

Literature Paper 1:

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

by Robert Louis Stevenson



Name:

Class:

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Chapter 1: The Story of The Door

MR. UTTERSON the lawyer was a man of a rugged countenance, that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary, and yet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, something

5 eminently human beamed from his eye; something indeed which never found its way into his talk, but which spoke not only in these silent symbols of the after-dinner face, but more often and loudly in the acts of his life. He was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for

10 vintages; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds; and in any extremity inclined to help rather than to reprove.

"I incline to Cain's heresy," he used to say quaintly: "I let my brother go to the

15 devil in his own way." In this character, it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of down-going men. And to such as these, so long as they came about his chambers, he never marked a shade of change in his demeanour.

No doubt the feat was easy to Mr. Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at

20 the best, and even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready-made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they

25 implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who

30 encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull, and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted.

35 It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is called quiet, but

it drove a thriving trade on the week-days. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.

Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east, the line was broken by the entry of a court; and just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two stories high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower story and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.

Mr. Enfield and the lawyer were on the other side of the by-street; but when they came abreast of the entry, the former lifted up his cane and pointed.

"Did you ever remark that door?" he asked; and when his companion had replied in the affirmative, "It is connected in my mind," added he, "with a very odd story."

"Indeed?" said Mr. Utterson, with a slight change of voice, "and what was that?"

"Well, it was this way," returned Mr. Enfield: "I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks asleep—street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church—till at last I got into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing

to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a view-halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave
80 me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running. The people who had turned out were the girl's own family; and pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent, put in his appearance. Well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the Sawbones; and there you might have supposed would be an end to it. But there was one
85 curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight. So had the child's family, which was only natural. But the doctor's case was what struck me. He was the usual cut-and-dry apothecary, of no particular age and colour, with a strong Edinburgh accent, and about as emotional as a bagpipe. Well, sir, he was like the rest of us; every time he looked at my
90 prisoner, I saw that Sawbones turn sick and white with the desire to kill him. I knew what was in his mind, just as he knew what was in mine; and killing being out of the question, we did the next best. We told the man we could and would make such a scandal out of this, as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other. If he had any friends or any credit, we
95 undertook that he should lose them. And all the time, as we were pitching it in red hot, we were keeping the women off him as best we could, for they were as wild as harpies. I never saw a circle of such hateful faces; and there was the man in the middle, with a kind of black, sneering coolness—frightened too, I could see that—but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan. 'If you
100 choose to make capital out of this accident,' said he, 'I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,' says he. 'Name your figure.' Well, we screwed him up to a hundred pounds for the child's family; he would have clearly liked to stick out; but there was something about the lot of us that meant mischief, and at last he struck. The next thing was to get the
105 money; and where do you think he carried us but to that place with the door?—whipped out a key, went in, and presently came back with the matter of ten pounds in gold and a cheque for the balance on Coutts's, drawn payable to bearer and signed with a name that I can't mention, though it's one of the points of my story, but it was a name at least very well-
110 known and often printed. The figure was stiff; but the signature was good for more than that, if it was only genuine. I took the liberty of pointing out to my gentleman that the whole business looked apocryphal, and that a man does not, in real life, walk into a cellar door at four in the morning and come out of it with another man's cheque for close upon a hundred pounds. But he was
115 quite easy and sneering. 'Set your mind at rest,' says he, 'I will stay with you till the banks open and cash the cheque myself.' So we all set off, the doctor,

and the child's father, and our friend and myself, and passed the rest of the night in my chambers; and next day, when we had breakfasted, went in a body to the bank. I gave in the check myself, and said I had every reason to believe it was a forgery. Not a bit of it. The cheque was genuine."

"Tut-tut," said Mr. Utterson.

"I see you feel as I do," said Mr. Enfield. "Yes, it's a bad story. For my man was a fellow that nobody could have to do with, a really damnable man; and the person that drew the cheque is the very pink of the proprieties, celebrated too, and (what makes it worse) one of your fellows who do what they call good. Black-mail, I suppose; an honest man paying through the nose for some of the capers of his youth. Black-Mail House is what I call that place with the door, in consequence. Though even that, you know, is far from explaining all," he added, and with the words fell into a vein of musing.

From this he was recalled by Mr. Utterson asking rather suddenly: "And you don't know if the drawer of the cheque lives there?"

"A likely place, isn't it?" returned Mr. Enfield. "But I happen to have noticed his address; he lives in some square or other."

"And you never asked about the—place with the door?" said Mr. Utterson.

"No, sir: I had a delicacy," was the reply. "I feel very strongly about putting questions; it partakes too much of the style of the day of judgment. You start a question, and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top of a hill; and away the stone goes, starting others; and presently some bland old bird (the last you would have thought of) is knocked on the head in his own back-garden and the family have to change their name. No, sir, I make it a rule of mine: the more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask."

"A very good rule, too," said the lawyer.

"But I have studied the place for myself," continued Mr. Enfield. "It seems scarcely a house. There is no other door, and nobody goes in or out of that one but, once in a great while, the gentleman of my adventure. There are three windows looking on the court on the first floor; none below; the windows are always shut but they're clean. And then there is a chimney which is generally smoking; so somebody must live there. And yet it's not so sure; for the buildings are so packed together about that court, that it's hard to say where one ends and another begins."

The pair walked on again for a while in silence; and then, "Enfield," said Mr. Utterson, "that's a good rule of yours."

"Yes, I think it is," returned Enfield.

155 "But for all that," continued the lawyer, "there's one point I want to ask: I want to ask the name of that man who walked over the child."

"Well," said Mr. Enfield, "I can't see what harm it would do. It was a man of the name of Hyde."

"H'm," said Mr. Utterson. "What sort of a man is he to see?"

160 "He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point. He's an extraordinary-looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the
165 way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment."

Mr. Utterson again walked some way in silence and obviously under a weight of consideration.

"You are sure he used a key?" he inquired at last.

170 "My dear sir..." began Enfield, surprised out of himself.

"Yes, I know," said Utterson; "I know it must seem strange. The fact is, if I do not ask you the name of the other party, it is because I know it already. You see, Richard, your tale has gone home. If you have been inexact in any point, you had better correct it."

175 "I think you might have warned me," returned the other, with a touch of sullenness. "But I have been pedantically exact, as you call it. The fellow had a key; and what's more, he has it still. I saw him use it, not a week ago."

Mr. Utterson sighed deeply but said never a word; and the young man presently resumed. "Here is another lesson to say nothing," said he. "I am
180 ashamed of my long tongue. Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again."

"With all my heart," said the lawyer. "I shake hands on that, Richard."

Chapter 1 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. countenance	a) in the Bible, Cain (who had murdered his brother) asked 'Am I my brother's keeper?'
2. discourse	b) notice
3. backward in sentiment	c) lack of care and maintenance
4. austere	d) conversation
5. mortify a taste for vintages	e) stained
6. Cain's heresy	f) Creatures from Greek mythology – half woman, half bird
7. Negligence	g) A slang expression meaning 'getting into trouble' or 'debt'
8. Distained	h) Agreed
9. Remark	i) A huge creature or machine that crushes all before it
10. Replied in the affirmative	j) Said 'yes'
11. Juggernaut	k) The huntsman's shout when the fox is sighted
12. View halloa	l) Face
13. Sawbones	m) Reputation, good name
14. Apothecary	n) Person who prepares or sells medicines (a low-paid doctor)
15. Credit	o) Strict
16. Harpies	p) Slang for doctor
17. Struck	q) Slow to show emotion
18. Queer street	r) Extra careful about the details
19. Pedantically exact	s) Get rid of his love for good wine

b) Chapter 1 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Mr Utterson is a boring but 'loveable' lawyer who people get help from when they are in _____. He is friends with a cousin, Enfield, and goes on regular walks with him on Sundays. One Sunday, they pass a dirty _____ in a poor area. Enfield tells Utterson a story about the door and the man that lives behind it. He says he saw a small, revolting man _____ a small _____ at 3am in the morning. A crowd, led by Enfield, confronted the man and forced him to pay _____ in compensation. The man gave them a cheque, which we learn at the very end of the chapter was signed by _____ - a very _____ person. No one believed that the cheque was _____ but they later found out that it was. Utterson is worried that Jekyll is being _____ by Mr Hyde.

<i>Henry Jekyll</i>	<i>genuine</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>trouble</i>	
<i>respectable</i>	<i>blackmailed</i>	<i>trample on</i>	<i>£100</i>	<i>girl</i>

c) Chapter 1 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-25. What sort of person is Mr Utterson? How does Stevenson use language to present him as a typical Victorian gentleman?

2. Re-read lines 26-45. What is Mr Utterson's relationship to Mr Enfield? How are the two men alike? How are they different?

3. Re-read the description of the door (ll. 46-56). How does Stevenson use setting to convey a sense of Mr Hyde's character before we meet him?

4. Re-read Mr Enfield's account of meeting Mr Hyde (ll. 64-120). How does Stevenson use language here to create the impression that Hyde is an evil and immoral character? (*Choose three short quotes to analyse.*)

5. What is surprising about the cheque that Hyde gives the family? Why is this significant to the story?

6. Re-read ll. 121-182. Why do you think Stevenson opens the novel with this chapter? How does it help to create a sense of mystery for the reader?

d) Chapter 1 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 1 to memorise.

CHAPTER 1: STORY OF THE DOOR		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 1 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Enfield describes his encounter with Mr Hyde.

"Well, it was this way," returned Mr. Enfield: "I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks asleep—street after street, all lighted up as if for a
5 procession and all as empty as a church—till at last I got into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the
10 other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was
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25 curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight. So had the child's family, which was only natural. But the doctor's case was what struck me.

0 7

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as naturally evil?

Write about:

- How Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- How Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as naturally evil in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 2: Search for Mr Hyde

0

THAT evening Mr. Utterson came home to his bachelor house in sombre spirits and sat down to dinner without relish. It was his custom of a Sunday, when this meal was over, to sit close by the fire, a volume of some dry divinity on his reading-desk, until the clock of the neighbouring church rang out the hour of twelve, when he would go soberly and gratefully to bed. On this night, however, as soon as the cloth was taken away, he took up a candle and went into his business-room. There he opened his safe, took from the most private part of it a document endorsed on the envelope as Dr. Jekyll's Will, and sat down with a clouded brow to study its contents. The will was

5

holograph, for Mr. Utterson, though he took charge of it now that it was made, had refused to lend the least assistance in the making of it; it provided not only that, in case of the decease of Henry Jekyll, M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., etc., all his possessions were to pass into the hands of his "friend and benefactor Edward Hyde," but that in case of Dr. Jekyll's "disappearance or

10

unexplained absence for any period exceeding three calendar months," the said Edward Hyde should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes without further delay and free from any burthen or obligation, beyond the payment of a few small sums to the members of the doctor's household. This document had long been the lawyer's eyesore. It offended him both as a lawyer and as a

15

lover of the sane and customary sides of life, to whom the fanciful was the immodest. And hitherto it was his ignorance of Mr. Hyde that had swelled his indignation; now, by a sudden turn, it was his knowledge. It was already bad enough when the name was but a name of which he could learn no more. It was worse when it began to be clothed upon with detestable attributes; and

20

out of the shifting, insubstantial mists that had so long baffled his eye, there leaped up the sudden, definite presentment of a fiend.

25

"I thought it was madness," he said, as he replaced the obnoxious paper in the safe, "and now I begin to fear it is disgrace."

30

With that he blew out his candle, put on a great-coat, and set forth in the direction of Cavendish Square, that citadel of medicine, where his friend, the great Dr. Lanyon, had his house and received his crowding patients. "If any one knows, it will be Lanyon," he had thought.

35

The solemn butler knew and welcomed him; he was subjected to no stage of delay, but ushered direct from the door to the dining-room where Dr. Lanyon sat alone over his wine. This was a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman, with a shock of hair prematurely white, and a boisterous and decided manner. At sight of Mr. Utterson, he sprang up from his chair and welcomed him with both hands. The geniality, as was the way of the man,

was somewhat theatrical to the eye; but it reposed on genuine feeling. For
40 these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both
thorough respecters of themselves and of each other, and, what does not
always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.

After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so
disagreeably pre-occupied his mind.

45 "I suppose, Lanyon," said he "you and I must be the two oldest friends that
Henry Jekyll has?"

"I wish the friends were younger," chuckled Dr. Lanyon. "But I suppose we are.
And what of that? I see little of him now."

"Indeed?" said Utterson. "I thought you had a bond of common interest."

50 "We had," was the reply. "But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll
became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and
though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake, as
they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific
balderdash," added the doctor, flushing suddenly purple, "would have
55 estranged Damon and Pythias."

This little spirit of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr. Utterson. "They have
only differed on some point of science," he thought; and being a man of no
scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing), he even added:
"It is nothing worse than that!" He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his
60 composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. "Did
you ever come across a protege of his—one Hyde?" he asked.

"Hyde?" repeated Lanyon. "No. Never heard of him. Since my time."

That was the amount of information that the lawyer carried back with him to
the great, dark bed on which he tossed to and fro, until the small hours of the
65 morning began to grow large. It was a night of little ease to his toiling mind,
toiling in mere darkness and besieged by questions.

Six o'clock struck on the bells of the church that was so conveniently near to
Mr. Utterson's dwelling, and still he was digging at the problem. Hitherto it had
touched him on the intellectual side alone; but now his imagination also was
70 engaged, or rather enslaved; and as he lay and tossed in the gross darkness
of the night and the curtained room, Mr. Enfield's tale went by before his
mind in a scroll of lighted pictures. He would be aware of the great field of
lamps of a nocturnal city; then of the figure of a man walking swiftly; then of
a child running from the doctor's; and then these met, and that human
75 Juggernaut trod the child down and passed on regardless of her screams. Or
else he would see a room in a rich house, where his friend lay asleep,

dreaming and smiling at his dreams; and then the door of that room would be opened, the curtains of the bed plucked apart, the sleeper recalled, and lo! there would stand by his side a figure to whom power was given, and even at that dead hour, he must rise and do its bidding. The figure in these two phases haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over, it was but to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly and still the more swiftly, even to dizziness, through wider labyrinths of lamplighted city, and at every street-corner crush a child and leave her screaming. And still the figure had no face by which he might know it; even in his dreams, it had no face, or one that baffled him and melted before his eyes; and thus it was that there sprang up and grew apace in the lawyer's mind a singularly strong, almost an inordinate, curiosity to behold the features of the real Mr. Hyde. If he could but once set eyes on him, he thought the mystery would lighten and perhaps roll altogether away, as was the habit of mysterious things when well examined. He might see a reason for his friend's strange preference or bondage (call it which you please) and even for the startling clause of the will. At least it would be a face worth seeing: the face of a man who was without bowels of mercy: a face which had but to show itself to raise up, in the mind of the unimpressionable Enfield, a spirit of enduring hatred. "But for all that," continued the lawyer, "there's one point I want to ask: I want to ask the name of that man who walked over the child."

"Well," said Mr. Enfield, "I can't see what harm it would do. It was a man of the name of Hyde."

"H'm," said Mr. Utterson. "What sort of a man is he to see?"

"He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point. He's an extraordinary-looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment."

Mr. Utterson again walked some way in silence and obviously under a weight of consideration.

"You are sure he used a key?" he inquired at last.

"My dear sir..." began Enfield, surprised out of himself.

"Yes, I know," said Utterson; "I know it must seem strange. The fact is, if I do not ask you the name of the other party, it is because I know it already. You see,

115 Richard, your tale has gone home. If you have been inexact in any point, you had better correct it."

"I think you might have warned me," returned the other, with a touch of sullenness. "But I have been pedantically exact, as you call it. The fellow had a key; and what's more, he has it still. I saw him use it, not a week ago."

120 Mr. Utterson sighed deeply but said never a word; and the young man presently resumed. "Here is another lesson to say nothing," said he. "I am ashamed of my long tongue. Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again."

"With all my heart," said the lawyer. "I shake hands on that, Richard."

125 From that time forward, Mr. Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. In the morning before office hours, at noon when business was plenty, and time scarce, at night under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse, the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post.

130 "If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought, "I shall be Mr. Seek."

And at last his patience was rewarded. It was a fine dry night; frost in the air; the streets as clean as a ballroom floor; the lamps, unshaken, by any wind, drawing a regular pattern of light and shadow. By ten o'clock, when the shops were closed, the by-street was very solitary and, in spite of the low
135 growl of London from all round, very silent. Small sounds carried far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway; and the rumour of the approach of any passenger preceded him by a long time. Mr. Utterson had been some minutes at his post, when he was aware of an odd, light footstep drawing near. In the course of his nightly patrols, he
140 had long grown accustomed to the quaint effect with which the footfalls of a single person, while he is still a great way off, suddenly spring out distinct from the vast hum and clatter of the city. Yet his attention had never before been so sharply and decisively arrested; and it was with a strong, superstitious prevision of success that he withdrew into the entry of the court.

145 The steps drew swiftly nearer, and swelled out suddenly louder as they turned the end of the street. The lawyer, looking forth from the entry, could soon see what manner of man he had to deal with. He was small and very plainly dressed, and the look of him, even at that distance, went somehow strongly against the watcher's inclination. But he made straight for the door, crossing
150 the roadway to save time; and as he came, he drew a key from his pocket like one approaching home.

Mr. Utterson stepped out and touched him on the shoulder as he passed. "Mr. Hyde, I think?"

155 Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. But his fear was only momentary; and though he did not look the lawyer in the face, he answered coolly enough: "That is my name. What do you want?"

"I see you are going in," returned the lawyer. "I am an old friend of Dr. Jekyll's—Mr. Utterson of Gaunt Street—you must have heard my name; and meeting you so conveniently, I thought you might admit me."

160 "You will not find Dr. Jekyll; he is from home," replied Mr. Hyde, blowing in the key. And then suddenly, but still without looking up, "How did you know me?" he asked.

"On your side," said Mr. Utterson, "will you do me a favour?"

"With pleasure," replied the other. "What shall it be?"

165 "Will you let me see your face?" asked the lawyer.

Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. "Now I shall know you again," said Mr. Utterson. "It may be useful."

170 "Yes," returned Mr. Hyde, "it is as well we have, met; and a propos, you should have my address." And he gave a number of a street in Soho.

"Good God!" thought Mr. Utterson, "can he, too, have been thinking of the will?" But he kept his feelings to himself and only grunted in acknowledgment of the address.

