

THE COLONEL

Small white spruce was the first tree planted in the Springs. It was planted by the first settler, John P. Long, in 1842. The tree was planted in the center of the town, and it was the only tree that survived the fire of 1857. The tree was planted in the center of the town, and it was the only tree that survived the fire of 1857.









WAR BIRDS
BUILT BY AN AIRCRAFT DIVISION

"For a man... better and kinder... better will build an airplane"

THE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

The Springs Mills advertisement campaign was one of the most successful in the history of the textile industry. It was a campaign that was designed to promote the Mills and its products. The campaign was designed to promote the Mills and its products. The campaign was designed to promote the Mills and its products.



THE GOLDEN YEARS

SPRINGS INDUSTRIES 1920-1940

MISS SPRINGMAID



MILL TOWN LIFE

1887 The creation of The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company changed the town of Fort Mill from agricultural-based to industrial. Prior to the newly established textile mill, cotton was the source of economic well-being for the region.

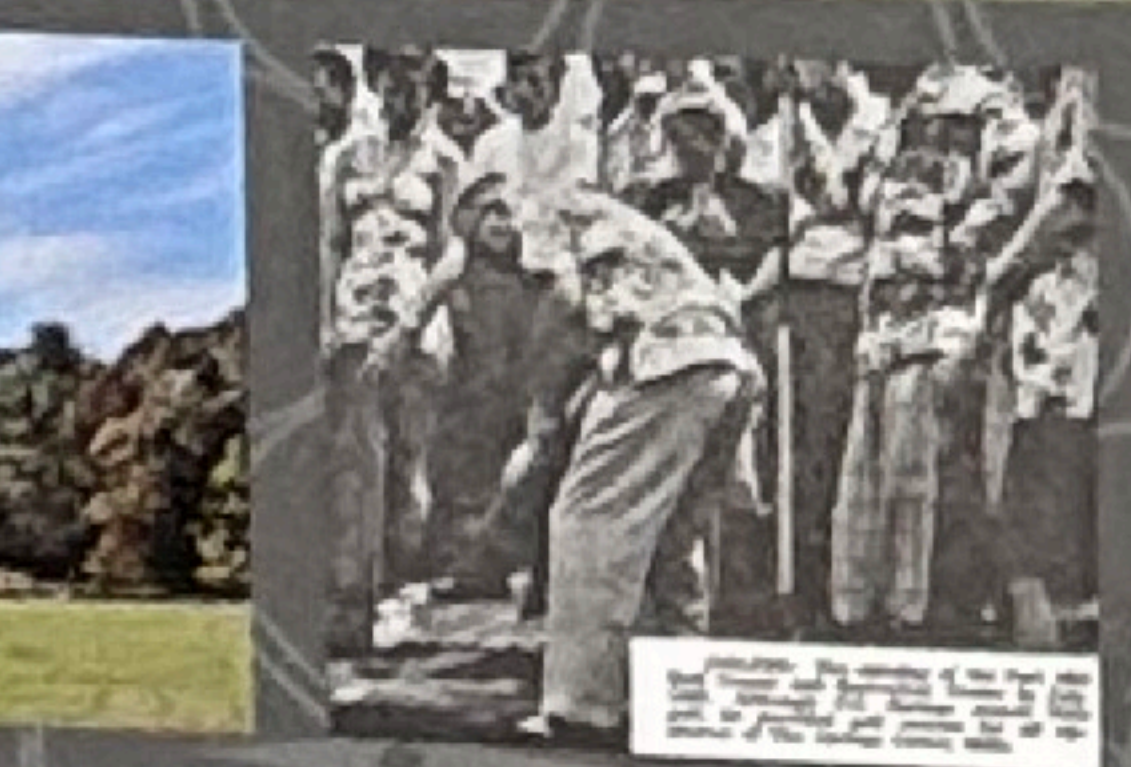
1890's The Fort Mill Manufacturing Plant created a surplus of jobs for the town. Now, rather than walking numerous miles each day to and from the farming areas, workers began moving to the mill area, known as Mill Hill, which sat near the site of current day Walter Elisha Park in Fort Mill. Mill Hill started with 18 cottages and quickly expanded to 58. Within the first five years of mill operation, the population of the "mill town" jumped from 500 to 700 people.



1903 With increased demands, The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company began operating two cotton mills in the Fort Mill area and had villages containing more than 100 four or five room mill houses, with a total population of 1,600 people.

1938 Leroy Springs & Company (LSC) was established by Colonel Elliott White Springs to create better lives for workers in the mill town. The Colonel focused his efforts on improving the lives of his workers by creating better living and working standards, developing community events and providing recreational activities outside the mill town.

1942 The Springs Close Foundation, Inc. was established by Colonel Elliott White Springs to provide interest-free loans to promising college-bound students in need of financial assistance.



LEGACY & PHILANTHROPY SPRINGS' IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

LEROY SPRINGS & COMPANY

Leroy Springs & Company (LSC) was originally established in 1938 by Colonel Elliott White Springs and named in honor of his father, Leroy Springs. During the Colonel's time as president of Springs Cotton Mills (1931-1959), life for workers in the mill town changed dramatically.

The LSC purchased and provided recreational properties to better the lives of local communities. This included a collection of public swimming pools, bowling alleys, skating rinks, tennis courts, ball fields and golf courses.

One of the largest facilities established by the LSC was Springs Park in Lancaster, SC, which held events such as concerts from well-known performers, homegrown talent shows and "Miss Springmaid" contests. Springs Park featured a carousel, Ferris Wheel, beach, train and a surplus of World War II military equipment.

In addition to the local recreational opportunities provided, the LSC acquired property in Myrtle Beach, known as Springmaid Beach, as an affordable retreat for mill town workers.



SPRINGS CLOSE FOUNDATION

The Springs Close Foundation's mission is to help support and improve the communities that once housed the textile mills of Springs Industries in Chester, Lancaster and York Counties of South Carolina. The Foundation was established in 1942 by Colonel Elliott White Springs because he held a strong belief that his family had an obligation to care for and support the company's workers, their families and the communities in which they lived. The Springs Close Foundation acquired the Leroy Springs Memorial Scholarship program, which provided interest-free loans to promising college-bound students in need of financial assistance. The practice of privately funding worthy students' education began in 1911 by Leroy Springs. After his death, Colonel Elliott White Springs honored his father by continuing his practice, establishing the Leroy Springs Memorial Scholarship Program. Since 1942, The Springs Close Foundation and its predecessor foundations have provided \$104 million to nonprofit organizations in the communities.



