

**Study Guide for**  
***The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886)**  
**by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)**

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# Plot

## **Chapter One: Story of the Door**

As they take their regular Sunday walk together, Richard Enfield tells his friend and cousin Gabriel Utterson, a lawyer, a story related to a neglected doorway in a quiet street. One winter night, Enfield saw a repulsive-looking man named Mr Hyde trample a young girl in the street. When Hyde was put under pressure by angry witnesses to the scene, he went into the door to fetch a cheque and cash amounting to a hundred pounds, as recompense to the girl and her family. Enfield was surprised at the name on the cheque, as it was someone very respectable, while the repulsive Hyde could not have appeared less so. Utterson is sure he knows the name of the man who signed the cheque, even though Enfield has not revealed it. Both men are reluctant to delve into other people's business, and agree not to mention the story again.

## **Chapter Two: Search for Mr Hyde**

Utterson looks over a will which was entrusted to him by Dr Henry Jekyll, which places all of Jekyll's property in the hands of Edward Hyde. Mr Utterson disapproved of the will previously, but now he knows more about Hyde, he is even more concerned about it. He goes to seek the advice of his friend Dr Hastie Lanyon. He and Lanyon are old friends of Jekyll's, but Lanyon admits he has seen little of Jekyll recently, as they have differed over a scientific matter. Lanyon has never heard of Hyde.

Utterson cannot sleep for thinking of the matter that night, and he is determined the next day that he shall find Hyde. He haunts the door pointed out to him by Enfield at all times of day and night. Eventually, his patience is rewarded. He accosts Hyde as he is about to enter the door, and introduces himself. Hyde gives him his address and allows him to see his face, so he will know him again. Utterson is unable to explain the 'disgust, loathing and fear' inspired by Hyde's face, and pities Jekyll for having come under the power of such a man. He calls at Jekyll's and is told that Jekyll is out, which concerns Utterson, as Hyde has just entered. The mysterious door is in fact a back entrance to Jekyll's house. Utterson concludes that Hyde must be blackmailing Jekyll based on a dark secret from his wild youth. He is determined to do something about it, perhaps by finding an even blacker secret of Hyde's to use against him.

## **Chapter Three: Dr Jekyll Was Quite at Ease**

After a dinner at Jekyll's house, Utterson presses him further on the matter of the will and Hyde. Jekyll is clearly disturbed that Utterson has met Hyde, but will only say that although he could be rid of him if he wished, he takes a great interest in him, and he extracts a promise from Utterson to look after him when Jekyll is gone.

## **Chapter Four: The Carew Murder Case**

Nearly a year later, Hyde is seen murdering the MP, Sir Danvers Carew. Carew was carrying a letter for Utterson, so the police call on him. Utterson identifies the cane used to murder Carew as belonging to Jekyll. Utterson takes a police officer to Hyde's house, where they find elegant rooms that have recently been ransacked, and ashes from papers that have been burnt. A charred remnant of a cheque book leads to the discovery of Hyde's bank account. The officer hopes to catch him by waiting for him to come to withdraw money from the bank.

### **Chapter Five: Incident of the Letter**

Utterson calls on Jekyll, who says he has had a 'lesson' and swears he is finished with Hyde. Jekyll gives Utterson a letter from Hyde saying that he is safe, which Jekyll says came by hand rather than post. He asks Utterson what to do about it. Utterson agrees to think about it. Jekyll's servant Poole, however, when Utterson questions him, is certain that no letters came by hand that day. Utterson shows the letter to his clerk Mr Guest. Guest notices that the handwriting is almost identical to Jekyll's. Utterson now thinks the letter has been forged by Jekyll to protect Hyde.

### **Chapter Six: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon**

Hyde disappears, and Jekyll begins a renewed life of friendship and virtue which lasts for over two months. However, it suddenly comes to an end and Jekyll secludes himself in his house, seeing no one. Utterson goes to see Lanyon and finds him physically weak, mentally traumatised and not far from death. Lanyon refuses to discuss Jekyll and dies shortly afterwards. Utterson receives a letter from Lanyon which he is not to open until after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson gradually visits Jekyll less and less, as the reports from Poole are unvarying: Jekyll secludes himself for most of the time in a cabinet (a small room) above the laboratory, sometimes even sleeping there.

