

# WELCOME ABOARD



**USS HAMPTON**  
**SSN 767**

"Welcome Aboard" USS HAMPTON (SSN767), the finest fast attack submarine in the Fleet! We are proud of our ship and delighted to have you aboard.

HAMPTON, a nuclear powered fast attack submarine of the SSN 688 (LOS ANGELES) Class design, is a marvel of technology. One of the most advanced and capable submarines ever built, HAMPTON incorporates several improved features such as vertical launch cruise missiles, the Submarine Advanced Control System (AN/BSY-1), and integrated communications and information processing systems. In addition to these tactical advances, retractable bow planes and a hardened sail provide HAMPTON the capability to surface through the ice in the Polar Regions. With virtually unlimited range provided by her nuclear propulsion system, HAMPTON can freely and silently operate throughout the world's oceans protecting our nation's vital interests abroad.

As your hosts during your visit, the officers and crew of the HAMPTON hope your time onboard is both interesting and enjoyable.

John L. Lovering, Jr.  
Commanding Officer  
USS HAMPTON



## THE SYMBOLISM OF THE CREST

The ship's emblem signifies the great heritage underlying the modern day USS HAMPTON (SSN 767). In our nation's history, four military vessels carried the name HAMPTON. The CSS HAMPTON, a Confederate Gunboat, was the first vessel named HAMPTON. Other vessels include the SP-3049, a 48-ton tugboat; PCS-1386, an anti-submarine warfare training vessel; and APA -115, an amphibious transport ship.

The crest's four stars represent the ship's four namesake cities: Hampton, Virginia; Hampton, South Carolina; Hampton New Hampshire; and Hampton, Iowa. The warship in the foreground is the CSS HAMPTON, which patrolled the James River and approaches to Norfolk, Virginia during the Civil War. The predominate colors of the crest are the traditional Navy blue and gold.

The motto, "QUI DESIDERANT PACEM PREPARATE BELLUM" translates to, "Those who desire peace, prepare for war." The motto is founded in the determination and spirit displayed by earlier HAMPTONs, and underscores the premium the submarine force places on the training and readiness of its ships. With its diverse arsenal, unlimited endurance, and ability to participate in every facet of naval warfare, the submarine HAMPTON will proudly carry on the heritage of her naval predecessors, ready and able to go to war when her country calls.



## USS HAMPTON'S NAMESAKE CITIES

Attack submarines of the LOS ANGELES Class are unique in that each bears the name of a city in the United States. The bond between these communities and "their" submarine is typically very strong, with both the submarine crew and the citizens fiercely proud of the relationship. Of the many cities in the United States named Hampton, four were chosen as the ship's namesake cities.

**HAMPTON, VIRGINIA:** The oldest and the largest of the Hamptons, it is located right next to the ship's homeport of Norfolk, Virginia. Founded in the early 1600s as a seaport to service the booming trade and heavy ship traffic of the nation's earliest settlers, it was originally named Southampton after Lord Southampton of England. Over the years the prefix was dropped and the port city was called Hampton.

Because of its strategic location, Hampton has been a central figure in American history throughout the years. The city was pillaged during the Revolutionary War, attacked during the War of 1812, and was the site of several conflicts, both on land and at sea, during the Civil War.

Today Hampton is home to the Army's Fort Monroe, built in 1819 as the largest stone fort in the United States and still in use, Langley Air Force Base, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Langley Research Center, and a host of thriving businesses. Located on the north shore of Hampton Roads, the city is well known as a seafood center with an abundance of fish, crabs, and oysters.

**HAMPTON, SOUTH CAROLINA:** Created by the state legislature in 1879 and located in rural South Carolina, the small town of Hampton derives its name from the famous Confederate General, Wade Hampton III.

