

# DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

## LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

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### SYNOPSIS

**Story of the Door:** In fall, as attorney Gabriel John Utterson ambles down a forbidding street in London in the company of his kinsman Richard Enfield on a Sunday, they pass a sinister door with neither bell nor knocker. It inspired Enfield to relate an incident that took place at this uninviting location in which a grotesque little man trampled a child. The speaker collared the assailant until a doctor could assure the family that their child was unhurt. The doctor and Enfield forced the man to pay 100 pounds to the child's family; he agreed, opened the door with his key, entered, and, at 4:00 A. M., returned with a check for the damages. In addition, he agreed to stay at Enfield's house with the doctor and the child's father until the bank cashed the check.

The signature on the check belonged to a prominent person, whom Enfield assumes is being blackmailed. Consequently, he names the residence "Black Mail House." Enfield identifies the villain as Hyde and describes his person as short, hulking, and vaguely malformed. Utterson informs his kinsman that he knows the owner of the house and asks him to reconsider the telling of so dreadful a tale in case he has misstated anything. Enfield knows that the deformed man used the key a week earlier. At the end of their discussion, Utterson and Enfield agree not to mention the strange incident again.

**Search for Mr. Hyde:** That evening, Utterson begins a bit of personal detective work. He extracts from his safe the will of Dr. Henry Jekyll, owner of the mysterious entranceway, and mulls over the unsettling stipulation that Edward Hyde should assume control of the scientist's fortune should Dr. Jekyll disappear for a period of three months. Utterson approaches Cavendish Square to visit another friend, Dr. Hastie Lanyon, who has shared a close relationship with both the attorney and Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Lanyon disapproves of Jekyll's peculiar philosophies, but he denies knowing anything of Hyde.

Utterson haunts the mysterious door and waits for the reappearance of Hyde. Upon his return once at 10:00 P. M., Utterson asks to see his face; Hyde not only reveals his face, but also offers his Soho address. Immediately, Utterson seeks Jekyll's house to question Poole, the butler, about Hyde's possession of a key to the dissecting room. Poole acknowledges Hyde's right to entrance and notes that the servants have orders to obey him. Utterson worries about his client's welfare.

**Dr. Jekyll Was Quite at Ease:** Two weeks later, when the lawyer attends a dinner at Jekyll's home, he questions Jekyll about his association with the abominable Hyde. Jekyll refuses to discuss the man. He does, however, claim that he can rid himself of Hyde whenever he chooses, and he requests

that Utterson assist his associate, should the scientist disappear.

**The Carew Murder Case:** Nearly a year later in October, a maid observes the beating death of a white-haired gentleman. Because the victim, Sir Danvers Carew, carried a letter to Utterson on his body, the authorities request the attorney's help in their investigation. Utterson recognizes the broken half of the murder weapon as part of Hyde's cane.

Utterson directs Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard to Hyde's Soho residence. The old woman who answers the door says that Mr. Hyde was out late the previous night. Before that, he had been gone for two months. They find evidence linking Hyde to the crime—the other half of the broken cane.

**Incident of the Letter:** Late that afternoon, Utterson visits his old friend and relates the news of Sir Danvers's untimely death. Jekyll vows never to see Hyde again and shows his attorney a letter from the villain which attests to Hyde's wish to end their relationship. Utterson at first concludes that Hyde intended to murder his benefactor; the fact that Poole didn't receive the letter at the door, however, leads Utterson to suppose that the letter was composed in the laboratory. At the same time that his head clerk, Mr. Guest, a handwriting analyst, is examining the letter, a dinner invitation arrives in Dr. Jekyll's handwriting. Guest notes that the two styles are similar except for opposite slants. Utterson wonders if Jekyll is a forger for a murderer.

**Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon:** Hyde disappears. On January 8, Utterson dines with Jekyll and Lanyon. In the past two months, Utterson had seen Jekyll almost daily, but on the 12th, 14th, and 15th, Jekyll remains secluded. Six nights later, Utterson visits Dr. Lanyon to inquire about his failing health. Lanyon explains that he has had a shock. Also, he asks that Utterson not mention their old friend Henry Jekyll.

That night, Utterson writes to Jekyll to ask about his seclusion. In a return letter the next day, Jekyll regrets the break with Lanyon and explains that his self-imposed exile is a punishment that he well deserves. Following Lanyon's death a week later, a letter arrives for Utterson and is to remain in the attorney's possession until Jekyll's death or disappearance. From Poole, Utterson learns that Jekyll is even more withdrawn. Utterson ceases to visit his old friend.

**Incident at the Window:** One Sunday, Utterson and Enfield are walking when they decide to visit Jekyll. Through an open window, they hear Jekyll declare that he feels low and see his face frozen in horror. He disappears from the window. The two gentlemen withdraw from the court.

**The Last Night:** One March evening after dinner, an urgent visit from Poole sends Utterson to the laboratory, where he finds the servants huddled in fear. Poole addresses his master, but doesn't recognize a voice he has known for twenty years. He has heard a cry for medicine for eight days

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and has obeyed orders as often as thrice daily for supplies from chemists. When Poole got a glimpse of his master, he was masked and dwarfish. Poole believes that Hyde kidnapped Jekyll. Utterson concludes that he suffers a disfiguring malady.

Utterson posts Poole and Bradshaw the footman outside the laboratory. Upon hearing Hyde's voice, Utterson breaks down the door with an axe and finds the twisted corpse of Hyde dressed in oversized clothing and twitching on the floor. There is a rusted key on the floor; Jekyll is nowhere to be found. On the table is Jekyll's new will, which names Utterson as his heir. In addition he finds a letter ordering the attorney to read Lanyon's narrative and a third packet from Jekyll, which the lawyer takes to his home to read.

**Dr. Lanyon's Narrative:** Jekyll's letter to Lanyon, dated January 13, records receipt of a letter from Jekyll on January 9. On December 10, Jekyll had written Lanyon, his old friend, urging him that night to withdraw a locked drawer from his cabinet and give it to a midnight visitor, who would call at his home. Lanyon assumes that Jekyll is insane, but carries out the job of breaking into the cabinet and removing the contents of the drawer marked E. He finds a crystalline salt, a vial of blood-colored liquid, and a book marked with dates and frequent occurrences of the word "double." At midnight, Hyde arrives at the appointed time and quails at sight of a police officer. Before the eyes of the horrified Dr. Lanyon, Hyde consumes the drugs in the drawer, changing himself into the form of Dr. Jekyll. He talks with Lanyon for an hour, leaving him sleepless and terrified that he has encountered Danvers' murderer.

**Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case:** Dr. Jekyll gives account of how and why he became involved with experimentation that would release the villainy into society. His description includes study of man's dual nature. He becomes fascinated with Edward Hyde, a younger but more reckless man who represents the negative aspect of his own nature. He lacks a mirror in his room the first time he sees Hyde. Upon recognizing the villain, he fears he will lose his own identity, but is drawn to the opportunity to alter himself at will to the self-centered Hyde. After his alter ego harms a child, he establishes Hyde's bank account at Coutts. Two months before Danvers' murder, he awakens in Hyde's room in Soho in the form of Jekyll and realizes he remembers both Hyde's acts and his own. For two months, Jekyll refrained from the experiment, but fled boredom once more by swallowing the transforming draught. The next day, the news reports Hyde's role in the killing. In January, he altered to Hyde in Regent's Park and feared he would go to the gallows for murder. The only way he could gain entrance to the lab was with Lanyon's help. His dalliance turned to unspeakable horror as he realized that he had lost control of the evil Hyde. For a week, he tried to locate the impure salt, he had first used. He had no choice but to murder Hyde.

