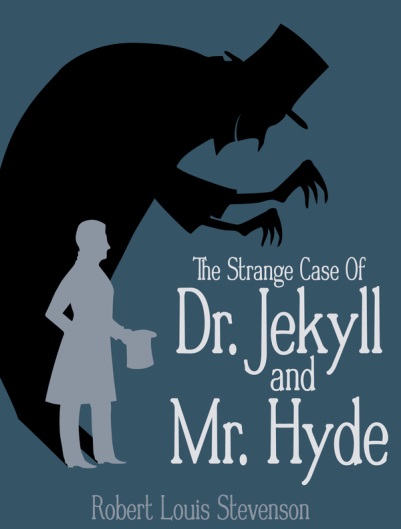
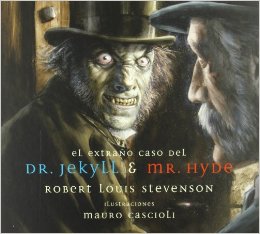
**‘The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde’**



**Plot Overview**

**Chapter 1 – Story of the Door**

Utterson and Enfield are out walking when they pass a strange-looking door (the entrance to Dr Jekyll's laboratory). Enfield recalls a story involving the door. In the early hours of one winter morning, he says, he saw a man trampling on a young girl. He pursued the man and brought him back to the scene of the crime. (The reader later learns that the man is Mr Hyde.) A crowd gathered and, to avoid a scene, the man offered to pay the girl compensation. This was accepted, and he opened the door with a key and re-emerged with some money and a large cheque. Utterson is very interested in the case and asks whether Enfield is certain Hyde used a key to open the door. Enfield is sure he did.

**Chapter 2 – Search for Mr Hyde**

That evening the lawyer, Utterson, is troubled by what he has heard. He takes the will of his friend Dr Jekyll from his safe. It contains a worrying instruction: in the event of Dr Jekyll's disappearance, all his possessions are to go to Mr Hyde. Utterson decides to visit Dr Lanyon, an old friend of his and Dr Jekyll's. Lanyon has never heard of Hyde, and not seen Jekyll for ten years. That night Utterson has terrible nightmares. He starts watching the door (which belongs to Dr Jekyll's old laboratory) at all hours, and eventually sees Hyde unlocking it. Utterson is shocked by the sense of evil coming from him. Utterson goes next door to warn his friend, Jekyll, against Hyde, but is told by the servant, Poole, that Jekyll is out and the servants have all been instructed by Jekyll to obey Hyde. Utterson is worried that Hyde may kill Jekyll to benefit from the will.

**Chapter 3 – Dr Jekyll Was Quite at Ease**

Two weeks later, following a dinner party with friends at Jekyll's house, Utterson stays behind to talk to him about the will. Jekyll laughs off Utterson's worries, comparing them to Lanyon's 'hidebound' (conventional and unadventurous) attitude to medical science. The reader now sees why Lanyon and Jekyll have fallen out, and starts to understand that Jekyll's behaviour has become unusual. Utterson persists with the subject of the will. Jekyll hints at a strange relationship between himself and Hyde. Although he trusts Utterson, Jekyll refuses to reveal the details. He asks him, as his lawyer not his friend, to make sure the will is carried out. He reassures him that 'the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde'.

**Chapter 4 – The Carew Murder Case**

Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is brutally clubbed to death in the street by Hyde. The murder is witnessed by a maid who recognises Hyde. A letter addressed to Utterson is found on the body and the police contact him. He recognises the murder weapon as the broken half of a walking cane he gave to Jekyll years earlier. When he hears that the murderer is Hyde, he offers to lead the police to his house. They are told that Hyde has not been at home for two months. But when they search the house they find the other half of the murder weapon and signs of a hasty exit.

**Chapter 5 – Incident of the Letter**

Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks whether he is hiding Hyde. Jekyll assures him he will never see or hear of Hyde again. He shows Utterson a letter from Hyde that indicates this. Utterson asks Guest, his head clerk, to compare the handwriting on the letter to that on an invitation from Jekyll. There is a resemblance between the two, though with a different slope. Utterson believes Jekyll has forged the letter in Hyde's handwriting to cover his escape.

