friend and colleague Dr. Flora Murray, she established military hospitals for the French Army in Paris and Wimereux. Their proposals were at first rejected by the British authorities, but eventually the WHC became established at the Endell Street Military Hospital, Holborn, London.

Aspasia the Physician (c 5th C) She practiced obstetrics and gynaecology and seems to have been the teacher of Aetius, the royal physician to Byzantine emperor Justinian I.

Barré-Sinoussi **Francoise Barré-Sinoussi (1947 ...)** A French virologist and Director of the Regulation of Retroviral Infections Division (French: *Unité de Régulation des Infections Rétrovirales*) and Professor at the *Institut Pasteur* in Paris. Born in Paris, Barré-Sinoussi performed some of the fundamental work in the identification of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as the cause of AIDS. In 2008, Barré-Sinoussi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, together with her former mentor, Luc Montagnier, for their discovery of HIV.

Barton **Clara Barton (1821-1912)** She founded the American Red Cross in 1881. She worked as a hospital nurse in the American Civil War, and as a teacher and patent clerk. Barton is noteworthy for doing humanitarian work at a time when relatively few women worked outside the home.

Blackburn **Elizabeth Blackburn (1948 ...)** An Australian-American Nobel laureate who is the former President of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies. Previously she was a biological researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, who studied the telomere, a structure at the end of chromosomes that protects the chromosome. In 1984, Blackburn co-discovered telomerase, the enzyme that replenishes the telomere, with Carol W. Greider. For this work,

she was awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, sharing it with Greider and Jack W. Szostak, becoming the first Australian woman Nobel laureate. She also worked in medical ethics, and was controversially dismissed from the Bush Administration's President's Council on Bioethics.

Blackwell **Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910)** She was the first woman in America to earn a degree in medicine. She graduated top of her class in medical college.

Blackwell **Emily Blackwell (1826-1910)** An English born American who was the second woman to earn a medical degree at what is now Case Western Reserve University, and the third openly identified woman to earn a medical degree in the United States. She was the sister of Elizabeth Blackwell and together they contributed greatly to the education and acceptance of women medical professionals in the United States.

Boivin **Marie Boivin (1773-1841)** A French midwife, inventor, and obstetrics writer, Mme Boivin has been called one of the most important women in medicine in the 19th century. Boivin invented a new pelvimeter and a vaginal speculum. The medical textbooks that she wrote were translated to different languages and used for 150 years.

Bucca **Dorothea Bucca (1360-1436)** Italian physician. Little is known of her life, except that she held a chair of medicine and philosophy at the University of Bologna for over forty years from 1390.

Buck **Linda B. Buck (1947 ...)** An American biologist best known for her work on the olfactory system. She was awarded the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, along with Richard Axel, for their work on olfactory receptors. She is currently on the faculty of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle.

Bulkly **Margaret Bulkly (c1789-1865)** She lived and worked as a man - James Barry - in order to qualify and work as a doctor. She eventually rose to the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals.

Colonet **Marie Colinet (c1560-c1640)** A French midwife and female surgeon who introduced the use of heat for dilating and stimulating the uterus during labor. In addition, she performed caesarian sections successfully, and also was the first person to use a magnet to extract a piece of metal from a patient's eye.

Cory **Gerty Theresa Cori (1896-1957)** An Austro-Hungarian-American biochemist who in 1947, was the third woman to win a Nobel Prize in science, and the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, for her significant role in the "discovery of the course of the catalytic conversion of glycogen".

Coudray **Angelique du Coudray (1712-1794)** She was court midwife to Louis XV of France and trained around 4,000 poor French women as midwives. She invented the first life size obstetrical mannequin, for practicing mock births.

Curchad Suzanne (Madame Necker) (1737-1794) She was a French-Swiss salonist and writer. She hosted one of the most celebrated salons of the Ancien Régime. She also led the development of the Hospice de Charité, a model small hospital in Paris that still exists today as the Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital. She was the wife of French finance minister Jacques Necker, and is often referenced in historical documents as Madame Necker.

Cramer **Catharina Cramer (nee Schrader 1656-1746)** An accomplished Dutch midwife, known for her extensive journal of birthing accounts in the Early Modern Era.

Crumpler **Rebecca Lee Crumpler (1831-1895)** The first African-American to receive a medical degree. She provided medical care to freed slaves in Virginia and later practiced medicine in Boston

Dix **Dorothea Dix (1802-1887)** An American activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the United States Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums. During the Civil War, she served as Superintendent of Army Nurses.

Duges **Marie Jonet Duges (1730-1797)** A French sworn midwife ("sage-femme jurée") at the Chatelet Hospital. Later, in 1775, she was promoted to the position of Midwife-in-Chief of the Hôtel-Dieu. She is remembered as one of the most significant midwives attached to the Hôtel-Dieu, and for her improvement of French midwifery.

Durocher **Marie Durocher (1809-1893)** A Brazilian obstetrician, midwife and physician. She was the first female doctor in Latin America.

Elion **Gertrude B. Elion (1918-1999)** An American biochemist and pharmacologist, who shared the 1988 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with George H. Hitchings and Sir James Black for their use of innovative methods of rational drug design for the development of new drugs.

Erxleben **Dorothea Erxleben (1715-1762)** She was the first female medical doctor in Germany.

Ganguly **Kadambini Ganguly (1861-1923)** She was the first of two Indian women to gain a university degree. In 1886 she graduated from the medical college of Kolkata

Giliani **Alessandra Giliani (1307-1326)** She was thought to be an Italian natural historian, best known as the first woman to be recorded in historical documents as practicing anatomy and pathology. However, the historical evidence for her existence is limited. Some scholars consider her to be a fiction invented by **Alessandro Machiavelli**, whilst others hold that the participation of a woman in anatomy at that time was so shocking that she has been edited out of history. All evidence of her work has been either lost or destroyed. She was a medical illustrator and assistant to **Mondino de Liuzzi** and was said to have invented a way to draw blood from the veins and arteries of cadavers, and she then replaced the blood with fluid dyes. These dyes allowed the veins to remain marked for students to study. She died suddenly at age 19.

Halpir **Salomee Halpir (1718 - sometime after 1763)** A successful Polish medical doctor who specialised as an oculist. She was the first female doctor from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Her memoirs, written in 1760, are a unique example of a travel memoir and women's literature.

Harding **Mary Esther Harding (1888-1971)** A British-American Jungian analyst who was the first significant Jungian psychoanalyst in the United States.

Heim-Vogtlin **Marie Heim-Vogtlin (1864-1916)** The first female Swiss physician, she was a writer and a co-founder of the first Swiss gynaecological hospital. When Vögtlin applied for admission to the study of medicine at the University of Zürich, the first medical faculty in Europe to admit women, it caused a national scandal. Previously only a few "impudent" foreign women had been matriculated there.

At the university, Vögtlin and her few fellow women students benefited from particular support by the faculty, even though many conservatives decried the medical education of women as shameful and as a waste of time. After she passed the examinations with honours, she studied gynaecology in Leipzig and worked in a Dresden maternity ward. On 11 July 1874 she attained her doctorate in Zürich with a dissertation on the topic of the state of the female genitalia in labour. It required the intervention of her father for her to obtain an official permission to practice medicine in Zürich.

Hersend **Magistra Hersend (flourished 1249-59)** A French female surgeon who accompanied King Louis IX of France on the Seventh Crusade in 1249. She is one of two women recorded as royal physician or surgeon. As well as ministering to the king she was placed in charge of the queen and the female camp followers.

Horney **Karen Horney (1885-1952)** A German psychoanalyst who practiced in the United States during her later career. Her theories questioned some traditional Freudian views. This was particularly true of her theories of sexuality and of the instinct orientation of psychoanalysis. She is credited with founding feminist psychology in response to Freud's theory of penis envy.

Hurt-Mead **Kate Campbell Hurt-Mead (1867-1941)** She was a pioneering feminist and obstetrician who promoted the role of women in medicine. She wrote *A History of Women in Medicine: From the Earliest of Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century* in 1938.

Jacobs **Aletta Henriette Jacobs (1854-1929)** She was the first woman to graduate from a Dutch university and the first female physician in the Netherlands. She was also a women's rights advocate and translated Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *Women and Economics* into Dutch, helping spread feminist ideals through the country. After World War I she created the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Blake **Sophia-Jex Blake (1840-1912)** a British woman who campaigned for women to be accepted in medicine. Although she was admitted to the university, her degree would not allow her to practice. Along with her fellow female students she took her case to parliament but delays in bringing the bill before the house forced her to complete her MD in Switzerland. The following year on January 14th 1878, a charter admitting women to all degrees was carried by a narrow majority.

Lachapelle **Marie-Louise Lachapelle (1769-1821)** A French midwife who was head of obstetrics at the Hôtel-Dieu, the oldest hospital in Paris. She published textbooks about women's bodies, gynaecology, and obstetrics. She argued against forceps deliveries and wrote *Pratique des accouchements*, long a standard obstetric text, which promoted natural deliveries. Lachapelle is generally regarded as the mother of modern obstetrics.

Montalcini **Rita Levi-Montalcini (1909-2012)** An Italian Nobel laureate, honoured for her work in neurobiology. She was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with colleague Stanley Cohen for the discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF). From 2001, until her death, she also served in the Italian Senate as a Senator for Life, an honour bestowed on her for her significant scientific contributions.

Mahoney **Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926)** She was the first African American to study and work as a professionally trained nurse in the United States. In 1879, Mahoney was the first African American to graduate from an American school of nursing.

Manzolini **Anna Morandi Manzolini (1714-1774)** An Italian anatomist and anatomical wax modeller, she was elected professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna in 1755.

Metrodora (c AD 200) A Greek physician and author of the oldest medical text known to have been written by a woman, *On the Diseases and Cures of Women*.

McClintock **Barbara McClintock (1902-1992)** An American scientist and cytogeneticist who was awarded the 1983 Nobel prize in physiology or medicine for mobile genetic elements.

Montaneis **Stephanie de Montaneis (c mid 13th century)**

She was a physician in Lyons at a time when it was difficult for any women to enter the medical field. It is believed she was trained by her father Étienne de Montaneis.

Moser **May-Britt Moser (1963 ...)** A Norwegian psychologist and neuroscientist, who is a Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). She and her then-husband, Edvard Moser, shared half of the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, awarded for work concerning the grid cells in the entorhinal cortex, as well as several additional space-representing cell types in the same circuit that make up the positioning system in the brain.

Murray **Flora Murray CBE (1869-1923)** A Scottish medical pioneer, and a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, one of the many suffrage societies in action at the beginning of the 20th century. When the First World War broke out, Murray and her partner Dr Louisa Garrett Anderson founded the Women's Hospital Corps (WHC), and recruited women to staff it. Believing that the British War Office would reject their offer of help, and knowing that the French were in need of medical assistance, they offered their assistance to the French Red Cross. The French accepted their offer and provided them the space of a newly built hotel in Paris as their hospital. Flora Murray was appointed Médecin-en-Chef (chief physician) and Anderson became the chief surgeon.

Nightingale **Florence Nightingale, OM, RRC, DStJ (1820-1910)**

She was an English social reformer and statistician, and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organised care for wounded soldiers.

Nusslein-Volhard **Christiane Nusslein-Volhard (1942...)** A

German developmental biologist and 1995 Nobel Prize-winner. She won the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research in 1991 and the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1995, together with Eric Wieschaus and Edward B. Lewis, for their research on the genetic control of embryonic development.

Picotte **Susan La Flesche Picotte (1865-1950)** She was the first

American Indian woman to become a physician in the United States. She was of mixed Omaha, Ponca, Iowa, French and Anglo-American descent and grew up with her parents on the Omaha Reservation.

Pratt **Kofoworola Abeni Pratt FRCN (1915-1992)** A

Nigerian-born nurse who was the first black nurse to work in Britain's National Health Service. She subsequently became vice-president of the International Council of Nurses and the first black Chief Nursing Officer of Nigeria, working in the Federal Ministry of Health.

Sabuco Oliva Sabuco (1562-1646) A Spanish writer in holistic medical philosophy in the late 16th – early 17th century. She was interested in the interaction between the physical and psychological phenomena. She wrote a collection of medical and psychological treatises that target human nature and explain the effects of emotions on the body and soul. She analysed theoretical claims of ancient philosophers and wrote an early theory of what is now considered applied psychology.

Salpe (Before 3rd Century BC) A midwife, physician and medical writer who favoured the use of bodily fluids as curatives. Described in texts by Pliny the Elder

Sara de Sancto Aegidio (c 1st half of the 14th Century) A medieval medical practitioner. Her practice and medical knowledge is known through a contract with her student. This document is the earliest and best known example of this type of teacher-student contract.

Seacole Mary Jane Seacole (1805-1881) She was a British-Jamaican businesswoman and nurse who set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War. She described this as "a mess-table and comfortable quarters for sick and convalescent officers", and provided succour for wounded servicemen on the battlefield. A statue of Mary Seacole stands in the grounds of St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth, London.

Shabanova Anna Shabanova (1848-1932) She was a pioneering paediatrician and women's rights activist.

Siegemiund Justine Siegemiund (1636-1705) A renowned Silesian midwife who wrote *Court Midwife* (1690). It was not the first female-published German obstetrical manual, but was the one which was read the most.

Suslova Nadezhda Prokofyevna Suslova (1843-1918) Russia's first female physician and the sister of writer Polina Suslova. She worked as a gynecologist in Nizhny Novgorod, and was involved in many charity efforts.

Villa Amelia Villa (1900-1951) She was the first female physician from Bolivia.

Yallow Rosalyn Sussman Yallow (1921-2011) An American medical physicist, and a co-winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (together with Roger Guillemin and Andrew Schally) for development of the radioimmunoassay technique. She was the second woman (after Gerty Cori), and the first American-born woman, to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Youyou Tu Youyou (1930 ...) A Chinese pharmaceutical chemist and malariologist. She discovered artemisinin and dihydroartemisinin, used to treat malaria, a breakthrough in twentieth-century tropical medicine, saving millions of lives in South China, Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America.

For her work, Tu received the 2011 Lasker Award in clinical medicine and the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with William C. Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura. Tu is the first Chinese Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine and the first female citizen of the People's Republic of China to receive a Nobel Prize in any category. She is also the first Chinese person to receive the Lasker Award. Tu was born, educated and carried out her research exclusively in China

Yunxian **Tan Yunxian (1461-1554)** She was a Chinese physician. Chinese women at the time were not allowed to serve apprenticeships with doctors but she passed the exam despite being humiliated and insulted by the examiners.

Zand **Nathalie Zand (1883-1942)** A Polish Jewish neurologist who died in a Nazi prison during World War II. Zand conducted research and was a regular contributor to French medical journals. She worked closely with Edward Flatau, who is considered the founder of modern neurology. During the Nazi occupation of Warsaw in Poland, during World War II, she was forced to live in the walled Warsaw ghetto with hundreds of thousands of other Jews. There, she continued to work as a physician. On the night of 23 to 24 September 1942, she was deported to the Pawiak prison in Warsaw, where, it is believed, she was executed and is considered one of many martyred Jewish physicians from Poland.

Women Mountaineers

Danenberg **Sophia Danenberg (b1972...)** The first black woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

Kaltenbrunner **Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner (b1970 ...)** An Austrian mountaineer. In August 2011, she became the second woman to climb the fourteen “eight thousanders” and the first woman to do so without the use of supplementary oxygen or high altitude porters. In 2012, she won the prestigious National Geographic Explorer of the Year Award.

Rutkiewicz **Wanda Rutkiewicz (1943-1992)** A Lithuanian mountain climber who was the first woman to successfully summit K2. She was the 3rd woman to climb Mount Everest and is thought to have died on Mount Kangchenjunga. Her body has not been found.

Peck **Annie Smith Peck (1850-1935)** A trailblazing American mountaineer and scholar, Peck wrote and lectured about her adventures to encourage travel and exploration. However, the acclaim she won for setting mountain climbing records was almost overshadowed by the outrage caused by her climbing attire: trousers and tunics instead of skirts. She showed her support for the Suffragist movement by planting a flag championing votes for women atop Mount Coropuna in Peru. The north peak of Huascarán in Peru was

renamed Cumbre Aña Peck in 1928, in honour of its first climber. She was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society four years after women were admitted and was a founding member of the American Alpine Club. Smith climbed her last mountain, the 5,367ft Mount Madison in New Hampshire, at the age of 82.

Tabei Junko Tabei (b 1939-2016) A Japanese mountaineer and author, she was the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest and the first woman to ascend all the Seven Summits by climbing the highest peak on every continent.

Tabei wrote seven books, organised environmental projects to clean up rubbish left behind by climbers on Everest, and led annual climbs up Mount Fuji for youth affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

In 2019, a mountain range on Pluto was named Tabei Montes in her honour.

Tullis Tullis Julie (1939-1986) Julie was one of the most expert and respected mountaineers of the 20th century. She was also a photographer and film maker, documenting various expeditions, including an attempt on Everest. She claimed Huascarán, Peru's highest peak and in 1982 she got to 8000 metres on K2, the highest a woman had ever achieved at the time. 1984 she was the first British woman to stand on the summit of Broad Peak (8047m). While filming on K2 in 1986, Julie successfully reached the summit but bad weather closed in and she died during the descent. Only two climbers made it off the mountain alive. Julie's body remains on the mountain.

Women in Music

Andre Elfrida Andre (1841-1929) She was a Swedish organist, composer, and conductor.

Barbe de Verrue (13th Century) A French Trouvier and singer

Baroni Leonora Baroni (1611-1670) An Italian singer, theorbist, lutenist, viol player, and composer. None of Baroni's compositions survive, but the French traveller and viol player André Maugars mentioned her compositions while praising the musical understanding of her singing.

Beach Amy Beach (1867-1944) An American composer and pianist. She was the first successful American female composer of large-scale art music. Her "Gaelic" Symphony, premiered by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1896, was the first symphony composed and published by an American woman.

Bembo Antonia Padoani Bembo (circa 1640 - circa 1720) A Composer and singer, she composed numerous serenatas, arias, religious and secular cantatas, and the opera *Ercole amante* (1707).

Bordoni **Faustina Bordoni (1697-1781)** A celebrated Italian mezzo-soprano.

Boulanger **Lili Boulanger (1883-1918)** A French composer, and the first female winner of the Prix de Rome composition prize. Her older sister was the noted composer and composition teacher Nadia Boulanger.

Boulanger **Nadia Boulanger (1887-1979)** A French composer, conductor, musician, and teacher who taught many of the leading composers and musicians of the 20th century as well as leading living composers and musicians.

Brico **Antonia Brico (1902-1989)** Born in the Netherlands, she was the first woman to gain international recognition as a conductor of professional symphony orchestras.

Bush **Kate Bush (1958...)** An English singer, songwriter, musician, dancer and record producer. In 1978, aged 19, she topped the UK Singles Chart for four weeks with her debut single "Wuthering Heights", becoming the first female artist to achieve a UK number one with a self-written song. Her eclectic and experimental musical style, unconventional lyrics, and literary themes have influenced a diverse range of artists. She has been nominated for 13 British Phonographic Industry accolades, winning for Best British Female Artist in 1987, and has been nominated for three Grammy Awards. In 2002, Bush was recognised with an Ivor Novello Award for Outstanding Contribution to British Music. She was appointed a CBE in the 2013 New Year Honours for services to music. In 2017, she was nominated for induction in the 2018, Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Caccini **Francesca Caccini (1557-after 1611)** An Italian composer, singer, lutenist, poet, and music teacher of the early Baroque era. She was also known by the nickname "La Cecchina", originally given to her by the Florentines and probably a diminutive of "Francesca". Her only surviving stage work, *La liberazione di Ruggiero*, is widely considered the oldest opera by a woman composer.

Capio **Iseut de Capio (c 1140)** She was a noblewoman and troubairitz (female troubadour) from Gévaudan. She was a neighbour and contemporary of the troubairitz Almucs de Castelnau, with whom she shared the composition of a tenso. It is her only surviving piece of work.

Castlneau **Almucs de Castelneau (c1140)** A French female troubadour. A single poem of hers survives.

Couperin **Marguerite-Antionette Couperin (1705-1778)** she was a French harpsichordist, the first woman to hold the position of *ordinaire de la musique de la chambre du roi pour le clavecin* (court musician to the King of France).

Derbyshire **Delia Derbyshire (1937-2001)** Delia Ann Derbyshire was an English musician and composer of electronic music. She carried out pioneering work with the BBC Radiophonic Workshop during the 1960s, including her electronic arrangement of a score by Ron Grainer for the theme music to the British science-fiction television series Doctor Who. Grainer attempted to credit her as co-composer, but was prevented by the BBC bureaucracy because they preferred that members of the workshop remain anonymous. She was not credited on-screen for her work until *Doctor Who's* 50th anniversary special, *The Day of the Doctor*.

Drinker **Sophie Drinker (1888-1967)** An American author, musician, and musicologist. She is considered a founder of women's musicological and gender studies. She became aware that there was very little quality music for female choirs, and saw that there were few women composers. This prompted her to conduct extensive research about women and their place in music history. Her results were presented in the book *Music and Women: The Story of Women in Their Relation to Music* which appeared in 1948. The book was widely reviewed by the historical community but did not receive much attention from the musical community until the late twentieth century. The book, argues Ruth A. Solie, has had a major impact on the study of women and music, and has been particularly influential to women in music. In 1995, The Feminist Press re-issued *Women and Music*, with a preface by Elizabeth Wood and an afterword by Solie.

Guerre **Elizabeth de la Guerre (1665-1729)** She was a French musician, harpsichordist and composer.

Hensel **Fanny Hensel (1805-1847)** A German composer and pianist from the Romantic era. She grew up in Berlin, Germany, and received a thorough musical education. Her brother Felix Mendelssohn, also a composer and pianist, shared the same education and the two developed a close relationship. Due to the reservations of her family, and to social conventions of the time about the roles of women, a number of her works were published under her brother's name in his Opus 8 and 9 collections. In 1829, she married the artist Wilhelm Hensel. In 1846, despite the continuing ambivalence of her family towards her musical ambitions, Fanny Hensel published a collection of songs as her Opus 1. The next year, she suddenly died of a stroke.

She composed over 460 pieces of music, including a piano trio, a piano quartet, an orchestral overture, four cantatas, over 125 pieces for the piano, and over 250 lieder, most of which went unpublished in her lifetime. Since the 1990s her life and works have been the subject of more detailed research. Her *Easter Sonata* was inaccurately credited to her brother in 1970, before analysis of new documents in 2010 corrected the error.

Farrenc **Jeanne Louise Farrenc (1804-1875)** A French composer, virtuoso pianist and teacher. In the 1830s Farrenc gained considerable fame as a performer and her reputation was such that in 1842, she was appointed to the permanent position of Professor of Piano at the Paris Conservatory, a position she held for thirty years and one which was among the most prestigious in Europe. Accounts of the time record that she was an excellent instructor, with

many of her students graduating with Premier Prix and becoming professional musicians. Despite this, Farrenc was paid less than her male counterparts for nearly a decade. Only after the triumphant premiere of her nonet, at which the famous violinist Joseph Joachim took part, did she demand and receive equal pay. Besides her teaching and performing career, she also produced and edited an influential book, *Le Trésor des Pianistes*, about early music performance style, and was twice awarded the Prix Chartier of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in 1861 and 1869. Throughout her life her work remained of interest, but later fell into obscurity, though recognised by savants and connoisseurs of the time as first rate. The quality of her work was not enough to sustain her fame as a composer, but a revival of interest began in the late 20th century.

