

**Eleventh annual report of the New York Asylum for Idiots : transmitted to the Legislature January 25, 1862 / New York State Asylum for Idiots.**

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ELEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW YORK ASYLUM  
FOR  
IDIOTS.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1862.

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ALLEN MUNROE,  
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*Teachers,*

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MISS CHRISTINA ERLUND,

MISS MARY L. PATRICK.

*Steward,*

R. FRISELLE.



# State of New York.

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No. 59.

## IN SENATE,

January 25, 1862.

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### ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS

*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

In compliance with the act establishing the New York Asylum for Idiots, the subscribers, trustees of the institution, respectfully submit this their

#### ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

The total cash receipts and payments for the fiscal year of the institution, ending September 30th, 1861, as stated in the Treasurer's annual report, herewith transmitted, are as follows:

##### RECEIPTS.

From the State Treasurer (annual appropriation)...	\$18,000 00
From friends of pay-pupils, for board and clothing..	3,450 73
From counties, for clothing State pupils.....	1,439 14
	<hr/>
	\$22,889 87
	<hr/>

##### EXPENDITURES.

Provisions and household supplies of all kinds.....	\$6,096 85
Repairs and improvements.....	1,535 35
Farm, garden, stable, stock, &c.....	1,022 04
Furniture and furnishing articles.....	894 44
Salaries of officers and teachers.....	4,261 66
Wages of attendants and servants and extra labor..	3,883 20
Fuel.....	756 37
Gas.....	601 00
Clothing expenses of children.....	1,442 22
Interest on loan at savings bank.....	52 66



# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Rent of land and taxes .....	\$396 21
Insurance .....	150 00
Water .....	100 00
School apparatus, books and stationery .....	146 40
Printing .....	23 51
Postage .....	33 11
Freight .....	14 50
Express .....	15 45
Sending children home .....	72 34
Traveling expenses of trustees and superintendent ..	41 21
Shoeshop .....	209 56
Overdraft .....	6 65
Miscellaneous expenses .....	97 76
	<u>\$21,852 49</u>
Balance in hands of treasurer .....	<u>\$1,037 38</u>

The asylum was in debt on the 30th of September, 1861, in the following sums :

To savings bank, balance of loan and interest .....	\$1,535 00
To salaries of officers and teachers .....	1,103 75
To two months wages of attendants and servants .....	534 57
Sundry bills of provisions and supplies .....	937 60
	<u>\$4,110 92</u>

The cash assets at the same date were as follows :

Balance in hands of treasurer .....	\$1,037 38
Due from friends of pay-pupils, for board .....	1,815 58
Due from counties, for clothing State pupils .....	180 00
Due from individuals, clothing accounts .....	323 00
	<u>\$3,355 96</u>

The other assets of the institution are various articles of supply and clothing, which are available in reducing the current expenses of the ensuing year. They consist of farm products to the amount of .....

Household supplies, &c. ....	\$1,945 81
Clothing made up in advance, during vacation, for ensuing year .....	567 00
	<u>580 00</u>

\$3,092 81



13 It will thus be seen that the deficiency of the cash assets, in comparison with the debts of the asylum (\$756.96), are more than balanced by the value of other assets on hand at that date (\$3,092.81), and which are equivalent to cash, because they go to reduce the current expenses of the present year. The margin is sufficiently large to meet any possible contingency from the failure of any parties indebted to the asylum to meet their obligations, or any increase in the price of articles of consumption during the present year.

18 The Trustees take pleasure in reporting that in accordance with an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, they have succeeded in purchasing by and with the consent of the Commissioners of the Land Office thirty-one acres of land adjoining the Asylum, with the buildings on the same, for the sum of \$10,000; and that the requisite deeds for the same are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

This increase in the amount of land attached to the Asylum will contribute much to its convenience and to its means of furnishing employment to the older pupils.

80 In the report of a year ago, the Trustees used the following language: "The time has come when it seems desirable to collect in a single act, all previous acts of the Legislature in relation to this institution that are now applicable with such amendments and additions as experience has shown to be necessary. For this purpose a committee has been appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature for enactment."

