

Moody . . . Eye on the future !

The City of Moody got its name from Epps Moody, a pioneer who moved his family to the area from North Carolina in the 1820s to homestead a section of land granted to him during the administration of President James Monroe.

Moody built a log house near what would later become known as the "crossroads" of the settlement. The resourceful pioneer hand molded bricks for his house's chimney with clay dug from a nearby field. So well built and sturdy was the chimney that when the cabin was torn down in 1846 to make room for a larger house, the new house was built around it. The chimney is still in use today by one of Moody's descendants, Mrs. Ola Moody.

Other settlers soon joined the Moody family in the tranquil, picturesque valley that became the township of Moody. Some of these early pioneer's names have endured in the area to this day; the Kirks, Kerrs, Lamberts, Hawkins, Spruiells, Fulmers, Taylors and the Adkins, to name just a few.

Over the years, Moody became the fastest growing town in St. Clair county.

The early settlers of Moody owned no slaves, and like Winston County residents in north Alabama, were pro-Union in sympathy, although many local men served the Confeder-



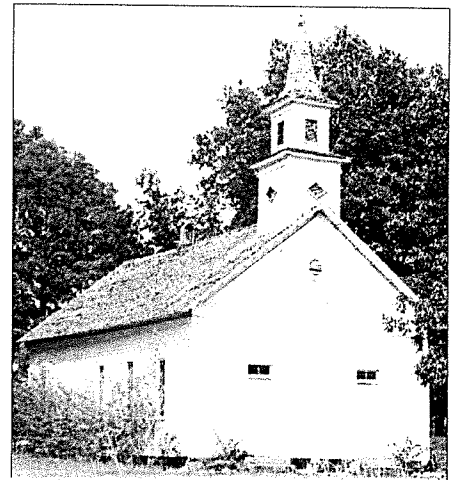
A. E. Moore, Moody's first mayor

acy with distinction and valor.

For many years Moody was regarded as the Republican stronghold in St. Clair County, but as more Democrats moved into the community, political ties became more evenly divided.

A store, a blacksmith shop and a gristmill were some of the businesses in operation by the mid 1800s, and the first school was built in 1879. The first church, Rock Springs Baptist, was organized in 1882. In 1886, the Methodist Church was organized.

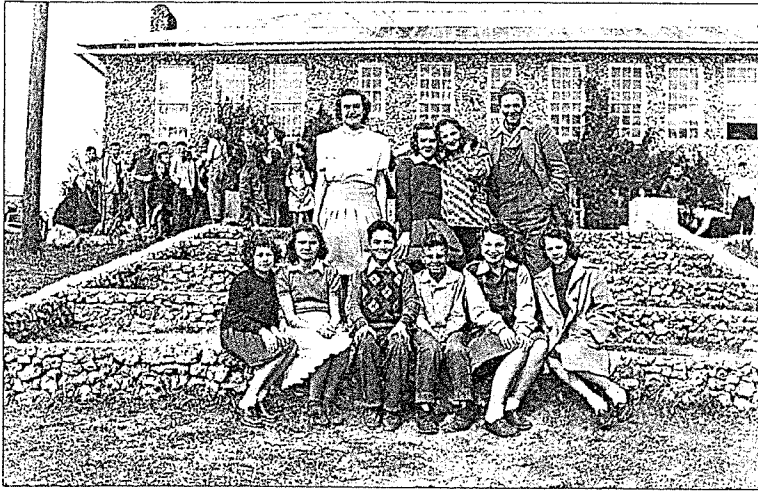
In the early days the road that passed through Moody and ran from Ashville to Montevallo was called the "Montevallo Road." The state erected road signs near Ashville proclaiming the "University of Montevallo Highway," and in Montevallo a street



Moody Methodist Church, one of the city's oldest churches, in the early 1900s.

marker still reads, "Ashville Road." Before most roads were paved and named, the road that led through Moody and down the Cahaba Valley was little more than a dusty trail. It served as a stage coach route, and along the way inns and hotels sprang up to serve road weary travelers.

The City of Moody stayed a relatively quiet bedroom community until its incorporation in 1962. The move to incorporate was spearheaded by Clyde Shirley, who served on the first City Council. He and A.E. Moore, who served as the city's first mayor, hand picked the first city council until elections could be held. Moore served as mayor for 10 years and one of the major accomplishments of his administration was the



Students pose in front of the old Moody rock school in 1947.

organization of the Moody Water Works. "Dad loved Moody and he loved people, and he served with little or no pay," said his daughter, Margaret Moore Joiner.

During a four year period from 1984 to 1988, Moody's population grew from 1,840 to 5,500, a phenomenal 298% increase! Responsible for the rapid population growth around Moody was the development of the city's first residential subdivisions, Monte Bello Estates, Lee Meadows and Spring Valley Estates. Other developments would follow in quick order.

Connecting with Interstate 20 lay a five mile stretch of U.S. 411 that became the city's business district. The "411 Corridor" quickly became the fastest developing business district in the state.

St. Clair County remains among the top five counties in the state in terms of population growth, according to an Auburn University study conducted by the Center for Demographic and Cultural Research.

In 1987, Moody received a zip code (35004), and in 1990, a new post office was built along U.S. 411, which became "Moody Parkway."

Within a three year period in the late 1980s, the city built a new town hall, acquired a public library and park, and expanded its police and fire departments.

Just a few of the new businesses that have located or expanded in Moody within recent years are the 50 unit Super 8 Motel, a 12 office professional building, the two story St. Clair

company's history. The largest automobile dealership exchange in the southeast, A.D.E., moved its huge operation from Boaz to Moody in 1987. The wire division of Vulcan Industries announced plans to move its operation from Birmingham to Moody in 1990. Vulcan built a multi-million dollar complex off I-20 at the Brompton Exit, just east of U.S. 411.

The State Highway Department conducted a traffic study on U.S. 411 in the mid 1980s and found that more than 38,000 vehicles a day pass through Moody. The state has widened the highway to four lanes along the stretch that run from Interstate 20 to just north of the "crossroads," and has approved funding for an expanded interchange at the intersection of I-20 and U.S. 411. Also in the planning stage is a new six to eight lane bridge over the interstate.

