



Supplemental Data

"We love being a part of the community and supporting the Hampton Police with events like Coffee with a Cop."

Giuseppe Giaimo

OWNER-OPERATOR, MCDONALD'S



26. Supplemental Data

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City Government

The City of Hampton is an independent, full-service City which operates under a Council-Manager form of government. With sole local government taxing authority within its boundaries, Hampton is empowered by State statute to levy property taxes on real and personal property located within the city. The governing body of the City is an elected City Council composed of a Mayor and six (6) City Council members who are elected to staggered four (4) year terms in a general election held every two (2) years. The City Council appoints the City Manager, the City Attorney and the Clerk of Council, all who serve at the pleasure of City Council. The City Manager serves as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and is responsible for implementing City Council’s policies and directives. As a full-service city, Hampton provides a broad range of municipal services to its citizens, which includes, but is not limited to public safety, education, public works, refuse-collection, recreation, building inspection, public health, social services, planning, community development, etc. There are approximately 1,919 full-time employees who facilitate the various services to the community. Please refer to the Historical Timeline document in this section for a brief history of Hampton’s beginning and major events.

Location

Hampton, Virginia includes 51.46 square miles of land and 17.3 square miles of water on the Virginia Peninsula in the Hampton Roads region. It is about halfway between Williamsburg and Virginia Beach. On Hampton’s northeast border is the Chesapeake Bay; to the west is Newport News; and to the south is the Hampton Roads Harbor. The City’s average elevation is 20 feet above sea level. Hampton is about 75 miles southeast of Richmond and 175 miles south of Washington, D.C.

Population Trends ⁽¹⁾

2018	136,743
2019	135,629
2020	135,753
2021	136,653
2022	136,581

Population Density

2022	2,654 people/square mile
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Income ⁽²⁾

Median Household Income (in 2020 dollars)	\$59,380
Per Capita Income	\$32,831

Number of Public Schools ⁽³⁾

Early Childhood Center	1
Elementary K-5 (includes 1 magnet, 2 fundamental and 1 school for the arts)	18
Gifted Center (Grades 3 through 8)	1
Pre-K-8 School	2
Middle School (includes 1 fundamental and 1 magnet)	5
High Schools (each including a specialized academic area)	4
Alternative Schools (The Adult and Alternative Learning Center, Bridgeport Academy, and Adult Education, GED)	3



Public School Enrollment ⁽³⁾	
Students	19,350
Teachers	1,423
Higher Education	
Virginia Peninsula Community College ⁽⁴⁾	
Full-Time Enrollment	429
Part-time Enrollment	935
Hampton University ⁽⁵⁾	
Undergraduate Enrollment	2,805
Graduate/Professional Enrollment	439
First-time Entering Freshman	916
Building Activity ⁽⁶⁾	
Permits	1,556
Inspections	4,641
Leading Employers ⁽⁷⁾	
Hampton City Schools	Hampton University
U.S. Department of Defense	Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board
City of Hampton	Arconic Howmet
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	Food Lion
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	Virginia Peninsula Community College
Sentara Healthcare	Riverside Regional Medical Center
Labor Force ⁽⁸⁾	
Civilian Labor Force	64,565
Employed Workers	61,862
Unemployment Rate (January 2023)	4.0%
Fire Protection ⁽⁹⁾	
Number of Stations	11



Parks and Recreation Facilities and Amenities ⁽¹⁰⁾

Amphitheater	1
City and Neighborhood Parks	50
Community Centers	4
Neighborhood Centers	4
Therapeutic Recreation Center	1
Senior Center	1
Fitness Trails	13
Public Beaches	4
Public Golf Courses	2

Data Sources:

- ⁽¹⁾ City of Hampton Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (2018-2021); Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service (2022)
- ⁽²⁾ American Community Survey 2017-2021 Estimates: Economic Characteristics
- ⁽³⁾ Hampton City Schools, Overview of Hampton City Schools, 2022
- ⁽⁴⁾ Formerly known as Thomas Nelson Community College, Institutional Research and Effectiveness Office, Fall 2022 Enrollment-Hampton Residents
- ⁽⁵⁾ Hampton University, Facts and Figures-Fall 2022, Office of the Registrar, Office of Admissions and Institutional Data Analyses, Unduplicated Student Count (All Students)
- ⁽⁶⁾ City of Hampton Department of Community Development FY 2022 Building Report and Building Inspections data.
- ⁽⁷⁾ City of Hampton Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (2022)
- ⁽⁸⁾ Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2023
- ⁽⁹⁾ City of Hampton Fire and Rescue
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ City of Hampton Parks and Recreation, 2022