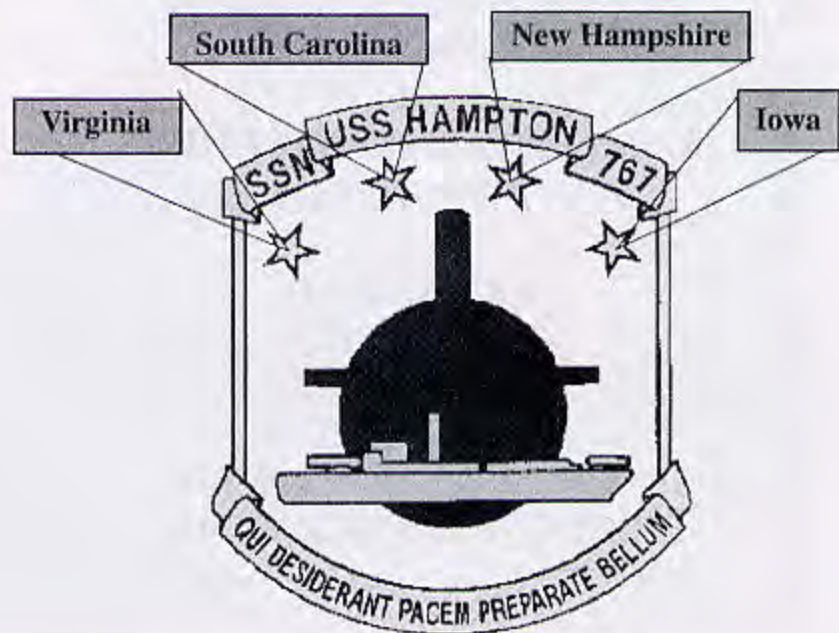
The warm southern climate makes the region ideal for agricultural and forest industries. Indeed, Hampton holds the distinction of being the "Watermelon Capitol of the World" and is the site of the annual Watermelon Festival. The week long festival, which attracts thousands, has become a fixture of South Carolina tradition and culminates in a grand parade that features beauty queens, local businesses and organizations, schools, political hopefuls, and members of the crew of the USS HAMPTON.

**HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Similar to many other northeastern towns, Hampton was founded in 1638 as a religious community. The community still has several reminders of its early days including the First Congregational Church Society which is still active today making it the oldest continuous church in the state and one of the oldest in the Country. Other historic sites in the town include the Tuck-Leavitt gristmill, and Bound Rock (1657), one of the earliest boundary markers in the United States.

Today Hampton is best known as a seaside town, drawing tourist to its beautiful beaches each summer.

**HAMPTON, IOWA:** Founded by early settlers pouring westward to purchase the rich prairie land at \$1.25 an acre, it was originally proposed that the town be named in honor of our nation's first statesman, Benjamin Franklin. However, a judge objected to the name and ordered the town to be called Hampton, after the well-known Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Today, the town's economy is still firmly anchored in agriculture as it is situated in the rural Iowa countryside in the midst of many prosperous farms.





## HISTORY OF USS HAMPTON

As the fifth military vessel to bear the name, the USS HAMPTON (SSN 767) continues an impressive legacy of warships that dates back to the Civil War.

The CSS HAMPTON, built at the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1862, was the first American vessel to bear the name. A wooden gunboat serving the Confederate cause, HAMPTON participated in significant actions along the James River including the Battle of Dutch Gap, operations against Fort Harrison, and the engagement at Chaffin's Bluff. The HAMPTON also survived an engagement with Union Ironclads in the Hampton Roads waters before being burnt by the Confederacy to prevent her from falling into Union hands.

The second HAMPTON (SP-3049) was a 48-ton tugboat built in 1905. The tugboat was chartered by the Navy for several years before finally being commissioned on April 21, 1918. This 63-footer oversaw free trade and safe traffic in one of the world's largest natural harbors, Hampton Roads. HAMPTON served on general harbor duty under the 5<sup>th</sup> Naval District until being returned to her original owner in 1919.