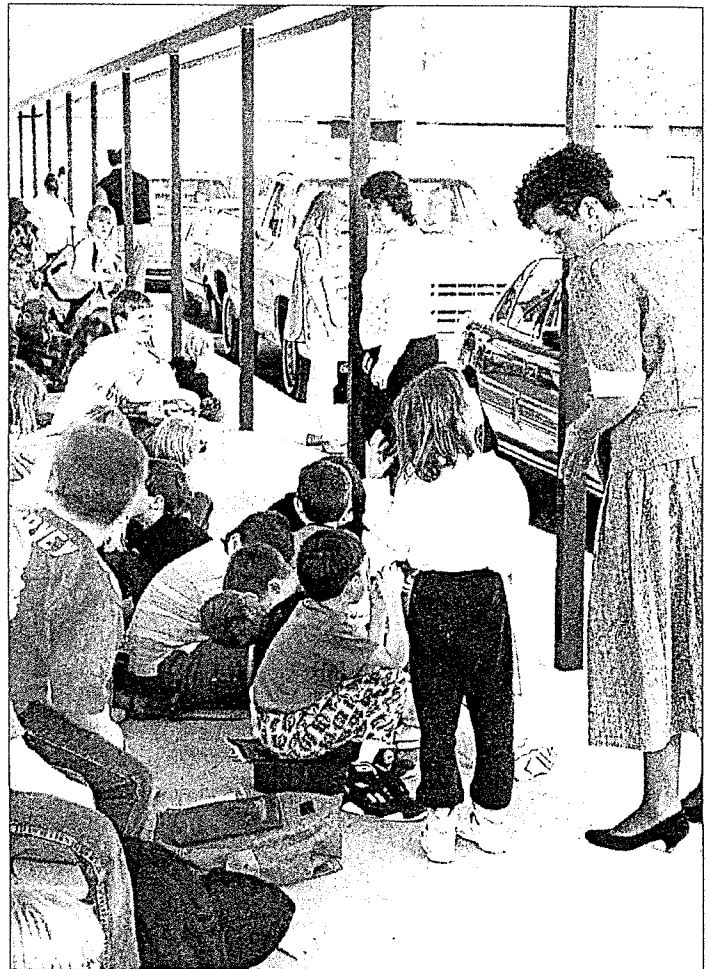
With a \$175,000 grant from the Appalachian Re-

Federal Savings and Loan building, Moody Acres Shopping Center, Pete Carlisle's Barbecue, and numerous fast food restaurants and service stations, including the largest Race-trac Service Station in the

gional Planning Commission in 1987, the city began expanding its water and sewer system.

"We're in a very strategic location near the Birmingham Metro area. The future is on the upswing and Moody is the place to be with all our undeveloped property. It's a hot area for people to develop property and become part of our community," said Larry Armstrong, C.P.A. and president of the Moody Business Association.

In terms of health care, Moody residents may take advantage of the full range of medical services for which Birmingham has become world renowned. Moody also boasts one of the largest dental operations in the state. The Dental Office, Inc., on Moody Parkway, was founded by Dr. Herb Slamen. The operation now has five dentists who provide a full range of services, from a child specialist to an oral surgeon, and is one of the few dental practices in the entire area to offer general anesthesia. They also



Students in the car line at Moody Elementary School.

feature a modern, well equipped lab where they provide crowns, bridges and dentures.

Paul Spina and Jack Fiorella, owners of The Village at Moody Mobile Home Park, are the developers of a new shopping center, the "Village at Moody," located at the intersection of I-20 and U.S. 411. Already located at the Village are the Pizza Hut, Cracker Barrel and Waffle House restaurants. Other businesses to locate in the new shopping center are Amoco Oil, Shell Oil, a bank, several fast food restaurants, a supermarket, two drug stores and a motel, according to Spina. "The Village at Moody will be a multi-use facility. We're selling the lots to the businesses. We've put in roads, water, sewer and gas," Spina said.

"Our future looks bright," says Moody Mayor Ron McFarling. "It's been a real challenge to keep up with the growth and provide the necessary services. Moody definitely has the space to grow, having in recent years annexed land north along U.S. 411 to the Branchville city limits along with parts of Acmar, Brompton and the incorporated town of White's Chapel," McFarling said.

Travelling through Moody today, one would find it difficult to believe it has been scarcely two decades since people driving along U.S. 411 would be detained while cows crossed the road.

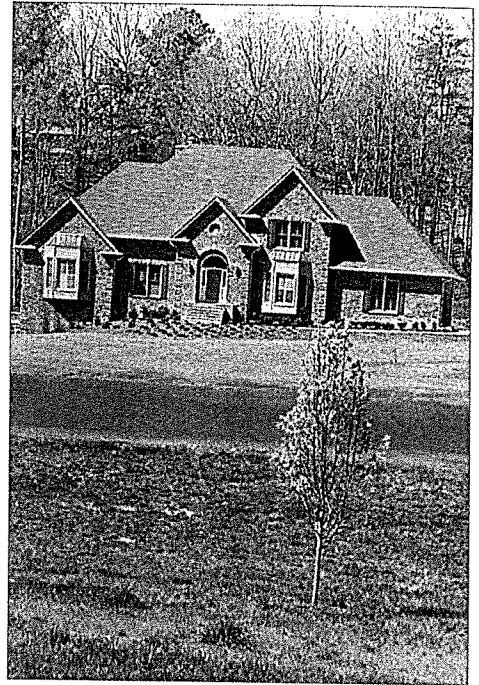
Although the area has experienced phenomenal economic and population growth, areas around Moody have retained much of their pristine, picturesque beauty. Rolling farm-

land, peaceful valleys and terrific investment opportunities are but three of the magnets that have drawn such an influx of people from the Birmingham - Jefferson County area.

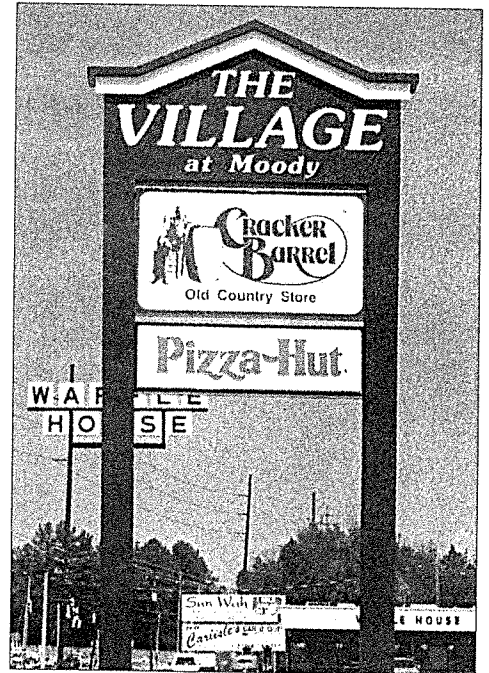
Housing has barely kept pace with demand in Moody. Under development now are several new subdivisions; Canterbury, Briarcliff, Lake Country Estates and the planned community of Plantation Place, with plans for a bed and breakfast inn and a shopping center.

Moody is home to the largest real estate company in the area, Realty Champions. Locally owned and operated, Realty Champions has built a strong reputation for the kind of personal service that is so prevalent among Moody businesses. "We try to provide the type of service we'd expect for our own families," says a Realty Champions Realtor. "We are not only the largest real estate firm in town, but all our agents are from this area, so we will always have an agent familiar with the territory to meet with a prospective newcomer," added another member of the Realty Champions team.