### TIME LINE

- 1837-1901 Victoria is queen.
- 1850 Robert Louis Stevenson is born.
- 1851 The Great Exhibition is held in Hyde Park in London.  
Herman Melville publishes *Moby Dick*.
- 1853 Boolean algebra is developed.
- 1853-74 Richard Wagner composes *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

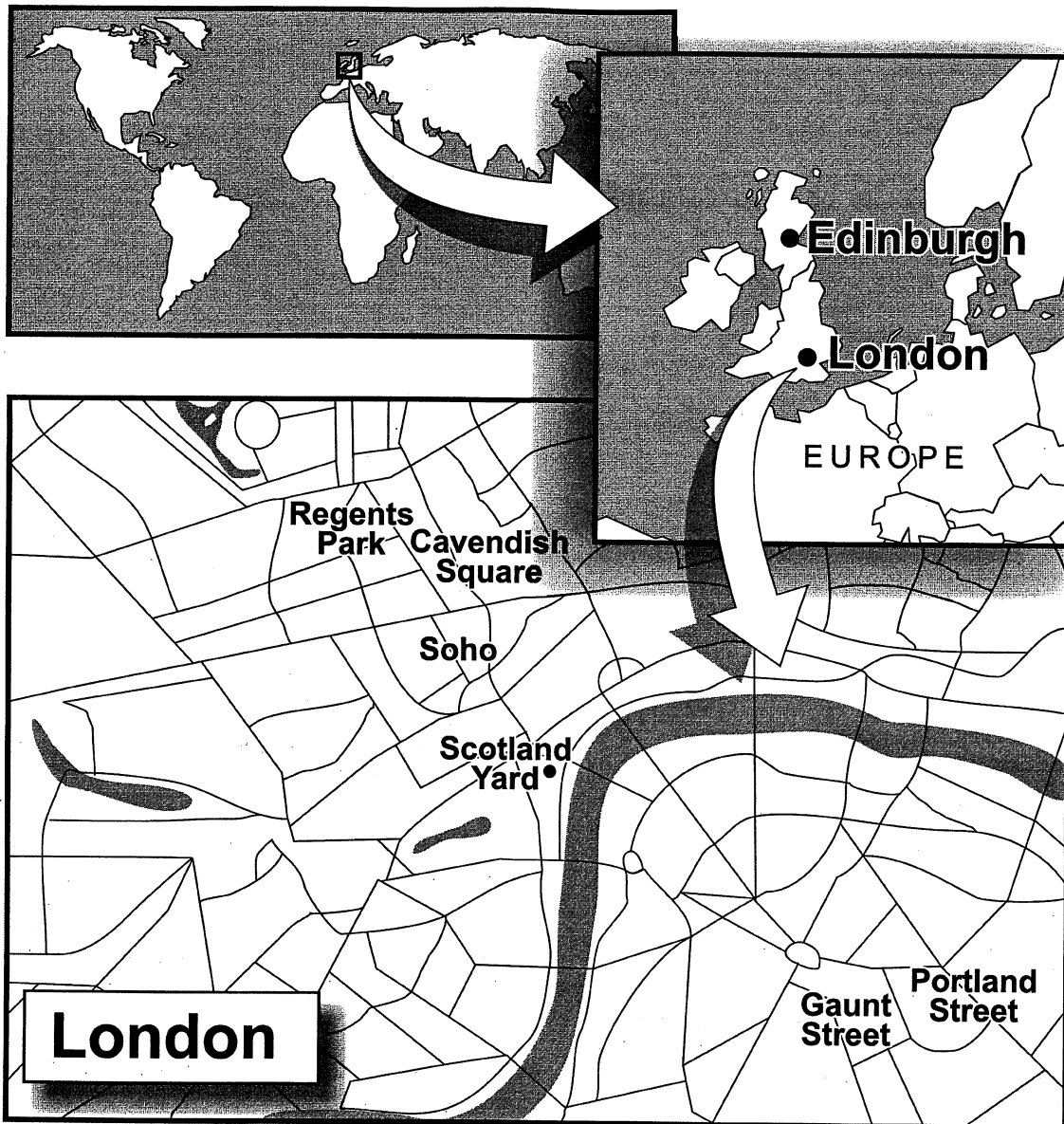
- 1854 Crimean War begins: Britain and France join Turkey in war against Russia.
- 1855 Florence Nightingale takes nursing volunteers to the Crimea.
- 1856 Crimean War ends.
- 1856-58 Sepoy Mutiny: British government dissolves East India Company and takes direct control of India.
- 1859 George Eliot publishes *Adam Bede*; Darwin publishes *The Origin of Species*.
- 1860 Charles Dickens publishes *Great Expectations*.
- 1861-65 Civil War in the United States
- 1864-69 Leo Tolstoy publishes *War and Peace*.
- 1866 Gregor Mendel publishes his discoveries on heredity.  
Fyodor Dostoevsky publishes *Crime and Punishment*.
- 1867 **July 1** The Dominion of Canada is created.  
Joseph Lister introduces sterilization and anti-septic procedures.  
Stevenson enters Edinburgh University to study civil engineering.
- 1870 Jules Verne publishes *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.
- 1870-71 Franco-Prussian War: France suffers major defeat by Prussia and other German states. King William I of Prussia becomes German emperor.
- 1871 Stevenson begins to study law.
- 1875 Stevenson qualifies for the Scottish bar.
- 1876 Stevenson meets Fanny Osborne.  
Victoria becomes Empress of India.  
Stevenson travels to California.
- 1879 Rodin completes *The Thinker*.
- 1880 Fanny Osborne marries Stevenson.
- 1883 Mark Twain publishes *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.  
*Treasure Island* is published.
- 1883 *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Kidnapped* are published.
- 1888 Stevenson travels in the South Seas.  
Vincent Van Gogh settles in southern France and paints his most famous works.
- 1889 Stevenson settles in Apia, Samoa.  
*The Master of Ballantrae* is published.
- 1892 Tchaikovsky composes *The Nutcracker*.
- 1894 Stevenson dies.

### AUTHOR SKETCH

Despite long years of treatment and convalescence following bouts with tuberculosis, Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson (1850-1894) lived an active life and died of cerebral hemorrhage near the Pacific Island of Samoa, half a world away from his native Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the son of Margaret Isabella Balfour and Thomas Stevenson, a lighthouse engineer. Following family tradition, he entered Edinburgh University in 1867 and studied civil engineering. In 1871, he switched to law. Against his family's wishes, he decided to forego the rigors of lighthouse building or courtroom work for a career in writing. His choice of bohemian companions and radical political opinions estranged him from his devout Presbyterian parents.

While traveling in France to improve his health, at Fontainebleau in 1876, Stevenson met Fanny Van de Griff Osborne, a married art student ten years older than he.