### **Chapter Seven: Incident at the Window**

On their regular Sunday walk, Enfield and Utterson discuss Hyde again as they pass the door, which Enfield now realises is a back entrance to Jekyll's house. They look up at the windows of Jekyll's house and see him at one of them. After a short conversation, during which he refuses Utterson's invitation to join them on their walk, Jekyll's face is suddenly filled with terror and despair and he rapidly shuts the window. Utterson and Enfield are both horrified by what they have witnessed.

### **Chapter Eight: The Last Night**

Poole comes to fetch Utterson to Jekyll's house. He fears foul play. Utterson agrees to break into the cabinet where Jekyll has hidden himself, and where Poole believes Hyde has murdered him, and remains in hiding. When they break in, Utterson and Poole find the dead body of Hyde, who has killed himself. He has left behind a will in Utterson's favour and an account for him to read, with instructions to read Lanyon's first. Utterson returns to his house to read the two accounts which will explain the mystery.

### **Chapter Nine: Dr Lanyon's Narrative**

Lanyon describes how he received a letter from Jekyll instructing him to have a locksmith open his private cabinet in order to retrieve a drawer containing various chemicals. Lanyon was then to await a visitor at midnight who would come on Jekyll's behalf. The visitor was Hyde, and Lanyon beheld with complete horror the transformation of Hyde to Jekyll after he had taken the chemicals. Jekyll confessed to Lanyon the terrible history of his experiment, but Lanyon would not write it down. After seeing this horrific thing, Lanyon knew his days were numbered.

## **Chapter Ten: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case**

Jekyll describes how he lived a double life, wanting to have a respectable professional persona while also indulging secretly in shameful vices. In order to resolve the terrible sense of divided personality, he sought and found a way of changing his body, so that he could take on that of Edward Hyde, who was not a mixture of good and evil like Jekyll, but 'pure evil'. Jekyll did this by taking a mixture of chemicals which he had discovered through his scientific investigations. He enjoyed being completely unrestrained by any moral rules, and became addicted to regular adventures as Hyde. To make his adventures less risky, he arranged various safeguards: he rented rooms for Hyde and opened a bank account for him, as well as inventing handwriting for him by sloping his own writing backwards.

One morning, Jekyll awoke after having been out the previous night as Hyde. He had returned to his normal appearance before going to bed, but by the time he awoke, he had reverted, without taking any chemicals, to the appearance of Hyde. Afraid that he might become Hyde permanently if he continued to indulge his vices, Jekyll resolved to give up his transformations. He succeeded in this for two months, but then, when he gave in to temptation, Hyde was more evil than ever, and murdered Sir Danvers Carew.

After the murder, Jekyll realised that he could no longer be Hyde, as Hyde was wanted for murder, and he was relieved to think that this would help him not to give in to temptation again. He entered upon a reformed life, determined to make up for his past evil. But when he indulged his vices once more, although he did it as himself, he soon afterwards turned into Hyde without any chemicals to provoke the transformation. From that point onwards, he continually turned into Hyde without any chemicals, and continually had to use the chemicals to revert to Jekyll. He had to remain in his house, close to his chemicals; it was not safe to go out. Finally, his original supply of chemicals ran out, and he could not find another supply that was exactly alike. There was some unknown impurity in the original supply which rendered it effective. When he realised this, Jekyll knew that he would soon turn permanently into Hyde, and would die either of suicide or of execution for murder.

# Setting

## London

Different parts of London reflect Jekyll's divided personality. Although it is respectable, the square on which Jekyll lives, which is never named, is on its way down, as the other houses have been turned into flats. Its deterioration reflects Jekyll's own downward path. But the area where Jekyll rents accommodation for Hyde, **Soho**, is completely disreputable: it was notorious as a place where gentlemen would go to indulge their secret vices, and is therefore a perfect location for Hyde to live.