175 "And now," said the other, "how did you know me?"

"By description," was the reply.

"Whose description?"

"We have common friends," said Mr. Utterson.

"Common friends?" echoed Mr. Hyde, a little hoarsely. "Who are they?"

180 "Jekyll, for instance," said the lawyer.

"He never told you," cried Mr. Hyde, with a flush of anger. "I did not think you would have lied."

"Come," said Mr. Utterson, "that is not fitting language."

185 The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.

The lawyer stood awhile when Mr. Hyde had left him, the picture of disquietude. Then he began slowly to mount the street, pausing every step or two and putting his hand to his brow like a man in mental perplexity. The
190 problem he was thus debating as he walked, was one of a class that is rarely solved. Mr. Hyde was pale and dwarfish, he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness, and he spoke with a husky, whispering and somewhat broken
195 voice; all these were points against him, but not all of these together could explain the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing, and fear with which Mr. Utterson regarded him. "There must be something else," said the perplexed gentleman. "There is something more, if I could find a name for it. God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say? or
200 can it be the old story of Dr. Fell? or is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures, its clay continent? The last, I think; for, O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend."

Round the corner from the by-street, there was a square of ancient,
205 handsome houses, now for the most part decayed from their high estate and let in flats and chambers to all sorts and conditions of men: map-engravers, architects, shady lawyers, and the agents of obscure enterprises. One house, however, second from the corner, was still occupied entire; and at the door of this, which wore a great air of wealth and comfort, though it was now
210 plunged in darkness except for the fan-light, Mr. Utterson stopped and knocked. A well-dressed, elderly servant opened the door.

"Is Dr. Jekyll at home, Poole?" asked the lawyer.

"I will see, Mr. Utterson," said Poole, admitting the visitor, as he spoke, into a large, low-roofed, comfortable hall, paved with flags, warmed (after the
215 fashion of a country house) by a bright, open fire, and furnished with costly cabinets of oak. "Will you wait here by the fire, sir? or shall I give you a light in the dining room?"

"Here, thank you," said the lawyer, and he drew near and leaned on the tall fender. This hall, in which he was now left alone, was a pet fancy of his friend
220 the doctor's; and Utterson himself was wont to speak of it as the pleasantest room in London. But to-night there was a shudder in his blood; the face of Hyde sat heavy on his memory; he felt (what was rare with him) a nausea

and distaste of life; and in the gloom of his spirits, he seemed to read a menace in the flickering of the firelight on the polished cabinets and the
225 uneasy starting of the shadow on the roof. He was ashamed of his relief, when Poole presently returned to announce that Dr. Jekyll was gone out.

"I saw Mr. Hyde go in by the old dissecting-room door, Poole," he said. "Is that right, when Dr. Jekyll is from home?"

"Quite right, Mr. Utterson, sir," replied the servant. "Mr. Hyde has a key."

230 "Your master seems to repose a great deal of trust in that young man, Poole," resumed the other musingly.

"Yes, sir, he do indeed," said Poole. "We have all orders to obey him."

"I do not think I ever met Mr. Hyde?" asked Utterson.

235 "O, dear no, sir. He never dines here," replied the butler. "Indeed we see very little of him on this side of the house; he mostly comes and goes by the laboratory."

"Well, good-night, Poole."

"Good-night, Mr. Utterson." And the lawyer set out homeward with a very heavy heart. "Poor Harry Jekyll," he thought, "my mind misgives me he is in
240 deep waters! He was wild when he was young; a long while ago to be sure; but in the law of God, there is no statute of limitations. Ay, it must be that; the ghost of some old sin, the cancer of some concealed disgrace: punishment coming, PEDE CLAUDO, years after memory has forgotten and self-love condoned the fault." And the lawyer, scared by the thought, brooded a
245 while on his own past, groping in all the corners of memory, lest by chance some Jack-in-the-Box of an old iniquity should leap to light there. His past was fairly blameless; few men could read the rolls of their life with less apprehension; yet he was humbled to the dust by the many ill things he had done, and raised up again into a sober and fearful gratitude by the many
250 that he had come so near to doing, yet avoided. And then by a return on his former subject, he conceived a spark of hope. "This Master Hyde, if he were studied," thought he, "must have secrets of his own; black secrets, by the look of him; secrets compared to which poor Jekyll's worst would be like sunshine. Things cannot continue as they are. It turns me cold to think of this creature
255 stealing like a thief to Harry's bedside; poor Harry, what a wakening! And the danger of it; for if this Hyde suspects the existence of the will, he may grow impatient to inherit. Ay, I must put my shoulder to the wheel if Jekyll will but let me," he added, "if Jekyll will only let me." For once more he saw before his mind's eye, as clear as a transparency, the strange clauses of the will.

Chapter 2 Activities

a) Chapter 2 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

The lawyer Utterson is troubled by the _____ that Henry Jekyll has written because it hands over everything to _____ if Jekyll dies or disappears for more than three months.

Utterson visits _____, a friend of Jekyll's, to find out more, but discovers that he has _____ with Jekyll over the 'unscientific' experiments that Jekyll has been conducting.

That night, Utterson suffers from nightmares. In one nightmare, he sees the figure of the man who trampled on the girl, and in another nightmare, the same figure approaches a sleeping Jekyll and makes Jekyll do what he wants. This figure has no _____.

On waking, Utterson is determined to find out what Hyde _____ so he spends his spare time standing by the _____ where Hyde lives. Eventually, one night, Hyde arrives and Utterson asks to look at his face. Hyde shows it to him and then gives Utterson his _____. Utterson realises that Hyde is thinking about the will and is frightened for Jekyll.

When he goes to visit Jekyll, we realise something that Utterson has known for a while- that the house that Hyde lives in is actually the _____ attached to the back of Jekyll's house. Utterson finds that Jekyll is out, and learns from the butler, Poole, that Hyde has a _____ to Jekyll's laboratory and the servants have orders to _____ him. Utterson leaves feeling very worried that Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll.

face

address

fallen out

will

obey

looks like

Edward Hyde

laboratory

key

door

Dr Lanyon

b) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. endorsed	a) a person that gives help to a person or cause
2. decease	b) to do with legal aspects of property
3. benefactor	c) very great/without limit
4. protégé	d) like a cave man
5. conveyancing	e) from Greek mythology - a maze of passages hiding a terrifying monster (the Minotaur)
6. labyrinths	f) signed on the back
7. inordinate	g) accept bad behaviour
8. condone	h) death
9. iniquity	i) a person who is guided by an older/more experienced person
10. troglodytic	j) evil/wrong-doing

c) Chapter 2 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-28. What does Mr Utterson find out about Dr Jekyll's will? Why is this significant?

2. Re-read ll. 29-66. What does Lanyon tell Utterson about his friendship with Jekyll? How does this link to the Victorian context of science and religion?

3. Re-read lines 67-98. In Utterson's nightmares, he sees Hyde without a face. Why does Stevenson never tell us what Hyde's face looks like?

4. Why is it significant that Stevenson describes London as a 'labyrinth' (l.84)?

5. Re-read lines 99-108. Select two words that Enfield uses to describe Hyde. How this language create an impression that Hyde is evil?

6. Re-read lines 125-203. Once Utterson confronts Hyde, how does he feel toward him? What reasons does Utterson give for his feelings about Hyde?

7. In line 199, Utterson describes Hyde as 'troglodytic'. How does this link to Victorian ideas of evolution, progress and Darwinism? (see *Context section for more information on this*)

8. Re-read ll. 204-211. What does the description of the street and house in which Jekyll lives reveal about his character?

9. Re-read ll. 238-259. What do we learn from this about Henry Jekyll's history?

10. Re-read ll. 238-259. What does Utterson believe about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde? How does Stevenson present Victorian beliefs about morality and reputation in this paragraph? How is a sense of mystery and suspense maintained at the end of this chapter?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

d) Chapter 2 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 2 to memorise.

CHAPTER 2: SEARCH FOR MR HYDE		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 2 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson has just met Mr Hyde for the first time.

‘We have common friends,’ said Mr Utterson. ‘Common friends!’
echoed Mr Hyde, a little hoarsely. ‘Who are they?’ ‘Jekyll, for
instance,’ said the lawyer. ‘He never told you,’ cried Mr Hyde, with a
flush of anger. ‘I did not think you would have lied.’ ‘Come,’ said Mr
5 Utterson, ‘that is not fitting language.’ The other snarled aloud into a
savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness,
he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.
The lawyer stood awhile when Mr Hyde had left him, the picture of
disquietude. Then he began slowly to mount the street, pausing
10 every step or two and putting his hand to his brow like a man in
mental perplexity. The problem he was thus debating as he walked
was one of a class that is rarely solved. Mr Hyde was pale and
dwarfish; he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable
malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to
15 the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness,
and he spoke with a husky whispering and somewhat broken voice,
– all these were points against him; but not all of these together
could explain the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear with
which Mr Utterson regarded him. ‘There must be something else,’
20 said the perplexed gentleman. ‘There is something more, if I could
find a name for it. God bless me, the man seems hardly human!
Something troglodytic, shall we say? Or can it be the old story of Dr
Fell? Or is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires
through, and transfigures, its clay continent? The last, I think; for, O
25 my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan’s signature upon a face,
it is on that of your new friend!’

0	7
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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as a
frightening outsider?

Write about:

- o How Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- o How Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider in the novel
as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease

0

A FORTNIGHT later, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six old cronies, all intelligent, reputable men and all judges of good wine; and Mr. Utterson so contrived that he remained behind after the others had departed. This was no new arrangement, but a thing that had befallen many scores of times. Where Utterson was liked, he was liked well. Hosts loved to detain the dry lawyer, when the light-hearted and the loose-tongued had already their foot on the threshold; they liked to sit a while in his unobtrusive company, practising for solitude, sobering their minds in the man's rich silence after the expense and strain of gaiety. To this rule, Dr. Jekyll was no exception; and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire—a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness—you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr. Utterson a sincere and warm affection.

5

10

15

"I have been wanting to speak to you, Jekyll," began the latter. "You know that will of yours?"

20

A close observer might have gathered that the topic was distasteful; but the doctor carried it off gaily. "My poor Utterson," said he, "you are unfortunate in such a client. I never saw a man so distressed as you were by my will; unless it were that hide-bound pedant, Lanyon, at what he called my scientific heresies. Oh, I know he's a good fellow—you needn't frown—an excellent fellow, and I always mean to see more of him; but a hide-bound pedant for all that; an ignorant, blatant pedant. I was never more disappointed in any man than Lanyon."

25

"You know I never approved of it," pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding the fresh topic.

"My will? Yes, certainly, I know that," said the doctor, a trifle sharply. "You have told me so."

"Well, I tell you so again," continued the lawyer. "I have been learning something of young Hyde."

30

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. "I do not care to hear more," said he. "This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop."

"What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

35

"It can make no change. You do not understand my position," returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. "I am painfully situated,

Utterson; my position is a very strange—a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking."

"Jekyll," said Utterson, "you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it."

40 "My good Utterson," said the doctor, "this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not so bad as that; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I
45 can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again; and I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."

Utterson reflected a little, looking in the fire.

"I have no doubt you are perfectly right," he said at last, getting to his feet.

50 "Well, but since we have touched upon this business, and for the last time I hope," continued the doctor, "there is one point I should like you to understand. I have really a very great interest in poor Hyde. I know you have seen him; he told me so; and I fear he was rude. But, I do sincerely take a great, a very great interest in that young man; and if I am taken away,
55 Utterson, I wish you to promise me that you will bear with him and get his rights for him. I think you would, if you knew all; and it would be a weight off my mind if you would promise."

"I can't pretend that I shall ever like him," said the lawyer.

"I don't ask that," pleaded Jekyll, laying his hand upon the other's arm; "I only
60 ask for justice; I only ask you to help him for my sake, when I am no longer here."

Utterson heaved an irrepressible sigh. "Well," said he, "I promise."

Chapter 3 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. unobtrusive	a) narrow-minded and old fashioned thinker
2. hide-bound pedant	b) hold back
3. scientific heresies	c) talk freely
4. abominable	d) carelessly ignoring
5. cronies	e) not making sense
6. detain	f) in a difficult situation
7. loose tongues	g) terrible, awful
8. solitude	h) Beliefs that go against established scientific ideas
9. gaiety	i) unable to be stopped
10. ruthlessly disregarding	j) fun
11. distasteful	k) friends
12. incoherency	l) being alone
13. painfully situated	m) start fresh
14. clean breast	n) not showy or demanding
15. irrepressible	o) unpleasant

b) Chapter 3 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

A fortnight (two weeks) later, Jekyll has a _____ party. Utterson remains behind so he can speak to Jekyll about why he is worried about Jekyll's will; he tells Jekyll that he can be _____ and urges Jekyll to tell him if he is being _____. Jekyll tells him that it isn't blackmail and that he can get rid of _____ at any time he wishes. He asks Utterson to drop the matter and make sure that he will help Hyde get what is in the will -i.e. everything Jekyll owns- if he, Jekyll, _____ or _____.

blackmailed

dies

dinner

Mr Hyde

trusted

disappears

c) Chapter 3 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 16-23. How does Jekyll describe Utterson? Why does he call him a 'pedant'? How does this link into Victorian beliefs about science?

2. Re-read lines 30-48. How does Jekyll react when Utterson mentions Hyde? What does Jekyll tell Utterson about Hyde and what does this reveal?

3. Re-read lines 50-62. What does Jekyll make Utterson promise? How does he justify giving his money and property to Hyde?

4. Why is Utterson uneasy about making this promise to Jekyll? Why does he agree to do so anyway? How does this link into the Victorian context of the respectable gentleman?

d) Chapter 3 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 3 to memorise.

CHAPTER 3: DR JEKYLL WAS QUITE AT EASE		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 3 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 3 and then answer the question.

In this extract Mr Utterson questions Mr Jekyll about his will.

"You know I never approved of it," pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding the fresh topic.

"My will? Yes, certainly, I know that," said the doctor, a trifle sharply.

"You have told me so."

5 "Well, I tell you so again," continued the lawyer. "I have been learning something of young Hyde."

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. "I do not care to hear more," said he. "This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop."

10 "What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

"It can make no change. You do not understand my position," returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. "I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange—a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by

15 talking."

"Jekyll," said Utterson, "you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it."

"My good Utterson," said the doctor, "this is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not so bad as that; and just to put your good heart at rest, I will

20 tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again; and

25 I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."

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'Dr Jekyll is foolish to think that he can control Mr Hyde.'

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this statement.

Write about:

- How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll in this extract
- How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll's relationship with Hyde in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case

0

NEARLY a year later, in the month of October, 18—, London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity and rendered all the more notable by the high position of the victim. The details were few and startling. A maid servant living alone in a house not far from the river, had gone up-stairs to bed about eleven. Although a fog rolled over the city in the small hours, the early part of the night was cloudless, and the lane, which the maid's window overlooked, was brilliantly lit by the full moon. It seems she was romantically given, for she sat down upon her box, which stood immediately under the window, and fell into a dream of musing. Never (she used to say, with streaming tears, when she narrated that experience), never had she felt more at peace with all men or thought more kindly of the world. And as she so sat she became aware of an aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just under the maid's eyes) the older man bowed and accosted the other with a very pretty manner of politeness. It did not seem as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it sometimes appeared as if he were only inquiring his way; but the moon shone on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. He had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling; but he answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an ill-contained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted.

35

It was two o'clock when she came to herself and called for the police. The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane, incredibly mangled. The stick with which the deed had been done, although it was of some rare and very tough and heavy wood, had broken in

the middle under the stress of this insensate cruelty; and one splintered half
40 had rolled in the neighbouring gutter—the other, without doubt, had been
carried away by the murderer. A purse and a gold watch were found upon
the victim: but no cards or papers, except a sealed and stamped envelope,
which he had been probably carrying to the post, and which bore the name
and address of Mr. Utterson.

45 This was brought to the lawyer the next morning, before he was out of bed;
and he had no sooner seen it, and been told the circumstances, than he shot
out a solemn lip. "I shall say nothing till I have seen the body," said he; "this
may be very serious. Have the kindness to wait while I dress." And with the
same grave countenance he hurried through his breakfast and drove to the
50 police station, whither the body had been carried. As soon as he came into
the cell, he nodded.

"Yes," said he, "I recognise him. I am sorry to say that this is
Sir Danvers Carew."

"Good God, sir," exclaimed the officer, "is it possible?" And the next moment
55 his eye lighted up with professional ambition. "This will make a deal of noise,"
he said. "And perhaps you can help us to the man." And he briefly narrated
what the maid had seen, and showed the broken stick.

Mr. Utterson had already quailed at the name of Hyde; but when the stick
was laid before him, he could doubt no longer; broken and battered as it
60 was, he recognised it for one that he had himself presented many years
before to Henry Jekyll.

"Is this Mr. Hyde a person of small stature?" he inquired.

"Particularly small and particularly wicked-looking, is what the maid calls him,"
said the officer.

65 Mr. Utterson reflected; and then, raising his head, "If you will come with me in
my cab," he said, "I think I can take you to his house."

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A
great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was
continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the
70 cab crawled from street to street, Mr. Utterson beheld a marvellous number
of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of
evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of
some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite

broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the
75 swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing
glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which
had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this
mournful re-invasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of
80 gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was
conscious of some touch of that terror of the law and the law's officers, which
may at times assail the most honest.

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and
showed him a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating-house, a shop
85 for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads, many ragged children
huddled in the doorways, and many women of different nationalities passing
out, key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next moment the fog
settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from
his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of
90 a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. She had an
evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent. Yes, she
said, this was Mr. Hyde's, but he was not at home; he had been in that night
very late, but had gone away again in less than an hour; there was nothing
95 strange in that; his habits were very irregular, and he was often absent; for
instance, it was nearly two months since she had seen him till yesterday.

"Very well, then, we wish to see his rooms," said the lawyer; and when the
woman began to declare it was impossible, "I had better tell you who this
person is," he added. "This is Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard."

100 A flash of odious joy appeared upon the woman's face. "Ah!" said she, "he is
in trouble! What has he done?"

Mr. Utterson and the inspector exchanged glances. "He don't seem a very
popular character," observed the latter. "And now, my good woman, just let
me and this gentleman have a look about us."

