NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:
VLR 09/22/2011
NRHP 08/01/2013

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bellwood (preferred), 2011 Update and Boundary Expansion, Sheffield, New Oxford, Auburn Chase

other names/site number Defense Supply Center Richmond Officers' Club, Building 42, DHR ID 020-0007

2. Location

street & number Defense Supply Center Richmond, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway N/A not for publication

city or town Richmond N/A vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Chesterfield code 041 zip code 23297

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ **national** _X_ **statewide** _X_ **local**

9/29/11

Signature of certifying official/Title Date Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
	public - Local
	public - State
X	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	2	buildings
0	0	district
2	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
2	2	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (house)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military installation
SOCIAL/clubhouse
FUNERARY/cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Early Classical Revival (vernacular)
OTHER/I-house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
roof: ASPHALT
other: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

(See Continuation Sheets)

Narrative Description

(See Continuation Sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1804–1924

Significant Dates

ca. 1804

1887

1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Bellwood, James

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

(See Continuation Sheets)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

(See Continuation Sheets)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

(See Continuation Sheets)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(See Continuation Sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

(See Continuation Sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
__X__previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
__X__Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR Number 020-0007

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	284216	4143608	4	18	284435	4143524
2	18	283849	4143373	5	18	284363	4143502
3	18	284429	4143252	6	18	284209	4143334

(See Continuation Sheet)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

(See Continuation Sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeanne Barnes, Architectural Historian; Melissa Wiedenfeld, Ph.D.
organization HDR, Inc. date 2 May 2011
street & number 2600 Park Tower Drive, Suite 100 telephone 571.327.5876
city or town Vienna state VA zip code 22180
e-mail Jeanne.Barnes@hdrinc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following information is common to all the photographs:

Name of Property: Bellwood
City or Vicinity: Richmond
County: Chesterfield **State:** Virginia
Photographer: Melissa Wiedenfeld
Date Photographed: April 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: DHR Archives

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 14: Exterior, façade, view SW
0002 of 14: Exterior, side, view SSE
0003 of 14: Exterior, rear of addition, view NE
0004 of 14: Exterior, side, view NW
0005 of 14: Interior, stair, 1st floor, view S
0006 of 14: Interior, main entry, view NE
0007 of 14: Interior of addition, south meeting room, view SW
0008 of 14: Gregory Cemetery, gate, view SW
0009 of 14: Gregory Cemetery, view NW
0010 of 14: Elk Pasture, view W
0011 of 14: Elk Pasture and feeding station, view N
0012 of 14: Feeding station, view N
0013 of 14: Feeding station, view NE
0014 of 14: Interior, mantle on 1st floor, north room, view N

Property Owner:

name Defense Logistics Agency Installation Support at Richmond
street & number 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway telephone 804-279-6429
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23297

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Bellwood was constructed ca. 1804 in Chesterfield County, approximately six miles south of Richmond, Virginia. Originally known as New Oxford and then Auburn Chase, the house served as the centerpiece of an antebellum plantation that evolved after the Civil War into a nationally recognized modern farm. The property is significant for its association with James Bellwood, a noted Virginia agriculturist who developed innovative farming techniques to transform his farm into one of the most productive farms in Virginia prior to World War II (1941-1945). Bellwood sits on a 23-acre parcel of land in the southeast corner of the larger 611-acre Defense Supply Center Richmond, a secure military facility located at 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway. Richard A. Gregory, one of the largest landholders and wealthiest men in Chesterfield County, initially improved the property with the construction of a two-story, five-bay, wood-frame I-house. The building, clad with beaded-edge weatherboard siding, is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style. Its full-height pedimented portico, hipped roof, 9/9 double-hung windows, modest exterior detailing, and interior finishes are all hallmarks of the style, which was popular at the turn of the nineteenth century. James Bellwood died in 1924, and the farm was used by his sons until it was purchased in 1941 by the federal government for use as a supply depot. The house was rehabilitated for use as the Officers' Club and became the social center of the installation. The Bellwood house currently serves as a meeting hall and banquet space. The property also contains the Gregory Family cemetery, the historic elk pasture created by James Bellwood, and two feeding stations for the elk. Bellwood was originally listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1973 and in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. This updated nomination expands the boundaries to include the entirety of the elk pasture.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The ca. 1804 house now known as Bellwood sits on a 23-acre parcel of gently sloping, grassy land within the 611-acre Defense Supply Center Richmond military installation in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Originally part of a large plantation known as Sheffield, New Oxford, and Auburn Chase, the property is situated approximately six miles south of Richmond, four miles north of Chester, and one mile west of the James River. The Bellwood house is located in the southeast corner of the Defense Supply Center Richmond facility and is surrounded by mature trees and foundation plantings. An asphalt-paved driveway approaches the house from the northeast and terminates in a circle at the house. The drive extends along the east side of the house to asphalt-paved parking lots located to the rear (southwest and southeast) of the house. A small family cemetery, known as the Gregory Cemetery, is located west of the house. The cemetery is enclosed by a metal milled-point fence with brick posts with pyramidal concrete caps. A large, L-shaped, heavily wooded pasture is located south-southeast of the house, adjacent to Kingsland Creek, and is used as an elk pasture for a small herd of elk. A six-foot-tall metal chain-link fence lines the edges of the pasture, which contains two feeding stations.

The larger Defense Supply Center Richmond installation is bounded by Kingsland Creek on the south, U.S. Highway 1/301 (Jefferson Davis Highway) on the east, the Seaboard Coast rail line on the west, and by the Rayon Park and Sherbourne Heights residential subdivisions on the northeast. Currently, the military uses Defense Supply Center Richmond as a storage facility and supply depot. Prior to acquisition by the federal government, terrain within the larger facility consisted primarily of low terraces above narrow and slightly incised drainages, reflective of its use for irrigated

farming and grazing since the early 1600s. Development of the supply depot involved extensive clearing, grading of original land surfaces, infilling of drainages, and construction of artificial terraces and berms for roads, rail lines, and structures. During this process, much of the original topography was altered, although areas of undisturbed soil and topography remain in the vicinity of Bellwood. Most of the surrounding farmland outside of the 23-acre parcel the house rests on, has been improved and is now occupied by Defense Supply Center Richmond buildings.

Bellwood

Exterior

The two-story, five-bay dwelling on the Bellwood property was constructed ca. 1804 and was enlarged in 1961 and ca. 1990 by one-story additions on the rear (southwest) elevation of the main block. The original wood-frame building is one bay deep and reflects a vernacular interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style with an I-house form. The house sits on an English basement of Flemish-bond brick and is clad with beaded-edge weatherboard siding. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and a molded wood cornice. Large exterior-end Flemish-bond brick chimneys with corbeled caps are located on the side elevations. The façade (northeast elevation) is fenestrated with a center entry and 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows, several of which retain original pegged wood framing and glass panes. Operable louvered wood shutters (early-twentieth-century replacements) edge window openings on the façade and rear elevation. The main entry holds a single-leaf paneled wood door with nine lights and is capped by a semicircular multiple-light fanlight. The entry is framed by a narrow square-edge wood surround and back banding. A full-height, one-bay-wide portico dominates the façade. The front-gabled pedimented portico rests on a brick foundation. Heavy square wood posts support the portico, which has overhanging eaves and a molded wood cornice with a plain frieze.

Based on documentation provided by the Mutual Assurance Policies for the property, the portico was added between 1806 and 1815 and replaced a smaller porch. A historic photograph from 1915 indicates the portico was originally three bays wide and had a second-story deck/porch supported by Tuscan columns. A Chinese or Chippendale-style wood balustrade edged both stories of the portico. The photo also shows a diamond-shaped cross motif in the tympanum, decorated with what appear to be fleur-de-lis.[1] It is unclear from the photo whether the steps to the portico were brick or wood. By 1942, the deck of the portico on the first story was enlarged and wide brick steps provided access to the portico and main entry of the dwelling. The Tuscan columns that appeared in the 1915 photo were replaced with square wood posts and the decorative element in the tympanum was removed. The second-story deck was still in place and was likely removed ca. 1961 when the building was rehabilitated for use as the officers' club.[2]

There is no fenestration on the side elevations of the house, with the exception of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights that pierces the basement level of the southeast (side) elevation. Concrete steps provide access to this entry, which is believed to have been added in 1961. Ghosting of a single-leaf entry appears on the first story, above the basement-level opening. This entry likely provided access from the main block to the one-story wing (no longer extant) located on this elevation and visible in historic photographs of the property. The original opening has been infilled and clad with weatherboard siding.

In 1961, a one-story addition was constructed on the rear (southwest) elevation of the main block when the building was rehabilitated for use as an officers' club. The addition includes a large dining room and banquet facility with a full basement that quadrupled the footprint of the existing building. The one-story addition sits on a solid brick-veneered foundation and has concrete and metal-framing clad in vinyl siding. It is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof of V-crimp metal. Fenestration includes six large fixed windows and a single-leaf flush metal door on the southeast (side) elevation. A concrete wheelchair ramp with a metal railing provides access to the entry.

