

DR JEKYLL & MR HYDE

THE ULTIMATE GRAPHIC RETELLING TO
GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE CLASSICS



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

ILLUSTRATED BY PENKO GELEV
RETOLD BY FIONA MACDONALD

DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE

First published in the UK in 2009 by The Salariya Book Company Ltd
This edition published in the UK in 2024 by Hatch Press,
an imprint of Bonnier Books UK
4th Floor, Victoria House
Bloomsbury Square, London WC1B 4DA
Owned by Bonnier Books
Sveavägen 56, Stockholm, Sweden
www.bonnierbooks.co.uk

Copyright © 2024 by Hatch Press

1 3 5 7 9 1 0 8 6 4 2

All rights reserved

ISBN 978-1-80078-914-2

Printed in China



ROBERT LOUIS STEPHENSON

DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE

ILLUSTRATED BY
PENKO GELEV

RETOLD BY
FIONA McDONALD





ALL AT ONCE, I SAW TWO FIGURES:
ONE A LITTLE MAN WHO WAS STUMPING ALONG
EASTWARD AT A GOOD WALK, AND THE OTHER
A GIRL OF MAYBE EIGHT OR TEN WHO WAS RUNNING
AS HARD AS SHE WAS ABLE DOWN ANOTHER STREET
TOWARDS HIM, UNAWARE OF HIS PRESENCE...

WELL, SIR, THE TWO RAN INTO ONE ANOTHER
NATURALLY ENOUGH AT THE CORNER; AND THEN
CAME THE HORRIBLE PART OF THE THING; FOR THE
MAN TRAMPLED CALMLY OVER THE CHILD'S BODY
AND LEFT HER SCREAMING ON THE GROUND.
(SEE PAGE 8)

CHARACTERS



MR GABRIEL UTTERSON,
LAWYER



MR RICHARD ENFIELD,
BUSINESSMAN



DR HENRY JEKYLL, MEDICAL
DOCTOR



THE MYSTERIOUS
MR EDWARD HYDE



DR HASTIE LANYON,
SCIENTIST



MR GUEST, CHIEF CLERK
TO MR UTTERSON



POOLE,
BUTLER TO DR JEKYLL



A YOUNG GIRL



SIR DANVERS CAREW,
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT



A YOUNG WOMAN SERVANT



POLICE INSPECTOR NEWCOMEN



MR HYDE'S HOUSEKEEPER

OLD FRIENDS

LONDON, ENGLAND, 1886



MR GABRIEL UTTERSON IS A LAWYER. HE LIVES ALONE AND LEADS A QUIET LIFE. TO STRANGERS HE SEEMS SOLEMN AND DULL, BUT HIS FRIENDS RESPECT AND TRUST HIM. HE IS WISE AND UNDERSTANDING, AND HAS A KIND HEART.



These excursions¹ are the chief jewel of each week!

MR UTTERSON WORKS HARD FROM MONDAY TO SATURDAY, BUT ON SUNDAYS HE GOES FOR LONG WALKS WITH HIS COUSIN, THE WEALTHY, LIVELY BUSINESSMAN MR RICHARD ENFIELD. ALTHOUGH THEY ARE SO DIFFERENT, THEY HAVE BEEN GREAT FRIENDS SINCE CHILDHOOD.



A SMALL, QUIET STREET IN LONDON



Did you ever remark² that door?

It is connected in my mind with a very odd story.

Indeed? And what was that?

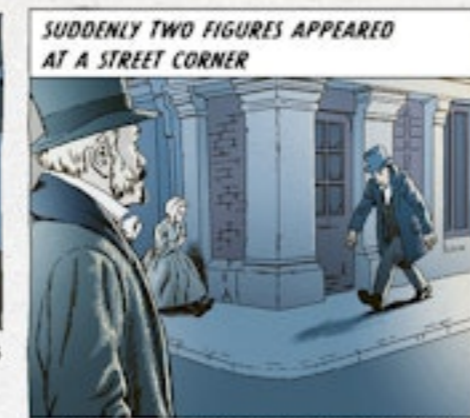
OFTEN THEY WALK IN SILENCE, BUT TODAY MR ENFIELD HAS A TALE TO TELL.

1. excursions: journeys for pleasure.
2. remark: notice.