The City of Hampton is the oldest continuous English-speaking settlement in America. Its history traces back to the Indian village of Kecoughtan, which was visited in 1607 by the first permanent English colonists before they continued up the James River to settle in Jamestown. The following historical timeline highlights just some of the major milestones and events that have occurred in the City's past up to the present day.

1570: A Spanish expedition arrives at Point Comfort, before establishing a mission in present-day York County. The natives massacred the colonizers in 1571, with only one boy escaping to tell the story.

1606: Under command of English sea captain Christopher Newport, 105 men embarked in vessels to form the first colony of Virginia.

1607: English settlers visit the village of the Kecoughtan Indians, a tribe included in the Powhatan Confederacy, for several days before sailing up the James River to found Jamestown.

1609: English colonists from Jamestown, led by Capt. John Ratcliffe, construct a fort on Point Comfort which they called Fort Algernourne.

1610: Virginia Company officials lead an expedition to conquer the Kecoughtan tribe, mounting a surprise attack that killed many of the Indians and drove the remaining survivors out of the area. The English settlement later known as Hampton begins with the construction of Fort Henry and Fort Charles.

1610: The Anglican parish which, soon after 1800, would become known as St. John's Church is established. The existing church building is on the parish's fourth site and was constructed in 1727.



1611: Fort Algernourne burns to the ground, but is soon rebuilt.

1619: Settlers convince the new Virginia General Assembly to rename Kecoughtan after King James's daughter; it becomes Elizabeth City. It was renamed Hampton in 1705.

1619: The first documented Africans to arrive on English occupied territory in what would

become North America landed at Point Comfort in Hampton, Virginia, today's Fort Monroe.

1620: *Buckroe:* "Frenchmen sent over to plant mulberry trees and grapevines, settled here."

1632: With Fort Algernourne having fallen into disrepair, a second fort is built at Point Comfort. Its name has not survived.

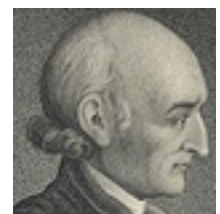
1634: Benjamin Syms bequeaths land for the founding of the first free school in America – the Syms Free School. The exact date of its opening is not known; however, it was believed to be in existence for several years prior to 1647 when a letter was written to England informing them of "a free school."

1659: Thomas Eaton, a physician who lived in Hampton, bequeaths land and property to educate children. This led to the opening of the Eaton Charity School.

1667: The second fort at Point Comfort is destroyed by a "Great Storm," one of the most severe hurricanes ever to strike Virginia, with a twelve-foot storm surge drowning cattle, destroying buildings, and causing many to flee inland.

1718: A Virginia military expedition launched from Hampton engages the pirate Blackbeard in battle off coastal North Carolina, resulting in the pirate's death and the hanging of his decapitated head from one of the ship's spars on the return voyage.

1726: George Wythe was born in what is now Hampton. The first law professor in English North America, Wythe is the teacher of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall. As a delegate to the Continental Congress, Wythe becomes a signer of the Declaration of Independence.





1728: A third fort was erected at Old Point Comfort, called Fort George. It would be destroyed by a hurricane in 1749, which brought four feet of water to the streets of Hampton, with trees uprooted, torrents of rain, drownings, and destruction of buildings.



1774: A “navigational beacon” or warning light for shipping is installed at Old Point Comfort. It would be replaced in 1803 with the Old Point Lighthouse, the second oldest lighthouse still standing in the Chesapeake Bay region.

1803: A citizens’ petition to merge the Syms Free School with the Eaton Charity School, and move the school from rural Elizabeth City County into Hampton, is filed with the Virginia General Assembly. The petition passes, despite protests from some rural areas, and the new school opened in 1805 as Hampton Academy.



1819: Construction began on Fort Monroe, atop the ruins of Fort George at Old Point Comfort. Named for President James Monroe, and designed by Simon Bernard, it would become the largest masonry fort and largest moated fort in North America.