Circa 1990, a one-story, full-width addition was constructed on the rear of the 1961 addition and a one-story hipped-roof projecting bay was added to the northwest (side) of the earlier addition. The addition has the same material treatment as the previous addition, with narrow-profile vinyl siding. The hipped roof has overhanging boxed eaves with a boxed cornice, is covered with V-crimp metal, and has a metal V-crimp covered frieze. Because of the sloping topography of the site, the rear (southwest) elevation of the addition is one-and-a-half stories in height. This elevation is fenestrated with a single-leaf flush metal door centered on the elevation. A loading dock on the rear elevation has a double-leaf flush metal door and provides access to the commercial kitchen. A half-story projecting bay is located on the rear elevation. Clad with vinyl siding, it has a flat roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. Fenestration consists of small double-leaf metal-frame glass doors. The projecting bay has the same material treatment as the addition and is fenestrated with 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A one-story, wraparound porch is located on the northwest corner of the projecting bay and is visible from the façade of the main block. Set on a brick pier foundation infilled with lattice, the porch has an asphalt-shingled shed roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. Chamfered wood posts support the roof and a Chinese-style wood balustrade edges the porch. The southernmost bay of the porch on the northwest elevation is enclosed and clad with vinyl siding. A single-leaf door is located on the rear (south) side of the enclosed bay. A long wheelchair ramp lined by a stretcher-bond brick wall with brick coping extends the length of the elevation and provides access to the entry. The ramp is edged by a non-historic Chinese-style wood balustrade.

Interior

Bellwood was constructed with a typical I-house plan featuring single chambers flanking a center hall. Despite its change in use from a dwelling to the installation's officers' club, Bellwood has retained many original interior features, including a closed-string stairway, door and window facings, pine floors, some original windows with pegged frames, molded sills, and original window panes, and several interior six-paneled doors with original hardware. Interior plaster has been replaced with wallboard in several rooms, and an early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style surround and mantel was added to the fireplace in the southern chamber of the first floor.

Building plans from 1942 indicate that James Bellwood modernized the dwelling in the early twentieth century, adding a kitchen and furnace room in the basement, and bathrooms and closets in the hall on the second floor. After its conversion in 1942 from a dwelling to the officers' club, the building was again updated. The basement level of the one-story porch on the rear elevation was converted into two bathrooms and the large open room in the basement was rehabilitated into a club room. On the second floor, the two bathrooms and closets in the hall were reconfigured. When the 1961 addition was added to the rear elevation to accommodate large events, the rear porch was removed and the south room on the first floor was adapted to serve as a dressing room, coat closet, and women's bathroom. A drop ceiling was later installed throughout the entire original residence to accommodate a fire suppression system.

Integrity

Bellwood has evolved from its initial construction ca. 1804 to the present. The property has been well maintained under the care of the military and Defense Supply Center Richmond. There have been minimal alterations to the main block of the Bellwood house. Several important components add to the character of the Bellwood house. The symmetry, massing, and scale of the house reflect its design as an I-house. The simplicity of design, minimal ornamentation, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, exterior-end chimneys, and the portico are hallmarks of a vernacular interpretation of the Classical Revival style. Similarly, the center entry with transom and the 9/9 double-hung windows framed by shutters emphasize the horizontality and symmetry of the design. The portico and raised foundation contribute to a sense of height and verticality. The building's position on a slight rise and its physical proximity to the cemetery and elk pasture are important parts of Bellwood's setting. All of these aspects contribute to Bellwood's visual character.

After the property was purchased by the military in 1941, the portico on the façade was slightly altered by replacing the posts and balustrade, widening the foundation of the portico, and removing the second-story deck. An addition was constructed on the rear. Since the additions were constructed on the rear elevation, they do not take away from the character of the building elevation of the Bellwood house in 1961, which was enlarged ca. 1990 with a small one-story addition on the northeast side. Alterations of the interior have been primarily superficial, reversible changes that can be reversed. The alterations to the exterior of Bellwood have affected, but not compromised, the building's integrity of design and workmanship. Although the farmland around Bellwood is now used as a military installation and the building itself is used as the officers' club, these changes to the setting, feeling, and association are historic and have achieved significance in their own right and therefore do not compromise the integrity of Bellwood. Bellwood has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Gregory Cemetery

A small family cemetery, known as the Gregory Cemetery or the Gregory Family Burying Ground, is situated approximately two hundred feet west of Bellwood. The plot contains fourteen known graves, all of which contain the remains of descendents of the Richard Gregory family by either birth or marriage. Several unmarked graves of infants may also be present.[3] Former Bellwood owner Richard Gregory, Sr., along with some of his children, were among the first to be buried in the cemetery. The cemetery was originally unfenced in an open meadow but was enclosed with a wooden fence when the government purchased the Bellwood farm in 1941. It is currently enclosed with a metal milled-point fence with brick posts with pyramidal granite caps. Markers include stone slabs, obelisks, and tablets.

Three of the plots in the cemetery are vaults marked with stone slabs and include the graves of Richard Gregory (b. 1756, d. 1844), his wife Elizabeth Wilkinson Gregory (b. ca. 1767, d. 1842), and their daughter Elizabeth Gregory (b. ca. 1820, d. 1844). The daughter's grave is also marked by a tall stone obelisk, which according to family lore, was believed to have been made from materials found on the plantation.[4] The remaining graves have headstones and/or monuments and include the burying places of George Cox (b. 1796, d. 1845), Margaret Cole Cox (b. 1796, d. 1845), Frances Cox (d. 1845), Minerva M. Wilson (b. ca. 1822, d. 1841), Marcia A. Burton Gregory (b. 1836, d. 1897), William Thomas Gregory (b. 1832, d. 1906), Richard Thomas Gregory (b. 1848, d. 1849), H. H. Gregory (b. 1852, d. 1911), Elizabeth

Anderson Wilson Gregory (b. 1826, d. 1863), Richard Augustus Gregory (b. 1795, d. 1835), and Richard Augustus Gregory (b. 1822, d. 1867).[5]

Elk Pasture

Circa 1900, owner James Bellwood set aside a triangular parcel of wooded land south and southeast of the house to serve as a park and refuge for wild animals, including deer and rabbits. He also purchased a pair of elk, which soon multiplied to a herd of more than twenty.[6] The elk herd, which now numbers between seven and ten, continues to freely roam in the 20-acre pasture, which is enclosed by a metal chain-link fence, approximately six feet tall.

Feeding Stations

Two feeding stations are located within the fenced portion of the elk pasture. Building 88 is located southwest of Bellwood, along the western edge of the property line. The one-story, one-bay, wood-frame structure was constructed in 1966. Approximately 540 square feet, the building sits on a solid concrete foundation. It is clad with German wood siding and is capped by an asymmetrical side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. A single-leaf paneled wood door and a fixed wood window are located on the west (side) elevation. The elk feed from six stations located on the south elevation of the building. Building 90 is a smaller feeding station located east of Building 88 and south-southeast of Bellwood. Constructed in 1981, the one-story, one-bay building is approximately 96 square feet. Reminiscent of a corn crib, the wood-frame structure is clad with German wood siding and has outward-slanting sidewalls that are sheltered by the wide overhanging eaves of the asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. Vertical slats and chutes on the east elevation allow hay and feed to fall to a wooden trough attached to the side elevation. A single-leaf paneled wood door is located on the south (side) elevation.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Defense Supply Center Richmond has been the site of multiple archaeological investigations. In 2004, consultants Gray & Pape, Inc. completed *An Archaeological Survey at the DSCR, Chesterfield County, Virginia* (DHR File No. 96-1169-F).[7] The Phase I archaeological survey of Defense Supply Center Richmond was completed to support the facility's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and to guide construction activities at the installation. A total of 70.9 acres were shovel tested as part of Defense Supply Center Richmond's compliance responsibilities under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Approximately 7.65 acres surrounding the Bellwood house were tested as part of the 2004 survey. Subsurface remains in the immediate surroundings include diagnostic archaeological artifacts located immediately south of the Bellwood house, specifically nails, glass shards, and ceramic fragments which date from the early to mid-eighteenth century. Pearlware was identified among other diagnostics (cut nails, dark green bottle glass, salt-glazed stoneware) dating from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries.

Four archeological sites have been identified within the boundaries of the Bellwood property: 44CF648, 44CF649, 44CF650, and 44CF51. Sites 44CF648 (a Woodland campsite) and 44CF650 (possible brick foundation) were recommended for Phase II testing. Site 44CF649, a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse site, is

currently (as of February 2011) undergoing Phase II testing. Site 44CF651, a prehistoric lithic scatter, was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 44CF647 is located immediately southeast of the Bellwood house, just outside of the boundaries of the property. The site contains small multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter. Historic components found included brick, glass, metal, shell, and ceramic refuse that dates from the mid-eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Because of the proximity of the site to the house, these artifacts are likely related to the Bellwood house. Disturbance related to construction of the installation in the 1940s and the construction of the rear addition in 1961 that included the excavation of the basement has likely scattered any additional artifacts or remnants associated with the property. An asphalt paved parking lot to the rear of the house covers the site of several domestic outbuildings noted on a 1941 plat map of the property.

INVENTORY

In the following inventory, all resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria B and C under the themes of architecture and agriculture, and based upon the period of significance as ca. 1804, marking the construction of the house, to 1924, when James Bellwood died, ending his association with the property. Non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being constructed outside the areas and period of significance.