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Despite his conservative father's disapproval of the match, he pursued his love to the United States, lived and wrote for a time in Monterey, California, and, following her divorce from Samuel Osbourne, married her in San Francisco in 1880. They settled in Oakland, where Stevenson faced a bleak financial situation.

After reconciling with his father, Stevenson obtained enough family support to relieve his penniless state. Still, poor health kept him from devoting himself wholeheartedly to work. At one time he wrote articles for the *Californian* for \$2 each. He visited spas and clinics in Europe and, for eighteen months, sailed aboard the schooner *Casco* among the Society Islands. His last years he spent with his wife, mother, stepson, and stepdaughter at Vailima, his estate near Samoa. There he championed the cause of exploited natives and earned the name *Tusitala*, meaning "teller of tales." At his death, native bearers carried his remains to a grave on Mount Vaea.

### CRITIC'S CORNER

When Stevenson penned *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, 19th-century science had just begun probing a self that conceals its true identity but allows brief, nightmarish glimpses within through hypnosis, dreams, drugs, and madness. Just as Dickens's *Scrooge* became a synonym for mean-spirited, parsimonious misanthropy, Stevenson's characterization of human duality produced "Jekyll and Hyde," a phrase epitomizing the yin and yang of the soul. This short horror tale, his most successful in England and America, has enriched the English language with a set of characters that personify bemusement with human fault. The story appeared on stage in 1887 in an adaptation by T. R. Sullivan starring Richard Mansfield. His performance in Rouben Mamaoulian's 1932 film version earned Fredric March an Academy Award.

Critics have weighed the positive and negative aspects of the story for over a century without exhausting the possibilities of Jekyll's research. Is he a pioneer on the forefront of

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major medical breakthrough? Is he an evil sybarite who meets his nemesis where he least expects it—within his own mind? Whatever the response, it is significant that Stevenson began to distance himself from the allegory, which he had written in three days under the influence of several nightmares.

Ironically, Stevenson lived at the same time as Dr. Sigmund Freud, the famed Viennese neurologist, and sought the same type of knowledge about human nature that Freud concluded from his dealings with troubled patients. However different their methods of inquiry or the outcomes of their work, both men scrutinized an area that has intrigued humankind from the beginning. Both recognized the raging destroyer that consumes the self when an individual loses control of the internal devil.

### WORKS BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

#### Novels and Tales

- The Black Arrow: A Tale of the Two Roses* (1888)  
*The Complete Short Stories of Robert Louis Stevenson* (1969)  
*David Balfour* (also called *Catriona*, 1893)  
*The Ebb-Tide* (with Lloyd Osbourne, 1894)  
*Kidnapped* (1886)  
*The Master of Ballantrae* (1889)  
*The Merry Men and Other Tales and Fables* (1887)  
*New Arabian Nights* (1882)  
*Prince Otto: A Romance* (1885)  
*St. Ives* (completed by Arthur Quiller-Couch, 1897)  
*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886)  
*Treasure Island* (1883)  
*The Weir of Herminston* (unfinished, 1896)  
*The Wrong Box* (with Lloyd Osbourne, 1889)

#### Poetry

- Ballads* (1890)  
*A Child's Garden of Verses* (1885)  
*Songs of Travel and Other Verses* (1896)  
*Underwoods* (1887)

#### Essays and Travel Books

- Across the Plains, with Other Memories and Essays* (1892)  
*The Amateur Emigrant from the Clyde to Sandy Hook* (1895)  
*Familiar Studies of Men and Books* (1882)  
*From Scotland to Silverado* (1966)  
*In the South Seas* (1896)  
*An Inland Voyage* (1878)  
*The Silverado Squatters* (1884)  
*Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes* (1879)  
*Virginibus Puerisque* (1881)

#### Letters and Diaries

- Our Samoan Adventure* (1955)  
*The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson* (1994-95)  
*Selected Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson* (1997)

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"Robert Louis Stevenson," <sunsite.lib.berkeley.edu/Literature/Stevenson/>  
"Robert Louis Stevenson," <www.kirjasto.sci.fi/rlstev.htm>  
"Robert Louis Stevenson," <www.sc.edu/library/spcoll/britlit/rls/rls.html>  
"Robert Louis Stevenson Page," <library.utoronto.ca/utel/authors/stevensonr.html>  
"The Robert Louis Stevenson Web Page," <www.unibg.it/rls/rls.htm>  
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Terry, R. C., ed. *Robert Louis Stevenson: Interviews and Recollections*. Ames: Univ. of Iowa Press, 1996.  
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### GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To experience and read aloud from horror fiction
2. To identify the style and purpose of letters, wills, and confessions
3. To envision contrasting scenes and moods
4. To enumerate varied images of scholarship and crime
5. To isolate and explain examples of class difference
6. To comprehend curiosity as a motivator
7. To analyze types of danger
8. To characterize the narrative style and the intermix of points of view
9. To note the value of self-reliance during difficult times
10. To discuss the need for scientific experimentation
11. To discuss the theme of inherent evil
12. To analyze allegorical overtones

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To discuss the function of Scotland Yard
2. To determine how Dr. Jekyll earns a reputation for daring
3. To analyze Hyde's plotting, crimes, and punishment
4. To explain why Dr. Jekyll must kill himself

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5. To examine Dr. Jekyll's motivation and method in conquering Hyde
6. To chart events that lead to confrontation
7. To note the story's influence on suspense literature
8. To depict motives and methods of Poole, Utterson, and Lanyon
9. To explain contributions of the investigating officer, landlady, and Mr. Guest
10. To contrast crime settings
11. To characterize Jekyll's struggle to suppress Hyde
12. To account for Jekyll's self-sacrifice

### LITERARY TERMS AND APPLICATIONS

For a better understanding of Robert Louis Stevenson's style, present the following terms and applications to the story:

**allegory** a literary work that functions on two or more levels of meaning by comparing objects to symbols beyond the scope of the work. Through direct or implied comparison, allegory usually results in moralizing, as in the railing of Dr. Lanyon concerning Henry Jekyll's reckless experimentation and in Jekyll's confession that he has lost control of a dangerous evil. The thematic structure of the story leaves the reader with much to contemplate, especially the consequences of rashness that results from a scientist's boredom with less challenging, less dramatic inquiry.

**doppelganger** a motif that stresses a pairing of characters, as with the two sides of human nature depicted by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the revelation in flesh of Jekyll's darker self. The study of these characters suggests the war within any individual between good and evil impulses. In the end, Jekyll suppresses Hyde by killing him, leaving only the form of his double crumpled on the floor. The act of homicide costs Jekyll both life and reputation.