1821: The Hygeia Hotel is constructed at Old Point Comfort, at first as a residence for workers building Fort Monroe. It soon becomes a major resort hotel and is greatly enlarged. It would



be destroyed during the Civil War because it obstructed the fort’s firing sightlines, but a newer and grander second Hygeia Hotel was authorized in 1868.

1831: Stationed as an engineer at Fort Monroe, 2d. Lt. Robert E. Lee aided in the fort’s completion, and in the construction of Fort Calhoun, built on a man-made island a mile offshore in Hampton Roads harbor. During the Civil War, the latter would be renamed Fort Wool.

1855: Col. John B. Cary, formerly principal of Hampton Academy, purchases adjacent land upon which to construct what would soon become known as the Hampton Military Academy.

1861: Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler grants contraband status to escaping slaves, allowing them to remain near Fort Monroe and work for the Union army instead of their enslavers. Fort Monroe became known to African Americans as “Freedom’s Fortress”.



Most of the town of Hampton is burned to the ground by Confederate troops. Hundreds of escaped slaves, or contrabands, build cabins near the ruins over the next four years.

1862: The Battle of Hampton Roads is fought in Hampton Roads harbor between two ironclads, the CSS Virginia (formerly the USS Merrimack) and the USS Monitor. The first struggle between metal ships ends in a hard-fought draw.



1867: The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is founded, to help educate freed slaves. It is now known as Hampton University.





1870: The southern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers opens its doors in Hampton for convalescing Union Civil War veterans. It is known today as the Hampton VA Medical Center.

1890: Groundbreaking was begun for the Chamberlin Hotel, a second grand resort hotel at Old Point Comfort, built by entrepreneur John B. Chamberlin. It would be destroyed in a spectacular fire in 1920. In 1928 a new fireproof 300-room Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel would open, though the "Vanderbilt" would soon be dropped from its name.



1891: The Hampton Training School for Nurses and the Dixie Hospital were founded by Alice Mabel Bacon on the campus of Hampton Institute, where she was a faculty member.



1894: Buckroe Beach becomes an even more popular vacation resort thanks to the extension of the electric streetcar line of the Buckroe, Phoebus, and Hampton Railway Company to the beach.

1896: The first issue of the Daily Press is published. Several other newspapers had attempted publication on the Virginia Peninsula, but they failed while the Daily Press is still being printed.

1902: A parade and a half-holiday from work marks the opening of Hampton's new elementary school, the Syms-Eaton Academy. It replaces the Hampton Academy.



1908: Built as a "high-class motion picture and vaudeville house," the American Theatre opens in



Phoebus. An architectural masterpiece, it is the last of Hampton's four original movie theaters and is now used for the performing arts.

1916: Thanks to the leadership of Hampton Clerk of Courts Harry H. Holt and his associates, Nelson S. Groome, Hunter R. Booker, and Frank W. Darling, land is procured along Back River and designated Langley Flying Field, named after aviation pioneer Samuel P. Langley. Now known as Langley Air Force Base, it is the oldest continually active military airbase in the United States.

1917: The governmental agency charged with aircraft engineering and development, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), opens its offices and wind-tunnel experimental facilities at Langley Flying Field. In 1958, the agency was renamed the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) and was given additional spaceflight design duties.

1919: Hampton's black community pays \$2500 to Elizabeth City County toward the purchase of land for, and construction of, Union Street School, a school to be used by African-American children built close to downtown Hampton.

1920: A carousel or merry-go-round is built by the Philadelphia Toboggan Company for the Buckroe Beach Amusement Park. It boasts 48 horses and two chariots, handcrafted by Russian, German, and Italian immigrant artisans. In 1985, the City of Hampton would purchase it and place it in a downtown pavilion, after the closing of the amusement park.

1925:





The Phoebus Chamber of Commerce successfully proposes that ferry service from Old Point Comfort across Hampton Roads to Willoughby Spit be introduced.

1925: Hampton resident Grace Taylor Armstrong donates \$26,000 for the construction of a public library in memory of her father, Charles H. Taylor, the innovative editor of the Boston Globe. The library opened in 1926. When the City of Hampton builds a larger public library next door, the building becomes the Charles H. Taylor Visual Arts Center.