105 In the whole extent of the house, which but for the old woman remained
otherwise empty, Mr. Hyde had only used a couple of rooms; but these were
furnished with luxury and good taste. A closet was filled with wine; the plate
was of silver, the napery elegant; a good picture hung upon the walls, a gift
(as Utterson supposed) from Henry Jekyll, who was much of a connoisseur;
110 and the carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. At this moment,

however, the rooms bore every mark of having been recently and hurriedly ransacked; clothes lay about the floor, with their pockets inside out; lock-fast drawers stood open; and on the hearth there lay a pile of grey ashes, as though many papers had been burned. From these embers the inspector
115 disinterred the butt-end of a green cheque-book, which had resisted the action of the fire; the other half of the stick was found behind the door; and as this clinched his suspicions, the officer declared himself delighted. A visit to the bank, where several thousand pounds were found to be lying to the murderer's credit, completed his gratification.

120 "You may depend upon it, sir," he told Mr. Utterson: "I have him in my hand. He must have lost his head, or he never would have left the stick or, above all, burned the cheque-book. Why, money's life to the man. We have nothing to do but wait for him at the bank, and get out the handbills."

This last, however, was not so easy of accomplishment; for Mr. Hyde had
125 numbered few familiars—even the master of the servant-maid had only seen him twice; his family could nowhere be traced; he had never been photographed; and the few who could describe him differed widely, as common observers will. Only on one point, were they agreed; and that was the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity with which the fugitive
130 impressed his beholders.

Chapter 4 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. musing	a) pub (often where illegal business was conducted)
2. gin palace	b) lost courage
3. disposition	c) serious face
4. high	d) without feeling
5. singular	e) spoke to
6. accosted	f) remarkable
7. insensate	g) noble
8. Grave countenance	h) personality
9. quailed	i) gloom (coffin blanket)
10. pall	j) driving back the fog
11. conflagration	k) table linen
12. odious	l) friends
13. napery	m) fire
14. gratification	n) hateful
15. familiars	o) day-dreaming
16. routing these embattled vapours	p) satisfaction at what he has discovered

b) Chapter 4 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

A year later, a maid is sitting at her window during the early hours of the morning. She witnesses Mr Hyde, a man she knows, beat a polite, old gentleman to _____ with a stick, which _____. She faints and then, when she wakes up, contacts the police who find a letter addressed to _____ on the body of the old man.

Called on early that morning by the police, Utterson identifies the body at the police station as Sir Danvers Carew, one of his _____. Utterson then recognises the broken stick as _____. Inspector Newcomen and he visit Hyde's run down flat and find the _____ there, and a burnt _____. The inspector believes that all they have to do is wait at the _____ for Hyde to draw out money because he has no way of getting any otherwise. However, Hyde wasn't _____ again.

*Mr Utterson
breaks*

*bank
Henry Jekyll's*

death

*broken stick
cheque-book*

*clients
seen*

c) Chapter 4 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-34. Summarise the events of Carew's murder in your own words.

2. Focus on lines 26-34. How does Stevenson use language to present Hyde as violent and animalistic?

3. Why do you think Stevenson uses the maid to tell the story of Carew's murder?

4. Re-read lines 35-66. Why is Utterson contacted about the murder? Why does Utterson know Hyde's address?

5. Re-read lines 67-82. How does Stevenson use the setting and atmosphere to mirror the battle between good and evil in this chapter?

6. Re-read lines 83-90. Why does Soho appear to be an appropriate home for Mr Hyde? How does this link to the context of Victorian morality?

7. Re-read lines 108-130. How are Hyde's rooms described? What evidence is found there? Why is he now a hunted man?

d) Chapter 4 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 4 to memorise.

CHAPTER 4: THE CAREW MURDER CASE		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 4 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 4 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Utterson is driving towards Soho with a policeman to arrest Mr Hyde.

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the cab crawled from street to street, Mr. Utterson beheld a marvellous number of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful re-invasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare. The thoughts of his mind, besides, were of the gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was conscious of some touch of that terror of the law and the law's officers, which may at times assail the most honest.

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and showed him a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating-house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of different nationalities passing out, key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next moment the fog settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson use settings to create mystery and fear?

Write about:

- How Stevenson describes the setting in this extract
- How Stevenson uses settings to create mystery and fear in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 5: The Incident of the Letter

0

IT was late in the afternoon, when Mr. Utterson found his way to Dr. Jekyll's door, where he was at once admitted by Poole, and carried down by the kitchen offices and across a yard which had once been a garden, to the building which was indifferently known as the laboratory or the dissecting-rooms. The doctor had bought the house from the heirs of a celebrated surgeon; and his own tastes being rather chemical than anatomical, had changed the destination of the block at the bottom of the garden. It was the first time that the lawyer had been received in that part of his friend's quarters; and he eyed the dingy, windowless structure with curiosity, and gazed round with a distasteful sense of strangeness as he crossed the theatre, once crowded with eager students and now lying gaunt and silent, the tables laden with chemical apparatus, the floor strewn with crates and littered with packing straw, and the light falling dimly through the foggy cupola. At the further end, a flight of stairs mounted to a door covered with red baize; and through this, Mr. Utterson was at last received into the doctor's cabinet. It was a large room, fitted round with glass presses, furnished, among other things, with a cheval-glass and a business table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. A fire burned in the grate; a lamp was set lighted on the chimney shelf, for even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly; and there, close up to the warmth, sat Dr. Jekyll, looking deadly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.

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"And now," said Mr. Utterson, as soon as Poole had left them, "you have heard the news?"

25

The doctor shuddered. "They were crying it in the square," he said. "I heard them in my dining-room."

"One word," said the lawyer. "Carew was my client, but so are you, and I want to know what I am doing. You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?"

30

"Utterson, I swear to God," cried the doctor, "I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world. It is all at an end. And indeed he does not want my help; you do not know him as I do; he is safe, he is quite safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of."

35

The lawyer listened gloomily; he did not like his friend's feverish manner. "You seem pretty sure of him," said he; "and for your sake, I hope you may be right. If it came to a trial, your name might appear."

"I am quite sure of him," replied Jekyll; "I have grounds for certainty that I cannot share with any one. But there is one thing on which you may advise
40 me. I have—I have received a letter; and I am at a loss whether I should show it to the police. I should like to leave it in your hands, Utterson; you would judge wisely, I am sure; I have so great a trust in you."

"You fear, I suppose, that it might lead to his detection?" asked the lawyer.

"No," said the other. "I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am
45 quite done with him. I was thinking of my own character, which this hateful business has rather exposed."

Utterson ruminated a while; he was surprised at his friend's selfishness, and yet relieved by it. "Well," said he, at last, "let me see the letter."

The letter was written in an odd, upright hand and signed "Edward Hyde":
50 and it signified, briefly enough, that the writer's benefactor, Dr. Jekyll, whom he had long so unworthily repaid for a thousand generousities, need labour under no alarm for his safety, as he had means of escape on which he placed a sure dependence. The lawyer liked this letter well enough; it put a better colour on the intimacy than he had looked for; and he blamed himself
55 for some of his past suspicions.

"Have you the envelope?" he asked.

"I burned it," replied Jekyll, "before I thought what I was about. But it bore no postmark. The note was handed in."

"Shall I keep this and sleep upon it?" asked Utterson.

60 "I wish you to judge for me entirely," was the reply. "I have lost confidence in myself."

"Well, I shall consider," returned the lawyer. "And now one word more: it was Hyde who dictated the terms in your will about that disappearance?"

The doctor seemed seized with a qualm of faintness: he shut his mouth tight
65 and nodded.

"I knew it," said Utterson. "He meant to murder you. You have had a fine escape."

"I have had what is far more to the purpose," returned the doctor solemnly: "I have had a lesson—O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!" And he
70 covered his face for a moment with his hands.

On his way out, the lawyer stopped and had a word or two with Poole. "By the by," said he, "there was a letter handed in to-day: what was the

messenger like?" But Poole was positive nothing had come except by post; "and only circulars by that," he added.

75 This news sent off the visitor with his fears renewed. Plainly the letter had come by the laboratory door; possibly, indeed, it had been written in the cabinet; and if that were so, it must be differently judged, and handled with the more caution. The newsboys, as he went, were crying themselves hoarse along the footways: "Special edition. Shocking murder of an M. P." That was
80 the funeral oration of one friend and client; and he could not help a certain apprehension lest the good name of another should be sucked down in the eddy of the scandal. It was, at least, a ticklish decision that he had to make; and self-reliant as he was by habit, he began to cherish a longing for advice. It was not to be had directly; but perhaps, he thought, it might be fished for.

85 Presently after, he sat on one side of his own hearth, with Mr. Guest, his head clerk, upon the other, and midway between, at a nicely calculated distance from the fire, a bottle of a particular old wine that had long dwelt unsunned in the foundations of his house. The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city, where the lamps glimmered like carbuncles; and through the muffle and smother of these fallen clouds, the procession of the town's life
90 was still rolling in through the great arteries with a sound as of a mighty wind. But the room was gay with firelight. In the bottle the acids were long ago resolved; the imperial dye had softened with time, As the colour grows richer in stained windows; and the glow of hot autumn afternoons on hillside
95 vineyards was ready to be set free and to disperse the fogs of London.

Insensibly the lawyer melted. There was no man from whom he kept fewer secrets than Mr. Guest; and he was not always sure that he kept as many as he meant. Guest had often been on business to the doctor's; he knew Poole; he could scarce have failed to hear of Mr. Hyde's familiarity about the house;
100 he might draw conclusions: was it not as well, then, that he should see a letter which put that mystery to rights? and above all since Guest, being a great student and critic of handwriting, would consider the step natural and obliging? The clerk, besides, was a man of counsel; he would scarce read so strange a document without dropping a remark; and by that remark Mr.
105 Utterson might shape his future course.

"This is a sad business about Sir Danvers," he said.

"Yes, sir, indeed. It has elicited a great deal of public feeling," returned Guest. "The man, of course, was mad."

"I should like to hear your views on that," replied Utterson. "I have a document
110 here in his handwriting; it is between ourselves, for I scarce know what to do

about it; it is an ugly business at the best. But there it is; quite in your way a murderer's autograph."

Guest's eyes brightened, and he sat down at once and studied it with passion. "No, sir," he said: "not mad; but it is an odd hand."

115 "And by all accounts a very odd writer," added the lawyer.

Just then the servant entered with a note.

"Is that from Dr. Jekyll, sir?" inquired the clerk. "I thought I knew the writing. Anything private, Mr. Utterson?"

"Only an invitation to dinner. Why? Do you want to see it?"

120 "One moment. I thank you, sir"; and the clerk laid the two sheets of paper alongside and sedulously compared their contents. "Thank you, sir," he said at last, returning both; "it's a very interesting autograph."

There was a pause, during which Mr. Utterson struggled with himself. "Why did you compare them, Guest?" he inquired suddenly.

125 "Well, sir," returned the clerk, "there's a rather singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped."

"Rather quaint," said Utterson.

"It is, as you say, rather quaint," returned Guest.

"I wouldn't speak of this note, you know," said the master.

130 "No, sir," said the clerk. "I understand."

But no sooner was Mr. Utterson alone that night than he locked the note into his safe, where it reposed from that time forward. "What!" he thought. "Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!" And his blood ran cold in his veins.

Chapter 5 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. carried	a) small domed roof
2. destination	b) glass-fronted cupboards
3. cupola	c) said
4. cabinet	d) junk mail
5. glass presses	e) escorted
6. cheval-glass	f) in the dark
7. bind my honour	g) own handwriting
8. signified	h) deeper
9. colour on the intimacy	i) whirlpool
10. qualm	j) more acceptable friendship
11. circulars	k) red gemstones
12. oration	l) use
13. eddy	m) led to
14. unsunned	n) carefully
15. carbuncles	o) private study
16. resolved	p) matured
17. stained windows	q) give you my word
18. elicited	r) speech
19. sedulously	s) suggestion
20. autograph	t) mirror

b) Chapter 5 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Utterson visits Henry Jekyll who, looking _____, tells him that he's finished with _____. He shows Utterson a letter written by Hyde which says that Hyde has _____ and won't be caught. Hyde says that he is _____ of Jekyll's generosity. Utterson is pleased to read the letter, but then learns from Poole the butler that no-one has delivered a _____ to the house. He shows the letter to a _____ expert, Mr Guest, who says that the letter is written in Jekyll's hand-writing, only the slope of the writing is different. Utterson is horrified that Jekyll would _____ a letter for a murderer.

unworthy

letter

Hyde

hand-writing
forged

escaped

deathly ill

c) Chapter 5 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-22. How does the description of Jekyll's laboratory add to the gothic atmosphere of *Jekyll and Hyde*?

2. Re-read lines 18-29. How is Jekyll described? What clues are we given about his state of mind?

3. Re-read lines 30-46. What does Jekyll tell Utterson about Hyde? How does this link to the Victorian context of morality and repression?

4. Re-read lines 62-70. Why does Jekyll say he has had a 'lesson'? Who taught him the lesson and what has he learned?

5. Look back at Chapter 3. How has Jekyll changed since then? Why has this change occurred?

6. Re-read lines 106-133. What does Mr Guest tell Utterson about the letter? Why does this worry Utterson?

7. Why do you think Jekyll lied about the letter to Mr Utterson? What was his motivation and how does this link to the Victorian context of morality and reputation?

d) Chapter 5 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 5 to memorise.

CHAPTER 5: THE INCIDENT OF THE LETTER		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 5 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 5 and then answer the question.
In this extract Utterson meets Jekyll to discuss the murder of Carew.

There, close up to the warmth, sat Dr. Jekyll, looking deadly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice.

5 "And now," said Mr. Utterson, as soon as Poole had left them, "you have heard the news?"

The doctor shuddered. "They were crying it in the square," he said. "I heard them in my dining-room."

10 "One word," said the lawyer. "Carew was my client, but so are you, and I want to know what I am doing. You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?"

"Utterson, I swear to God," cried the doctor, "I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world. It is all at an end. And indeed he does not want my help; you do not know him as I do; he is safe, he is quite

15 safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of."

The lawyer listened gloomily; he did not like his friend's feverish manner. "You seem pretty sure of him," said he; "and for your sake, I hope you may be right. If it came to a trial, your name might appear."

20 "I am quite sure of him," replied Jekyll; "I have grounds for certainty that I cannot share with any one. But there is one thing on which you may advise me. I have—I have received a letter; and I am at a loss whether I should show it to the police. I should like to leave it in your hands, Utterson; you would judge wisely, I am sure; I have so great a

25 trust in you."

"You fear, I suppose, that it might lead to his detection?" asked the lawyer.

"No," said the other. "I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am quite done with him. I was thinking of my own character, which

30 this hateful business has rather exposed."

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Victorian concerns about honour and secrecy?

Write about:

- How Stevenson presents honour and secrecy in this extract
- How Stevenson presents Victorian concerns about honour and secrecy in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon

0 TIME ran on; thousands of pounds were offered in reward, for the death of Sir Danvers was resented as a public injury; but Mr. Hyde had disappeared out of the ken of the police as though he had never existed. Much of his past was unearthed, indeed, and all disreputable: tales came out of the man's cruelty, 5 at once so callous and violent; of his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career; but of his present whereabouts, not a whisper. From the time he had left the house in Soho on the morning of the murder, he was simply blotted out; and gradually, as time drew on, Mr. Utterson began to recover from the hotness of his alarm, and to 10 grow more at quiet with himself. The death of Sir Danvers was, to his way of thinking, more than paid for by the disappearance of Mr. Hyde. Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr. Jekyll. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer; and whilst he had always been 15 known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion. He was busy, he was much in the open air, he did good; his face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of service; and for more than two months, the doctor was at peace.

On the 8th of January Utterson had dined at the doctor's with a small party; 20 Lanyon had been there; and the face of the host had looked from one to the other as in the old days when the trio were inseparable friends. On the 12th, and again on the 14th, the door was shut against the lawyer. "The doctor was confined to the house," Poole said, "and saw no one." On the 15th, he tried again, and was again refused; and having now been used for the last two 25 months to see his friend almost daily, he found this return of solitude to weigh upon his spirits. The fifth night he had in Guest to dine with him; and the sixth he betook himself to Dr. Lanyon's.

There at least he was not denied admittance; but when he came in, he was shocked at the change which had taken place in the doctor's appearance. 30 He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much, these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer's notice, as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind. It was unlikely that the 35 doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect. "Yes," he thought; "he is a doctor, he must know his own state and that his days are counted; and the knowledge is more than he can bear."

And yet when Utterson remarked on his ill-looks, it was with an air of greatness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

40 "I have had a shock," he said, "and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away."

"Jekyll is ill, too," observed Utterson. "Have you seen him?"

But Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. "I wish to see
45 or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll," he said in a loud, unsteady voice. "I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead."

"Tut-tut," said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause, "Can't I do anything?" he inquired. "We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not
50 live to make others."

"Nothing can be done," returned Lanyon; "ask himself."

"He will not see me," said the lawyer.

"I am not surprised at that," was the reply. "Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot
55 tell you. And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it."

As soon as he got home, Utterson sat down and wrote to Jekyll, complaining of his exclusion from the house, and asking the cause of this unhappy break
60 with Lanyon; and the next day brought him a long answer, often very pathetically worded, and sometimes darkly mysterious in drift. The quarrel with Lanyon was incurable. "I do not blame our old friend," Jekyll wrote, "but I share his view that we must never meet. I mean from henceforth to lead a life of extreme seclusion; you must not be surprised, nor must you doubt my
65 friendship, if my door is often shut even to you. You must suffer me to go my own dark way. I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also. I could not think that this earth contained a place for sufferings and terrors so unmanly; and you can do but one thing, Utterson, to lighten this destiny,
70 and that is to respect my silence." Utterson was amazed; the dark influence of Hyde had been withdrawn, the doctor had returned to his old tasks and amities; a week ago, the prospect had smiled with every promise of a cheerful and an honoured age; and now in a moment, friendship, and peace of mind, and the whole tenor of his life were wrecked. So great and

75 unprepared a change pointed to madness; but in view of Lanyon's manner
and words, there must lie for it some deeper ground.