**Chapter 6 – Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon**

The police cannot find Hyde. Coincidentally, Jekyll seems happier and, for two months, he socialises again. Suddenly, however, he appears depressed and will not see Utterson. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon to discuss their friend's health, but finds Lanyon on his death-bed. Lanyon refuses to discuss Jekyll who, he hints, is the cause of his illness. Trying to find out what has happened, Utterson writes to Jekyll. He receives a reply which suggests Jekyll has fallen into a very disturbed state and talks of being 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a letter for Utterson in an envelope marked 'not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll'. Utterson, being a good lawyer, locks it away unopened in his safe. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll several times, but his servant, Poole, says he is living in isolation and will not see anyone.

**Chapter 7 – Incident at the Window**

Utterson and Enfield are taking one of their walks, as at the opening of the book. They pass Jekyll's window and see him looking like a prisoner in solitary confinement. Utterson calls out to him and Jekyll replies, but his face suddenly freezes in an expression of 'abject terror and despair'. The change in Jekyll's expression is so sudden and horrible it 'froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below', and they depart in silence.

**Chapter 8 – The Last Night**

One evening, Jekyll's servant comes to Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. They go to the laboratory, but the door is locked. The voice from inside does not sound like Jekyll's and both men believe it is Hyde.Poole says the voice has for days been crying out for a particular chemical to be brought, but the chemicals given have been rejected as 'not pure'. Poole says that earlier he caught a glimpse of a person in the lab who looked scarcely human.They break down the door and inside find a body, twitching. In its hand are the remains of a test tube (or vial). The body is smaller than Jekyll's but wearing clothes that would fit him.On the table is a will dated that day which leaves everything to Utterson, with Hyde's name crossed out. There is also a package containing Jekyll's 'confession' and a letter asking Utterson to read Dr Lanyon's letter which he left after his death (see Chapter 6) and is now in Utterson's safe. Utterson tells Poole he will return before midnight, when he has read all the documents.

**Chapter 9 – Dr Lanyon’s Narrative**

Chapter 9 lists the contents of Dr Lanyon's letter. It tells of how Lanyon received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect a drawer containing chemicals, a vial and a notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and to give it to a man who would call at midnight. Lanyon says he was curious, especially as the book contained some strange entries. At midnight a man appears. He is small and grotesque, wearing clothes that are too large for him. The man offers to take the chemicals away, or to drink the potion. Lanyon accepts and, before his very eyes, Hyde transforms into none other than Dr Jekyll. In horror at what he has witnessed, Lanyon becomes seriously ill.

**Chapter 10 – Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case**

Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as scientific curiosity in the duality of human nature (or the good and evil), and his attempt to destroy the 'darker self'. Eventually, however, he became addicted to the character of Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him. The novel does not return to Utterson who, at the end of Chapter 8, was going to return to Jekyll's house.

**Timeline of Events**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chapter** | **Event** |
| 1 | One Sunday, Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk. |
|  | Enfield tells the story of a strange looking door they pass. |
| 2 | Mr Utterson later that Sunday night. |
|  | A period when Utterson watches for Hyde outside the door. |
|  | He then meets Hyde and visits Jekyll's house. |
| 3 | Two weeks later. |
|  | Utterson and Jekyll discuss Jekyll’s will. |
| 4 | Nearly a year later, in October, one night after 11pm. |
|  | Carew is murdered by Hyde. |
|  | Utterson leads the police the following morning. |
| 5 | Later that afternoon; then in the evening. |
|  | Utterson has Guest compare the handwriting of Hyde and Jekyll. |
| 6 | Two months pass. |
|  | Jekyll becomes sociable once again. |
|  | 8th January: Utterson dines with Jekyll. |
|  | From 12th to 16th January, Utterson tries to visit Jekyll, but is refused. |
|  | Utterson visits Lanyon. |
|  | A week later Lanyon dies. |
| 7 | The next Sunday. |
|  | Jekyll is spotted by Utterson and Enfield through the window and retreats very suddenly. |
| 8 | One evening after dinner. |
|  | Poole asks Utterson to come to Jekyll’s home. |
|  | Hyde is found dead in the lab holding a vial. |
|  | At 10pm, Utterson leaves the house. He will return by midnight. |
| 9 | Between 9th and 13th January (as in Chapter 6). |
|  | The contents of Lanyon’s letter are finally read by Utterson (and the reader). |
| 10 | Jekyll's story up to almost the end of his life, as read by Utterson from Jekyll’s letter. |