In contrast to Jekyll, Dr Lanyon lives in **Cavendish Square**, which was famous as a place where successful doctors lived and worked. Lanyon's residence is untouched by evil, just as he himself steers clear of the temptations offered by Jekyll's dubious experiments.

## Jekyll's House

Although, from the front, Jekyll's house is the height of respectability, from the back it is described as 'sinister', and looks so neglected and dark that at first Enfield does not recognise the door into which Hyde goes to fetch a cheque as being the back door of Jekyll's house. The implication is that even the most respectable dwellings can have their less respectable parts, just as even the most respectable of men can have their shameful secrets.

The cabinet (small room) where Jekyll conducts his experiments and transforms into Hyde eventually becomes his prison when he can no longer return to being Jekyll, and in the end, he kills himself there. This symbolises the way in which the vices in which he has indulged eventually enslave and destroy him.

## Weather

London has a general sense of sinister mystery about it, emphasised in Chapters Four and Five by the thick dark fog which hangs in the air and even creeps into the houses. The dirt and the polluted air make it a suitable place for Hyde to carry out his unspeakable crimes. See context - Victorian London for more on this.

It is not always foggy, however. When Sir Danvers Carew is murdered in Chapter Four, and when Utterson goes to Jekyll's house in Chapter Eight, 'The Last Night', there is a moon shining. The light of the moon is associated with strange and supernatural events, and Hyde, the gothic monster at the heart of the novel, is comparable to the vampires and ghosts which populated earlier examples of the genre. In Chapter Eight, it is also windy, and the stormy weather is clearly linked to the stormy, violent end of Jekyll's life.

## Utterson's Offices

Utterson's offices contain a safe, in which he locks Jekyll's will, the letter written by Hyde, and the account of Dr Lanyon. The safe symbolises Utterson's discretion: he can be trusted to keep secrets.

# Context

## Late Victorian London

By the late nineteenth century, London was a mixture of the modern and the primitive. Street lighting had become more widespread and there was a sizeable professional police force, making it somewhat safer to be out after dark. Nevertheless, the lighting was not everywhere, and was not bright - it was flickering gas light, not electric light - and the thick fog which frequently filled the air during the colder months meant that criminals could easily disappear into the many dark and dingy side streets. See the theme of the city for more on this.

## Victorian Morality

During the Victorian era, high moral standards were expected. Religious belief and practice increased during the nineteenth century to the point that even when people indulged in behaviour contrary to Christian morality, they knew that they had to hide it or lose their reputation. This public expectation of virtue, combined with a secret desire for forbidden pleasures, is what drives Jekyll to seek a new identity and a separate life.

## Calvinism

Stevenson grew up in a Calvinist family. Calvinism teaches that all human beings are predestined either for heaven or for hell. This sharp and inexorable divide is made, not by their free actions, but by the will of God, for all are sinners and deserve damnation. Stevenson rejected Calvinism and became an atheist, but the influence of Calvinist ideas and language is clear in the novel. The language of God, demons and damnation frequently occurs in describing the division between the two sides of Dr Jekyll. There is also a sense of predestination for Jekyll - his evil fate seems to have been predetermined. See the theme of religion for more on this.

## Evolution

By the time of the novel's publication, Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was widely known, and although most of the population rejected it, an atheist such as Stevenson may have been sympathetic. His descriptions of Hyde suggest that he is closer to an animal than a human, implying that by embracing the lower side of his personality, Jekyll has somehow regressed to a previous phase of evolution.

## Racism

The theory of evolution has at times been used to justify racist ideas, as it undermines the traditional, religious belief in a unified human family under one heavenly father, and lends credibility to the idea that there are more and less highly evolved versions of humanity, and that the more highly evolved should therefore rule over the less. Jekyll is tall and fair, while Hyde is short and dark, fitting into the common racist idea that those of north European stock are superior to the darker, shorter peoples of southern Europe.