A week afterwards Dr. Lanyon took to his bed, and in something less than a
fortnight he was dead. The night after the funeral, at which he had been
sadly affected, Utterson locked the door of his business room, and sitting
80 there by the light of a melancholy candle, drew out and set before him an
envelope addressed by the hand and sealed with the seal of his dead friend.
"PRIVATE: for the hands of G. J. Utterson ALONE and in case of his predecease
to be destroyed unread," so it was emphatically superscribed; and the lawyer
dreaded to behold the contents. "I have buried one friend to-day," he
85 thought: "what if this should cost me another?" And then he condemned the
fear as a disloyalty, and broke the seal. Within there was another enclosure,
likewise sealed, and marked upon the cover as "not to be opened till the
death or disappearance of Dr. Henry Jekyll." Utterson could not trust his eyes.
Yes, it was disappearance; here again, as in the mad will which he had long
90 ago restored to its author, here again were the idea of a disappearance and
the name of Henry Jekyll bracketed. But in the will, that idea had sprung from
the sinister suggestion of the man Hyde; it was set there with a purpose all too
plain and horrible. Written by the hand of Lanyon, what should it mean? A
great curiosity came on the trustee, to disregard the prohibition and dive at
95 once to the bottom of these mysteries; but professional honour and faith to
his dead friend were stringent obligations; and the packet slept in the inmost
corner of his private safe.

It is one thing to mortify curiosity, another to conquer it; and it may be
doubted if, from that day forth, Utterson desired the society of his surviving
100 friend with the same eagerness. He thought of him kindly; but his thoughts
were disquieted and fearful. He went to call indeed; but he was perhaps
relieved to be denied admittance; perhaps, in his heart, he preferred to
speak with Poole upon the doorstep and surrounded by the air and sounds of
the open city, rather than to be admitted into that house of voluntary
105 bondage, and to sit and speak with its inscrutable recluse. Poole had,
indeed, no very pleasant news to communicate. The doctor, it appeared,
now more than ever confined himself to the cabinet over the laboratory,
where he would sometimes even sleep; he was out of spirits, he had grown
very silent, he did not read; it seemed as if he had something on his mind.
110 Utterson became so used to the unvarying character of these reports, that he
fell off little by little in the frequency of his visits.

Chapter 6 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. injury	a) meaning
2. ken	b) sad
3. legibly	c) loss, disaster
4. allusion to	d) strict duties
5. drift	e) imprisonment
6. amities	f) mention of
7. tenor	g) written on the outside
8. melancholy	h) friendships
9. superscribed	i) repress, stop
10. disregard the prohibition	j) anxious
11. stringent obligation	k) clearly
12. mortify	l) disobey the instruction
13. disquieted	m) course
14. bondage	n) knowledge

b) Chapter 6 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Time passes but Hyde is not _____. Jekyll starts seeing people, doing _____ works and holds a dinner party which _____ and _____ attend.

A few days later, when Utterson calls, Jekyll won't see _____.

Utterson visits Lanyon and sees that Lanyon is sick and will _____ soon. Lanyon won't talk about Jekyll, who he regards as _____.

Utterson writes to Jekyll to _____ about not seeing him. Jekyll writes back and tells him that he does not blame Lanyon for treating him that way and that he has brought the _____ upon himself.

A few weeks later Lanyon dies, giving Utterson an envelope. When he opens it, he finds another envelope only to be opened _____. Jekyll dies or disappears. Utterson tries to see Jekyll again, but the butler _____ to let him in.

<i>complain</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>punishment</i>	<i>die</i>
<i>refuses</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>dead</i>	<i>Utterson</i>
<i>anybody</i>	<i>Lanyon</i>	<i>after</i>	

c) Chapter 6 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-27. How does Jekyll live for the next two months? What changes on the 12th? Why has this change occurred?

2. Re-read lines 28-42. What does Utterson notice about Dr Lanyon? How has he changed?

3. Re-read lines 43-57. How does Lanyon react to Jekyll's name? Why is this surprising?

4. Re-read lines 58-76. What does Jekyll say in his letter to Utterson? How does this link to the Victorian context of secrecy and repression?

5. Re-read lines 77-97. What happens to Dr Lanyon? What does he send to Utterson and why is this mysterious?

6. Re-read lines 98-111. What happens when Utterson tries to see Dr Jekyll? How do Utterson's feelings about this link to the Victorian context of the respectable gentleman?

d) Chapter 6 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 6 to memorise.

CHAPTER 6: REMARKABLE INCIDENT OF DR LANYON		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 6 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 6 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson visits Dr Lanyon and is shocked at his ill appearance.

Lanyon had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older; and yet it was not so much these tokens of a swift physical decay that arrested the lawyer's notice, as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind. It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect. "Yes," he thought; "he is a doctor, he must know his own state and that his days are counted; and the knowledge is more than he can bear." And yet when Utterson remarked on his ill-looks, it was with an air of greatness that Lanyon declared himself a doomed man.

"I have had a shock," he said, "and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away."

"Jekyll is ill, too," observed Utterson. "Have you seen him?"

But Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. "I wish to see or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll," he said in a loud, unsteady voice. "I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead."

"Tut-tut," said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause, "Can't I do anything?" he inquired. "We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others."

"Nothing can be done," returned Lanyon; "ask himself."

"He will not see me," said the lawyer.

"I am not surprised at that," was the reply. "Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you. And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it."

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson use the characters of Lanyon and Utterson to present ideas about Victorian morality?

Write about:

- o How Stevenson uses Lanyon to present morality in this extract
- o How Stevenson uses the characters of Lanyon and Utterson to present ideas about Victorian morality in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 7: Incident at the Window

0

It chanced on Sunday, when Mr. Utterson was on his usual walk with Mr. Enfield, that their way lay once again through the by-street; and that when they came in front of the door, both stopped to gaze on it.

5

"Well," said Enfield, "that story's at an end at least. We shall never see more of Mr. Hyde."

"I hope not," said Utterson. "Did I ever tell you that I once saw him, and shared your feeling of repulsion?"

10

"It was impossible to do the one without the other," returned Enfield. "And by the way, what an ass you must have thought me, not to know that this was a back way to Dr. Jekyll's! It was partly your own fault that I found it out, even when I did."

15

"So you found it out, did you?" said Utterson. "But if that be so, we may step into the court and take a look at the windows. To tell you the truth, I am uneasy about poor Jekyll; and even outside, I feel as if the presence of a friend might do him good."

20

The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.

"What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."

"I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor, drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."

25

"You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come, now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us."

30

"You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."

"Why then," said the lawyer, good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."

35

"That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair,

as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word. In silence, too, they traversed the by-street; and it was not until they had come into a

40 neighbouring thoroughfare, where even upon a Sunday there were still some stirrings of life, that Mr. Utterson at last turned and looked at his companion. They were both pale; and there was an answering horror in their eyes.

"God forgive us, God forgive us," said Mr. Utterson.

But Mr. Enfield only nodded his head very seriously and walked on once more

45 in silence.

Chapter 7 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. repulsion	a) having no limits
2. premature	b) take the place of
3. infinite	c) very unhappy or unable to be comforted
4. mien	d) disgust
5. disconsolate	e) the most
6. venture	f) travel through
7. succeeded	g) early
8. abject	h) street
9. sufficient	i) enough
10. traversed	j) a person's appearance showing their personality or mood
11. thoroughfare	k) dare to say

b) Chapter 7 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Utterson and Enfield pass by the door which Enfield saw Hyde

_____ after he trampled the girl. Enfield has now worked out

that it is the door to the laboratory that connects to _____ house.

Enfield says that they will never _____ Hyde again. They look up and

see Jekyll at the window looking very _____. They ask him to

come out for a _____ with them but he says he can't. Then a look

of _____ seizes him and he disappears. The two men walk on in

_____.

depressed

terror

silence

enter

walk

see

Jekyll's

c) Chapter 7 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-15. What are Utterson and Enfield talking about as they walk? What does Utterson mean when he says he shares Enfield's feeling of 'revulsion'?

2. Re-read lines 16-20. How is Jekyll described when Utterson and Enfield see him? Choose one word or phrase and explore what it suggest about Jekyll's state of mind.

3. Re-read lines 21-32. How does Jekyll react to their conversation and why?

-
-
-
-
-
4. Re-read lines 33-38. What happens to Jekyll all of a sudden? How does the structural device of the window link to the Victorian context of secrecy?

-
-
-
-
-
5. Re-read lines 38-45. How do Utterson and Enfield react to what they see? Why do you think they react in this way?

-
-
-
-
-
6. In Chapter 7 we see three Victorian gentlemen. How do the interactions between them and the way the men react to what they see reveal about the role of the Victorian gentleman?

d) Chapter 7 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 7 to memorise.

CHAPTER 7: INCIDENT OF THE WINDOW		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 7 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window, after he has been shut up with an illness.

The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll. "What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."

5 "I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor, drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."

"You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come, now; get your hat and take a

10 quick turn with us."

"You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."

15 "Why then," said the lawyer, good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."

"That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of

20 such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Dr Jekyll as a troubled character?

Write about:

- How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll in this extract
- How Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a troubled character in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 8: The Last Night

0

MR Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was surprised to receive a visit from Poole.

"Bless me, Poole, what brings you here?" he cried; and then taking a second look at him, "What ails you?" he added; is the doctor ill?"

5

"Mr. Utterson," said the man, "there is something wrong."

"Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you," said the lawyer. "Now, take your time, and tell me plainly what you want."

"You know the doctor's ways, sir," replied Poole, "and how he shuts himself up. Well, he's shut up again in the cabinet; and I don't like it, sir--I wish I may die if I like it. Mr. Utterson, sir, I'm afraid."

10

"Now, my good man," said the lawyer, "be explicit. What are you afraid of?"

"I've been afraid for about a week," returned Poole, doggedly disregarding the question, "and I can bear it no more."

The man's appearance amply bore out his words; his manner was altered for the worse; and except for the moment when he had first announced his terror, he had not once looked the lawyer in the face. Even now, he sat with the glass of wine untasted on his knee, and his eyes directed to a corner of the floor. "I can bear it no more," he repeated.

15

"Come," said the lawyer, "I see you have some good reason, Poole; I see there is something seriously amiss. Try to tell me what it is."

20

"I think there's been foul play," said Poole, hoarsely.

"Foul play!" cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. "What foul play! What does the man mean?"

"I daren't say, sir," was the answer; but will you come along with me and see for yourself?"

25

Mr. Utterson's only answer was to rise and get his hat and greatcoat; but he observed with wonder the greatness of the relief that appeared upon the butler's face, and perhaps with no less, that the wine was still untasted when he set it down to follow.

30

It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr. Utterson thought he had never seen that part

35 of London so deserted. He could have wished it otherwise; never in his life
had he been conscious of so sharp a wish to see and touch his fellow-
creatures; for struggle as he might, there was borne in upon his mind a
crushing anticipation of calamity. The square, when they got there, was full of
40 along the railing. Poole, who had kept all the way a pace or two ahead, now
pulled up in the middle of the pavement, and in spite of the biting weather,
took off his hat and mopped his brow with a red pocket-handkerchief. But for
all the hurry of his coming, these were not the dews of exertion that he wiped
away, but the moisture of some strangling anguish; for his face was white and
45 his voice, when he spoke, harsh and broken.

"Well, sir," he said, "here we are, and God grant there be nothing wrong."

"Amen, Poole," said the lawyer.

Thereupon the servant knocked in a very guarded manner; the door was
opened on the chain; and a voice asked from within, "Is that you, Poole?"

50 "It's all right," said Poole. "Open the door."

The hall, when they entered it, was brightly lighted up; the fire was built
high; and about the hearth the whole of the servants, men and women,
stood huddled together like a flock of sheep. At the sight of Mr. Utterson, the
housemaid broke into hysterical whimpering; and the cook, crying out "Bless
55 God! it's Mr. Utterson," ran forward as if to take him in her arms.

"What, what? Are you all here?" said the lawyer peevishly. "Very irregular,
very unseemly; your master would be far from pleased."

"They're all afraid," said Poole.

Blank silence followed, no one protesting; only the maid lifted her voice
60 and now wept loudly.

"Hold your tongue!" Poole said to her, with a ferocity of accent that testified
to his own jangled nerves; and indeed, when the girl had so suddenly raised
the note of her lamentation, they had all started and turned towards the
inner door with faces of dreadful expectation. "And now," continued the
65 butler, addressing the knife-boy, "reach me a candle, and we'll get this
through hands at once." And then he begged Mr. Utterson to follow him, and
led the way to the back garden.

"Now, sir," said he, "you come as gently as you can. I want you to hear, and
I don't want you to be heard. And see here, sir, if by any chance he was to
70 ask you in, don't go."

Mr. Utterson's nerves, at this unlooked-for termination, gave a jerk that

nearly threw him from his balance; but he recollected his courage and followed the butler into the laboratory building through the surgical theatre, with its lumber of crates and bottles, to the foot of the stair. Here Poole
75 motioned him to stand on one side and listen; while he himself, setting down the candle and making a great and obvious call on his resolution, mounted the steps and knocked with a somewhat uncertain hand on the red baize of the cabinet door.

"Mr. Utterson, sir, asking to see you," he called; and even as he did so, once
80 more violently signed to the lawyer to give ear.

A voice answered from within: "Tell him I cannot see anyone," it said complainingly.

"Thank you, sir," said Poole, with a note of something like triumph in his voice; and taking up his candle, he led Mr. Utterson back across the yard
85 and into the great kitchen, where the fire was out and the beetles were leaping on the floor.

"Sir," he said, looking Mr. Utterson in the eyes, "Was that my master's voice?"

"It seems much changed," replied the lawyer, very pale, but giving look for look.

90 "Changed? Well, yes, I think so," said the butler. "Have I been twenty years in this man's house, to be deceived about his voice? No, sir; master's made away with; he was made away with eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God; and who's in there instead of him, and why it stays there, is a thing that cries to Heaven, Mr. Utterson!"

95 "This is a very strange tale, Poole; this is rather a wild tale my man," said Mr. Utterson, biting his finger. "Suppose it were as you suppose, supposing Dr. Jekyll to have been--well, murdered what could induce the murderer to stay? That won't hold water; it doesn't commend itself to reason."

100 "Well, Mr. Utterson, you are a hard man to satisfy, but I'll do it yet," said Poole. "All this last week (you must know) him, or it, whatever it is that lives in that cabinet, has been crying night and day for some sort of medicine and cannot get it to his mind. It was sometimes his way--the master's, that is--to write his orders on a sheet of paper and throw it on the stair. We've had nothing else this week back; nothing but papers, and a closed door, and the
105 very meals left there to be smuggled in when nobody was looking. Well, sir, every day, ay, and twice and thrice in the same day, there have been orders and complaints, and I have been sent flying to all the wholesale chemists in town. Every time I brought the stuff back, there would be another paper telling me to return it, because it was not pure, and another order to a

110 different firm. This drug is wanted bitter bad, sir, whatever for."

"Have you any of these papers?" asked Mr. Utterson.

Poole felt in his pocket and handed out a crumpled note, which the lawyer, bending nearer to the candle, carefully examined. Its contents ran thus: "Dr. Jekyll presents his compliments to Messrs. Maw. He assures them that
115 their last sample is impure and quite useless for his present purpose. In the year 18--, Dr. J. purchased a somewhat large quantity from Messrs. M. He now begs them to search with most sedulous care, and should any of the same quality be left, forward it to him at once. Expense is no consideration. The importance of this to Dr. J. can hardly be exaggerated." So far the letter had
120 run composedly enough, but here with a sudden splutter of the pen, the writer's emotion had broken loose. "For God's sake," he added, "find me some of the old."

"This is a strange note," said Mr. Utterson; and then sharply, "How do you come to have it open?"

125 "The man at Maw's was main angry, sir, and he threw it back to me like so much dirt," returned Poole.

"This is unquestionably the doctor's hand, do you know?" resumed the lawyer.

"I thought it looked like it," said the servant rather sulkily; and then, with
130 another voice, "But what matters hand of write?" he said. "I've seen him!"

"Seen him?" repeated Mr. Utterson. "Well?"

"That's it!" said Poole. "It was this way. I came suddenly into the theater from the garden. It seems he had slipped out to look for this drug or whatever it is; for the cabinet door was open, and there he was at the far end of the room
135 digging among the crates. He looked up when I came in, gave a kind of cry, and whipped upstairs into the cabinet. It was but for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood upon my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face? If it was my master, why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me? I have served him long enough. And then..." The man
140 paused and passed his hand over his face.

"These are all very strange circumstances," said Mr. Utterson, "but I think I begin to see daylight. Your master, Poole, is plainly seized with one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer; hence, for aught I know, the alteration of his voice; hence the mask and the avoidance of his friends;
145 hence his eagerness to find this drug, by means of which the poor soul retains some hope of ultimate recovery--God grant that he be not deceived! There is my explanation; it is sad enough, Poole, ay, and appalling to consider; but

it is plain and natural, hangs well together, and delivers us from all exorbitant alarms."

150 "Sir," said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, "that thing was not my master, and there's the truth. My master"--here he looked round him and began to whisper--"is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf." Utterson attempted to protest. "O, sir," cried Poole, "do you think I do not know my master after twenty years? Do you think I do not know where his
155 head comes to in the cabinet door, where I saw him every morning of my life? No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Dr. Jekyll--God knows what it was, but it was never Dr. Jekyll; and it is the belief of my heart that there was murder done."

"Poole," replied the lawyer, "if you say that, it will become my duty to make
160 certain. Much as I desire to spare your master's feelings, much as I am puzzled by this note which seems to prove him to be still alive, I shall consider it my duty to break in that door."

"Ah, Mr. Utterson, that's talking!" cried the butler.

"And now comes the second question," resumed Utterson: "Who is going to
165 do it?"

"Why, you and me, sir," was the undaunted reply.

"That's very well said," returned the lawyer; "and whatever comes of it, I shall make it my business to see you are no loser."

"There is an axe in the theatre," continued Poole; "and you might take the
170 kitchen poker for yourself."

The lawyer took that rude but weighty instrument into his hand, and balanced it. "Do you know, Poole," he said, looking up, "that you and I are about to place ourselves in a position of some peril?"

"You may say so, sir, indeed," returned the butler.

175 "It is well, then that we should be frank," said the other. "We both think more than we have said; let us make a clean breast. This masked figure that you saw, did you recognise it?"

"Well, sir, it went so quick, and the creature was so doubled up, that I could hardly swear to that," was the answer. "But if you mean, was it Mr. Hyde?--
180 why, yes, I think it was!" You see, it was much of the same bigness; and it had the same quick, light way with it; and then who else could have got in by the laboratory door? You have not forgot, sir, that at the time of the murder he had still the key with him? But that's not all. I don't know, Mr. Utterson, if you ever met this Mr. Hyde?"

