



quired some type, a printing press, wood working tools, and equipment for a shoe shop—all for \$791—and started an industrial training program. The school remained open during the Civil War, and the students printed currency for the Confederacy. The school also printed the *American Annals of the Deaf* and began publication of the *Deaf Mute* in 1849, one of the earliest, if not the first, school for the deaf publications. The students also did Braille printing for the blind.

Following the Civil War the school suffered at the hands of political appointees, inept persons who had no knowledge nor experience in the education of the deaf or blind. The governing board, for example, had one member who could not even write his own name.

In 1891 the General Assembly voted to separate the deaf and blind pupils and move the school for the deaf to Morganton. Dr. E. McKee Goodwin was appointed superintendent of the new school. In 1893 the school started a teacher training program which later affiliated with Lenoir Rhyne College and Appalachian State University.

Around the turn of the century male students at the school wore uniforms as did students at a number of other schools for the deaf.

North Carolina was the first state to provide an institution for the education of black deaf children. The school opened in January 1869 and later became the Governor Morehead School. This school furnished deaf teachers to schools for black children in a number of other states.

In 1965 the Eastern North Carolina School opened in Wilson and in 1975 the Central School opened in Greensboro. In 1973 a preschool satellite program was begun in the state. These classes are located in the child's home area, serve deaf children in the 0-5 age range and operate out of the residential school nearest to them. All three residential schools are under the direction of the administrator of the Morganton school.

Three buildings on the campus of the Morganton school are named in honor of deaf persons. The Underhill Gym is named for Odie Underhill, a former teacher, coach, and editor of the school publication. The McCord Student Union Building is named for William S. McCord, a leader in the deaf community and a former member of the school's advisory board.

*Main Building, North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton.*