Ferrari **Carlotta Ferrari (1837-1907)** An Italian composer known for Opera. She also published a book of poetry and prose.

Fitzgerald **Ella Fitzgerald (1917-1996)** The first African American to win a Grammy Award. She was an American jazz singer, sometimes referred to as the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, and Lady Ella. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing, timing, intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing.

Khuwyt (c1960 BC) An ancient Egyptian musician who is represented in a decorative painting on the tomb of Antefoker, an Egyptian political official during the Twelfth Dynasty. She and a male musician, identified as the singer Didumin, are depicted side by side, playing harps to entertain Antefoker. She is identified on the north wall of the tomb as "chantress, Khuwyt, daughter of Maket." Their songs are about Hathor, the golden goddess, and about the vizier himself, wishing him life and health.

Landawoska **Wanda Landawoska (1879-1959)** Born in Poland to Jewish parents, she was a musical prodigy who's harpsichordist performances, teaching, recordings and writings played a large role in reviving the popularity of the harpsichord in the early 20th century.

Lapwood **Anna Lapwood (1995 ...)** Anna Lapwood is an organist, conductor and broadcaster, currently serving as Director of Music at Pembroke College, Cambridge. She was the youngest person to hold the director of music position at an Oxbridge college, taking up the position at the age of 21.

Long **Janice Long (1955-2021)** She was the first woman to have her own daily show on BBC Radio One, and the first woman to be a regular presenter on Top of the Pops. She was also one of the main presenters of Live Aid in 1985. Long's tenure at the station came to an abrupt end in 1987, when the BBC fired her for being pregnant without being married. Her departure exposed an institutional misogyny that existed, both in the BBC, and in employment laws that sanctioned such discrimination against women. Despite this, she continued a lengthy radio career at both local and national level, retaining a knowledge of and enthusiasm for everything she played. She

introduced listeners to the first radio plays of what went on to become classic works by artists ranging from Frankie Goes to Hollywood to Amy Winehouse.

Maria Antonia of Bavaria (1724-1780) A German princess, composer, singer, harpsichordist and patron, known particularly for her operas *Il trionfo della fedeltà* (Dresden, summer 1754) and *Talestri, regina delle amazoni* (Nymphenburg Palace, February 6, 1760). She was also the Regent of Saxony in 1763-1768.

Price Florence Price (1887-1953) An African-American classical composer, pianist, organist and music teacher. Price is noted as the first African-American woman to be recognised as a symphonic composer, and the first to have a composition played by a major orchestra. In order to gain entry into the Academy she straightened her hair and presented herself as being of Mexican descent. She earned a bachelor of music degree in 1906, the only one of 2,000 students to pursue a double major (organ and piano performance)

Rutherford Alison Rutherford (1712-1794) A Scottish lyricist, wit, poet and socialite who moved to Edinburgh in 1753, after becoming a widow. She mixed in circles of Scotland's literary elite and wrote a version of the Scottish folk song *Flowers of the Forest*.

Schumann Clara Schumann (1819-1896) German musician and composer, considered one of the most distinguished pianists of the Romantic era. She exerted her influence over a 61-year concert career, changing the format and repertoire of the piano recital and the tastes of the listening public. She was the first to perform publicly any work by Brahms.

Smith Bessie Smith (1894-1937) An American blues singer, nicknamed the "Empress of the Blues" She is often regarded as one of the greatest singers of her era and was a major influence on fellow blues singers, as well as jazz vocalists.

Strozzi Barbara Strozzi (1619-1677) An Italian Baroque composer and singer

Tibors de Sarenom (c1130-after 1198) The earliest attestable troubairitz, active during the classical period of medieval Occitan literature at the height of the popularity of the troubadours.

Williams Mary Lou Williams (1910-1981) A jazz pianist, composer and arranger. She won numerous awards. In 1983, Duke university established the Mary Lou Williams Centre for Black Culture

Women in Palaeontology

Anning **Mary Anning. (1799 - 1847)** Fossil hunter. Anning's unusual and often bizarre discoveries helped to move scientific thinking away from Bible stories and opened up the field of palaeontology.

Stopes **Marie Charlotte Carmichael Stopes (1880 – 1958)** A British author, palaeobotanist and campaigner for eugenics and women's rights. She made significant contributions to plant palaeontology and coal classification, and was the first female academic on the faculty of the University of Manchester. With her second husband, Humphrey Verdon Roe, Stopes founded the first birth control clinic in Britain.

Women in Philosophy

Arette of Cyrene (Circa 350 BC) A Cyrenaic/ancient Greek philosopher, said to have written many books and taught natural and moral philosophy at academies of Attica. She founded the Cyrenaic school of hedonism, which promoted an ethic of pleasure as the supreme good in the world.

Aristoclea (circa 480 BC) She was a priestess at Delphi, a philosopher and taught Pythagoras his moral doctrines.

Langer **Susanne Langer (1895-1985)** She was an American philosopher, writer, and educator and was well known for her theories on the influences of art on the mind. She was one of the first women in American history to achieve an academic career in philosophy and the first woman to be popularly and professionally recognised as an American philosopher. She is best known for her 1942 book entitled, *Philosophy in a New Key*. In 1960, she was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Themistoclea (6th Century BC) A Greek priestess, she was a tutor of the philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras. She is considered one of the first European philosophers, though none of her works seem to have survived.

Theano (6th Century BC) This is the name given to perhaps two Pythagorean philosophers. She has been called the pupil, daughter or wife of Pythagoras. Theano is considered, by some, to be the first known woman mathematician. Based on the works that have survived, it is thought that she worked on The Golden Mean and The Golden Rectangle. She directed Pythagoras's school after his death.

Women in Photography

Cameron **Julia Margaret Cameron (1815-1879)** A British photographer who is considered one of the most important portraitists of the 19th century. She is known for her soft-focus close-ups of famous Victorian men and for illustrative images depicting characters from mythology, Christianity, and literature. Her portraits represented some of the earliest examples of art meeting formal practice.

Cameron was a prolific photographer. Over 16 years, she created more than 1,200 images – a staggering amount considering the laborious process involved to create each finished piece.

Cotton **Olive Edith Cotton (1911-2003)** A pioneering Australian modernist female photographer of the 1930s and 1940s working in Sydney. Cotton became a national "name" with a retrospective and touring exhibition 50 years later in 1985.

The prestigious Olive Cotton Award, for Photographic Portraiture, was set up in her honour. It is funded by Cotton's family and held at the Tweed regional gallery in New South Wales.

Cunningham **Imogen Cunningham (1883-1976)** Known for her botanical, nude and industrial photography, Imogen Cunningham was one of America's first professional female photographers.

After studying photographic chemistry at university, Cunningham opened a studio in Seattle. She drew acclaim for her portraiture and pictorial work. Subsequently, she invited other women to join her, publishing an article in 1913, called "Photography as a Profession for Women."

Cunningham never confined herself to a single genre or style of photography. In 1915, Cunningham's then husband, Roi Partridge posed for a series of nude photographs. The nudes achieved critical appraisal, despite being a taboo subject for a female artist at the time.

A two-year study of botanical subjects resulted in Cunningham's opulently lit magnolia flower. She also turned her lens toward industry and fashion.

Edis **Olive Edis (1876-1955)** A British photographer and successful businesswoman who, throughout her career, owned several studios in London and East Anglia.

Known primarily for her studio portrait photography, Edis' sitters ranged from royalty to politicians, to influential women, and local Norfolk fisherfolk. Starting a career in a field dominated by men, she was the first woman to be employed as a war photographer. Edis used techniques not seen before in the industry and even patented her own designs, she was forward-thinking and progressive: a pioneer.

Fehr **Gertrude Fehr (1895-1996)** She was part of the first generation of female photographers. The political climate in Germany caused her to move to Paris where she participated in the New Photography movement.

Exhibiting alongside artists like Man Ray, Fehr explored the artistic boundaries of photography, produced photograms, photomontages, and solarized prints.

Kasbier Gertrude Kasbier (1852-1934) One of the most influential American photographers of the early 20th century, she was known for her images of motherhood, her portraits of Native Americans and her promotion of photography as a career for women.

Miller Lee Miller (1907-1977) A British photographer who led a very colourful life. she was a great beauty, fashion model, surrealist, photo journalist and war correspondent. She travelled through Europe documenting the Second World War and was present at the liberation of Dachau, which apparently left her scarred for life.

Stafford Marilyn Stafford (1925 ...) She was one of few women photographers working for national and international newspapers and magazines during the '50's and '60's. At a time when women were expected to be mothers and wives, not professional photographers, Marilyn Stafford blazed her way into photographic history. Her distinctive approach was deceptively casual and yet psychologically revealing. Over four decades from 1948, she would shoot world leaders and poets; artists, writers, and mourning mothers; children playing on the street, victims of war, refugees, and fashion models.
Having grown up in the Depression, Marilyn was acutely sensitive: she wanted to use her camera to cast a light on injustice, to tell stories that had, in her words, 'something important to say'.

Steen Mary Steen (1856-1939) A photographer and feminist from Denmark, Scandinavia. She excelled at indoor photography, a particularly difficult field due to the lack of electrically powered light sources available at the time. In 1888, Steen became Denmark's first female court photographer, a role that involved photographing both Danish and British royals. In 1891, she became the first woman on the board of the Danish Photographic Society.
Steen was also a member of the Board of Directors for the Danish Women's Society. Together with Julie Laurberg, she photographed leading figures in the Danish women's movement. In 1896, Steen started working as a photographer to Alexandra, Princess of Wales, the later Queen of England.
Steen encouraged other women to take up photography. She campaigned for better conditions at work, including eight day's holiday and a half day off on Sundays. Leading by example, she treated her staff well, paying them fair wages.

Stern Grete Stern (1904-1999) A German-Argentine photographer. Like her husband Horacio Coppola, she helped modernise the visual arts in Argentina, and presented the first exhibition of modern photographic art in Buenos Aires, in 1935

Ylla (Camilla Koffler) (1911-1955) She was considered to be the most proficient animal photographer in the world. She collaborated with British evolutionary biologist Julian Huxley, for his book Animal Language. She was

fatally wounded by falling from a jeep while photographing a bullock cart race in India.

Women Pirates

Bonney **Anne Bonney (circa 1697-1782)** An Irish woman who became an infamous pirate, operating in the Caribbean. Her numerous love affairs, adventurous life, and sword fighting skills have inspired several film portrayals.

Read **Mary Read (1865-1721)** She was born in England and was one of the only two women to be convicted of piracy during the 18th Century.

Women in Politics

Abigail (circa 965BC) She is the earliest female pacifist in biblical record. Her husband defied the future King David and to avoid war, she went behind her husband's back and prepared food for David, in order to keep the peace. Her husband died from the shock of her actions, and she would go on to become the third wife of King David.

Adams **Abigail Adams (1774-1818)** She was the wife of John Adams, president of the United States. She was an abolitionist, women's education advocate and influential political figure

Acosta **Ofelia Uribe de Acosta (1900-1988)** A Colombian suffragist. In 1930, Ofelia presented at the Fourth International Conference for Women to advocate for rights for married women. In 1944 and 1955 respectively, she founded, edited, directed and distributed two political newspapers, the first called *Agitacion Femenina* (Feminist Movement) and the second called *Verdad* (Truth).

Addams **Jane Addams (1865-1935)** An American settlement activist, reformer, social worker, sociologist, public administrator and author. She was an important leader in the history of social work and women's suffrage in the United States and advocated for world peace. She co-founded Chicago's Hull House, one of America's most famous settlement houses. In 1910, Addams was awarded an honorary master of arts degree from Yale University, becoming the first woman to receive an honorary degree from the school. In 1920, she was a co-founder for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). In 1931, she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and is recognised as the founder of the social work profession in the

United States. She was a radical pragmatist and the first woman "public philosopher" in the United States. When Addams died in 1935, she was thought to be the best-known female public figure in the United States

Aldersparre Baroness Sophie Adlersparre (1823-1895) A Women's rights activist, publisher, editor, writer, debater, and co-founder of Sweden's first wave of feminism

Aethelflaed (c870-918) She led troops against the Vikings. After her husband Aethelred died she became the sole ruler of Mercia.

Agrippina the Younger (AD15-59) Julia Agrippina, Roman noble woman, the wife of the emperor Claudius and mother of Nero, who effectively ruled the empire for two decades through her influence over both her husband and son.

Alexandra of Jerusalem (Circa 139BC) She took over the throne of Judea after the death of her husband, Alexander Jannaeus, in 76 BC. She was a peacekeeper in the region and led Judea into a prosperous period during her rule. Upon her death in 67 BC, civil war began immediately as her son came to the throne.

Amina Queen Of Zazzau - now part of northern Nigeria (c1533-1610) A great military tactician, Amin led her people to conquer many surrounding Hausa lands during her 34 year rule. She also created trade routes for her empire.

Angelou Maya Angelou (1928-2014) An American poet, memoirist, and civil rights activist. She published seven autobiographies, three books of essays, several books of poetry, and is credited with a list of plays, movies, and television shows spanning over 50 years. She received dozens of awards and more than 50 honorary degrees. Angelou is best known for her series of seven autobiographies, which focus on her childhood and early adult experiences. The first, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1969), tells of her life up to the age of 17 and brought her international recognition and acclaim.

At the age of eight, while living with her mother, Angelou was sexually abused and raped by her mother's boyfriend, a man named Freeman. She told her brother, who told the rest of their family. Freeman was found guilty but was jailed for only one day. Four days after his release, he was murdered, probably by Angelou's uncles. Angelou became mute for almost five years, believing, as she stated, "I thought, my voice killed him; I killed that man, because I told his name. And then I thought I would never speak again, because my voice would kill anyone." According to Marcia Ann Gillespie and her colleagues, who wrote a biography about Angelou, it was during this period of silence when Angelou developed her extraordinary memory, her love for books and literature, and her ability to listen and observe the world around her. She became a voice for women and the black community, garnering respect and admiration for her honesty.

Arendt **Hannah Arendt (1906-1975)** A German-American philosopher and political theorist. Her many books and articles on topics ranging from totalitarianism to epistemology have had a lasting influence on political theory. Arendt is widely considered one of the most important political philosophers of the 20th century.

Armand **Inessa Armand (1874-1920)** A French-Russian communist politician, member of the Bolsheviks and feminist who spent most of her life in Russia. Armand, was an important figure in the pre-Revolution Russian communist movement and the early days of the communist era. She had been almost forgotten for a long time, due to deliberate Stalinist censorship, partly in consideration of her relationship with Lenin, until the partial opening of Soviet archives during the 1990s. Despite this, many valuable sources regarding her life still remain inaccessible in Russian archives. Historian Michael Pearson wrote about her: "She was to help him (Lenin) recover his position and hone his Bolsheviks into a force that would acquire more power than the tsar, and would herself by 1919, become the most powerful woman in Moscow."

Ashby **Margery Corbett Ashby (1882-1981)** Originally home educated, she read Classics at Newnham College Cambridge. She was a skilled linguist and worked as a translator at international conferences. She was involved in the women's rights movement and at aged 19, she became the national secretary of the Constitutional Suffrage Movement, then a member of the National Committee. Though not a suffragette, she remained active in the women's rights movement and after the First World War she was on the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union. After WW 11 she resigned from the Alliance, but continued to lecture internationally for women's rights. While in Turkey preparing for an international Congress she met the dictator Kemal Attaturk and spoke to him about women being given the vote in the forthcoming election. Although noncommittal at the time, a few months later Turkish women were given equal voting rights with men. At aged 95 she travelled alone to Turkey to speak at celebrations of Turkish women obtaining the vote.

Astell **Mary Astell (1666-1731)** She was an English writer and rhetorician, known as the first English feminist.

Astor **Nancy Witcher Langhorne Astor, Viscountess Astor (1879-1964)** An American-born British politician who was the second female Member of Parliament but the first to take her seat, serving from 1919 to 1945. Sinn Féin's Constance Markievicz had become the first elected female MP in 1918, but refused to take her seat in line with party policy.

Baker **Josephine Baker (1906-1975)** An American-born French entertainer, French Resistance agent, freemason and civil rights activist. Her career was centred primarily in Europe, mostly in her adopted France. She was the first black woman to star in a major motion picture, the 1927 silent film *Siren of the Tropics*. After WW11, she was awarded the Croix de guerre by the French

military, and was named a Chevalier of the *Légion d'honneur* by General Charles de Gaulle for her work with the French Resistance.

Baker refused to perform for segregated audiences in the United States and is noted for her contributions to the civil rights movement. In 1968, she was offered unofficial leadership in the movement in the United States by Coretta Scott King, following Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination. After thinking it over, Baker declined the offer out of concern for the welfare of her children.

Balabanoff **Angelica Balabanoff (1878-1965)** She was a Russian socialist writer who moved to Italy and became a leading member of the Italian Socialist Party. She then moved back to Russia to become active in the Bolshevik Party and worked with Emma Goldman, Lenin and Leon Trotsky.

Barker **Penelope Barker (1728-1796)** An activist in the American Revolution who in 1774 organised a boycott of British goods known as the Edenton Tea Party.

Bathilde (Circa 626) An Anglo-Saxon of noble birth, Wife and Queen of Clovis II and then Queen regent to her son Clotaire II. She led a humble life, published a hagiography and was herself canonised. She instituted many reforms relating to the rights of individuals, the abolition of the slave trade in France and equal taxation for men and women.

Beecher **Catharine Beecher (1800-1878)** An American educator known for her forthright opinions on female education, as well as her vehement support of the many benefits of the incorporation of kindergarten into children's education. She also campaigned against the Indian Removal Bill.

Beeg **Gunda Beeg (unknown)** She was a women's dress reformer who helped found the first German organisation for women's dress reform and designed a new uniform blouse for the German telephone and postal service. She and other dress reformers were interested in not only the aesthetic and practical evolution of clothing but also in thinking of women's emancipation through the clothing they wore.

Bessant **Annie Wood Bessant (1847-1933)** She was a prominent British socialist, women's rights activist, writer and orator. She was also a supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule. She later became a leading member of the mystical Theosophical Society and moved to India.

Betancourt **Ana Betancourt (1832-1901)** She was a Cuban woman who took a leading role in the war of independence from Spain. She is a national heroine in Cuba. She is also one of the first generation of Cuban feminists.

Beth **Marianne Beth (1889-1984)** A Jewish Austrian lawyer and feminist. In 1921 she was the first Austrian woman to earn a doctorate in law. She wrote frequently on women's issues and was author of a legal handbook

"The right of women", (1931) She was the co-founder of the "Austrian women's organisation."

When Nazi Germany annexed Austria in 1938 (Anschluss), her name was removed from the registry of attorneys and Beth and her husband emigrated to the United States. From 1939 to 1942, she taught sociology at Reed College, in Portland, Oregon.

Bethune Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) An American educator, stateswoman, philanthropist, humanitarian, womanist, and civil rights activist. Bethune founded the National Council for Negro Women in 1935, established the organisation's flagship journal *African American Women's Journal*, and resided as president or leader for myriad African American women's organisations including the National Association for Coloured Women and the National Youth Administration's Negro Division. She also was appointed as a national adviser to president Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom she worked with to create the Federal Council on Negro Affairs, also known as the Black Cabinet. She is well known for starting a private school for African-American students in Daytona Beach, Florida; it later continued to develop as Bethune-Cookman University. Bethune was the sole African American woman officially a part of the US delegation that created the United Nations charter, and she held a leadership position for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Blach Emily Greene Blach (1867-1961) An American economist, sociologist and pacifist. Balch combined an academic career at Wellesley College with a long-standing interest in social issues such as poverty, child labor, and immigration, as well as settlement work to uplift poor immigrants and reduce juvenile delinquency.

She moved into the peace movement at the start of World War I in 1914, and began collaborating with Jane Addams of Chicago. She became a central leader of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) based in Switzerland, for which she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1946.

Bodichon Barbara Bodichon (1827-1891) A landscape artist and activist, known for her efforts in women's rights and suffrage campaigns.

Boland Rose Boland The Dagenham women's strike was led by Rose Boland, Eileen Pullen, Vera Sime, Gwen Davis, and Sheila Douglass. It began on 7 June 1968, when women sewing machinists at Ford Motor Company Limited's Dagenham plant in London walked out, followed later by the machinists at Ford's Halewood Body & Assembly plant. The women made car seat covers and as stock ran out the strike eventually resulted in a halt to all car production. The Dagenham sewing machinists walked out when, as part of a regrading exercise, they were informed that their jobs were graded in Category B (less skilled production jobs), instead of Category C (more skilled production jobs), and that they would be paid 15% less than the full B rate received by men. At the time it was common practice for companies to pay women less than men, irrespective of the skills involved.

Following the intervention of Barbara Castle, the then Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, the strike ended three weeks after it began, as a

result of a deal that immediately increased their rate of pay to 8% below that of men, rising to the full category B rate the following year. A court of inquiry (under the Industrial Courts Act 1919) was also set up to consider their regrading, although this failed to find in their favour. The women were only regraded into Category C following a further six-week strike in 1984.

Inspired by the example of the machinists, women trades unionists founded the *National Joint Action Campaign Committee for Women's Equal Rights* (NJACCWER), which held an "equal pay demonstration" attended by 1,000 people in Trafalgar Square on 18 May 1969.

The movement ultimately resulted in the passing of the Equal Pay Act 1970, which came into force in 1975, and which did, for the first time, aim to prohibit inequality of treatment between men and women in Britain in terms of pay and conditions of employment. In the second reading debate of the bill, MP Shirley Summerskill spoke of the machinists playing a "very significant part in the history of the struggle for equal pay".

Once the UK joined the EEC in 1973, it also became subject to Article 119 of the 1957 Treaty of Rome, which specified that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.

Breshkovsky Catharine Breshkovsky (1844-1934) She was a major figure in the Russian Socialist movement and one of the founders of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. She spent over 4 decades in prison and Siberian exile for peaceful opposition to Tsarism, acquiring in her latter years, international stature as a political prisoner. She was nicknamed the Babushka (grandmother) of the Russian Revolution.

Brockovitch Erin Brockovich (1960...) An American legal clerk, consumer advocate, and environmental activist, who, despite her lack of formal education in the law, was instrumental in building a case against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) of California in 1993. Her successful lawsuit was the subject of a 2000 film, *Erin Brockovich*, which starred Julia Roberts. She claimed that one of their plants had contaminated local drinking water. The case was settled in 1996 for US\$333 million, the largest settlement ever paid in a direct-action lawsuit in US history.

Brunhilde (543-613) She was Queen Regent of the Visigoths, known for both political acumen and ruthlessness.