185 "Yes," said the lawyer, "I once spoke with him."

"Then you must know as well as the rest of us that there was something queer about that gentleman--something that gave a man a turn--I don't know rightly how to say it, sir, beyond this: that you felt in your marrow kind of cold and thin."

190 "I own I felt something of what you describe," said Mr. Utterson.

"Quite so, sir," returned Poole. "Well, when that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals and whipped into the cabinet, it went down my spine like ice. O, I know it's not evidence, Mr. Utterson; I'm book-learned enough for that; but a man has his feelings, and I give you my bible-
195 word it was Mr. Hyde!"

"Ay, ay," said the lawyer. "My fears incline to the same point. Evil, I fear, founded--evil was sure to come--of that connection. Ay truly, I believe you; I believe poor Harry is killed; and I believe his murderer (for what purpose, God alone can tell) is still lurking in his victim's room. Well, let our name be
200 vengeance. Call Bradshaw."

The footman came at the summons, very white and nervous.

"Put yourself together, Bradshaw," said the lawyer. "This suspense, I know, is telling upon all of you; but it is now our intention to make an end of it. Poole, here, and I are going to force our way into the cabinet. If all is well, my
205 shoulders are broad enough to bear the blame. Meanwhile, lest anything should really be amiss, or any malefactor seek to escape by the back, you and the boy must go round the corner with a pair of good sticks and take your post at the laboratory door. We give you ten minutes, to get to your stations."

210 As Bradshaw left, the lawyer looked at his watch. "And now, Poole, let us get to ours," he said; and taking the poker under his arm, led the way into the yard. The scud had banked over the moon, and it was now quite dark. The wind, which only broke in puffs and draughts into that deep well of building, tossed the light of the candle to and fro about their steps, until they came
215 into the shelter of the theatre, where they sat down silently to wait. London hummed solemnly all around; but nearer at hand, the stillness was only broken by the sounds of a footfall moving to and fro along the cabinet floor.

"So it will walk all day, sir," whispered Poole; "ay, and the better part of the night. Only when a new sample comes from the chemist, there's a bit of a
220 break. Ah, it's an ill conscience that's such an enemy to rest! Ah, sir, there's blood foully shed in every step of it! But hark again, a little closer--put your heart in your ears, Mr. Utterson, and tell me, is that the doctor's foot?"

The steps fell lightly and oddly, with a certain swing, for all they went so slowly; it was different indeed from the heavy creaking tread of Henry Jekyll.
225 Utterson sighed. "Is there never anything else?" he asked.

Poole nodded. "Once," he said. "Once I heard it weeping!"

"Weeping? how that?" said the lawyer, conscious of a sudden chill of horror.

"Weeping like a woman or a lost soul," said the butler. "I came away with
230 that upon my heart, that I could have wept too."

But now the ten minutes drew to an end. Poole disinterred the axe from under a stack of packing straw; the candle was set upon the nearest table to light them to the attack; and they drew near with bated breath to where that patient foot was still going up and down, up and down, in the quiet of
235 the night. "Jekyll," cried Utterson, with a loud voice, "I demand to see you." He paused a moment, but there came no reply. "I give you fair warning, our suspicions are aroused, and I must and shall see you," he resumed; "if not by fair means, then by foul--if not of your consent, then by brute force!"

"Utterson," said the voice, "for God's sake, have mercy!"

240 "Ah, that's not Jekyll's voice--it's Hyde's!" cried Utterson. "Down with the door, Poole!"

Poole swung the axe over his shoulder; the blow shook the building, and the red baize door leaped against the lock and hinges. A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet. Up went the axe again, and
245 again the panels crashed and the frame bounded; four times the blow fell; but the wood was tough and the fittings were of excellent workmanship; and it was not until the fifth, that the lock burst and the wreck of the door fell inwards on the carpet.

The besiegers, appalled by their own riot and the stillness that had
250 succeeded, stood back a little and peered in. There lay the cabinet before their eyes in the quiet lamplight, a good fire glowing and chattering on the hearth, the kettle singing its thin strain, a drawer or two open, papers neatly set forth on the business table, and nearer the fire, the things laid out for tea; the quietest room, you would have said, and, but for the glazed presses full of
255 chemicals, the most commonplace that night in London.

Right in the middle there lay the body of a man sorely contorted and still twitching. They drew near on tiptoe, turned it on its back and beheld the face of Edward Hyde. He was dressed in clothes far too large for him, clothes of the doctor's bigness; the cords of his face still moved with a semblance of
260 life, but life was quite gone: and by the crushed phial in the hand and the

strong smell of kernels that hung upon the air, Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a self-destroyer.

265 "We have come too late," he said sternly, "whether to save or punish. Hyde is gone to his account; and it only remains for us to find the body of your master."

270 The far greater proportion of the building was occupied by the theatre, which filled almost the whole ground storey and was lighted from above, and by the cabinet, which formed an upper story at one end and looked upon the court. A corridor joined the theatre to the door on the by-street; and with this the cabinet communicated separately by a second flight of stairs. There were besides a few dark closets and a spacious cellar. All these they now thoroughly examined. Each closet needed but a glance, for all were empty, and all, by the dust that fell from their doors, had stood long unopened. The cellar, indeed, was filled with crazy lumber, mostly dating from the times of
275 the surgeon who was Jekyll's predecessor; but even as they opened the door they were advertised of the uselessness of further search, by the fall of a perfect mat of cobweb which had for years sealed up the entrance. No where was there any trace of Henry Jekyll dead or alive.

280 Poole stamped on the flags of the corridor. "He must be buried here," he said, hearkening to the sound.

"Or he may have fled," said Utterson, and he turned to examine the door in the by-street. It was locked; and lying near by on the flags, they found the key, already stained with rust.

"This does not look like use," observed the lawyer.

285 "Use!" echoed Poole. "Do you not see, sir, it is broken? much as if a man had stamped on it."

"Ay," continued Utterson, "and the fractures, too, are rusty." The two men looked at each other with a scare. "This is beyond me, Poole," said the lawyer. "Let us go back to the cabinet."

290 They mounted the stair in silence, and still with an occasional awestruck glance at the dead body, proceeded more thoroughly to examine the contents of the cabinet. At one table, there were traces of chemical work, various measured heaps of some white salt being laid on glass saucers, as though for an experiment in which the unhappy man had been prevented.

295 "That is the same drug that I was always bringing him," said Poole; and even as he spoke, the kettle with a startling noise boiled over.

This brought them to the fireside, where the easy-chair was drawn cosily up,

and the tea things stood ready to the sitter's elbow, the very sugar in the cup. There were several books on a shelf; one lay beside the tea things open, and
300 Utterson was amazed to find it a copy of a pious work, for which Jekyll had several times expressed a great esteem, annotated, in his own hand with startling blasphemies.

Next, in the course of their review of the chamber, the searchers came to the cheval-glass, into whose depths they looked with an involuntary horror.
305 But it was so turned as to show them nothing but the rosy glow playing on the roof, the fire sparkling in a hundred repetitions along the glazed front of the presses, and their own pale and fearful countenances stooping to look in.

"This glass has seen some strange things, sir," whispered Poole.

"And surely none stranger than itself," echoed the lawyer in the same tones.
310 "For what did Jekyll"--he caught himself up at the word with a start, and then conquering the weakness--"what could Jekyll want with it?" he said.

"You may say that!" said Poole.

Next they turned to the business table. On the desk, among the neat array of papers, a large envelope was uppermost, and bore, in the doctor's hand, the name of Mr. Utterson. The lawyer unsealed it, and several enclosures fell
315 to the floor. The first was a will, drawn in the same eccentric terms as the one which he had returned six months before, to serve as a testament in case of death and as a deed of gift in case of disappearance; but in place of the name of Edward Hyde, the lawyer, with indescribable amazement read the name of Gabriel John Utterson. He looked at Poole, and then back at the
320 paper, and last of all at the dead malefactor stretched upon the carpet.

"My head goes round," he said. "He has been all these days in possession; he had no cause to like me; he must have raged to see himself displaced; and he has not destroyed this document."

He caught up the next paper; it was a brief note in the doctor's hand and dated at the top. "O Poole!" the lawyer cried, "he was alive and here this day. He cannot have been disposed of in so short a space; he must be still alive, he must have fled! And then, why fled? and how? and in that case, can we venture to declare this suicide? O, we must be careful. I foresee that we may
330 yet involve your master in some dire catastrophe."

"Why don't you read it, sir?" asked Poole.

"Because I fear," replied the lawyer solemnly. "God grant I have no cause for it!" And with that he brought the paper to his eyes and read as follows:

"My dear Utterson,--When this shall fall into your hands, I shall have

335 disappeared, under what circumstances I have not the penetration to
foresee, but my instinct and all the circumstances of my nameless situation
tell me that the end is sure and must be early. Go then, and first read the
narrative which Lanyon warned me he was to place in your hands; and if you
care to hear more, turn to the confession of

340 "Your unworthy and unhappy friend,

"HENRY JEKYLL."

"There was a third enclosure?" asked Utterson.

"Here, sir," said Poole, and gave into his hands a considerable packet
sealed in several places.

345 The lawyer put it in his pocket. "I would say nothing of this paper. If your
master has fled or is dead, we may at least save his credit. It is now ten; I must
go home and read these documents in quiet; but I shall be back before
midnight, when we shall send for the police."

350 They went out, locking the door of the theatre behind them; and Utterson,
once more leaving the servants gathered about the fire in the hall, trudged
back to his office to read the two narratives in which this mystery was now to
be explained.

Chapter 8 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. doggedly	a) unsuitable
2. amiss	b) can't understand how it will happen
3. guarded	c) weeping
4. unseemly	d) determinedly
5. lamentation	e) religious
6. resolution	f) wrong-doer
7. sedulous	g) severely twisted
8. theatre	h) pale and blotchy
9. mottled pallor	i) wrong
10. malefactor	j) clouds moving rapidly across the sky
11. scud	k) laboratory
12. disinterred	l) floor slates
13. glazed presses	m) determination
14. Sorely contorted	n) Rubbish, junk
15. phial	o) cautious
16. lumber	p) glass-fronted cupboards
17. flags	q) extreme
18. pious	r) unique so it can't be described
19. Penetration to foresee	s) Dug out
20. Nameless situation	t) Small glass bottle

b) Chapter 8 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

One evening Utterson is visited by Poole who tells Utterson that he thinks there has been some ' _____ ' regarding Dr Jekyll. Utterson goes with Poole to Jekyll's house and finds all the servants cowering in the _____. Poole and Utterson go quietly through the laboratory to the 'cabinet' or small room, where they knock. A _____ voice says that he cannot see anyone. Poole then tells him that he thinks Jekyll was " _____ " eight days before, and that the strange voice has spent much time demanding drugs, the orders for which are written on pieces of paper and pushed under the door. Utterson reads one of these notes, and thinks that Jekyll is _____. Poole then tells him that he has caught a glimpse of the 'thing' and saw it was much _____ than Jekyll.

Utterson decides to break down the door and send two servants around the back to stop Hyde escaping. Utterson says to the creature in the laboratory that he will break down the door if Jekyll doesn't open it, to which a strange voice says " _____ !"

When they break down the door, they find Hyde is _____ in Jekyll's large clothes and has just _____ himself by drinking poison. They find no sign of _____. On the business table, they find a will the same as the one that Jekyll wrote for Hyde except that _____ name has replaced Hyde's, and they find a note that asks Utterson to read _____ account and another letter, which is the " _____ " of Henry Jekyll.

<i>dressed</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>Lanyon's</i>	<i>have mercy</i>
<i>foul play</i>	<i>Jekyll</i>	<i>ill</i>	<i>strange</i>
<i>Utterson's</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>made away with</i>	<i>hallway</i>
			<i>confession</i>

c) Chapter 8 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-29. Who visits Utterson at the beginning of the chapter? Why is he worried about Jekyll and what does he think has happened?

2. Re-read lines 30-47. How does Stevenson use pathetic fallacy here to heighten the tension of the chapter? Give an example.

3. Re-read lines 48-70. How are Jekyll's servants behaving? Why? How does this heighten the tension of the chapter?

4. Re-read lines 71-98. What does Poole think has happened to Jekyll and why?

5. Re-read lines 99-158. What strange happenings does Poole describe going on in Jekyll's closet? What is strange about the letter he receives? What is actually happening inside the closet?

6. Re-read lines 159-200. Who is actually hiding in the closet? How does Poole know this?

7. Re-read ll. 210-230. What do Utterson and Poole hear coming from the closet? What does this reveal about Jekyll/Hyde's state of mind?

8. Re-read ll. 249-289. What do Utterson and Poole find inside the closet? Give as much detail as you can.

9. Re-read ll. 290-312. What evidence do Utterson and Poole find of the evil goings on in Jekyll's closet.

10. Re-read ll. 313-352. What documents do Utterson and Poole find on Jekyll's desk? Why are they so astounded to find these documents? What do they suggest about the way Jekyll spent the last days of his life?

11. Why do you think Stevenson ends Jekyll's life in this way? What does he want the reader to think about Jekyll's life and behaviour in the run up to his death?

12. This is the last part of the main narrative. The final two chapters of the text are letters by Lanyon and Jekyll. Why do you think Stevenson chooses to structure his novel in this way?

d) Chapter 8 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 8 to memorise.

CHAPTER 8: THE LAST NIGHT		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 8 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Mr Utterson and Poole break down the door of Jekyll's cabinet.

Poole swung the axe over his shoulder; the blow shook the building, and the red baize door leaped against the lock and hinges. A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet. Up went the axe again, and again the panels crashed and the frame

5 bounded; four times the blow fell; but the wood was tough and the fittings were of excellent workmanship; and it was not until the fifth, that the lock burst and the wreck of the door fell inwards on the carpet.

10 The besiegers, appalled by their own riot and the stillness that had succeeded, stood back a little and peered in. There lay the cabinet before their eyes in the quiet lamplight, a good fire glowing and chattering on the hearth, the kettle singing its thin strain, a drawer or two open, papers neatly set forth on the business table, and nearer

15 the fire, the things laid out for tea; the quietest room, you would have said, and, but for the glazed presses full of chemicals, the most commonplace that night in London.

Right in the middle there lay the body of a man sorely contorted and still twitching. They drew near on tiptoe, turned it on its back and

20 beheld the face of Edward Hyde. He was dressed in clothes far too large for him, clothes of the doctor's bigness; the cords of his face still moved with a semblance of life, but life was quite gone: and by the crushed phial in the hand and the strong smell of kernels that hung upon the air, Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a

25 self-destroyer.

"We have come too late," he said sternly, "whether to save or punish. Hyde is gone to his account; and it only remains for us to find the body of your master."

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 Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson create a sense of mystery and tension?

Write about:

- o How Stevenson creates a sense of mystery and tension in this extract
- o How Stevenson creates a sense of mystery and tension in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's Narrative

0

On the ninth of January, now four days ago, I received by the evening delivery a registered envelope, addressed in the hand of my colleague and old school companion, Henry Jekyll. I was a good deal surprised by this; for we were by no means in the habit of correspondence; I had seen the man, 5
dined with him, indeed, the night before; and I could imagine nothing in our intercourse that should justify formality of registration. The contents increased my wonder; for this is how the letter ran:

"10th December, 18--.

"Dear Lanyon,--You are one of my oldest friends; and although we may 10
have differed at times on scientific questions, I cannot remember, at least on my side, any break in our affection. There was never a day when, if you had said to me, 'Jekyll, my life, my honour, my reason, depend upon you,' I would not have sacrificed my left hand to help you. Lanyon my life, my honour, my reason, are all at your mercy; if you fail me to-night, I am lost. You might 15
suppose, after this preface, that I am going to ask you for something dishonourable to grant. Judge for yourself.

"I want you to postpone all other engagements for to-night-- ay, even if you were summoned to the bedside of an emperor; to take a cab, unless your carriage should be actually at the door; and with this letter in your hand 20
for consultation, to drive straight to my house. Poole, my butler, has his orders; you will find him waiting your arrival with a locksmith. The door of my cabinet is then to be forced: and you are to go in alone; to open the glazed press (letter E) on the left hand, breaking the lock if it be shut; and to draw out, with all its contents as they stand, the fourth drawer from the top or (which is the 25
same thing) the third from the bottom. In my extreme distress of mind, I have a morbid fear of misdirecting you; but even if I am in error, you may know the right drawer by its contents: some powders, a phial and a paper book. This drawer I beg of you to carry back with you to Cavendish Square exactly as it stands.

"That is the first part of the service: now for the second. You should be back, 30
if you set out at once on the receipt of this, long before midnight; but I will leave you that amount of margin, not only in the fear of one of those obstacles that can neither be prevented nor foreseen, but because an hour when your servants are in bed is to be preferred for what will then remain to do. At midnight, then, I have to ask you to be alone in your consulting room, 35
to admit with your own hand into the house a man who will present himself in my name, and to place in his hands the drawer that you will have brought with you from my cabinet. Then you will have played your part and earned my gratitude completely. Five minutes afterwards, if you insist upon an 40
explanation, you will have understood that these arrangements are of capital importance; and that by the neglect of one of them, fantastic as they must appear, you might have charged your conscience with my death or the shipwreck of my reason.

45 "Confident as I am that you will not trifle with this appeal, my heart sinks
and my hand trembles at the bare thought of such a possibility. Think of me
at this hour, in a strange place, labouring under a blackness of distress that no
fancy can exaggerate, and yet well aware that, if you will but punctually
serve me, my troubles will roll away like a story that is told. Serve me, my dear
Lanyon and save

50 "Your friend, "H.J.

"P.S.--I had already sealed this up when a fresh terror struck upon my soul. It
is possible that the post-office may fail me, and this letter not come into your
hands until to-morrow morning. In that case, dear Lanyon, do my errand
when it shall be most convenient for you in the course of the day; and once
55 more expect my messenger at midnight. It may then already be too late;
and if that night passes without event, you will know that you have seen the
last of Henry Jekyll."