1926: The first Hampton Cup Regatta is held. It is the oldest continuously run hydroplane race in the United States.



1931:



The first class of nursing students earns diplomas from Hampton Institute following a three-year program of study.

1931: Local black residents apply for a federal grant to build a subsistence homestead, a planned community whose residents will grow much of their own food. The Newport News Homestead



is built in Elizabeth City County, now part of Hampton. The neighborhood is soon renamed Aberdeen Gardens, and is the first such project built by blacks for blacks.

1938: Construction is started on King Street for a new City Hall in Hampton; it opens in 1939. When a new nine-story City Hall was completed in 1976, the old building was used to house a Juvenile Court and a detention center. A new Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court was completed in 2002, and the building is now an apartment facility.



1946: Tactical Air Command (TAC) was established at Langley Air Force Base.

1952: Hampton consolidates with Elizabeth City County and the Town of Phoebus to become a city of the first class. A later vote, to consolidate with the City of Newport News and Warwick County in 1958, was defeated at the polls.

1954: The last scheduled passenger train rolls over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad tracks in Hampton.

1957: The Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel opens, a 3.5-mile, two-lane structure replacing a ferry system between Hampton and Norfolk. The toll facility cost \$44 million to build. When the construction loans are repaid, the toll is removed. Later a second tunnel and set of bridges are added.

1959:



The Mercury 7 astronauts receive their original spaceflight training at NASA Langley.



1967: Thomas Nelson Community College named in honor of Thomas Nelson, Jr., who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and early colonial governor of the Commonwealth, opens and 1,232 students enrolled. Today the school is known as Virginia Peninsula Community College.



1968: The inaugural Hampton Jazz Festival is held on the campus of Hampton University, with a star-studded

lineup featuring Count Basie, Dizzy Gillespie and Nina Simone. The festival, now held each June at the Hampton Coliseum, is one of the longest-running jazz festivals in the world.

1970: The Hampton Coliseum opens. The venue has a maximum seating capacity of 13,000 and features nearly 85,000 square feet of floor space.

1973: Fort Monroe becomes the home to U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

1977: A new City Hall is dedicated in downtown Hampton.



1979: The first Hampton Bay Days Festival is held, presented by Hampton's merchants and the Citizens Program for Chesapeake Bay.

1991: After the City's purchase of the Buckroe Beach Carousel, a group of local residents help to finance repairs and a complete restoration before it is reopened for public use in a new downtown pavilion.

1992: The Virginia Air and Space Center opens in Hampton.

2000: OpSail (Operation Sail) 2000, the largest tall ship and maritime event in modern history, is held in Hampton Roads, as well as in several other U.S. ports. The first "Blackbeard Festival" takes place simultaneously along Hampton's waterfront.

2002: Historic Hampton neighborhood Aberdeen Gardens is named Neighborhood of the Year by Neighborhoods USA. Also, Hampton is given the All-American City designation by the National Civic League – the second time the city has been so honored, following a 1972 award.

2002: The new Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is dedicated.

2002: Sentara CarePlex Hospital opens in Hampton. It is a technologically advanced acute care medical facility.

2003:



The Hampton History Museum opens, tracing over four centuries of history.

2003: Hurricane Isabel, travels along the Atlantic Coastline causing substantial damage to the Outer Banks in North Carolina and the Hampton Roads area. (Photo: flooding at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton).



2005: Hampton Roads Convention Center opens along with a 295-suite John Q. Hammons Embassy Suites Hotel.



2005: Langley Field becomes the home of



twenty-six F-22 Raptor aircraft, which form the heart of a Raptor Demonstration Team, traveling worldwide to perform difficult air combat maneuvers.

2006: Construction starts to redevelop the Coliseum Mall into the Peninsula Town Center.

2007: Hampton University breaks ground for the nation's sixth and largest proton cancer treatment center.

2008: Boo Williams Sports Complex opened its state-of-the-art multi-purpose facility with a six-lane, 200-meter indoor track; floor surface for 8 volleyball courts; four indoor field hockey courts and two pavilions housing 8 basketball courts.

2009: The new Buckroe Fishing Pier opens, replacing the one destroyed in 2003 by Hurricane Isabel.

2009: The Hampton Teen Center opens, a 45,000-square foot facility for youth recreation and development.