83 That committee prepared a bill, which after having been approved by the Trustees, was introduced into the Senate and passed that body, but failed in the Assembly only for the want of time at the close of the session. The suggestion is again repeated at this time, and the attention of the Legislature is respectfully urged to the consideration of a bill that has been prepared, not only with reference to convenience in referring to the laws relating to the Asylum, but to obviate some present embarrassments in the execution of their duties by the Trustees and Officers.

40 There are now in the Asylum 130 pupils. Six of the former pupils are temporarily absent, and there are several pupils accepted but not yet received.

18 Of the State pupils now connected with the Asylum, 18 have been inmates for more than six years,



11 have been inmates for five years,  
3 have been inmates for four years and a half,  
9 have been inmates for four years,  
4 have been inmates for three years,  
8 have been inmates for two and a half years,  
15 have been inmates for two years,  
the remaining 50 have been for a less period than 2 years.

During the last year there has been a greater mortality than in any previous year in the history of the Asylum. This has occurred, as may be learned by the report of the Superintendent, not from the prevalence of any epidemic; but from the occurrence of diseases not ordinarily fatal except in individuals with enfeebled constitutions. We have had occasion during the past year as in every previous year in our history to refuse admission to epileptic cases.

Viewing the Asylum only as a mode of relieving parents and others from a very burdensome care, and not in its relation to the permanent improvement and benefit of the pupils by means of its advantages of education, these cases of epilepsy appeal perhaps more strongly to the sympathies of the managers than any others.

Still their incapacity for any radical improvement must exclude them from an educational establishment.

Is it not to be hoped that the State will make provision in some form for the relief of these unfortunates?

At an early day in the history of the institution, the Trustees put on record their convictions that the idiots of the State were susceptible of education, and that their condition could be very much improved in all respects by proper training and care. They not only *felt themselves*, but urged upon the community, the duty of the State to adopt the means necessary for thus ameliorating their condition. If there was any lingering misgiving in the minds of any member of the Board, as to the entire practicability of the scheme as a public or State measure, it was from an apprehension of this character. Here is a class more helpless than any other of the unfortunate, and as such requiring more labor to care for them properly. So low down in the scale of intelligence, that any efforts to draw out latent capacities must involve more patience and more time. So incapable as to contribute nothing in any way to diminish the expense of their maintenance and care; and as the result of all these considera-



tions, the cost attending any measures to such end may be excessive and beyond that attending similar efforts in behalf of the blind or the deaf and dumb. But the experience of this Asylum has removed that doubt. The Trustees are now happy to record that the expense of support and instruction for idiots in this institution is no more pro rata for each individual in it, than in other establishments of a kindred character.

The report of the superintendent at its annual meeting of the Board in October last herewith annexed, will give a general view of the domestic concerns and operations of the institution.

E. D. MORGAN,

JAMES H. TITUS,

R. CAMPBELL,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,

HORATIO BALLARD,

HENRY N. POHLMAN,

L. ROBINSON,

HIRAM PUTNAM,

*Ex-officio.*

ALLEN MUNROE.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots :*

The undersigned submits the following report of the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

By our by-laws the month of August is set apart for an annual vacation. At that period all children, whose friends desire it, are removed for a month ; as also such others as is deemed advisable, in the judgment of the Superintendent, either on account of the pupils themselves, or for the sake of the interests of the Asylum. At this time also, any changes necessary, by the reception and dismissal of pupils, are more conveniently made. It follows, therefore, that the fiscal and school years of the Institution do not precisely correspond. This report, therefore, refers to the affairs of the Asylum for the year ending Sept. 1, 1861.

There have been in the Asylum during that period, 141 different pupils, or about the same number as in the preceding year. The average number of pupils actually in the Asylum during the school year, has been 135, or a little less than the average number of the preceding year. The falling off in number was in the paying pupils ; the number of State pupils has averaged 120.

During the whole history of the Asylum, as has been recorded in former reports, there has been a marked exemption from sickness among the inmates ; this has also been true during the last year, though our mortality record would seem to indicate otherwise.

During that period there have been five deaths. The first, a girl of 19 years old died of consumption ; the second, a boy of 13 years old died of disease of the lungs ; the third, a girl of 16 years old died of pneumonia ; the fourth, a boy of twelve, also of disease of the lungs ; the fifth, a boy of 12 years old died of pneumonia, complicated with disease of the kidneys and dropsy.