**suspense** the anticipation of the outcome of a plot or the solution to an uncertainty, puzzle, or mystery, all of which color gothic fiction like *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. An adjunct to suspense is foreshadowing, as found in hints of criminality in the description of Hyde and his growing power over his creator. The seclusion of Jekyll and lengthy absences of Hyde leave the reader with the speculations of Utterson and Enfield, Poole's limited clues and the deathly silence of Lanyon. The enigma of Jekyll's disappearance remains unexplained until Utterson has read Lanyon's narrative and Jekyll's confession.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING

The milieu of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* balances internal and external settings. The mindscape of the two opposites offers a tug of war that epitomizes the doppelganger motif, the duality that permeates much of Stevenson's fiction. In physical surroundings, Dr. Henry Jekyll is completely at home in his large house, surgical theatre, and laboratory; likewise, Soho's seedy ask-no-questions style suits Edward Hyde, who is known to disappear for months at a time and to keep late hours. The external barriers that keep the secret of Jekyll's experimental shape-shift and soul-shift are the courtyard, heavy doors, and closed windows on the second story that protect the laboratory from the prying eyes of servants, Utterson, and Enfield.

Stevenson varies the intense psychological struggle between opposites with normal activities that hover on the brink of horror—characters taking walks about London, men-

tion of dinner parties, shopping at Maw's chemical shop, an evening at the attorney's quarters, riding about town in a cab, and Utterson's visit with the ailing Dr. Lanyon, who huddles by his fireside to recover from an unspeakable shock. Utterson's detective work takes him from the street scene of Sir Danvers Carew's murder to Hyde's Soho residence and back to Jekyll's laboratory to learn why the doctor appears to have vanished. Both in Dr. Lanyon's narrative and in Utterson's final forced entry, the battering of the door and perusal of a scientist's equipment, notes, and cabinets restore the focus to the cause of horror—Dr. Jekyll's unwise experiments on himself in a lonely laboratory.

### CROSS-CURRICULAR SOURCES

#### Novels

Joseph Conrad, *The Secret Sharer*  
Robert Cormier, *Fade*  
Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*  
John Gardner, *Grendel*  
Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The House of Seven Gables*  
Hermann Hesse, *Damien and Steppenwolf*  
Gaston Leroux, *The Phantom of the Opera*  
Valerie Martin, *Mary Reilly*  
Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein*  
Bram Stoker, *Dracula*  
H. G. Wells, *The Invisible Man* and *The Island of Dr. Moreau*  
Oscar Wilde, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

#### Plays

Karel Capek, *R. U. R.*  
Christopher Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus*

#### Short Stories

Steven Vincent Benet, "The Devil and Daniel Webster"  
Nathaniel Hawthorne, "Rappaccini's Daughter" and "Young Goodman Brown"  
Edgar Allan Poe, "The Tell-Tale Heart"  
Saki, "The Monkey's Paw" and "Sredni Vashtar"  
Isaac Bashevis Singer, "The Dybbuk"  
Mark Twain, "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg"

#### Nonfiction

William Barbour, ed., *Mental Illness (Opposing Viewpoints)*  
Lynda N. Bayer, *Personality Disorders*  
Donald W. Black, *Bad Boys, Bad Men: Confronting Antisocial Personality Disorder*  
David L. Orozco, ed., *Hawaiian Reflections: Stories and Observations of Mark Twain, Jack London, Robert Louis Stevenson*  
Flora Rheta Schreiber, *Sybil*

#### Internet

Knight, Alanna, "Kings and Queens of Crime,"  
<[www.twbooks.co.uk/cwa/knightonstevenson.html](http://www.twbooks.co.uk/cwa/knightonstevenson.html)>.

#### Videos/DVDs

*American Short Story Collection: The Tell-Tale Heart* (1971)  
*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1932)  
*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1941)  
*Frankenstein* (1931)  
*Mary Reilly* (1996)

### THEMES AND MOTIFS

A study of the central issues and situations in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* should include these aspects:

#### Themes

- motivation
- friendship
- danger

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- murder
- responsibility
- daring
- disrespect
- recklessness
- conflict
- loss of control
- mystery
- self-sacrifice

### Motifs

- boredom with a profession
- venturing beyond ethical boundaries
- creating a safety net
- losing contact with normality
- facing punishment for a capital crime
- sacrificing life for an end to a nightmare

### MEANING STUDY

Below are significant words, phrases, or sentences from the novel. Explain each in context. Chapter and page numbers pinpoint each entry so that you can re-read the passage in which it appears.

1. The will was 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. ("Search for Mr. Hyde," p. 8)  
*(Henry Jekyll writes his will in his own handwriting. The shape and style of his writing becomes an issue that returns during Inspector Newcomen and Mr. Guest's investigation of Hyde, who appears to write in the same style, but with an opposite slant.)*
2. Something troglodytic, shall we say? ("Search for Mr. Hyde," p. 14)  
*(The lawyer's concern for Henry Jekyll's peculiar behavior reaches dramatic proportions in comparison of Jekyll to cavemen, whose reclusive behavior made them seem antisocial to the point of mental illness.)*
3. 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 reinvasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare. ("The Carew Murder Case," p. 22-23)  
*(A center of intellectual and fashionable Londoners in the 1600s, Soho developed into a seedy entertainment district filled with pubs, cabarets, eateries, and brothels. In the late 20th century, it regained some of its appeal by attracting tourists to restaurants and bars.)*
4. This is Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard. ("The Carew Murder Case," p. 30)  
*(Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, which was created in 1829. The force was eventually housed on land that had once housed Scottish royalty during visits to London.)*
5. 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. ("Incident of the Letter," p. 33)  
*(Utterson describes an education center of the period—a tiered room with seating for observers and a demonstration area at the bottom of the tiers for the lecturer to display scientific principles. Hands-on education did not come in vogue for another 75 years.)*
6. "They were crying it in the square," he said. "I heard them in my dining-room." ("Incident of the Letter," p. 34)  
*(In the late 1860s, when the story was written, newspaper distributors stood in the streets and called out the most important news story of the day to intrigue people to buy a copy. When several newspapers competed for the ear of Londoners, they chose the most shocking and lurid stories to put on the front page.)*
7. Shocking murder of an M. P. ("Incident of the Letter," p. 36)  
*(M.P. indicates that Sir Danvers Carew was a member of the House of Commons, the elected and lower house of the British Parliament. The upper house, the House of Lords, at that time consisted of the hereditary nobility.)*
8. 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 was still rolling in through the great arteries with a sound as of a mighty wind. ("Incident of the Letter," p. 37)  
*(Stevenson describes the press of the great city, where increased use of coal as fireplace and furnace fuel generated heavy fog, London's atmospheric landmark. Against the dimness, lamps glow like garnet jewels. The image suggests the cloud of false science that Jekyll pursues and the shining lights of pure scientific inquiry that guide the way through the murk.)*
9. 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. ("The Last Night," p. 64)  
*(The cheval-glass is a full-length mirror mounted on swivels that allows the user to tilt the glass in its metal or wood frame. The term "cheval" is French for "horse," referring to the frame upon which the glass "rides.")*
10. 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. ("Dr. Lanyon's Narrative," p. 70)  
*(A man who prefers logic, Utterson faces a mishmash, jumble, or gibberish. Derived from Latin for "mixed grain," a farrago in this case is a mixture of clues and understandings of the mystery.)*

### COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers with quotations from the story.

#### Motivation

1. What causes the change in Dr. Jekyll?  
*(After Henry Jekyll begins experimenting with a chemical salt, he unleashes in his inner self, an alter ego, whom he names Edward Hyde. Jekyll faces the scientific breakthrough with ambivalence. He is intrigued that his chemical has proven the existence of duality in human nature, yet, he is wary of the evil he might set at large in*

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the community by letting Hyde roam free.