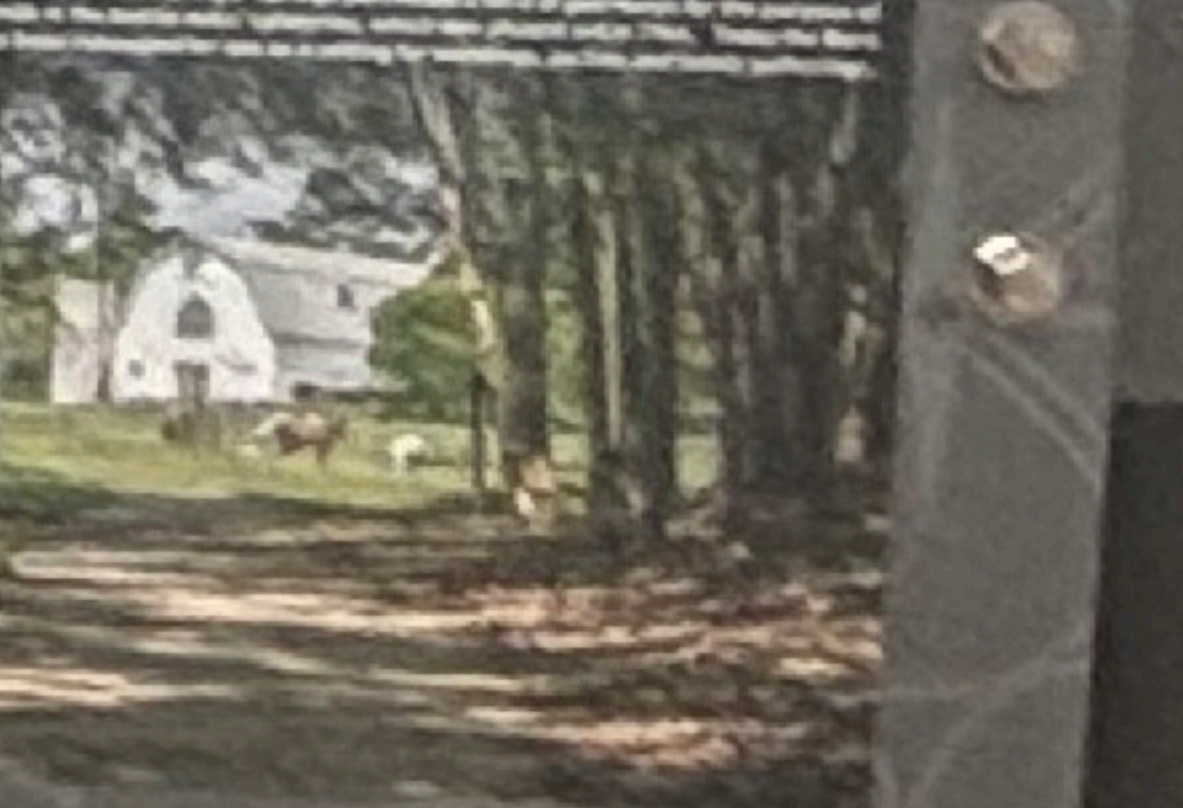
ANNE SPRINGS CLOSE GREENWAY

Leroy Springs & Company has been providing recreational and educational opportunities to the communities surrounding Springs Industries facilities for over 60 years. In 1995, the Anne Springs Close Greenway in Fort Mill was donated by the children of Anne Springs Close, daughter of Colonel Elliott White Springs, to honor her lifelong commitment to recreation and the environment. The Greenway is a 2,100-acre natural preserve dedicated to low-impact recreation and the preservation of historic and natural resources.

Over the last 15 years, the Greenway has developed over 36 miles of trails and played host to thousands at its annual Earth Day celebrations.



"We only set out to save a few trees, but we are delighted the Greenway has become so popular that we're adding programs and making improvements that will move us to a new level. More and more it seems people understand and appreciate the healing powers of being outside and active."
-Anne Springs Close

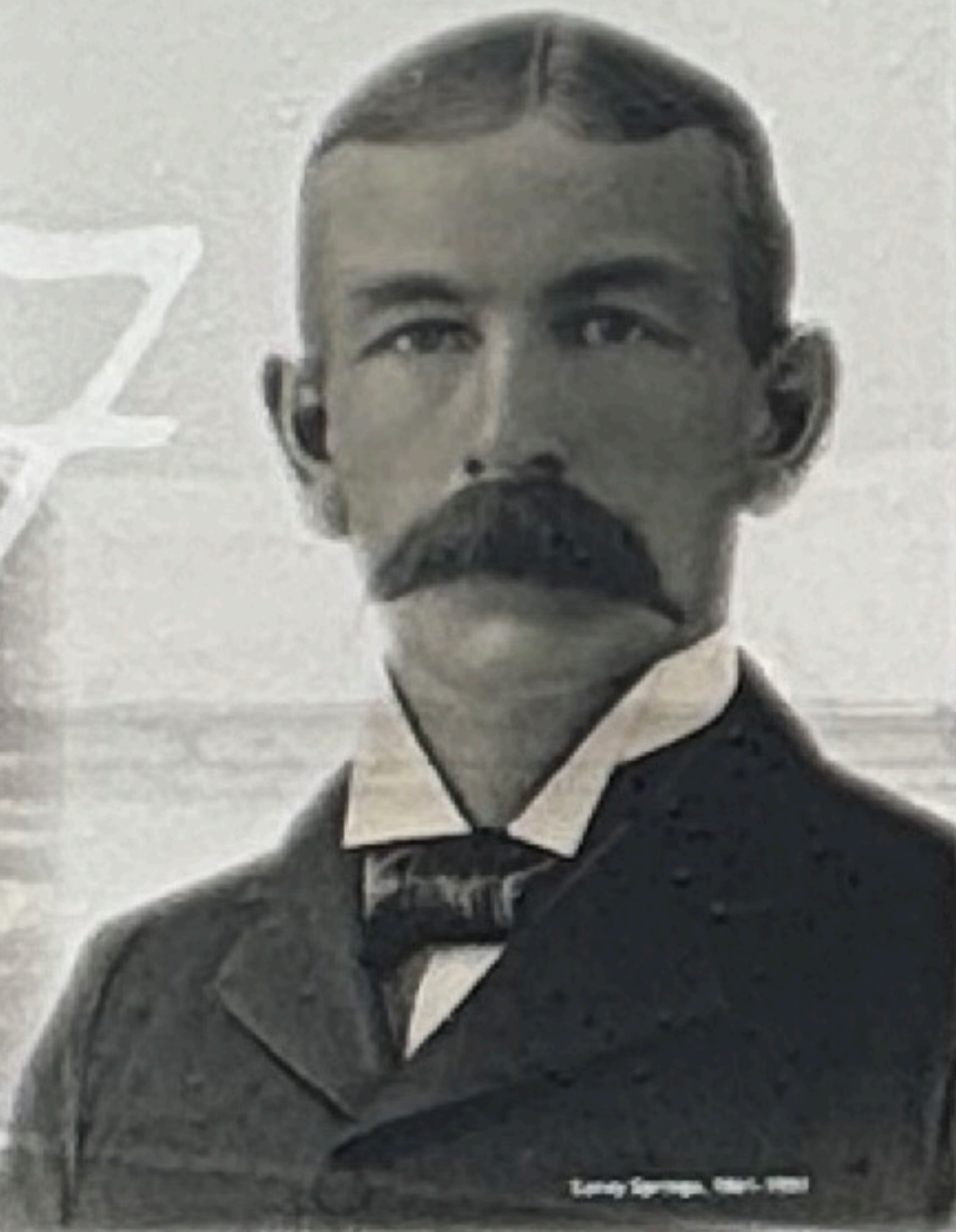


WHITE & SPRINGS

It began in 1887 in Fort Mill, South Carolina, a sleepy 19th century Southern town that would awaken to become an international leader in the textile industry.