The history of the four last cases was very much the same. It



was the occurrence of an acute disease of the lungs, from some slight cause, in an individual whose powers of life were very feeble; and this terminating in what might be called chronic disease of the same organs, but that the successive and fatal symptoms were developed with great rapidity. In each case it was a mild pneumonia, apparently yielding to proper remedies, and yet terminating fatally, from rapidly supervening tuberculous or dropsical symptoms. In three of the cases it had been clearly seen for months previous, that the individuals were gradually exhausting their vital powers, and their removal from the Asylum had been urged for the same reason. As circumstances prevented this, they were left to swell our mortality bill for the year.

Besides these, ten others have been removed from the Institution. The cause or circumstances of removal of these cases may be here mentioned, to indicate the policy observed by the Trustees in the discharge of pupils.

No. 1. Dismissed a confirmed epileptic: he had been several years in the Asylum, learning to read and write, and improving in all respects; but his disease grew upon him and gradually undermined his constitution, rendering his further stay here of little probable benefit to him.

No. 2. Removed by friends on account of ill-health, accompanied with epileptic spasms: she has since become insane and demented.

No. 3. A boy received on trial for three months, but retained ten months: he was feeble, diseased and a cripple from birth; he had never walked, for not only was there a want of muscular power in the limbs, but also irregular muscular action, so that they crossed each other at any attempt at walking; he could neither hold his head erect nor control it. Though his friends thought him much improved it was not thought advisable to retain him.

No. 4. Was dismissed hopelessly insane.

No. 5. An idiot of low grade, unable to walk, feeble in health; dismissed incurable after eight months trial.

No. 6. A boy of fourteen, able to read and write; removed on account of a diseased knee.

No. 7. An idiot of low grade, filthy in his habits, helpless and sickly, with no idea of language, not even knowing his own name; dismissed after a year's trial on account of his health.



No. 8. A boy whose head was exceedingly small; in fact smaller than any on record, except those of the Aztec children. He was in the Asylum for five years, improving in many respects. The extent of his further progress was so limited that he was dismissed.

No. 9. A boy of 12; a deaf mute, as well as deficient in intelligence. He had learned to read and write, and draw; discharged that he might complete his education in the institution for the deaf and dumb.

No. 10. A boy of 15 years old; dismissed after two years' residence in the institution, so improved as to be now engaged at work on a farm, receiving wages.

No. 11. A girl of 16; sister of the preceding, and with the same length of time in the Asylum was returned to her friends still more improved. She could read and write and was also quite capable in simple household occupations.

No. 12. A boy of 17 years; now at work on a farm where his services are regarded as an equivalent for his board and clothing.

No. 13. A young man who had been three years in the institution, now serving in one of the volunteer regiments of the State, having been passed, as competent, by the regimental surgeon.

No. 14. A girl of 13 years old; after being less than one year in the Asylum, is now attending a district school at home.

Another still: a boy who had been three years in the institution, and who has not been returned since the vacation, is supposed also to be attending an ordinary day school.

This institution has now been in existence ten years. It was opened in Albany in leased buildings, as an experimental school, with some thirty pupils. This number was increased by legislative enactments to fifty during the four succeeding years. Meanwhile new buildings for its use were erected at Syracuse capable of accommodating 140 pupils, and with facilities for their development beyond and outside of the ordinary routine exercises of a school-room. On the occupation of these, the number of inmates was gradually increased, till their full capacity is now occupied. The accommodations furnished by the new buildings, and the site itself, for the purposes intended, could hardly be surpassed.

Plain, substantial and convenient buildings, and out-buildings, secure the personal comfort of the inmates, and at the same time diminish the cost and labor of taking proper care of them.



