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Titel:The story of Kaspar Hauser from authentic recordsErsteller:Elizabeth Edson Gibson EvansSignatur:Amb. 8. 1412

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Kaspar Hauser.

resembled the brain of a marten and of the human foctus, and its condition showed that its activity had been arrested at an early period of life. This mute witness proved that Kaspar Hauser must have lived in infancy like other children, and that his imprisonment began some time before his seventh year, probably in his third or fourth. Hence the brilliancy which he at first displayed when his intellect was again free to act, and the ensuing failure of mental power which prevented his advancing beyond mediocrity in his studies and pursuits.

When restored to human society he was a man in years and in outward development; but his brain had remained in its primitive stage of growth, and could not enlarge after so long a period of inactivity.

Kaspar Hauser's peculiar character (his faults and imperfections, as well as his uncommon virtues), was thus accounted for. He was silly, vain, and untruthful, because he had only a child's judgment to guide his conduct; he was gentle, affectionate, and pure, because his stronger passions had never been awakened. More was expected of him than his fellows had a right to demand; he neither understood himself nor was comprehended by others; he was a being apart, and could never find his place in the world from which he had been so long excluded.

Kaspar Hauser's funeral took place December 28, 1833, and an immense crowd followed the remains to the grave. Pastor Fuhrmann conducted the services, and delivered a touching address, which called forth tears from many sympathising listeners. Hickel made himself noticeable by loud weeping, and his conduct, which was in such strong contrast to his former severity towards Kaspar Hauser, was a subject of general remark.

Notwithstanding the convincing testimony afforded by the results of the *post-mortem* examination, the Stanhope-Hickel-Meyer party persisted in declaring that Kaspar Hauser was an impostor, and had ended his life by suicide, and for the moment these absurd charges had the effect of chilling public sympathy and silencing the protests of disinterested and reasonable judges at