Samuel Elliott White, a cotton planter and Civil War veteran, helped establish the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, along with a group of fifteen men and two women, with the intent to produce cotton cloth. At the time, the Northeast and Midwest were booming and cotton manufacturing was seen as a way to industrialize and revive the post-war depressed south. Samuel Elliott White was elected as the first president of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, helping to bring many needed jobs and prosperity to the area. Employees came from near and far and farmers finally found a ready local buyer for their cotton crops. The company produced its first yard of cotton cloth in February 1888 and the first annual report stated that the plant had 200 looms and was producing 8,000-10,000 yards of cloth daily.

Leroy Springs, a cotton buyer, banker and entrepreneur who invested in textile mills in the area, married White's daughter, Grace, in 1892. Leroy Springs went on to become president of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company in 1901 before Samuel Elliott White passed away in 1911. During his time as president, Leroy Springs employed 5,000 people and operated six separate regional textile mills at one time, including the largest mill in the world under one roof, the Lancaster Cotton Mill, located in Lancaster, SC. Leroy remained president until his son Colonel Elliott White Springs took over management of the company upon his death in 1931.



THE MILLS

1919, FORT MILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OPERATED SIX SEPARATE REGIONAL TEXTILE MILLS, INCLUDING FORT MILL PLANT NO. 1, WHITE PLANT (FORT MILL PLANT NO. 2), LANCASTER PLANT, KERSHAW PLANT, SPRINGSTEEN MILLS AND EUREKA PLANT.

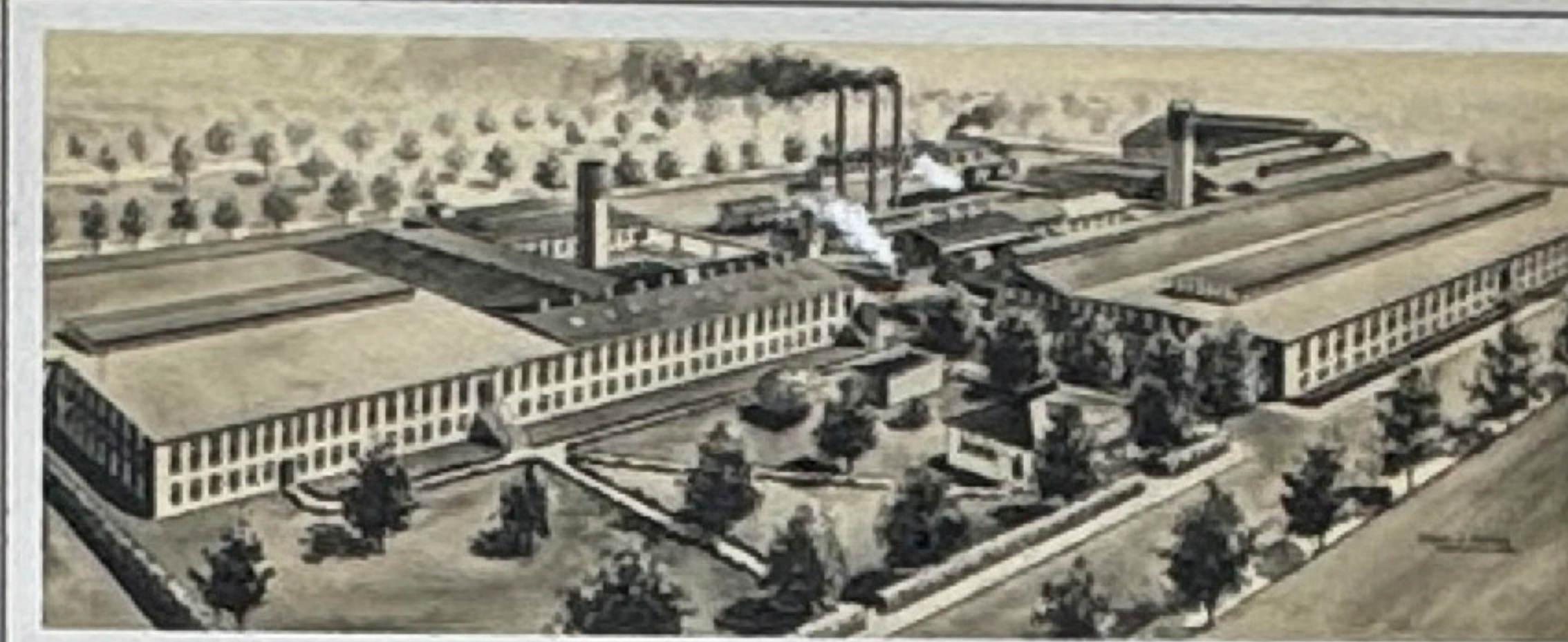
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MILL"

In 1895, Leroy and others organized The Lancaster Cotton Mills. The mill began operation in December, 1895 with 10,000 spindles and 250 looms. In the first year of operation the mill earned \$4,822.26. In 1902, the mill was expanded with a 100' x 125' addition and ran 40,000 spindles and 800 looms. The new four-story brick building had three times the floor space of the original and was the largest mill under one roof.