Fifty-five acres of excellent land improved by thorough culture, and stocked with a large number of fruit trees, afford the opportunity for the advantageous employment of the larger boys in agricultural labor. This, for a class of subjects possessed of but a moderate degree of intelligence, is the kind of labor most productive, most educational in its various processes, most easily learned, and at the same time a capacity for which is most valuable as an acquisition. The location is admirable, whether in relation to its centralness, its peculiar topography or its healthiness. Besides these outward circumstances thus favorable to the objects of the institution, the lapse of time has added experience, and therefore a greater value to the personal services of those connected with the institution. A nicer discrimination is exercised in relation to the age and other conditions in the selection of pupils. More system has been attained in their management and instruction as well as in the general conduct of the affairs of the Asylum. The relations of the different parts of the system of instruction are better understood. The school exercises, in the early days of the Asylum, its most prominent feature, still fulfil their proper function, but now in subordination to the more practical objects of the institution.

It will be noticed that this growth has been gradual and healthy. An experimental school, opened in the neighborhood of the capital, subject to the frequent visits and inspection of the members of the Legislature, who were its legal guardians, and who felt a special interest in the investigation, because the subjects of the new educational or charitable experiment were in many instances taken from the very districts they represented—it was by them, thus enlightened, placed upon a permanent foundation.

Of the original Board of Trustees but two now remain connected with the institution. It is not indelicate to refer to the service they rendered in promoting its growth during this period. Able, prudent, sagacious, and withal thorough in all matters entrusted to their charge, their faith and interest in the new enterprise of benevolence, expressed in decided language in the annual reports, and manifested on all suitable occasions elsewhere, was a guaranty to the public mind of its merits, and thus an important agency in moulding public sentiment to acknowledge with a cheerful hand its claims to a substantial and permanent endowment.



From 1851 till now, at each annual session of the Legislature, reports have been made by the Trustees and Superintendent, in which the general condition of the Asylum and the results attained have been fully set forth. On these occasions also opportunity has been taken to define its scope and object, and to present and urge its claims for public attention and support. These objects, or these claims do not change from year to year, but in the annual changes in the legislative body to whom these reports are made, there is involved the necessity of a yearly reiteration, in substance if not in form, of the same considerations that have influenced former Legislatures in the establishment and continuance of the Asylum. The relative number of idiots to the general population, of course, has not materially varied. Their condition, without the influence of institutions for their benefit, is not essentially different from that in former years. In the family or in the almshouse there is the same exposure to the evil influences of neglect and severity on the one hand or misdirected and excessive care and indulgence on the other. The hopes and expectations of alleviating their condition by judicious measures of relief, or of developing their intelligence and capabilities by suitable educational means, have not been one whit abated by the experience in this or kindred institutions. The relief from a burdensome care, or a local nuisance, to families and neighborhoods, has been none the less marked, as this institution has, from time to time, extended its means of shelter and care, for its proper subjects. On the part of the parents and friends of the pupils, those most interested in the success of the institution, there is the same entire satisfaction felt and expressed in the immediate results in individual cases. Nor has there been any falling off in the manifested anxiety of others similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of the benefits of the Asylum.

And it thus happens that the unfolding of this charity, while keeping behind the public necessity and want, has hardly kept abreast with the public willingness to supply. For the Legislature has never failed to respond to what were meant to be the very moderate requirements of the Trustees of the Asylum. And why should it? The State's duty to make adequate provision for the education of the deaf-mute and the blind has been fully admitted by many years of legislation to that end. And surely the idiot, whose physical cause of isolation from the world is



only one remove deeper ; their equal in misfortune, and with them the innocent sufferers, from an infraction of natural laws, has an equal claim to public sympathy and relief.

Society in its most enlightened organization should not hesitate to obviate, as far as possible, all those evils that seem to be almost the offspring of civilization ; and this the more especially when the efforts at remedying present evil call attention to the physical laws, the general violation of which have produced it, and thus tend to diminish its future recurrence. One of the highest attributes of a republican government is to act (if one may so express himself) as a sort of insurance company, for the welfare and prosperity of the community ; to relieve the burdens and repair the losses of family and individual misfortune, and not, moreover, to quibble about the obligation because the premium of industry, temperance and forethought has not always been promptly paid.

Fortunately in this case, a wise political economy and a liberal charity point in the same direction, and the intelligent legislator may exercise his sympathies without violating his sense of public duty, for the experience of this institution shows this quite conclusively.