**Character Profiles**

**Central Characters**

***Jekyll and Hyde one and the same being, or separate characters?***

*This is particularly difficult, as Jekyll claims to have “created” Hyde in an attempt to eradicate the evil part of his personality/primal instincts and desires; however we must remember that Hyde is not a different being, but rather a concentrated version of a part of Jekyll himself. Does he only feel guilty for his evil-doing as Hyde because society has programmed him to think in this way? Or because he is worried he might be caught and held accountable? Hyde certainly seems to enjoy it…*

**Dr Henry Jekyll**

An experimental doctor/scientist, wealthy and respectable, has been very sociable in the past, has a long standing friendship with both Utterson and Lanyon, behaviour becomes increasingly erratic as the novel progresses, relationship with Hyde is shrouded in mystery, and Utterson fears that he may have a power/control over his friend (possibly blackmailing him) in order to benefit from the will, finally we learn that Jekyll has been conducting experiments in order to extract/separate the evil part of his being – although this eventually becomes too strong and takes over entirely.

**Mr Edward Hyde**

A small man, resembling an animal/creature rather than a human (due mainly to his behaviour/demeanour and actions), people react with horror on seeing him despite there being no single feature responsible for this reaction (almost as though he has an aura of evil, his spirit somehow affects those in his presence), he is violent and remorseless (he assaults a young girl in the opening chapter, and beats Sir Danvers Carew to death later in the story), his appearances are always fleeting and those who encounter him do so only briefly, he is very secretive.

**Mr Utterson**

Jekyll’s old friend and his lawyer, the voice of reason and rationale, a man of fact (much like the doctors and men of science in the story) and depends on weighing up the evidence, he is “ a lover of the sane and customary sides of life”, representational of the average Victorian reader, his initial reaction to Hyde is one which seems more guided by instinct and is more irrational than his usual behaviours, tries to help and to advise Jekyll, both as a friend and as his lawyer, he never suspects that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person, as he searches for an acceptable and rational explanation, we never see his reaction to the truth (he reads the letters from Lanyon and from Jekyll, but there the story ends).

**Dr Lanyon**

An old friend of Jekyll, respectable and conventional, law abiding, a man of science and a believer in solid, material things, contrasts with the experimental Jekyll, which can be seen when he refers to his ideas as “balderdash”, and when he refers to his friend as “too fanciful” and “wrong in mind”; however Jekyll considers Lanyon to be “hidebound” (conventional and unadventurous) in his attitude to science, Lanyon is the only person known to bear witness to the transformation of Hyde into Jekyll, he cannot cope with the contention between his own beliefs and what Jekyll has done: “I ask myself if I believe it, and I cannot answer. My life is shaken to its roots.” He soon becomes mentally and physically unwell, resulting in his death.

**Minor Characters**

**Enfield**

A friend of Utterson, tells Utterson about the initial sighting of Hyde and his assault on the young girl.

**Poole**

Jekyll’s servant, finds Utterson when he needs help, assists in breaking down the laboratory door and is present at the discovery of Hyde’s body.

**Sir Danvers Carew**

A respected and distinguished elderly gentleman who is beaten to death by Hyde at the story’s turning point.

**The maid**

One of only two specific female characters identified in the novel, she is the only witness of the attack on Sir Danvers Carew. She is a sensationalist and very dramatic.

**The housekeeper**

The second of the two female characters, she tends to the home of Edward Hyde. She takes great pleasure in believing that he may be in trouble.

**Historical Context**

The novel was written in 1886, during the Victorian era. It is set in London.

19th century London was a city of doubles. One such example of this is that it was a booming financial capital, yet the extent of poverty to be found was horrific.

London was also a city which grew in population (due to immigration and migration) and expanded geographically, as it grew to include areas now considered to be part of Greater London. This expansion made the city much larger and anonymity would have been much easier to achieve.

The Metropolitan Police were established in the mid-19th century. They were disliked immensely by many, most surprisingly those well-to-do upper class citizens who were not accustomed to being watched, scrutinised and reprimanded. They had never answered to anyone before.

**Religion**

In 1859, when Stevenson was nine years old, Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species*. This book became famous for introducing the Theory of Evolution to the public. Many people saw it as an attack on religion, because the book made it impossible to believe that God created the world in seven days.

Darwin put forward the theory that all life, including humans, has evolved from more primitive forms.

The book's release came at a time when many people saw science and a belief in religion and the supernatural, and science, as being at odds with each another. A lot felt they could not sensible co-exist in their system of beliefs. Many believed that science had become dangerous, meddling in matters which only God should have control over. This is what Jekyll does in the novel.