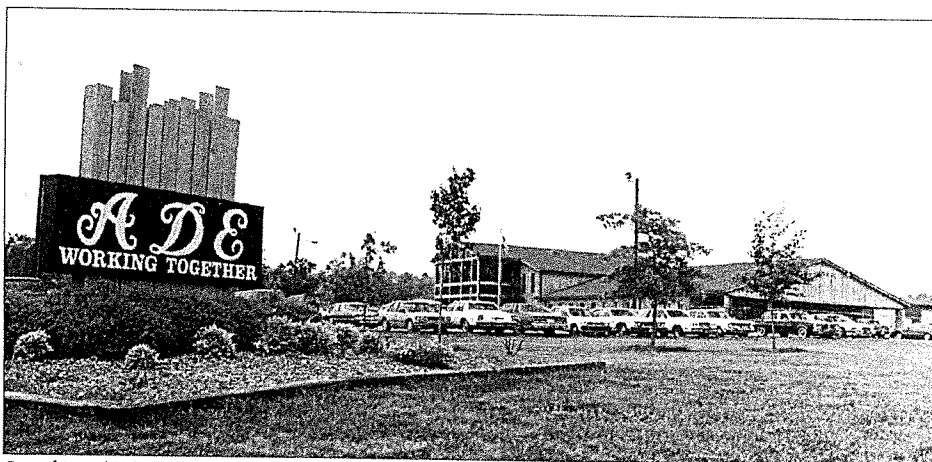
The area's most modern apartment community is also located in Moody. Ashley Manor Apartments, developed by Ross Tortorigi, boasts more than 200 units. They are presently expanding to try and keep up with the demand for the type of quality housing new Moody residents have come to expect. The luxury units are professionally managed by Mr. Tortorigi's wife, Tina, and her sister Fran, adding that personal touch that is so rare in today's world.



Moody boasts some of the areas most beautiful homes.



Moody's most recent commercial expansion is The Village at Moody.



One of Moody's largest businesses is the Automobile Dealer's Exchange on Moody Parkway.

Moody today provides for almost all the needs of its citizens, and if it's not in Moody, Birmingham is only a short 15 minute drive away, with its many cultural opportunities and attractions.

Moody residents can truly enjoy the best of both worlds — peaceful country living with first class urban convenience!



3-31-94 LEEDS NEWS

City of Moody has rich history

By Rebecca Comer Gunter
Editor

The City of Moody has a rich history to its beginning. Epps Moody came to the area to homestead in 1820. He liked the area and built a log cabin with hand created brick for the chimney. The location is what is today called Moody Crossroads and the town is named after Epps Moody.

The town still has descendants from the first Moody family. As is natural, more settlers soon joined Moody in the settlement and the town soon became a fast growing area.

As far as politics, Moody was first known for its pro-Union leanings during the Civil War, even though many were loyal to the southern armies. Perhaps that would account for a strong Republican attitude in the County for many years.

In 1879 the first school was built in Moody. Among the businesses in the town were a blacksmith shop, gristmill and a shop or two. Keeping pace with a growing America, Moody soon organized a Church. The first was Rock Springs Baptist in 1882. The Methodist soon established their own in 1886.

The road called Montevallo in Moody ran from Ashville to Montevallo. The road called Montevallo Road. The road led to the University of Montevallo and signs can still be seen in each place showing the road named for the other.

Roads were just trails and the most followed path then, and out of that path to Montevallo grew a stage coach line, inns and other businesses that called to weary travelers along the route down the Cahaba Valley.

In 1962 Moody was incorporated. The first Mayor of the town was A.E. Moore.

In a four year period in the early 80's Moody's population grew from 1,840 to 5,025. Rapidly developing subdivisions in the area. St. Clair County still is a foremost county in Alabama for population growth.

Moody has come so far for only a few decades. Rural in nature the town strives to grow with attention to its citizens.

The Moody youth association serves more than 500 young people each spring with baseball and softball teams and competition.

A school system that progresses with the community and the needs of the students through such facilities as a new science lab, makes Moody a community oriented town.

With the recent announcement of a new shopping center, Moody will soon serve many citizens from a wide area, while growing to meet the future of those who make their home in Moody.

THE HISTORY OF MOODY

In the early 1820's, during the administration of James Monroe, a section of land in township seventeen was granted to Epps Moody. Mr. Moody moved with his family from North Carolina and settled on the land. He built a log cabin to live in. The cabin had a chimney made of hand made bricks. They were moulded by hand from clay dug from a nearby field. They were baked by an open fire. Later, in 1846, the long house was torn down from around the chimney and the present home of the J. W. Moody family was built. The old brick chimney is still standing and is still in use.

Soon after the Epps Moody family settled on their land other people came. Some of the early settlers were the Moores, Kirks, Kerrs, Lamberts, Hawkineses, Spruiells, Fulmers, Taylors and Adkinsees. Wagon trails were soon beaten out in four directions across the settlement. They crossed at a point a quarter of a mile from the Moody home and the community soon became known as Moody's Cross Roads.

The people who settled Moody were hard-working people who did their own work. There were no slave-owners at Moody. When the South seceded from the Union and the Civil War was fought, it is said, Moody community, like Winston County, was pro-Union in sympathy. Most of the men who went from Moody to the Confederate Army did so sorely against their will because they felt that it was a "rich man's war." At least one of them deserted and went over to the Union forces. However, one Moody man, Captain Riley Moody, son of Epps Moody, served the Confederate Army valiently, although the Moody family never owned a slave and was staunchly Republican.

The first church to be organized at Moody was the Rock Springs Baptist Church. It was organized in 1882 and it was located at Rock Springs, about a mile west of the site of the present Baptist church. John Harris was the first pastor. There were approximately fifty members.

In 1886 the Methodist Church was organized. It was called the Home

Methodist Church and the building was located a mile north of the present church site. Because the Moody Methodists were not of a slave-owning class and had felt no sympathy for the secessionist from the Union nor the Methodist secessionists from the main Methodist Episcopal Church, they preferred to be a part of the main Methodist Episcopal Church instead of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Other churches on the Hopewell charge were as follows: Lawley's Chapel, Pope's Chapel, Poplar Grove and Antioch. The first year, 1886, the pastor was paid no salary. He traveled 365 miles, visited 53 homes, preached 14 sermons, and turned one member out of the church. His traveling expenses amounted to \$3.80. The members of the churches on the charge contributed \$2.75 toward the traveling expenses.

The second year, 1887, the pastor was paid \$10.70. The third year, 1888, the pastor was paid \$35.75 and the Presiding Elder was paid \$5.05.