Canth Minna Canth (1884-1897) She was a Finnish writer and social activist. Her work addresses issues of women's rights, particularly in the context of a prevailing culture she considered antithetical to permitting the expression and realisation of women's aspirations.

Carroll Anne Ella Carroll (1815-1894) An American politician, pamphleteer and lobbyist who served as an advisor to Abraham Lincoln.

Carson Rachel Carson (1907-1964) American marine biologist and conservationist whose book *Silent Spring* and other writings are credited with advancing the global environmental movement.

Castle Barbara Castle, Baroness Castle of Blackburn, (1910-2002)

She was a British Labour Party politician who was the Member of Parliament for Blackburn from 1945 to 1979. She later became the Member of the European Parliament for Greater Manchester from 1979 to 1989 and subsequently a member of the House of Lords, having been granted a life peerage in 1990. She was the only woman to hold the position of First Secretary of State.

One of the most significant Labour Party politicians of the 20th century, Castle developed a close political partnership with Harold Wilson and served in several Cabinet roles during both his premierships. As Minister of Transport (1965–1968) she oversaw the introduction of permanent speed limits, breathalysers and seat belts. Castle was then elevated to Secretary of State for Employment and First Secretary of State (1968–1970), and successfully intervened in the strike by Ford sewing machinists against pay discrimination. Following this Castle introduced the Equal Pay Act 1970. During her time in government Castle also served as Minister for Overseas Development and Secretary of State for Health and Social Services.

Catharine the Great (1729-1796) She was a commoner from Latvia who married Peter the Great then oversaw a coup, to seize power for herself, after his death. During her reign she expand Russia's territory by over 200,000 square miles. She also sought to modernise Russia through the arts and education. An example of an enlightened despot, she was a correspondent of Voltaire and an amateur opera librettist. Catherine presided over the age of the Russian Enlightenment

Catt Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) An American women's suffrage leader who campaigned for the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which gave U.S. women the right to vote in 1920. Catt served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and was the founder of the League of Women Voters and the International Alliance of Women.

Cauer Minna Cauer (1841-1922) A German educator, journalist and radical activist within the middle-class women's movement.

Cereta Laura Cereta (1469-1499) One of the great female humanist and feminist writers of her time and place, and the first to put women's issues and her friendships with women at the centre of her writing.

Cobbe Frances Power Cobbe (1822-1904) An Irish writer, social reformer, anti-vivisection activist, and leading women's suffrage campaigner. She founded a number of animal advocacy groups, including the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) in 1875, and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) in 1898, and was a member of the executive council of the London National Society for Women's Suffrage.

She was the author of a number of books and essays, including *The Intuitive Theory of Morals* (1855), *On the Pursuits of Women* (1863), *Cities of the Past* (1864), *Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors* (1869), *Darwinism in Morals* (1871) and *Scientific Spirit of the Age* (1888).

Corbett Marie Corbett (1859-1932) One of the first women in the country to be elected as a Poor Law Guardian and she also became the first woman to be elected to Uckfield District Council. She spent the next 36 years working on behalf of friendless children. She was remarkable for finding foster homes for children in the workhouse. All the children were visited regularly and the foster parents were paid. When she died the family received letters from all over the world from children whose lives had been transformed by her.

Crandall Prudence Crandall (1803-1890) She admitted a 17-year-old African-American female student to her private school in the autumn of 1833, resulting in what is widely regarded as the first integrated classroom in the United States. Under pressure, rather than ask the African-American student to leave, she decided that if white girls would not attend with black girls, she would educate black girls. She was arrested and spent a night in jail. Soon the violence of the townspeople forced her to close the school and leave. Much later the Connecticut legislature, with pressure from Mark Twain, a resident of Hartford, passed a resolution honouring Crandall and providing her with a pension.

Crocker Hannah Crocker (1752-1829) An American essayist and one of the first advocates of women's rights in America.

Davis Gwen Davis One of the British women who led the Daghenham women's strike. (See *Rose Boland* for details)

Desai Jayaben Desai (1933-2010) In 1978, she led 100 mainly South Asian women in a dispute against the Grunwick photo processing factory in Willesden, North London. Many Grunwick workers – Jayaben Desai among them – had been part of well-off South Asian communities in the British colonies of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. When those countries became independent, South Asians faced discrimination and many chose – or were forced – to leave. They arrived in England with few prospects and took whatever work they could find. Grunwick took advantage of this. Pay was low and so was management's respect for the workers. They even had to ask for permission to use the toilet. Mrs Desai made history by leading a walkout on 20 August 1976. According to MP Jack Dromey, Mrs Desai was a "lioness". This description was probably inspired by what the 4'10" Mrs Desai had told 6ft Grunwick manager Malcom Alden: "What you are running here is not a factory, it is a zoo. In a zoo, there are many types of animals. Some are monkeys who dance on your fingertips, others are lions who can bite your head off. We are those lions, Mr Manager." Mrs Desai and her fellow strikers joined APEX (the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff) and demanded that Grunwick recognise their union. Their bosses responded by sacking them. Public support was huge but the strike was ultimately unsuccessful, however, Mrs Desai and the Grunwick strikers had shattered the stereotype of the subservient South Asian woman and brought thousands of people together to stand up for migrant workers.

Douglas Sheila Douglas One of the British women who led the Daghenham women's strike. (See *Rose Boland* for details)

Dworschak Adelheid Dworschak (1869-1939) An Austrian feminist and socialist who worked as a journalist and politician. She was the founder of the Austrian Socialist women's movement and served in the Austrian government.

Ebadi Shirin Ebadi (1947 ...) An Iranian political activist, lawyer, a former judge and human rights activist and founder of the Defenders of Human Rights Center in Iran. In 2003, Ebadi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her significant and pioneering efforts for democracy and human rights, especially women's, children's, and refugee rights.

Queen Eleni of Ethiopia (b 14? - 1522) She played a key political role in pre colonial Africa. She possessed exceptional diplomatic skills and maintained good relations with neighbouring Muslim empires.

Queen Elizabeth 1st (1533-1603) Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558, until her death. Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor. Elizabeth is acknowledged as a charismatic performer and a dogged survivor in an era when government was ramshackle and limited, and when monarchs in neighbouring countries faced internal problems that jeopardised their thrones. Her reign was one of relative peace and prosperity and was noted for a flourishing of the theatre and the seafaring prowess of English adventurers.

When war could no longer be avoided the defeat of the Spanish Armada linked Elizabeth's name with one of the greatest military victories in English history.

Eudoxia (c 380) She lived in Athens and Jerusalem. She was a philanthropist, politician and poet As an Orthodox Christian she fought for the protection of Jews and pagans.

Faithful Emily Faithfull (1835-1895) An English women's rights activist, and publisher. In 1860, in London, she set up a printing establishment for women, called The Victoria Press. From 1860 until 1864, the Victoria Press published the feminist *English Woman's Journal*. Both Faithfull and her Victoria Press soon obtained a reputation for its excellent work, and Faithfull was shortly afterwards appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to Queen Victoria, indicating that she was the official printer and publisher of Queen Victoria.

Fawcett Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847-1929) A feminist, intellectual, political and union leader, and writer, who was best known as a suffragist. She also sought to improve women's chances of higher education, serving as a governor of Bedford College, London (now Royal Holloway) and a co-founder of Newnham College, Cambridge in 1875. In 2018, 100 years after the passing of the Representation of the People Act, Millicent Garrett Fawcett became the first woman to be commemorated with a statue in parliament Square.

Fickert **Augusta Fickert (1855-1910)** An Austrian feminist and social reformer.

Fifueredo **Candelaria Fifueredo (1852-1914)** A Cuban patriot who fought in the Cuban struggle for independence from Spain.

Figner **Vera Figner (1852-1942)** A Russian revolutionary and narodnik born in Kazan. She was leader of Narodnaya Volya (the People's Will), a revolutionary socialist organisation which aimed to depose the state regime through terrorism and was involved in the planning of several terrorist acts, including the assassination of Tzar Alexander II in 1881.

Flynn **Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (1890-1964)** An American labour leader, activist, and feminist who played a leading role in the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Flynn was a founding member of the American Civil Liberties Union and a visible proponent of women's rights, birth control, and women's suffrage. She joined the Communist Party USA in 1936 and late in life, in 1961, became its chairwoman. She died during a visit to the Soviet Union, where she was accorded a state funeral.

Fry **Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845)** An English prison reformer, social reformer and, as a Quaker, a Christian philanthropist. She has often been referred to as the "angel of prisons".
Fry was a major driving force behind new legislation to make the treatment of prisoners more humane, and she was supported in her efforts by Queen Victoria. She was depicted on the Bank of England £5 note from 2001–2016. Fry kept extensive and revealing diaries.

Gambara **Veronica Gambara (1485-1550)** An Italian poet, stateswoman and political leader. She was married to the lord of Correggio and after his death in 1518 she took charge of the state as well as the education of her two children.

Garcia **Maria del Refugio Garcia (1898-1970)** An important figure in the early struggle for women's rights in Mexico

Gbowee **Leymah Gbowee (1972 ...)** A Liberian peace activist responsible for leading a women's nonviolent peace movement, Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace that helped bring an end to the Second Liberian Civil War in 2003. Her efforts to end the war, along with her collaborator Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, helped usher in a period of peace and enabled a free election in 2005 that Sirleaf won. She, along with Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Tawakkul Karman, were awarded the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize "for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work."

Goldman **Emma Goldman (1869-1940)** An anarchist political activist and writer. She played a pivotal role in the development of anarchist political philosophy in North America and Europe in the first half of the 20th century. Born

in Kaunas in the Russian Empire to a Jewish family, Goldman emigrated to the United States in 1885. She was an advocate for peace, free love and birth control in the 1910's. In 1916 she was imprisoned for distributing material in support of birth control.

Goldstein **Vida Goldstein (1869-1949)** A pioneering Australian feminist politician who campaigned for women's suffrage and social reform. She stood for parliament five times, was a vocal opponent of capitalism and the White Australia policy, and a staunch pacifist, campaigning for peace during World War I.

Gouge **Olympe de Gouge (1748-1793)** A French playwright and political activist whose writings on women's rights and abolitionism reached a large audience in various countries.
She began her career as a playwright in the early 1780s. As political tension rose in France, she became increasingly politically engaged and was an outspoken advocate against the slave trade. At the same time, she began writing political pamphlets. Today she is perhaps best known as an early women's rights advocate who demanded that French women be given the same rights as French men. In her *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen* (1791), she challenged the practice of male authority and the notion of male-female inequality. She was executed by guillotine during the Reign of Terror (1793–1794) for attacking the regime of the Revolutionary government and for her association with the Girondists.

Grimke **Angelina Emily Grimke (1805-1879)** A prominent Christian women's rights activist and abolitionist. She was the younger sister of Sarah Grimke.

Grimke **Sarah Grimke (1792-1873)** An American abolitionist, writer, and suffragist. She authored the first women's rights tract in the U.S., *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women* (1838).

Gripenberg **Alexandra van Gripenberg (1857-1913)** She was an early advocate for temperance and women's rights and established a branch of the International Council of Women in Finland.

Harper **Frances Harper (1825-1911)** An African-American abolitionist, poet and author. She was also active in other types of social reform and was a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which advocated the federal government taking a role in progressive reform.

Harris **Karmala Harris (1964....)** An American politician and attorney who is the 49th and current Vice President of the United States. She is the United States' first female Vice President and the highest-ranking female elected official in U.S. history. Because of her mixed race heritage she is the first African American and first Asian American vice president.

Holst **Amalia Holst (1758-1829)** The German counterpart of Mary Wollstonecraft, she was an outspoken feminist and educator. She wrote the first book in German arguing for women's educational opportunities.

Hortensia (unknown) She earned notoriety during the late Roman Republic as a skilled orator. She is best known for giving a speech in front of the members of the Second Triumvirate in 42 BC that resulted in the partial repeal of a tax on wealthy Roman women.

Ibarruri **Dolores Ibarruri (1895-1989)** A Spanish Republican leader of the Spanish Civil War and communist politician of Basque origin.

Idar **Jovita Idar (1885-1946)** An American journalist, teacher, political activist, and civil rights worker who championed the cause of Mexican-Americans and Mexican immigrants. Against the backdrop of the Mexican Revolution, which lasted a decade from 1910 to 1920, she worked for a series of newspapers, using her writing to work towards making a meaningful and effective change. While working as a journalist, in 1911, she became the president of the newly-established League of Mexican Women—*La Liga Femenil Mexicanista* - an organisation with a focus on offering free education to Mexican children in Laredo. She was also active in the *Primer Congreso Mexicanista*, an organisation that brought Mexican-Americans together to discuss issues such as their lack of access to adequate education and economic resources.

Joan Of Arc (1412-1431) She led the French to victory against the English at Orleans in 1429. She was later captured and burned at the stake for heresy.

Jones **Mary G. (Mother) Jones (c1837-1930)** An Irish-born American schoolteacher and dressmaker who became a prominent union organiser, community organiser, and activist. She helped coordinate major strikes and co-founded the Industrial Workers of the World. After her husband and four children all died of yellow fever in 1867, and her dress shop was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, she became an organiser for the Knights of Labour and the United Mine Workers union. In 1902, she was called "the most dangerous woman in America" for her success in organising mine workers and their families against the mine owners. In 1903, to protest the lax enforcement of the child labour laws in the Pennsylvania mines and silk mills, she organised a children's march from Philadelphia to the home of President Theodore Roosevelt in New York.

Kachindamoto **Theresa Kachindamoto** She was elected paramount chief or *Inkiosi* of the Dedza District in the central region of Malawi. She is known for her work in dissolving child marriages and promoting education for both boys and girls.

Kadalie **Eva Moorhead Kadalie (1908-?)** She was born in South Africa in 1908, a child of mixed race. She went on to be the partner of Clements Kadalie, who spearheaded a movement to reform the laws governing workers

rights, especially as applied to the black population. This eventually became a struggle which paved the way for Nelson Mandela and the ANC to take on the white supremacist government. The Kadalies moved to Britain in 1956 escaping the dominant apartheid regime. She seems to have been consigned to a supporting role, however. She does not even warrant a separate entry on Wikipedia and appears as a footnote on her husband's entry. She is the subject of a play, written by her grandson David Moorhead, *Forgotten Voices*.

Karman **Tawakol Karman (1979)** A Yemeni Nobel Laureate, journalist, politician, and human rights activist. She leads the group "Women Journalists Without Chains," which she co-founded in 2005, and became the international public face of the 2011 Yemeni uprising that is part of the Arab Spring uprisings. She is a co-recipient of the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first Yemeni, the first [Arab](#) woman, and the second Muslim woman to win a Nobel Prize.

Katznelson **Rachel Katznelson (1885-1975)** She was a prominent figure in the Zionist movement. In 1916, she was elected to the first Cultural Committee of the Labor Movement, alongside Berl Katznelson and Yitzhak Tabenkin (both also originally from Babruysk), and worked with them to enhance the education of workers. She was later elected as a member of the cultural committee of the Achdut Ha'avodah party and, in 1924, of the Histadrut. Throughout her life, she was actively involved with the Histadrut and the Mapai party, and performed many public duties. She also assisted her husband in his various public functions as a member of the Knesset, a government minister, a member of the Jewish Agency executive, and ultimately as President of Israel from 1963 to 1973, when she became First Lady of Israel.

Keller **Helen Keller (1880-1968)** An American author, lecturer, and political activist, as well as the first deaf-blind person to earn a bachelor of arts degree.

Kenny **Annie Kenny (1879-1953)** She was a militant working class suffragette who held leading positions in the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) which campaigned for women's suffrage.

Kjelsberg **Betsy Kjelsberg (1886-1950)** Norwegian politician for the Liberal Party, being the first female board member of the party, Norway's first female factory inspector from 1910–1936, and a member of the feminist movement.

Knight **Ann Knight (1786-1862)** An English social reformer, abolitionist and pioneer of feminism. She attended the 1840 Anti-Slavery convention, where the need to improve women's rights became obvious. In 1847 Knight produced what is thought to be the first leaflet for women's suffrage and formed the first UK women's suffrage organisation in Sheffield in 1851.

Kollontai **Alexandra Kollontai (1872-1952)** Women's rights activist, and socialist. She fled Russia in 1905, and lived in Germany, advocating

women's issues. After the 1917 Revolution she returned to Russia and was elected Commissar of Social Welfare.

Krupskaya **Nadezhda Krupskaya (1869-1939)** A Russian Bolshevik revolutionary and politician, and the wife of Vladimir Lenin from 1898 until his death in 1924. After the October Revolution in 1917, she was appointed deputy to Anatoliy Lunacharskiy, the People's Commissar for Education, where she took charge of *Vneshkol'nyi Otdel* the Adult Education Division. She became chair of the education committee in 1920, and was the deputy education commissar (government minister) from 1929 to 1939.

Krupskaya was instrumental in the foundation of Komsomol and the Pioneer movement as well as the Soviet educational system itself, including the censorship within it. She was also fundamental in the development of Soviet librarianship.

Krupskaya became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1924, a member of its control commission in 1927, a member of the Supreme Soviet in 1931 and an honorary citizen in 1931.

Lee **Mary Lee (1821-1909)** A Irish Australian suffragist and social reformer in South Australia. In 1883 Mary Lee became active in the ladies' committee of the Social Purity Society. The Society advocated changes to the law relating to the social and legal status of young women, advocating an end to child labour to protect girls from abuse and preventing them from becoming prostitutes or child brides. The group's success was a passage in the 1885 *Criminal Law Consolidation Amendment Act* that raised the age of consent from 13 to 16. Her first achievement was a new law to protect young women, which made it illegal for a man to have sex with a girl under 16.

The Social Purity Society was also concerned with the working conditions of women. After the bill was passed in 1885, the group began campaigning for workers' rights. In December 1889, at a public meeting, Lee proposed the formation of a women's trade union. The Working Women's Trades Union was founded in 1890, Mary Lee was the union's secretary for two years. In 1893 Lee attended the Trades and Labor Council meetings, served on the sub-committee which examined conditions in the clothing industry, and on the Distressed Women and Children's Committee which distributed clothes and food to the families hit by the economic depression of the 1890s.

On 13 July 1888 Lee, the Social Purity League, and others met and formed the South Australian Women's Suffrage League. She was the League's co-honorary secretary and for six and half years she fought for women's suffrage.

Lytton **Constance Bulwer Lytton (1869-1923)** An influential British suffragette activist, writer, speaker and campaigner for prison reform, votes for women, and birth control. She sometimes used the name Jane Warton.

Lutz **Bertha Lutz (1894-1976)** She was a Brazilian zoologist, politician, and diplomat. Lutz became a leading figure in both the Pan American feminist movement and human rights movement. She was instrumental in gaining women's suffrage in Brazil and represented her country at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, signing her name to the United Nations

Charter. In addition to her political work, she was a naturalist at the National Museum of Brazil, specialising in poison dart frogs. She has three frog species and two lizard species named after her.

Luxenberg **Rosa Luxemburgh (1871-1919)** A Marxist theorist, economist, philosopher, and revolutionary socialist. Born in Poland she became a naturalised German citizen at the age of 28.

Maathai **Wangari Muta Maathai (1940-2011)** She was a Kenyan social, environmental and political activist and the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. As a beneficiary of the Kennedy Airlift, she studied in the United States, earning a Bachelor's Degree from Mount St. Scholastica and a Master's Degree from the University of Pittsburgh. She went on to become the first woman in East and Central Africa to become a Doctor of Philosophy, receiving her Ph.D. from the University of Nairobi in Kenya. In 1977, Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement, an environmental non-governmental organisation focused on the planting of trees, environmental conservation, and women's rights. In 1984, she was awarded the Right Livelihood Award for "converting the Kenyan ecological debate into mass action for reforestation". Maathai was an elected member of the Parliament of Kenya and between January 2003, and November 2005, served as assistant minister for environment and natural resources in the government of President Mwai Kibaki. She was an Honorary Councillor of the World Future Council.

Maguire **Mairead Maguire (1944...)** She is a peace activist from Northern Ireland. She co-founded, with Betty Williams and Ciaran McKeown, the Women for Peace, which later became the Community for Peace People, an organisation dedicated to encouraging a peaceful resolution of the Troubles in Northern Ireland. Maguire and Williams were awarded the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize.

Maria Theresa Of Austria **(1717-1780)** She ruled Austria for 4 decades. Although she made her husband co-ruler she never let him manage state affairs. Though her regime can be criticised as intolerant, Maria Theresa promulgated institutional, financial and educational reforms. She also promoted commerce and the development of agriculture, and reorganised Austria's ramshackle military, all of which strengthened Austria's international standing.

Markievicz **Constance Markievicz (1868-1927)** An Irish politician, revolutionary, nationalist, suffragist, socialist, she was the first woman elected to the Westminster Parliament, and was elected Minister for Labour in the First Dáil, becoming the first female cabinet minister in Europe. She served as a Teachta Dála for the Dublin South constituency from 1921 to 1922 and 1923 to 1927. She was a Member of Parliament (MP) for Dublin St Patrick's from 1918 to 1922.

A founder member of *Fianna Éireann*, *Cumann na mBan* and the Irish Citizen Army, she took part in the Easter Rising in 1916, when Irish republicans attempted to end British rule and establish an Irish Republic. She was sentenced to death but this was reduced on the grounds of her sex. On 28 December 1918,

she was the first woman elected to the UK House of Commons, though, being in Holloway Prison at the time and in accordance with party policy, she did not take her seat. Instead, she and the other *Sinn Féin* MPs (as TDs) formed the first *Dáil Éireann*. She was also one of the first women in the world to hold a cabinet position, as Minister for Labour, from 1919 to 1922.

Matienzo **Carlotta Matienzo (1881-1926)** A Puerto Rican feminist and educator who worked for educational reform and was one of the founders of two women's rights organisations.

McWilliams **Monica McWilliams (b 1954 ...)** A Northern Irish academic, peace activist, human rights defender and former politician. In 1996, she co-founded the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition political party and was elected as a delegate at the Multi-Party Peace Negotiations, which led to the Good Friday Peace Agreement in 1998.

She served as a member of the Northern Ireland Legislative Assembly from 1998-2003 and chaired the Implementation Committee on Human Rights on behalf of the British and Irish governments. She was appointed as Chief Commissioner of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission from 2005-2011, and was the Oversight Commissioner for prison reform in Northern Ireland (2011-2015). She currently sits on the Independent Reporting Commission for the disbandment of paramilitary organisations in Northern Ireland.

She is Emeritus Professor in the Transitional Justice Institute at Ulster University and continues her academic research into domestic violence. She also specialises in conflict resolution and working with women in conflict regions.

Meakin **Bethsua Meakin (Circa 1600)** A Proto-Feminist, middle class Englishwoman who contributed to the emerging criticism of woman's position in the domestic and public spheres.

Meir **Golda Meir (1898-1978)** The Fourth Prime Minister of Israel, one of 24 signatories (including two women) of the Israeli Declaration of Independence.

Mericourt **Theroigne de Mericourt (1762-1870)** A French woman who was a predominant figure in the French Revolution. An eloquent speaker, she delivered fiery orations in clubs, before the National Assembly, and in the streets.