Bellwood, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway 020-0007 *Other DHR-ID:* **020-5336-0001**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.0, Style: Early Classical Revival, ca. 1804**

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing	Building	Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery	Contributing	Site	Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Pasture (Elk)	Contributing	Site	Total: 1
***Individual Resource Status*: Shed (Feeding Station)**	**Non-Contributing**	**Building**	**Total: 1**
***Individual Resource Status*: Shed (Feeding Station)**	**Non-Contributing**	**Building**	**Total: 1**

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for Bellwood extends from ca. 1804, when the house was originally constructed, to 1924, when James Bellwood died, ending his association with the property. The period of significance reflects the evolution of this property from its initial use as an antebellum plantation through its post- Civil War transformation by James Bellwood, who turned the property into a nationally recognized modern, progressive, twentieth-century farm that used innovative farming techniques to create one of the most productive farms in Virginia prior to World War II.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Bellwood, originally known as New Oxford and later as Auburn Chase, is representative of the evolution of an early nineteenth-century antebellum plantation into a modern, progressive twentieth-century farm and dairying operation. Now located on a 23-acre parcel of land in the southeast corner of the Defense Supply Center Richmond, a secure military facility, the Bellwood house serves as an important visual reminder of Virginia's agrarian past. Constructed by Richard A. Gregory ca. 1804, the two-story, five-bay house is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style in piedmont Virginia. The wood-frame house blends the I-house form with more high-style elements that include a two-story, full-height pedimented portico, tall and broad 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows with louvered shutters, a center entry highlighted by a semicircular fanlight with tracery, a hipped roof, and modest interior finishings. During the Civil War (1861-1865), the property was home to Augustus Drewry, a Confederate officer who constructed Fort Darling, or Drewry's Bluff, a fortification located east of the house and was responsible for preventing Union troops from traveling up the James River to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. Drewry's property was the site of two battles during the Civil War and the Bellwood house served as General P.G.T. Beauregard's headquarters in 1864 during the campaigns in Petersburg and Richmond. The house was the site of an important meeting place when General Braxton Bragg, General Beauregard, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, met at Major Drewry's house to strategize on the defense of Richmond. The property was purchased in 1887 by James Bellwood, a Canadian farmer, who sought refuge in Virginia's more temperate climate. Under Bellwood's watch and through innovative agricultural practices, Bellwood and his sons transformed their tired farm into a modern farming showplace and became a nationally renowned farm and dairying operation. Because of its proximity to the James River and established railroad lines and roads, the property was purchased by the federal government in 1941 for use as a military supply depot, now known as the Defense Supply Center Richmond. Significant in state and local history, Bellwood is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B (for its association with James Bellwood) and C with a period of significance from ca. 1804 to 1924.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Bellwood is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion B in the area of **Agriculture** for its association with James Bellwood, and at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of **Architecture**.

Since the seventeenth century, Bellwood was a part of a large plantation and farming operation and is significant in the area of **Agriculture** (under Criterion B). Originally owned by Richard A. Gregory, one of the wealthiest men and largest landowners in Chesterfield County in the early nineteenth century, the property evolved from a thousand-acre antebellum plantation utilizing slave labor to a modern, progressive farm in the early twentieth century that incorporated innovative farming techniques to become a nationally renowned agriculture and dairying operation. Under the supervision of James Bellwood, a Canadian agriculturist, and his sons, the farm flourished. The family transformed their farm into a model of agriculture for Virginia through crop rotation, diversification, applying lime and natural fertilizers, planting legumes to restore the soil, and the installation of extensive drainage systems and levees to maximize the property's potential. Bellwood farm was one of the first in Chesterfield County to replace mules with modern tractors and was a leading producer of corn, alfalfa, wheat, timothy, and soybean crops in Virginia. Bellwood also ran an extensive dairying operation at the farm, with a herd of over 1,200 Holstein cattle. An avid reader of agricultural journals and magazines, Bellwood was always interested in new methods and techniques and often used his farm as a testing and demonstration ground for area farmers. He used innovative methods, like the use of dynamite, to save time and labor, increasing productivity and returns. Gaining notoriety in Virginia for his pioneering methods, Bellwood was chosen by the governor of Virginia in 1914 to represent the Commonwealth at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco. There, the Bellwood farm won two Medals of Honor – the highest possible award at the expo – for their exhibit collection and for their alfalfa hay presented at the Palace of Agriculture. The farm won five gold medals for corn, hay, and peanuts, six silver medals for wheat, cow peas, soy beans, grasses, sorghums, and cow pea hay, and first prize for their bale of alfalfa hay and sheaf of alfalfa. Because of his great success, at the close of the exposition, the Southern Railway Institute invited Bellwood to install his exhibit in one of their railroad cars to promote Virginia's agriculture and to encourage other farmers to consider alternative farming practices. For many years, Bellwood farm continued to receive numerous accolades and was selected as a "One-Farm Exhibit" installed in Richmond at the Agricultural Museum of Virginia Products. Bellwood farm also gained notoriety and attention for the herd of elk James Bellwood imported from the northwest. The elk and their natural preserve became a tourist attraction in the early twentieth century for Richmonders who rode the trolley to Bellwood, seeking a glimpse of wild animals in the "animal park." After James Bellwood's death in 1924, the property was farmed by Bellwood's adult children. Bellwood remained an active farm from the seventeenth century to 1941, when the property was purchased by the federal government for use as a military supply depot.

Bellwood is also significant in the area of **Architecture** (under Criterion C) for the Bellwood house. The dwelling, erected by Richard A. Gregory, likely with assistance of slave labor, remained the centerpiece of the property from its construction ca. 1804 through the present. Despite its current use as the Officers' Club at the Defense Supply Center Richmond, the house is an important visual reminder of Chesterfield County's agrarian past. It is one of only a handful of vernacular Federal-era residences remaining in Chesterfield County. The twentieth- and twenty-first-century development and suburbanization of the county has resulted in increased pressures on these types of historic resources, which have been rapidly disappearing from Chesterfield County's built environment. Gregory constructed the two-story, five-bay, wood-frame I-house, which is an excellent vernacular interpretation of the Early Classical Revival style. Its full-height pedimented portico, hipped roof, 9/9 double-hung windows, modest exterior detailing, and interior finishes are all hallmarks of the style, which was popular in the early nineteenth century. After being purchased by the federal government in 1941, the house was rehabilitated as the Quartermaster's headquarters and later for use as the facility's

Officers' Club. The main block was augmented in 1961 by the construction of a rear addition housing a dining and banquet facility. The Bellwood house currently serves as a meeting hall and banquet space. The property also contains the Gregory Family cemetery, the historic elk pasture created by James Bellwood, and two feeding stations for the elk.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY/ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

Chesterfield County was officially established in 1749, formed from the southern portion of Henrico County. Located a few miles southwest of Richmond, Chesterfield was a sparsely populated county with an economy that largely relied upon the farming and production of tobacco and grains. In 1797, following his marriage to Mary Ward, Richard Augustus Gregory (1756–1844) of Dinwiddie County purchased 1,000 acres of a tract of land known as Sheffield in Chesterfield County from Seth Ward, Jr.[8] Gregory renamed the land "New Oxford" and began construction of the house now known as Bellwood.[9] Gregory's new house, which is first recorded in an 1804 Mutual Assurance Society policy, indicates the house was constructed next to a smaller, possibly earlier dwelling. The policy noted the house was valued at $4,000 and described it as a "Wooden Dwelling House two stories high 56 feet by 22 feet underpinned with brick four feet above the surface of the earth." The smaller dwelling, valued at $1,000, was located "about 30 feet Distance," and was described as "another Wooden Dwelling House one story high 39 feet by 18."[10] The sketch indicates the larger house had a hipped roof covered with shingles and exterior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The smaller dwelling had a gabled, shingled roof and an interior-end brick chimney.[11] The Bellwood house is typical of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century vernacular dwellings erected by Virginia planters. The two-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame dwelling is one room deep and exhibits a five-bay façade dominated by a two-story pedimented portico, indicative of the influence of the Early Classical Revival style. Decorative elements of the interior of the house, such as fireplace mantels, the fanlight over the main entry, and interior moldings are reflective of the Federal and Adam styles, which were common in examples from the Early Classical Revival period (1770-1830).[12]

The Mutual Assurance Policies documenting the Bellwood house show a few changes from 1804 to 1815. The 1806 policy indicates the Bellwood house had porches on both the façade and rear elevation. Similarly, the smaller dwelling had entries on the side elevations accessed by small porches. Its measurements were noted as 32 by 18 feet.[13] By 1815, the two-story portico was added to the façade and the rear porch was removed. The sketch of the house notes a "Wing, one Story, 32 by 18 feet, building is covered with Wood."[14] It is presumed that the detached dwelling noted in earlier declarations was moved and attached to the east (side) elevation of the main house. Although the wing is no longer extant, it is shown on a ca. 1915 photograph of the Bellwood house.[15]

At the time of the construction of his house, Richard Gregory was one of the wealthiest men in Chesterfield County. Valued at $5,000 in 1815, Gregory's house was one of the three most expensive in Chesterfield County.[16] Gregory's success as a farmer and plantation owner is perhaps in large part due to his use of slave labor. The 1810 U.S. Federal Census indicates that Gregory owned 50 slaves.[17] Slave labor became an integral part of agriculture in many parts of the south, and by 1790, half of Chesterfield County's population was African-American.[18] Gregory owned considerably more slaves than his neighbors, who owned between two and 34 slaves.[19] In 1810, Gregory was "among the five largest slave holders [in Chesterfield County] at the time."[20] In addition to running a large plantation, Gregory was an investor and shareholder in the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike, which opened in 1824. The twenty-mile road, which bisected his property, was one of the few paved roads in Chesterfield County.[21] Gregory was also involved in establishing the Falling