In 1889 the pastor's salary was \$62.80. That year his annual report was as follows:

"Number of Sunday Schools — 3, Average attendance — 65, preached 15 times, received 40 new members, turned out two, christened two infants and chastised the members a number of times."

Signed, W. M. Green, Pastor

In 1890 the pastor's salary, for the first time was pledged. Two hundred dollars was promised to the pastor and twenty dollars to the presiding Elder. T. J. McCain was the pastor that year.

In 1909 the pastor's salary was raised to \$210. The Moody church paid \$150 of that amount. In 1916 the pastor's salary was raised to \$300 a year.

In the meantime the church building had been moved to the site of the Moody cemetery. A few years later it was moved to its present location. A large frame building was constructed there and was used until 1947 when the present brick church was erected. A stone parsonage was built in 1935. The present Moody charge is made up of Moody, Odenville, and Ebenezzar Churches. The yearly salary for the pastor is \$1200.

In 1879 Moody had its first school. It was taught in a log house which stood where the Methodist parsonage now stands. The school was heated by an open fire which burned in a huge fireplace. The pupils sat on long benches made by splitting a log in halves and driving four pegs in each half for legs. The Blueback Speller was the only textbook used in the first school. The first teacher was George Sherbitt. There were about fifty "scholars." The second year, 1880, William Bynum was the teacher.

After a time the school was moved to a site near the G. W. Hannon home. In 1920 it was moved to its present location. At that time the main stone building, a home-ec building and a manual training shop were built. Mr. M. M. Woodham was the first principal. In 1924, when the 6-3-3 plan was adopted Moody School became Moody Junior High School. In 1928 it was one of the two model Junior High Schools in the state. In 1936 the auditorium was built. The lunchroom was added in 1948.

Politically, Moody was once a Republican stronghold but, as the years passed, more Democrats moved into the community and now the beat is carried by the Democratic Party.

Moody community has produced some successful men and women. Possibly, Mr. Ellis Moody, great-grandson of Epps Moody, and Mr. Curtis Adkins are the most outstanding men who have gone out from Moody community. Mr. Moody was Superintendent of Education in St. Clair County from 1930 to 1934. Mr. Adkins served one term as Tax Collector and one term as Probate Judge of St. Clair County.

Vera Wadsworth,
Second Grade Teacher,
Moody School

THE CHURCHES

At first the people of Moody had no church to go to. Sometimes visiting preachers came to Moody and preached in someone's home. In 1882 the Rock Springs Baptist Church was built. Four years later the Methodist church was organized. It was called the Hopewell Methodist.

The pastor preached for nothing the first year. He was paid \$10.70 the second year.

Brenda Drake

MOODY'S HONOR ROLL

Many good and useful men and women have grown up in Moody. We are proud of them all. Some of them were outstanding. Moody is proud of Captain Riley Moody who served in the Civil War. Mr. Ellis Moody was superintendent of Education of St. Clair County. Mr. Curtis Adkins was Probate Judge of St. Clair County.

Juanita Hayes

HISTORY OF LONDON

London was settled in the early part of the eighteen century by a group of people looking for a place to settle. This seemed a good place because of two streams of water and grazing for their stock and cattle. For a while the place did not have a name. Later a very wealthy Indian Chief came by and stopped a while. His name was Toe Kelly. The people liked him very much and to honor him they named the two streams for him, one Kelly's Creek and the other Toe River. Today they are still known by these names. Toe River, a small creek, runs through London and Kelly's Creek is about three miles South of London. London's neal name was Kelly's Creek, later was nicknamed London.

One of the first settlers was Mr. Howard Castleberry who owned all the land from Bell Mountain to Shelby County Line. The Blankenship home, now owned by Wilmer Hoyle, is the oldest house in London now standing. It is a hundred years old. It was originally a one room building. The kitchen is the original Kelly's Creek post office.

The first store was owned by Mr. Corbett, an Irishman. At one time there were two stores and a saloon. The grocery was called a saloon and was owned by Mr. Abercrombie whose son later became our state superintendent of education. The Abercrombie home still stands today. It is owned and occupied by Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Sims. For a number of years there was only one store, now there are two stores. One is owned and operated by Mr. J. C. Justice and son. The other is operated by Mr. Charles Williams and father.

There was never a church in the community as there was Mt. Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church two miles North, and Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church about three miles South. In 1948 a small group of people of the "Assembly of God Church" purchased land and built a little church across the highway from the stores. Several times Sunday school and revivals have been held in the school house. Mr. Hendricks, the oldest preacher in St. Clair County, once lived in London.

The first post office at London was called Kelly's Creek Post Office and the first postmistress was Mrs. Rena Inzer. Mail was received daily. Mr. Poe carried the mail from Pell City to Harpersville on a "Sulky", a two-wheel cart drawn by a horse. He went to Harpersville one day and back the next day. About 1905 a rural route from Vincent was begun and this cut out Kelly's Creek Post Office. Mr. Robert Fulenwider was the first postman serving two years. Mr. Tom Lackey was the second postman serving eighteen years. Now Mr. Walter Raily is the third serving since 1925.

The first school was on the Wolf Creek Road about one mile Northwest of where the present building now stands. The school was moved seven times before it came to rest where it now is, just off Highway 25, near the foot of Bell Mountain. At first the school was a one-room building with one teacher. But the children kept coming in and a room was added until there were three rooms, three teachers, and nine grades.

The present building is an attractive rock building. It was constructed in the early 1920's. Mr. Carl Q. Baxter was county superintendent. After a few years, the children grew up, married and moved away, leaving only the older people here. No more people moved in, so in 1943 the school again became a one-teacher school with four grades. In 1949 the few remaining pupils and teacher were moved to Easonville Junior High School. The county still owns the rock building. It has been said that the best school at London was taught by Mr. Carl Q. Baxter who later became an outstanding superintendent of education in St. Clair County.

At one time there was a gin and sawmill in London, owned and operated by Mr. Will and Sam Smith. Mr. Sam Smith still lives in London and the sawmill is operated by his son, Martin Smith. The gin ceased to operate in the early 1940's.

There was also a blacksmith shop and grist mill here. Near the blacksmith shop stood a big mulberry tree which was known as the "gossip tree." It was the favorite hang out for the men of the community. The blacksmith shop has not been in operation for approximately ten years.

In 1924 there was great excitement in the little community. Some men came through trying to buy all the mineral rights telling the people that oil had been discovered near London. The people thought they would get rich quick. They soon found out it was all a trick and settled down to their quiet farm life again.

For several years surveyors have been doing some work in connection with the proposed dam to be built on the Coosa River, about three miles East of London.

In 1938 Highway 25 was built through London. Later this road was paved.

About 1940 or 1941 the R.E.A. brought electric lights to London. Now the people of London have the modern conveniences such as refrigeration, water pumps, radios, and television.