Molam **Marjorie (Mo) Molam (1949-2005)** A British Labour Party politician. She was the Member of Parliament (MP) for Redcar from 1987 to 2001 and served in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Minister for the Cabinet Office and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

During her time as Northern Ireland Secretary she played an important part in bringing about the signing of the historic Good Friday Peace Agreement in 1998. When Tony Blair mentioned her in his speech at the 1998 Labour Party Conference, she received a standing ovation.

Moller **Katti Moller (1868-1945)** She was a Norwegian feminist, children's rights advocate, and a pioneer of reproductive rights. Educated as a teacher, she spent a year in France, where her exposure to the life of prostitutes and single mothers affected her profoundly. Her mother died at the age of 50, apparently exhausted from her many pregnancies, though the number of children she had was normal for her time. Moller took an early interest in the dangers of too many childbirths, and the plight of unmarried women and their children. She travelled and gave lectures in local meetings, a revolutionary approach for a woman of her time. In collaboration with her brother-in-law Johan Castberg, she worked tirelessly to legislate the rights of children born out of wedlock. This culminated in the institution of the so-called, passed by the Norwegian parliament in 1915. These laws were revolutionary in their time, in giving illegitimate children full rights of inheritance and the right to use their father's surname. She then worked towards decriminalising abortion in Norway and promoted birth control. In spite of opposition she managed to establish the first "hygiene office" in Oslo to inform women on contraception.

Montagu **Elizabeth Montagu (1718-1800)** A British Social reformer and founder of the Bluestockings group.

Montseny **Frederica Montseny (1905-1994)** A Spanish anarchist, intellectual and Minister of Health during the social revolution that occurred in Spain parallel to the Civil War. She is also known as a novelist and essayist.

Moos **Hortensia von Moos (1659-1715)** A Swiss scholar who had extensive knowledge of many subjects, including theology and medicine. She was known for her writings on the status of women and is regarded as a precursor by the Swiss women's movement.

Moreno **Luisa Moreno (1907-1992)** A leader in the United States labour movement; in 1939 she convened the first American national Latino civil rights assembly, Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española.

Mott **Lucretia Mott (1793-1880)** She was a U.S. Quaker, abolitionist, women's rights activist, and social reformer. When slavery was outlawed in 1865, she advocated giving former slaves who had been bound to slavery laws within the boundaries of the United States, whether male or female, the right to vote. She remained a central figure in the abolition and suffrage movement until her death in 1880.

Muller **Mary Ann Muller (1820-1901)** A New Zealand campaigner for women's suffrage and, more generally women's rights

Murad **Nadia Murad (1993 ...)** An Iraqi Yazidi human rights activist who lives in Germany. In 2014, she was kidnapped from her hometown Kocho and held by the Islamic State for three months.

Murad is the founder of Nadia's Initiative, an organisation dedicated to "helping women and children victimised by genocides, mass atrocities, and human trafficking to heal and rebuild their lives and communities".

In 2018, she and Denis Mukwege were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict". She is the first Iraqi and Yazidi to be awarded a Nobel Prize

Murray **Judith Sargent Murray (1751-1820)** An early American advocate for women's rights, an essay writer, playwright, poet, and letter writer. She was one of the first American proponents of the idea of the equality of the sexes—that women, like men, had the capability of intellectual accomplishment and should be able to achieve economic independence. Among many other influential pieces, her landmark essay "On the Equality of the Sexes" paved the way for new thoughts and ideas proposed by other feminist writers of the century.

Musgrove **Mary Musgrove (c1561)** An American who facilitated in the development of Colonial Georgia and became an important intermediary between Muscogee Creek Indians and the English colonists.

Myrdal **Alva Myrdal (1902-1986)** A Swedish sociologist, diplomat and politician, she was a prominent leader of the disarmament movement. Along with Alfonso Garcia Robles, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

Nanyehi (English Nancy Ward) (c 1738) She was a Beloved Woman of the Cherokee, which means that she was allowed to sit in councils and to make decisions, along with the chiefs and other Beloved Women. She advocated for peaceful coexistence with European Americans and, late in life, spoke out for Cherokee retention of tribal lands. She is credited with the introduction of dairy products to the Cherokee economy.

Norton **Caroline Norton (1808-1877)** An English feminist, social reformer, and author of the early and mid-nineteenth century. Caroline abandoned her husband in 1836, following which her husband sued her close friend Lord Melbourne, the then Whig Prime Minister, for criminal conversation. The jury threw out the claim, but Caroline was unable to obtain a divorce and was denied access to her three sons. Caroline's intense campaigning led to the passing of the Custody of Infants Act 1839, the Matrimonial Causes Act 1857 and the Married Women's Property Act 1870. Caroline modelled for the fresco of Justice in the House of Lords by Daniel Maclise, who chose her because she was seen by many as a famous victim of injustice.

Otto-Peters **Louise Otto-Peters (1819-1895)** The founder of the organised German women's movement. She was also a writer and wrote libretti

Pankhurst **Christabel Pankhurst (1880-1958)** She was a Suffragette born in Manchester, England. She obtained a Law Degree in 1906, and moved to London where she became a co-founder of the Women's Social

and Political Union (WSPU). She directed its militant actions from exile in France from 1912 to 1913. In 1914, she supported the war against Germany. After the war she moved to the United States, where she worked as an evangelist for the Second Adventist movement.

Pankhurst **Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)** A British political activist, she is best remembered for organising the UK suffragette movement and for helping women win the right to vote. In 1999, "*Time*" named her as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century, stating that "she shaped an idea of women for our time" and "shook society into a new pattern from which there could be no going back". She was widely criticised for her militant tactics, and historians disagree about their effectiveness, but her work is recognised as a crucial element in achieving women's suffrage in the United Kingdom.

Pankhurst **Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960)** An English campaigner for the suffrage and suffragette movement. She was a socialist and later a prominent left communist and later an activist in the cause of anti-fascism. She spent much of her later life campaigning on behalf of Ethiopia, to where she eventually moved.

Parks **Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913-2005)** An American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".

Parren **Kallirhoi Parren (1861-1940)** A journalist and writer who launched the feminist movement in Greece.

Paterson **Emma Paterson (1848-1886)** She was an English feminist and trade unionist. In 1874 Paterson founded the Women's Protective and Provident League, aimed at creating trade unions in all trades practiced by working women

Paul **Alice Paul (1885-1977)** One of the most important leaders in the American suffragist movement, she wrote the Equal Rights Amendment and founded the National Woman's Party in the United States.

Perkins **Frances Perkins (1880-1965)** She was the U.S. Secretary of Labour from 1933 to 1945, the longest serving in that position, and the first woman appointed to the U.S. Cabinet. As a loyal supporter of her friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, she helped pull the labour movement into the New Deal coalition. She and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes were the only original members of the Roosevelt cabinet to remain in office for his entire presidency.

Perovskaya **Sophia Perovskaya (1853-1881)** A Russian revolutionary and a member of Narodnaya Volya, she helped to orchestrate the successful assassination of Alexander II of Russia for which she was executed.

Pethick-Lawrence Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence (1867-1954)

A British women's rights activist and suffragette.

Petit Gabrielle Petit (1893-1916) A Belgian woman who spied for the British Secret Service during World War I. Executed in 1916, at the age of 23, she became a Belgian national heroine after the war's end.

Plotina (1st Century BC) A Roman Empress who used her influence to improve the quality of life for Roman society by creating fairer taxes, improving education, etc.

Popelin Marie Popelin (1846-1913) A Belgian feminist, lawyer, and political campaigner. Popelin worked with Isabelle Gatti de Gamond in the development of women's education and, in 1888, became the first Belgian woman to receive a doctorate in law. After her accession to the bar was refused, Popelin went on to have an active career as the leader of the Belgian League for Women's Rights. She died in 1913, without ever gaining admission to the bar.

Pullen Eileen Pullen One of the British women who led the Dagenham women's strike. (See *Rose Boland* for details)

Radcliffe Mary Ann Radcliffe (1746-1818) An important British figure in the early feminist movement. She was also a writer most famous for her book, "The Female Advocate; or, An Attempt to Recover the Rights of Women from Male Usurpation" (1799)

Rankin Jeanette Rankin (1880-1973) An American politician and women's rights advocate, and the first woman to hold federal office in the United States. She was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican from Montana in 1916, and again in 1940.

A suffragist during the Progressive Era, Rankin organised and lobbied for legislation enfranchising women in several states including Montana, New York, and North Dakota. While in Congress, she introduced legislation that eventually became the 19th Constitutional Amendment, granting unrestricted voting rights to women nationwide. She championed a multitude of diverse women's rights and civil rights causes throughout a career that spanned more than six decades. To date, Rankin remains the only woman ever elected to Congress from Montana.

Rogers Edith Nourse Rogers (1881-1960) An American social welfare volunteer and politician who served in the United States Congress. She was the first woman elected to Congress from Massachusetts. Until 2012, she was the longest serving Congresswoman.

Roland Marie-Jeanne Roland (Madam Roland) (1754-1793) A French revolutionary, *salonnière* and writer, she established herself as a leading figure within the political group the Girondins, one of the more moderate revolutionary factions. She was known for her intelligence, astute political analyses and her tenacity, and was a good lobbyist and negotiator. In June 1793,

she was the first Girondin to be arrested during the Terror and was guillotined a few months later.

Roosevelt **Eleanor Roosevelt (1841-1962)** An American politician, diplomat, and activist. She campaigned for human rights and also served as first Lady during her husband's terms of office as president of the USA

Schirmacher **Kathe Schirmacher (1865-1930)** A German writer, journalist, and political activist who was considered to be one of the leading advocates for women's rights and the international women's movement in the 1890s.

Senesh **Hannah Senesh (1921-1944)** A poet and a Special Operations Executive (SOE) member. She was one of 37 Jewish SOE recruits from Mandate Palestine parachuted by the British into Yugoslavia during the Second World War to assist anti-Nazi forces and ultimately in the rescue of Hungarian Jews about to be deported to the German death camp at Auschwitz. She was arrested at the Hungarian border, then imprisoned and tortured, but refused to reveal details of her mission. She was eventually tried and executed by firing squad. She is regarded as a national heroine in Israel, where her poetry is widely known and the headquarters of the Zionist youth movements *Israel Hatzaira*, a kibbutz and several streets are named after her.

Sheppard **Katharine Sheppard (1848-1934)** she was the most prominent member of the women's suffrage movement in New Zealand and the country's most famous suffragist. Born in Liverpool, England, she emigrated to New Zealand with her family in 1868. There she became an active member of various religious and social organisations, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). In 1887 she was appointed the WCTU's National Superintendent for Franchise and Legislation, a position she used to advance the cause of women's suffrage in New Zealand. Her work culminated in a petition with 30,000 signatures calling for women's suffrage that was presented to parliament, and the successful extension of the franchise to women in 1893. As a result, New Zealand became the first country to establish universal suffrage.

Stewart **Maria W. Stewart (1803-Aged 75/76)** A free-born African American who became a teacher, journalist, lecturer, abolitionist, and women's rights activist. The first known American woman to speak to a mixed audience of men and women, white and black, she was also the first African-American woman to give public lectures, as well as to lecture about women's rights and make a public anti-slavery speech.

Stone **Lucy Stone (1818-1893)** She was a prominent U.S. orator, abolitionist, and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organiser promoting rights for women. In 1847, Stone became the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree. She spoke out for women's rights and against slavery at a time when women were discouraged and prevented from public speaking. Stone's organisational activities for the cause of women's rights yielded tangible gains in the difficult political environment of the 19th century. She helped initiate the first

National Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts and she supported and sustained it annually, along with a number of other local, state and regional activist conventions. Stone spoke in front of a number of legislative bodies to promote laws giving more rights to women. She assisted in establishing the Woman's National Loyal League to help pass the Thirteenth Amendment and thereby abolish slavery, after which she helped form the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which built support for a woman suffrage Constitutional amendment by winning woman suffrage at the state and local levels.

Stowe **Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896)** An American abolitionist and author best known for her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), which depicts the harsh conditions for enslaved African Americans. The book reached millions as a novel and play, and became influential in the United States and Great Britain, energising anti-slavery forces in the American North, while provoking widespread anger in the South. Stowe wrote 30 books, including novels, three travel memoirs, and collections of articles and letters. She was influential for both her writings and her public stances and debates on social issues of the day.

Shields **Melvinia Shields (1844 -1938)** The memorial marking her grave states "She was born a slave in South Carolina in 1844. At age 8 she was brought to shields farm near what is now Rex, Clayton county, Georgia. In the late 19th century she moved to Kingston to be near her people. Her family would endure a five-generation journey that began in oppression and would lead her descendent to become First Lady of the united States of America, Michelle Obama. Melvinia's story is one of hope"

Short **Clare Short (b1946...)** A British politician who served as Secretary of State for International Development under Prime Minister Tony Blair from 1997 to 2003. She was the Member of Parliament for Birmingham Ladywood from 1983 to 2010; for most of this period she was a Labour Party MP, but she resigned the party whip in 2006, and served the remainder of her term as an Independent. In 1986, Short introduced a Private Members Bill in the House of Commons which proposed banning "Page 3" photographs of topless models featured in *The Sun* and other British tabloid newspapers. In order to ensure her motion would be tabled, she slept in Parliament overnight. For this Private Members Bill, she was nicknamed by *The Sun* "killjoy Clare" and "Crazy Clare." One paper bought and published alleged photographs of Short in her nightwear from her ex-husband. She stated they were pictures of somebody else's body with her face superimposed. The Sun also sent a busload of Page 3 models to her home. Clare gave a definitive account of her attitude towards tabloid nudity and the negative role that pornography plays more generally in society in her introduction to the book *Dear Clare* (1991), which presents a selection of the many letters of support she received from women in response to her campaign.

Sime **Vera Sime** One of the British women who led the Daghenham women's strike. (See ***Rose Boland*** for details)

Sorghaghtani (13th century) She was married to the youngest son of Ghengis Khan. When he died in 1232, she ruled his lands and then became a trusted adviser to Ghengis's successors, governing while they were away on campaign.

Stanton Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) An American suffragist, social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early women's rights movement.

Stone-Blackwell Alice Stone-Blackwell (1857-1950) An American woman well known for her work towards women's rights. She edited the *Woman's Journal* and assisted with the formation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Schreiner Olive Schreiner (1855-1920) She was a South African author, anti-war campaigner and intellectual. She was an advocate for the Afrikaners, and other South African groups who were excluded from political power for decades, such as indigenous Blacks, Jews and Indians. Although she showed interest in socialism, pacifism, vegetarianism and feminism amongst other topics, her views escaped restrictive categorisations. Her published works and other surviving writings promote implicit values such as moderation, friendship, and understanding amongst all peoples, and avoid the pitfalls of political radicalism, which she consciously eschewed. Called a lifelong freethinker, she also continued to adhere to the spirit of the Christian Bible and developed a secular version of the world view of her missionary parents, with mystical elements. As a novelist she is best remembered for *The Story of the African Farm* which was highly acclaimed.

Sirleaf Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (1938 ...) A Liberian politician who served as the 24th President of Liberia from 2006 to 2018. Sirleaf was the first elected female head of state in Africa. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011, jointly with Leymah Gbowee and Tawakkol Karman for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women, in recognition of their efforts to bring women into the peacekeeping process.

Suttner Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914) A Czech-Austrian pacifist and novelist. In 1905 she was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, thus being the second female Nobel laureate after Marie Curie's 1903 award, and the first Austrian laureate.

Szold Henrietta Szold (1860-1945) An American born Jewish Zionist leader and founder of Hadassah, which recruited American Jewish women to upgrade health care in Palestine. Hadassah's first project was the inauguration of an American-style visiting nurse program in Jerusalem. Hadassah funded hospitals, a medical school, dental facilities, x-ray clinics, infant welfare stations, soup kitchens and other services for Palestine's Jewish and Arab inhabitants. Szold persuaded her colleagues that practical programs open to all were critical to Jewish survival in the Holy Land. She founded Hadassah in 1912, and served as its president until 1926.

Teresa of Calcutta - Mother Teresa (1910-1997) She was an Albanian-Indian, Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She moved to Ireland and then to India where she lived for most of her life. She received a number of honours, including the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Peace Prize and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her charitable work with the poor. She was canonised on 4th September 2016.

Terrel Mary Church Terrel (1863-1954) One of the first African American women to obtain a college degree. She was a civil rights activist and journalist. She was also a founding member of the National Association of Coloured Women and a charter member of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

Thatcher Margaret Thatcher (1925-2013) The UK's first woman Prime Minister.

Empress Theodora (c497-548) When her husband Justinian ascended the throne of the Eastern Roman Empire Theodora became his chief advisor. Her influence led to divorce law reforms.

Torres Laura Torres (circa early 20th century) A Mexican journalist and founder of an early feminist organisation, Admiradoras de Juárez.

Trivulzio Christina Trivulzio (1808-1871) An Italian noblewoman who played a prominent part in Italy's struggle for independence. She is also notable as a writer and journalist.

Truth Sojourner Truth (c 1797) Born to enslaved parents she escaped and gained freedom. She spoke out against slavery and for women's rights. In 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention, she gave a rousing speech in response to male ministers' claim of female inferiority.

Tubman Harriet Tubman (c1822-1913) An American abolitionist and political activist. Born into slavery, Tubman escaped and subsequently made some 13 missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, including family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. During the American Civil War, she served as an armed scout and spy for the Union Army. In her later years, Tubman was an activist in the struggle for women's suffrage. When the Civil War began, she worked for the Union Army, first as a cook and nurse, and then as an armed scout and spy. The first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, she guided the raid at Combahee Ferry, which liberated more than 700 slaves.

Tum Roberta Menchu Tum (1959 ...) A Guatemalan human rights activist, feminist, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. Menchú has dedicated her life to publicising the rights of Guatemala's Indigenous peoples during and after the Guatemalan Civil War (1960–1996), and to promoting Indigenous rights internationally.

Villanueva y Saavedra **Etelvina Villanueva y Saavedra (1897-1969)** A Bolivian poet and educator who founded an important feminist group, Legión Femenina de Educación Popular de America.

Villareal **Andrea Villareal (1881-1963)** A Mexican revolutionary. A teacher, poet, labour organiser and feminist who co-published *La Mujer Moderna* (English: *The Modern Woman*), with her sister.

Villareal **Teresa Villareal (1883-unknown)** A Revolutionary labour and feminist organiser, who supported the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM) during the Mexican Revolution of 1910–1917

Walker **Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919)** An American feminist, abolitionist, prohibitionist, alleged spy, prisoner of war and surgeon. She was the only woman to receive the medal of Honour. She served in the Union Army during the American civil War as a surgeon and was taken prisoner when she crossed enemy lines in her attempts to treat the wounded.

Warren **Mary Otis Warren (1728-1814)** A political writer and propagandist of the American Revolution.

Webb **Beatrice Webb (1858-1943)** An English socialist, economist and historian. She studied the conditions of the working class in England and wrote numerous books on the root causes of poverty. She co-founded the London School of Economics and Political Science. It was Webb who coined the term "collective bargaining" and played a crucial role in forming the Fabian Society.

Weil **Simone Weil (1909-1943)** She was a philosopher, educator, revolutionary, advocate for human rights, and mystic.

Wells **Ida B. Wells (1862-1931)** An American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement, she was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Over the course of a lifetime dedicated to combating prejudice and violence, and the fight for African American equality, especially that of women, Wells arguably became the most famous black woman in America. Born into slavery in Holly Springs, Mississippi, Wells was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation during the American Civil War. In the 1890s, Wells documented lynching in the United States through her indictment called "Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in all its Phases," Wells exposed lynching as a barbaric practice of whites in the South, used to intimidate and oppress African Americans who created economic and political competition — and a subsequent threat of loss of power — for whites. A white mob destroyed her newspaper office and presses as her investigative reporting was carried nationally in black-owned newspapers.

Willard **Frances Willard (1839-1898)** She was an American educator, temperance reformer, and women's suffragist.

Williams **Betty Williams (1943-2020)** A peace activist from Northern Ireland. She was a co-recipient with Mairead Corrigan of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1976 for her work as a cofounder of Community of Peace People, an organisation dedicated to promoting a peaceful resolution to the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

Williams headed the Global Children's Foundation and was the President of the World Centre of Compassion for Children International. She was also the Chair of the Institute for Asian Democracy in Washington D.C. She lectured widely on topics of peace, education, inter-cultural and inter-faith understanding, anti-extremism, and children's rights.

Williams **Jody Williams (1950 ...)** An American political activist known for her work in banning anti-personnel landmines, her defense of human rights (especially those of women), and her efforts to promote new understandings of security in today's world. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for her work toward the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines.

Williams **Shirley Williams Baroness Williams of Crosby (1930-2021)**
She was a British politician and academic who represented the Liberal Democrats. Originally a Labour Member of Parliament (MP) and Cabinet Minister, she was one of the 'Gang of Four' rebels who founded the Social Democratic Party (SDP) in 1981.

Between 2001 and 2004, she served as Leader of the Liberal Democrats in the House of Lords and, from 2007 to 2010, as Adviser on Nuclear Proliferation to Prime Minister Gordon Brown. She served as an active member of the House of Lords, until announcing her retirement in January 2016. She was then Professor Emerita of Electoral Politics at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, among numerous other activities.

Winnemucca **Sarah Winnemucca (1844-?)** A Native American born in Nevada, her aptitude for languages allowed her to become a translator between Native American communities - including the Piute tribe to which she belonged – and members of the U.S. army during times of conflict. She traveled extensively to speak and write on behalf of Native American tribes, forcing crowds to acknowledge the mistreatment of her people.

Woodhull **Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927)** An American leader of the woman's suffrage movement. She was a radical who advocated the eight-hour day, a progressive income tax, profit sharing, and social welfare programs. In 1872, she ran for president of the United States. Strictly speaking she was several months younger than the legal age for candidacy and is therefore not counted as the first woman to do so.

Wright **Frances Wright (1795-1852)** A Scottish-born lecturer, writer, freethinker, feminist, abolitionist, and social reformer, who became a U. S.

citizen in 1825. That year she founded the Nashoba Commune in Tennessee as a utopian community to prepare slaves for emancipation, intending to create an egalitarian place, but it only lasted a few years. She was the first woman lecturer to speak publicly before gatherings of men and women in the United States about political and social-reform issues. She advocated universal education, the emancipation of slaves, birth control, equal rights, sexual freedom, legal rights for married women, and liberal divorce laws. Wright was also vocal in her opposition to organised religion and capital punishment. Her *Views of Society and Manners in America* (1821) brought her the most attention as a critique of the new nation.

Zasulich **Vera Zasulich (1849-1919)** A Russian Marxist writer and revolutionary. In 1883, she helped found the Liberation of Labor, the first Russian Marxist group. Later, she served on the editorial board of *Iskra*, a revolutionary Marxist newspaper. After the Russian Social Democratic Party split in 1903, Zasulich became a leader of the Menshevik faction.

Zamudio **Adela Zamudio (1854-1928)** She was a Bolivian poet, feminist and educator. She is credited with founding the country's feminist movement. In her writing, she also used the pen-name Soledad.