**Duality – nature and the supernatural**

Closely linked to the Victorians' increasing sense of the conflict between science and religion was the idea that humans have a dual nature. On the one hand, they saw the calm, rational, everyday normality of family life and employment; on the other, fantasies, nightmares, anger and violence. It was the explainable versus the inexplicable; the natural versus the supernatural; good versus evil. This is the duality the novel explores. (For more on this, see the notes on Themes.)

The notorious Jack the Ripper murders occurred in London in 1888. In the minds of the Victorians, they underlined the Jekyll and Hyde duality of human nature, especially as there was discussion about the murderer being highly educated, or even of royal birth.

**Themes and Ideas**

**The duality of human nature**

“Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde” presents the idea of humanity as dual in nature; however this is not entirely clear until the last chapter, when the complete story of the Jekyll-Hyde relationship is revealed. The reader then considers the theory of a dual human nature explicitly only after having witnessed all of the events of the novel, including Hyde’s crimes and his ultimate eclipsing of Jekyll.

In Chapter 10, Jekyll writes clearly about the dual nature of human beings. He says that, as a young, educated man from a respectable family, he maintained an appearance of good behaviour at all times. But he says this was a fraud - no one suspected his true nature, which was at times extremely immoral.

Jekyll's experiments began in an attempt to separate the two sides of human nature and destroy the evil one. He discovered that the evil part of his nature was, indeed, part of himself, and therefore, in some sense, natural and part of the whole.

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, what happens to the “angel” at the end of the novel?

Perhaps the angel is destroyed by the devil. Or, maybe Jekyll is simply mistaken: man is not “truly two” but is first and foremost the primitive creature (embodied in Hyde), brought under control by civilization, law and conscience. According to this theory, the potion simply strips away the civilized exterior, exposing man’s true nature. The novel very clearly portrays 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 savours breaching it. For an animalistic creature, 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 asserts human nature as possessing two aspects, he leaves open the question of what these aspects constitute. Perhaps they consist of evil and virtue; perhaps they represent one’s inner animal and the façade that the civilised world requires. Stevenson encourages us to look within ourselves to find the answers.

**Addiction and dependency**

Jekyll, a highly respected member of society, becomes consumed by his addiction to his means of releasing Hyde (either dependent on the chemical compound itself, or what it allows him to do). His levels of tolerance rise as he becomes more used to the compound, and he experiences withdrawal symptoms when trying to stay away from it. It makes him withdrawn and unsociable.

**The importance of reputation/public image**

For the characters in Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, preserving one’s reputation is of the utmost importance. Utterson and Enfield avoid gossip at all costs; they see it as a base activity and a great destroyer of reputation. 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 and surfaces, which often hide a sordid underside. In many instances in the novel, Utterson, true to his Victorian society, adamantly 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.

**The danger of the quest for knowledge and power**

Jekyll claims to want to remove and eradicate the “evil” which lives within him, to allow himself to get on with being a good man, a respectable doctor, etc. and in theory this seems to make some sense. However the result is disastrous and may suggest that it is not possible to eradicate a part of your very being – this is the way we are and it cannot be changed, only managed and controlled by the individual.

**Science and the unexplained**

Jekyll and Lanyon are both scientists. Science traditionally explains the real world by means of experiment and observation. Scientists are usually dismissive of the supernatural and Lanyon has avoided Jekyll for ten years because of his “fanciful” and “wrong minded” ideas and investigations.

By contrast, in his final 'confession', Jekyll says his investigations "led wholly towards the mystic and the “transcendental”. He is fascinated by the mystery of human nature - and such investigations could be seen as closer to religion and psychology than traditional 19th-century science.

There is a 'war of attitudes' between Jekyll and Lanyon, and both men are destroyed by their beliefs: Lanyon by his inability to imagine or accept a world beyond the rational and scientific; Jekyll by accepting and unleashing the dark powers that lie beyond.

Stevenson asks the reader to examine for themselves which man comes closer to the truth.

**The law and the unexplained**

Utterson represents the standards of conventional society and the law. Like Lanyon, he does not have the imagination to understand what Jekyll is doing.

That is why Jekyll cannot confide in him about what is happening, even though they are old friends. It is also why, throughout the novel, Stevenson makes Utterson come to all the wrong conclusions. The law blinds him to the truth. It is because Utterson is a lawyer that he constantly suspects Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll or has some other criminal purpose.