Mrs. Amelia Warren is the oldest person still living in London. She is approximately ninety years of age. She has been an invalid about three years. She is still a very interesting person to talk to.

Mrs. Mae L. Blankenship

MARGARET, ACMAR, WHITE'S CHAPEL

The history of the development of Margaret, Acmar, and White's Chapel is simply the history of the development of Alabama Fuel and Iron Company in St. Clair County.

Alabama Fuel and Iron Company was organized in 1905 by Col. Henry F. DeBardleben and was then known as Alabama Fuel and Steel Company. Colonel DeBardleben, was the grandson of Daniel Pratt, a pioneer developer of Iron furnaces in Alabama. The city of Prattville was named for Daniel Pratt.

In 1908 Alabama Fuel and Steel Company was reorganized by Colonel DeBardleben, with capital from the Cologate, Macy and other New York interests, and was thereafter known as Alabama Fuel and Iron Company.

It was in 1908 that Margaret was built to provide homes for those men who were to manage and operate the mines and who were to dig the coal. The village was named for Mrs. Charles F. DeBardleben, whose husband, the son of Colonel Henry DeBardleben, was vice-president of the new company.

Acmar was built for similar reasons to those given for the building of Margaret and just a short time later. It derived its name from the first syllable of Acton, a mining village the company owned and operated in Shelby County, and the first syllable of Margaret, Ac-mar.

It was at Acmar that the company built its central power and washer plants.

White's Chapel developed along with Margaret and Acmar as employees of Alabama Fuel and Iron Company built private homes in that community. Employees of the Central of Georgia Railroad, who operated the branch line of that company to serve the mines at Margaret and Acmar, also built private homes in this area.

For a number of years the mines in these areas produced an annual output of one million tons of coal. There was never any work stoppage caused by labor difficulties.

The development of Diesel locomotives and the increased use of natural gas so curtailed the use of steam coal that in November 1950, Alabama Fuel and Iron Company closed its mines and set out to liquidate all its assets.

By C. C. Garrison

MOODY'S CROSS ROADS

Mr. Epps Moody

Our government at Washington wanted people to come here to live. It wanted them to build homes and make farms. Our government gave the land to people who came and lived on it.

Mr. Epps Moody was the first white man to bring his family here. He came from North Carolina and settled on his land about 130 years ago. He built a log cabin for his family. He made the bricks for the chimney by hand. He made them out of clay which he dug from his field. He baked them in an open fire to make them hard. That chimney is still being used. It is one of the chimneys at Fred Moody's home.

Judy Sims

THE CROSSROADS

Soon after the Moody family came, other families came. They were the Hawkineses, Moores, Kerrs, Lamberts, Fulmers and Adkineses. They built homes and started farms.

Soon two wagon trails were beaten out across the settlement. They crossed at a point near Mr. Moody's home. Soon the people began to call the community Moody's Crossroads.

Flossie Dawson

THE EARLY MOODY HOMES

The early settlers of Moody lived in log cabins. Some of them had two large rooms and a lean-to. Some of them had two large rooms with an open hall between them. Some of them had a kitchen built separate from the main part of the home. Much of the furniture was made by hand. Few homes had glass windows. Most of them had wooden shutters.

Margie Bradford

THE FIRST SCHOOL

In 1879 the people had their first school. It was taught in a log house. It was heated by an open fire which burned in a big fireplace. There were about fifty scholars. They sat on log benches. There was only one teacher. Mr. George Sherbitt was the first teacher. The parents paid the teacher's salary. The first school lasted two months.

Evelyn Ash

1952

Moody

The Golden Crest



Dedication

Because of his unceasing efforts to make our community a better place in which to live, and because of his friendly and cooperative spirit as the principal of our school, we dedicate this, our first issue of "The Golden Crest," to Mr. H. L. Blocker.



Mrs. Whitmire
Science



Mrs. Elliott
English



Mrs. Graham
Fifth
Grade



Mrs. Montgomery
Third
Grade



Mrs. Layman
4th
Grade



Mrs. Spruill
Fourth & Fifth
Grades



Mrs. Smith
First
Grade



Mrs. Armstrong
Music



Mrs. Lee
Supply



Miss Wadsworth
First
Grade



Mrs. Blocker
Third & Fourth
Grades



Mr. Smith
History &
Coach



Mr. Mills
Mathematics



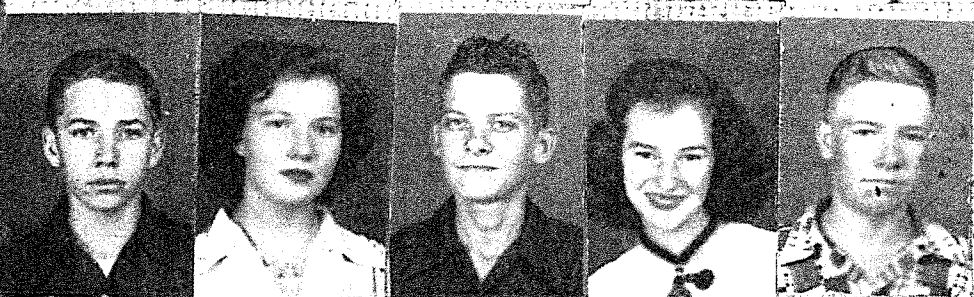
Junior III
Martha Moody
Terry McLaughlin
Frances Spruell
Jimmy Hughey
Janice Kerr



Frank Masley
Carolyn Farley
Lamon Fulmer
Jo Ann Webb
Buddy Adair



Betty Fulmer
Kenneth Deese
Jo Alice Hawkins
Chester Graham
Sarah Sullivan



Gunter Hoagland
Gail Adair
Leon Bishop
Ruth Newton
Raymond McMahon



Linda Shirley
Iva Lee Hawkins
Imajean Lawley
Frances McCoy
Betty Simmons



Raymond Whitehead
Ruth Irwin
Paul McBrayer
Nila Jean Morgan
Doris Standridge

WHO'S WHO IN THE SENIOR CLASS

THE:

Most Likely To Succeed-- Sarah & Gunter

Most Handsome-- Terry

Prettiest-- Jo Alice

Best Sports-- Iva Lee & Gunter Lee

Best Dressed-- Jo Alice & Kenneth

Most Athletic-- Martha & Chester

Most Popular-- Frances & Jimmy

Flirtiest-- Jo Ann & Gunter Lee

Wittiest-- Linda & Lamon

Cutest Couple-- Betty & Kenneth

Most "Love Sick"-- Carolyn & Lamon

Best All Around-- Sarah & Lamon

CLASS OFFICERS

President- - - - - Terry McLaughlin

Vice President - - - - - Jo Alice Hawkins

Secretary & Treasurer - - - - - Jo Ann Webb

Reporter - - - - - Lamon Fulmer

In the seventh grade, the White's Chapel and Acmar students joined us. Again the class had to be divided. Altogether there were sixty students that year. Mrs. Mc Kee and Miss Martin (now Mrs. Whitmire) were the teachers.