Upon the reading of this letter, I made sure my colleague was insane; but
till that was proved beyond the possibility of doubt, I felt bound to do as he
60 requested. The less I understood of this farrago, the less I was in a position to
judge of its importance; and an appeal so worded could not be set aside
without a grave responsibility. I rose accordingly from table, got into a
hansom, and drove straight to Jekyll's house. The butler was awaiting my
arrival; he had received by the same post as mine a registered letter of
65 instruction, and had sent at once for a locksmith and a carpenter. The
tradesmen came while we were yet speaking; and we moved in a body to
old Dr. Denman's surgical theatre, from which (as you are doubtless aware)
Jekyll's private cabinet is most conveniently entered. The door was very
strong, the lock excellent; the carpenter avowed he would have great
70 trouble and have to do much damage, if force were to be used; and the
locksmith was near despair. But this last was a handy fellow, and after two
hour's work, the door stood open. The press marked E was unlocked; and I
took out the drawer, had it filled up with straw and tied in a sheet, and
returned with it to Cavendish Square.

75 Here I proceeded to examine its contents. The powders were neatly
enough made up, but not with the nicety of the dispensing chemist; so that it
was plain they were of Jekyll's private manufacture: and when I opened one
of the wrappers I found what seemed to me a simple crystalline salt of a
white colour. The phial, to which I next turned my attention, might have been
80 about half full of a blood-red liquor, which was highly pungent to the sense of
smell and seemed to me to contain phosphorus and some volatile ether. At
the other ingredients I could make no guess. The book was an ordinary
version book and contained little but a series of dates. These covered a
period of many years, but I observed that the entries ceased nearly a year
ago and quite abruptly. Here and there a brief remark was appended to a
85 date, usually no more than a single word: "double" occurring perhaps six
times in a total of several hundred entries; and once very early in the list and
followed by several marks of exclamation, "total failure!!!" All this, though it

90 whetted my curiosity, told me little that was definite. Here were a phial of
some salt, and the record of a series of experiments that had led (like too
many of Jekyll's investigations) to no end of practical usefulness. How could
the presence of these articles in my house affect either the honour, the
sanity, or the life of my flighty colleague? If his messenger could go to one
place, why could he not go to another? And even granting some
95 impediment, why was this gentleman to be received by me in secret? The
more I reflected the more convinced I grew that I was dealing with a case of
cerebral disease; and though I dismissed my servants to bed, I loaded an old
revolver, that I might be found in some posture of self-defence.

100 Twelve o'clock had scarce rung out over London, ere the knocker sounded
very gently on the door. I went myself at the summons, and found a small
man crouching against the pillars of the portico.

"Are you come from Dr. Jekyll?" I asked.

105 He told me "yes" by a constrained gesture; and when I had bidden him
enter, he did not obey me without a searching backward glance into the
darkness of the square. There was a policeman not far off, advancing with his
bull's eye open; and at the sight, I thought my visitor started and made
greater haste.

110 These particulars struck me, I confess, disagreeably; and as I followed him
into the bright light of the consulting room, I kept my hand ready on my
weapon. Here, at last, I had a chance of clearly seeing him. I had never set
eyes on him before, so much was certain. He was small, as I have said; I was
struck besides with the shocking expression of his face, with his remarkable
combination of great muscular activity and great apparent debility of
constitution, and--last but not least--with the odd, subjective disturbance
115 caused by his neighbourhood. This bore some resemblance to incipient
rigour, and was accompanied by a marked sinking of the pulse. At the time, I
set it down to some idiosyncratic, personal distaste, and merely wondered at
the acuteness of the symptoms; but I have since had reason to believe the
cause to lie much deeper in the nature of man, and to turn on some nobler
120 hinge than the principle of hatred.

125 This person (who had thus, from the first moment of his entrance, struck in
me what I can only, describe as a disgusting curiosity) was dressed in a fashion
that would have made an ordinary person laughable; his clothes, that is to
say, although they were of rich and sober fabric, were enormously too large
for him in every measurement--the trousers hanging on his legs and rolled up
to keep them from the ground, the waist of the coat below his haunches,
and the collar sprawling wide upon his shoulders. Strange to relate, this
ludicrous accoutrement was far from moving me to laughter. Rather, as there
was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the
130 creature that now faced me--something seizing, surprising and revolting-- this
fresh disparity seemed but to fit in with and to reinforce it; so that to my
interest in the man's nature and character, there was added a curiosity as to
his origin, his life, his fortune and status in the world.

135 These observations, though they have taken so great a space to be set down in, were yet the work of a few seconds. My visitor was, indeed, on fire with sombre excitement.

"Have you got it?" he cried. "Have you got it?" And so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me.

140 I put him back, conscious at his touch of a certain icy pang along my blood. "Come, sir," said I. "You forget that I have not yet the pleasure of your acquaintance. Be seated, if you please." And I showed him an example, and sat down myself in my customary seat and with as fair an imitation of my ordinary manner to a patient, as the lateness of the hour, the nature of my
145 preoccupations, and the horror I had of my visitor, would suffer me to muster.

"I beg your pardon, Dr. Lanyon," he replied civilly enough. "What you say is very well founded; and my impatience has shown its heels to my politeness. I come here at the instance of your colleague, Dr. Henry Jekyll, on a piece of business of some moment; and I understood ..." He paused and put his hand
150 to his throat, and I could see, in spite of his collected manner, that he was wrestling against the approaches of the hysteria--"I understood, a drawer ..."

But here I took pity on my visitor's suspense, and some perhaps on my own growing curiosity.

155 "There it is, sir," said I, pointing to the drawer, where it lay on the floor behind a table and still covered with the sheet.

He sprang to it, and then paused, and laid his hand upon his heart: I could hear his teeth grate with the convulsive action of his jaws; and his face was so ghastly to see that I grew alarmed both for his life and reason.

"Compose yourself," said I.

160 He turned a dreadful smile to me, and as if with the decision of despair, plucked away the sheet. At sight of the contents, he uttered one loud sob of such immense relief that I sat petrified. And the next moment, in a voice that was already fairly well under control, "Have you a graduated glass?" he asked.

165 I rose from my place with something of an effort and gave him what he asked.

He thanked me with a smiling nod, measured out a few minims of the red tincture and added one of the powders. The mixture, which was at first of a reddish hue, began, in proportion as the crystals melted, to brighten in colour,
170 to effervesce audibly, and to throw off small fumes of vapour. Suddenly and at the same moment, the ebullition ceased and the compound changed to a dark purple, which faded again more slowly to a watery green. My visitor, who had watched these metamorphoses with a keen eye, smiled, set down the glass upon the table, and then turned and looked upon me with an air of
175 scrutiny.

"And now," said he, "to settle what remains. Will you be wise? will you be guided? will you suffer me to take this glass in my hand and to go forth from your house without further parley? or has the greed of curiosity too much command of you? Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you
180 decide. As you decide, you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and
185 your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan."

"Sir," said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, "you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end."

190 "It is well," replied my visitor. "Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors-- behold!"

195 He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change-- he seemed to swell-- his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter--and the next moment, I had sprung to my feet
200 and leaped back against the wall, my arms raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

"O God!" I screamed, and "O God!" again and again; for there before my eyes--pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death--there stood Henry Jekyll!

205 What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it; and yet now when that sight has faded from my eyes, I ask myself if I believe it, and I cannot answer. My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; and I feel that my days are
210 numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous. As for the moral turpitude that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I can not, even in memory, dwell on it without a start of horror. I will say but one thing, Utterson, and that (if you can bring your mind to credit it) will be more than enough. The creature who crept into my house that night was, on
215 Jekyll's own confession, known by the name of Hyde and hunted for in every corner of the land as the murderer of Carew.

HASTIE LANYON

Chapter 9 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. intercourse	a) ill-formed
2. margin	b) sharpened
3. capital	c) time to spare
4. shipwreck of my reason	d) beyond normal experience, magical
5. farrago	e) bubbling
6. volatile ether	f) clothes
7. whetted	g) relationship
8. tincture	h) a type of lantern
9. cerebral	i) my going mad
10. Bull's eye	j) solution
11. debility	k) drop
12. accoutrement	l) the greatest
13. misbegotten	m) changes
14. disparity	n) remarkable thing
15. minim	o) riddles
16. ebullition	p) confused mixture
17. metamorphoses	q) of the brain
18. prodigy	r) weakness
19. enigmas	s) mismatch
20. transcendental	t) chemical used as anaesthetic

b) Chapter 9 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Dr Lanyon talks about how he received a letter from Jekyll. It told him to take a particular _____ from his laboratory and return to his house, where a man would come and collect it from him. Lanyon did as he was told, and met the man at _____. The man is a nasty, little man who comes into the laboratory and gives Lanyon the option to _____ him take the _____. If he does, he will see something that will "stagger the unbelief of _____". Lanyon then watches Hyde take the drug and turn into _____. He realises that Jekyll is _____ and that he _____ Carew. "The _____" now afflicts him day and night.

midnight

Jekyll

watch

deadliest terror

Satan

drawer

Hyde

murdered

potion

c) Chapter 9 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-57. What are the two things that Jekyll asks Lanyon to do? What does he hint may happen if things don't go the way he plans?

2. Re-read lines 58-98. What does Lanyon find in the drawer that he takes from Jekyll's cabinet? What does he conclude about Jekyll?

3. Re-read lines 99-120. How does Lanyon react to meeting Hyde at his door? Which words and phrases show you this?

4. Re-read lines 121-136. What does Lanyon notice about Hyde's appearance? What atmosphere does this create and why?

5. Re-read lines 137-175. What does Hyde want from Lanyon? What does he do with it?

6. Re-read Hyde's conversation with Lanyon in ll. 176-194. How does this link to the Victorian context of scientific progress and religion?

7. Re-read ll. 195-217. What does Lanyon see happen to Hyde? Given what you know about the Victorian context, why does he react so strongly?

d) Chapter 9 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 9 to memorise.

CHAPTER 9: DR LANYON'S NARRATIVE		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 9 Practice Question

Read the following extract from Chapter 9 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Lanyon describes witnessing Hyde's transformation in Dr Jekyll.

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change--he seemed to swell-- his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter--and the next moment, I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arms raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

"O God!" I screamed, and "O God!" again and again; for there before my eyes--pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death--there stood Henry Jekyll!

What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it; and yet now when that sight has faded from my eyes, I ask myself if I believe it, and I cannot answer. My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; and I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous. As for the moral turpitude that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I can not, even in memory, dwell on it without a start of horror. I will say but one thing, Utterson, and that (if you can bring your mind to credit it) will be more than enough. The creature who crept into my house that night was, on Jekyll's own confession, known by the name of Hyde and hunted for in every corner of the land as the murderer of Carew.

0 7 Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present the tension between religion and science?

Write about:

- How Stevenson presents the tension between religion and science in this extract
- How Stevenson presents the tension between religion and science in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case

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I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellowmen, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honourable and distinguished future. And indeed the worst

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of my faults was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition, such as has made the happiness of many, but such as I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public. Hence it came about that I

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concealed my pleasures; and that when I reached years of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of me. Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame. It was thus rather the exacting nature of my

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aspirations than any particular degradation in my faults, that made me what I was, and, with even a deeper trench than in the majority of men, severed in me those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature. In this case, I was driven to reflect deeply and inveterately on that hard law of life, which lies at the root of religion and is one of the most

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plentiful springs of distress. Though so profound a double-dealer, I was in no sense a hypocrite; both sides of me were in dead earnest; I was no more myself when I laid aside restraint and plunged in shame, than when I

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laboured, in the eye of day, at the furtherance of knowledge or the relief of sorrow and suffering. And it chanced that the direction of my scientific

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studies, which led wholly towards the mystic and the transcendental, reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousness of the perennial war among my members. With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not

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truly one, but truly two. I say two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. Others will follow, others will outstrip me on the same lines; and I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous and independent denizens. I, for my part, from the nature of my life, advanced infallibly in one direction and in

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one direction only. It was on the moral side, and in my own person, that I learned to recognise the thorough and primitive duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of my consciousness, even if I could rightly be said to be either, it was only because I was radically both; and from an early date, even before the course of my scientific discoveries

40 had begun to suggest the most naked possibility of such a miracle, I had
learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of
the separation of these elements. If each, I told myself, could be housed in
separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable; the
unjust might go his way, delivered from the aspirations and remorse of his
45 more upright twin; and the just could walk steadfastly and securely on his
upward path, doing the good things in which he found his pleasure, and no
longer exposed to disgrace and penitence by the hands of this extraneous
evil. It was the curse of mankind that these incongruous faggots were thus
bound together--that in the agonised womb of consciousness, these polar
50 twins should be continuously struggling. How, then were they dissociated?

I was so far in my reflections when, as I have said, a side light began to
shine upon the subject from the laboratory table. I began to perceive more
deeply than it has ever yet been stated, the trembling immateriality, the
mistlike transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired.
55 Certain agents I found to have the power to shake and pluck back that
fleshly vestment, even as a wind might toss the curtains of a pavilion. For two
good reasons, I will not enter deeply into this scientific branch of my
confession. First, because I have been made to learn that the doom and
burthen of our life is bound for ever on man's shoulders, and when the
60 attempt is made to cast it off, it but returns upon us with more unfamiliar and
more awful pressure. Second, because, as my narrative will make, alas! too
evident, my discoveries were incomplete. Enough then, that I not only
recognised my natural body from the mere aura and effulgence of certain of
the powers that made up my spirit, but managed to compound a drug by
65 which these powers should be dethroned from their supremacy, and a
second form and countenance substituted, none the less natural to me
because they were the expression, and bore the stamp of lower elements in
my soul.

I hesitated long before I put this theory to the test of practice. I knew well
70 that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the
very fortress of identity, might, by the least scruple of an overdose or at the
least inopportunity in the moment of exhibition, utterly blot out that
immaterial tabernacle which I looked to it to change. But the temptation of a
discovery so singular and profound at last overcame the suggestions of
75 alarm. I had long since prepared my tincture; I purchased at once, from a
firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of a particular salt which I knew,
from my experiments, to be the last ingredient required; and late one
accursed night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke
together in the glass, and when the ebullition had subsided, with a strong

80 glow of courage, drank off the potion.

The most racking pangs succeeded: a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and a horror of the spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death. Then these agonies began swiftly to subside, and I came to myself as if out of a great sickness. There was something strange in my
85 sensations, something indescribably new and, from its very novelty, incredibly sweet. I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of a heady recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images running like a millrace in my fancy, a solution of the bonds of obligation, an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul. I knew myself, at the first breath of this
90 new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil; and the thought, in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine. I stretched out my hands, exulting in the freshness of these sensations; and in the act, I was suddenly aware that I had lost in stature.

There was no mirror, at that date, in my room; that which stands beside me
95 as I write, was brought there later on and for the very purpose of these transformations. The night however, was far gone into the morning--the morning, black as it was, was nearly ripe for the conception of the day--the inmates of my house were locked in the most rigorous hours of slumber; and I determined, flushed as I was with hope and triumph, to venture in my new
100 shape as far as to my bedroom. I crossed the yard, wherein the constellations looked down upon me, I could have thought, with wonder, the first creature of that sort that their unsleeping vigilance had yet disclosed to them; I stole through the corridors, a stranger in my own house; and coming to my room, I saw for the first time the appearance of Edward Hyde.

105 I must here speak by theory alone, saying not that which I know, but that which I suppose to be most probable. The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just deposed. Again, in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine tenths a life of effort, virtue and
110 control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted. And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, slighter and younger than Henry Jekyll. Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides (which I must still believe to be the lethal side of man)
115 had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay. And yet when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself. It seemed natural and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto

120 accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right. I have observed that when I wore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh. This, as I take it, was because all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil.

125 I lingered but a moment at the mirror: the second and conclusive experiment had yet to be attempted; it yet remained to be seen if I had lost my identity beyond redemption and must flee before daylight from a house that was no longer mine; and hurrying back to my cabinet, I once more prepared and drank the cup, once more suffered the pangs of dissolution,
130 and came to myself once more with the character, the stature and the face of Henry Jekyll.

That night I had come to the fatal cross-roads. Had I approached my discovery in a more noble spirit, had I risked the experiment while under the empire of generous or pious aspirations, all must have been otherwise, and
135 from these agonies of death and birth, I had come forth an angel instead of a fiend. The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine; it but shook the doors of the prisonhouse of my disposition; and like the captives of Philippi, that which stood within ran forth. At that time my virtue slumbered; my evil, kept awake by ambition, was alert and swift to seize the
140 occasion; and the thing that was projected was Edward Hyde. Hence, although I had now two characters as well as two appearances, one was wholly evil, and the other was still the old Henry Jekyll, that incongruous compound of whose reformation and improvement I had already learned to despair. The movement was thus wholly toward the worse.

145 Even at that time, I had not conquered my aversions to the dryness of a life of study. I would still be merrily disposed at times; and as my pleasures were (to say the least) undignified, and I was not only well known and highly considered, but growing towards the elderly man, this incoherency of my life was daily growing more unwelcome. It was on this side that my new power
150 tempted me until I fell in slavery. I had but to drink the cup, to doff at once the body of the noted professor, and to assume, like a thick cloak, that of Edward Hyde. I smiled at the notion; it seemed to me at the time to be humorous; and I made my preparations with the most studious care. I took and furnished that house in Soho, to which Hyde was tracked by the police;
155 and engaged as a housekeeper a creature whom I knew well to be silent and unscrupulous. On the other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so

160 much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Dr. Jekyll, I
could enter on that of Edward Hyde without pecuniary loss. And thus fortified,
as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my
position.

Men have before hired bravos to transact their crimes, while their own
165 person and reputation sat under shelter. I was the first that ever did so for his
pleasures. I was the first that could plod in the public eye with a load of
genial respectability, and in a moment, like a schoolboy, strip off these
lendings and spring headlong into the sea of liberty. But for me, in my
impenetrable mantle, the safety was complete. Think of it--I did not even
170 exist! Let me but escape into my laboratory door, give me but a second or
two to mix and swallow the draught that I had always standing ready; and
whatever he had done, Edward Hyde would pass away like the stain of
breath upon a mirror; and there in his stead, quietly at home, trimming the
midnight lamp in his study, a man who could afford to laugh at suspicion,
175 would be Henry Jekyll.

The pleasures which I made haste to seek in my disguise were, as I have
said, undignified; I would scarce use a harder term. But in the hands of
Edward Hyde, they soon began to turn toward the monstrous. When I would
come back from these excursions, I was often plunged into a kind of wonder
180 at my vicarious depravity. This familiar that I called out of my own soul, and
sent forth alone to do his good pleasure, was a being inherently malign and
villainous; his every act and thought centered on self; drinking pleasure with
bestial avidity from any degree of torture to another; relentless like a man of
stone. Henry Jekyll stood at times aghast before the acts of Edward Hyde; but
185 the situation was apart from ordinary laws, and insidiously relaxed the grasp
of conscience. It was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was guilty. Jekyll
was no worse; he woke again to his good qualities seemingly unimpaired; he
would even make haste, where it was possible, to undo the evil done by
Hyde. And thus his conscience slumbered.