The ultimate failure of Utterson (and therefore the law) is built into the structure of the novel. At the end of Chapter 8, *The Last Night*, Utterson promises the servant, Poole: "I shall be back before midnight, when we shall send for the police." But neither he nor the police (the other arm of the law) are heard of again. Their silence is like the death of Lanyon; they have no power to deal with the unexplained that Jekyll has unleashed.

**The names Jekyll and Hyde**

The two names seem to have a double meaning. The two syllables of Jekyll's name (‘Je’ and ‘kyll’) perhaps mean 'I kill'. In the last chapter, Jekyll describes how he tried to get rid of (kill) the Hyde in him.

Hyde spelled as 'hide' suggests something hidden from view, or the rough skin of an animal. Jekyll is in some way trying to kill the hidden Hyde and his animal nature.

**The sizes and ages of Jekyll and Hyde**

Jekyll is much bigger than Hyde. This is seen particularly when Hyde's small body is found in the much larger clothes of Dr Jekyll. The author is perhaps suggesting Hyde is a smaller part of Jekyll, but that if people repress the bad in them it will take over and destroy them.

Hyde is younger and more energetic than Jekyll. This suggests evil is something that develops later in life, after a period of childhood innocence. It also suggests Stevenson felt there is something primitively energetic and exciting about mankind's baser nature; that the 'higher', respectable nature of social humans is repressed and tame.

**Hyde’s Appearance**

According to the remarks made by his observers, Hyde appears repulsively ugly and deformed, small, shrunken, and hairy. His physical ugliness and deformity symbolise his moral hideousness and warped ethics. Indeed, for the audience of Stevenson’s time, 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 animalistic core beneath Jekyll’s polished exterior.

**Innocence Destroyed**

Hyde is constantly referred to 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 depravity. Both involve violence directed against innocents. 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 have done anything to provoke his rage or to deserve death, emphasises the extreme immorality of Jekyll’s dark side unleashed. Hyde’s brand of evil constitutes an outright attack on “goodness”.