2010: The largest economic development project in Hampton's history to date, the 1.1 million square foot Peninsula Town Center opens. It is a major new employer and shopping/office/residential location.

2010: NASA Langley breaks ground for a \$1.7 million Hydro Impact Basin, to validate and certify that future space vehicles, such as NASA's Orion crew module, are safe for water landings.

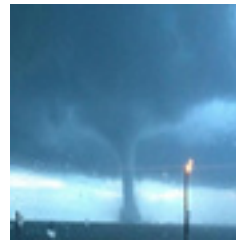


2010: As a result of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closing law (BRAC), Langley Air Force

Base and Fort Eustis are merged into Joint Base Langley-Eustis. Langley re-establishes the 633rd Air Base Wing, serving units of both the Army and the Air Force.

2011: As part of Langley's space legacy, the final launch of NASA's Space Shuttle Program occurs. Langley has been involved with space exploration for more than 50 years.

2011: A commemorative statue commissioned by Hampton's 400th Anniversary Committee is dedicated in downtown's Carousel Park. The statue forms a lasting tribute to the various communities, native, black and white, who have worked to keep Hampton a living community for four centuries and beyond.



2012: During the first day of OpSail 2012 and Hampton's "Blackbeard Festival", an unexpected EF-1 tornado crosses Hampton Roads and devastates several neighborhoods in Hampton, causing \$4.3 million in damage along a 3.5-mile path.

2012: New Fire Station 11 has its grand opening.

2012: The White House welcomes 13 Local Innovation Champions of Change from Hampton, including City Manager Mary Bunting. They are recognized for having committed themselves to create a more open and innovative government through entrepreneurship.

2013: Hampton Mayor Molly Joseph Ward travels to Capitol Hill to testify in support of the Antiquities Act, which enabled President Barack Obama to designate portions of Fort Monroe as a National Monument. Fort Monroe was decommissioned as a military base in 2011 after serving in that capacity since 1819.

2013: Hampton holds a citizens' meeting to begin discussion of how to reuse the George Wythe Elementary School building, which was opened and used for educational purposes since 1937.

2014: Hampton holds its first Heritage Day event at Fort Monroe, to celebrate the three cultures (Indian, African-American, and European) which shaped the local community. The initial representatives of the latter two groups first touched the soil of Virginia at Old Point Comfort.

2014: In the city's eighteenth major archaeological dig in the past century, Hampton city officials authorize an excavation near the corner of Lincoln Street and Armistead Avenue



to seek remains of the Grand Contraband Camp which existed in the area during and after the Civil War. Many contrabands, or escaping slaves, built a town of wooden shanties just outside the ruins of Hampton, which had been burned by the Confederates in 1861.

2014: A historic marker is dedicated on Chesapeake Avenue, remembering the War of 1812's British invasion and week-long occupation of Hampton, in October 1813.



2015: On July 20, 2015, "Slide the City" turned Booker T. Washington Bridge into a 1,000 foot water slide. This event was a part of the Choose Hampton campaign aimed at building pride and excitement within the community as well as highlighting the great things going on within the City.

2015: USA TODAY names Hampton's "Blackbeard Festival" one of the top five private festivals in the U.S.

2016: The new Circuit Court building at 237 King Street is dedicated and was praised by Virginia Supreme Court Justice S. Bernard Goodwyn as a place where all residents can find justice.

2017: The 100th Anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Langley Research Center.

2017: A national developer acquires and plans to invest \$60 million in renovations and redevelopment of the aging Riverdale Shopping Center in the Coliseum Central area. The 50-acre center is eventually developed into new retail space with significant exterior and interior renovations.

2017: Plans for two new hotels are announced: A Hyatt Place near Hampton Coliseum and a hotel in Peninsula Town Center. Additionally, plans are announced to renovate the downtown Crowne Plaza, and reflag it into the new boutique Tapestry Collection by Hyatt.

2017: Hampton's I Value budget input program was named one of seven top finalists in the

Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

2017: Hampton resident Katherine Johnson – along with NASA's other "human computers" – receives national recognition in the book and movie "Hidden Figures." The math prodigy who became a "human computer" at NASA during the early years of the space program and helped plot the trajectory of various space missions, including John Glenn's trip into space, celebrated her 98th birthday, attended the Oscars and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

2018: The programming at the Performing Arts Center, previously the Teen Center transitions to the Arts Commission.