In the eighth grade, we had our subjects departmentalized for the first time. This was a new experience for us, having a different teacher for each subject. Mr. Gilliland and Mrs. Hulgan were our home-room teachers.

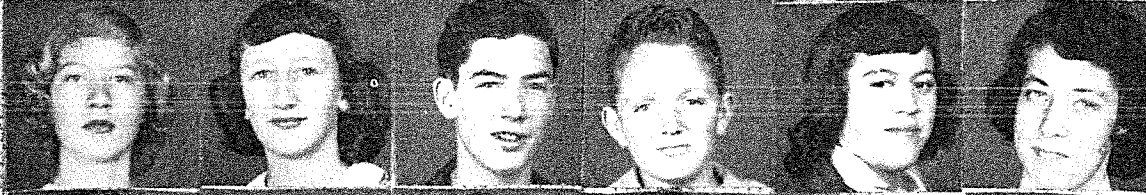
That year, too, we began playing on the basketball teams for the first time. Some of our happiest memories are those of the times when we went to other schools to play ball--especially during school hours.

Last year, we worked hard and gave a banquet for the ninth grade at the Black and White Gardens. This was quite a success, and everyone who attended seemed to enjoy it very much.

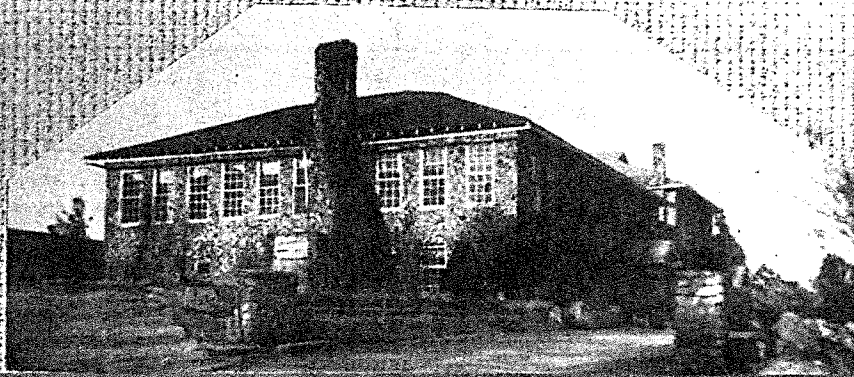
Two of our girls, Christine Hollis and Betty June Bailey, are now happily married; others have moved away. The class has decreased until now there are only thirty students.

We are sorry to say that one of our favorite teachers, Mrs. Hulgan, left us this year; but we were indeed fortunate in getting Mrs. Elliott to replace her.

It is with reluctance that we leave Moody; but at the same time, we are looking forward to seeing what life has in store for us, ever hoping that our ideals and ambitions will be realized and fulfilled as we journey onward through life.