Zetkin **Clara Zetkin (1857-1933)** She was a German Marxist theorist, activist, and advocate for women's rights. In 1911, she organised the first International Women's Day. Until 1917, she was active in the Social Democratic Party of Germany, then she joined the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany (USPD) and its far-left wing, the Spartacist League; this later became the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), which she represented in the Reichstag during the Weimar Republic from 1920 to 1933.

Yousafzai **Malala Yousafzai 1997 ...)** A Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate. She shared the prize with Kailash Satyarthi. She is known for human rights advocacy, especially the education of women and children in her native Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northwest Pakistan, where the local Pakistani Taliban had, at times, banned girls from attending school. Her advocacy has grown into an international movement, and according to former Pakistani Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, she has become "the most prominent citizen" of the country.

Women in Religion

Blatavsky **Helena Blavatsky (1831-1891)** She was a controversial Russian occultist, philosopher, and author who co-founded the Theosophical Society in 1875. She gained an international following as the leading theoretician of Theosophy, the esoteric movement that the society promoted. She was a leading figure in the New Age movement.

Catharine of Sienna (1347-1380) She was a tertiary of the Dominican Order and a Scholastic philosopher and theologian. She also worked to bring the papacy of Gregory XI back to Rome, from its displacement in France and to establish peace among the Italian city-states. Since 18 June 1939, she is one of the two patron saints of Italy, together with St. Francis of Assisi. On 3 October 1970, she was proclaimed a Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul VI.

Fox Margaret Fell Fox (1614-1702) A founder of the Religious Society of Friends.

Gertrude the Great (1256-1302) A German Benedictine, mystic, and theologian. She is recognised as a saint by the Catholic Church.

Gras Louise le Gras (1591-1660) The co-founder, with Vincent de Paul, of the Daughters of Charity. She is venerated as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

Hastings Selina Hastings Countess of Huntingdon (1707-1791) An English religious leader who played a prominent part in the religious revival of the 18th century and the Methodist movement in England and Wales. She founded an evangelical branch in England and Sierra Leone, known as “the Countess of Huntingdon’s Connexion”
She helped finance and guide early Methodism and was the first principal of Trevecca College, Wales, established in 1768, to train Methodist ministers. She financed the construction of 64 chapels in England and Wales, plus mission work in colonial America.

Helena Augusta (246/48AD-c330AD) The consort of the Roman emperor Constantius Chlorus and the mother of the emperor Constantine the Great. She is an important figure in the history of Christianity and the world, due to her major influence on her son and her own contributions in placing Christianity at the heart of Western Civilisation.

Hilda of Whitby (c614-680) She is a Christian saint and was the founding abbess of the monastery at Whitby, which was chosen as the venue for the Synod of Whitby. An important figure in the Christianisation of Anglo-Saxon England, she was abbess at several monasteries and recognised for the wisdom that drew kings to her for advice.

Josa Isabella de Josa (c1508-1575) She was a Catalan humanist, Latinist, philosopher, and specialist on the theology of Dun Scotus. Along with other women from wealthy and influential Barcelona families, she belonged to an exclusively female organisation called “las Iñigas,” which was composed of devotees of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order. She helped Ignatius during his studies, and corresponded with him for a number of years. Isabel de Josa was widowed in 1539, after which she travelled to Rome. She wrote a treatise entitled *Tristis Isabella*, which is now lost.

Julian(a) of Norwich (1343-after 1416) She was also known as Dame Julian or Mother Julian and was an English anchorite of the Middle Ages. She wrote the best known surviving book in the English language written by a mystic, *Revelations of Divine Love*. The book is the first written in English by a woman.

Losa Isabella Losa (1491-1564) A Spanish doctor of theology. She was known for her knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. She received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Cordova. After the death of her husband in 1539, she became a Clarissan abbess and moved to Vercelli in Piedmont in 1553, where she founded an orphanage, Santa Maria di Loreto.

Mary of Jesus of Agreda (1602-1665) A Franciscan abbess and spiritual writer, known especially for her extensive correspondence with King Philip IV of Spain and reports of her bilocation between Spain and its colonies in New Spain. She was a noted mystic of her era. A member of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, also known as Conceptionists, Mary of Jesus wrote 14 books, including a series of revelations about the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Her bilocation activity is said to have occurred between her cloistered monastery in rural Spain and the Jumano Indians of central New Mexico and West Texas, and inspired many Franciscan missionaries in the New World.

More Hannah More (1745-1833) She was an English religious writer and philanthropist.

Sponheim Jutta von Sponheim (1091-1136) She was the daughter of Count Stephen of Sonheim. Instead of entering the convent at an early age, Jutta became an " anchoress," a symbolic "anchor" for the world to God, and thus she closed herself for life in a one-room shelter, with only a small window through which food was passed in. This hut was next to the Benedictine monastery on Disibodenberg, where she was abbess. She tutored several female pupils from wealthy families and they lived with her in her hermitage. She taught and raised them all, but most notably the child Hildegard of Bingen.

Teresa of Avila (1515-1852) A Spanish noblewoman who felt called to convent life in the Catholic Church. She was a Carmelite nun, prominent Spanish mystic, religious reformer, author, theologian of the contemplative life and of mental prayer, and earned the rare distinction of being declared a Doctor of the Church, but not until over four centuries after her death. Active during the Catholic Reformation, she reformed the Carmelite Orders of both women and men.

Teresa de Cartegena (1425-unknown) A nun who authored *The Admiración operum Dey (Wonder at the Works of God)* considered as the first feminist tract written by a Spanish woman.

Women sailors

Baret **Jeanne Baret (1740-1807)** A French woman who disguised herself as a man in order to join the expedition of Admiral Lois-Antoine de Bougainville and thus became the first woman to circumnavigate the world.

Choinowsya-Liskiewicz **Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz (b1936)**
A Polish woman who was the first woman to sail solo around the world

Cottee **Kay Cottee (b1954...)** An Australian sailor, who was the first woman to perform a single-handed, non-stop and unassisted, circumnavigation of the world. She performed this feat in 1988 in her 37 feet (11 m) yacht *Blackmores First Lady*, taking 189 days.

Dekker **Laura Dekker (b1995 ...)** A Dutch, German and New Zealander who is the youngest person to sail around the world solo.

James **Dame Naomi James DBE (b1949...)** The first woman to have sailed solo around the world via Cape Horn, the second woman to have ever sailed solo around the world. She departed Dartmouth, Devon on 9 September 1977 and finished her voyage around the globe on 8 June 1978 after 272 days, thus improving Sir Francis Chichester's solo round-the-world sailing record by two days.

MacArthur **Dame Ellen Patricia MacArthur, DBE (b1976...)**
She is a successful solo long-distance yachtswoman. On 7 February 2005 she broke the world record for the fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe. Following her retirement from professional sailing in 2010, MacArthur announced the launch of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, a charity that works with business and education to accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

Socrates **Jeanne Socrates (b1942)** She is the oldest woman to sail around the world solo, non-stop. Proving age is no barrier to adventure, Socrates successfully completed the 25,000-mile global journey on her third attempt in 2013, when she was in her early seventies.

Watson **Jessica Watson (b1993...)** She is an Australian sailor who was awarded the Order of Australia Medal for completing a southern hemisphere solo circumnavigation at the age of 16. Departing Sydney on 18 October 2009, Watson headed north-east, crossing the equator in the Pacific Ocean before crossing the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. She returned to Sydney on 15 May 2010, three days before her 17th birthday

Women Scholars

Cornaro **Helen Cornaro (1646-1684)** A Venetian philosopher of noble descent who in 1678 became one of the first women to receive an academic degree from a university, and the first to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Englehard **Philippine Engelhard (1756-1831)** A German poet. She was one of the so-called *Universitätsmamsellen*, a group of five academically active women during the 18th and 19th century, daughters of academics at Göttingen University, alongside Meta Forkel-Liebesskind, Caroline Schelling, Therese Huber, and Dorothea von Rodde (nee Schlozer)

Hestiaea of Alexandria (dob unknown) A Greek grammarian and Homeric scholar who influenced Strabo's Homeric scholarship

Forked-Liebesskind **Meta Forkel-Liebesskind (1765-1853)** A German writer and translator. She was one of the so-called *Universitätsmamsellen*, a group of five academically active women during the 18th and 19th century, daughters of academics at Göttingen University, alongside Philippine Engelhard, Caroline Schelling, Therese Huber, and Dorothea von Rodde (nee Schlozer)

Fidelis **Cassandra Fidelis (c1465-1558)** She was the most renowned woman scholar in Italy during the last decades of the Quattrocento. Fedele achieved fame through her writing and oratorical abilities. In addition to the 123 letters and 3 orations published in Padua in 1636, it is believed that she also wrote Latin poetry. She participated with influential humanists in public debates on philosophical and theological issues and was asked to speak in front of the doge Agostino Barbarigo and the Venetian Senate on the subject of higher education for women.

Harrison **Jane Ellen Harrison (1850-1928)** A British classical scholar and linguist. Harrison is one of the founders, with Karl Kerényi and Walter Burkert, of modern studies in Ancient Greek, religion and mythology. She applied 19th-century archaeological discoveries to the interpretation of ancient Greek religion in ways that have become standard. She has also been credited with being the first woman to obtain a post in England as a 'career academic'. Harrison argued for women's suffrage but thought she would never want to vote herself.

Huber **Therese Huber (1764-1829)** A German author. She was one of the so-called *Universitätsmamsellen*, a group of five academically active women during the mid 18th and early 19th centuries. The group consisted of daughters of academics at Göttingen University; Huber was noteworthy among them, alongside Meta Forkel-Liebesskind, Caroline Schelling, Philippine Engelhard, and Dorothea von Rodde (nee Schlozer)

Rodde **Dorothea von Rodde (nee Schlozer) (1770-1825)** A German scholar and the first woman to receive a doctor of philosophy degree in Germany. She was one of the so-called *Universitätsmamsellen*, a group of five academically active women during the 18th and 19th centuries, daughters of academics at Göttingen University, alongside Meta Forkel-Liebeskind, Therese Huber, Philippine Engelhard, and Caroline Schelling.

Schelling **Caroline Schelling (1763-1809)** A noted German intellectual. She was one of the so-called *Universitätsmamsellen*, a group of five academically active women during the 18th and 19th centuries, daughters of academics at Göttingen University, alongside Meta Forkel-Liebeskind, Therese Huber, Philippine Engelhard, and Dorothea von Rodde (nee Schlozer)

Women in Science/Maths

According to the National Science Foundation, women comprise 43 percent of the U.S. workforce for scientists and engineers under 75 years old. For those under 29 years old, women comprise 56% of the science and engineering workforce.

Aglaonice of Thessaly (A Greek astronomer of the 2nd or 1st century BC.)
She is mentioned in the writings of Plutarch and in the scholia to Apollonius of Rhodes as a female astronomer - believed to be the first. She was dubbed the "Witch of Thessaly" (because she could predict lunar eclipses).

Agnesi **Maria Gaetana Agnesi (1718-1799)** An Italian mathematician, philosopher, theologian, and humanitarian. She was the first woman to write a mathematics handbook and the first woman appointed as a mathematics professor at a university.

Arconville **Genevieve Thiroux d' Arconville (1720-1805)** A French novelist, translator and chemist who is known for her study on putrefaction. She discussed her study on putrefaction in her *Essay on the History of Putrefaction* in 1766.

Arnold **Frances Arnold (1956 ...)** An American chemical engineer and Nobel Laureate. She is the Linus Pauling Professor of Chemical Engineering, Bioengineering and Biochemistry at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). In 2018, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for pioneering the use of directed evolution to engineer enzymes.

Ball **Alice Ball (1892-1916)** An American chemist who developed the "Ball Method", the most effective treatment for leprosy during the early 20th century. She was the first woman and first African American to receive a master's degree from the University of Hawaii, and was also the university's first female and African American chemistry professor.

Bailey **Florence Augusta Merriam Bailey (1863-1948)** She was an American ornithologist and nature writer. She organised early Audubon Society chapters and was an activist for bird protection. She wrote what is considered the first bird field guide in the modern tradition, *Birds Through an Opera-Glass*, published in 1890. Her extensive field work in the American West, often with her husband Vernon Bailey, was documented in several books, chief among them *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* and *The Birds of New Mexico*.

Bassi **Laura Bassi (1711-1778)** She was the first woman to earn a university chair in a scientific field of studies; specifically, she was appointed to the chair in experimental physics by the Bologna Institute of Sciences. She also became the first woman member of any scientific establishment, when she was elected to the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna in 1732.

Blagg **Mary Adela Blagg (1858-1944)** She took up amateur astronomy in middle age after caring for ageing parents. In spite of her shyness and reluctance to leave home, in 1925 she was co-opted onto two different committees of the International Astronomical Union (along with internationally distinguished astronomers) in recognition of her expertise on variable stars and the geography of the Moon.

Blau **Marietta Blau (1894-1970)** Blau is credited with developing (photographic) nuclear emulsions that were usefully able to image and accurately measure high energy nuclear particles and events. Additionally, this established a method to accurately study reactions caused by cosmic ray events. Her nuclear emulsions significantly advanced the field of particle physics in her time. For her work, she was nominated several times, during the period 1950 to 1957, for the Nobel Prize in Physics and once for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry but she never received the award.

Burbridge **Margaret Burbidge (1919-2020)** Astronomer - FRS. she is most famous for the seminal paper (joint with her husband Geoffrey, Fred Hoyle and Ralph Fowler) that proposed the route by which many chemical elements are created in stars. She was director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory for a time. She had to battle against restrictions in some American observatories that prevented women operating the telescopes. Her husband Geoffrey, who was also an astronomer, booked telescope time in his own name and if anyone asked pretended that Margaret was his assistant, when in fact he was hers. They had to change the rules when the big-wigs found she had been sleeping in the men's bunkhouse already for months while doing fundamentally important work.

Burnell **Jocelyn Bell Burnell (b 1943...)** Astronomer - FRS. Co-discoverer of pulsars (neutron stars) one of the most important astronomical discoveries of the 20th Century. Her supervisor, Tony Hewish, got the Nobel Prize for this discovery. (There was controversy - with some justification - about the

Prize, though Jocelyn herself is on public record as saying that her contribution did not justify a share. Jocelyn says she has done very well out of it, including her “dame hood” and the “Breakthrough Prize” worth a couple of million pounds.)

Cannon **Annie Jump Cannon (1863-1941)** An American astronomer whose cataloging work was instrumental in the development of contemporary stellar classification. She was also dedicated to the cause of women's suffrage. In 1929, the National League of Women Voters listed her as one of the twelve greatest living American women.

Charpentier **Emmanuelle Charpentier (1968 ...)** She is a French professor and researcher in microbiology, genetics, and biochemistry. In 2020, Charpentier and American biochemist Jennifer Doudna of the University of California, Berkeley, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for the development of a method for genome editing". This was the first science Nobel ever won by two women alone.

Chatelet **Émilie du Châtelet (1706-1749) (Maquise de Chatelet)** A French mathematician and philosopher. Her translation and elaboration of Isaac Newton's famous Principia is still the standard work on the topic in the French speaking world. She died young in childbirth.

Corbet **Kismekia Shanta Corbet (1986...)** She is the Shutzer Assistant Professor at the Harvard Radcliffe Institute and assistant professor of immunology and infectious diseases at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health since June 2021. Dr. Corbett uses her viral immunology expertise to propel novel vaccine development for pandemic preparedness, including mRNA-1273, a leading vaccine against SARS-CoV-2.

Cortese **Isabella Cortese (Flourished 1561)** An Italian alchemist and writer of the Renaissance. All that is known of her life and work is from her book on alchemy, *The Secrets of Lady Isabella Cortese*. Cortese was also well-versed in several fields other than alchemy. She helped develop a variety of facial cosmetic products and made a variety of other contributions to science during the 16th century.

Cunitz **Maria Cunitz (1610-1664)** She was an accomplished Silesian astronomer, and the most notable female astronomer of the early modern era. She authored a book *Urania propitia*, in which she provided new tables, new ephemeris, and a simpler working solution to Kepler's Area Law for determining the position of a planet on its elliptical path. The Cunitz crater on Venus is named after her. The minor planet 12624 Mariacunitia is named in her honour.

Curie **Marie Skłodowska Curie (1867-1934)** A Polish and naturalised French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She discovered radium and plutonium. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, is the only woman to win the Nobel prize twice, and is the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields.

Doudna **Jennifer Doudna (1964 ...)** An American biochemist known for her pioneering work in CRISPR gene editing, for which she was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Emmanuelle Charpentier.

Einstein **Millena Einstein (1875-1948)** Serbian physicist and mathematician and the first wife of Albert Einstein from 1903-19. She is thought to have been instrumental in his development of the theory of relativity but is completely in his shadow.

Ewer **Katie Ewer** A British cellular immunologist. She is an associate professor and Senior Immunologist at the Edward Jenner Institute for Vaccine Research and Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine. Her field of study is Ebola and pre-erythrocytic malaria vaccine trials. She oversees the immunology on Phase I and II trials of vectored vaccines, both in the UK and in field trials in Africa.

Flemming **Williamina Paton Stevens Fleming (1857-1911)** A Scottish astronomer. During her career, she helped develop a common designation system for stars and cataloged thousands of stars and other astronomical phenomena.

Foote **Eunice Newton Foote (1819-1888)** An American scientist, inventor and women's rights campaigner who was the first person to link CO₂ with climate change. Although it appears that women were allowed to present papers to AAAS at that time, Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution delivered the paper to the 1856 conference that identified the research as her work.

Franklyn **Roselind Franklyn (1920-1958)** She was an English chemist and X-ray crystallographer whose work was central to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA, RNA, viruses, coal, and graphite.

Germain **Sophie Germain (1776 1832)** She was a French mathematician and number theorist (she learned maths in spite of her family's opposition). Germain numbers are named for her.

Ghez **Andrea M. Ghez (1965 ...)** She is an American astronomer and professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of California, Los Angeles. Her research focuses on the center of the Milky Way galaxy. In 2020, she became the fourth woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, sharing one half of the prize with Reinhard Genzel (the other half of the prize being awarded to Roger Penrose). The Nobel Prize was awarded to Ghez and Genzel for their discovery of a supermassive compact object, now generally recognised to be a black hole, in the Milky Way's galactic center.

Gilbert **Professor Sarah Gilbert (1962 ...)** She is an English vaccinologist who is Professor of Vaccinology at the University of Oxford and co-

founder of Vaccitech. Gilbert specialises in the development of vaccines against influenza and emerging viral pathogens. She led the development and testing of the universal flu vaccine, which underwent clinical trials in 2011. On 30 December 2020, the Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine she co-developed with the Oxford Vaccine Group was approved for use in the United Kingdom.

Greene **Theodora W. Greene (1931-2005)** An American scientist who wrote the definitive text book *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*. It remains an invaluable reference work for practicing chemists, with a number of further editions published. It was also released in a Chinese translation in 2004.

Herschel **Caroline Lucretia Herschel (1750-1848)** A German astronomer, whose most significant contributions to astronomy were the discoveries of several comets, including the periodic comet 35P/Herschel–Rigollet, which bears her name. She was the younger sister of astronomer William Herschel, with whom she worked throughout her career.

Hodgkin **Dorothy Mary Crowfoot Hodgkin OM FRS HonFRSC (1910-1994)** She was a British chemist who developed protein crystallography, for which she won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1964. She advanced the technique of X-ray crystallography, a method used to determine the three-dimensional structures of molecules.

Huggins **Margaret Lindsay Huggins (1848-1915)** An Astronomer who was the wife of Sir William Huggins (hence Lady Huggins). She was for many years just remembered as his “handy” assistant but recent research on their notebooks shows that she made her own significant scientific contributions to his important work on spectroscopy. She was assiduous in down-playing her own role and promoting her husband's reputation.

Hypatia (d 415AD) She was an important teacher of maths and philosophy at Alexandria. She was murdered at the instigation of the local christian bishop because she was clever, pagan, female and an astute adviser to his political opponent.

Jansen **Kathryn Jansen (1958...)** Head of Vaccine Research and Development at Pfizer, she previously led the development of the HPV vaccine (Gardasil) and newer versions of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (Pevnar), and is working with BioNTech to create a COVID-19 vaccine using mRNA (Pfizer–BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine) that was approved for Emergency Use Authorization in the United States on December 11, 2020.

Johnson **Katharine Johnson (1918-2020)** An American mathematician whose calculations of orbital mechanics as a NASA employee, were critical to the success of the first and subsequent U.S. crewed spaceflights. During her 35-year career at NASA and its predecessor, she earned a reputation for mastering complex manual calculations and helped pioneer the use of computers to perform the tasks. The space agency noted her "historical role as one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist".

Johnson's work included calculating trajectories, launch windows, and emergency return paths for Project Mercury spaceflights, including those for astronauts Alan Shepard, the first American in space, and John Glenn, the first American in orbit, and rendezvous paths for the Apollo Lunar Module and command module on flights to the Moon. Her calculations were also essential to the beginning of the Space Shuttle program, and she worked on plans for a mission to Mars.

Joliot-Curie **Irene Joliot-Curie (1897-1956)** She was a French chemist, physicist, and a politician of Polish ancestry, who was the daughter of Marie Curie and Pierre Curie, and the wife of Frédéric Joliot-Curie. Jointly with her husband, Joliot-Curie she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935, for their discovery of artificial radioactivity. This made the Curies the family with the most Nobel laureates to date. She was also one of the first three women to be a member of a French government, becoming undersecretary for Scientific Research, under the Popular Front in 1936. In 1945, she was one of the six commissioners of the new French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) created by de Gaulle and the Provisional Government of the French Republic. She died in Paris on 17 March 1956, from an acute leukemia linked to her exposure to polonium and X-rays.

Kablick **Josephine Kablick (1787-1863)** She was a pioneering Czech botanist and paleontologist who studied under the best botanists of her time. She collected plant and fossil samples for institutions throughout Europe. Many of the fossils and plants she collected are named in her honour.

Kirch **Maria Margaretha Kirch (1670-1720)** A German astronomer. She was one of the first famous astronomers of her period due to her writing on the conjunction of the sun with Saturn, Venus, and Jupiter in 1709, and 1712, respectively. Women were not allowed to attend universities in Germany, but the work of astronomy and the observation of the heavens took place largely outside the universities. In addition, Kirch was married to Gottfried Kirch, a famous astronomer, who gave her instruction, thus she became one of the few women active in astronomy in the 1700s.

Knaggs **Isabelle Ellie Knaggs (1893-1981)** A South African born crystallographer, she was educated and worked in the UK and worked with Kathleen Lonsdale on the crystal structure of benzil. Her claim to be the first to use x-rays to prove carbon's tetrahedral bonding in molecules has been overlooked. Carbon's tetrahedral bonding is a central pillar of modern chemistry, yet the first person to 'see' it in organic molecules using x-ray crystallography is barely known to many chemists. In 1929, Isabel Ellie Knaggs published her x-ray derived structure of pentaerythritol tetraacetate, correctly interpreting the shape bonds around the atom at its centre took on. Credit is usually given to a Japanese chemist Isamu Nitta. In fact he *confirmed* 'the anticipated tetrahedral coordination in methane derivatives'.

