



BUILDING HISTORY

Lockwood Greene: Nearly two centuries of success

History unfolding

Similar to CH2M HILL, Lockwood Greene has a rich history that has influenced where the company is today. Here are a few highlights of the 170 years of experience that makes Lockwood Greene the oldest professional service firm in continuous operation in the United States for industrial engineering and construction.

1832



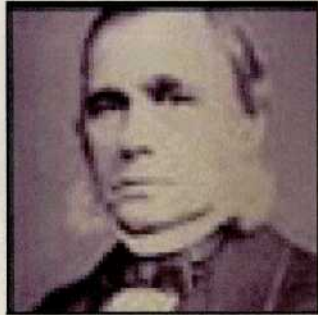
The company is started by David Whitman, known as the Mill Doctor because he provides consulting engineering services to textile mills throughout New England. Whitman helps mill owners to operate their businesses more efficiently by providing advice on site locations, building design, machinery layout and construction supervision.

1850

Whitman is called in to help design the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in Biddeford, Maine. Designed to be powered completely by water, the massive mill complex houses 15,000 spindles and 456 looms.



1858



When Whitman dies in 1858, Amos Lockwood takes over operations of the company. Using Whitman's engineering staff, Lockwood continues Whitman's consulting work and eventually forms A. D. Lockwood & Co. in 1871.

1871

The firm is involved with eight major mill projects, including the design and construction of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company in South Carolina. Considered the prototype mill design for the Southern textile industry, the Piedmont mill helps drive a Southern textile boom that establishes Lockwood & Company as a leader in the field by 1880.





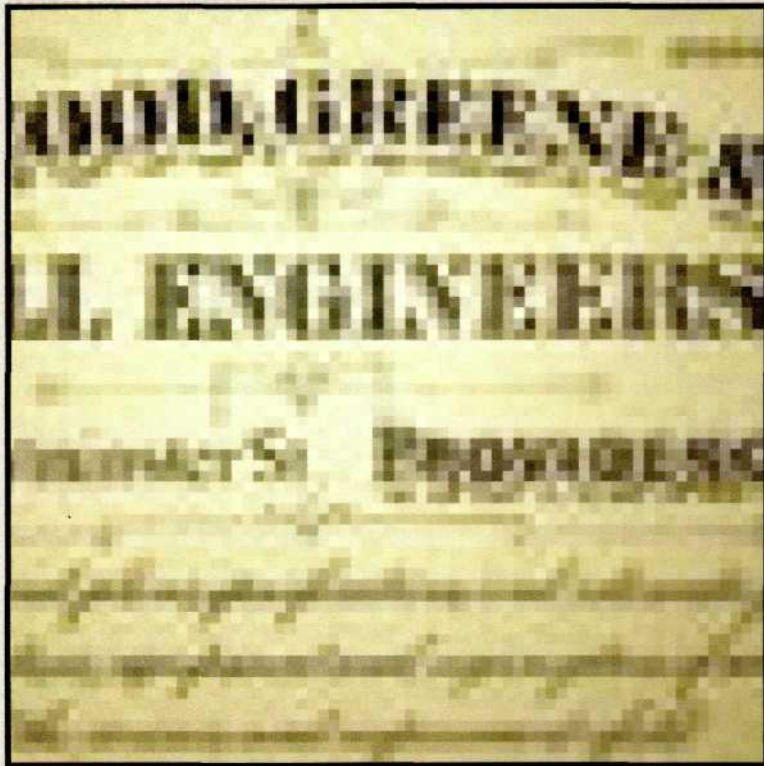
Amos Lockwood chooses Stephen Greene, a young draftsman in the company, to become his partner. They form Lockwood, Greene and Company. Greene's youthful vigor and scientific training

are a perfect match with Lockwood's maturity and leadership.



