National Women's Hall of Fame

The National Women's Hall of Fame is the nation's first and oldest nonprofit organization and museum dedicated to honoring and celebrating the achievements of distinguished American women. In August 2020, the National Women's Hall of Fame moved into the 1844 Seneca Knitting Mill, where it uses the stories of its 302 Inductees to inspire and engage all who visit.

New York Women's History Passport

A 175 MILE RELAY

Ganondagan

Ganondagan State Historic Site located in Victor, NY is a National Historic Landmark, the only New York State Historic Site dedicated to a Native American theme (1897), and the only Seneca town developed and interpreted in the United States. Spanning 569 acres, Ganondagan (ga-NON-da-gan) is the original site of a 17th century Seneca town, that existed there peacefully more than 350 years ago. The culture, art, agriculture, and government of the Seneca people influenced our modern understanding of equality, democratic government, women’s rights, ecology and natural foods.

Mount Hope Cemetery

Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, NY. Founded in 1838, is the first municipal cemetery in the United States. It is the burial site of Susan B. Anthony and Fredrick Douglass. Situated on 196 acres of land adjacent to the University of Rochester on Mount Hope Avenue, the cemetery is the permanent resting place of over 350,000 people.

Smith Opera House

Women's Rights National Historical Park

Women's Rights National Historical Park

The Rockwell Museum

Susan B. Anthony Museum & House

Baltimore, Maryland: Fannie Lou Hamer is Impossible is Possible, speech in 1964. At age 55, following her re-election to Congress, where she was the first Southern congresswoman elected in the South, she delivered a speech that would become known as the “Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom Speech.” The speech was delivered at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, where she urged the Democratic Party to support civil rights legislation and voting rights for African Americans.

In the early 1990s, Hamer was the first African American woman elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives, a position she held for four years. During her tenure, she worked to improve conditions for African Americans in Mississippi, including advocating for better education and healthcare. She also fought against discrimination and violence against African Americans.

Hamer was a strong advocate for civil rights, and her speeches and activism helped to raise awareness of the injustices faced by African Americans in the United States. She continued to speak out against discrimination and violence for the rest of her life, and her contributions to the civil rights movement are still remembered today.

In 1999, Hamer was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States. She was also the first African American woman to be inducted into the Mississippi Women's Hall of Fame.
2023 is the 175th anniversary of the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY. To celebrate, the National Women's Hall of Fame is partnering with five organizations to host a 175 mile relay connecting historical locations. From now until July stop at each location and receive a stamp or check mark indicating your arrival.

Commemorate your finish on July 22nd in Seneca Falls by crossing the finish line at the Hall of Fame with a celebration including live music, food, and vendors!