Creek Manufacturing Company that produced cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and silk.[22] He was also one of several original trustees of the Manchester Academy, a private school for mathematics and classical studies.[23]

By 1836, Richard Gregory had amassed more than 2,000 acres of land surrounding his house.[24] He died in 1844 and conveyed 1,264 acres of land to his youngest son William Wilkinson Gregory, including the house, his horses, mules, cattle, sheep, farming utensils, carriages, harnesses, and several slaves. Richard A. Gregory, III, inherited from his grandfather Richard 434 acres of land northeast of the main house, as well as two slaves: Dick, the son of Polly, and Henry.[25] Through multiple transactions between 1847 and 1857, William W. Gregory and Richard A. Gregory, III conveyed the majority of their inheritance to Lavinia Gregory Anderson, the last Gregory descendant to own the property.[26] Lavinia (the granddaughter of Richard Gregory, Sr.) was married to Augustus H. Drewry. Subsequently, the couple moved into the house and began running the farm, which they called Auburn Chase.[27]

Augustus H. Drewry and Auburn Chase

The 1860 U.S. Federal Census enumerates Augustus H. Drewry as a farmer who owned 50 slaves.[28] Among his neighbors, he was one of the largest landholders (1,200 acres) and had one of the most valuable farms estimated at $60,000. The census reported that he owned numerous livestock including 4 horses, 12 asses and mules, 16 cows, 4 working oxen, 36 sheep, and 26 swine. He farmed wheat, corn, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, hay and produced wool and butter.[29]

During the Civil War (1861-1865), Augustus Drewry would play an important role in the defense of Chesterfield County and the larger Richmond area. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Drewry and some neighboring farmers constructed a fort on a bluff along the eastern edge of his property. [30] Captain Augustus Drewry, commanding the Southside Artillery, led the construction of earthworks and barracks, dug artillery emplacements, and mounted three large seacoast guns in the fort.[31] Known as Drewry's Bluff or Fort Darling, the small fort was used to prevent Union boats from traveling up the James River to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. Completed during the first month of the war, Drewry's Bluff remained active throughout the entire war and was the scene of two battles; one on May 15, 1862 and the other on May 11-16, 1864.[32] Because of his efforts in the defense of Richmond, Drewry was promoted to the rank of Major.[33]

In May 1864, Drewry's house at Auburn Chase was used by General P.G.T. Beauregard as his headquarters during the campaigns in Petersburg and Richmond. The house served as an important meeting place when in May, General Braxton Bragg, General Beauregard, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, met at Major Drewry's house to strategize on the defense of Richmond. The discussion was heated and with little consensus. Local historian Francis Lutz noted that when "Davis and Beauregard parted at the door of the Drewry home, it is reported that they bowed coldly and they never were friends thereafter."[34] A letter from Margaret "Meg" Thomas Wilson Gregory to her cousin Minerva Gregory Richardson in 1865 documented some of the skirmishes near Major Drewry's house at Auburn Chase. Because of the fighting, Meg T. Gregory, who was nine months pregnant, was forced to leave her own home and sought refuge at "the old place [Auburn Chase]." She reported that "Cousin Lavinia was not at home and Major Drewry gave us possession. That night my baby was born. Gen. Beauregard made the house I was in his headquarters, I thought I was safe there….The day of the fight, which was on the 11th of May, twelve months ago, my baby was only a few hours old, the Yankees tried to shell Mr. Drewry's house."[35]

Following the Civil War, Major Drewry deeded Auburn Chase to Captain James B. Jones, with whom he served in the Southside Artillery.[36] The 1870 U.S. Federal Census enumerates Jones as a farmer, aged 50, living with his wife Ann, their five children, a white nurse, and four black domestic servants. Jones's real estate was valued at $30,000 and his personal estate at $4,500.[37] He owned 900 acres and had livestock including 4 horses, 14 mules and asses, 9 milk cows, 7 other cows, and 18 pigs. Jones farmed winter wheat, Indian corn, oats, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, hay, and produced butter.[38] By 1880, Jones had increased his holdings to 1,350 acres and expanded his livestock to include 400 sheep and 20 chickens. He more than doubled his production of butter (to 1,200 pounds) and planted 160 acres of Indian corn, 100 acres of oats, 160 acres of wheat, 2 acres of Irish potatoes, and one acre each of apple and peach trees.[39] Jones died in 1886 and the property was deeded in December 1886 to Benjamin H. Nash, a lawyer serving as Special Commissioner for John P. Branch and Frederick R. Scott.[40] The pair held the property for five months before it was sold to James Bellwood on May 12, 1887.[41]

James Bellwood and the Bellwood Farm

James Bellwood (1840-1924) was a Canadian farmer and agriculturist who primarily raised cattle when he lived in Canada. After contracting a serious case of bronchitis, his physician recommended that Bellwood move to a more mild climate, prompting the purchase of Auburn Chase, which he renamed Bellwood Farm. Bellwood was married to Helen Elizabeth Turner and the couple had three sons and one daughter. His sons, Albert, Edmund, and Frank, assisted him on the farm, which he initially used as a cattle-feeding operation. Bellwood soon increased his herd of Holsteins and began dairying.[42] In Virginia, few purebred herds existed before 1900. Holsteins were particularly noted for the fluid milk trade rather than as butter producers. To support "an investment in high-quality livestock" like Bellwood's Holsteins, it was necessary for dairymen to feed their cattle well, which prompted improvements in farming and agricultural production.[43] The need to keep his expensive cattle well fed may have encouraged Bellwood's emphasis on new methods and technologies. Although he had no formal higher education, Bellwood was known for constantly reading agricultural journals.[44] A map of the farm from 1944 shows a complex of dairy barns, located south of the house, adjacent to what is now the elk pasture. The complex consisted of a very large (four times the size of the house), L-shaped dairy barn and eight other smaller structures.[45]

James Bellwood worked with his three sons to transform their farm into a model of agriculture for Virginia. They achieved success by substituting and diversifying grain, vegetable, and fruit crops for nutrient-depleting plants such as cotton and tobacco. Bellwood "tripled the yield of his soil with proven methods of soil restoration such as rotating crops, applying lime and natural fertilizers, and planting legumes."[46] Bellwood improved more than just his farm's agricultural output and quality. During his tenure on the property, he installed extensive drainage systems and levees to irrigate the crops and to maximize the property's potential. To motivate and retain his farm workers, Bellwood increased their wages by 33 percent over the going rate.[47] Bellwood Farm was one of the first in Chesterfield County to replace mules with modern tractors and the farm soon became a leading producer of corn, alfalfa, wheat, and timothy.[48] Bellwood Farm also grew crops that were uncommon in Chesterfield County, including oats, rye, peanuts, soybeans, millet, sorghum, and rice. He also grew pumpkins, artichokes, tomatoes, and hemp.[49] Of his wheat-growing efforts, the agricultural magazine *The Southern Planter* marveled in 1904 that Bellwood "brought up land that would not grow wheat at all ten years ago, so that it now produces from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre without the application of fertilizer." At the time, Virginia farmers averaged only 10 bushels an acre.[50]

Bellwood Farm continued to build its reputation as an innovative and successful farm. Truck crops, small fruits, peanuts, tobacco, corn, and hay were the primary farm products in Chesterfield County in the early twentieth century. Bellwood Farm was noted as "a striking illustration of the productiveness of Chesterfield soils under the proper management."[51] Because James Bellwood had an active interest in agriculture and best practices, he was highly involved in spreading the word and sharing his experiences and success with other farmers. Bellwood was an active member of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association and the Virginia State Farmers' Institute, which provided programs, demonstrations, and information to Virginia farmers.[52]

Bellwood used his farm to serve as both a testing ground and a demonstration ground for other farmers. In 1911, a demonstration of dynamite "was witnessed by several hundred farmers who were greatly impressed with the work done." Bellwood used the dynamite to aerate the soil, create large holes for planting trees, to dig ditches, and to remove trees, stumps, and their massive roots. According to one observer, to have completed the removal of a large stump by hand and with a horse would have taken several days time. The innovative use of dynamite, as was done at Bellwood Farm, saved tremendous amounts of time and labor and provided access to "undisturbed subsoil that a new farm full of virgin fertility would be available for crop support on every acre."[53]

Bellwood received so much attention that in 1914, the governor of Virginia requested that Bellwood Farm represent Virginia at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco. There, Bellwood Farm won two Medals of Honor – the highest possible award at the expo – for their exhibit collection and for their alfalfa hay. Further, the farm won gold medals for the best 10 acres of corn, varieties of corn, varieties of hay, and varieties of peanuts. They also won six silver medals for wheat, cow peas, soy beans, grasses, sorghums, and cow pea hay; and first prize for their bale of alfalfa hay and sheaf of alfalfa.[54] At the close of the exposition, the Southern Railway Institute invited Bellwood to install his exhibit in one of their railroad cars to promote Virginia's agriculture and to encourage other farmers to consider alternative agricultural practices.[55] For years, Bellwood Farm continued to receive numerous accolades. In a contemporary account from 1919, Bellwood was noted as being "a striking refutation of the term 'worn-out soils." The farm was selected as a "One-Farm Exhibit" that was installed in Richmond at the Agricultural Museum of Virginia Products, as "a beautiful illustration of the versatility and high state of fertility of which these soils are capable."[56] The "marvelous" exhibit was noted as containing more than 500 varieties of grain, grasses, and roots.[57]