1882

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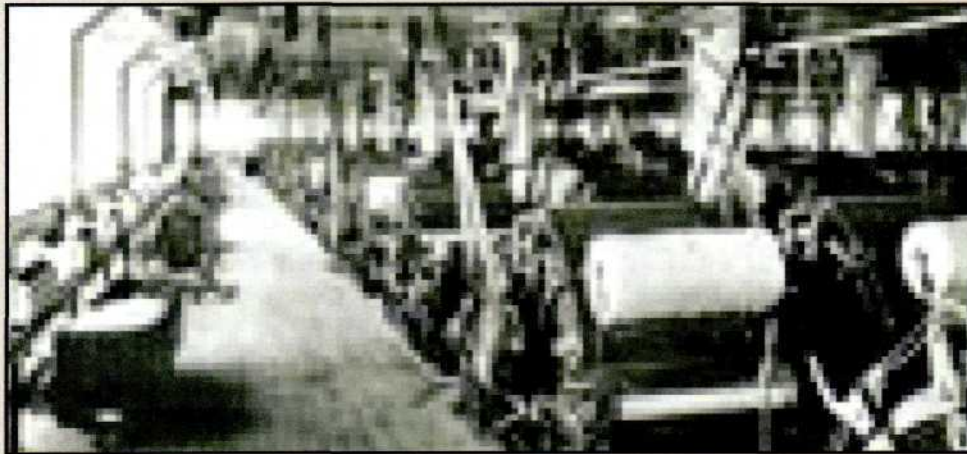


leads the
company
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industries
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1884

Under Greene's direction, the company continues to grow. In 1893, Greene designs the Columbia Mills in Columbia, S.C. Greene stakes his and the company's reputation on this project by recommending the mill use electricity instead of water to power operations. Columbia Mills is the world's first totally electric textile mill. This visionary thinking frees future mills from needing to locate near a source of water for power.



1893



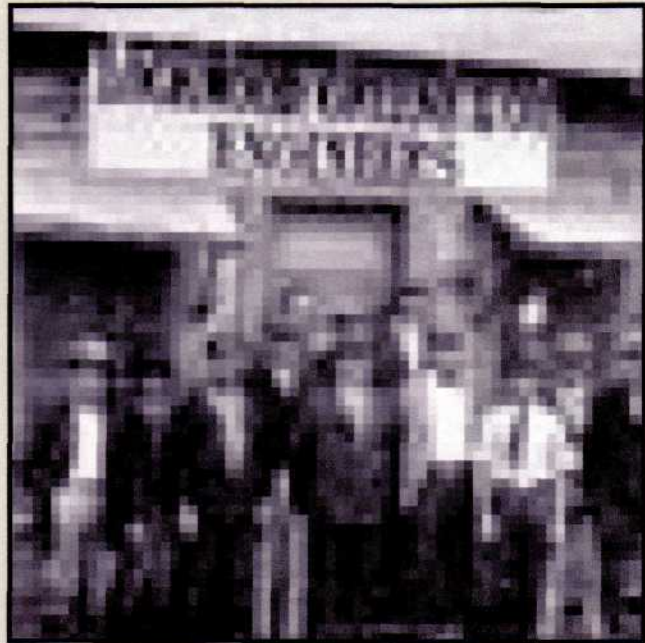
Lockwood, Greene
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designs many
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of Technology.



1898

Greene's oldest son, Edwin, takes over the business and expands the company into mill management and ownership. The company profits well after

World War I until a textile depression hits New England.



1901



The engineering division is purchased by the employees and continues on as Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

The 1920s bring new opportunities to the company, including designing newspaper and publishing plants, tobacco and food processing facilities and electric equipment plants. A large volume of business comes from architectural projects—schools, churches and hospitals. He leads the company into other industries outside of textile mills.



1920



The largest architectural project in the company's history begins: to design the massive Atlantic City Auditorium in New Jersey. When it opens in 1929, it is the world's tallest column-free room, with a 137-foot-high barrel vault ceiling. The auditorium, today known as Historic Boardwalk Hall, is still home to the Miss America Pageant.

1929



Lockwood Greene sees increased business due in part to defense contracts awarded during World War II. The company proudly lends its services to the design of foundries, shipyard facilities, air stations and even camouflaging for vital defense plants. A major contract for the company provides the architectural and engineering service for Camp Shelby, Miss., where more than 68,000 servicemen are housed. At the height of construction, Lockwood Greene has 233 employees on the job to support the 17,000 workers already onsite employed by the builder. The project includes 15,000 buildings, a hospital, a six-million-gallon per day water supply and 65 miles of paved road. All this is completed in less than six months.

1940

Lockwood Greene experiences company growth and geographic expansion. It opens offices in several states, including Texas, and forms Lockwood Greene International with the opening of an office in Athens, Greece.