190 Into the details of the infamy at which I thus connived (for even now I can
scarce grant that I committed it) I have no design of entering; I mean but to
point out the warnings and the successive steps with which my chastisement
approached. I met with one accident which, as it brought on no
consequence, I shall no more than mention. An act of cruelty to a child
195 aroused against me the anger of a passer-by, whom I recognised the other
day in the person of your kinsman; the doctor and the child's family joined
him; there were moments when I feared for my life; and at last, in order to
pacify their too just resentment, Edward Hyde had to bring them to the door,
and pay them in a cheque drawn in the name of Henry Jekyll. But this danger

200 was easily eliminated from the future, by opening an account at another bank in the name of Edward Hyde himself; and when, by sloping my own hand backward, I had supplied my double with a signature, I thought I sat beyond the reach of fate.

Some two months before the, murder of Sir Danvers, I had been out for one
205 of my adventures, had returned at a late hour, and woke the next day in bed with somewhat odd sensations. It was in vain I looked about me; in vain I saw the decent furniture and tall proportions of my room in the square; in vain that I recognised the pattern of the bed curtains and the design of the mahogany frame; something still kept insisting that I was not where I was, that
210 I had not wakened where I seemed to be, but in the little room in Soho where I was accustomed to sleep in the body of Edward Hyde. I smiled to myself, and in my psychological way, began lazily to inquire into the elements of this illusion, occasionally, even as I did so, dropping back into a comfortable morning doze. I was still so engaged when, in one of my more wakeful
215 moments, my eyes fell upon my hand. Now the hand of Henry Jekyll (as you have often remarked) was professional in shape and size: it was large, firm, white and comely. But the hand which I now saw, clearly enough, in the yellow light of a mid-London morning, lying half shut on the bedclothes, was lean, corder, knuckly, of a dusky pallor and thickly shaded with a swart
220 growth of hair. It was the hand of Edward Hyde.

I must have stared upon it for near half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something
225 exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror--how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning; the servants were up; all my drugs were in the cabinet--a long journey down two pairs of stairs, through the back passage, across the open
230 court and through the anatomical theatre, from where I was then standing horror-struck. It might indeed be possible to cover my face; but of what use was that, when I was unable to conceal the alteration in my stature? And then with an overpowering sweetness of relief, it came back upon my mind that the servants were already used to the coming and going of my second
235 self. I had soon dressed, as well as I was able, in clothes of my own size: had soon passed through the house, where Bradshaw stared and drew back at seeing Mr. Hyde at such an hour and in such a strange array; and ten minutes later, Dr. Jekyll had returned to his own shape and was sitting down, with a darkened brow, to make a feint of breakfasting.

240 Small indeed was my appetite. This inexplicable incident, this reversal of my
previous experience, seemed, like the Babylonian finger on the wall, to be
spelling out the letters of my judgment; and I began to reflect more seriously
than ever before on the issues and possibilities of my double existence. That
245 part of me which I had the power of projecting, had lately been much
exercised and nourished; it had seemed to me of late as though the body of
Edward Hyde had grown in stature, as though (when I wore that form) I were
conscious of a more generous tide of blood; and I began to spy a danger
that, if this were much prolonged, the balance of my nature might be
250 permanently overthrown, the power of voluntary change be forfeited, and
the character of Edward Hyde become irrevocably mine. The power of the
drug had not been always equally displayed. Once, very early in my career,
it had totally failed me; since then I had been obliged on more than one
occasion to double, and once, with infinite risk of death, to treble the
amount; and these rare uncertainties had cast hitherto the sole shadow on
255 my contentment. Now, however, and in the light of that morning's accident, I
was led to remark that whereas, in the beginning, the difficulty had been to
throw off the body of Jekyll, it had of late gradually but decidedly transferred
itself to the other side. All things therefore seemed to point to this; that I was
slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly
260 incorporated with my second and worse.

Between these two, I now felt I had to choose. My two natures had
memory in common, but all other faculties were most unequally shared
between them. Jekyll (who was composite) now with the most sensitive
apprehensions, now with a greedy gusto, projected and shared in the
265 pleasures and adventures of Hyde; but Hyde was indifferent to Jekyll, or but
remembered him as the mountain bandit remembers the cavern in which he
conceals himself from pursuit. Jekyll had more than a father's interest; Hyde
had more than a son's indifference. To cast in my lot with Jekyll, was to die to
those appetites which I had long secretly indulged and had of late begun to
270 pamper. To cast it in with Hyde, was to die to a thousand interests and
aspirations, and to become, at a blow and forever, despised and friendless.
The bargain might appear unequal; but there was still another consideration
in the scales; for while Jekyll would suffer smartingly in the fires of abstinence,
Hyde would be not even conscious of all that he had lost. Strange as my
275 circumstances were, the terms of this debate are as old and commonplace
as man; much the same inducements and alarms cast the die for any
tempted and trembling sinner; and it fell out with me, as it falls with so vast a
majority of my fellows, that I chose the better part and was found wanting in
the strength to keep to it.

280 Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends
and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the
comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that
I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde. I made this choice perhaps with some
unconscious reservation, for I neither gave up the house in Soho, nor
285 destroyed the clothes of Edward Hyde, which still lay ready in my cabinet. For
two months, however, I was true to my determination; for two months, I led a
life of such severity as I had never before attained to, and enjoyed the
compensations of an approving conscience. But time began at last to
obliterate the freshness of my alarm; the praises of conscience began to
290 grow into a thing of course; I began to be tortured with throes and longings,
as of Hyde struggling after freedom; and at last, in an hour of moral
weakness, I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming
draught.

I do not suppose that, when a drunkard reasons with himself upon his vice,
295 he is once out of five hundred times affected by the dangers that he runs
through his brutish, physical insensibility; neither had I, long as I had
considered my position, made enough allowance for the complete moral
insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading
characters of Edward Hyde. Yet it was by these that I was punished. My devil
300 had been long caged, he came out roaring. I was conscious, even when I
took the draught, of a more unbridled, a more furious propensity to ill. It must
have been this, I suppose, that stirred in my soul that tempest of impatience
with which I listened to the civilities of my unhappy victim; I declare, at least,
before God, no man morally sane could have been guilty of that crime upon
305 so pitiful a provocation; and that I struck in no more reasonable spirit than
that in which a sick child may break a plaything. But I had voluntarily stripped
myself of all those balancing instincts by which even the worst of us continues
to walk with some degree of steadiness among temptations; and in my case,
to be tempted, however slightly, was to fall.

310 Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged. With a transport of glee, I
mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow; and it was not
till weariness had begun to succeed, that I was suddenly, in the top fit of my
delirium, struck through the heart by a cold thrill of terror. A mist dispersed; I
saw my life to be forfeit; and fled from the scene of these excesses, at once
315 glorying and trembling, my lust of evil gratified and stimulated, my love of life
screwed to the topmost peg. I ran to the house in Soho, and (to make
assurance doubly sure) destroyed my papers; thence I set out through the
lamplit streets, in the same divided ecstasy of mind, gloating on my crime,
light-headedly devising others in the future, and yet still hastening and still

320 hearkening in my wake for the steps of the avenger. Hyde had a song upon
his lips as he compounded the draught, and as he drank it, pledged the
dead man. The pangs of transformation had not done tearing him, before
Henry Jekyll, with streaming tears of gratitude and remorse, had fallen upon
his knees and lifted his clasped hands to God. The veil of self-indulgence was
325 rent from head to foot. I saw my life as a whole: I followed it up from the days
of childhood, when I had walked with my father's hand, and through the self-
denying toils of my professional life, to arrive again and again, with the same
sense of unreality, at the damned horrors of the evening. I could have
screamed aloud; I sought with tears and prayers to smother down the crowd
330 of hideous images and sounds with which my memory swarmed against me;
and still, between the petitions, the ugly face of my iniquity stared into my
soul. As the acuteness of this remorse began to die away, it was succeeded
by a sense of joy. The problem of my conduct was solved. Hyde was
thenceforth impossible; whether I would or not, I was now confined to the
335 better part of my existence; and O, how I rejoiced to think of it! with what
willing humility I embraced anew the restrictions of natural life! with what
sincere renunciation I locked the door by which I had so often gone and
come, and ground the key under my heel!

The next day, came the news that the murder had been overlooked, that
340 the guilt of Hyde was patent to the world, and that the victim was a man
high in public estimation. It was not only a crime, it had been a tragic folly. I
think I was glad to know it; I think I was glad to have my better impulses thus
buttressed and guarded by the terrors of the scaffold. Jekyll was now my city
of refuge; let but Hyde peep out an instant, and the hands of all men would
345 be raised to take and slay him.

I resolved in my future conduct to redeem the past; and I can say with
honesty that my resolve was fruitful of some good. You know yourself how
earnestly, in the last months of the last year, I laboured to relieve suffering;
you know that much was done for others, and that the days passed quietly,
350 almost happily for myself. Nor can I truly say that I wearied of this beneficent
and innocent life; I think instead that I daily enjoyed it more completely; but I
was still cursed with my duality of purpose; and as the first edge of my
penitence wore off, the lower side of me, so long indulged, so recently
chained down, began to growl for licence. Not that I dreamed of
355 resuscitating Hyde; the bare idea of that would startle me to frenzy: no, it was
in my own person that I was once more tempted to trifle with my conscience;
and it was as an ordinary secret sinner that I at last fell before the assaults of
temptation.

There comes an end to all things; the most capacious measure is filled at

360 last; and this brief condescension to my evil finally destroyed the balance of
my soul. And yet I was not alarmed; the fall seemed natural, like a return to
the old days before I had made my discovery. It was a fine, clear, January
day, wet under foot where the frost had melted, but cloudless overhead; and
the Regent's Park was full of winter chirrupings and sweet with spring odours. I
365 sat in the sun on a bench; the animal within me licking the chops of memory;
the spiritual side a little drowsed, promising subsequent penitence, but not yet
moved to begin. After all, I reflected, I was like my neighbours; and then I
smiled, comparing myself with other men, comparing my active good-will
with the lazy cruelty of their neglect. And at the very moment of that
370 vainglorious thought, a qualm came over me, a horrid nausea and the most
deadly shuddering. These passed away, and left me faint; and then as in its
turn faintness subsided, I began to be aware of a change in the temper of
my thoughts, a greater boldness, a contempt of danger, a solution of the
bonds of obligation. I looked down; my clothes hung formlessly on my
375 shrunken limbs; the hand that lay on my knee was corded and hairy. I was
once more Edward Hyde. A moment before I had been safe of all men's
respect, wealthy, beloved--the cloth laying for me in the dining-room at
home; and now I was the common quarry of mankind, hunted, houseless, a
known murderer, thrall to the gallows.

380 My reason wavered, but it did not fail me utterly. I have more than once
observed that in my second character, my faculties seemed sharpened to a
point and my spirits more tensely elastic; thus it came about that, where Jekyll
perhaps might have succumbed, Hyde rose to the importance of the
moment. My drugs were in one of the presses of my cabinet; how was I to
385 reach them? That was the problem that (crushing my temples in my hands) I
set myself to solve. The laboratory door I had closed. If I sought to enter by
the house, my own servants would consign me to the gallows. I saw I must
employ another hand, and thought of Lanyon. How was he to be reached?
how persuaded? Supposing that I escaped capture in the streets, how was I
390 to make my way into his presence? and how should I, an unknown and
displeasing visitor, prevail on the famous physician to rifle the study of his
colleague, Dr. Jekyll? Then I remembered that of my original character, one
part remained to me: I could write my own hand; and once I had conceived
that kindling spark, the way that I must follow became lighted up from end to
395 end.

Thereupon, I arranged my clothes as best I could, and summoning a
passing hansom, drove to an hotel in Portland Street, the name of which I
chanced to remember. At my appearance (which was indeed comical
enough, however tragic a fate these garments covered) the driver could not

400 conceal his mirth. I gnashed my teeth upon him with a gust of devilish fury;
and the smile withered from his face--happily for him--yet more happily for
myself, for in another instant I had certainly dragged him from his perch. At
the inn, as I entered, I looked about me with so black a countenance as
made the attendants tremble; not a look did they exchange in my presence;
405 but obsequiously took my orders, led me to a private room, and brought me
wherewithal to write. Hyde in danger of his life was a creature new to me;
shaken with inordinate anger, strung to the pitch of murder, lusting to inflict
pain. Yet the creature was astute; mastered his fury with a great effort of the
will; composed his two important letters, one to Lanyon and one to Poole;
410 and that he might receive actual evidence of their being posted, sent them
out with directions that they should be registered. Thenceforward, he sat all
day over the fire in the private room, gnawing his nails; there he dined, sitting
alone with his fears, the waiter visibly quailing before his eye; and thence,
when the night was fully come, he set forth in the corner of a closed cab,
415 and was driven to and fro about the streets of the city. He, I say--I cannot say,
I. That child of Hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and
hatred. And when at last, thinking the driver had begun to grow suspicious,
he discharged the cab and ventured on foot, attired in his misfitting clothes,
an object marked out for observation, into the midst of the nocturnal
420 passengers, these two base passions raged within him like a tempest. He
walked fast, hunted by his fears, chattering to himself, skulking through the
less frequented thoroughfares, counting the minutes that still divided him from
midnight. Once a woman spoke to him, offering, I think, a box of lights. He
smote her in the face, and she fled.

425 When I came to myself at Lanyon's, the horror of my old friend perhaps
affected me somewhat: I do not know; it was at least but a drop in the sea to
the abhorrence with which I looked back upon these hours. A change had
come over me. It was no longer the fear of the gallows, it was the horror of
being Hyde that racked me. I received Lanyon's condemnation partly in a
430 dream; it was partly in a dream that I came home to my own house and got
into bed. I slept after the prostration of the day, with a stringent and profound
slumber which not even the nightmares that wrung me could avail to break. I
awoke in the morning shaken, weakened, but refreshed. I still hated and
feared the thought of the brute that slept within me, and I had not of course
435 forgotten the appalling dangers of the day before; but I was once more at
home, in my own house and close to my drugs; and gratitude for my escape
shone so strong in my soul that it almost rivalled the brightness of hope.

I was stepping leisurely across the court after breakfast, drinking the chill of
the air with pleasure, when I was seized again with those indescribable

440 sensations that heralded the change; and I had but the time to gain the
shelter of my cabinet, before I was once again raging and freezing with the
passions of Hyde. It took on this occasion a double dose to recall me to
myself; and alas! six hours after, as I sat looking sadly in the fire, the pangs
445 returned, and the drug had to be re-administered. In short, from that day
forth it seemed only by a great effort as of gymnastics, and only under the
immediate stimulation of the drug, that I was able to wear the countenance
of Jekyll. At all hours of the day and night, I would be taken with the
premonitory shudder; above all, if I slept, or even dozed for a moment in my
chair, it was always as Hyde that I awakened. Under the strain of this
450 continually impending doom and by the sleeplessness to which I now
condemned myself, ay, even beyond what I had thought possible to man, I
became, in my own person, a creature eaten up and emptied by fever,
languidly weak both in body and mind, and solely occupied by one thought:
the horror of my other self. But when I slept, or when the virtue of the
455 medicine wore off, I would leap almost without transition (for the pangs of
transformation grew daily less marked) into the possession of a fancy
brimming with images of terror, a soul boiling with causeless hatreds, and a
body that seemed not strong enough to contain the raging energies of life.
The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickness of Jekyll. And
460 certainly the hate that now divided them was equal on each side. With
Jekyll, it was a thing of vital instinct. He had now seen the full deformity of that
creature that shared with him some of the phenomena of consciousness, and
was co-heir with him to death: and beyond these links of community, which
in themselves made the most poignant part of his distress, he thought of
465 Hyde, for all his energy of life, as of something not only hellish but inorganic.
This was the shocking thing; that the slime of the pit seemed to utter cries and
voices; that the amorphous dust gesticulated and sinned; that what was
dead, and had no shape, should usurp the offices of life. And this again, that
that insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay
470 caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and felt it struggle to be born;
and at every hour of weakness, and in the confidence of slumber, prevailed
against him, and deposed him out of life. The hatred of Hyde for Jekyll was of
a different order. His terror of the gallows drove him continually to commit
temporary suicide, and return to his subordinate station of a part instead of a
475 person; but he loathed the necessity, he loathed the despondency into
which Jekyll was now fallen, and he resented the dislike with which he was
himself regarded. Hence the ape-like tricks that he would play me, scrawling
in my own hand blasphemies on the pages of my books, burning the letters
and destroying the portrait of my father; and indeed, had it not been for his
480 fear of death, he would long ago have ruined himself in order to involve me

in the ruin. But his love of me is wonderful; I go further: I, who sicken and freeze at the mere thought of him, when I recall the abjection and passion of this attachment, and when I know how he fears my power to cut him off by suicide, I find it in my heart to pity him.

485 It is useless, and the time awfully fails me, to prolong this description; no one has ever suffered such torments, let that suffice; and yet even to these, habit brought--no, not alleviation--but a certain callousness of soul, a certain acquiescence of despair; and my punishment might have gone on for years, but for the last calamity which has now fallen, and which has finally severed
490 me from my own face and nature. My provision of the salt, which had never been renewed since the date of the first experiment, began to run low. I sent out for a fresh supply and mixed the draught; the ebullition followed, and the first change of colour, not the second; I drank it and it was without efficiency. You will learn from Poole how I have had London ransacked; it was in vain;
495 and I am now persuaded that my first supply was impure, and that it was that unknown impurity which lent efficacy to the draught.

About a week has passed, and I am now finishing this statement under the influence of the last of the old powders. This, then, is the last time, short of a miracle, that Henry Jekyll can think his own thoughts or see his own face (now
500 how sadly altered!) in the glass. Nor must I delay too long to bring my writing to an end; for if my narrative has hitherto escaped destruction, it has been by a combination of great prudence and great good luck. Should the throes of change take me in the act of writing it, Hyde will tear it in pieces; but if some time shall have elapsed after I have laid it by, his wonderful selfishness and
505 circumscription to the moment will probably save it once again from the action of his ape-like spite. And indeed the doom that is closing on us both has already changed and crushed him. Half an hour from now, when I shall again and forever reindue that hated personality, I know how I shall sit shuddering and weeping in my chair, or continue, with the most strained and
510 fearstruck ecstasy of listening, to pace up and down this room (my last earthly refuge) and give ear to every sound of menace. Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? or will he find courage to release himself at the last moment? God knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what is to follow concerns another than myself. Here then, as I lay down the pen and proceed
515 to seal up my confession, I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end.