2018: The Police Division transitions to the former Performing Arts Center and will use the facility as its new training academy.

2018: Hampton becomes home to two new breweries. The Vanguard is housed in the old Armory building on North King Street, and the low-key, nautical-themed Capstan Bar Brewing Company, a family-owned brewery, is located at the King Commerce Center near the National Institute of Aerospace.

2018: For the 17th time, Hampton is named one of the nation's top cities when it comes to using technology to improve citizen services, enhance transparency and encourage citizen engagement. The Center for Digital Government judged cities throughout the Country on 10 key characteristics, including being mobile, engaged, connected, efficient and innovative.

2018: Hampton's new WorkOne Center at the Y. H. Thomas complex has its grand opening. The center is part of Workforce Hampton, a city initiative that makes resources and services more accessible to the unemployed, underemployed and underserved.

2018: The Hampton History Museum unveils a new report detailing the arrival almost 400 years ago of a small group of Africans at Point Comfort in Hampton. The report, "1619: Virginia's First Africans," tells how the Africans came to



be aboard an English privateer ship that landed at Point Comfort. They were the first recorded Africans to arrive in England's mainland colonies. The report also explains the role their arrival played in the future of America.

2019: The Martin Luther King, Jr. and Hampton Heroes Memorial Plaza was dedicated in front of the Hampton Roads Convention Center. The plaza includes the name of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and more than 25 men and women who were instrumental in Hampton's history, including the start of the Civil War contraband decision, the founding of Hampton University, the "Hidden Figures" at Langley Research Center, and the integration of Hampton City Schools during the 1960s.

2020: COVID-19, caused by a coronavirus named SARS-CoV2, becomes a pandemic requiring the City to temporarily shut most buildings to ensure the safety of the public and City employees in accordance with state guidelines and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulations.

2020: The City wins a statewide award for communications and was named a "Top 10" Digital City. The award was presented as a result of City leaders putting forth a concerted effort to keep the public up-to-date during the COVID-19 pandemic. Updates were provided through live interactive social media events and other communication strategies.

2020: The iconic Hampton Coliseum turns 50, and the Hampton Carousel turns 100.

2021: As the pandemic continues to affect the world and the City of Hampton, city staff worked creatively to ensure services are provided to all citizens through virtual programming, communications and resources; in addition to being out daily in the community providing in person public amenities.

2021: The City celebrated a ceremonial groundbreaking for the Hampton Virginia Aquaplex on Wednesday, July 14. The facility would open in December 2022, with a 50-meter

competition pool, 25-meter program pool, and an outdoor Splash-Down Park.

2021: Ground is broken for the Mary W. Jackson Neighborhood Center. The center, named for one of NASA Langley's "Hidden Figures" mathematicians, opens in 2022 in the neighborhood where Mary Jackson lived and volunteered.

2021: Renovations continues at Air Power Park, a 15-acre urban pocket park celebrating the city's history in aviation and space travel. The city installs a flag colonnade and relocates a number of planes and rockets.

2021: The Fox Hill Neighborhood Center officially opens. This center replaces the original Fox Hill Neighborhood Center, which was destroyed by a tornado in 2014. The facility is multifunctional for youth sports, meetings, citizen gatherings, and special events.

2022: The Mary W. Jackson Neighborhood Center officially opens; the Fox Hill Neighborhood Center Gym officially opens; and, the Hampton Aquaplex opens.



Acknowledgments and References:

Profound thanks to our colleagues at the Hampton History Museum, Hampton Convention and Visitor Bureau and Marketing and Outreach for working with the Budget Division of the City Manager’s Office to ensure that the information contained herein is as accurate as possible. References for some of the photos presented in this section:

Courtesy of the Hampton Visitor and Tourism Bureau: <https://www.visithampton.com>

- American Theater
- Fort Monroe Moat
- Carousel
- Hampton City Hall
- Hampton Cup Regatta
- Hampton History Museum
- Hampton Roads Convention Center
- Lighthouse at Old Point Comfort