MR ENFIELD BEGINS HIS TALE:

IT WAS VERY LATE ONE NIGHT. MR ENFIELD WAS WALKING HOME THROUGH DARK, SILENT STREETS. THE WHOLE CITY SEEMED DESERTED. WAS NOBODY ELSE AWAKE?



SUDDENLY TWO FIGURES APPEARED AT A STREET CORNER

APPROACHING FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, THEY COULD NOT SEE ONE ANOTHER.

THEY COLLIDED... THE GIRL FELL... THE MAN TRAMPLED OVER HER... AND CALMLY WALKED AWAY!



OUTRAGED BY WHAT HE HAD SEEN, ENFIELD CHASED THE ATTACKER. HE SOON CAUGHT HIM, BUT THE MAN SEEMED COMPLETELY UNCONCERNED BY WHAT HE HAD DONE.



AN ANGRY CROWD GATHERED ROUND THE TERRIFIED GIRL. SHE WAS BADLY SHAKEN, BUT STILL BREATHING. A DOCTOR ARRIVED, AND SAID THAT SHE'D SURVIVE. EVEN THE DOCTOR LOOKED ANGRY ENOUGH TO KILL THE MAN.



TOGETHER, ENFIELD AND THE DOCTOR CONFRONTED THE ATTACKER. THEY THREATENED TO DISGRACE HIM UNLESS HE OFFERED MONEY TO THE POOR GIRL'S FAMILY.



SULLEN AND SNEERING, THE ATTACKER AGREED TO PAY. HE WAS NOT SORRY - HE ONLY WANTED TO AVOID BAD PUBLICITY.



NEXT, THE ATTACKER LED THEM TO A SHABBY DOOR IN AN OLD OUTHOUSE. OPENED IT, THEN DISAPPEARED INSIDE. WAS THIS A TRICK? HAD HE ESCAPED THEM?



IT WAS THE SAME DOOR THAT THE TWO FRIENDS ARE LOOKING AT NOW!



THE ATTACKER RETURNED WITH A CHEQUE² FOR £100.³ HOW COULD THE STRANGER HAVE GOT HOLD OF THIS MASSIVE SUM? WAS THE CHEQUE FORGED, OR STOLEN?



THE ATTACKER SAID HE WOULD PROVE THAT THE CHEQUE WAS NOT A FORGERY. HE WOULD WAIT WITH MR ENFIELD UNTIL THE BANK WAS OPEN. THEN THEY WOULD SEE!



AS HE HAD PROMISED, THE ATTACKER WALKED TO THE BANK WITH MR ENFIELD, THE DOCTOR AND THE INJURED GIRL'S FATHER.



TOGETHER, THEY HANDED THE CHEQUE TO A BANK CLERK. HE LOOKED AT IT VERY CAREFULLY, AND EXAMINED THE SIGNATURE.



LISTENING TO THE STORY, MR UTTERSON SHAKES HIS HEAD AND FROWNS. WHAT WAS WORRYING HIM?



Tut-tut!



I see you feel as I do. Yes, it's a bad story.

AS THE FRIENDS CONTINUE THEIR WALK, MR ENFIELD HAS MORE TO SAY. THE ATTACKER WAS CLEARLY EVIL, BUT THE CHEQUE WAS SIGNED BY ANOTHER: A WELL-KNOWN AND RESPECTED MAN, FAMOUS FOR DOING GOOD.



Blackmail!

WHY WOULD SUCH A RESPECTABLE MAN SIGN A CHEQUE FOR THIS LITTLE GIRL'S ATTACKER? MR ENFIELD CAN THINK OF ONLY ONE EXPLANATION, AND IT IS A SINISTER ONE...



Paying through the nose!¹

MR ENFIELD SUPPOSES THAT THE ATTACKER KNOWS SOME FOOLISH, SHAMEFUL SECRET FROM THE OTHER MAN'S PAST. NOW HE'S FORCING HIM TO PAY TO KEEP THAT SECRET HIDDEN.



Though even that, you know, is far from explaining all...



And you never asked about the place with the door?

I did not like to.

MR UTTERSON WANTS TO KNOW MORE. DOES THE GOOD MAN LIVE IN THE OLD OUTHOUSE WITH THE SHABBY DOOR? THAT'S NOT VERY LIKELY! MR ENFIELD AGREES. IN FACT, HE'S DISCOVERED THAT THE GOOD MAN LIVES IN A QUIET, RESPECTABLE SQUARE.²



It seems scarcely a house.