Chapter 10 Activities

a) Vocabulary Match-Up

Word	Definition
1. honourable	a) successful
2. distinguished	b) two-faced person
3. imperious	c) different aspects of my personality
4. degradation	d) self-control
5. double-dealer	e) relating to humans in an early stage of development
6. duplicity	f) chemical
7. restraint	g) disgust
8. my members	h) good
9. primitive	i) famous for doing bad things
10. duality	j) being saved from sin
11. supremacy	k) Humiliation / shame / being brought down
12. salt	l) beast-like
13. obligation	m) uncontrolled
14. repugnance	n) sudden, strong desires
15. redemption	o) arrogant
16. mantle	p) Lying / hypocrisy
17. bestial	q) The idea that we have a dual nature of good vs evil
18. infamy	r) duty
19. impulses	s) cloak
20. unbridled	t) Ruling position

b) Chapter 10 Cloze Activity

Fill in the blanks to test your knowledge on what happens in each chapter

Jekyll talks about how he has had, since an early age, two sides to his nature: the _____ and the _____. When he became a scientist he became obsessed with how to separate these two elements of the human soul until one night he made a mixture which did precisely that: he became another _____, he became _____. When he drank the potion again, he turned back into _____. He enjoyed changing into Hyde and doing whatever he wanted without being _____. He set up the laboratory for _____ to live in, and ordered the servants to obey him. Things were tricky when Hyde was caught for trampling on the little girl and he had to pay compensation with a cheque written by Henry Jekyll. After this, Jekyll opened a bank account for _____. Two months before the murder of Carew, Jekyll found that he went to sleep as Jekyll but woke up as Hyde without taking the _____. As a result, he decided not to take the potion but to be Jekyll all the time, until one night he lost his _____ and took the potion. It had a very strong _____ and he murdered Carew as a result. From then onwards, he decided _____ to become Hyde again. His dark side got the better of him and he did some bad things as _____. This caused him to _____ into Hyde without taking the potion, while he was at Regent's Park. He didn't know what to do. He decided to ask Lanyon to fetch the drugs from his laboratory, and then visited Lanyon where he took the _____ and changed back into Jekyll. From that moment onwards, he has had to take more and more drugs just to stay as _____. Hyde was _____ over. He knows that either he will be hanged as the _____ of Carew, or he will manage to _____ himself.

<i>taking</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>potion</i>	<i>murderer</i>	<i>effect</i>
<i>Jekyll</i>	<i>kill</i>	<i>Hyde</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>Hyde</i>
<i>drugs</i>	<i>self-control</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>Jekyll</i>	<i>person</i>
	<i>Edward Hyde</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>Jekyll</i>	<i>never</i>

c) Chapter 10 Short Answer Questions:

1. Re-read lines 1-50. What kind of childhood did Jekyll have? When did he start to become duplicitous and why?

2. Re-read lines 51-104. What does Jekyll decide to do and why? How does he feel after taking the potion for the first time?

3. Re-read lines 104-144. According to Jekyll, how is Hyde different from himself? How does he feel about the creation of this creature? Why does he think that Hyde can take hold so easily?

4. Re-read lines 145-203. What does Jekyll do to allow Hyde to live freely? How does he feel about Hyde's actions?

5. Re-read lines 203-260. What Happens when Jekyll wakes up after one of his adventures? Why does this surprise/scare him?

6. Re-read lines 261-293. What does Jekyll do to stop Hyde from being discovered? How long does he go before turning into Hyde again? Why does he do this?

7. Re-read lines 294-358. What happens when Jekyll finally lets Hyde out? What does he do in response?

8. Re-read lines 359-424. What does Jekyll do when he feels the urge to turn into Hyde? What happens in Regents Park and how does Jekyll respond?

9. Re-read lines 425-484. What does Hyde do while he waits to change back into Jekyll? What continues to happen more frequently in this section?

10. Re-read lines 485-515. Why do Jekyll and Hyde detest each other? What does Jekyll do at the end and why?

d) Chapter 10 Quotation Bank

Choose 5 significant quotations from Chapter 10 to memorise.

CHAPTER 10: HENRY JEKYLL'S FULL STATEMENT OF THE CASE		
Quotation	Connotations or Effect	Social/Historical Context

e) Chapter 10 Practice Question 1

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Jekyll describes the experience of transforming into Mr Hyde.

The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just deposed. Again, in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted. And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, slighter, and younger than Henry Jekyll. Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides (which I must still believe to be the lethal side of man) had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay. And yet when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself. It seemed natural and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right. I have observed that when I wore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh. This, as I take it, was because all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil. [...]

At that time my virtue slumbered; my evil, kept awake by ambition, was alert and swift to seize the occasion; and the thing that was projected was Edward Hyde. Hence, although I had now two characters as well as two appearances, one was wholly evil, and the other was still the old Henry Jekyll, that incongruous compound of whose reformation and improvement I had already learned to despair. The movement was thus wholly toward the worse.

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Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson explore the dark side of human nature?

Write about:

- o How Stevenson explores the dark side of human nature in this extract
- o How Stevenson explores the dark side of human nature in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

f) Chapter 10 Practice Question 2

Read the following extract from Chapter 10 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Dr Jekyll confesses trying to repress Mr Hyde.

Time began at last to obliterate the freshness of my alarm; the praises of conscience began to grow into a thing of course; I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom; and at last, in an hour of moral weakness, I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught.

I do not suppose that, when a drunkard reasons with himself upon his vice, he is once out of five hundred times affected by the dangers that he runs through his brutish, physical insensibility; neither had I, long as I had considered my position, made enough allowance for the complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of Edward Hyde. Yet it was by these that I was punished. My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring. I was conscious, even when I took the draught, of a more unbridled, a more furious propensity to ill. It must have been this, I suppose, that stirred in my soul that tempest of impatience with which I listened to the civilities of my unhappy victim; I declare, at least, before God, no man morally sane could have been guilty of that crime upon so pitiful a provocation; and that I struck in no more reasonable spirit than that in which a sick child may break a plaything. But I had voluntarily stripped myself of all those balancing instincts by which even the worst of us continues to walk with some degree of steadiness among temptations; and in my case, to be tempted, however slightly, was to fall.

Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged. With a transport of glee, I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow; and it was not till weariness had begun to succeed, that I was suddenly, in the top fit of my delirium, struck through the heart by a cold thrill of terror. A mist dispersed; I saw my life to be forfeit; and fled from the scene of these excesses, at once glorying and trembling, my lust of evil gratified and stimulated, my love of life screwed to the topmost peg.

Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present uncontrollable desire?

Write about:

- o How Stevenson presents uncontrollable desire in this extract
- o How Stevenson presents uncontrollable desire in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Additional Revision Notes: Key Context and Themes

1. Context

a) Context Definitions Match-Up

1. Morality	a) A set of gloomy and horrifying story features favoured by Victorian writers
2. Duality	b) Someone who does not fit into society
3. The gothic	c) The belief that men evolved from apes, rather than being created in the perfect image of God
4. Supernatural	d) A set of rules about what is right and wrong
5. Christianity	e) The beliefs or opinions that other people have about a person
6. Secrecy	f) Something that is beyond human
7. Violence	g) Stopping yourself from acting on immoral or primitive desires
8. Reputation	h) The atmosphere that is created in the novel
9. The outsider	i) The idea that people are both good and evil
10. Fear and confusion	j) The dangerous and hurtful acts of Hyde
11. Darwinism	k) Being good in public and immoral in private
12. Repression	l) Belief in God and the devil, heaven and hell

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b) Victorian ideas about Civilization and Progress

In its narrative of a respectable doctor who transforms himself into a savage murderer, *Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* tapped directly into the anxieties of the Victorian era. It was a time of fast technological progress and an age in which Britain was exploring the world and expanding its empire. By the end of the century, however, many people were beginning to question the ideals of

progress and civilization that had defined the era.

With the idea of one body containing both the good Dr Jekyll and evil Mr Hyde, Stevenson's novel demonstrates the close link between civilization and savagery, good and evil. Jekyll's attraction to the freedom from restraint that Hyde enjoys mirrors Victorian England's secret attraction to allegedly 'savage' non-Western cultures, even as Europe claimed superiority over them. Even as Victorian England tried to reject these instinctual sides of life – such as violence, aggression and impulsivity – it found them secretly fascinating. Indeed, society's repression of its darker side only increased the fascination. *Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* shows this fascination in Dr Jekyll's interest in Mr Hyde, but his horrible end makes us question the dangers of this interest.

c) The Fear of the Primitive

In *Jekyll and Hyde*, Stevenson sets up a strong contrast between the *primitive, savage, animalistic self* and the *civilized, respectable self*.

One way to understand 'primitive' is to think of a toddler or small animal, or basic human urges – greedy, selfish, not polite. The primitive self doesn't understand social conventions or taboos (=things you shouldn't do). It's easily frightened, quick to fight. In adults, there are basic lusts and desires. No understanding of law.

This is represented by Mr Hyde. He is the personification not just of evil, but of 'primitive' human urges. He is a very extreme version of something we all have inside, but which we keep hidden. In Freudian psychology, this selfish, basic part of our nature is called *the Id*. The Id is usually kept in balance with the other parts of our nature. We may want to be greedy, lustful, rude, etc., but we have been brought up to be polite and have self-control, and respect other people, not just ourselves. We (unlike Mr Hyde) are civilized and 'respectable'. We care what society (other people) think of us. In *Jekyll and Hyde*, society and civilization are represented ('personified') by Lanyon and Utterson (among others).

The Victorians feared that our primitive self was always trying to break out from our self-control. This constant battle between our primitive and civilized selves causes tension.

Think about how violently the respectable characters in the book always want to stamp Hyde out. They dislike him violently, and even want to kill him. This contrast shows the conflict between primitive urges and civilization.

d) Scientific Progress, Evolution and Darwinism

Before *Jekyll and Hyde* was written, Charles Darwin discovered that man was

a form of ape, a type of animal. This was a big problem. Animals, and 'nature' were thought of as brutal and primitive. Also, if man were a type of animal, this raised questions about Christian beliefs. This shocked Victorians and led to a crisis of faith and identity. Stevenson shows this tension by showing how people are terrified by Hyde's ape-like, primitive behaviour. In *Hyde*, Stevenson shows us the horror of the troglodytic man-as-ape in contrast to the more pleasing idea of man as god-like.

In the novel, religion and science are strong themes which are often in conflict. Jekyll's 'fantastic' experiments are so shocking to the respectable, conventional Dr Lanyon that they kill him, and indeed, end up killing Jekyll. At the darkest moments of the novel there are many appeals to God, none of which seem to be answered. There is no happy ending in this book. The dark experiments of science only end in death, destruction and despair.

e) The Duality of Human Nature

Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde centres upon an idea of humanity as dual in nature. Stevenson waits until Jekyll's letter in Chapter 10 to explore this idea of dual human nature explicitly, only after showing us all of the events of the novel, including Hyde's crimes and Jekyll's ultimate death.

Jekyll asserts that "man is not truly one, but truly two," and he imagines the human soul as the battleground for an "angel" and a "fiend," each struggling for mastery. But his potion, which he hoped would separate and purify each element, succeeds only in bringing the dark side into being—Hyde emerges, but he has no angelic counterpart. Once unleashed, Hyde slowly takes over, until Jekyll ceases to exist. If man is half angel and half fiend, one wonders what happens to the "angel" at the end of the novel.

Perhaps the angel gives way permanently to Jekyll's devil. Or perhaps Jekyll is simply mistaken: man is not "truly two" but is first and foremost the primitive creature embodied in Hyde, brought under temporary control by civilization, law, and conscience. According to this theory, the potion simply strips away the mask of civilisation, to reveal man's essential nature. Certainly, the novel goes out of its way to paint Hyde as animalistic—he is hairy and ugly; he conducts himself according to instinct rather than reason; Utterson describes him as a "troglodyte," or primitive creature.

Yet if Hyde were just an animal, we would not expect him to take such *delight* in crime. Indeed, he seems to commit violent acts against innocents for no reason except the joy of it—something that no animal would do. He appears deliberately and happily *immoral* rather than *amoral*; he knows the moral law and basks in his breach of it. For an animalistic creature, furthermore, Hyde seems oddly at home in the urban landscape. All of these

observations imply that perhaps civilization, too, has its dark side.

Ultimately, while Stevenson clearly shows human nature as possessing two aspects, he leaves us to question whether we are truly both good and evil, or whether we have to pretend to be good to hide the evil lurking beneath.

f) The Importance of Reputation

For the characters in *Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, preserving one's reputation emerges as all important. The significance of this value system is evident in the way that gentlemen such as Utterson and Enfield avoid gossip at all costs; they see gossip as a great destroyer of reputation. Similarly, when Utterson suspects Jekyll first of being blackmailed and then of sheltering Hyde from the police, he does not make his suspicions known; part of being Jekyll's good friend is a willingness to keep his secrets and not ruin his respectability. The importance of reputation in the novel also reflects the importance of appearances, which often hide a sordid underside. In many instances in the novel, Utterson, true to his Victorian society, strongly wishes not only to preserve Jekyll's reputation but also to preserve the appearance of order and decorum, even as he senses a vile truth lurking underneath.

2. Key Themes and Symbols

a) Violence Against Innocents

The text repeatedly depicts Hyde as a creature of great evil and countless vices. Although the reader learns the details of only two of Hyde's crimes, the nature of both underlines his evil and depravity. Both involve violence directed against innocents in particular. In the first instance, the victim of Hyde's violence is a small, female child whom he tramples; in the second instance, it is a gentle and much-beloved old man. The fact that Hyde injures a girl and ruthlessly murders a man, neither of whom has done anything to provoke his rage or to deserve death, emphasises the extreme immorality of Jekyll's dark side when it is unleashed. Hyde's brand of evil represents not just a lapse from good but an outright attack on it.

b) Secrecy and Silence

Repeatedly in the novel, characters fail to speak or refuse to articulate themselves. Either they seem unable to put the horrifying sights they have seen into words, such as the physical characteristics of Hyde, or they deliberately avoid certain conversations. Enfield and Utterson cut off their discussion of Hyde in the first chapter out of a distaste for gossip; Utterson refuses to share his suspicions about Jekyll throughout his investigation of his client's situation. Moreover, neither Jekyll in his final confession nor the third-person narrator in the rest of the novel ever provides any details of Hyde's evil

behaviour and secret vices.

The characters' refusal to discuss the shocking and immoral reflects the Victorian belief in hiding sins in secret. Victorian society believed in reputation above all and preferred to repress or even deny the truth if that truth threatened to expose immorality.

c) Urban Terror

Throughout the novel, Stevenson establishes a link between the urban (city) landscape of Victorian London and the dark events surrounding Hyde. He achieves this effect through the use of nightmarish imagery, in which dark streets twist and coil, or lie draped in fog, forming a sinister landscape to conceal the crimes that take place there. Chilling visions of the city appear in Utterson's nightmares as well, and the text notes that:

He would be aware of the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city.... The figure [of Hyde] ... haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over, it was but to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly... through wider labyrinths of lamp-lighted city, and at every street corner crush a child and leave her screaming.

In such images, Stevenson paints Hyde as an urban creature, utterly at home in the darkness of London—where countless crimes take place, the novel suggests, without anyone knowing.

d) Jekyll's House and Laboratory

Dr Jekyll lives in an expensive home, characterised by Stevenson as having "a great air of wealth and comfort." His laboratory is described as "a certain sinister block of building ... [which] bore in every feature the marks of profound and sordid negligence." With its decaying walls and door and air of neglect, the laboratory quite neatly symbolises the corrupt and immoral Hyde. Similarly, the respectable, wealthy-looking main house symbolises the respectable, moral Jekyll. Moreover, the connection between the buildings represents the connection between the duality they represent. The buildings are adjoined but look out on two different streets. It is not at first clear that the two doors are part of the same residence, just as we are at first unable to detect the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde.

e) Hyde's Physical Appearance

According to the vague and indefinite remarks made by his overwhelmed observers, Hyde appears repulsively ugly and deformed, small, shrunken, and hairy. His physical ugliness and deformity symbolises his moral hideousness and warped ethics. Indeed, for a Victorian reader, the connection between such ugliness and Hyde's wickedness might have been seen as more than

symbolic. Many people believed in the science of physiognomy, which held that one could identify a criminal by physical appearance. Additionally, Hyde's small stature may represent the fact that, as Jekyll's dark side, he has been repressed for years, prevented from growing and flourishing. His hairiness may indicate that he is not so much an evil side of Jekyll as the embodiment of Jekyll's instincts, the primitive and animalistic core beneath Jekyll's polished exterior.

Note Paper:

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Jekyll and Hyde Knowledge Organiser

Chapter	Plot	Character	Vocabulary	Context
1 The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory)	Dr Henry Jekyll	aberration	Moral decay – at the end of the 19 th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.
		Mr Edward Hyde	abhorrent	
		Gabriel Utterson	animalistic	
2 Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.	Dr Hastie Lanyon	anxiety	Victorian values – from the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.
		Richard Enfield	bestial	
		Poole	civilisation	
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.	Sir Danvers Carew	consciousness	The implications of Darwinism and evolution haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states.
		Mr Guest	debased	
		Themes	degenerate	
4 The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.	The duality of human nature	depraved	Physiognomy – Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.
		Science and the unexplained	duality	
		The supernatural	duplicity	
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.	Reputation	Darwinism	Victorian London – the population of 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million in 1900, with a huge numbers migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy.
		Rationality	evolution	
		Urban terror	metamorphosis	
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he is has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.	Secrecy and silence	morality	Urban terror – as London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime. The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic and detective literature.
			perversion	
			primitive	
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.		reputation	Robert Louis Stevenson was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides - he was raised in the wealthy New Town area, but spent his youth exploring the darker, more sinister side of town.
			respectability	
			restraint	
8 The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.		savage	Deacon Brodie – a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councilor, William Brodie lead a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. He was hanged in 1788 for his crimes. As a youth, Stevenson wrote a play about him.
			secrecy	
			subconscious	
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.		suppression	
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.		supernatural	
			unorthodox	
			Victorian	