The next vessel to bear the name, PCS-1386 (later designated HAMPTON) was commissioned November 4, 1944. PCS-1386 trained officers and enlisted men in the intricate art of submarine detection until the end of World War II. After the war, PCS-1386 continued training exercises based in Key West, Florida, as well as performing exercises in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico from 1946 to 1956. PCS-1386 was named HAMPTON on February 5, 1956 and was decommissioned on April 27, 1956. HAMPTON transferred to the 5<sup>th</sup> Naval District and was assigned to the Naval Reserve Training Center, Baltimore Maryland. HAMPTON operated as a training ship until she was struck from the Navy list on July 1, 1959 and sold.

The fourth HAMPTON (APA-115) was an amphibious transport ship commissioned on February 17, 1945. After initial shakedown training, HAMPTON operated as a training ship for precommissioning crews out of Newport Rhode Island until May 1945. HAMPTON was then put to service during World War II transporting troops to far away ports throughout the Pacific Theater. Following the war, HAMPTON was used extensively to perform the enormous task of bringing home thousands of veterans. The ship was transferred to Norfolk in March of 1946 and was decommissioned on April 30, 1946.

The nuclear powered attack submarine USS HAMPTON (SSN 767), was commissioned on November 6, 1993 and has been rapidly building an impressive list of achievements ever since. During her short time in service HAMPTON has deployed to the Mediterranean Sea as part of the America Battle Group, conducted an Independent North Atlantic Deployment, and deployed to the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf as part of the Enterprise Battle Group. HAMPTON has received several unit awards and has built a reputation as one of the top attack submarines in the Fleet. Swift, Silent and Deadly, USS HAMPTON (SSN 767) remains prepared for war in the desire for peace.







## **“THE SUBMARINER”**

Only a submariner realizes to what a great extent an entire ship depends upon him as an individual. To a landsman this is not understandable and sometimes it is even difficult for us to comprehend, but it is so!

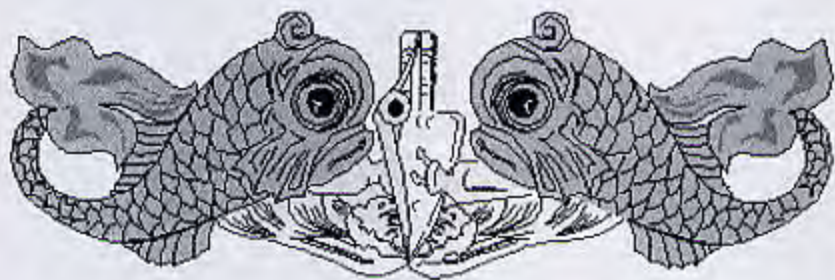
A submarine at sea is a different world in herself and in consideration of the protracted and distant operations of submarines, the Navy must place responsibility and trust in the hands of those who take such ships to sea.

In each submarine there are men who, in the hour of emergency of peril at sea can turn to each other. These men are ultimately responsible to themselves and each to the other for all aspects of operation of their submarine. They are the crew. They are the ship.

This is perhaps the most difficult and demanding assignment in the Navy. There is not an instant during this tour as a submariner that he can escape the rasp of responsibility. His privileges in view of his obligations are almost ludicrously small; nevertheless, it is the spur which has given the Navy its greatest mariners: the men of the Submarine Service.

It is a duty which most richly deserves the highest, time honored title “Submariner.”