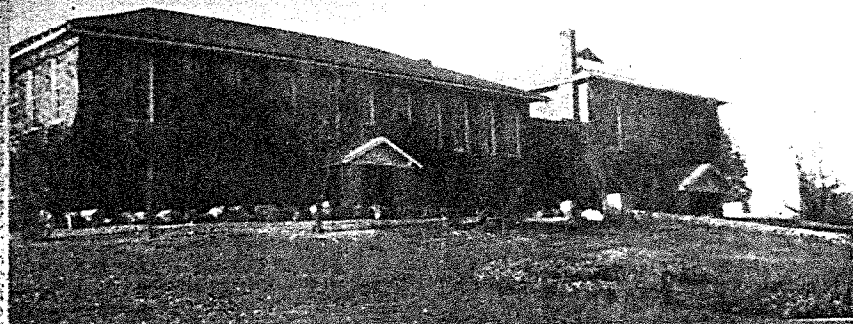


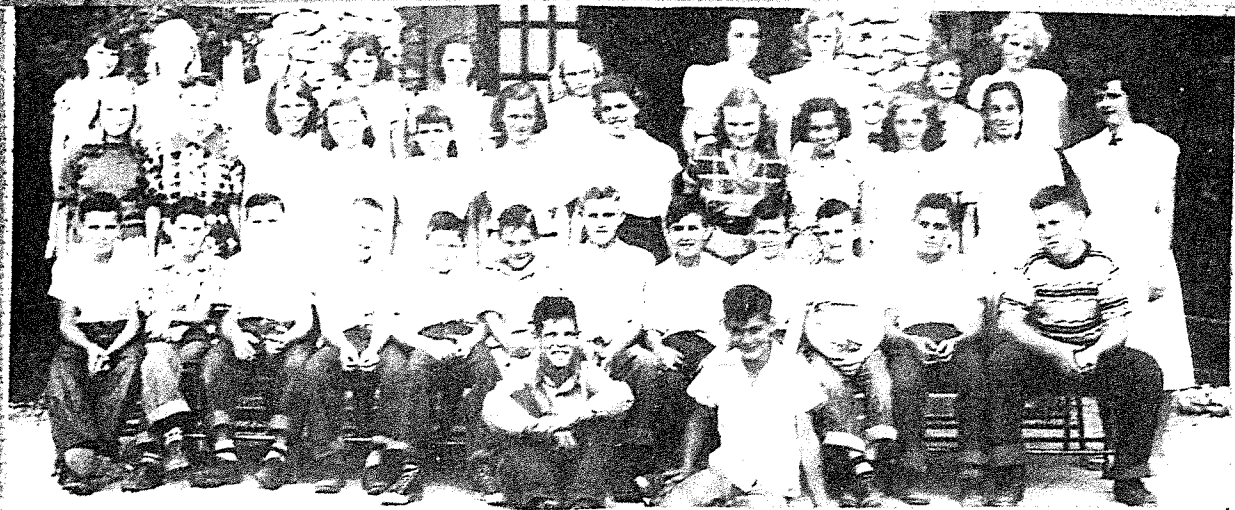
Junior Two Class
1951-52





*Junior One Class
1951-52*





Sixth Grade

Mrs. Graham



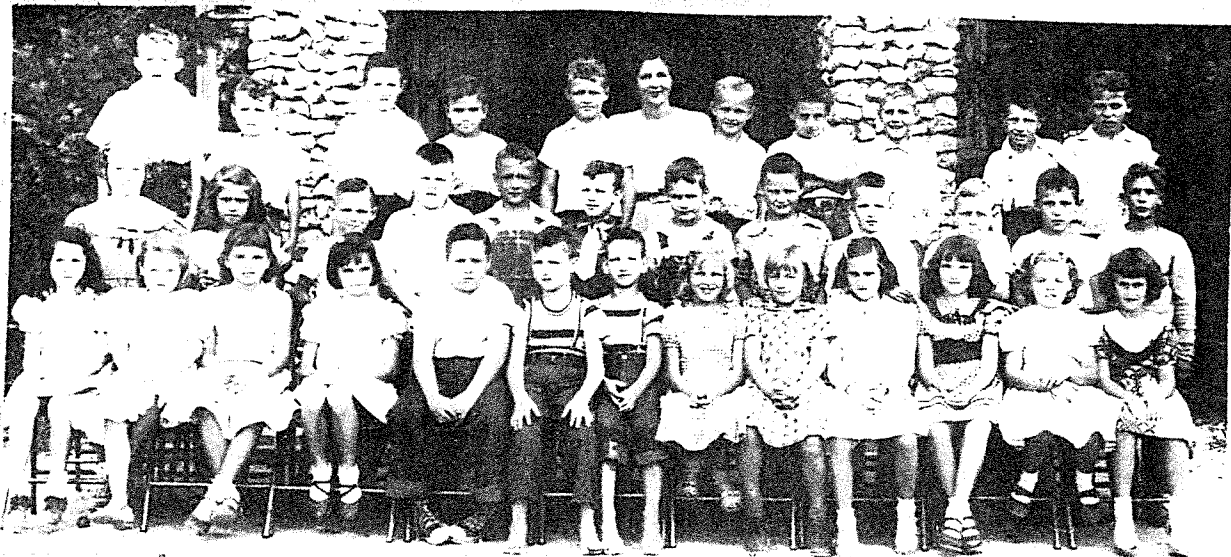
Fifth Grade

Mrs. Layman



Fourth & Fifth Grades

Mrs. Spruill



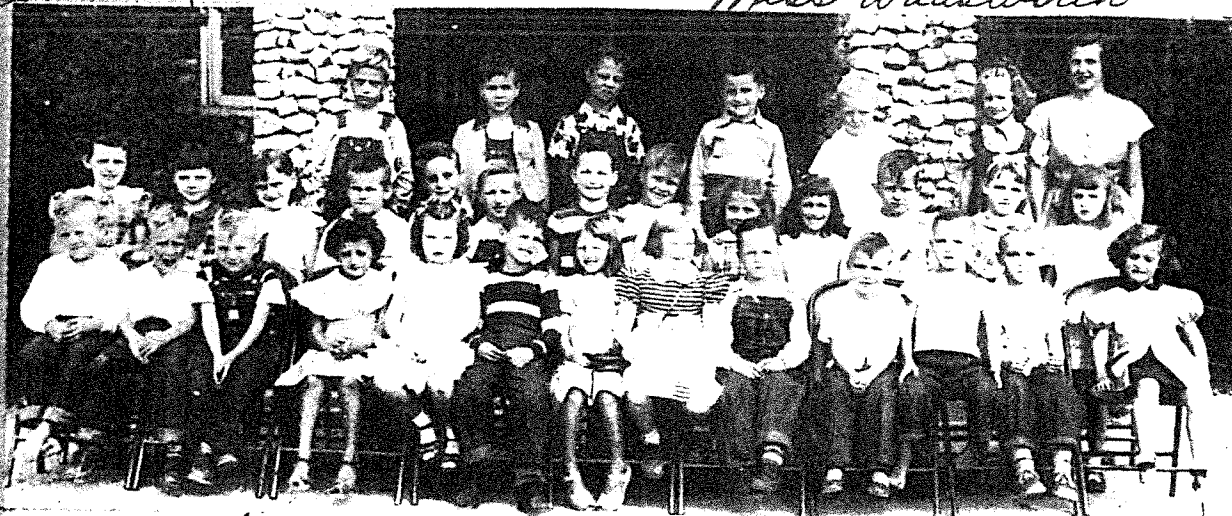
Third Grade

Mrs. Montgomery



Second Grade

Miss Wadsworth



First Grade

Mrs. Smith

"Billy"



"Dwight"



Third + Fourth Grades Mrs. Black

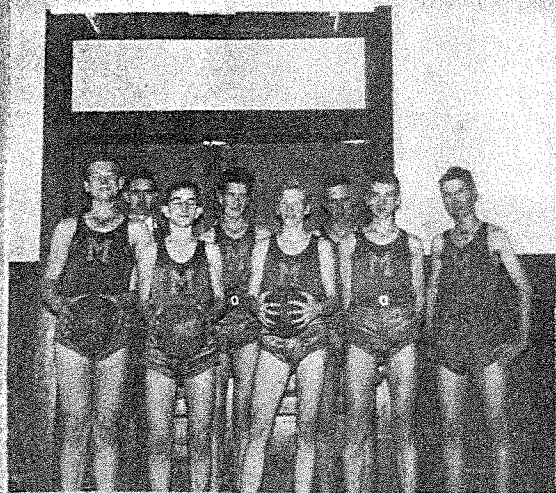


Mrs. Coshatt



Mrs. Eagan

Mrs. Sloan



"A"



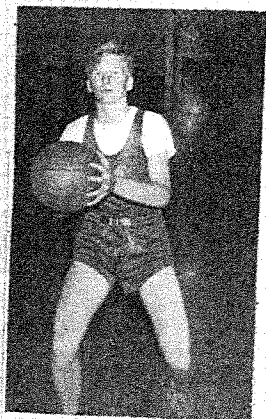
"Carter"