Subject to the limitations and conditions mentioned in the report of last year, it may now be reaffirmed that a large proportion of the idiots of the State can, by proper training, be made capable of some simple industrial occupation. Moderate as such a result may seem, it is of great importance to society, and an infinite benefit to the idiot himself.

Idiocy involves more than the loss of a certain amount of productive industry in the immediate subjects of it. To this is to be added the labor, trouble and cost in taking care of them, and supplying their every want for a lifetime—(the poor houses of the State would furnish numerous examples where a whole family were brought to a dependence upon public charity because the family energies and means of living had been crippled by the care of an idiot child)—and the various consequences of their mischievous acts. Besides these more material aspects, there is seen too often discomfort and trials, and, perhaps, loss of affection and cruelty on the one side, and weariness and perverseness, malice and misery on the other.

Now a proper training and education, moderate as is the estimated result of it above mentioned, meets precisely these



conditions. It substitutes industrious habits for idleness and incapacity, and in so doing leaves no desire or room for the formation of improper or mischievous practices. To the idiot instructed, improved in his habits, good tempered, and easily satisfied, and with the willingness to work to the extent of his ability, it secures contentment and comfort to himself individually, and affection and kind treatment at the hands of his future caretakers. Most certain is it that the older pupils in the asylum furnish just this experience. The ultimate consequence need hardly be suggested, that the burden and cost of future maintenance must be materially lessened. The limitations and conditions which would affect this general statement of results are not very numerous or restrictive. They follow from the educational character of the institution. All admitted, therefore, to its privileges should be of a teachable age, and of a teachable condition. As to the first point, our general rule (the admission of pupils from 7 to 14 years of age) seems to be practically a just one. At all events, as it can be suspended for proper reasons, in any individual case, by the action of the board of trustees, it can do no harm. Whenever, in the farther experience of the institution, it shall be deemed advisable to extend the limits of age in the reception of pupils, it can be done.

As to what constitutes a teachable condition, in the case of idiots, is a point not so easily determined. On the one hand, it had been universally supposed, till a few years since, that education was of no service in any case of idiocy. On the other hand, there have been but a very few cases that have been submitted to a judicious course of training, for any length of time, either in this institution or any other of similar character elsewhere, in which those most interested in the welfare of the parties have not seen a very decided improvement as the result. The only exceptions to this rule have been those cases, in which the idiocy was apparently dependent upon an active organic disease of the brain.

In certain classes of cases, however, there will not be much difficulty in deciding to exclude the parties, for whose admission to the Asylum application is made.

Cases of idiocy, accompanied with confirmed epilepsy, are to be reckoned among these. The presence of the two conjoined (whichever manifestation precedes the other) usually indicates the existence of a common cause in organic disease of the brain



or spinal cord. In such instances the epilepsy is generally incurable. Each recurring paroxysm impairs the more the intellectual faculties, till complete dementia and death are the result. Even when in the intervals between the convulsions a marked improvement in all respects has rewarded the persistent efforts of training and instruction, a single recurrence of the disease will destroy the labor of months. Under such circumstances, an institution offers no very essential advantages over a home, and its accommodations should be preserved for those who can be radically benefited.

Again, where insanity is complicated with idiocy, (not a very common complication however) it is not deemed advisable to receive them into this institution. We have no provision for confinement, in fact, for restraint of any kind. The very means employed to arouse the attention and stimulate the sluggish intellectual operations of our ordinary pupils, tend to excite and aggravate the peculiar mental condition of this class. The admission of the insane, therefore, would subject us to very great trouble and inconvenience, without any corresponding benefit to those received, if not a positive injury to them.

It has not been the policy of this institution to receive cases of very marked deformity, nor where the subjects are hopelessly crippled, from permanent contractions of the muscles and tendons, or from irregular and spasmodic muscular contractions, preventing the application of our elementary physical training, nor yet the numerous cases of idiocy connected with a depraved and diseased physical condition; proper subjects for a hospital of incurables, and not for an educational establishment. These are often very troublesome cases at home, which induces the friends to make application for their admission here. In some instances, where there has been a loss of one or both parents, they are urged upon the officers of the Asylum with great persistence, even when it is supposed that they are coming here to die. In fact, a large percentage of the deaths that have occurred in the establishment, since its foundation, have been cases that have come hither with fatal disease already at work upon them.