Kovalevskaya **Sofia Kovalevskaya (1850-1891)** She was the first major Russian female mathematician, responsible for important original

contributions to analysis, partial differential equations and mechanics, and the first woman appointed to a full professorship in Northern Europe.

Lambe **Teresa (Tess) Lambe OBE** An Irish scientist working at Oxford University's Jenner Institute. She is one of the co-developers of the Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine against the new coronavirus causing COVID-19.

Lavoisier **Marie-Anne Paulze Lavoisier (1758-1836)** She was a French chemist. Madame Lavoisier was the wife of the chemist and nobleman Antoine Lavoisier, and acted as his laboratory companion and contributed to his work. She played a pivotal role in the translation of several scientific works, and was instrumental to the standardisation of the scientific method.

Leavitt **Henrietta Swan Leavitt (1868-1921)** She was an American astronomer. A graduate of Radcliffe College, she worked at the Harvard College Observatory as a "computer", tasked with examining photographic plates in order to measure and catalog the brightness of stars. She established Leavitt's law: the period–luminosity relationship for Cepheid variables. Her work was used by Lovell.

Lepaute **Hartense Lepaute (1723-1788)** A French astronomer and mathematician. Lepaute predicted the return of Halley's Comet by calculating the timing of a solar eclipse and constructing a group of catalogues for the stars.

The asteroid, 7720 Lepaute, is named in her honour, as is the lunar crater Lepaute. She was also a member of the Scientific Academy of Béziers.

Lonsdale **Kathleen Lonsdale (1903-1971)** Not very well known outside her own subject, she was an Irish pacifist, prison reformer and crystallographer. She proved, in 1929, that the benzene ring is flat, by using X-ray diffraction methods to elucidate the structure of hexamethylbenzene. She and Marjory Stephenson became the first women fellows of the Royal Society of Chemistry, ending a 285 year-old tradition of the fellowship not admitting women. In 1949, she also became the first female professor of chemistry and head of the Department of Crystallography at University College London, a position Kathleen held until 1968, after which she was named professor Emeritus.

Mary the Jewess (Lived between 1st and 3rd centuries bc) She was one of the earliest, if not the first pioneer of the “art” of alchemy. Although none of her own writing exists, she is referenced by Zosimos of Panopolis, who wrote the first alchemic texts, and her work would provide the basis for alchemy.

Maunder **Annie Russell Maunder (1868-1947)** She was an astronomer who worked as a “computer” doing calculations and analysing observations at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. She had studied at Cambridge but was paid less than the office boys. She wasn’t awarded a degree because Cambridge didn’t give them to women until 1948. She had to resign her job when she married (Still the Civil Service rule until 1948!). Most of her work was published

under her husband's name for credibility and acceptance reasons. She was the discoverer, with Edward Maunder of the famous sunspot “butterfly diagram” showing how sunspots erupt in different locations throughout the solar magnetic cycle. She eventually received some recognition when she had a crater on the moon named after her.

Mayer **Maria Goeppert Mayer (1906-1972)** A German-born American theoretical physicist, who was a Nobel laureate in Physics for proposing the nuclear shell model of the atomic nucleus. She was the second woman to win a Nobel Prize in physics, the first being Marie Curie. In 1986, the Maria Goeppert-Mayer Award for early-career women physicists was established in her honour.

Meitner **Lise Meitner (1878-1968)** She was an Austrian-Swedish physicist who worked on radioactivity and nuclear physics. Meitner, Otto Hahn and Otto Robert Frisch led the small group of scientists who first discovered the nuclear fission of uranium when it absorbed an extra neutron; the results were published in early 1939.
She never won a Nobel, although it's widely recognised that she should have done – but she too has her own element, meitnerium. She was, Albert Einstein once said, Germany's own Marie Curie.

Merian **Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717)** She was a German-born naturalist and scientific illustrator. Merian was one of the early European naturalists to observe insects directly. She collected and observed live insects and created detailed drawings. In her time insects still had a reputation as "beasts of the devil" and the process of metamorphosis was largely unknown. While a handful of scholars had published empirical information on the insect, moth and butterfly life cycle, the widespread contemporary belief was that they were "born of mud" by spontaneous generation. Merian documented evidence to the contrary and described the life cycles of 186 insect species.

Mirzakhan **Maryam Mirzakhan (1977-2017)** She was the first woman to win a Field's Medal (the mathematicians Nobel Prize). She was Iranian and Professor of Maths at Stanford University and one of the most important mathematicians of her generation. She died of breast cancer at the age of 40.

Mitchell **Maria Mitchell (1818-1889)** She was an American astronomer, librarian, naturalist, and educator. In 1847, she discovered a comet that was later known as “Miss Mitchell's Comet” in her honour. Mitchell was the first internationally known woman to work as both a professional astronomer and a professor of astronomy after accepting a position at Vassar College in 1865. She was also the first woman elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Noether **Emily Noether (1882-1935)** She was described by Einstein (who she helped with maths) as “The most important female mathematician of her time.” She would still be voted into the top elite of the 20th Century if he had left out the “female”. Mathematicians remember her for her

work in Abstract Algebra. Physicists remember her for Noether's Theorem, which is a crucial foundation of modern fundamental theoretical physics, because it shows how all physical laws arise from fundamental (and sometimes obscure) symmetries in the physical world. Respect for her has steadily grown over time, but in her early studies she suffered from being a woman and a Jew in a Germany that gave little respect to either. She escaped to the USA in the 1930s but found it difficult to get a post in a major US research university appropriate to her outstanding reputation as a mathematician (possibly because she was a woman). Nevertheless she enjoyed teaching basic maths at a women's liberal arts college (Bryn Mawr) where her students are said to have loved her.

North **Marianne North (1830-1890)** She was a prolific English biologist and botanical artist.

Payne **Cecilia Payne (1900-1979)** She was a physicist and mathematician, a British-born American astronomer who discovered that stars are made mainly of hydrogen and helium and established that stars could be classified according to their temperatures.

Richards **Ellen H. Richards (1842-1911)** An industrial and safety engineer, environmental chemist, and university faculty member in the United States during the 19th century. Her pioneering work in sanitary engineering, and experimental research in domestic science, laid a foundation for the new science of home economics. She was the founder of the home economics movement characterised by the application of science to the home, and the first to apply chemistry to the study of nutrition.

Rubin **Vera Florence Cooper Rubin (1928-2016)** An American astronomer who pioneered work on galaxy rotation rates. She uncovered the discrepancy between the predicted angular motion of galaxies and the observed motion, by studying galactic rotation curves. She also confirmed the existence of dark matter.

Snethlage **Emilie Snethlage (1868-1929)** A German-born Brazilian naturalist and ornithologist who worked on the bird fauna of the Amazon. Snethlage collected in Brazil from 1905 until her death.

Somerville **Mary Somerville (1780-1872)** She was a Scottish science writer and polymath. She studied mathematics and astronomy, and was nominated to be jointly the first female member of the Royal Astronomical Society at the same time as Caroline Herschel.

Stephenson **Marjorie Stephenson MBE, FRS (1885-1948)**
She was a British biochemist who, in 1945, she was one of the first two women elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. She wrote *Bacterial Metabolism*, which ran to three editions and was a standard textbook for generations of microbiologists.

Strickland **Donna Strickland (1959 ...)** A Canadian optical physicist and pioneer in the field of pulsed lasers who was awarded the Nobel

Prize in Physics in 2018, together with Gérard Mourou, for the practical implementation of chirped pulse amplification. She is a professor at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada. She served as fellow, vice president, and president of The Optical Society, and is currently chair of their Presidential Advisory Committee. In 2018, she was listed as one of the BBC's 100 Women.

Yonath **Ada E. Yonath (1939 ...)** An Israeli crystallographer who received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009, along with Venkatraman Ramakrishnan and Thomas A. Steitz for her studies on the structure and function of the ribosome, becoming the first Israeli woman to win the Nobel Prize out of ten Israeli Nobel laureates, the first woman from the Middle East to win a Nobel prize in the sciences, and the first woman in 45 years to win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Women in space

In order to become astronauts all these women have already been high achievers in their chosen fields of science, mathematics, engineering etc. Many have had successful careers in the armed forces.

Ansari **Anousheh Ansari (b1966 ...)** The fourth space tourist and the first Iranian in space

Baker **Ellen S Baker (b1953 ...)** Ellen Louise Shulman Baker, M.D., M.P.H. is an American physician and a NASA astronaut. Baker serves as Chief of the Education/Medical Branch of the NASA Astronaut Office.

Bondar **Roberta Bondar (b 1945 ...)** The first Canadian woman in space.

Chawl **Kalpana Chawl 1961-2003)** The first Indian American woman in space. She died in the Columbia disaster.

Clark **Laurel B Clark (1961-2003)** She was a captain in the US Navy, a NASA Astronaut and a flight surgeon. She died in the Columbia disaster.

Cleave **Mary L. Cleave (b1947 ...)** She is an American engineer and a former NASA astronaut. She also served from 2004 to 2007 as NASA Associate Administrator for the Science Mission Directorate.

Coleman **Catherine Grace "Cady" Coleman (b 1960 ...)** She is an American chemist, a former United States Air Force officer, and a retired NASA astronaut. She is a veteran of two Space Shuttle missions, and departed the International Space Station in 2011, after logging 159 days in space.

Collins Eileen Collins (b1956...) Eileen Marie Collins is a retired NASA astronaut and a retired United States Air Force colonel. A former military instructor and test pilot, Collins was the first female pilot and first female commander of a Space Shuttle. She was awarded several medals for her work.

Cristoforetti Samantha Cristoforetti (b1977...) She was the first Italian woman in space and the first Italian woman on the International Space Station.

Currie Nancy J. Currie (b1958...) She is an engineer, United States Army officer and a NASA astronaut. Currie-Gregg has served in the United States Army for over 22 years and holds the rank of colonel. With NASA, she has participated in four space shuttle missions, accruing 1,000 hours in space. She currently holds an appointment as a professor of practice in the Department of Industrial & Systems Engineering at Texas A&M University.

Davies Jan Davis (b1956 ...) An American who went to space with her husband Mark C Lee in 1992, they were the first married couple to go to space together.

Dunbar Bonnie J Dunbar (b1949...) Bonnie Jeanne Dunbar is a former NASA astronaut. She retired from NASA in September 2005, then served as president and CEO of The Museum of Flight until April 2010. From January 2013 - December 2015, Dr. Dunbar lead the University of Houston's STEM Center and was a faculty member in the Cullen College of Engineering.

Dyson Tracy Caldwell Dyson (1969) She is an American chemist and NASA astronaut. The eleventh woman to walk in space.

Fisher Anna Lee Fisher (b1949) She is American and the first mother in space.

Fulford Millie Hughes Fulford (b 1945 ...) She was the first female payload specialist on a space mission.

Goodwin Linda M. Goodwin (b1952 ...) The fourth woman to walk in space.

Claudie Claudie Haighere (b1957 ...) She was the first French woman in space (she was on the 1966 Soyuz flight as Claudie Deshays)

Helms Susan J Helms (b1958 ...) An American who was the sixth woman to walk in space.

Higginbotham Joan Higginbotham (b 1964...) An American space engineer and NASA astronaut

Hire Kathryn Hire (b 1959...) She is an American astronaut, a captain in the US Navy and a trained engineer

Ivins **Marsha Sue Ivins (b1951 ...)** She is an American former astronaut and a veteran of five Space Shuttle missions.

Jemison **Mae Jemison (b1956 ...)** She was the first African American woman in space.

Jernigan **Tamara E. Jernigan (b 1959 ...)** The fifth woman to walk in space

Kavandi **Janet Lynn Kavandi (b 1959...)** An American chemist and astronaut.

Kilrain **Susan Still Kilrain (b1961 ...)** She is American and the second female shuttle pilot.

Koch **Christina Koch (b1979...)** She is an American engineer and NASA astronaut of the class of 2013. She received Bachelor of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering and Physics, and a Master of Science in Electrical Engineering. She was part of the first all women space walk.

Kondakova **Yelena Vladimirovna Kondakova (b1957...)** She was the third Soviet Russian female cosmonaut to travel to space and the first woman to make a long-duration spaceflight.

Lawrence **Wendy Barrien Lawrence (b1959 ...)** She is a retired United States Navy Captain, former helicopter pilot, an engineer, and a former NASA astronaut. She was the first female graduate of the United States Naval Academy to fly into space and she has also visited the Russian Space Station *Mir*. She was a mission specialist on STS-114, the first Space Shuttle flight after the Space Shuttle *Columbia* disaster.

Lucid **Shannon Lucid (b1943 ...)** She was the first American woman to fly on a space station (*Mir* 1996). The first Chinese-born woman in space. The first woman to make a third, a fourth and a fifth spaceflight.

Magnus **Sandra Magnus (b 1964...)** She is a NASA astronaut and Executive Director American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics engineer.

McArthur **K. Megan McArthur (b1971...)** An American oceanographer and NASA astronaut.

McAuliffe **Christa McAuliffe (1948-1986)** She died on the Challenger when it exploded during the launch.

Meir **Jessica Meir (b1977..)** She is a NASA astronaut, marine biologist, and physiologist. She was previously Assistant Professor of Anaesthesia at Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital,

Boston, following postdoctoral research in comparative physiology at the University of British Columbia. She took part in the first all woman space walk

Melroy **Pamela Melroy (b 1961 ...)** She is American, and the second female shuttle commander.

Morgan **Barbara Morgan (b 1951 ...)** An American who was the first educator astronaut being part of the teacher in space project. She was also the oldest woman in space by the time of her first flight at the age of 55.

Moses **Beth Moses** She was first woman to make a space flight on a commercially launched vehicle.

Mukai **Chichi Mukai (b1952...)** A Japanese physician and JAXA astronaut, she was the first Japanese woman in space, and was the first Japanese citizen to have two spaceflights. Both were Space Shuttle missions. In total she has spent 23 days in space.

Mukai was selected to be an astronaut by Japanese national space agency NASDA (now called JAXA) in 1985. Prior to this, she was an assistant professor in the Department of Cardiovascular Surgery at Keio University, the oldest university in Japan. In 2015, she became Vice President of the Tokyo University of Science. In addition, she became JAXA Technical Counsellor.

Nyberg **Karen L. Nyberg (b1969)** An American mechanical engineer and NASA astronaut.

Ochoa **Ellen Ochoa (b 1958 ...)** An American astronaut. The first Hispanic woman in space.

Payette **Julie Payette (b1963...)** The first French Canadian woman in space

Resnik **Judith Resnik (1949-1986)** An American electrical engineer, software engineer, biomedical engineer, pilot and NASA astronaut who died when the Space Shuttle Challenger was destroyed during its launch. Resnik was the second American woman in space and the fourth woman in space worldwide, logging 145 hours in orbit. She was also the first Jewish American in space and the first Jewish woman of any nationality in space.

Ride **Sally Ride (1951-2012)** Sally Kristen Ride was an American astronaut and physicist. Born in Los Angeles, she joined NASA in 1978 and became the first American woman in space in 1983. Ride was the third woman in space overall, after USSR cosmonauts Valentina Tereshkova and Svetlana Savitskaya.

Savitskaya **Svetlana Savitskaya (b1948...)** Soviet aviator and cosmonaut who flew aboard Soyuz T-7 in 1982, becoming the second woman in space. On her 1984 mission she became the first woman to fly to space twice,

and the first woman to perform a spacewalk. She set several FAI world records as a pilot.

Seddon Margaret Rhea Seddon (b1947...) Margaret Rhea Seddon is an American physician and retired NASA astronaut. After being selected as part of the first group of astronauts to include women, she flew on three Space Shuttle flights as mission specialist.

Sharman Helen Sharman CMG, OBE, HonFRSC (b1963...) a chemist who became the first British cosmonaut and the first woman to visit the Mir space station in May 1991.

Stefnyshyn-Piper Heidemarie Steftnyshyn-Piper (b1963 ...) An American And the eighth woman to walk in space. She was the first Ukrainian American woman in space.

Serova Yelena Serova (b1976...) She was the first Russian woman to visit the International Space Station.

Stott Nicole P. Stott (b1962...) An American engineer and NASA astronaut. The tenth woman to walk in space.

Sullivan Kathryn D. Sullivan (b1951...) The first American woman to walk in space.

Tereshkova Valentina Tereshkova (b1937...) Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova is a member of the Russian State Duma, engineer, and former cosmonaut. She is the first and youngest woman to have flown in space with a solo mission on the Vostok 6 on 16 June 1963.

Thornton Kathryn Ryan Cordell Thornton (b1952 ...) An American scientist and a former NASA astronaut with over 975 hours in space, including 21 hours of extravehicular activity. She was the third woman to walk in space and to make multiple EVAs

Voss Janice E Voss (1956-2012) An American engineer and a NASA astronaut. Voss received her B.S. in engineering science from Purdue University, her M.S. in electrical engineering from MIT, and her PhD in aeronautics and astronautics from MIT. She flew in space five times, jointly holding the record for American women. Voss died in Arizona on February 6, 2012 from breast cancer

Weber Mary Ellen Weber (b1962 ...) An American executive, scientist, aviator, speaker, and a former NASA astronaut.

Whitson Peggy Whitson (b1960 ...) An American who has spent the most time in space, cumulatively, for a US astronaut (665 days). She was the seventh woman to walk in space and has the most EVAs and the most time

spent on EVA of all the female space travellers. She was also the first female ISS commander and the oldest female in space at age 57.

Williams **Sunita Williams (b 1965 ...)** An American who was the ninth woman to walk in space.

Wilson **Stephanie Wilson (b1966...)** A NASA astronaut and engineer

Yang **Lui Yang (b 1978 ...)** The first Chinese woman in space.

Women in Sport

Blackmore **Rachel Blackmore (1989 ...)** An Irish Jockey who became the first woman to be leading jockey at the Cheltenham Festival in 2021. She had six wins, more than the the entire British training contingent. She was the first woman to win the Champion Hurdle in the same year. Later in the same year she won the Grand National - the first woman to do so. In 2022 she became the first woman to win the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Burton **Beryl Burton OBE(1937-1996)** An English racing cyclist who dominated women's cycle racing in the UK, winning more than 90 domestic championships and seven world titles, while setting numerous national records. She set a women's record for the 12-hour time-trial which exceeded the men's record for two years.

Clarke **Emma Clarke (1876-1903)** She is considered to be the first known black women's footballer in Britain. Her sister Jane also played football.

Couch **Jane Couch (1968 ...)** Jane Couch, MBE is a British former professional boxer who competed from 1994 to 2007. She was initially denied a boxing licence because women became more emotional during their periods and suffered from PMT. She became the first officially licensed British female boxer in 1998, and won numerous world titles. Crouch has since become a boxing promoter.

Didrikson **Babe Didrikson (1911-1956)** An American who excelled at multiple sports in the early-to-mid twentieth century. She was an Olympic gold medalist and is in the top ten of multiple "Greatest Athlete" lists.

Doyle **Hollie Doyle (1996 ...)** She is a British jockey who competes in flat racing. She set a new record for winners ridden in a British season by a female jockey in 2019. The following year, she came fourth in the Flat Jockeys' Championship, the highest result for a woman to date.

Ederle **Gertrude Ederle (1905-2003)** An American who was the first woman to swim the English Channel

Euryleonis (Flourished c. 370 BC) She was a celebrated woman Olympic charioteer. She was an athlete from Sparta who won the 2 horse chariot races of the Ancient Olympic Games in 368 BC. She is sometimes referred to as a princess, wealthy woman, and horse breeder. Euryleonis was only the second female crown-bearer in the long Olympic history. Twenty-four years earlier, her predecessor, the Spartan princess Kyniska, had won the 4 horse race in 396 BCE and again in 392 BCE, the first ever woman to win at the Olympics. It is likely that these women were patrouchoi, or daughters of a man who had no male heirs.

Frost **Bryony Frost (1995...)** A controversial and brilliant English jockey. She rode to a stunning victory in the King George VI Chase on Boxing Day 2020, the first female to win this race. It was the most significant win for a female jockey in the history of British racing.

Gibson **Althea Gibson (1927-2003)** She was the first African American woman to compete in the Wimbledon championships and the US Open. She went on to play golf and became the first African American woman to participate in the Ladies Professional Golf Association

Henie **Sonja Henie (1912-1969)** She was a Norwegian winner of ten consecutive world figure skating championships and three Olympic gold medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936. She had a further career as a Hollywood star.

Houghton **Stephanie Jayne Houghton (b1988...)** She is an English footballer. As Captain of England and Manchester City FC, Houghton led England to third place at the Women's World Cup in 2020 – the best performance in their history – and became a national hero in the process. She first came to national attention in 2012, when she scored three goals in four games for Great Britain at the London Olympics. She has 58 caps to her name and plays for an integrated men's and women's football club, MCWFC.

Kallio **Elin Kallio (1859-1927)** A Celebrated pioneering Finnish gymnast, considered to be the founder of the women's gymnastic movement in Finland.

Kaltenborn **Monisha Kaltenborn (b 1971...)** An Indian born Austrian who has a degree in Law from the University of Vienna and a masters degree in International Business Law from The London School of Economics. She was the first female principal of a formula 1 team. She was Sauber's CEO from 2010-2017.

King **Billie Jean King (b1943 ...)** She is an American, former World No. 1 professional tennis player. King won 39 Grand Slam titles: 12 in singles, 16 in women's doubles, and 11 in mixed doubles. She won the singles

title at the inaugural WTA Tour Championships. As an advocate for gender equality for women from a young age, Billie Jean King accepted a challenge to play a match against former number 1-ranked tennis player Bobby Riggs. In doing so, she launched her fight for parity into the worldwide limelight when she beat Riggs in three sets. The match is credited with helping to develop greater respect and recognition for women athletes and igniting a boom in women's sports participation. It was also seen as playing a role in empowering women to advocate for equal pay in all sectors of the workforce.

Kynisca (b c. 440 BC) A Spartan princess. In 396 BC, she became the first woman in history to win at the ancient Olympic Games. She was an owner and horse breeder and her team won the chariot race.

Milliat Alice Milliat (1884-1957) A French woman who founded the *Fédération Sportive Féminine Internationale* and launched the Women's World Games, also called the Women's Olympics. The WWG led the Olympic Committee to open up track-and-field events to women at the 1928 games.

Radacanu Emma Radacanu MBE (2002 ...) She is a British professional tennis player. At aged 18, she reached a career-high Women's Tennis Association ranking of world No. 20, and is the current British No. 1. Raducanu is the reigning US Open champion, and the first British woman to win a Grand Slam singles title since Virginia Wade in the 1977 Wimbledon Championships.

Sherock Fallon Sherock (1994...) An English professional darts player who made history by beating two men in the PDC world Darts Championship in Dec 1919.

Storey Sarah Storey (1977 ...) Dame Sarah Joanne Storey, DBE is a British Paralympic athlete in cycling and swimming, and a multiple gold medalist in the Paralympic Games, and six times British national track champion. She was born with a left hand which did not fully develop after it became entangled with the umbilical cord in the womb. But the swimmer-turned-cyclist has competed against both disabled and able-bodied athletes at international sports championships over the last two decades.