Bellwood Farm was also noted for a more eclectic reason: its herd of imported elk. Soon after purchasing the Auburn Chase property, James Bellwood set aside a wooded portion of the farm to be used as a wooded preserve and park for wildlife. Bellwood was an animal enthusiast and was pleased with the number of deer and other wild animals that lived on his property. Reportedly, Bellwood missed his native Canada and the large, majestic elk that roamed the land. Around 1900, he imported two elk from the Northwest to begin a herd on his own property. Given the ideal conditions, the two elk soon multiplied into a herd of twenty.[58] Contemporary newspaper and magazine articles reveal that the elk soon became a popular attraction. "On weekends, hundreds of visitors would take the Richmond-Petersburg trolley, to picnic and enjoy Bellwood's animal park."[59]

In addition to his work in agriculture, James Bellwood was involved in the community through numerous organizations, boards, and charities. For a decade he served on the board of the Virginia State Fair Association and was a member of the Good Roads Association. He was credited with great assistance in establishing the first electric trolley line between

Richmond and Petersburg and in extending rural telephone service into the county. Bellwood also served on the board of the Virginia State Penitentiary from 1918 to 1920.[60] Because of his advancing age and difficulty in managing such a large farm, in 1923, Bellwood sold 1,100 acres of his land east of the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike to Atlantic Realty, who subdivided the land into smaller parcels. The remaining acreage, approximately 180 acres surrounding the Bellwood house, remained as the family's estate. James Bellwood died in September 1924.[61]

Post-Bellwood Years

Members of the Bellwood family continued to farm the land until June 1941 when the property was purchased by the U.S. Army's Office of the Quartermaster General for use as a military supply depot. Several sites in the Richmond area were considered, but Bellwood Farm and two neighboring tracts of land were selected because of their proximity to the railroad lines as well as U.S. Highway 1, which traveled between Petersburg and Richmond.[62] The property was described as "excellently adapted to depot construction, at reasonable cost, and possesses superior transportation facilities."[63]

Grading and construction of the site soon commenced with Lieutenant Richard Cook serving as the Construction Quartermaster. He used the Bellwood house as his headquarters and the large dairy barn as a construction office and temporary office space for the architecture, engineering, and construction personnel. The first building foundation was laid in September 1941 and construction proceeded at a rapid pace west of the Bellwood house with one warehouse foundation per week being poured.[64] The depot was constructed by the Area Engineers, U.S. Army Engineer Corps, with Doyle & Russell and Wise of Richmond as principal contractor, and Carneal, Johnston & Wright as the architect-engineers.[65] The installation, originally named the Richmond General Depot, was activated on January 1, 1942 to provide storage and distribution facilities for the Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, and the Corps of Engineers. Thirteen large warehouses comprised the core of the installation. Other improvements to the property included the installation of 81 miles of railroad track to connect to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, new roads, and the installation of storm and sanitary sewers, a water distribution system, electrical transmission lines, and an underground telephone cable system.[66] The total cost of construction was $12,061,072 for more than 3,000,000 square feet of covered storage space and 1,000,000 square feet of open storage space.[67]

During World War II (1941-1945), the depot supplied domestic posts, camps, and stations with supplies for maintenance and troop training. As the war progressed and more American troops were being shipped overseas, the depot supplied less domestic supplies and significantly increased their overseas shipments. By March 1945, more than 350,000,000 pounds of supplies were being shipped through the depot.[68] In the later years of the war, the depot employed more than 8,450 employees, which was supplemented by nearly 2,000 German prisoners of war that resided on the installation.[69]

Following the war, the depot remained active reclaiming stock and supplies for reissue or disposal. As the shipping and receiving slowed, the depot became more oriented as a storage facility rather than a supply facility. Staff at the installation decreased to 1,041 in 1950. However, America's involvement in the Korean conflict resulted in an increased amount of activity at the depot and by 1952, 1,689 staff were headquartered at the facility. Throughout the Cold War, the installation's mission expanded to include the management of supply items to military services and certain civilian

agencies around the world. During the Vietnam War, the depot's business volume rose dramatically; however, as the military scaled back operations in Southeast Asia, activity declined toward the end of the 1960s.[70]

By 1971, annual procurement reached its lowest point. Since that time, the mission of the depot has evolved from storage and supply shipment to administrative oversight of these activities.[71] After undergoing several name changes, the installation is currently known as the Defense Supply Center Richmond and is one of six supply centers of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Defense Supply Center Richmond currently serves as the aviation supply and demand chain manager for DLA and serves as the primary source of supplies for the Department of Defense, providing more than 1.2 million repair parts and operating supply items.[72]

Bellwood Elk

When the federal government purchased Bellwood Farm in 1941, 11 elk remained on the property. James Bellwood's sons insisted that their father's beloved elk and their care was a stipulation of the sale of the property. Reportedly, the officer negotiating the sale told the Bellwood family, "Boys, I suggest you take the money and retire. Spend your summers in Canada and your winters in Florida and we'll look after the elk." A handshake confirmed this "gentleman's agreement" that has remained in effect to the present day.[73] The elk freely roam in their 20-acre pasture and feed on grass. In the winter, the elk were fed with hay and grain provided for the Army's horses used by the mounted security force at the installation.[74] After World War II when horses were phased out of the Army, government funds were no longer provided to feed the elk. Local farmers provided feed, employees and their families gave donations, and a fundraising drive was established by the Elk Relief Association. In more recent years, the Elk Feed Fund Council raises money for the elk through the installation's recycling program and private donations. The Bellwood elk herd currently numbers between seven and ten head and the herd remains in its fenced pasture on the south side of the Defense Supply Center Richmond property, along Kingsland Creek. The elk are fed through two feeding stations in their wooded, fenced grove and have limited interaction with the staff at Defense Supply Center Richmond.[75]

END NOTES

[1] Paige Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), Richmond, Virginia*, prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (Colton, CA: Earth Tech, Inc., 2004), 2-43. The photo also indicates the presence of a one-story, wood-frame, side-gabled addition or wing, located on the southeast (side) elevation. This addition was removed by 1942 when the building was again photographed. Both photos also show a standing-seam metal roof.
[2] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-43.
[3] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-59.
[4] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-59.
[5] Rachel Baker Lipowicz, ed., *Gone But Not Forgotten: Gravestone Inscriptions & Burials of Chesterfield County, Virginia* (Chesterfield County, VA: The Cemetery Committee of the Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia, 1998), 147; Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-60.
[6] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-48.
[7] Gray & Pape, Inc., *An Archaeological Survey at the DSCR, Chesterfield County, Virginia*, DHR File No. 96-1169-F, prepared for Engineering and Environment, Inc. (Richmond, VA: Gray & Pape, Inc., 2004).
[8] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-7.
[9] Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 15-16.
[10] Mutual Assurance Society, Declaration for Assurance, Volume 25, Policy No. 2295, 6 February 1804. The 1806 policy for the property indicates the two buildings were 33 feet apart.
[11] Mutual Assurance Society, Declaration for Assurance, Volume 25, Policy No. 2295, 6 February 1804.
[12] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 169.
[13] Mutual Assurance Society, Revaluation of the Buildings Declared and Declaration, Volume 39, Policy No. 1017, 2295, 14 March 1806. The valuation of the two buildings remained unchanged from 1804.
[14] Mutual Assurance Society, Revaluation of a Building formerly declared for Assurance, Volume 44, Policy No. 1952, 1017, 20 October 1815.
[15] "Mr. & Mrs. James Bellwood, owners of 'Bellwood Farm' in front of their house on their golden wedding anniversary, c. 1915" accession number 90.2, Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia.
[16] Jeffrey Marshall O'Dell, *Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites* (Chesterfield County, VA: Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors, 1983), 274.
[17] *1810 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line], Chesterfield, Chesterfield, Virginia, Roll 67, Page 65, Image 00075 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011. The handwritten entry for Richard Gregory is difficult to discern. Jeffrey M. O'Dell's research also indicates Gregory owned 50 slaves.
[18] O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, xi.
[19] *1810 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line], Chesterfield, Chesterfield, Virginia, Roll 67, Page 65, Image 00075 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[20] O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 293.
[21] Francis Earle Lutz, *Chesterfield: An Old Virginia County* (Richmond, VA: William Byrd Press, Inc., 1954), 170-171.
[22] Lutz, *Chesterfield*, 193.
[23] Lutz, *Chesterfield*, 157.
[24] Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 16.
[25] Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 16-17.
[26] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-8; Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 17; O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 293.