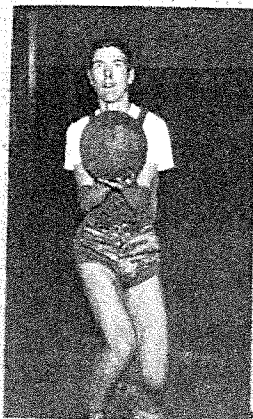
St. Clair "B" Champions



Chester



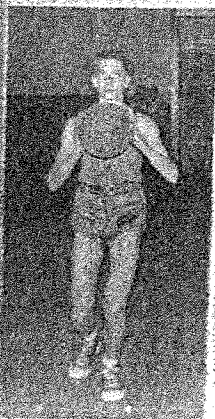
Lamont



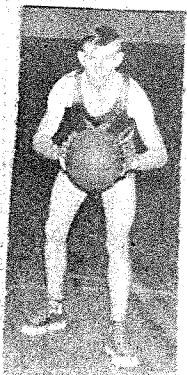
Howell



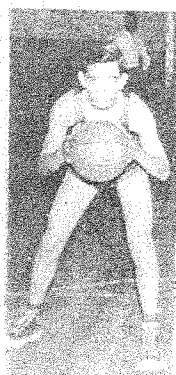
Clarence



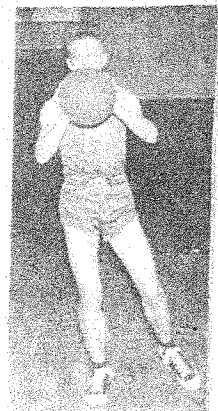
Jimmie



Kenneth



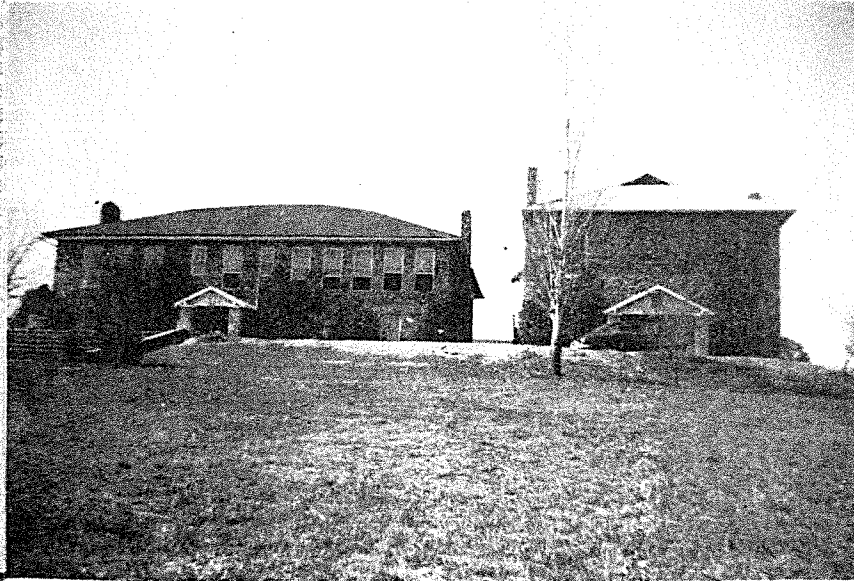
Perry



Daryl

BOYS' BASKETBALL RECORD

<u>Moody</u>		<u>Visitors</u>
27	Steele	17
39	Cropwell	22
17	John S. Jones	14
17	Easonville	24
36	Easonville	24
28	Steele	23
66	Blount Jr.	27
25	Coal City	8
20	Easonville	44
26	Easonville	24
36	Blount Jr.	25
76	Cropwell	31
76	Ragland	35
58	Leeds Jrs.	16
50	Cropwell	8
25	Easonville	24
27	Ragland	34



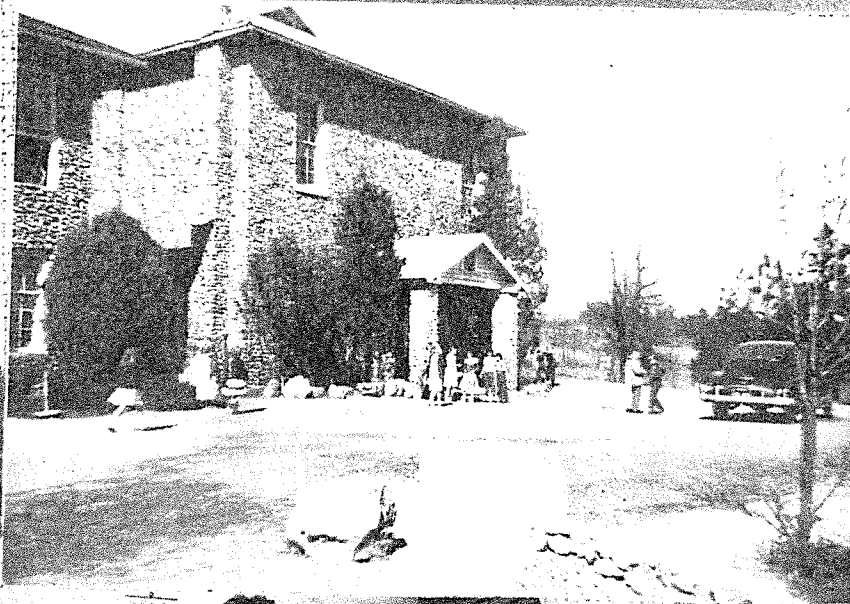
GIRLS' BASKETBALL RECORD

<u>Moody</u>		<u>Visitors</u>
15	Easonville	23
13	Easonville	15
6	Steele	23
24	Cropwell	23
18	Cropwell	20
30	Cedar Grove	22
17	Cedar Grove	19

Moody Independent Team

<u>Moody</u>		<u>Visitors</u>
28		23
26		23
11		5

"miki"



Uncle
"Sap"



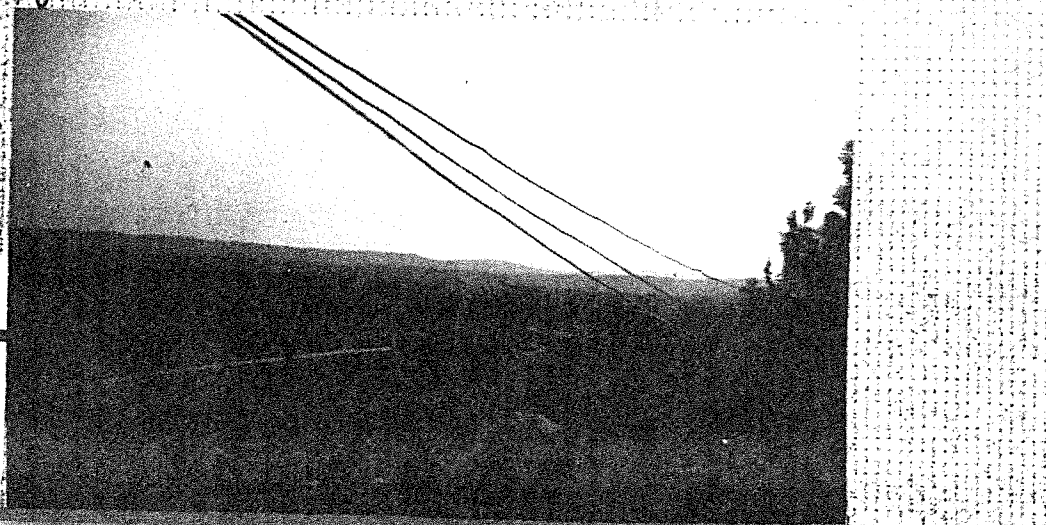
The annual staff



P. G. A. Play

Looking South at the "not too distant" hills

"Ad. Taku"
Mrs.
Addins



Congratulations to
Moody School
On Their First Annual
Culp Auto Supply Co.
Leeds, Ala.

And in the years to come —
When you've played your
part in life,
With credit to Moody Hi —
You may have drifted wide
As workers in the strife
But — let your thoughts
return to Moody Hi

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Jean Hawkins - Bendt Petersen

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**Whitmire Furniture
Company.**

Leeds, Ala.

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Graduates

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of Birmingham
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G. Asman, Prop.
Leeds, Ala.

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