**Chapter 1 – Story of the Door**

**Chapter 2 – Search for Mr. Hyde**

**Chapter 3 – Dr. Jekyll was quite at Ease**

**Chapter 4 – The Carew Murder Case**

**Chapter 5 – Incident of the Letter**

**Chapter 6 – Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon**

**Chapter 7 – Incident at the Window**

**Chapter 8 – The Last Night**

**Chapter 9 – Dr. Lanyon’s Narrative**

**Chapter 10 – Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case**

**Key quotations**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Chapter | Evidence | Page | Analysis | Question Type |
| 1 | 1 | Enfield responds with “a touch of sullenness” to Utterson questioning the accuracy of his story. | 7 |  |  |
| 2 | 1 | “the street shone out in contrast to…” | 4 | Shows that they choose to frequent nicer parts of the city. |  |
| 3 | 1 | they look down upon the bad behaviour of Hyde, however Enfield and co. did blackmail Hyde themselves, thus are guilty of “ungentlemanly” behaviour. | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 1 | “I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o’clock of a black winter morning…” | 4 | Raises questions about his whereabouts and activities, and also suggests possible unsavoury behaviour. |  |
| 5 | 1 | “…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.” | 5 | Public scandal is like a death sentence – life ruined, etc. |  |
| 6 | 1 | “It wasn’t like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut.” | 4 | Juggernaut = religious deity, suggesting power; also crushing, unstoppable force, suggesting his aggression and force in knocking down and trampling the child. “It” = dehumanises Hyde, begins to allude to him as a “thing” or an animal rather than a person. |  |
| 7 | 1 | Compares Hyde to “Satan” | 5 | Despite being surrounded by those who hate him, he still exudes hatred himself, and seems almost unperturbed by the behaviour of those around him. He is an evil presence. |  |
| 8 | 1 | “There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable…he gives a strong feeling of deformity…” | 7 | He is considered to be repulsive, as shown by words such as “displeasing” and “detestable”. However this also reveals something about Enfield too – he compares someone monstrous to someone with physical deformity, thus showing that he places too much importance on physical appearance. He considers outward imperfections to reflect what lies beneath – clearly wrong and something we do not encourage today. |  |
| 9 | 2 | “…out of the shifting, insubstantial mists that had so long baffled his eye, there leaped up the sudden, definite presentment of a fiend.” | 8 |  |  |
| 10 | 2 | A paragraph about the haunted dreams of Utterson, showing the torment of the mystery of Hyde, can be found on pages 9-10 | 9-10 |  |  |
| 11 | 2 | “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.” | 11 |  |  |
| 12 | 2 | “He had borne himself to the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness…” | 12 |  |  |
| 13 | 3 | “…a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness…” | 14 |  |  |
| 14 | 4 | “The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers…seemed, in the lawyers eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare.” | 17 |  |  |
| 15 | 4 | “…a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and two-penny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of many different nationalities, passing out, key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next minute the fog settled down again on that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll’s favourite…” | 17 |  |  |
| 16 | 4 | “Why, money’s life to the man…” | 18 |  |  |
| 17 | 4 | “It seems she was romantically given…” | 15 |  |  |
| 18 | 4 | “At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted…” | 16 |  |  |
| 19 | 4 | “an aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair…with a very pretty manner of politeness.” | 15 |  |  |
| 20 | 4 | “…a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman.” | 16 |  |  |
| 21 | 4 | “…with an 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.” | 16 |  |  |
| 22 | 4 | “…the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity with which the fugitive impressed his beholders.” | 18 |  |  |
| 23 | 4 | “She had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy…” and “a flash of odious joy appeared upon the woman’s face.” | 17 |  |  |
| 24 | 4 | “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…” | 16 |  |  |
| 25 | 5 | “I wish for you to judge for me entirely…I have lost all confidence in myself.” | 20 |  |  |
| 26 | 5 | “The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city.” | 21 |  |  |
| 27 | 5 | “’Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!’ and his blood ran cold in his veins.” | 22 |  |  |
| 28 | 5 | “I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am quite done with him. I was thinking of my own character, which this hateful business rather exposed.” | 20 |  |  |
| 29 | 5 | “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.” | 19 |  |  |
| 30 | 5 | “He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand, and bade him in a changed voice.” | 19 |  |  |
| 31 | 5 | “There’s rather a singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical; only differently sloped.” | 22 |  |  |
| 32 | 6 | “He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer.” |  |  |  |
| 33 | 6 | “He was simply blotted out…” | 22 |  |  |
| 34 | 6 | “He had his death warrant written legibly upon his face.” | 23 |  |  |
| 35 | 6 | “I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead.” |  |  |  |
| 36 | 6 | “Mr Hyde had disappeared out of the ken of the police as though he had never existed.” |  |  |  |
| 37 | 6 | “I have had a shock…and I shall never recover.” | 23 |  |  |
| 38 | 6 | “His face seemed to open and brighten…and for more than two months the doctor was at peace.” | 23 |  |  |
| 39 | 6 | “The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older.” | 23 |  |  |
| 40 | 6 | “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.” | 25 |  |  |
| 41 | 6 | “I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away.” | 23 |  |  |
| 42 | 6 | “You must suffer me to go my own dark way. I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name.” | 24 |  |  |
| 43 | 6 | “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 unmanning.” | 24 |  |  |
| 44 | 7 | “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 blood of the two gentlemen…” |  |  |  |
| 45 | 7 | “But Enfield only nodded his head very seriously, and walked on once more in silence.” |  |  |  |
| 46 | 7 | “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.” |  |  |  |
| 47 | 7 | “…sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Jekyll.” |  |  |  |