Without accepting blame for a dangerous situation, Jekyll excuses himself by claiming that he can end the experiments at any time and halt Hyde's activities. After Jekyll begins shifting from his normal self into the monster in Regent's Park, he realizes that he has lost control of Mr. Hyde. His terror and seclusion in the laboratory and repeated messages to the chemist indicate that he misgauged his confidence in the ability to experiment on himself without endangering his own well-being.)

### Setting

2. Describe the dramatic scene after the axe opens the door.

(After Poole applies the axe five times to the laboratory door and breaks the lock on the fifth swing, Utterson and staff members standing at the entrance look at "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 chemicals, the most commonplace in London." Stevenson's characterization summarizes the ordinary sitting room of genteel people, which appears harmless, even inviting.)

Immediately, the witnesses realize that a contorted, twitching body on the floor is that of Edward Hyde, dressed in oversized clothing and clutching a crushed vial in his final death throes. After determining his identity, they look into the closets and cellar and consider the rusted key and white chemical salt on one table. A surprising element in a scientific atmosphere is the cheval-glass, which makes Poole and Utterson wonder why Jekyll would have wanted to look at himself. Among the papers lies another surprise, a will naming Utterson his heir.)

### Character Development

3. How does Henry Jekyll come to realize his faults as a scientist?

(In his letter to Lanyon, Jekyll, writing on December 10, recounts his failures as a scientist. His professionalism shaken by the immensity of his crime in releasing Edward Hyde on London, Jekyll writes six times the word "double," and "total failure." His mournful analysis expresses dismay at the evil that resides in his own personality. In the form of Hyde, he addresses Lanyon in person, confessing that "my impatience has shown its heels to my politeness.")

After swallowing the potion and turning himself into Dr. Jekyll once more, the scientist talks for an hour with Lanyon and reveals a "moral turpitude" as well as "tears of penitence" that astonish and overcome Lanyon. In his own confession, Jekyll writes about incomplete discoveries into the duality in himself and adds that "my evil, kept awake by ambition, was alert and swift to seize the occasion." He admits that curiosity about the evil Hyde derives from Jekyll's boredom with scientific study.)

### Historical Milieu

4. How does Stevenson depict Londoners of the mid-1800s?

(Stevenson reveals much about London and its citizens in the mid-1800s. Upper class men appear to spend time

with each other in dinners, extended conversations, and long Sunday walks. These meetings include no women and no underlings, except for the servant class, which answers their needs for food, drink, and everyday supplies. A great gap separates people of the upper, working, and servant classes, thus making Poole subservient to his betters and depriving him of the honorific "Mr." when people address him.)

The tasteful life of Jekyll also contrasts the squalor of Mr. Hyde's appearance and behavior. Whereas Jekyll enjoys luxuries, polite dinners, and close friendships, Hyde lurks in Soho, a disreputable, "blackguardly" part of London near "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 many different nationalities passing out, key in hand, to have a morning glass." Hyde's ventures onto the streets cause harm to a child, a match-seller, and an aged member of Parliament.)

### Theme

5. How does Stevenson illuminate the duality of human nature?

(By creating a rational scientist as the focus of his story, Stevenson illustrates how conflict arises out of the dark side of his hero's personality. Without introducing a true villain or antagonist to the story, Stevenson limits the wrongdoings and horrors to those deeds committed by Jekyll's evil side when it roams at large without social or moral controls. Unlike the polished London scientist and refined gentleman, Hyde displays the self-absorption, violence, and lack of control that stands opposed to all that Jekyll's friends see and admire in him. By exaggerating the polar differences in the two parts of Jekyll's self, the author implies that no person, no matter how controlled, polite, and honorable, is free of the worst in human nature.)

### Interpretation

6. What does Stevenson intend the reader to think about Hyde's crimes?

(Hyde's crimes grow out of science run amok. Because Jekyll fails to appreciate the dangers of experimenting on himself and takes the risk of losing control of a personality change, he leaves the Hyde side of his personality uncensored. As Hyde grows bolder and ranges about the streets among innocent bystanders, his rages endanger all who stand in his way.)

After Jekyll realizes that his alter ego has committed murder, he attempts to bridle his curiosity about the existence of Hyde in his psyche. Once the demon emerges in Regent's Park, Jekyll begins to see that there is more to the shifts in personality than taking the chemical salt. After retrieving his key from Hyde, Jekyll attempts to end forever the dangerous duality by killing the real self, the parent that spawned Mr. Hyde.)

### Conflict

7. How does Poole view the change in his employer?

(Servants in Victorian England were constant, but typically silent observers to the behaviors and attitudes of their masters. Poole, who had worked for Dr. Jekyll for two decades, realizes that there is something terribly wrong with Jekyll and fears a man he once served without qualm. For about a week, Poole fears foul play, but

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cannot comprehend how Jekyll has been subsumed by Hyde. When Utterson arrives at Jekyll's house, a clutch of servants echoes Poole's fears that something is amiss.

Upon ushering the lawyer to the laboratory door, Poole elicits from his master an answer that is spoken in an unusual voice. Poole believes he has every reason to charge, "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!" Poole supports his contention with evidence: Jekyll cries for medicine day and night, eats surreptitiously from trays left at the door, and repeatedly sends Poole to buy supplies from London's wholesale chemists. On one occasion, Poole witnesses his master's face, which looked like a mask.)

### Atmosphere

8. What does the Soho residence suggest about Hyde?  
(The rented space, managed by an evil-faced, nose old housekeeper, presents a pleasant appearance. Like Jekyll's home, it is well appointed with fine wine, silver, table linens, and pictures on the wall and colored carpets underfoot. The contributions of Hyde are obvious: within politely arranged rooms, he left clothes lying on the floor, pockets inside out, drawers standing open, and a check-book burned on the hearth. Most damning of the disorder Hyde left behind is the broken half of the stick that he used to kill Sir Danvers Carew.)

### Author Purpose

9. Why does Stevenson stress horror and lack of control?  
(Stevenson's interest in the capability of humanity to do both good and evil reflects a time of personal constraint. Victorians tended to wear the face and demeanor of respectability, much as the landlady puts on a pose when Newcomen and Utterson investigate Hyde's apartment. Stevenson's description of Jekyll's ability to move from civilized man to brute suggests that the author doubted that a veneer of courtesy and good behavior presented the truth about people. Amid the fine friends and good times shared at polite endeavors, Stevenson may have caught inklings of vulgar, unbridled, even murderous intent.

Whatever his impetus to write about Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, he paralleled scientists of his era, notably Sigmund Freud, who mapped the id, ego, and superego of each psyche and explained how the ego superintended a constant struggle between conscience and willfulness. The second great shock to English refinement was the writing of Charles Darwin, a naturalist who studied the animals in the Galapagos Islands and concluded that human beings evolved from lower beings. The suggestion that dignified Londoners owed their beginnings to apes corroborated in part Freud's contention that no human personality was far removed from bestial appetites held in check by the everyday controls of the mind.)