### **Gothic Fiction**

The genre of gothic fiction began in the late 18th century. One of the most famous early examples of gothic fiction is Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818). Gothic fiction traditionally includes supernatural and terrifying events and is set in sinister places such as old castles. Doubles and disguise also often feature. Like Mary Shelley, Stevenson creates a modern version of the genre by presenting the terrifying events in scientific rather than supernatural terms. Stevenson's setting in contemporary London is also firmly within the modern world.

### **Detective Fiction**

*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was published just one year before Sherlock Holmes appeared in print, and features a large element of detective work. It was probably influenced by the first English-speaking writer in this genre, Edgar Allan Poe. Utterson is the detective, following clues and solving the mystery of Jekyll's dual personality.

### ***Fin de siècle***

*Fin de siècle* is French for 'end of the century', but it can also be interpreted as 'end of an era'. There was a movement in literature at the end of the nineteenth century towards portraying society as corrupt and decadent, and on the way towards decay and ruin. The triumph of Hyde over Jekyll can be interpreted as a symbol of the decay of Victorian society.

# Themes

## Responsibility

Jekyll's attempt to separate the evil side of his personality from the good ends in failure, because he cannot refuse to accept responsibility for what he has done. Although he distances himself from Hyde, referring to him in the third person, Jekyll must accept in the end that Hyde is himself, and he is personally responsible for all the evil things that Hyde has done.

## Duality

Jekyll proposes that all human beings are a mixture of higher and lower elements. Their higher part is capable of self-sacrifice and of doing good to others, while their lower part is selfish and does not care for others, merely using them for its own pleasure. This duality of nature is comparable to the Christian belief in the original goodness and subsequent fall of man. Jekyll, however, describes the duality of human nature more in psychological than in religious terms. His theories are closer to those of modern psychoanalysis. Sigmund Freud, for example, described the human psyche as divided between the ego (the rational part) and the id (the passionate, animal part). The ego tries, often unsuccessfully, to rule over the id. From a Freudian point of view, Jekyll is the ego, and Hyde is the id.

## Friendship

All of the novel's main characters are linked by bonds of friendship. This is put under strain when characters take different paths. For example, Lanyon's friendship is much strained by his disagreements with Jekyll over scientific matters, and Utterson's friendship with Jekyll is strained by Utterson's deep disapproval of Jekyll's will in favour of Hyde. Despite these strains, the friends try to remain faithful, and will do much for each other when called upon. A strong example of this is Lanyon's willingness to follow Jekyll's written instructions and retrieve the chemicals from his cabinet, despite the extreme strangeness of the request and Lanyon's general disapproval of the experiments which the chemicals represent.

Ultimately, Jekyll's self-indulgence destroys his friendships, as it forces him into total seclusion, and even destroys the life of his old friend Lanyon. Thus Stevenson makes clear that our evil actions will affect not only ourselves, but those whom we love.

## Science

Jekyll makes use of scientific methods to effect his transformation into Hyde, but there remains a mystery about his formula, because it turns out that there was an impurity in his original ingredients, without which the chemicals will not work. This uncertainty adds to the ambiguity of Jekyll's experiments. A true scientist would thoroughly understand their methods, and be able to replicate any experiment as well as its results. The fact that Jekyll cannot do this renders his boasts about the power of science less credible. Nevertheless, the fact that he has achieved the transformation at all largely overcomes his friend Lanyon's skepticism.

There is also the question of whether there are limits to what scientists may attempt. Even if it is possible to use scientific methods to effect a complete transformation in someone's appearance, should this be done? Is it morally permissible? Lanyon's horror and subsequent death, as well as all of the other evil consequences of Jekyll's experiments, suggest not.