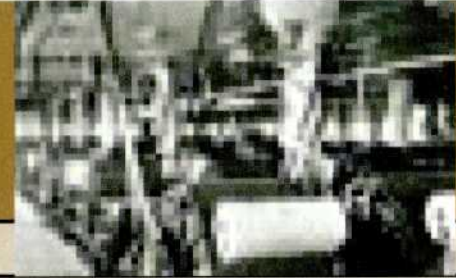
1970



The company moves its global headquarters from New York to its current home in Spartanburg, South, Carolina, where it has had an operational presence for most of the 20th century. Over the next two decades, the company expands from five U.S. offices to 20 offices around the world, more than doubling its workforce and increasing revenues tenfold, from \$60 million to \$600 million.



1973



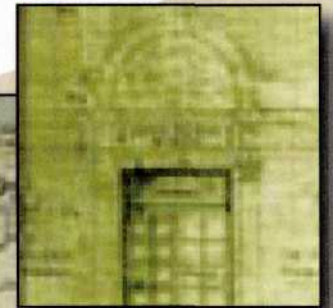
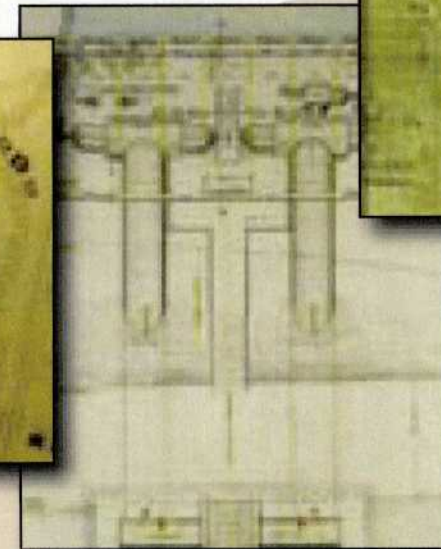
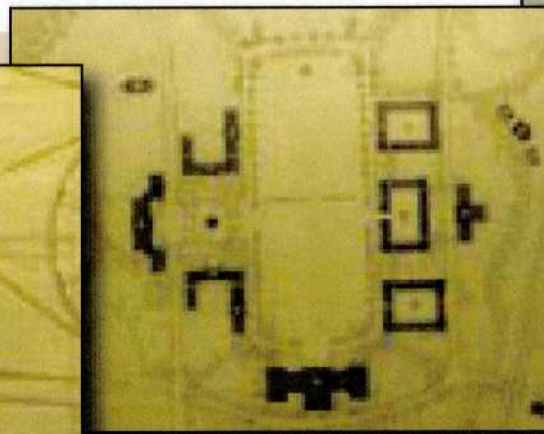
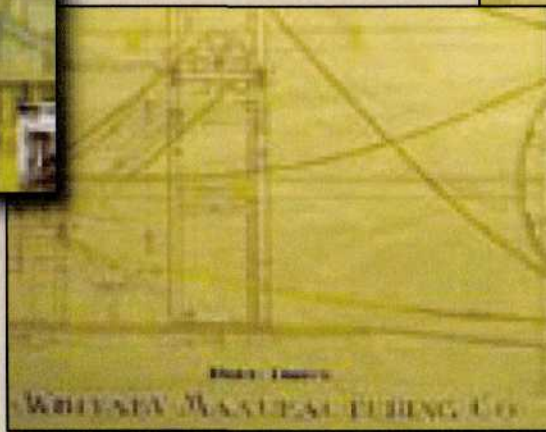
Lockwood Greene is welcomed as part of the
CH2M HILL enterprise.

2003

Smithsonian donation

Lockwood Greene donated to the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History a collection of more than 5,000 original drawings dating back to the mid-1800s depicting early American engineering. It was the largest collection donated by a private industry.

The drawings—many of them on linen using India ink—demonstrate the innovation of America's industrialization.



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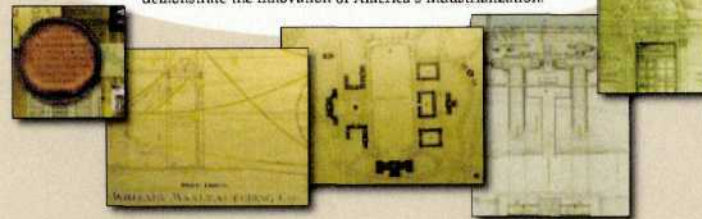
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