Supplemental Fig. 1: Control and validation experiments for the Morris watermaze (MWM) task. ***A,*** In the cued platform task, latencies to find the platform did not differ among control (CTL, n = 8), early-life stressed (CES, n = 7), and CRH-receptor blocker treated control and CES groups (CTL+ANT, n = 5; CES+ANT, n = 6) (two-way RM-ANOVA, effect of group; $F_{5,22} = 0.71$, $p = 0.6$), suggesting no group differences in motivation or physical ability to find the platform. ***B,*** Similarly, swim distances to the platform in the cued task did not differ across groups (one-way ANOVA; $F_{5,22} = 1.096$, $p = 0.39$). ***C,*** Assessment of 24h spatial memory in a probe test conducted after the reversal procedure (fourth test day). The memory for the target quadrant (measured as the percentage of total path length swam in the target quadrant) was significantly lower in untreated CES rats compared to controls (*$p < 0.05$). The memory for the target quadrant in CES rats given icv CRF_1 blocker treatment was comparable to that of controls ($p > 0.05$), consistent with a reversal of the stress-induced deficits in long-term memory. Together with the efficacy of the blocker for short-term, inter-trial memory, these data suggest that early-life stress impairs both short and long-term memory, and blocking CRH receptors *post hoc* ameliorates these deficits. ***D***, Swim speed of rats from all four experimental groups was measured during the probe test, and did not differ ($p > 0.05$, one-way ANOVA).