Teachers and scholars of the classics have responded enthusiastically to the opportunities afforded by the web, uploading their photos of ancient art, artifacts and archaeological excavations for all to enjoy and use. Equally importantly, sites such as the Dickinson College Commentaries (http://dcc.dickinson.edu) and the Online Companion to The Worlds of Roman Women (https://www2.cnr.edu/home/sas/araia/companion.html) have made Greek and Roman texts, inscriptions, manuscripts, and critical scholarship accessible to colleagues for curricular use. Such initiatives are transforming the classical classroom in previously unknown ways. Because it is focused on providing original texts for the intermediate-level Latin student and corrects the absence of women in the history of Rome, I have incorporated the Online Companion, edited by Ann R. Raia and Judith L. Sebesta, into my professional research and teaching for the past decade. It is my venue for the publication of annotated Latin commentaries which I have authored and which I have my classes create. As a contributor and editor I can attest that Companion is the successful product of collegial interaction (see Mary Pendergraft’s favorable review in the blog of the Society for Classical Studies https://classicalstudies.org/node/22518). Companion is more than a repository for annotated Latin passages about Roman women. It provides linked images of ancient artifacts, pop-up glosses that facilitate reader comprehension, and an array of instructional resources that support teaching, learning and active student engagement through creative activities involving independent research, peer critique, mentoring, and group collaboration (http://www2.cnr.edu/home/sas/araia/instruction.html). Companion is targeted to intermediate and advanced students of Latin language and literature. However, the site offers all those interested in ancient Rome a wealth of resources about Roman women of all classes who contributed substantially to the social and political fabric of their world but are scarcely visible in the texts written by and for the aristocratic male authors who recorded it.