### Structure

10. How do documents and letters serve the plot?  
(More than dialogue and description, much of the plot depends on letters and Dr. Jekyll's handwritten will and confession. Stevenson uses these documents as a means of looking into Jekyll's mind and of displaying a downward spiral from self-confident man of science to

degraded criminal. Adding to the story are the opinions of Lanyon, who retreats into his home and dies of the shock that Jekyll triggers by changing into Hyde in the privacy of Lanyon's home.

After Jekyll kills himself to end Hyde's unexpected emergence and threats to others, Utterson collects more documents that fill in the blanks for him and for the reader. In "Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case," much of the mystery crystalizes. In the form of an autobiography, Jekyll explains the source of his fortune and interest in science and a realization that he "stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life." The intensity of his life's story, including "ape-like tricks that he would play on me, scrawling in my own hand blasphemies on the pages of my books, burning the letters and destroying the portrait of my father," satisfies the writer's need to make a full and honest confession. Although Jekyll is dead, the revelation humanizes his struggle and his self-blame for carelessness and the need to destroy himself to rid London of a killer.)

## CROSS-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

### Art

1. Draw an illustrated time line of the history of Mr. Hyde. Show how his emergences intensify, terrorize the innocent, and gradually overcome Dr. Jekyll's control.
2. Compose a guided tour of contrasting settings in the story. Use these as likely pairs: a foggy street at night and Dr. Lanyon's fireside, the surgical theatre and the courtyard, Dr. Jekyll's dinner parties and Hyde's room in Soho, Maw's chemical shop and the scene of a child's trampling, riding around at night in a cab and hiding behind a mask indoors, a cellar filled with lumber and the entrance to a Soho rooming house, and Regent's Park and Scotland Yard.

### Cinema

1. Describe movie and television versions of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. What does each film say about curiosity and reckless experimentation? What does Jekyll's death suggest about his sense of honor and responsibility?
2. Compose a review of a screen version of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Stress special effects that heighten suspense and allow transformation of one person into another.

### Drama

1. Act out skits that contrast the dangers of Dr. Jekyll's experiment with real dangers to scientists, such as the synthesis of nitroglycerine, Niels Dalen's remote lighting of acetylene, interplanetary travel, testing of an AIDS vaccine, cloning animals, irradiating food, gene splicing, and creating pesticides and biological weapons.
2. Appoint students to act out male roles in the story. Determine how the novelist differentiates personalities by providing a speaker with a verbal characteristic or identifiable attitude or character type.

### Education

1. Compose a lesson on letter-writing based on epistles in the story. Classify each model as personal, business, or social.
2. Create a series of paper masks to illustrate for young readers the contrasting facial expressions on Hyde or Jekyll. Accompany each with a summary of their actions and intent at the time.



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### History and Social Studies

1. Create an advertising campaign for a musical or stage adaptation of the story. Select exciting elements that might draw a wide audience, for example, Dr. Lanyon's observation of the metamorphosis, Poole's help in breaking down the door, the maid's faint at the murder of Danvers, the change to Hyde in Regent's Park, and Jekyll's discovery that he is lying in bed in Hyde's Soho room.
2. Discuss why women such as the child, Soho housekeeper, cook, and the two housemaids play so minor, passive, and stereotyped a role in the story. Comment on Stevenson's depiction of one as a victim, one as an opinionated servant, another as fainting for three hours, and the fourth as wailing in terror. Debate why the major male figures appear to be bachelors.
3. Post a web site listing and describing period details, such as hand-delivered invitations, walking canes, the abbreviations M. P. and Messrs., water boiling for tea, fireplaces and lamplighted streets, the glazed press and cheval-glass, the knife-boy, newsboys in the streets crying the details of a crime, and the initials "M. D., D. C. L., L. L. D., F. R. S." after Jekyll's name.
4. Create a bulletin board contrasting settings described or mentioned in the text. Include London, Portland Street, Regent's Park, Gaunt Street, Soho, Scotland Yard, Edinburgh, and Cavendish Square.
5. Using map software, generate routes to Soho from Regent's Park, Portland Street, Cavendish Square, and Scotland Yard. Determine the length of each. Why does Stevenson depict Enfield and Utterson on weekly walks about London?

### Language Arts

1. In a brief speech, justify the choice of Lanyon as the friend most able to help Jekyll break into the lab and recover the potion from the locked drawer in his cabinet.
2. With a group, design a cartoon, web site, frieze, story board, or poster series showing Jekyll's final days. Use details from Poole and Utterson to express his anguish and terror.
3. List supernatural characteristics in Hyde. Suggest ways of explaining how he appears and disappears at will and why he is stronger, younger, less emotionally stable, and more energetic than his alter ego.
4. Make a detailed differentiation between science fiction, adventure, allegory, gothic fiction, dystopian literature, and fantasy. Explain the parts of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* that fit the definitions of each.
5. From the point of view of a detective, butler, housekeeper, knife-boy, cook, carpenter, housemaid, attorney, scientist, child in the street, or physician, explain how the story would change if Hyde escaped from the laboratory with Dr. Jekyll's blood-red liquid.
6. Characterize in a theme signs of tension, depression, despair, and confusion in Jekyll and his friends. Suggest why the effects of the experiment threaten the sanity and lives of Poole, the maid, the knife-boy, Bradshaw, the child in the street, and others.
7. Compose an extended definition of *speculative literature* in which you explain the following aspects: allusion, setting, philosophical theme, tone, conflict, literary foils,

motivation, rising action, episode, epic simile, epithets, tableau, atmosphere, and epistolary style.

8. Write a diary entry describing Jekyll's initial concoction of the red liquid and what he hopes to learn about duality. Add entries as the experiment grows fearful with danger and threat.
9. Write an epilogue to the story. Express the response of friends, authorities, the press, or staff members to Jekyll's genius and daring in probing the uncontrollable urges of his own nature.
10. Compose a short epitaph for Jekyll and Hyde. Explain why the grave holds both men and why each reflects aspects of the other's character and experience.
11. Create posters illustrating Stevenson's skill at detail, e. g., "Juggernaut," "Cain's heresy," "things laid out for tea," "dissecting room," "scientific heresies," "a grinding in the bones," and "the Babylonian finger on the wall."
12. With a group, create a web site illustrating and explaining these important terms from the novel such as vignettes, coquetry, gable, holograph, Babylonian finger on the wall, and reindue. List items alphabetically under such headings as psychological states, descriptives, professions, and objects.

### Law and Logic

1. Use historical data to determine the contribution of Scotland Yard to England's crime-fighting establishment. Contrast it to other investigative bureaus, such as the FBI.
2. Write a brief explanation of the lawyer's services to his clients. Explain why men like Lanyon and Jekyll are glad to have such a professional friend to consult and trust with secrets.
3. Write a theme explaining the significance of a will to a loner like Dr. Jekyll. Add personal comment on the kinds of information and instructions to family and friends that you would include in your last will and testament if you had faults and crimes to conceal.
4. Write an encyclopedia entry on deductive logic. Express the need for analyzing clues and drawing conclusions in the work of a doctor, scientist, attorney, police officer, pharmacist, and investigator for Scotland Yard.