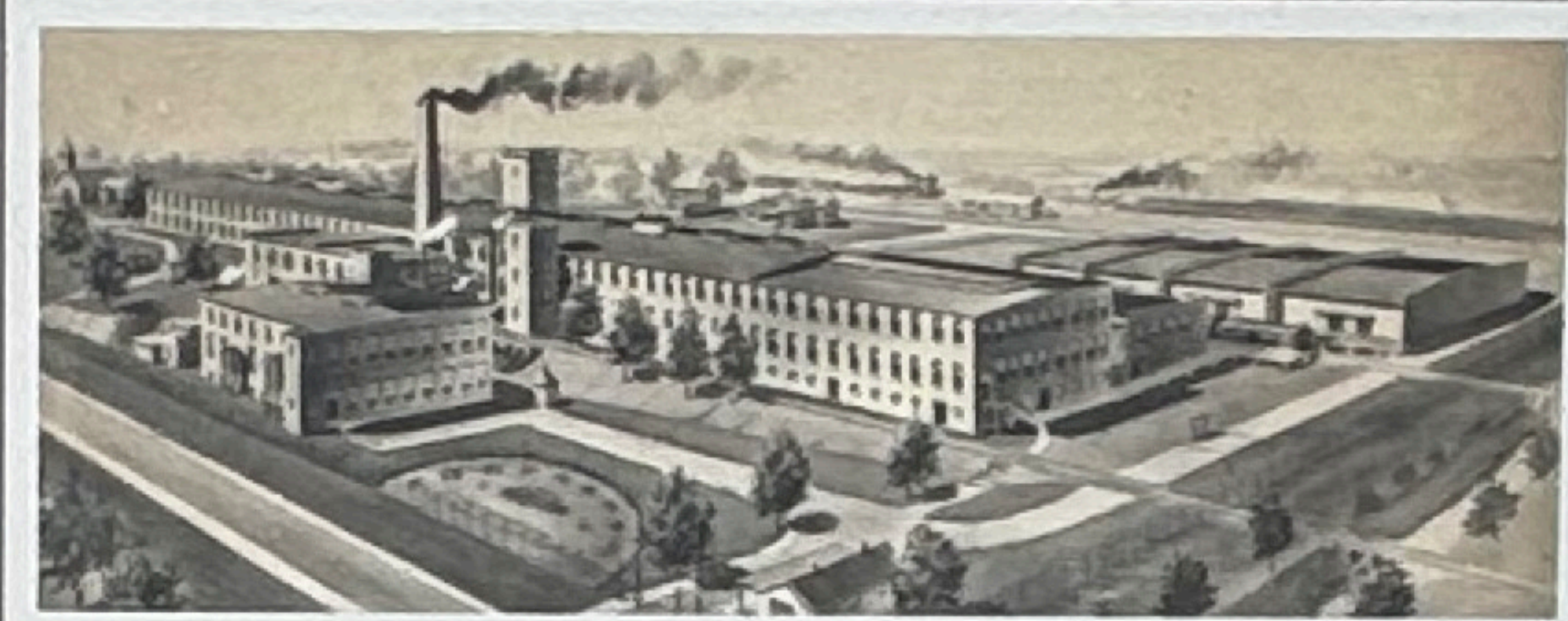
The clock tower later became the meeting place of Leroy Springs, who governed the Lancaster Plant. Here stood The Lancaster Plant, painted by George Erben.



