

Welcome to the Defense Supply Center Richmond, the Defense Logistic Agency's aviation supply and demand chain management team. DSCR's core mission is to supply products with a direct application to aviation, supporting more than 1,300 major weapon systems.

This post occupies one of the oldest inhabited parcels of land in the country. Native American artifacts found here date to 1,200 to 3,500 B.C. and indicate it was used as a trade site. A monument, dedicated in 2002, marks the spot where more than 1,000 artifacts were found.

In 1619, Thomas Sheffield received a 2,300 acre land grant from the Crown of England. He was part of the original Jamestown settlement and journeyed into this area with his family. In 1622, the Sheffield family and other settlers were killed during an Indian raid. In 1634, Seth Ward received the property as a land grant from Henrico Shire and named it Auburn Chase.



Native American Monument



Manor House

In 1797, Richard Gregory purchased 1,000 acres of Auburn Chase and named his plantation New Oxford. He built Manor House between 1797 and 1804. It is one of the oldest houses in Chesterfield County and is listed as a national historic landmark. It is an example of the Georgian-style architecture favored by Virginia planters during the 18th century. Gregory was one of the wealthiest landowners and largest slaveholders in

the county. He and his family are buried here in a family plot with 14 known graves. The graves were originally located in an open meadow; the government enclosed the plot when it purchased the land.

During construction of the post's child care center in 1998, fragments of human bone were found. An archeologist unearthed the graves of six people of African American descent: three males and three females, ranging in age from 18 to 45 years. Notices were placed in local newspapers to see if anyone would be able to identify or claim the remains, without success. The six people were re-interred during a 1999 ceremony in a plot close to where they were originally found.



Gregory Cemetery



African American Cemetery



Richard Gregory's daughter Sarah

In 1847, the land passed to Gregory's daughter Lavinia and her husband Major Augustus Drewry. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Drewry joined the Confederate Army and helped construct a fort on the edge of the property known as Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling. The fort overlooked the James River and was designed to prevent Union boats from reaching Richmond.

In May 1864, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard made the site his headquarters and met with Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Manor House to discuss plans for halting the Union's advance on Richmond.

After the war, Drewry traded the farm to Captain James Jones. Jones wasn't successful at farming, since the land was worn out from tobacco and cotton crops. In 1887, the property was sold to James Bellwood whose name continues to be associated with the site.



Mr. and Mrs. Bellwood

Bellwood paid \$18.50 per acre for 2,000 acres of land and made Manor House his home and the property became known as Bellwood Farms.

To restore the productivity of the soil, Bellwood introduced crop rotation, used mulching and natural fertilizers and installed miles of drainage tiles and levees. Kingsland Creek fed two ponds on the property: Parker Pond and another where the post pool is now located.

In 1901, Bellwood built two houses on his property for crews building power and trolley lines between Petersburg and Richmond to live in. In 1913, he moved the two houses, joined them together and gave the home to his son Frank as a wedding gift. Frank and his wife lived in the house until the government purchased the property. The house was moved 200 feet east to its present location to make way for construction of warehouses and served as the post commander's home, or Quarters One.



Quarters One

Bellwood won many awards for his crops and livestock at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915; some are on display in building 34. He grew 200 varieties of grains, grasses and forage crops and also had a dairy farm which supplied milk to Richmond markets. He had a herd of over 1,000 Holstein cattle and a prize herd of beef cattle. The large dairy barn on the site was razed in 1947, however, the Community Center may have been used by Bellwood and by the Army as a stable or feed storage shed.

The farm was a popular weekend destination for locals, who came to view the livestock, wildlife and gardens. The Canadian native missed the elk of his homeland so much that he imported a pair of Wapiti elk from the Northwest. The elk flourished and were a hit with the local residents.



Mr. Bellwood was also involved in the community and played a key role in helping to establish a trolley line and turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg and with starting the Chesterfield County telephone system.

When Bellwood died in 1924, his family wanted to sell the land, but they were concerned about the fate of the elk. The War Department was looking for a site to build a supply depot and wanted the Bellwood property. Bellwood's son agreed the sale, but with the stipulation that the elk would remain on the land and be cared for. The Army officer negotiating the sale was sympathetic and a handshake sealed the deal in 1941. In the early years of the post, money was allocated for the elk's upkeep. Government funds are no longer provided for the elk; money for their care comes from employee donations and from a recycling program.



Mr. James Bellwood



Mrs. Bellwood



Building 34

The Army purchased the land in 1941 from the Bellwood family for \$150 an acre. The post was activated in 1942 as the Richmond General Depot, under command of the Army Quartermaster Corps. Its headquarters was in building 34, which had a cafeteria, fire station and fireman's dormitory, in addition to administrative space. The building was renovated in 2005 and retains much of its original look, including coach lighting, and a marble floor and staircase in the foyer.



During World War II, the depot received, stored and shipped quartermaster, medical and engineer items supporting the war effort. A round house was built for the four locomotives used on post. More than

8,000 employees worked here and in a single day, 850 rail cars came in and out of post carrying supplies.