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- Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort and Hygeia Hotel, Va.: Created/Published by N[ew] Y[ork]: Chs. Magnus, 1861
- Hampton Coliseum: Carol M. Highsmith Archive: photographer, published between 1980 and 2006
- Homestead (Aberdeen Gardens): Paul Carter, Photographer, September 1936
- Soldiers Home: William Henry Jackson (1843-1942), Photographer; Detroit Publishing Co. Copyright claimant and publisher
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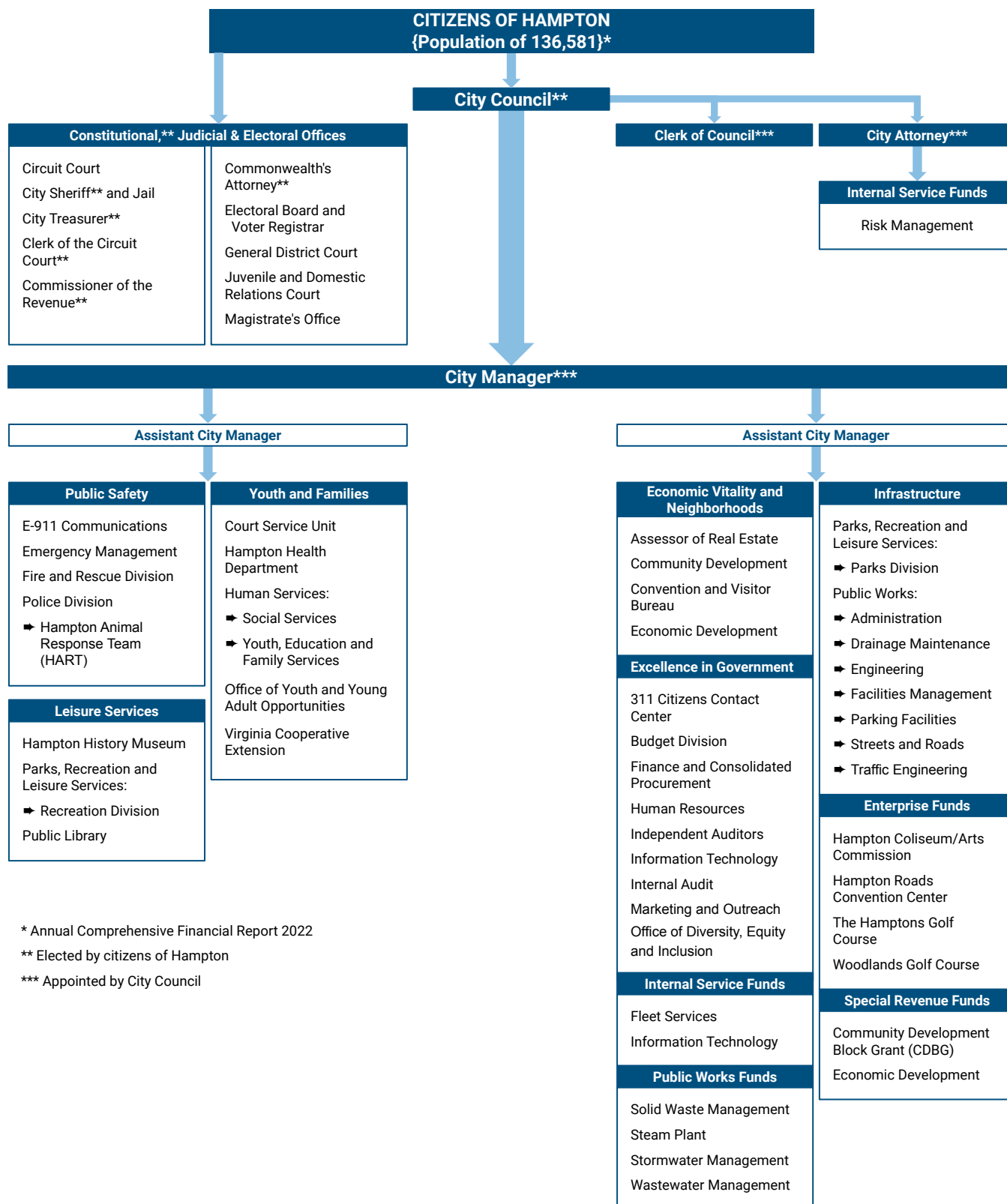
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- Hampton Roads.com
- Langley Air Force Base – Photos
- National Carousel Association – Hampton Carousel
- United States Department of Veterans Affairs