There is another class of cases usually admitted on a proper application, but who are dismissed after a fair trial and examination, if the result confirms the opinion of the officers as to their probable condition. I refer to cases of *dementia*, in distinction from idiocy, when a gradual obliteration of the mental faculties



has supervened, after an organic disease of the brain, and the disease is still active and progressive. These are dismissed as incurables.

To these is to be added, in a State institution, where the applications for admission will ordinarily much exceed its capacity, the few idiots of the very lowest grade; the extreme cases where there exist hardly any manifestation of intelligence. It will hardly be made an objection to the institution that it does not meet and obviate the misfortune of these extreme and exceptional cases as long as it can not yet with present means of accommodation provide for those who would most assuredly be greatly benefited by its treatment.

It is to be remembered that it is not the idiots of the lowest grade that cause the most trouble, anxiety and suffering in the family; that most offend the public eye; disturb the neighborhood, or break the laws of society. But it is, on the contrary, those who in their class are relatively intelligent, and about whose improvement under a judicious system of management and instruction, there can be no dispute.

It is not the drivelling idiot, utterly bereft of sense and helpless, who lingers out the few years of almost unconscious existence, that a very defective or enfeebled nervous system has but half vitalized; but it is the one comparatively healthy and active—the nerves or organic life not much impaired—but yet deficient in intelligence, reason and judgment, and with no moral power to direct activity or resist temptation, whose animal nature, always predominant, at last becomes imperious, that society should most concern itself about, in anticipating the future, by precautionary measures.

There is only one condition attached to the successful result before-mentioned. The parties on leaving the Asylum should be placed under intelligent direction to keep in action their acquired powers, and to confirm the correct habits already formed. For while negligence and mismanagement cannot destroy mental discipline and development, whatever its degree, it may make them inoperative and fruitless.

From the experience of this institution individual cases might be related that would fully confirm to the satisfaction of every mind, the statements of this report, but all such descriptions are liable to convey false impressions, and at the same time they



cannot do justice to the results actually attained, and for reasons that will suggest themselves. Nor is it necessary.

The Trustees twice annually visit the Asylum officially, and the Ex. Committee of the Board much more frequently. It has been visited by hundreds of others, from every portion of the State. All the pupils make occasional visits home where individual results can be fully appreciated by those knowing the starting-point in their educational course. The Superintendent can call, with confidence, all these persons to witness, as the result of their observation, that a large majority of the inmates of the institution are in a fair way to reach the goal marked out for them.

In conclusion, the Superintendent would mention that his labors have been constantly seconded by the faithful endeavors of all his assistants in every capacity, not only in the prescribed duties of their several situations, but as cheerfully when any call has been made upon them for special services.

H. B. WILBUR, *Superintendent.*

SYRACUSE, Oct. 29, 1861.



## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

HAMILTON WHITE, *Treasurer of the New York Asylum for Idiots, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies and the salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and servants of said Asylum, during the year ending September 30, 1861.*

### DR.

1860.			
Oct.	1.	To cash from State Treasurer.....	\$4,500 00
Dec.	3.	do do .....	4,500 00
1861.			
April	1.	do do .....	4,500 00
June	16.	do do .....	4,500 00
		To cash from counties, for clothing.....	1,439 14
		To cash from various parties, for board, instruction, and clothing paying pupils.....	3,450 73
			<hr/>
			\$22,889 87
			21,852 49
			<hr/>
			\$1,037 38
			<hr/>

### CR.

1860.			
Oct.	1.	By overdraft.....	\$6 65
1861.			
Jan.	1.	By cash paid on bills audited by executive committee during quarter ending Decem- ber 31, 1860 .....	5,833 91
April	1.	By cash paid on bills audited by executive committee during quarter ending March 31, 1861 .....	4,981 43

July 1. By cash paid on bills audited by executive committee during quarter ending June 30, 1861 .....	\$4,805 40
Sept. 30. By cash paid on bills audited by executive committee during quarter ending September 30, 1861 .....	6,225 10
	<u>\$21,852 49</u>

(Signed)

HAMILTON WHITE.