### Psychology

1. Create a web site introducing Sigmund Freud's concept of the subconscious mind and its division into id, ego, and superego. Select lines from the story that illustrate the workings of each division.
2. Write a report on negative and positive personality traits in Dr. Lanyon, Utterson, Poole, the housekeeper, Mr. Guest, Maw, Sir Danvers Carew, Newcomen, and Enfield. Comment on the preoccupation of 19th-century England with manners and deportment. Why does this obsession prefigure a terrible end for Dr. Jekyll? Compare the horror of his crimes with those of Jack the Ripper.
3. Explain in a theme the type of people who work best alone in a closed laboratory environment at a controlled study over a long period of time. Contrast the types of jobs that require the opposite lifestyle and personal tastes and habits, especially investigation for Scotland Yard, butlers, pharmacists, and trial attorneys.

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### Religion and Ethics

1. List, define, and illustrate references to philosophy. What do these terms indicate about the nature of good vs. evil as revealed by the experiment?
2. Read aloud Jekyll's letter of explanation. Debate the moral worth of his decision to kill himself rather than to try to control Hyde and to face police charges for assaulting a child and murdering Sir Danvers Carew.
3. Summarize clues that suggest that Dr. Jekyll deserves to die for his reckless experimentation, for example, the threat to a young child, the murder of Sir Danvers Carew, the striking of a woman offering a box of lights, and Dr. Lanyon's terror and death following a visit from Hyde.
4. Choose a series of lines from the story to illustrate Stevenson's skill with phrasing, as with "a solution of the bonds of obligation," and "the common quarry of mankind, hunted, houseless, a known murderer, thrall to the gallows." Post the lines on the bulletin board and lead a discussion of their moral significance.

### Science and Health

1. Explain to a small group Jekyll's attitude toward Hyde. Discuss how society can guard against experiments that unleash uncontrolled dangers, whether human or environmental, for example, distribution of mind-altering drugs.
2. Produce annotated posters illustrating the elements of a 19th-century laboratory, particularly the surgical theatre, phials, packets of crystalline salts, neatly labeled drawers, a mirror, boiling substances, a graduated glass, locked cabinets, and notebook with carefully dated occurrences of duality.
3. Summarize scenes that describe a scientist's life. Express the daily fare that leads to ennui and discontent in Jekyll and causes him to arrange regular dinner parties and visits with friends.
4. List forceful, worthwhile qualities in Jekyll, particularly his interest in science, welcome of professional men to his home, and willingness to risk his life in experimentation. Define empiricism as it applies to him and his conclusions.

### Speech

1. Tape record an adventure of a real scientist, for example, Ellen Ochoa, Dr. Charles Drew, Maria Mitchell, Ivan Pavlov, Marie Curie, Nils Bohr, Dian Fossey, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, Hildegard of Bingen, Albert Einstein, or Jane Goodall. Emphasize the legendary aspects of the story.
2. Listen to tapes of other Stevenson titles, particularly "The Isle of Voices," "Markheim," *Kidnapped*, and *Treasure Island*. Explain before a group any evidence that duality and the contrast between good and evil permeate his other plots.

### ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

1. Make a thorough list of items essential to a movie version of the book. Explain how the setting influences the story.
2. List and account for moments in Jekyll's life when he suffers. Include the sudden appearance of Hyde in Regent's Park, the pangs of Hyde's first appearance,

fear that Maw can't find the impure drug, embarrassment in front of Utterson and Enfield, terror of being hanged for murder, and suicide.

3. Compose a complete character list for the book. Beside each name, describe pertinent facts, for instance, the housekeeper's attitude toward Hyde. Conclude with an assessment of each character's personality and importance to the book.
4. Describe from a first person point of view significant scenes of the plot. Give your response to what has happened and to what results from each episode.
5. Read aloud episodes of other accounts of encounters with evil, for example, Gaston Leroux's *The Phantom of the Opera* or Christopher Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*. Make a list of common motifs in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and other philosophical works, for example, greed.

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### VOCABULARY TEST

Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word from the list below. You will have answers left over when you finish.

accosted	condoned	incoherency	napery	scud
appetites	diaphanous	juggernaut	parley	sterling
austere	diabolical	ken	pedant	transforming
benefactor	farrago	mangled	proprieties	turpitude
brandishing	gable	metamorphoses	relish	vicarious

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_, celebrated too, and (what makes it worse) one of your fellows who do what they call good.
2. The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane, incredibly \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I once again compounded and swallowed the \_\_\_\_\_ draught.
4. As for the moral \_\_\_\_\_ that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I cannot, even in memory, dwell on it without a start of horror.
5. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A closet was filled with wine; the plate was of silver, the \_\_\_\_\_ elegant; a good picture hung upon the walls, a gift (as Utterson supposed) from Henry Jekyll, who was much of a connoisseur; and the carpets were of many piles and agreeable in colour.
7. The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
8. I was not only well known and highly considered, but growing towards the elderly man, this \_\_\_\_\_ of my life was daily growing more unwelcome.
9. It signified, briefly enough, that the writer's \_\_\_\_\_, 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.
10. O, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for all that.
11. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and lawny texture.
12. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, \_\_\_\_\_ the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ had now banked over the moon, and it was now quite dark.
14. My visitor, who had watched these \_\_\_\_\_ with a keen eye, smiled, set down the glass upon the table, and then turned and looked upon me with an air of scrutiny.
15. To cast in my lot with Jekyll, was to die to those \_\_\_\_\_ which I had long secretly indulged and had of late begun to pamper.

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**COMPREHENSION TEST A**

**Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)**

Complete each of the following lines with a correct answer. Write the letter of your response in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. After Sir Danvers Carew's murder,
- the maid runs screaming to Scotland Yard.
  - newspapers implicate Dr. Jekyll in the case.
  - Mr. Hyde disappears and Jekyll busies himself with friends.
  - Dr. Lanyon becomes ill from shock and loss.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At the laboratory window, Utterson and Enfield catch sight of
- a change in Jekyll's facial expression.
  - a red liquid boiling over a fire.
  - Poole as he delivers their note to his master.
  - Hyde inserting his key into the lock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. From an upstairs window, a maid sees
- Mr. Utterson following Hyde through Soho.
  - a child trampled in the fog-bound street below.
  - Hyde hitting a woman who offers a box of lights.
  - Hyde clubbing a white-haired gentleman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hyde chooses to stay at Enfield's house
- while the doctor attends the injured child.
  - until the bank opens and the check is cashed.
  - after the family threatens to have him arrested.
  - because Utterson recognizes Dr. Jekyll.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In Utterson's safe lies
- the key to the dissecting room.
  - Harry's will.
  - a note forged by Dr. Jekyll on Mr. Hyde's behalf.
  - the formula and notes for releasing the dark side of humankind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Jekyll's new will contains
- mention of Poole, his loyal butler.
  - a confession of suicide.
  - Gabriel John Utterson's name as heir.
  - dated notes on progress in the experiment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Jekyll refuses to give details of his discovery because
- they are incomplete.
  - he may go to the gallows for murder.
  - Lanyon disapproves of undisciplined research.
  - he can't identify the impurity in the chemical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After the murder, Jekyll swears that
- he will never see Hyde again.
  - he had never heard of Carew.
  - Hyde was away from Soho for two months and could not be the killer.
  - Utterson must take possession of a new will.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When Hyde arrives at Dr. Lanyon's house, he
- threatens to harm the doctor if he does not find drawer E.
  - requests a graduated glass.
  - warns that Jekyll is in danger.
  - comments on the "child of Hell."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When Poole and Utterson break down the door, they discover
- sounds of weeping from the surgical theatre.
  - the twisted body of Jekyll.
  - that the drug container is empty.
  - Hyde dressed in oversized clothing.