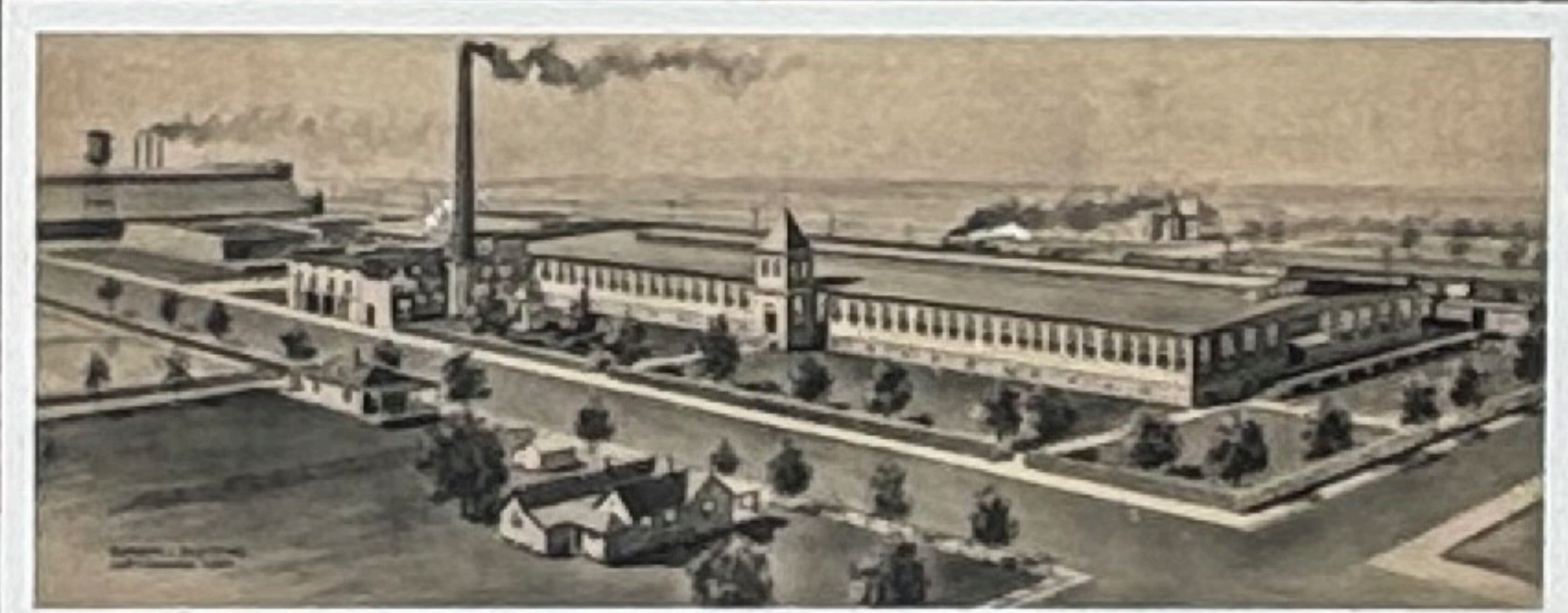
SPRINGS INDUSTRIES A COMPANY OVERVIEW



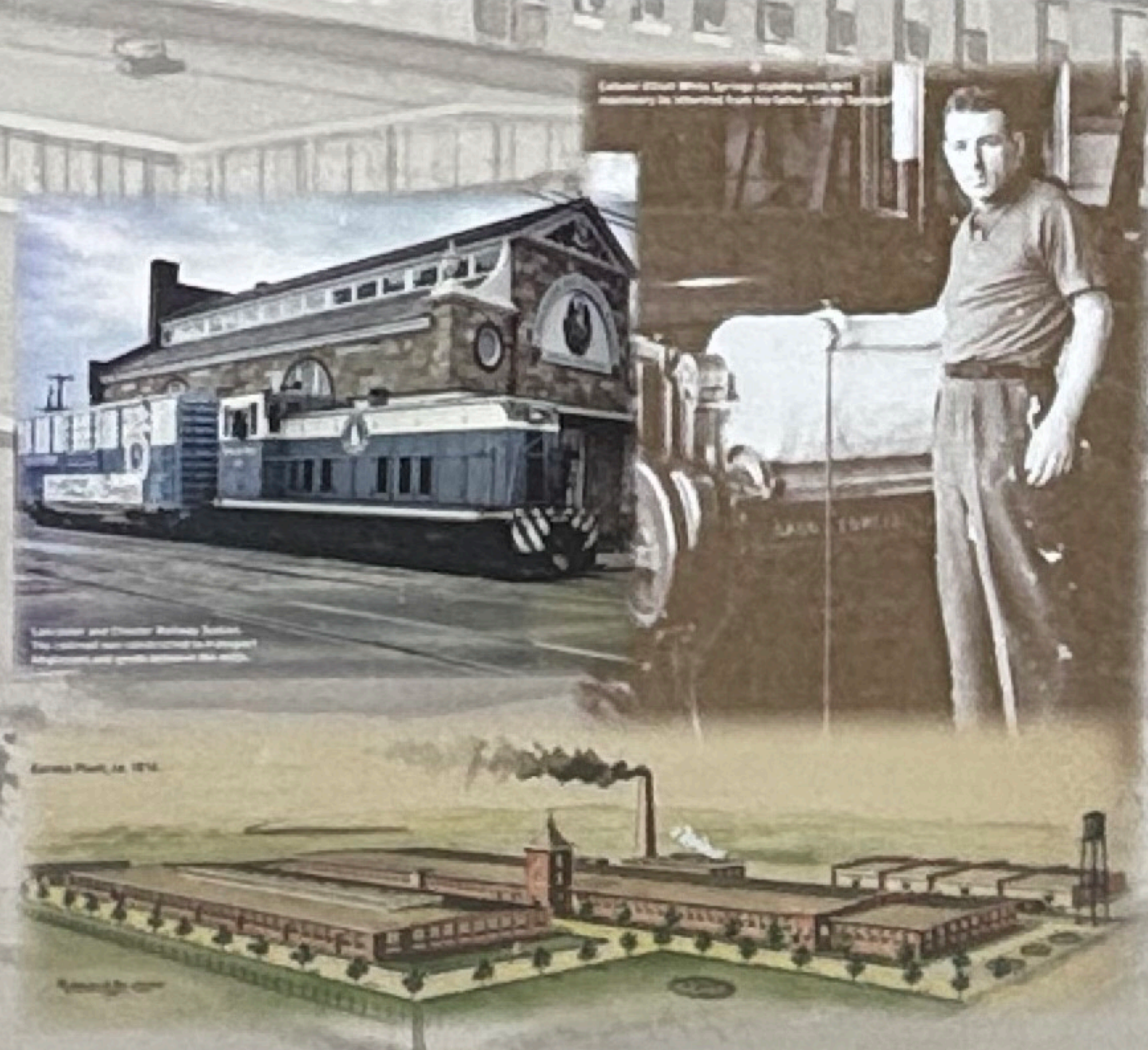
FORT MILL PLANT, NO. 1
FORT MILL, SC | CIRCA 1918



THE SPRINGSTEEN MILLS
CHESTER, SC | CIRCA 1919



KERSHAW COTTON MILLS
KERSHAW, SC | CIRCA 1912



THE SPRINGS COTTON MILLS

1933 President of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Colonel Elliott White Springs, known as "The Colonel," son of Leroy Springs, combined all six plants under one name, Springs Cotton Mills.

1940's The Springs Cotton Mills produced incentive materials for wartime efforts. Due to the company's success and increased demands, Springs opened a five-story selling house in New York City, NY in 1944. By 1948, Springs Cotton Mills had transformed from only offering grange goods (unfinished fabric) to finished textiles, which was accomplished with the building of the Grace Plant, in Fort Lawn, SC. During the late 1940's, the Colonel introduced controversial but effective advertising campaigns introducing "The Springmaid," making her and the Springs Cotton Mills, a recognizable brand.

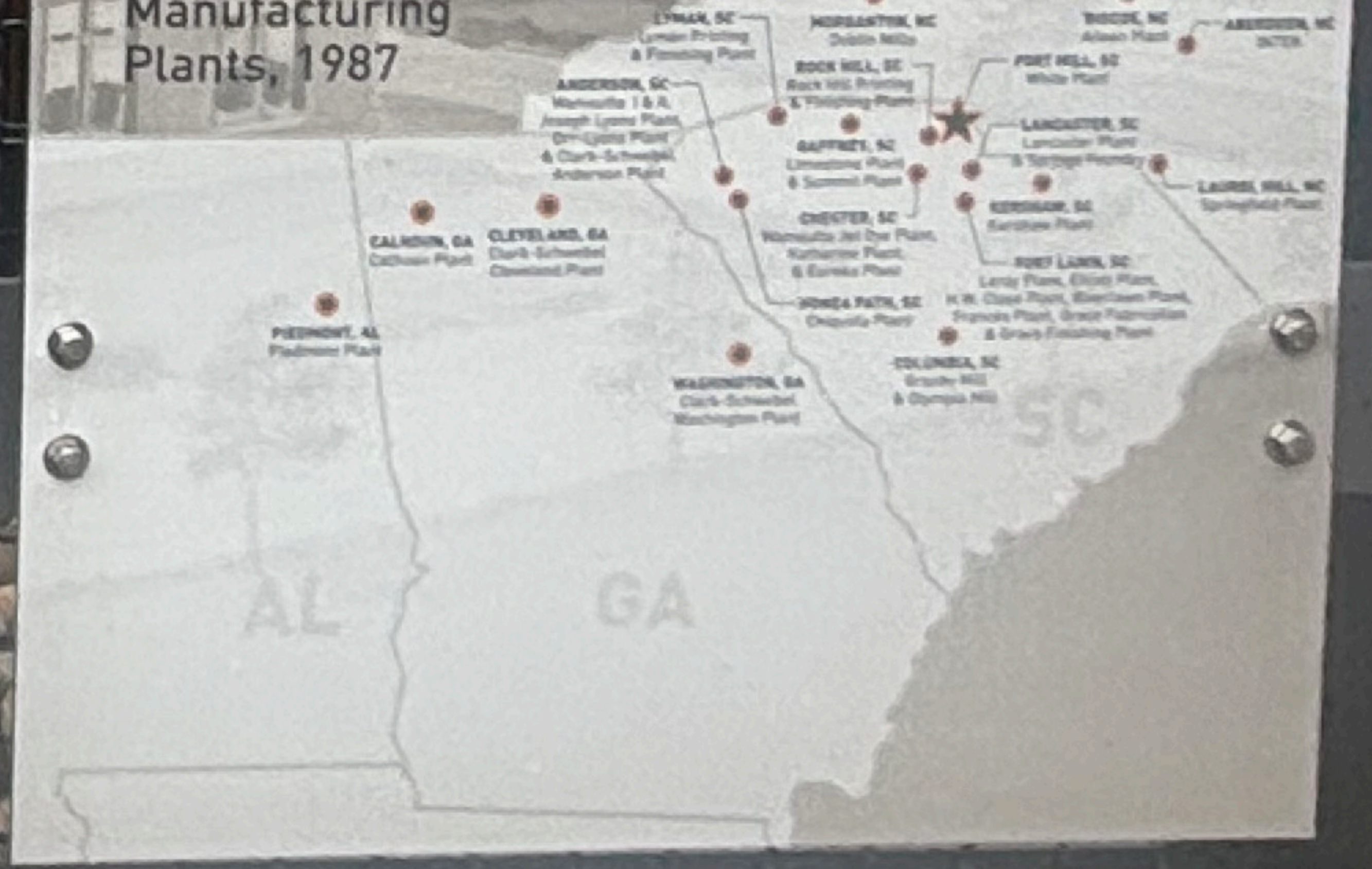
1950's The Colonel opened the first Executive Office building in Fort Mill, in 1952, which was known as an architectural feat at the time. Parts of this building still remain today along Highway 148 and McCammon Street in Fort Mill, SC, adjacent to Walter E. Rouse Park (former site of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Plant).