The depot had a 400-car classification yard and 17 miles of track that connected to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Most of the track was removed in 1996, when the last two locomotives were sold.

In 1943, a 2,000 capacity prisoner of war camp was built on a 50-acre parcel adjacent to the depot. German POWs built the camp which held 1,200 German prisoners, with 130 military policemen guarding the camp.

Throughout the years, the name and mission of the post changed many times as it adapted to the needs of the nation's military. In 1962, DoD consolidated the service-run, single-manager supply agencies into the Defense Supply Agency, now known as Defense Logistics Agency.



Round House



In 1996, the post name changed to Defense Supply Center Richmond. More than 3,000 employees work on the 600-acre site today supporting the nation's military services.



Manor House is one of the oldest houses in Chesterfield County and is national landmark. It was built between 1797 and 1804 by Richard Gregory. During the Civil War, Confederate Gen. Beauregard made the land his home and met with Confederate President Jefferson Davis in the Manor House to confer on a plan for halting the Union advance on Richmond. James Bellwood made Manor House his home.



This house began as two homes built by James Bellwood in the 1890s to house workers constructing the trolley system from Richmond to Petersburg. Bellwood later moved the houses and joined them together with a central hallway. He gave the home to his son as a wedding gift in 1913 and they lived there until 1941. The house is also known as Quarters One and has been the home for the post's commanders.



The Army purchased the land in 1941 from the Bellwood family for \$150 dollars an acre. Work began immediately on the headquarters building and the post was activated under command of the Army Quartermaster Corps as the Richmond General Depot.



Richard Gregory and members of his family are buried in this plot. He owned the property in the early 1800's. The graves date back to 1844, and there are 14 known graves, some belonging to infants may be unmarked.



The elk are one of the most unique features of the post. James Bellwood, the last private land owner of the land, imported a pair of Wapiti elk from the northwestern U.S. to his farm here. They are the second largest species of deer in the world; moose are the largest. The elk transferred to the Army as part of the purchase made by the War Department in 1941.



Visiting Officers Quarters
Built in 2001, available for use by
DoD ID card holders.



Community Recreation Center
Built in 1944.
A new pool adjacent to the
building was built in 2009,
replacing one built in 1958.
The pool is open from Memorial
Day-Labor Day for employees,
military active duty, retired,
and reservists and their fami-
lies.



Bettye Ackerman-Cobb
Child Development Center
Built in 2000, the center is
government-regulated and provides
care for children ages six weeks
to five years.



Defense Reutilization and
Marketing Office
Manages the DoD sales program for DLA
and sells surplus items.



Meyers Building 33
The Defense Automated Printing Service
Cafeteria, ATM, store, and McKeever
Auditorium are located here. The
Morale Welfare and Tours Office is
in E-bay and the Fitness Center is in
D- bay



Frank Lotts Conference Center,
located in building 31.
An entire warehouse bay was renovated
to form this multi functional
conference center. The two year
construction project was completed
in July 2008 and dedicated in March
2009. It can seat 1,400 people and
can be reconfigured into several
smaller breakout rooms.



Public Safety Building,
Located in building 201.
It was built in 2003 and is home to
the security police, fire department,
safety office and medical clinic.



Defense Distribution Depot
Richmond Virginia
Receives, stores, issues, packages and
arranges transportation of items to
military customers. Over 1,200 trucks
enter and depart DDRV each month
transporting items to be shipped all
over the world. It has 28 warehouses,
with one that is just under a mile
long.



Defense Distribution Mapping Activity
Stores and ships maps and charts
around the world for DoD. The maps are
developed by the National Imagery
Mapping Agency and are not produced
on site.

DSCR's Mapping Division, part of
Aviation Supplier Operations, is
located in Bldg 66 and manages over
80 thousand map items for military
customers.



Visitor Center
The first stop for all new arrivals on
post. The center issues passes and
identification cards.



During construction of the Child Development Center, over 1,000 artifacts were found during the excavation for the building. An analysis dated the artifacts between 3,500 to 1,200 B.C., pointing to use of the land by Native American tribes as a trade site. The monument was dedicated in 2002.



Parker Pond was once a source of water for fire trucks, it now serves as home to a variety of ducks, waterfowl and fish. The pond is fully stocked with fish and fishing is allowed for those with a VA fishing license on a "catch and release" basis.



African American Cemetery has six graves, with the remains of a man, woman and four children dating to the 1800's. They were uncovered during construction of the child care center. They are believed to be the remains of slaves. They were re-interred during a special ceremony.



Virginia National Guard Maintenance Facility
Combined Support Maintenance Shop and Company B, 429th Support Battalion are based here. The battalion maintains and repairs vehicles and ground equipment used by the Va. N.G. The headquarters for the VA N.G. is located at Fort Pickett, Va., which is about 60 miles SW of here



The 80th Division Army Reserve Headquarters. The 80th Division is made up of more than 3,000 reservists assigned to 40 units in Del., Va., Md., West Va., Penn., and Delaware.