* Annual Comprehensive Financial Report 2022

** Elected by citizens of Hampton

*** Appointed by City Council



Business Team	Department Name	Department Head
<i>Constitutional, Judicial and Electoral Offices</i>		
~ Constitutional	City Sheriff and Jail	Hon. Karen E. Bowden
	City Treasurer	Hon. Christine "Chris" Snead
	Clerk of the Circuit Court	Hon. Linda Batchelor Smith
	Commissioner of the Revenue	Hon. Ross A. Mugler
	Commonwealth's Attorney	Hon. Anton A. Bell, Esq.
~ Judicial	Circuit Court	Tonya Ramlatchan, Administrator
	General District Court	James M. Smith, Clerk
	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	Jennifer E. Wren, Clerk
	Office of the Magistrate	Kara S. Akins, Chief Magistrate
~ Electoral Office	Electoral Board and Voter Registrar	Tara W. Morgan, Registrar
<i>Economic Vitality and Neighborhoods</i>		
	Assessor of Real Estate	Olivia "Libby" M. Griebel, Interim
	Community Development	Terry P. O'Neill
	Convention and Visitor Bureau	Mary L. Fugere
	Economic Development	Steven L. Lynch, Interim
<i>Infrastructure</i>		
	Parks, Recreation and Leisure Services:	
~ Parks Division		David J. McCauley
	Public Works:	
~ Administration		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Drainage Maintenance		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Engineering		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Facilities Maintenance		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Parking Facilities		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Streets and Roads		Jason L. Mitchell
~ Traffic Engineering		Jason L. Mitchell
<i>Leisure Services</i>		
	Hampton History Museum	Luci T. Cochran
	Parks, Recreation and Leisure Services:	
~ Recreation Division		David J. McCauley
	Public Library	Neva L. White



Business Team	Department Name	Department Head
<i>Public Safety</i>	911 Emergency Communications Emergency Management Fire and Rescue Division Police Division Police Division – Hampton Animal Response Team (HART)	Kimberley Hendricks Hui-Shan L. Walker Jason H. Monk Mark E. Talbot, Sr. Mark E. Talbot, Sr.
<i>Quality Government</i>	311 Citizens Contact Center City Attorney City Manager ~ Budget Division Finance Consolidated Procurement Human Resources Independent Auditor Information Technology Internal Audit Marketing & Outreach Municipal Council Office of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion	Lori L. Thomas Cheran Cordell Ivery, Esq. Mary B. Bunting Lori A. Green Karl S. Daughtrey, CPA Lavinia “Lin” Whitley Nicole M. Clark Karl S. Daughtrey Wayne A. Davis, Ph.D. Terri H. Tennessee Robin H. McCormick Katherine K. Glass Imara “Gabe” Diaz
<i>Youth and Families</i>	Court Service Unit Hampton Health Department Human Services: ~ Social Services ~ Youth, Education and Family Services Office of Youth and Young Adult Opportunities Virginia Cooperative Extension Service	Ellen B. Madison Natasha Dwamena, M.D. Tamara Temoney-Porter, Ph.D. Tamara Temoney-Porter, Ph.D. Latiesha D. Handie Karen L. Baker
<i>Education</i>	Hampton City Schools	Jeffrey O. Smith, Ed.D



Business Team	Department Name	Department Head
<i>Enterprise Funds</i>		
	Hampton Coliseum/Arts Commission	Terri B. Vander-Vennet
	Hampton Roads Convention Center	Eric P. Nealy
	The Hamptons Golf Course	David J. McCauley
	Woodland Road Golf Course	David J. McCauley
<i>Internal Service Funds</i>		
	Fleet Services	Jason L. Mitchell
	Information Technology	Wayne A. Davis, Ph.D.
	Risk Management	Patricia L. Parker
<i>Public Works Funds</i>		
	Solid Waste Management	Jason L. Mitchell
	Steam Plant	Jason L. Mitchell
	Stormwater Management	Jason L. Mitchell
	Wastewater Management	Jason L. Mitchell
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>		
	Community Development Block Grant: ~ Community Development	Terry P. O'Neill