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### Part II: True/False (20 points)

Mark the following statements either T for true or F if any part is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. At one time, Henry Jekyll, Gabriel John Utterson, and Hastie Lanyon were close friends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Dr. Jekyll communicates with his attorney by throwing notes on the stairs for Poole to deliver.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When the attorney expresses concern, Jekyll declares that he can rid himself of Hyde at any time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Poole refuses to take orders from Mr. Hyde.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Dr. Lanyon haunts Jekyll's house so he can glimpse Mr. Hyde.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Hyde's rented room in Cavendish Square is furnished with luxury and good taste.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Enfield names the house with no doorbell "Black Mail House."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Inspector Newcomen clinches his suspicions of Hyde's guilt by recovering ash from a letter with slanted handwriting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Poole declares that the man in the laboratory is too short to be Jekyll.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Utterson comes to the conclusion that Jekyll suffers a disfiguring disease.

### Part III: Character Identification (20 points)

Name the characters who make each of these statements.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Have I been twenty years in this man's house, to be deceived about his voice?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If he be Mr. Hyde . . . I shall be Mr. Seek.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Man is not truly one, but truly two.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene . . . Name your figure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. That is the same drug that I was always bringing him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What an ass you must have thought me, not to know that was the back way to Dr. Jekyll!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I have him in my hand . . . Why, money's life to the man.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. I believe poor Harry is killed.

### Part IV: Short Answer (10 points)

Explain why each of these items is important to the story.

- 1. the mask
- 2. the theatre
- 3. a broken cane
- 4. Jekyll's father's portrait
- 5. a green cheque book

### Part V: Essay (30 points)

Choose two of the following quotations from the book and explain the significance of each.

- 1. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. When I would come back from these excursions, I was often plunged into a kind of wonder at my vicarious depravity.
- 5. 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 pamper.

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**COMPREHENSION TEST B**

**Part I: Quotation Completion (20 points)**

Write the letter of the phrase that will complete each sentence below in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 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;
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I looked down; my clothes hung formlessly on my shrunken limbs;
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. It was the curse of mankind that these incongruous faggots were thus bound together—
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jekyll was now my city of refuge,
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Many a man would have even emblazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of;
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 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,
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Only on one point were they agreed; and that was
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The creature who crept into my house that night was,
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The most racking pangs succeeded:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older;

- A. and thus it was that there sprang up and grew apace in the lawyer's mind a singularly strong, almost inordinate, curiosity to behold the features of the real Mr. Hyde.
- B. 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
- C. but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame.
- D. a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and a horror of the spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death.
- E. the hand that lay on my knee was corded and hairy
- F. the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity with which the fugitive impressed his beholders.
- G. I shall consider it my duty to break in that door.
- H. let but Hyde peep out an instant, and the hands of all men would be raised to take and slay him.
- I. 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.
- J. that in the agonised womb of consciousness, these polar twins should be continuously struggling.

**Part II: Identification (30 points)**

Provide names to fit each description that follows.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. seller of chemicals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. believes the earlier supply was impure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. dies with a letter to an attorney on his body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. dislikes Jekyll's fancies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. fears Jekyll is buried in the corridor outside the laboratory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. contrasts similar handwritings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. has an unscrupulous housekeeper
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. holds Hyde until the check clears
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. faints from the sight of violence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. provides Hyde with money
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. reports no letters among the circulars in the daily mail
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. is insulted by an angry chemist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. is a surgeon and former tenant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. escorts the police to Soho
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. urges Lanyon to fetch drawer E

## DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

### Part III: Selecting Details (20 points)

Place an X beside any statement that is true of Jekyll:

- 1. is bored by dry scientific study
- 2. is fiftyish and well groomed
- 3. looks like he will soon die
- 4. depends on Coutts to pay his chemical bills
- 5. wakes up in Soho
- 6. hires an unscrupulous housekeeper
- 7. is stopped in the street to aid a white-haired gentleman
- 8. anticipates inheriting a fortune
- 9. hands a sealed envelope to Lanyon containing instructions about Hyde's reappearance
- 10. studies changes in himself in a cheval-glass

### Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Account for Jekyll's mask.
2. Discuss the importance of a broken cane as evidence and symbol.
3. Describe the cause of Utterson's dislike of Jekyll.
4. Justify the burning of the green checkbook.
5. Contrast Jekyll's two heirs.

**DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE**

**ANSWER KEY**

**VOCABULARY TEST**

- |                 |                |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. proprieties  | 6. napery      | 11. diaphanous    |
| 2. mangled      | 7. diabolical  | 12. brandishing   |
| 3. transforming | 8. incoherency | 13. scud          |
| 4. turpitude    | 9. benefactor  | 14. metamorphoses |
| 5. sterling     | 10. pedant     | 15. appetites     |

**COMPREHENSION TEST A**

**Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C  |
| 2. A | 7. A  |
| 3. D | 8. A  |
| 4. B | 9. B  |
| 5. B | 10. D |

**Part II: True/False (20 points)**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F  |
| 2. F | 7. T  |
| 3. T | 8. F  |
| 4. F | 9. T  |
| 5. F | 10. T |

**Part III: Character Identification (20 points)**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Poole     | 6. Hyde      |
| 2. Henderson | 7. Pool      |
| 3. Jekyll    | 8. Enfield   |
| 4. Lanyon    | 9. Newcomen  |
| 5. Jekyll    | 10. Utterson |

**Part IV: Short Answer (10 points)**

1. Dr. Jekyll uses this to conceal his physical changes from his servants while he works in his laboratory.
2. This is the section of the former surgeon's home where students listened to his lectures.
3. It was used to kill Sir Danvers Carew.
4. Hyde destroys this during one of his rages.
5. This is evidence of Hyde's residence in the apartment in Soho.

**Part V: Essay (30 points)**

Answers will vary.

**COMPREHENSION TEST B**

**Part I: Quotation Completion (20 points)**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. G  |
| 2. E | 7. F  |
| 3. J | 8. I  |
| 4. H | 9. D  |
| 5. C | 10. B |

**Part II: Identification (30 points)**

- |                      |              |                |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Maw               | 6. Guest     | 11. Poole      |
| 2. Jekyll            | 7. Hyde      | 12. Poole      |
| 3. Sir Danvers Carew | 8. Enfield   | 13. Dr. Denman |
| 4. Lanyon            | 9. housemaid | 14. Utterson   |
| 5. Poole             | 10. Jekyll   | 15. Jekyll     |

**Part III: Selecting Details (20 points)**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. X | 6. X |
| 2. X | 7.   |
| 3.   | 8. X |
| 4.   | 9.   |
| 5. X | 10.  |

**Part IV: Essay (30 points)**

Answers will vary.



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