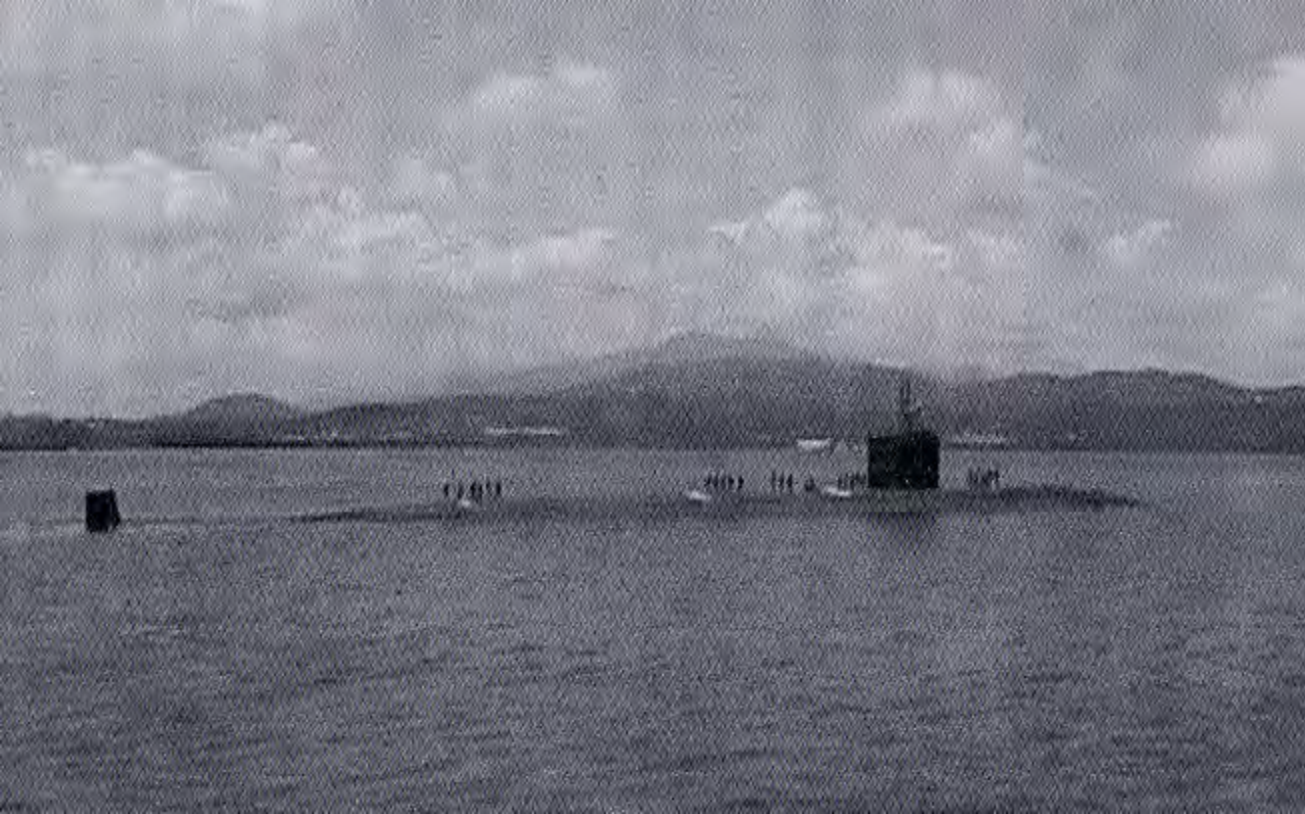
## THE ORIGIN OF SUBMARINE DOLPHINS

The insignia of the U.S. Navy Submarine Service is a submarine flanked by two dolphins. Dolphins are the mythological attendants to Poseidon, deity of Sailors, and are symbolic heralds of a calm sea.

The origin of this insignia dates back to 1912. On June 13<sup>th</sup> of that year, Captain Ernest J. King, Commander Submarine Division Three, later a Fleet Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations during WWII, suggested that a distinguishing device for qualified submariners be adopted. The original design was based on Captain King's own pen and ink sketches.

Submarine qualification pins were first authorized for use in 1941. Officers were directed to wear gold dolphins on the left breast pocket, while enlisted members wore silver dolphins embroidered on the right sleeve. Today, both officer and enlisted insignia are worn on the left breast.

To qualify in submarines, a submariner must possess an in-depth knowledge of ship's construction, operation, damage control and demonstrate his reliability under battle conditions.







"THE SILENT SERVICE"