1960's Springs Cotton Mills had become the largest supplier of sheets and pillowcases nationwide. By this time, the company had 19 plants, 15,000 spindles, 13 major sales offices and 642 employees in the New York selling house. In 1962, the Springs selling organization built a 21-story office and moved to Michigan Manhattan. In 1966, Springs Mills sold government shares listing on the New York Stock Exchange, selling 675,000 shares at \$17 each.

1980's The company adopted its present name, Springs Industries, Inc. At its high point, Springs was the largest industrial employer in South Carolina with \$1.7 billion in sales in 1987 and 23,500 employees at 29 plants in six states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin and California) plus Belgium, England and Japan. Of these plants, 24 were located in South Carolina.

2000's The Class family took the company private and the White Plant, Lancaster Plant, Lyman, Anderson, and Elliot Plants were closed in order to stay competitive with the world market. In October 2005, Springs announced its home furnishings operations would merge with Cotnam's. In an effort to lower costs, they consolidated and kept as many jobs as possible. Finally on June 27, 2007, Springs said that after 120 years, Springs would be manufacturing in South Carolina with the closing of its Grace and Close plants.

Spring Industries Manufacturing Plants, 1987

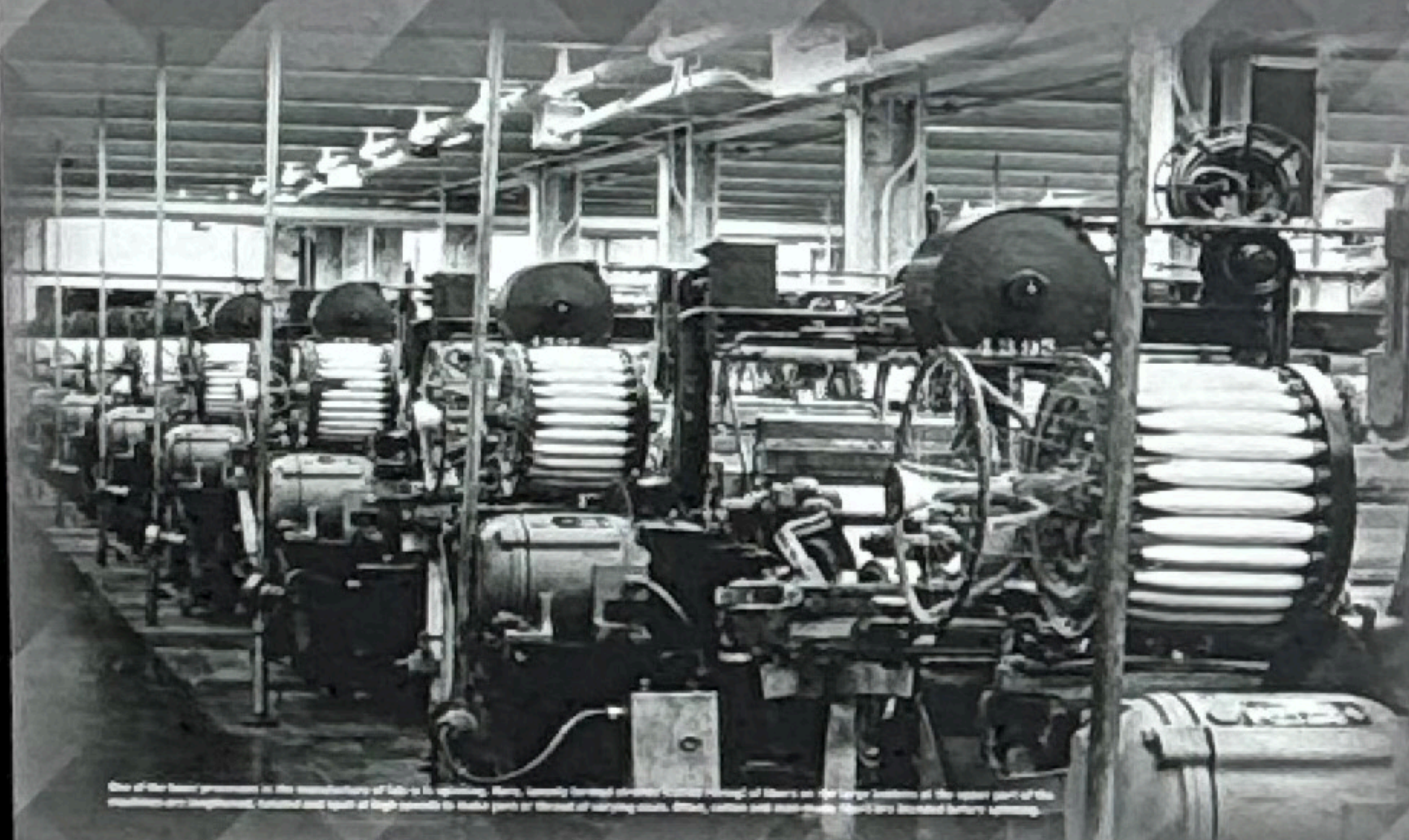


FINISHED GOODS

1945 At the end of World War II, Springs began constructing a bleaching plant, known as the Grace Plant. This allowed the company to provide finished consumer products, such as sheets and pillowcases, rather than depending on other mills. Prior to this, the mills were at the mercy of Northern converters for finishing.

Later in 1945, the company established, Springs Mills, Inc. in New York City, the sales organization for its finished products.

1969 Springs entered the knit fabric market, producing double knits, interlocks and jersey knit fabrics. These products allowed the company to keep up with fashion and consumer demands.



COLLABORATIONS

1967 Springmaid introduced a new venture, bath towels designed by Emilio Pucci. Springs launched the designs through a one-time Broadway show by working with the Alain Nikolala dance company. Together, Springs, Pucci and Nikolala created a ballet that showcased the colors, motion and tactile art represented in the towel designs. The show was a huge success.

1978 Springs added a new Springmaid Collection designed by Princess Grace of Monaco. The delicate, feminine, floral designs were an instant hit. Princess Grace and Prince Ranier also visited the Katherine Plant in Chester, SC to view the production of her designs and understand the fabric process.