Wiegman Sarina Wiegman (1969...) She is a Dutch former footballer and current head coach of the Netherlands women's national football team.

Women in Technology

Antonelli Kathleen McNulty Mauchly Antonelli (1921-2006) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Bartik Jean Jennings Bartik (1924-2011) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Hamilton Margaret Hamilton (b 1936...) Hamilton became the lead programmer on the groundbreaking Apollo guidance computer, which had less capacity than today's mobile phones. She worked on every crewed mission (she names Apollo 8 and Apollo 11 as particular favourites) and led the team that developed the inflight software for the command and lunar modules. She came up with the idea to call her discipline "software engineering".

Holberton Frances Elizabeth Holberton - Betty - (1917-2001) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Hopper Grace Brewster Murray Hopper (1906-1992) An American computer scientist and United States Navy rear admiral. One of the first programmers of the Harvard Mark I computer, she was a pioneer of computer programming who invented one of the first linkers.

Keller Mary Kenneth Keller, B.V.M. (1913-1985) An American Roman Catholic religious sister, educator and pioneer in computer science. She and Irving C. Tang were the first two people to earn a doctorate in computer science in the United States

King Augusta Ada King, Countess of Lovelace (1815-1852) An English mathematician and writer, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine.

Meltzer Marlyn Wescoff Meltzer (1922 – 2008) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Spence Frances Spence (1922-2012) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Teitelbaum Ruth Lichterman Teitelbaum (1924-1986) One of the six original programmers of ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer.

Vaughan Dorothy Vaughan (1910-2008) An American mathematician and human computer who worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), and NASA, at Langley Research Center in Hampton,

Virginia. In 1949, she became acting supervisor of the West Area Computers, the first African-American woman to supervise a group of staff at the centre. She later was promoted officially to the position. During her 28-year career, Vaughan prepared for the introduction of machine computers in the early 1960s, by teaching herself and her staff the programming language of Fortran. She later headed the programming section of the Analysis and Computation Division (ACD) at Langley.

Women Writers

Adams Hannah Adams (1755-1831) She was an author of books on comparative religion and early US history. She was the first woman in the United States who worked professionally as a writer.

Aisha (c 112th century) A Spanish Poet who presented her work at the Royal Academy of Cordoba in Andalusia.

Alexievich Svetlana Alexievich (1948 ...) A Belarusian investigative journalist, essayist and oral historian who writes in Russian. She was awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Literature "for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time". She is the first writer from Belarus to receive the award.

Anger Jane Anger (unknown) She was an English author of the sixteenth century and the first woman to publish a full-length defence of her sex in English. Titled, *Jane Anger Her Protection For Women*, it was published in 1589. In the late sixteenth century, it was rare for women to write and publish on secular, or non-religious themes. It was also rare for women to argue against male supremacy.

Austen Jane Austen (1775-1817) She is one of the most widely read writers in English literature. Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security. Her works critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century literary realism. Her use of biting irony, along with her realism, humour and social commentary, have long earned her acclaim among critics, scholars, and popular audiences.

Anyte of Tegea (c225) An Arcadian poet. She is one of the nine outstanding ancient women poets listed by Antipater of Thessalonica in the Palatine Anthology. He called her the female Homer because her poetry was so admired. She was among the first Hellenistic poets to write bucolic poetry that praised life in the country. She was called "Anyte the lyric poet" in antiquity, although none of her lyric poetry has survived. Pausanias refers to her epic poetry, but none of it has survived either.

Ashton Warner Sylvia Constance Ashton-Warner (1908-1984) She was a New Zealand writer, poet and educator. As a novelist, she produced several works mostly centred on strong female characters. Her novel *Spinster* (1958) was made into the 1961 film *Two Loves* (also known as *The Spinster*) starring Shirley MacLaine. She was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for services to education and literature in the 1982 Queen's Birthday Honours.

Tullia d'Aragona (1501/1505-1556) Throughout her life Tullia was esteemed one of the best female writers, poets, philosophers, and charmers of her time. Influencing many of the most famous male philosophers, Tullia's work raised the status (in literature) of women to be on an equal footing with men. Her fame and success made her into the most celebrated of Renaissance poet-courtesans. With her intellect, literary abilities and social graces, she entertained powerful men and famous poets.

Askew Anne Askew (1521-1546) An English poet who was condemned as a heretic. She was one of the earliest female poets to compose in the English language and the first Englishwoman to demand a divorce.

Ava of Gottweig (c1060-1127) She was also known as Frau Ava, or Ava of Melk. She was the first named female writer in any genre in the German language. She is the author of five poems which focused on Christian themes of salvation and the second coming of Christ. Her work on the lives of John the Baptist and Jesus, according to Sarah Westphal-Wihl, "has been praised as the first German epic". She is known for her simple rhyming couplets written in the vernacular, making complex biblical teachings accessible to the people of her time.

Bacon Anne Bacon (1527/8-1610) A Lady and scholar. She made a lasting contribution to English religious literature with her translation from Latin of John Jewel's *Apologie of the Anglican Church* (1564). She was the mother of Francis Bacon.

Baillie Joanna Baillie (1762-1851) A Scottish poet and dramatist, known for such works as *Plays on the Passions* (three volumes, 1798–1812) and *Fugitive Verses* (1840). She was interested in moral philosophy and the Gothic and was critically acclaimed in her lifetime. While living in Hampstead, she associated with literary contemporaries such as Anna Barbauld, Lucy Aikin, and Walter Scott.

Barber Margaret Fairless Barber (1869-1901) She wrote poignantly about the Sussex countryside and its people. "*The Road Mender*" was acclaimed as a classic and sold over 250,000 copies. It was originally serialised in a magazine and wasn't published in book form until after her death. She wrote under a man's name - Michael McDonald - probably because it was easier to get manuscripts published using a man's name. She is now largely forgotten but should be remembered along side literary figures such as Hilaire Belloc.

Barrat Browning Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861) She is one of the most prominent English poets of the Victorian era. Her poetry was widely popular in both Britain and the United States during her lifetime.

Barnes Djuna Barnes (1892-1982) An American journalist, playwright, poet, short-story writer, and visual artist, whose work continues to "beguile, excite and inspire readers". She is best known for her novel *Nightwood* (1936, England; 1937 United States), which is held to be a masterpiece of high modernism.

Bazan Elilia Pardo Bazan (1851-1921) A Spanish novelist, journalist, literary critic, poet, playwright, translator, editor and professor. She is known for introducing naturalism into Spanish literature, for her detailed descriptions of reality, and for her ground-breaking introduction of feminist ideas into the literature of her era. Her ideas about women's rights for education also made her a prominent feminist figure.

Beauvoir Simone de Beauvoir (1908-1986) A writer, intellectual, existentialist philosopher, political activist, feminist and social theorist. She wrote *The Second Sex*, a detailed analysis of women's oppression and a foundational tract of contemporary feminism.

Behn Aphra Behn (1640-1689) One of the first English professional female literary writers, producing over 19 plays, plus poetry, translation and novels.

Bekker Elizabeth Bekker (1738-1804) A Dutch novelist who, with Agatha "Aagje" Deken, wrote several popular epistolary novels such as Sara Burgerhart (1782) and Willem Levend (1784).

Berners Juliana Berners (b1388-?) A writer on hawking, heraldry, and hunting, who is said to have been prioress of the Priory of St. Mary of Sopwell. Very little is known about her life, and her claim to the authorship of *The Boke of Saint Albans* cannot be absolutely verified. Despite this, numerous women's fly-fishing clubs in Europe and the United States are named for Berners. She is remembered as one of the first authors (of any gender) to write on hunting and angling.

Bethlen Kata Bethlen (1700-1759) She was one of the earliest writers of memoirs in Hungary. Her collected letters mirror her personal troubles, but also reflect political struggles of the day and the duties and tasks of leading families. Her letters present her as clever and skillful. She encouraged industrial development on her estates, established gardens and nurseries to propagate better stock, acquired a paper-mill and glassworks, and employed numerous artisans, including embroiderers. She studied natural science to help her counteract the effect of natural disasters and persuaded tenants to adopt progressive farming practices. Further, she learned medicine and pharmacology to better minister to the needs of her community and contributed generously to the advance of learning by establishing schools and scholarships, particularly the

education of girls, which she felt was sadly neglected. Her diary was primarily a personal response to the pressures her first husband's family put on her to convert, as a Protestant unhappily married to a Catholic. Her autobiography can be called a fine example of Baroque literature.

Blixen Karen Blixen (1885-1962) A Danish author who wrote works in Danish and English. She is also known under her pen names Isak Dinesen, used in English-speaking countries, Tania Blixen, used in German-speaking countries, Osceola, and Pierre Andrézel. Blixen is best known for *Out of Africa*, an account of her life while living in Kenya, and for one of her stories, *Babette's Feast*, both of which have been adapted into Academy Award-winning motion pictures. She is also noted, particularly in Denmark, for her *Seven Gothic Tales*. She was considered several times for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Bombal Maria Luisa Bombal (1910-1980) She was an internationally acclaimed Chilean author and a recipient of the Santiago Municipal Literature Award. Her work incorporates themes of eroticism, surrealism and feminism.

Borbon Josefa Amar y Borbon (1747-1833) A Spanish writer, who belonged to a group of intellectuals that were bound together by a common concern for the decadent conditions of Spain and a desire to fix the situation through education. She is known as part of the first generation of Spanish feminists

Bradstreet Anne Bradstreet (1612-1672) The first poet and the first female writer in the British North American colonies to be published. Her first volume of poetry was *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America*, (1650). It was met with a positive reception in both the Old and New Worlds.

Bremer Frederika Bremer (1801-1865) She was a Swedish writer and feminist reformer. Her *Sketches of Everyday Life*, were wildly popular in Britain and the United States during the 1840s, and 1850s. She is regarded as the Swedish Jane Austen, bringing the realist novel to prominence in Swedish literature. In her late 30s, she successfully petitioned King Charles XIV for emancipation from her brother's wardship; in her 50s, her novel *Hertha* prompted a social movement that granted all unmarried Swedish women legal majority at the age of 25 and established Högre Lärarinneseminariet, Sweden's first female tertiary school. It also inspired Sophie Adlersparre to begin publishing the *Home Review*, Sweden's first women's magazine. In 1884, she became the namesake of the Fredrika Bremer Association, the first women's rights organisation in Sweden.

Bronte Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855) An English novelist and poet whose novel *Jane Eyre* is a classic of English literature.

Brontë Emily Bronte (1818-1848) She was the British author of the novel *Wuthering Heights* which challenged strict Victorian ideals of the day, including religious hypocrisy, morality, social classes and gender inequality. It is now considered a literary classic. She also published one book of poetry with her

sisters Charlotte and Anne titled *Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell* with her own poems regarded as poetic genius.

Brooke Frances Brooke (1724-1789) An English novelist, essayist, playwright, and translator. She was the author of the first English novel to be written in Canada.

Burney Fanny Burney (1752-1840) An English satirical novelist, diarist and playwright. Of her four novels, the first, *Evelina* (1778), was the most successful, and remains the most highly regarded. Most of her plays remained unperformed in her lifetime. She also wrote a memoir of her father (1832) and many letters and journals, which have been gradually published since 1889.

Buck Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973) She was an American writer and novelist. As the daughter of missionaries, Buck spent most of her life before 1934, in Zhenjiang, China. Her novel *The Good Earth* was the best-selling fiction book in the United States in 1931, and 1932, and won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932. In 1938, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China and for her biographical masterpieces". She was the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. After returning to the United States in 1935, she continued writing prolifically, became a prominent advocate for the rights of women and minority groups, and wrote widely on Chinese and Asian cultures, becoming particularly well known for her efforts on behalf of Asian and mixed-race adoption.

Carter Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806) She was an English poet, classicist, writer and translator, and a member of the Bluestocking Circle.

Cathar Willa Cathar (1873-1947) An American author who is famous for her novels of frontier life on the Great Plains.

Cavendish Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1623-1673) She was an English aristocrat, philosopher, poet, scientist, fiction-writer, and playwright during the 17th century. She published under her own name at a time when most women writers published anonymously. Her writing addressed a number of topics, including gender, power, manners, scientific method, and philosophy. Her utopian romance, *The Blazing World*, is one of the earliest examples of science fiction. She is singular in having published extensively in natural philosophy and early modern science. Cavendish has been championed and criticised as a unique and groundbreaking woman writer. She rejected the Aristotelianism and mechanical philosophy of the seventeenth century, preferring a vitalist model instead. She was the first woman to attend a meeting at the Royal Society of London, in 1667, and she criticised and engaged with members and philosophers Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, and Robert Boyle.

Bernada de la Cerda (1596-1644) She was a Portuguese scholar, writer and playwright. Her skill was celebrated in verse by the poets Manuel de Gallegos and Lope de Vega

Cleobuline (c 6th Century) An Ancient Greek poet. She wrote poetry in hexameter verse and was particularly skilled in writing riddles or enigmas. Aristotle quotes her in both his *Poetics* and the *Rhetoric*. She was sufficiently well known to be satirised in a play by the comic dramatist Cratinus.

Colette Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette (1873-1954) She was a French novelist and performer. She is best known for her novel *Gigi*, the basis for the film and Lerner and Loewe stage production of the same title. Colette was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1948.

Corinna of Tanagra (c6th Century) She was an Ancient Greek poet. According to ancient sources such as Plutarch and Pausanias, she came from Tanagra in Boeotia, where she was a teacher and rival to the better-known Theban poet Pindar. (Not all scholars agree on this and place her in the Hellenistic period) Although two of her poems survive in epitome, most of her work is preserved in papyrus fragments.

Dacier Anne Dacier (1647-1720) The foremost classical scholar of her day, her annotated prose editions of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* made her famous throughout Europe.

Deledda Grazia Deledda (1871-1936) An Italian writer who received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1926, "for her idealistically inspired writings which with plastic clarity picture the life on her native island (Sardinia) and with depth and sympathy deal with human problems in general". She was the first Italian woman to receive the prize, and only the second woman in general after Selma Lagerlöf was awarded hers in 1909.

Devi Swanakumari Devi (1885-1932) She was the first woman to write an Indian English drama. She also wrote novels, poems, essays and even the first opera in Bengali, which addressed the position of women in Indian society.

Eckstein-Diener Helen Eckstein-Diener (1874-1948) She was an Austrian feminist historian, intellectual, travel journalist, and writer. She wrote, among other things, *Mothers and Amazons* (1930), which was the first book to focus on women's cultural history. It is regarded as a classic study of matriarchy.

Druzbacka Elzbieta Druzbacka (1695/8-1765) A Dutch novelist who, with Agatha "Aagje" Deken, wrote several popular epistolary novels such as *Sara Burgerhart* (1782) and *Willem Levend* (1784).

Edgeworth Maria Edgeworth (1768-1849) She was a prolific Anglo-Irish writer of adults' and children's literature. She was one of the first realist writers in children's literature and was a significant figure in the evolution of the novel in Europe. She held views on estate management, politics and education, and corresponded with some of the leading literary and economic writers, including Sir Walter Scott and David Ricardo.

Eliot George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans) (1819-1880) An English novelist, poet, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She wrote seven novels, *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), *Romola* (1862–63), *Felix Holt, the Radical* (1866), *Middlemarch* (1871–72) and *Daniel Deronda* (1876), most of which are set in provincial England and known for their realism and psychological insight. *Middlemarch* has been described by the novelists Martin Amis and Julian Barnes as the greatest novel in the English language.

Enheduanna (c2050 BC) A Sumerian priestess of Inanna, she is the earliest recorded author. She wrote poetry and hymns.

Errina (Ancient Greece c4th century probably) She is best known for her long poem, *The Distaff*, a three-hundred line hexameter lament for her childhood friend Baucis, who had died shortly after her marriage. A large fragment of this poem was discovered in 1928 at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. Along with *The Distaff*, three epigrams ascribed to Erinna are known, preserved in the *Greek Anthology*.

Evaristo Bernadine Evaristo (b1959 ...) In 2019 she became the first black British woman to win the Booker prize.

Fonte Moderata Fonte (1555-1592) She was a Venetian writer and poet. Besides the posthumously-published dialogues, *Giustizia delle donne* and *Il merito delle donne* (gathered in *The Worth of Women*, 1600), for which she is best known, she wrote a romance and religious poetry. She is perhaps best known for *Il Merito delle donne* [*On The Merit of Women*], published posthumously in 1600, in which she criticises the treatment of women by men, while celebrating women's virtues and intelligence and arguing that women are superior to men, but does not go as far as to appeal for sexual equality.

Fuller Margaret Fuller 1810-1850) A critic, journalist, and women's rights advocate whose book *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* is considered the first major feminist work in the United States. She was the first American female war correspondent, writing for Horace Greeley's *New-York Tribune*, and full-time book reviewer in journalism.

Gilman Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860-1935) She was a prominent American feminist, sociologist, novelist, writer of short stories, poetry, and nonfiction, and a lecturer for social reform. She was a utopian feminist during a time when her accomplishments were exceptional for women, and she served as a role model for future generations of feminists because of her unorthodox concepts and lifestyle. Her best remembered work today is her semi-autobiographical short story "The Yellow Wallpaper", which she wrote after a severe bout of postpartum psychosis.

Gluck Louise Gluck (1943 ...) She is an American poet and essayist. She won the 2020, Nobel Prize for Literature, whose judges praised "her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal". Her other awards include the Pulitzer Prize, National Humanities Medal, National Book Award, National Book Critics Circle Award, and Bollingen Prize. From 2003 to 2004, she was Poet Laureate of the United States.

Gordimer Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014) A South African writer, political activist and recipient of the 1991 Nobel Prize for Literature. She was recognised as a writer "who through her magnificent epic writing has – in the words of Alfred Nobel – been of very great benefit to humanity". Gordimer's writing dealt with moral and racial issues, particularly apartheid in South Africa. Under that regime, works such as *Burger's Daughter* and *July's People* were banned. She was active in the anti-apartheid movement, joining the African National Congress during the days when the organisation was banned and gave Nelson Mandela advice on his famous 1964 defence speech at the trial which led to his conviction for life.

Gottsched Luise Gottsched (1713-1762) A German poet, playwright, essayist, and translator, who is often considered one of the founders of modern German theatrical comedy.

Gournay Marie de Gournay (1565-1645) A French writer who wrote a novel and a number of other literary compositions, including *The Equality of Men and Women* (*Égalité des hommes et des femmes*, 1622) and *The Ladies' Grievance* (*Grief des dames*, 1626). She insisted that women should be educated.

Guillet Pernette Du Guillet (1520-1545) She was a French poet of the Renaissance. After her death, her poetry was published in *Rymes de Gentille et Vertueuse Dame, Pernette du Guillet*.

Hamilton Elizabeth Hamilton (1756-1816) She was a Scottish essayist, poet, satirist and novelist.

Hansberry Lorraine Hansberry (1930-1965) She was the first African American woman to have a play produced on Broadway.

Hays Mary Hays (1759-1843) An autodidact intellectual who published essays, poetry, novels and several works on famous (and infamous) women. She is remembered for her early feminism, and her close relations to dissenting and radical thinkers of her time

Hall Margueritte Radclyffe Hall (1880-1943) She was an English poet and author. She was famous for the lesbian classic, "*The Well of Loneliness*", which caused a public uproar and was subsequently subjected to an obscenity trial, after which it was banned for a while in the UK and the United States.

Herrad of Landsberg (c1130-1195) An Alsatian nun and abbess of Hohenburg Abbey in the Vosges mountains, who was known for being the author of the pictorial encyclopedia *Hortus deliciarum* (*The Garden of Delights*).

Holdsdsworth Ethel Carnie Holdsworth (1886-1962) She was a working-class writer, feminist, and socialist activist from Lancashire, and the first working-class woman in Britain to publish a novel. She started part-time work at Delph Road mill in Great Harwood at aged eleven and was in full-time employment at St. Lawrence mill from thirteen. In her later articles for the *Woman Worker*, she described her experience as "slavery". She later studied at Owens College (University of Manchester) during the 1911/12 academic session and matriculated on 11 January 1912. She published at least ten novels during her lifetime and was also a poet, journalist and children's writer.

Hroswitha (935-1000) She wrote 6 comedies in Latin. The rediscovery of her manuscripts in 1500 led to her recognition.

Hurston Zora Neale Hurston (1891-1960) She was an American author, anthropologist, and filmmaker. A Harlem Renaissance writer, she portrayed racial struggles in the early 1900s, American South. She was thirty-five years old before making a start on her literary career but wrote four novels and more than 50 short stories, plays, and essays. She was both celebrated and castigated for her flamboyant wit and iconoclastic style.

Hygeburg (flourished 760-780) An Anglo-Saxon nun at the Abbey of Heidenheim in Germany, who wrote a life of Willibald, and a life of Willibald's brother Wynnebald. She is thought to be the first known Englishwoman to have written a full-length literary work and the only woman author of a saint's life from the Carolingian period.

Jelinek Elfriede Jelinek (1946 ...) She is an Austrian playwright and novelist and is one of the most decorated authors writing in German today. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2004 for her "musical flow of voices and counter-voices in novels and plays that, with extraordinary linguistic zeal, reveal the absurdity of society's clichés and their subjugating power". Next to Peter Handke and Botho Strauss she is considered to be the most important living playwright of the German language.

Karsch Anna Louisa Karsch (1722-1791) She was dubbed "the German Sappho". The daughter of an innkeeper, Karsch received no formal education and had a difficult life, marked by poverty and two abusive marriages. Her natural abilities as a poet, however, stunned her contemporaries.

Krasnohorska Elisaka Krasnohorska (1847-1926) She was a Czech feminist author. Although she wrote works of lyric poetry and literary criticism, she is usually associated with children's literature and translations, including works by Pushkin, Mickiewicz and Byron.

Krásnohorská wrote the libretti for four operas by Bedřich Smetana: *The Kiss*, *The Secret*, *The Devil's Wall* and *Viola*. She also wrote the libretto for Zdeněk Fibich's opera *Blaník* (Fibich).

In 1890, Krásnohorská founded the Minerva School in Prague, the first gymnasium for girls in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Its language of instruction was Czech.

Labe **Louise Labe (1522-1566)** She was a feminist French poet of the Renaissance. Readers have, from the middle of the last century, commented on how, in her verse, she presents women in a way that goes against prevailing attitudes about what a woman's nature was, or what made a woman either praiseworthy or blameworthy, a feature which makes her appear more in step with modern ideas than her contemporaries were. The frank expression of female desire had previously been confined to comic genres such as *fabliaux*.

Lafayette **Marie de Lafayette (1634-1693)** She was a French writer who authored *La Princesse de Clèves*, France's first historical novel and one of the earliest novels in literature.

Lagerlof **Selma Lagerlof (1858-1940)** A Swedish woman who, in 1909, became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. She is most widely known for her children's book *Nils Holgerssons underbara resa genom Sverige* (*The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*). She was also the first woman to be granted a membership in the Swedish Academy in 1914.