## **Religion**

Characters often refer to God, and sometimes they appeal directly to him. Sometimes this is just a fashion of speech, but at others, it is very solemn, particularly when references are made to judgement and mercy. When thinking of how Jekyll could have ended up a victim of blackmail, Utterson meditates on how the 'law of God' is not limited by time. After seeing the terror and despair on Jekyll's face, Utterson repeats 'God forgive us'. After the murder of Carew, Jekyll swears to God that he will have nothing more to do with Hyde, and in his own account of the aftermath of the murder, he describes how he pleaded to God for mercy. Lanyon repeatedly screams 'O God!' when he sees Hyde transform into Jekyll. Poole hears Jekyll cry out 'upon the name of God' when he turns back into Hyde involuntarily.

On the other side, Hyde is described in demonic terms. Jekyll describes him as 'my devil', Enfield describes him as 'like Satan', and Utterson sees 'Satan's signature' on his face. The choice that Jekyll faces between his virtuous and his evil side is therefore linked clearly to religion, and the ideas of heaven and hell, salvation and redemption.

See context: Calvinism and Victorian morality for more on this.

## **Free Will**

Jekyll believes that he has gained freedom by his discovery of a way of taking on a new appearance, but there is a paradox here, because he also refers to being 'sold a slave' to evil. He becomes addicted to his adventures as Hyde, and compares his longing for them to those of an alcoholic for drink. The fact that he ultimately cannot choose, and must accept the appearance of Hyde whether he likes it or not, indicates that he does not in fact find freedom by indulging his vices. Like an alcoholic, he becomes ever more enslaved until the addiction destroys him.

# Characters

## **Dr Henry Jekyll**

Jekyll is a wealthy, successful and respectable medical doctor, aged fifty. He is a serious and rather self-important man, who is very proud of the discoveries he has made, which allow him to take on another appearance as Edward Hyde. He has always led a double life, with outward respectability and hidden, shameful vices, but the discovery means that he can attempt to divide his two lives completely. However, he eventually discovers that he cannot live a double life forever. He begins to turn into Edward Hyde without taking any chemicals; the evil side of his nature, as he continues to indulge it, eventually dominates him completely.

## **Edward Hyde**

Hyde is not in fact a separate person: he is the evil side of Jekyll's character, to which he finds a way of giving a body, so that he can, he believes, indulge his worst desires with impunity. Jekyll describes Hyde as 'pure evil'. Everyone who meets Hyde is filled with loathing and fear: they have a physical reaction to his moral depravity.

## **Gabriel Utterson**

Utterson is a lawyer and an old friend of Jekyll's. He is the most important character in the novel aside from Jekyll, as it is he who investigates and uncovers the mysteries of Jekyll's dual personality. Utterson does this discreetly, as he dislikes becoming involved in other people's affairs, especially their more shameful, private affairs. He believes throughout, until he reads Lanyon's and Jekyll's accounts of the transformations, that Hyde has discovered some shameful secret about Jekyll and is blackmailing him. Utterson forms a virtuous counterpoint to Jekyll's weakness and self-indulgence. He shows great self-control when he refuses to give in to temptation and read Lanyon's account, and he shows great courage when he breaks into Jekyll's cabinet in Chapter Eight. He also shows loyalty to his friend Jekyll, persevering in trying to help him despite Jekyll's sharp replies and strange behaviour.

## **Dr Hastie Lanyon**

Lanyon is a doctor and old friend of Jekyll and Utterson. As a trusted old comrade, Jekyll goes to him to help him when he has changed involuntarily into Hyde and needs someone to retrieve the chemicals that will enable him to turn back into Jekyll. Witnessing the transformation, and hearing Jekyll describe his double life, are too much for the elderly doctor to cope with, and he dies shortly afterwards, leaving an account of the horrifying incident for Utterson to read once Jekyll has died or disappeared. In a similar way to Utterson, Lanyon stands in contrast to his old friend Jekyll. He is not at all tempted by the 'fame and power' offered by Hyde; instead, he is disgusted by what Jekyll has done while in disguise.

## **Richard Enfield**

Enfield is a distant cousin and good friend of Utterson. He takes a regular Sunday walk with Utterson, and on one of these, he relates to him how he saw Hyde trample a little girl one night, and helped to extract money from him in compensation. On another Sunday walk, he and Utterson see Jekyll at a window of his house, and witness how his expression suddenly changes to one of 'abject terror and despair' before he rapidly shuts the window. Enfield is described as a 'man about town', and the reader is left wondering why he was out at three in the morning: he may be one of those Victorian gentlemen who like to indulge their secret vices in Soho.