WELCOME TO

KINGSLEY

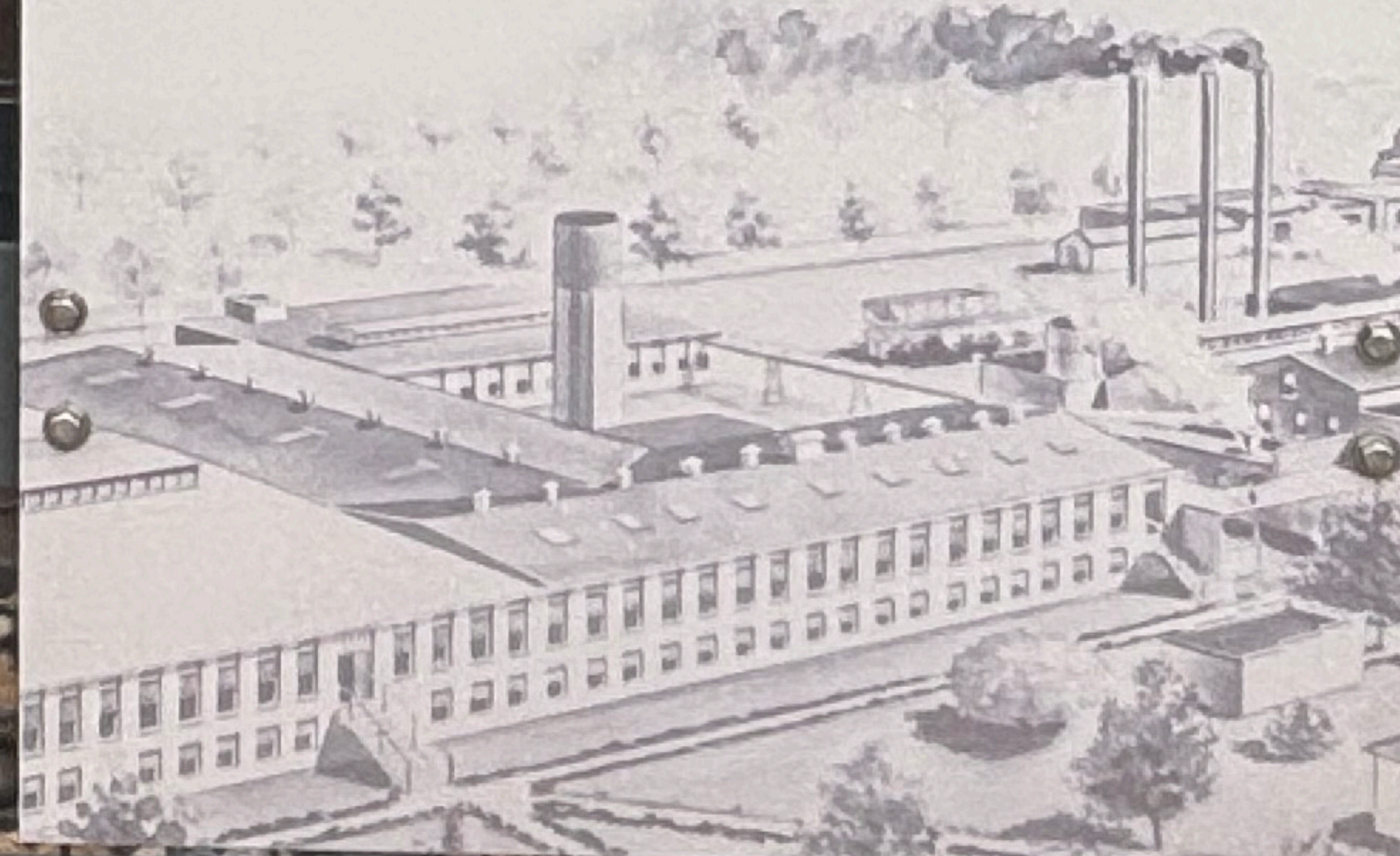


DIRECTORY

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| No. 1
Kingsley Financial
Parker-Hart Paper Company
Cann (Black) Chromographic Care
Caldwell Banker | No. 6
Duke Lash
Pace's Tapes & Tapes | No. 11
Starbucks Coffee
Pigatto & Crummett
Price Wood Food Plaza
Barry's
Clear Springs Property Management |
| No. 2
WSP Cosmetic Surgery
Broadcloth Boutique | No. 7
Rapp at Kingsley | No. 12
Epic Chophouse
Cartagene Wine Bar
Stretch Zone
Matheson Learning Center
Small Woods Big Art
Hank Lee Firm, PLLC
Gansley Men's Health
Latin Dental Associates |
| No. 3
Spice Asian Kitchen | No. 8
Sakiguchi TextileLab
Pizzeria Bread
TJ Taps | No. 13
Duke Lash Salon & Spa
VFD/MSA
Worthmore Shared Services
Edward Jones |
| No. 4
Go Clear Orthodontics
Bellefleur Waste Management | No. 9
Replay Bowling | |
| No. 5
Coralina Bio Floor
Department Rail Bar | No. 10
Emmaburger
Cottonwood Creamery
Renaissance Light Games
Fountain
Orange Theory Fitness | |

Managed by Clear Springs Development Company 803.548.8076.

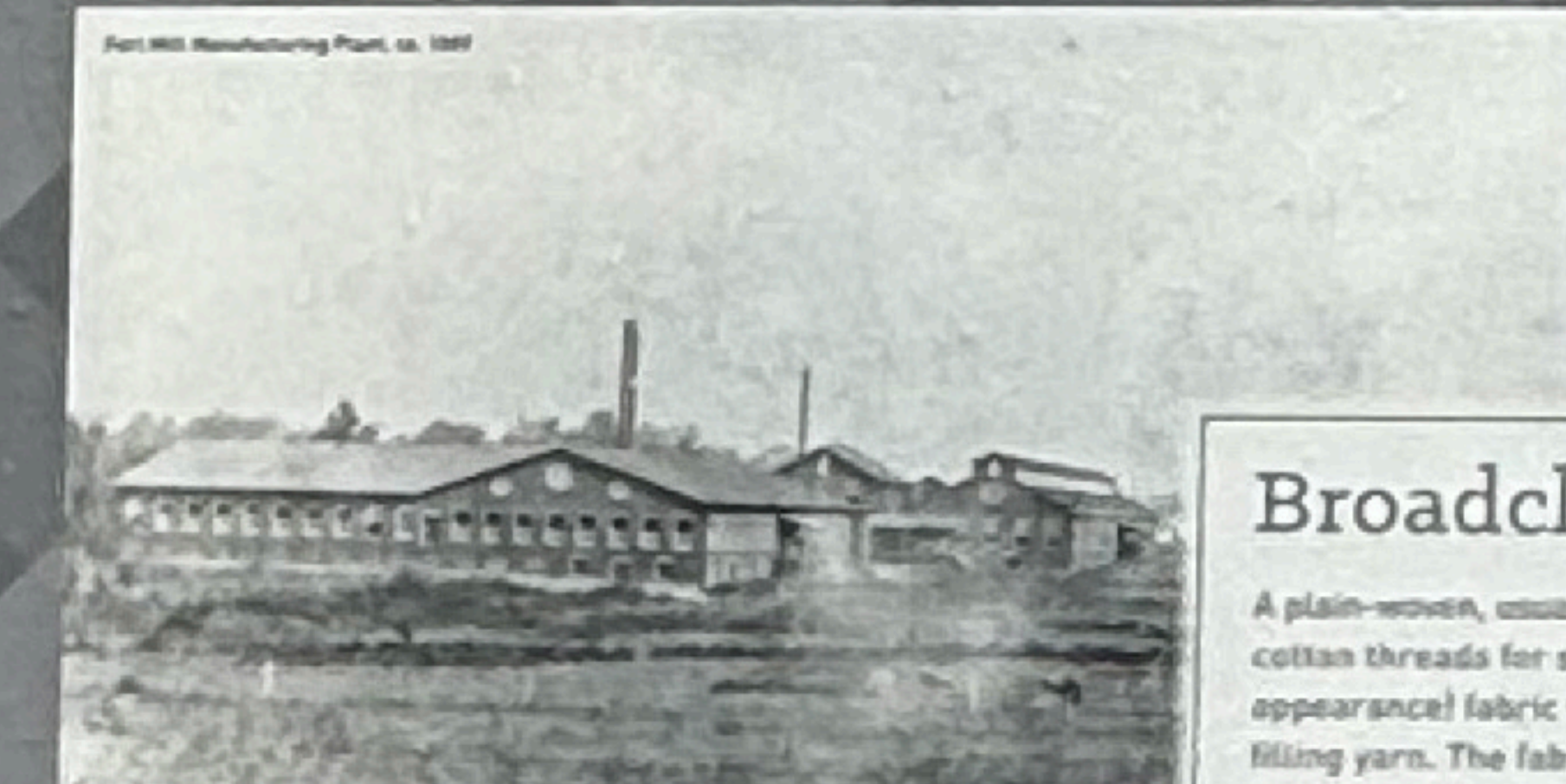
Our roots lie in textiles, but our reach extends much further