| 48 | 8 | “…about the hearth, the whole of the servants, men and women, stood huddled together like a flock of sheep.” |  |  |  |
| 49 | 8 | “…there was something queer about that gentleman – something that gave me a turn – I don’t know rightly how to say it, sir, beyond this: that you felt it in your marrow – kind of cold and thin…” |  |  |  |
| 50 | 8 | “London hummed solemnly all around; but nearer at hand, the stillness was only broken by the sound of footfall moving to and fro along the cabinet floor…” |  |  |  |
| 51 | 8 | “It was but for one minute that I saw him, but my hair stood upon my head like quills…” |  |  |  |
| 52 | 8 | “foul play” |  |  |  |
| 53 | 8 | “It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her…” | 27 |  |  |
| 54 | 8 | “That thing was not my master…my master is a tall fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf…” | 30 |  |  |
| 55 | 8 | “That masked thing like a monkey…I’m booked-learned enough for that.” | 34 |  |  |
| 56 | 8 | “Mr Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted.” | 27 |  |  |
| 57 | 8 | “…these were not the dews of exertion that he wiped away, but the moisture of some strangling anguish; for his face was white, and his voice, when he spoke, harsh and broken.” | 27 |  |  |
| 58 | 9 | “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?” | 40 |  |  |
| 59 | 9 | “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.” | 40 |  |  |
| 60 | 9 | “There was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature that now faced me – something seizing, surprising and revolting.” | 39 |  |  |
| 61 | 9 | “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 at the next moment, I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm 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!” | 41 | Lanyon describes the moment when Hyde, drinking the potion whose ingredients Lanyon procured from Jekyll’s laboratory, transforms himself back into Jekyll. Lanyon, who earlier ridicules Jekyll’s experiments as “unscientific balderdash," now sees the proof of Jekyll’s success. The sight so horrifies him that he dies shortly after this scene. The transformation constitutes the climactic moment in the story, when all the questions about Jekyll’s relationship to Hyde suddenly come to a resolution.  Stevenson heightens the effect of his climax by describing the scene in intensely vivid language. When he depicts Hyde as “staring with injected eyes” and suggests the dreadful contortions of his features as they “melt and alter," he superbly evokes the ghastliness of the moment of transformation. As this passage emphasizes, the true horror of Jekyll and Hyde’s secret is not that they are two sides of the same person, each persona able to assert itself at will, but that each is actually trapped within the grip of the other, fighting for dominance. The transformation process appears fittingly violent and ravaging, causing the metamorphosing body to “reel," “stagger," and “gasp.” Indeed, by this point in the novel, Jekyll is losing ground to Hyde, and, correspondingly, emerges “half fainting," as if “restored from death." |  |
| 62 | 9 | “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; I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous.” | 41 |  |  |
| 63 | 9 | “…your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan…” | 41 |  |  |
| 64 | 9 | “I put him back, conscious at his touch of a certain icy pang along my blood.” | 39 |  |  |
| 65 | 9 | “At midnight then…” (idea of mystery and being hidden in the dead of night) |  |  |  |
| 66 | 10 | “Those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man’s dual nature…” | 42 |  |  |
| 67 | 10 | “…primitive duality of man…” | 42 |  |  |
| 68 | 10 | “I knew well that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the fortress of identity, might by the least scruple of an overdose…” | 43 |  |  |
| 69 | 10 | “I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous and independent denizens…” | 42 |  |  |
| 70 | 10 | “There was something strange in my sensations, something indescribably new, and, from its very novelty, incredibly sweet. I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of a heavy recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images running like a mill race in my fancy, a solution of the bonds of obligation, an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul.” | 44 |  |  |
| 71 | 10 | “…at the first breath of this new life…sold a slave to my original evil.” | 44 |  |  |
| 72 | 10 | “My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.” | 49 |  |  |
| 73 | 10 | “I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end.” | 54 |  |  |
| 74 | 10 | “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.” | 45 |  |  |
| 75 | 10 | “The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickness of Jekyll. And certainly the hate that now divided them was equal on each side…he had now seen the full deformity of the creature that shared with him…” |  |  |  |
| 76 | 10 | “The ugly face of my iniquity stared into my soul.” |  |  |  |
| 77 | 10 | “When I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance…” | 44 |  |  |
| 78 | 10 | “...Hyde, for all his energy of life, as something not only hellish but inorganic…” | 53 |  |  |
| 79 | 10 | “…that insurgent horror was knit closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay 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 of life.” |  |  |  |
| 80 | 10 | “The most rocking 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.” | 43 |  |  |
| 81 | 10 | “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.” | 45 |  |  |
| 82 | 10 | “That night I had come to the fatal cross-roads. Had I approached my discovery in a more noble spirit, had I risked experiment while under the empire of generous or pious aspirations, all must have been otherwise, and from these agonies of death and birth I had come forth an angel instead of a fiend.” | 45 |  |  |
| 83 | 10 | “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…hunted, houseless, a known murderer, thrall to the gallows.” | 51 |  |  |
| 84 | 10 | “He, I say – I cannot say, I. That child of Hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred.” | 52 |  |  |
| 85 | 10 | “…I find it in my heart to pity him…” | 54 |  |  |
| 86 | 10 | “It was the curse of mankind that these incongruous faggots were thus bound together – that in the agonised womb of consciousness these polar twins should be continuously struggling.” | 43 |  |  |
| 87 | 10 | “But the temptations of a discovery so singular and profound at last overcame the suggestions of alarm.” | 43 |  |  |
| 88 | 10 | “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…I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation of these elements.” |  |  |  |