**Poole**

Poole is the chief servant in Jekyll's house. He is entrusted with helping procure the chemicals after Jekyll turns involuntarily into Hyde. Later, he becomes convinced that Hyde has murdered Jekyll. He fetches Utterson, who helps him break down the door of Jekyll's private cabinet and discover the dead body of Hyde. He is portrayed as a dependable, loyal and courageous man.

**Guest**

Guest is Utterson's clerk and trusted confidant. He helps Utterson by identifying that Hyde's handwriting is exactly like Jekyll's, except that it slopes a different way.

# Key Quotations

In British English, 'quote' is a verb. The abstract noun is 'quotation'.

Quotation	Character	Theme / Setting
<b>Chapter One: Story of the Door</b>		
1. 'lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow lovable'	Utterson	
2. 'He was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for vintages'	Utterson	
3. 'it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of downgoing men'	Utterson	Friendship
4. 'a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street' 'prolonged and sordid negligence'	Hyde	Jekyll's House
5. 'I saw that Sawbones turn sick and white with desire to kill him'	Hyde	Duality
6. 'really like Satan'	Enfield on Hyde	Duality Religion
7. 'a really damnable man'	Enfield on Hyde	Duality Religion
8. 'the very pink of the proprieties'	Enfield on Jekyll	Duality
9. 'he gives a strong feeling of deformity'	Enfield on Hyde	Duality
<b>Chapter Two: Search for Mr Hyde</b>		
10. 'Cavendish Square, that citadel of medicine, where his friend, the great Dr. Lanyon, had his house and received his crowding patients'	Lanyon	Science London
11. 'a hearty, healthy, dapper, red-faced gentleman'	Lanyon	
12. 'these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college'	Utterson Lanyon	Friendship
13. 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has'	Utterson to Lanyon about Jekyll	Friendship
14. 'Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me' 'such unscientific balderdash [...] would have estranged Damon and Pythias'	Lanyon on Jekyll	Science Friendship

15. 'the man seems hardly human!'	Utterson on Hyde	Duality
16. 'Satan's signature upon a face'	Utterson on Hyde	Duality Religion
17. Jekyll's house has 'a great air of wealth and comfort'	Jekyll	Jekyll's House
18. 'He was wild when he was young; a long while ago to be sure; but in the law of God, there is no statute of limitations.'	Utterson on Jekyll	Responsibility Duality Religion
<b>Chapter Three: Dr Jekyll Was Quite at Ease</b>		
19. 'a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty'	Jekyll	Duality
20. 'that hide-bound pedant, Lanyon, [was distressed] at what he called my scientific heresies'	Jekyll on Lanyon	Science
21. 'The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes.'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality
22. 'the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Free Will
<b>Chapter Four: The Carew Murder Case</b>		
23. 'a crime of singular ferocity'	Hyde	Duality
24. 'ape-like fury'	Hyde	Duality
25. 'the bones were audibly shattered'	Hyde	Duality
26. 'The dismal quarter of Soho' 'like a district of some city in a nightmare'	Hyde	London (Soho)
27. 'a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating house'	Hyde	London (Soho)
28. Hyde's rooms are 'furnished with luxury and good taste'	Hyde	Duality
<b>Chapter Five: Incident of the Letter</b>		
29. 'even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly'	Jekyll	Weather Jekyll's House
30. "'Utterson, I swear to God," cried the doctor, "I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again."	Jekyll to Utterson	Responsibility Duality Religion
31. "'I wish you to judge for me entirely [...] I have lost confidence in myself."	Jekyll to Utterson	Duality
32. "'I have had a lesson—O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!"	Jekyll to Utterson	Responsibility Duality