GREIGE CLOTH TO BROADCLOTH

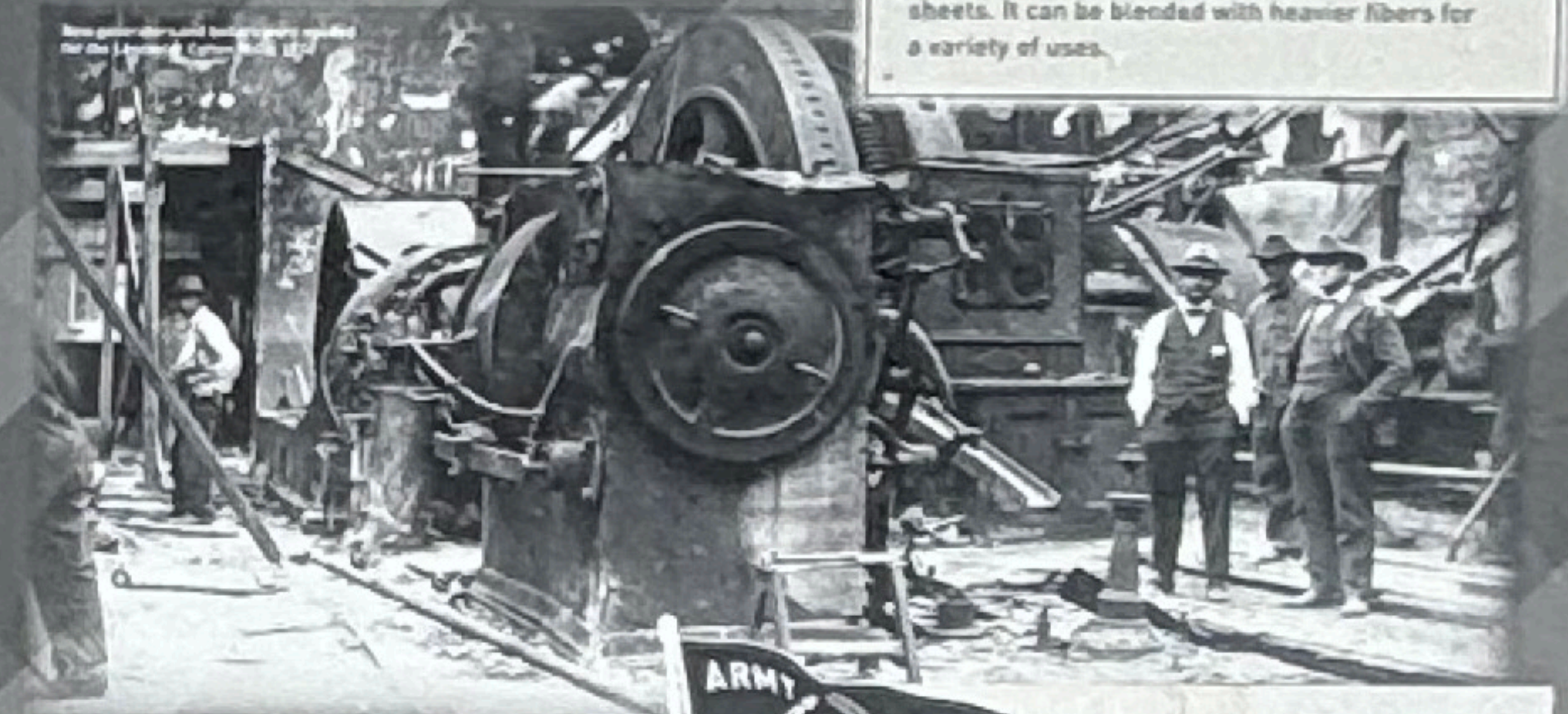
1888 The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company produced its first yard of broadcloth in February, and by May the plant had 200 looms at its disposal, producing 8,000 yards of cloth per day. Prior to this date, the Fort Mill Plant had simply produced unfinished cotton cloth, otherwise known as "greige cloth" (pronounced gray cloth), but this was transformed into broadcloth, which is a dense, plain woven cloth with unfinished sturdy edges. Broadcloth is woven much wider and milled to produce a stiff drape, which is highly weather-resistant and hard-wearing.

The Fort Mill Plant later became known as the Gingham Plant, producing 8,000-10,000 yards daily of gingham plaids, which is a form of broadcloth.



Broadcloth

A plain-woven, usually mercerized (made with cotton threads for strength and a lustrous appearance) fabric woven with a slightly heavier filling yarn. The fabric was first introduced as an import from the United Kingdom where it was called Puplin. Broadcloth is used for shirt-making and sheets. It can be blended with heavier fibers for a variety of uses.



WAR EFFORTS

1942 Having survived the 1930's Great Depression, the Springs facilities modernized. But with the arrival of World War II, Colonel Elliott White Springs turned over the company's entire production capacity to the military. Early in 1942, the company began manufacturing fabrics for a variety of military uses, including uniforms, tents, gas masks and gun covers.

The mills ran overtime, sometimes seven days a week, just to keep up with production of wartime materials. This was all done while 2,200 of the 9,000 company employees served in the war.

1943 In December, all seven plants within Springs Cotton Mills received the Army-Navy E award for excellence in production, with every contract met on time and no rejections, a distinction won by only three percent of war effort plants. Springs was very proud at this accomplishment and held celebration ceremonies at all of its mills.

