

ENGLISH LITERATURE – JEKYLL & HYDE:

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

Chapter 1 - Story of the Door

Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk 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

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.

Chapter	What happens?
Chapter 1	One Sunday, possibly in November, Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk.
	Enfield tells the story of a strange-looking door they pass.
Chapter 2	Mr Utterson later that Sunday night.
	A period when Utterson watches for Hyde outside the door - days or weeks.
	Then he meets Hyde and visits Jekyll's house.
Chapter 3	Two weeks later
Chapter 4	Nearly a year later, in October, one night after 11pm.
	Utterson leads the police the following morning.
Chapter 5	Later that afternoon; then in the evening.
Chapter 6	Two months pass.
	8 January: Utterson dines with Jekyll.
	From 12 to 16 January, Utterson tries to visit Jekyll, but is refused.
	Utterson visits Lanyon.
	A week later Lanyon dies.
Chapter 7	The next Sunday.
Chapter 8	One evening after dinner.
	At 10pm, Utterson leaves the house. He will return by midnight.
Chapter 9	Between 9 and 13 January (as in Chapter 6).
Chapter 10	Jekyll's story from birth until nearly the end of his life.

ENGLISH LITERATURE – JEKYLL & HYDE:

CHARACTERS

Dr. Henry Jekyll

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A respected doctor and friend of both Lanyon, a fellow physician, and Utterson, a lawyer. Jekyll is a seemingly prosperous man, well established in the community, and known for his decency and charitable works. Since his youth, however, he has secretly engaged in unspecified dissolute and corrupt behavior. Jekyll finds this dark side a burden and undertakes experiments intended to separate his good and evil selves from one another. Through these experiments, he brings Mr. Hyde into being, finding a way to transform himself in such a way that he fully becomes his darker half.

Mr. Edward Hyde

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A strange, repugnant man who looks faintly pre-human. Hyde is violent and cruel, and everyone who sees him describes him as ugly and deformed — yet no one can say exactly why. Language itself seems to fail around Hyde: he is not a creature who belongs to the rational world, the world of conscious articulation or logical grammar. Hyde is Jekyll's dark side, released from the bonds of conscience and loosed into the world by a mysterious potion.

Mr. Gabriel John Utterson

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A prominent and upstanding lawyer, well respected in the London community. Utterson is reserved, dignified, and perhaps even lacking somewhat in imagination, but he does seem to possess a furtive curiosity about the more sordid side of life. His rationalism, however, makes him ill equipped to deal with the supernatural nature of the Jekyll-Hyde connection. While not a man of science, Utterson resembles his friend Dr. Lanyon — and perhaps Victorian society at large — in his devotion to reasonable explanations and his denial of the supernatural.

Dr. Hastie Lanyon

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A reputable London doctor and, along with Utterson, formerly one of Jekyll's closest friends. As an embodiment of rationalism, materialism, and skepticism, Lanyon serves a foil (a character whose attitudes or emotions contrast with, and thereby illuminate, those of another character) for Jekyll, who embraces mysticism. His death represents the more general victory of supernaturalism over materialism in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Poole

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Jekyll's butler. Mr. Poole is a loyal servant, having worked for the doctor for twenty years, and his concern for his master eventually drives him to seek Utterson's help when he becomes convinced that something has happened to Jekyll.

Mr. Enfield

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A distant cousin and lifelong friend of Mr. Utterson. Like Utterson, Enfield is reserved, formal, and scornful of gossip; indeed, the two men often walk together for long stretches without saying a word to one another.

Mr. Guest

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Utterson's clerk and confidant. Guest is also an expert in handwriting. His skill proves particularly useful when Utterson wants him to examine a bit of Hyde's handwriting. Guest notices that Hyde's script is the same as Jekyll's, but slanted the other way.

Sir Danvers Carew

-

A well-liked old nobleman, a member of Parliament, and a client of Utterson.

“Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm. ”

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

“It is one thing to mortify curiosity, another to conquer it. ”

“I sat in the sun on a bench; the animal within me licking the chops of memory; the spiritual side a little drowsed, promising subsequent penitence, but not yet moved to begin.”

“If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.”

“You must suffer me to go my own dark way.”

“With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to the truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.”

“There comes an end to all things; the most capacious measure is filled at last; and this brief condescension to evil finally destroyed the balance of my soul.”

“The most racking pangs succeeded: a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and a horror of the spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death.”

“I had learned to dwell with pleasure as a beloved daydream on the thought of the separation of these elements. If each I told myself could be housed in separate identities life would be relieved of all that was unbearable the unjust might go his way delivered from the

aspirations and remorse of his more upright twin and the just could walk steadfastly and securely on his upward path doing the good things in which he found his pleasure and no longer exposed to disgrace and penitence by the hands of this extraneous evil.”

“Here then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confession, I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end.”

“The less I understood of this farrago, the less I was in a position to judge of its importance.”

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

“This was the shocking thing; that the slime of the pit seemed to utter cries and voices; that the amorphous dust gesticulated and sinned; that what was dead, and had no shape, should usurp the offices of life. And this again, that that insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife, closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh, where he heard it mutter and felt it struggle to be born; and at every hour of weakness, and in the confidence of slumber, prevailed against him, and deposed him out of life.”

“I incline to Cain's heresy," he used to say quaintly: "I let my brother go to the devil in his own way.”

“It was for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood upon my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face?”

“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.”

“You start a question, and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top of a hill; and away the stone goes, starting others...”

“Someday...after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you.”

“Jekyll had more than a father's interest; Hyde had more than a son's indifference.”

“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.”

“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...”

“O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend.”

“...That insurgent horror was knit to him 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 out of life.”

“To cast in it with Hyde was to die a thousand interests and aspirations.”

“The door, indeed, stood open as before; but the windows were still shuttered, the chimneys breathed no stain into the bright air, there

sounded abroad none of that low stir (perhaps audible rather to the ear of the spirit than to the ear of the flesh) by which a house announces and betrays its human lodgers.”

“I feel very strongly about putting questions; it partakes too much of the style of the day of judgment.”

“I have been made to learn that the doom and burden of our life is bound forever on man’s shoulders; and when the attempt is made to cast it off, it but returns upon us with more unfamiliar and more awful pressure.”

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

“total failure!!!”

“I began to perceive more deeply than it has ever yet been stated, the trembling immateriality, the mistlike transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired.”

“Scared by the thought, brooded awhile on his own past, groping in all the corners of memory, lest by chance some jack-in-the-box of an old iniquity, should leap to light there.”

“A moment before I had been safe of all men's respect, wealthy, beloved the cloth laying for me in the dining room at home; and now I was the common quarry of mankind, hunted, houseless, a known murderer, thrall to the gallows.”

“After all, I reflected, I was like my neighbours; and then I smiled, comparing myself with other men, comparing my active goodwill with the lazy cruelty of their neglect.”

“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. How, then were they dissociated?”

“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.”

Section B: The 19th-century novel

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 of *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk. This walk has taken them into the area where Mr Hyde lives.

5 It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-
street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is
called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weekdays. The
inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed and all emulously hoping to do
better still, and laying out the surplus of their grains in coquetry; so that
the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like
rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more
florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone
out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with
10 its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general
cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the
passenger.

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

0 7

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

Write about:

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

[30 marks]