		Religion
<b>Chapter Six: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon</b>		
33. 'tales came out of [...] his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career'	Hyde	Duality Friendship
34. 'Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr. Jekyll'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality
35. 'whilst he had always been known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion'	Jekyll	Responsibility Duality Religion
36. 'as in the old days when the trio were inseparable friends'	Jekyll Utterson Lanyon	Friendship
37. 'The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away'	Lanyon	
38. 'some deep-seated terror of the mind'	Lanyon	
39. "'Can't I do anything?" he inquired. "We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others."'	Utterson to Lanyon	Friendship
40. 'If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also'	Jekyll	Responsibility Religion
41. 'professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations'	Utterson	
<b>Chapter Seven: Incident at the Window</b>		
42. 'the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair'	Jekyll	Duality
<b>Chapter Eight: The Last Night</b>		
43. 'like a monkey'	Poole on Hyde	Duality
44. 'A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror'	Hyde	Duality
45. 'a pious work [...] annotated, in his own hand with startling blasphemies'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Religion
<b>Chapter Nine: Dr Lanyon's Narrative</b>		

46. 'a series of experiments that had led (like too many of Jekyll's investigations) to no end of practical usefulness'	Lanyon on Jekyll	Science
47. 'disgustful curiosity' 'abnormal and misbegotten' 'seizing, surprising and revolting'	Lanyon on Hyde	Duality
48. 'has the greed of curiosity too much command of you?' 'a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you'	Hyde to Lanyon	Science
<b>Chapter Ten: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case</b>		
49. 'I concealed my pleasures'	Jekyll	Duality
50. 'committed to a profound duplicity of life'	Jekyll	Duality
51. 'those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature'	Jekyll	Duality
52. 'man is not truly one, but truly two'	Jekyll	Duality
53. 'But the temptation of a discovery so singular and profound at last overcame the suggestions of alarm.'	Jekyll	Science
54. 'a heady recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images'	Hyde	Duality
55. 'a solution of the bonds of obligation'	Hyde	Responsibility
56. 'more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil'	Hyde	Duality Free Will
57. 'This, too, was myself. It seemed natural and human.'	Hyde	Duality
58. 'all human beings [...] are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil.'	Hyde	Duality
59. 'in a moment, like a schoolboy, strip off these lendings and spring headlong into the sea of liberty'	Hyde	Duality Responsibility
60. 'his every act and thought centred on self; drinking pleasure with bestial avidity from any degree of torture to another; relentless like a man of stone.'	Hyde	Duality
61. 'the situation was apart from ordinary laws, and insidiously relaxed the grasp of conscience.'	Hyde	Responsibility

<b>62.</b> 'It was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was guilty. Jekyll was no worse'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Responsibility
<b>63.</b> Hyde: 'despised and friendless' Jekyll: 'surrounded by friends'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Friendship
<b>64.</b> 'I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality
<b>65.</b> 'Henry Jekyll, with streaming tears of gratitude and remorse, had fallen upon his knees and lifted his clasped hands to God.'	Jekyll	Responsibility Religion
<b>66.</b> 'the damned horrors of the evening'	Jekyll	Responsibility Religion
<b>67.</b> 'a sense of joy. The problem of my conduct was solved. Hyde was thenceforth impossible'	Jekyll	Duality
<b>68.</b> 'I resolved in my future conduct to redeem the past'	Jekyll	Responsibility
<b>69.</b> 'as the first edge of my penitence wore off, the lower side of me, so long indulged, so recently chained down, began to growl for licence'	Jekyll	Duality
<b>70.</b> 'this brief condescension to my evil finally destroyed the balance of my soul'	Jekyll	Duality
<b>71.</b> 'the animal within me'	Jekyll	Duality
<b>72.</b> 'He, I say—I cannot say, I. That child of Hell had nothing human'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Responsibility
<b>73.</b> 'ape-like tricks'	Hyde	Duality
<b>74.</b> 'his ape-like spite'	Hyde	Duality
<b>75.</b> 'this is my true hour of death, and what is to follow concerns another than myself'	Jekyll Hyde	Duality Responsibility