Lasker-Schuller **Else Lasker-Schuller (1869-1945)** A German-Jewish poet and playwright famous for her bohemian lifestyle in Berlin and her unique poetic genius. She was one of the few women affiliated with the Expressionist movement. She fled Nazi Germany and lived out the rest of her life in Jerusalem

Lessing **Doris Lessing (1919-2013)** She was a British novelist, poet, playwright, librettist, biographer and short story writer. She was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. She was also awarded the David Cohen Prize for a lifetime's achievement in British literature. In 2008, *The Times* ranked her fifth on a list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

Malatesta **Baptista Malatesta (Circa 1384)** An Italian Renaissance poet who was a learned woman of the aristocracy, educated in philosophy, languages, poetry and oratory. She corresponded with other scholars of her time such as Leonardo Bruni.

Manley **Delarivier Manley (1663/1670-1724)** An English author, playwright, and political pamphleteer.

Marinella **Lucrezia Marinella (1571-1653)** An Italian poet, author, and an advocate of women's rights. She is best known for her writing *The Nobility and Excellence of Women and the Defects and Vices of Men*.

Martineau **Harriet Martineau (1802-1876)** A British social theorist and Whig writer, often cited as the first female sociologist. Martineau wrote many books and a multitude of essays from a sociological, holistic, religious, domestic and, perhaps most controversially, feminine perspective. She also translated various works by Auguste Comte, and she earned enough to support herself entirely by her writing, a rare feat for a woman in the Victorian era.

Edna St. Vincent Millay (1892-1950) She was an American Pulitzer prize-winning lyrical poet and playwright. She was also a feminist activist and bisexual icon.

Mistral **Gabriela Mistral (1889-1957)** A Chilean poet-diplomat, educator and feminist. She was the first Latin American to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Montagu Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762) She was an English aristocrat, letter writer, and poet. Lady Mary is today chiefly remembered for her letters, particularly her letters from travels to the Ottoman Empire, as wife to the British ambassador to Turkey. They have been described by Billie Melman as "the very first example of a secular work by a woman about the Muslim Orient". Aside from her writing, Lady Mary is also known for introducing and advocating for smallpox inoculation to Britain after her return from Turkey. Her writings address and challenge the hindering contemporary social attitudes towards women and their intellectual and social growth.

Morrison Toni Morrison (1931-2019) She was an American novelist, essayist, book editor, and college professor. Her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, was published in 1970. The critically acclaimed *Song of Solomon* (1977) brought her national attention and won the National Book Critics Circle Award. In 1988, Morrison won the Pulitzer Prize for *Beloved* (1987); she gained worldwide recognition when she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.

Muinechain **Uallach ingen Muinechain (died 934)** An Irish poet and Chief Ollam of Ireland. Women poets are notable by their near-total absence from Gaelic sources, and nothing is known of Uallach or her work, but she is described as a *banfhile Herend/woman-poet of Ireland* in her obituary in the *Annals of Innisfallen*

Muller **Herta Muller (1953 ...)** A Romanian-born German novelist, poet and essayist who, since the early 1990s, has been internationally established, and her works have been translated into more than twenty languages. She has received more than twenty awards to date, including the Kleist Prize (1994), the Aristeion Prize (1995), the International Dublin Literary Award (1998) and the Franz Werfel Human Rights Award (2009). On 8 October 2009, the Swedish

Academy announced that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, describing her as a woman "who, with the concentration of poetry and the frankness of prose, depicts the landscape of the dispossessed".

Munro Alice Munro (1931 ...) A Canadian short story writer who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2013. Munro's work has been described as having revolutionised the architecture of short stories, especially in its tendency to move forward and backward in time. Her stories have been said to "embed more than announce, reveal more than parade."

Mustakfi Wallada bint al-Mustakfi (994-1010) She was a poet during Córdoba's golden age under Islamic rule, she hosted a vibrant literary salon. Her father's death when she was at the age of thirty gave her a rich legacy which allowed her to live independently and flout many of the conventions imposed on women of her time. She composed satirical, often caustic verse, much of it dedicated to her lover, the poet Ibn Zaydún.

Necker Albertine Necker de Saussure (1766-1841) She was the cousin of writer Germaine de Staël, whom she frequently collaborated with and wrote about. She was a women's rights advocate and a supporter of physical education for girls.

Nin Anais Nin (1903-1977) She was an author and diarist and one of the first female authors to write erotica.

Nogarola Isotta Nogarola (1418-1466) An Italian intellectual and writer, she was a humanist who wrote Latin poems, orations, dialogues and letters. She was renowned for her scholarship and eloquence.

Nordenflycht Hedwig Nordenflycht (1718-1763) A Swedish poet, feminist and salon hostess.

Nossis (c. 3rd century BC) A Hellenistic Greek poet from Epizephyrian Locris in southern Italy. She seems to have been active in the early third century BC, as she wrote an epitaph for the Hellenistic dramatist Rhinthon. She primarily wrote epigrams for religious dedications and epitaphs. Her epigrams were inspired by Sappho, whom she claims to rival.

Pichler Karolin Pichler (1769-1743) An Austrian historical novelist whose *Complete Works* consist of 60 volumes. One of her essays was abbreviated and included in an anthology of German Women writers for German language learners.

Poitiers Alienor de Poitiers (15th Century) She was a French author who wrote *Les honneurs de la Cour*, a book about court ritual and etiquette for all social classes. She was described as the Emily Post of the 15th century.

Portal Magda Portal (1900-1989) She was a Peruvian poet, feminist, author, and political activist and leader. She was recognised in the vanguardia poetry literary movement in Peru and Latin America, and she was one of the founders of the APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) political party.

Praxilla (5th Century BC) A Greek lyric poet from Sicyon on the Gulf of Corinth. Although little survives of her work, Praxilla was well regarded in antiquity. Antipater of Thessalonica lists her first among his canon of nine "immortal-tongued" women poets, and the sculptor Lysippus (also from Sicyon) sculpted her in bronze.

Richardson Dorothy Richardson (1873-1957) She was a British author and journalist. The Author of *Pilgrimage*, a sequence of 13 novels, she was one of the earliest modernist novelists to use stream of consciousness as a narrative technique. Richardson also emphasises in *Pilgrimage* the importance and distinct nature of female experiences.

Roper Margaret Roper (1505-1544) An English writer and translator, Roper, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More, is considered to have been one of the most learned women in sixteenth-century England. She is celebrated for her filial piety and scholarly accomplishments. Roper's most known publication is a Latin-to-English translation of Erasmus' *Precatio Dominica* as *A Devout Treatise upon the Paternoster*. In addition, she wrote many Latin epistles and English letters, as well as an original treatise entitled *The Four Last Things*. She also translated the *Ecclesiastical History* of Eusebius from the Greek into the Latin language

Rossetti Christina Rossetti (1830-1894) She was an English poet famous for her long poem *Goblin Market*. She also wrote the words to two Christmas carols *In the bleak Midwinter* and *Love Came Down at Christmas* amongst other things.

Rowson Susanna Rowson nee Haswell (1762-1824) She was a British-American novelist, poet, playwright, religious writer, stage actress, and educator. She was considered to be the first woman geographer and was a supporter of female education. She also wrote against slavery. Rowson was the author of the 1791 novel *Charlotte Temple*, the most popular best-seller in American literature until Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published serially in 1851-1852. In 1805, she authored the first human geography textbook, *Rowson's Abridgement of Universal Geography*.

Royer Clemence Royer (1830-1902) She was a self-taught French scholar who lectured and wrote on economics, philosophy, science and feminism. She is best known for her controversial 1862, French translation of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*.

Sachs Nelly Sachs (1891-1970) She was a German-Swedish poet and playwright. Her experiences resulting from the rise of the Nazis in World War

II Europe transformed her into a poignant spokesperson for the grief and yearnings of her fellow Jews.

Sackville-West Vita Sackville-West (1892-1962) She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, *The Land*, and in 1933 for her *Collected Poems*. She had a longstanding column in *The Observer* (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Sand George Sand (Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin) (1804-1876) She was a French novelist, memoirist, and Socialist. One of the more popular writers in Europe in her lifetime, being more renowned than both Victor Hugo and Honoré de Balzac in England in the 1830s and 1840s, Sand is recognised as one of the most notable writers of the European Romantic era.

Scudery Madeleine de Scudery (1607-1701) A French writer whose works demonstrate such comprehensive knowledge of ancient history that it is suspected she had received instruction in Greek and Latin. In 1637, following the death of her uncle, Scudéry established herself in Paris with her older brother, Georges de Scudéry who became a playwright. Madeleine often used George's name, to publish her works. She was at once admitted to the Hôtel de Rambouillet coterie of *préciosité*, and afterwards established a salon of her own under the title of the *Société du samedi* (*Saturday Society*). For the last half of the 17th century, under the pseudonym of Sapho or her own name, she was acknowledged as the first bluestocking of France and of the world. She formed a close romantic relationship with Paul Pellisson which only ended on his death in 1693. She never married.

Shelley Mary Shelley (1797-1851) She was the author of *Frankenstein* and the daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft.

Shikibu Murasaki Shikibu (978-1019) She was a Japanese Writer, poet and lady-in-waiting at the imperial court during the Heian period. She wrote *The Tale of Genji*, thought to be the world's first novel and a masterpiece of world literature.

Shonagon Sei Shonagon She wrote the *Pillow Book*, a book of observations and musings recorded by her during her time as court lady to Empress Consort Teishi during the 990s and early 1000s in Heian Japan. It is a shrewd guide to sex, snobbery and political power. The book was completed in the year 1002.

Sidney Mary Sidney (1561-1621) Mary Herbert, the Countess of Pembroke. One of the first English women to achieve a major reputation for her poetry and literary patronage.

Sitwell Dame Edith Sitwell (1887-1964) She was a British poet and critic and the eldest of the three literary Sitwells. Her home was always open to London's poetic circle, to whom she was unfailingly generous and helpful. Sitwell published poetry continuously from 1913, some of it abstract and set to music. With her dramatic style and exotic costumes, she was sometimes labelled a poseur, but consistently, her work was praised for its solid technique and painstaking craftsmanship.

Smith Charlotte Smith (1749-1806) A British writer whose work became the forerunner of the modern novel, she was a prolific and important writer of her time. Wordsworth praised her writing but even though she was as popular in her day as Trollope was in his, her name is largely forgotten. She attacked the social conventions of the times in a series of outspoken and satirical works. In eight years she wrote 32 volumes of novels as well as children's books and succeeded in supporting herself and her family by her writing - something which became a necessity when her husband was imprisoned for debt.

Stampa Gaspara Stampa (1523-54) An Italian poet, she is considered to have been the greatest woman poet of the Italian Renaissance, and she is regarded by many as the greatest Italian woman poet of any age.

Stael Germaine de Stael (1766-1817) An important writer, and one of Napoleon's main opponents.

Stein Gertrude Stein (1874-1946) She was a celebrated American modernist writer, poet, and playwright. She hosted a Paris salon, where the leading figures of modernism in literature and art, such as Pablo Picasso, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ezra Pound, Sherwood Anderson and Henri Matisse, would meet. In 1933, Stein published a quasi-memoir of her Paris years, *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, written in the voice of Alice B. Toklas, her life partner. The book became a literary bestseller and vaulted Stein from the relative obscurity of the cult-literature scene into the limelight of mainstream attention. Two quotes from her works have become widely known: "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose," and "there is no there there", with the latter often taken to be a reference to her childhood home of Oakland. Her books include *Q.E.D.* (1903), about a lesbian romantic affair involving several of Stein's friends; *Fernhurst*, a fictional story about a love triangle; *Three Lives* (1905-06); and *The Making of Americans* (1902-1911). In *Tender Buttons* (1914), Stein commented on lesbian sexuality.

Her activities during World War II have been the subject of analysis and commentary. As a Jew living in Nazi-occupied France, Stein may have only been able to sustain her lifestyle as an art collector, and indeed to ensure her physical safety, through the protection of the powerful Vichy government official and Nazi collaborator Bernard Faÿ. After the war ended, Stein expressed admiration for another Nazi collaborator, Vichy leader Marshal Pétain

Storni Alfonsina Storni (1892-1938) An Argentinian poet, actress, educator and feminist, she founded the Argentine Society of Writers. She developed breast cancer, which moved to her throat. When treatments failed she went to the ocean and killed herself by walking into the water.

Szyborska Wislawa Szyborska (1923-2012) She was a Polish poet, essayist, translator and recipient of the 1996 Nobel Prize in Literature. It was awarded to her "for poetry that with ironic precision allows the historical and biological context to come to light in fragments of human reality".

Telesilla (Flourished 510 BC) She was an ancient Greek poet, native of Argos. She was a distinguished woman who was especially renowned for her poetry and for her leadership of Argos through a political and military crisis and subsequent re-building. Antipater of Thessalonica included her in his canon of nine female poets. The Telesilleian meter was named after her.

Thoma (d. 1127) An Arab Andalusian woman scholar known for writing several authoritative books on grammar and jurisprudence. Very little is known about her life.

Thott (1610-1662) A Danish writer, scholar and feminist, known for her learning. She was fluent and literate in Latin (her main area of study) along with many other languages. She is most notable for her many translations of published works into Danish, particularly her 1000-page translation of Latin moral philosopher Seneca.

Tokarczuk Olga Tokarczuk (1962 ...) A Polish writer, activist, and public intellectual who has been described in Poland as one of the most critically acclaimed and commercially successful authors of her generation. In 2018, she won the Man Booker International Prize for her novel *Flights* (translated by Jennifer Croft). In 2019, she was awarded the 2018 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Tornabuoni Lucretia Tornabuoni (1427-1482) An influential Italian political adviser and author during the 15th century. She was a member of one of the most powerful Italian families of the time. Lucrezia had significant political influence during the rule of her husband and then of her son Lorenzo the Magnificent, investing in several institutions and improving relationships to support the needs of the poor. She was a patron of the arts and the author of several poems and plays.

Undset Sigrid Undset (1882-1949) A Norwegian novelist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928. Her texts often explore women's identity as a struggle between a true self and prescribed sexual and social roles.

Varnhagen Rahel Antoinie Friederike Varnhagen (1771-1833) She was a German writer who hosted one of the most prominent salons of the late 18th and early 19th century. She is the subject of a celebrated biography, *Rahel Varnhagen: The Life of a Jewess* (1957), written by Hannah Arendt

Vivien **Renee Vivien (1877-1909)** She was a British symbolist poet who wrote in French. She was known both for her work and her open lifestyle within the lesbian coterie of Paris, which included a long relationship with Natalie Barney.

West **Rebecca West (1892-1983)** A British feminist author, literary critic, journalist, and travel writer who was involved in the women's suffrage movement.

Weston **Elizabeth Jane Weston (1581/2-1612)** An English-Czech poet, mostly known for her Neo-Latin poetry. She had the unusual distinction for a woman of the time of having her poetry published.

Wharton **Edith Wharton (1862-1937)** She was a Pulitzer Prize-winning American novelist, short story writer, and designer.

Wheatley **Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784)** She was the first published African-American female poet. Born in West Africa, she was sold into slavery at the age of seven or eight and transported to North America. She was enslaved by the Wheatley family of Boston. After she learned to read and write, they encouraged her poetry when they saw her talent.

On a 1773 trip to London with her master's son, seeking publication of her work, Wheatley met prominent people who became patrons. The publication in London of her *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* on September 1, 1773, brought her fame both in England and the American colonies.

Wheatley was emancipated by her masters shortly after the publication of her book. They soon died, and she married poor grocer John Peters, lost three children, and died in poverty and obscurity at the age of 31.

Willard **Barbara Willard (1909-1994)** An English writer who won the Guardian Award for Children's fiction in 1974, and the Whitbread Award in 1983.

Woolf **Adeline Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)** An English writer who was considered one of the most important modernist 20th-century authors and also a pioneer in the use of stream of consciousness as a narrative device. Woolf became one of the central subjects of the 1970s movement of feminist criticism and her works have since garnered much attention and widespread commentary for "inspiring feminism". Her works have been translated into more than 50 languages. A large body of literature is dedicated to her life and work, and she has been the subject of plays, novels and films. Woolf is commemorated today by statues, societies dedicated to her work and a building at the University of London.

Woolley **Hannah Woolley (1622-1675)** She was an English writer who published early books on household management.

Miscellaneous

Arnim Bettina von Arnim (1785-1859) She was a German writer, publisher, composer, singer, visual artist, an illustrator, patron of young talent, and a social activist. She was the archetype of the Romantic era's zeitgeist and the crux of many creative relationships of canonical artistic figures.

Axiothea (c. 350BC) She was a student of Plato and Speusippus, who studied at the academy dressed as a man.

Bel-Shalti-Nanna (C540 BC) A Babylonian princess who served as a High Priestess. Together with her father she was responsible for what is thought to be the first museum collection.

Blunt Lady Anne Blunt (1837-1917) She was well educated and a talented artist and violinist, the granddaughter of Lord Byron and daughter of the Earl of Lovelace. Whilst travelling widely because of her husband's ill health, often on horseback, she penetrated into the heart of Arabia. Her remarkable physical endurance won the respect of local tribesmen and their leader. She became a distinguished Arabic Scholar. With her husband, Wilfred Blunt she imported Arab stallions and mares to institute a breeding programme. She saw them as a thing of beauty. Without her and her daughter Judith, the breed might have been lost forever, because as times were changing they were being interbred with inferior breeds. A programme of selective breeding improved the line.

Buren Adeline Van Buren (1889-1949) Along with her sister Augusta Van Buren, they were the first women to ride solo motorcycles across the continental US. The sisters wanted to prove that women could ride as well as men and would be able to serve as military dispatch riders during WW1, freeing up men for other tasks. They also hoped to remove one of the primary arguments for denying women the right to vote. For their ride, they dressed in military-style leggings and leather riding breeches, a taboo at that time.

Buren Augusta Van Buren (1884-1959) Along with her sister Adeline Van Buren, they were the first women to ride solo motorcycles across the continental US. Further details are recorded under Adeline Van Buren's name.

Cambra (circa 4th Century) According to John Lewis's history of Great Britain, Cambra taught Noblemen to build cities and castles; she taught women how to dress properly and to use modest countenance, how to sow flax and hemp, and to convert it into cloth; she gave laws and upright judgement to the people; she was a prophet and a priest to Diana; she made the laws of the Sycambrians and built the cities Neomag and Neopag.

Cavell Edith Louisa Cavell (1865-1915) She was a British nurse celebrated for saving the lives of soldiers from both sides without discrimination

and in helping some 200 Triple Entente soldiers escape from German-occupied Belgium during the First World War, for which she was arrested and later executed.

Czartoryska Isabela Czartoryska (1746-1835) She was a Polish aristocrat, art collector, and writer. She also founded Poland's first museum, the Czartoryski Museum in Kraków.

Damo (c500BC) A Pythagorean philosopher said by many to have been the daughter of Pythagoras and Theano.

Goddard Mary Goddard (1738-1816) An early American publisher and the postmaster of the Baltimore Post Office from 1775-1789. She was the first to print the Declaration of Independence including the names of the signatories.

Guevara Isabel de Guevara (flourished 1530) She was one of the few European (Spanish) women to accept the offer from the Spanish crown to join colonising missions during the first wave of Spanish conquest and settlement of the New World.

Hatzerlin Clara Hatzerlin (c1430-1476) A professional scribe in 15th century Augsburg, she is most notable for her songbook (Liederbuch) of 1471.

Darling Grace Horsley Darling (1815-1842) An English lighthouse keeper's daughter, who is famed for participating in the rescue of survivors from the shipwrecked Forfarshire in 1838. The paddle steamer ran aground on the Farne Islands off the coast of Northumberland in northeast England; nine members of her crew were saved.

Garnet Frances Garnet, Viscountess Wolesley (1872-1936) An only child, she grew into an independent young woman. She was well aware of the difficulties faced by women of the late 19th Century and realised the need for socially acceptable employment. A keen gardener, she began by employing women gardeners at her parents' home, where she was also able to pass on her knowledge of small holding management and food production. They were also trained in general horticulture. Eventually she bought her own land where she established the Glynde College for Lady Gardeners, where she aimed to produce professional gardeners with the qualifications to earn a good living. The uniform of the school would have been deemed quite unladylike at the time, including breeches and short skirts.

She published "Gardening for Women" in 1908. In 1914, she founded a cooperative society - The Glynde District Federation of Growers and during the course of the 1st World War she worked for the Board of Agriculture. She continued to teach and write throughout her life.

Khan Noor Inayat Khan (1914-1944) She was a British spy in World War II, who served in the Special Operations Executive (SOE).

As an SOE agent under the codename Madeleine she became the first female wireless operator to be sent from the UK into occupied France to aid the French Resistance during World War II. Inayat Khan was captured, after being betrayed, and executed at Dachau concentration camp. She was posthumously awarded the George Cross for her service in the SOE, the highest civilian decoration in the United Kingdom

Kimmins **Dame Grace Kimmins (1870-1954)** A British woman who worked to establish care for disabled children. She founded Chailey Heritage in Sussex in 1903. She then raised enough money to rebuild and extend and was able to establish the first purpose built school for disabled boys. It later accommodated girls as well. The school also provided the latest medical treatment for children who suffered during both world wars and later, the victims of thalidomide.

Komnene **Anna Komnene (1083-1153)** She was a Byzantine princess, scholar, physician, hospital administrator, and historian. She wrote the Alexiad, which recounts the political and military history of the Byzantine empire under her father, Alexios I Komnenos

Kopchovsky **Annie “Londonderry” Kopchovsky (1870-1947)** A Latvian American, she was the first woman to bicycle around the world.

Smeeton Beryl Smeeton (1905-1979) She was a mountaineer, cruising sailor and overland traveller. With her husband she founded the Cochrane Ecological Institute, a Canadian non-profit charity responsible for successfully reintroducing the swift fox to Canada.

Steere **Mrs Steere (c 19th century, died around 1900)** She was the wife of the sexton at All Saints parish church Lewes, Sussex. When her husband died she continued his work, digging graves. Towards the end of her life she was no longer able to do it herself so she ensured that the new grave diggers did their job properly.

Stinnes **Clarenore Stinnes (1901-1990)** A German car racer, she was the first woman to circumnavigate the world by automobile.

Swale-Pope **Rosie Swale-Pope (b1946...)** She is a British author, adventurer and marathon runner. She successfully completed a five-year around-the-world run, raising £250,000 for a charity that supports orphaned children in Russia and to highlight the importance of early diagnosis of prostate cancer. Her other achievements include sailing single-handed across the Atlantic in a small boat, and trekking 3,000 miles (4,800 km) alone through Chile on horseback.

Taylor **Annie Edson Taylor (1838-1921)** She was the first person to survive a trip over the Niagara Falls in a barrel. She was 63 years old at the time.

Wanderwell **Aloha Wanderwell (1906-1996)** An American woman who became the first woman to drive around the world

Wheatland **Mary Wheatland (1835-1924)** Mary originally found work on the bathing machines in Bognor and eventually became mistress of her own bathing machines. A proficient swimmer, she saved more than 30 people from drowning, both men and women, while wearing the all enveloping serge bathing costumes of the day.

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