[27] Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 17.
[28] *1860 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line], Virginia, Northern District, Chesterfield County, Roll M653_1340, Page 402, Image 411 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011; *1860 U.S. Federal Census* (Slave Schedules) [database on-line], Virginia, Northern District, Chesterfield County, Page 40 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[29] *1860 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules* [database on-line], Virginia, Northern District, Chesterfield County, Roll 6, Page 13-14, Line 31, Agriculture Schedule (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[30] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-11.
[31] National Park Service, "Drewry's Bluff," accessed 1 February 2011, http://www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/drewrys-bluff.htm.
[32] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-11-12.
[33] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-12.
[34] Lutz, *Chesterfield*, 247.
[35] Meg T. Gregory to Minerva Gregory Richardson, 19 November 1865, copy at Chesterfield County Historical Society of Virginia, in Gregory Family Genealogy vertical file.
[36] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-17; Gray & Pape, *An Archaeological Survey*, 19; O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 293.
[37] *1870 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line], Virginia, Chester, Chesterfield County, Roll M593_1640, Page 214B, Image 450 (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[38] *1870 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules* [database on-line], Virginia, Revenue District 2, Chesterfield County, Roll 12, Page 4, Line 22, Agriculture Schedule (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[39] *1880 U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules* [database on-line], Virginia, Bermuda Magisterial District, Chesterfield County, Roll 22, Page 20, Line 7, Agriculture Schedule (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), [Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC], accessed January 2011.
[40] Virginia State Bar Association, *Report of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association* (Richmond, VA: The Williams Printing Co., 1895), 69-70; Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-18.
[41] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-18.
[42] Waverly K. Winfree, "Bellwood, James," in *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, ed. John T. Kneebone et. al (Richmond, VA: The Library of Virginia, 1998), 439-440.
[43] G. Terry Sharrer, *A Kind of Fate: Agricultural Change in Virginia, 1861-1920* (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press,2000), 164-166.
[44] Winfree, "Bellwood, James," 439.
[45] Figure 206, Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-21.
[46] Winfree, "Bellwood, James," 439.
[47] O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 294.
[48] Winfree, "*Bellwood*, James," 439; O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 294.
[49] O'Dell, *Chesterfield County*, 294.
[50] "Wheat Seeding," in *The Southern Planter*, vol. 65, no. 9 (Richmond, VA: Southern Planter Publishing Company, September 1904), 586, 581.
[51] Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration, *A Handbook of Virginia*, 7th ed. (Richmond, VA: Department of Agriculture and Immigration, 1919), 112.

[52] *The Southern Planter*, vol. 73 (Richmond, VA: Southern Planter Publishing Company, 1912), 689.
[53] *The Southern Planter*, vol. 73 (Richmond, VA: Southern Planter Publishing Company, 1912), 33.
[54] Virginia Department of Agriculture, *A Handbook of Virginia*, 112.
[55] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-19.
[56] Virginia Department of Agriculture, *A Handbook of Virginia*, 23.
[57] *The Southern Planter*, vol. 73 (Richmond, VA: Southern Planter Publishing Company, 1912), 1180.
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[64] Peyton, *Historic Building Inventory*, 2-29.
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UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7	18	284086	4143470	8	18	284242	4143547

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The 23-acre Bellwood property is located in the southeast corner of the Defense Supply Center Richmond. The Bellwood property is bounded by a line beginning at a point at the northeast corner of a wooded area alongside US Route 1 and approximately 1,700 feet south-southwest of the intersection of said route with State Route 1614; thence extending approximately 800 feet south along the eastern edge of wooded area, then extending west and continuing along the southern edge of wooded area for approximately 1,100 feet; thence extending approximately 600 feet northwest, cutting through wooded area; thence extending approximately 650 feet northeast; thence extending approximately 150 feet southeast; thence extending approximately 800 feet curving southwest, south, then southeast to edge of wooded area; thence extending approximately 700 feet northeast along west tree line to point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property reflect the legally recorded boundary lines encompassing 23 acres of land associated with the Bellwood house, Gregory Cemetery, and the elk pasture. Bellwood is located on the property of the Defense Supply Center Richmond, on the parcel known as “Bellwood” (Chesterfield County Tax ID 787679617600000).

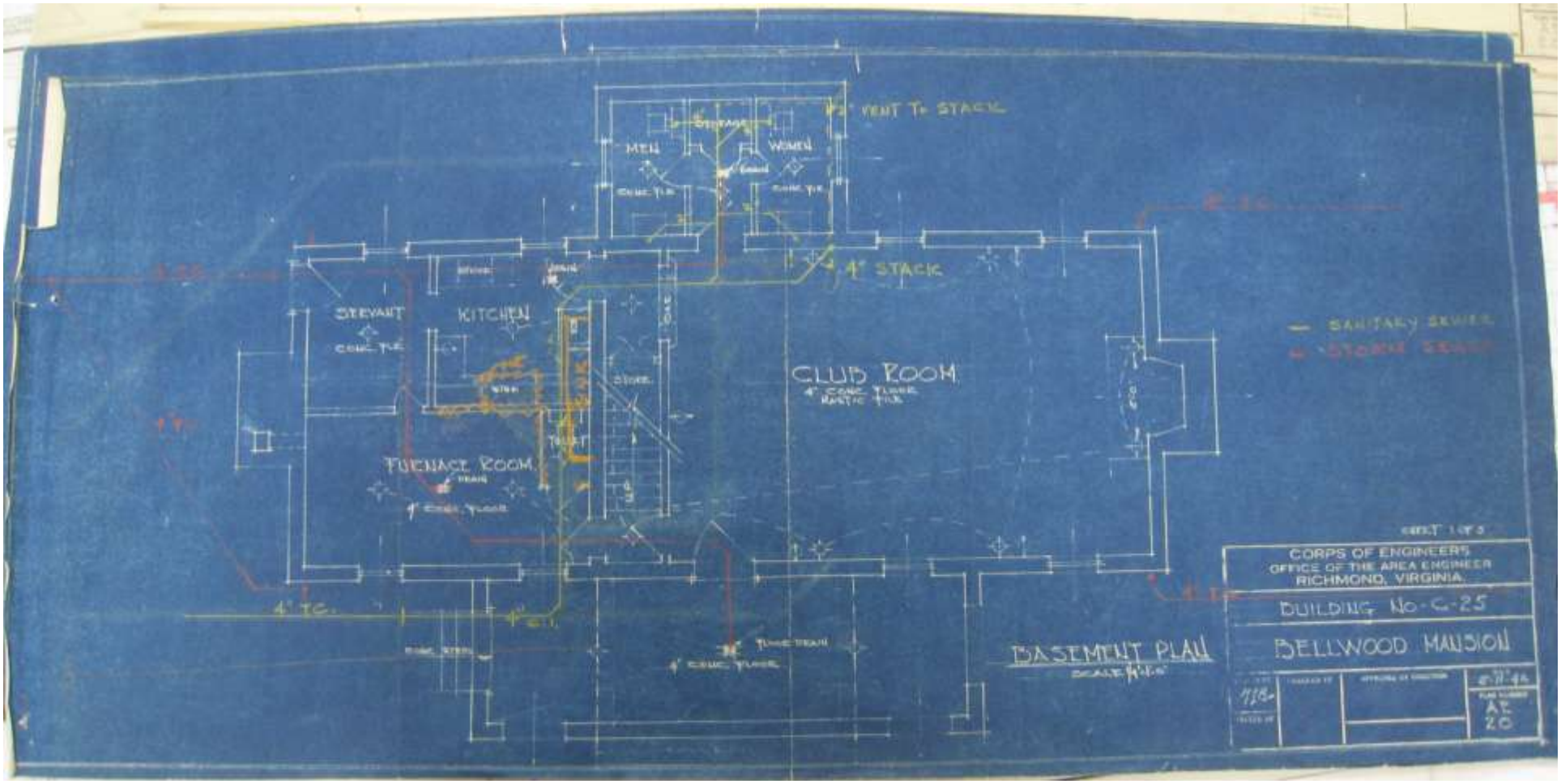
Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA

The Bellwoods on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, ca. 1915"
Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia, Photo Accession No. 90.2

Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA

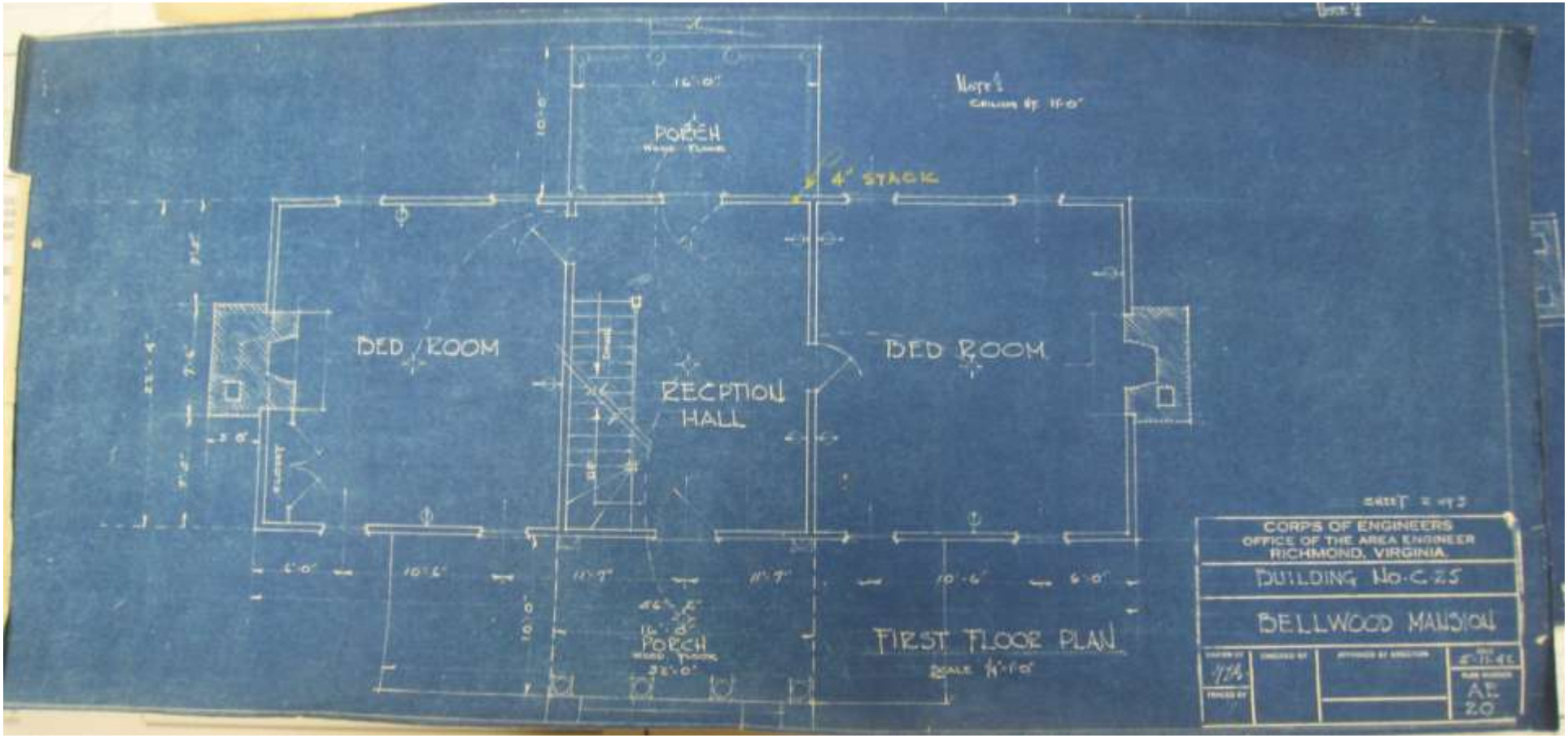
Aerial View of Defense Supply Center Richmond, 1962, view west
From Defense Supply Center Richmond, Public Affairs Office

Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA



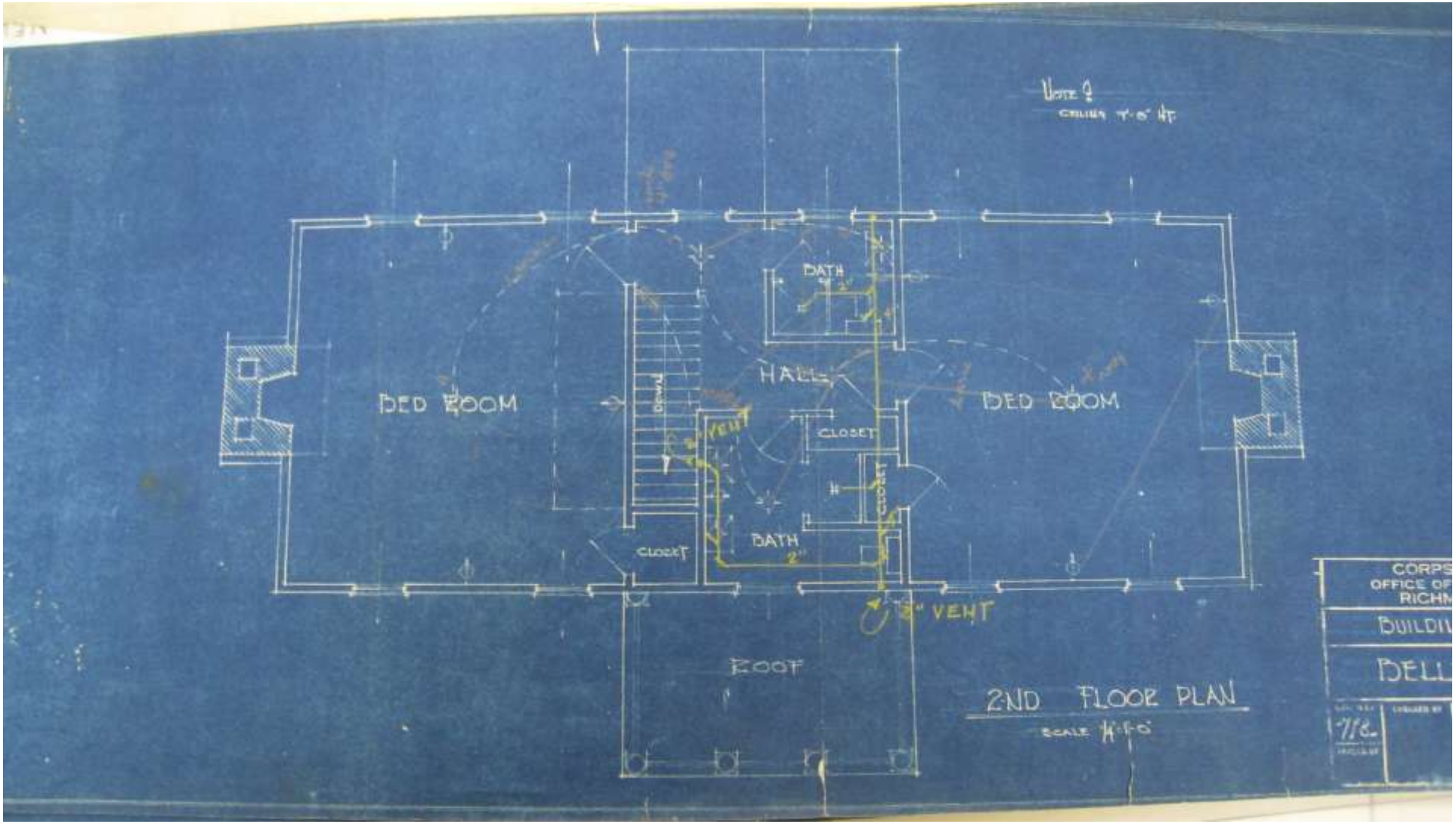
Basement level plan of Bellwood, 5/11/1942
From Defense Supply Center Richmond, Public Affairs Office

Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA



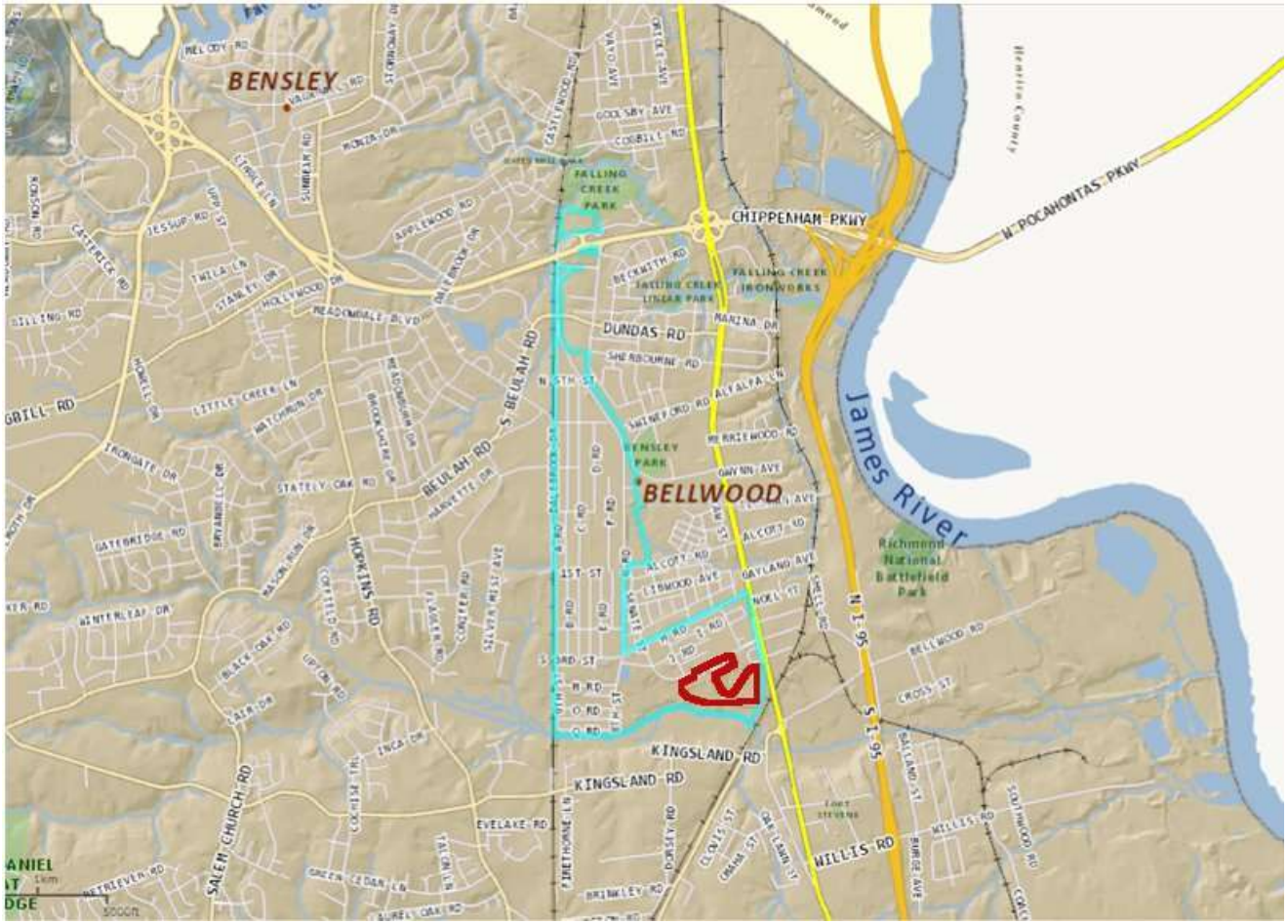
First floor plan of Bellwood, 5/11/1942
From Defense Supply Center Richmond, Public Affairs Office

Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA



Second floor plan of Bellwood, 5/11/1942
Defense Supply Center Richmond, Public Affairs Office

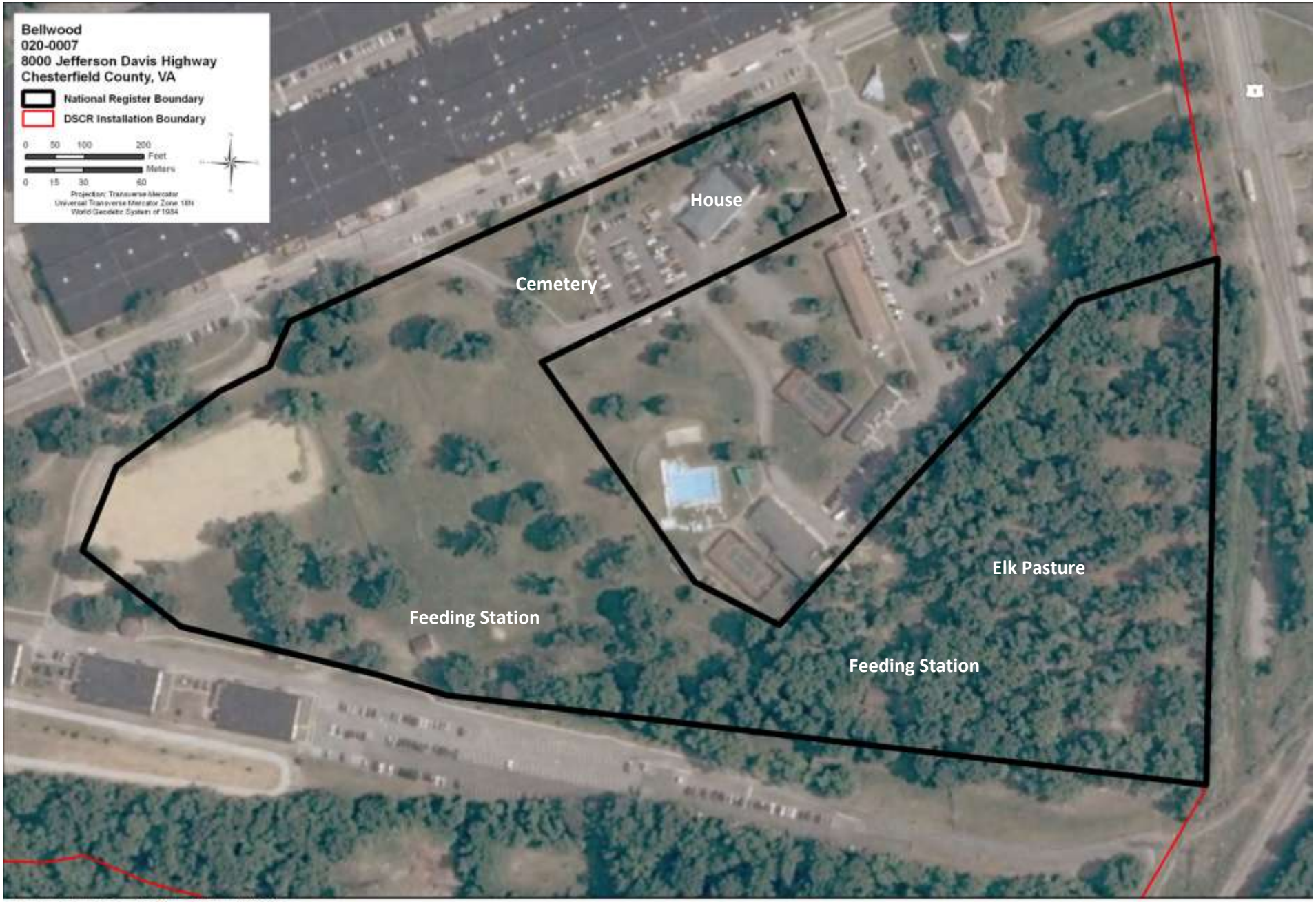
Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA



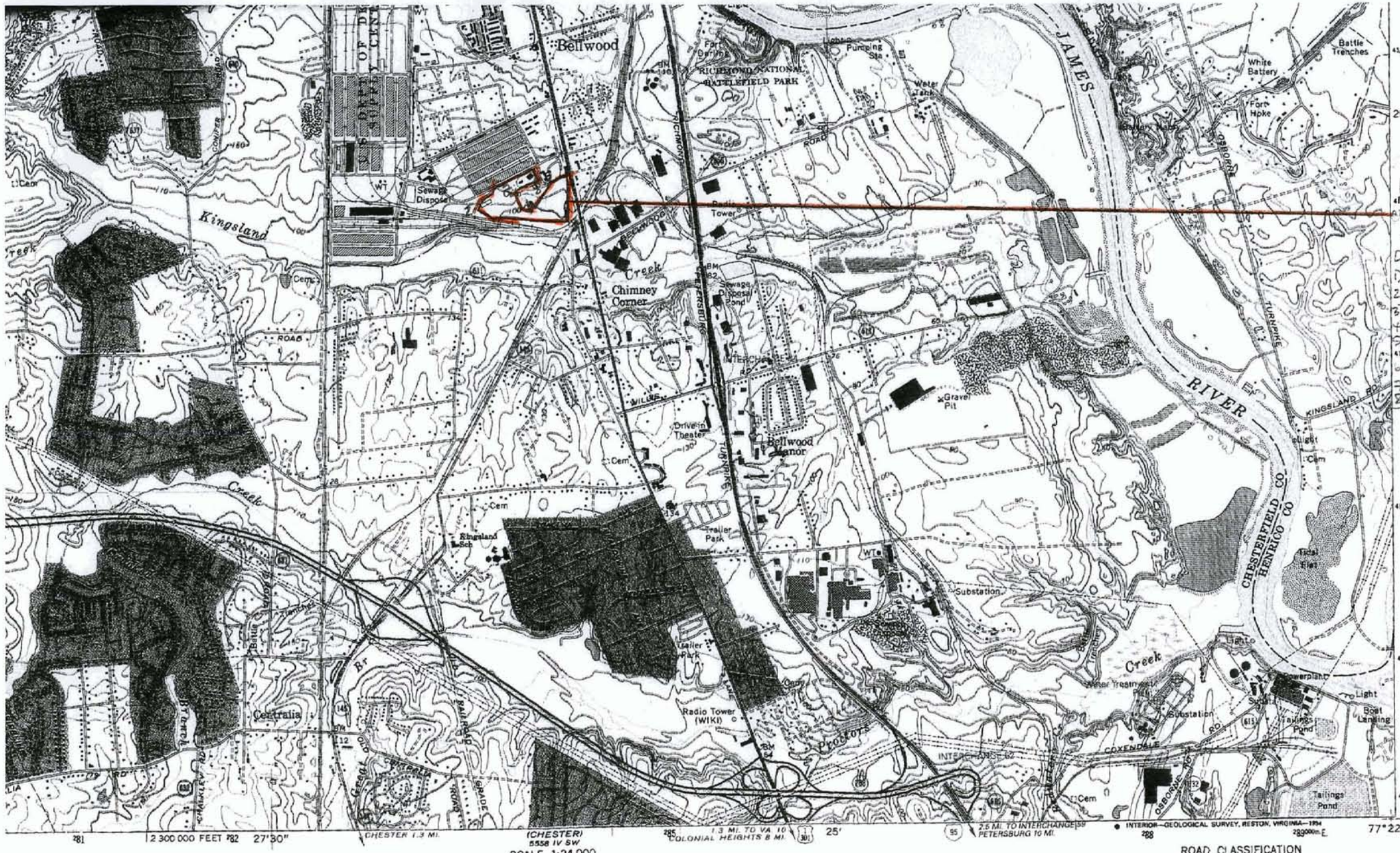
DSCR Tax Parcel Boundary (Tax Parcel ID 787679617600000)

Bellwood National Register Boundary

Bellwood, 020-0007
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Chesterfield County, VA



Sources: National Register Boundary: HDR 2011; Aerial Photography NAIP 2009



Bellwood
Chesterfield County, VA
020-0007
Drewry's Bluff Quad
1) 18 284216 4143608
2) 18 283849 4143723
3) 18 284429 4143352
4) 18 284435 4143524
5) 18 284363 4143562
6) 18 284209 4143724
7) 18 284026 4143490
8) 18 284242 4143547

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE — 7000 FEET — 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MN GN 9½° 169 MILS 1°29' 26 MILS

VIRGINIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1989-90 and other sources. This information not

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

DREWRYS BLUFF, VA.

wn in blue

er ticks