AS THE FRIENDS WALK ON, ENFIELD DESCRIBES THE BUILDING WITH THE DOOR. IT'S NOT A PROPER HOUSE, BUT IT HAS A ROOM WITH THREE BIG WINDOWS, AND A CHIMNEY THAT'S OFTEN SMOKING. SO SOMEONE MUST USE IT!



A very good rule, too.

BUT MR ENFIELD HAS MADE A RULE FOR HIMSELF! NEVER ASK QUESTIONS! YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT ANSWERS YOU MIGHT FIND. OLD, BITTER QUARRELS MIGHT BE STARTED UP AGAIN, OR FORGOTTEN SINS MADE PUBLIC.



Yes, I think it is.



It was a man of the name of Hyde.

There is something wrong with his appearance. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why.

I can't describe him.

MR UTTERSON FROWNS, THEN SUDDENLY ASKS THE ATTACKER'S NAME, AND WHAT HE LOOKED LIKE, TO ENFIELD'S ASTONISHMENT, MR UTTERSON SEEMS TO RECOGNISE THE MAN'S NAME. HOW CAN THIS BE?

I do not ask you the name of the other party,¹ because I know it already!



LATER THAT EVENING...



MR. UTTERSON FINISHES HIS SIMPLE, SOLITARY MEAL AND GOES TO HIS OFFICE. HE OPENS THE SAFE WHERE HE KEEPS IMPORTANT PAPERS, AND TAKES OUT JUST ONE DOCUMENT.



IT'S A WILL¹ MADE SOME TIME AGO BY ONE OF HIS OLDEST FRIENDS.



Madness!

'All my possessions are to pass into the hands of my friend Edward Hyde.'

MR. UTTERSON REMEMBERS PROTESTING WHEN HIS GOOD FRIEND DR. JEKYLL ASKED HIM TO PREPARE THE WILL. IN FACT, HE REFUSED TO WRITE IT. DR. JEKYLL HAD TO WRITE IT HIMSELF.



MR. UTTERSON HAS KEPT THE WILL SAFE, BUT EVERY TIME HE SEES IT HE FEELS ANXIOUS AND UNHAPPY.



A fiend! It was already bad enough when the name was but a name.²

1. will: a legal document giving instructions for passing on a person's money and possessions after their death.
2. when the name was but a name: when I knew nothing about Hyde except his name.



I thought it was madness...



...now I begin to fear it is disgrace!



MR. UTTERSON NEEDS ADVICE - URGENTLY.



HE GOES TO SEE HIS FRIEND, THE DOCTOR AND SCIENTIST HASTIE LANYON. DR. LANYON WENT TO SCHOOL WITH MR. UTTERSON AND DR. JEKYLL. SURELY HE'LL KNOW WHAT TO DO?



You and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?



He began to go wrong, wrong in mind... Such unscientific balderdash!¹

BUT LANYON AND JEKYLL HAVE QUARRELLED OVER A QUESTION OF SCIENCE. THEY HAVE NOT SPOKEN FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS.

1. balderdash: nonsense.



Did you ever come across Hyde?

No. Never heard of him.



BACK HOME, MR. UTTERSON CANNOT SLEEP. ALL THE STRANGE THINGS HE'S SEEN AND HEARD COME BACK TO HIM LIKE NIGHTMARES...



...THE EMPTY, ECHOING STREETS...



...THE ATTACKER STOMPING ALONG...



...THE LITTLE GIRL, ALL ALONE...



...THE CRUSHING ATTACK...



...THE GIRL'S SCREAM!



HE IMAGINES THE ATTACKER CREEPING UP ON DR. JEKYLL.



HE GETS CLOSER AND CLOSER...



...LOOMS LARGER AND LARGER...



...AND SEEMS TO DISSOLVE BEFORE UTTERSON'S EYES!



AT LAST, AS DAWN BREAKS, MR. UTTERSON FALLS ASLEEP, TROUBLED AND EXHAUSTED.



LATER THAT MORNING



MORNING



NOON



NIGHT

MR. UTTERSON DECIDES THAT HE MUST TRACK DOWN MR. HYDE AND DISCOVER WHAT KIND OF PERSON HE REALLY IS. THEN, PERHAPS, HE'LL UNDERSTAND WHY HENRY JEKYLL IS SO GENEROUS TO HIM. UTTERSON WAITS ALL DAY BY THE MYSTERIOUS DOOR.



AT LAST HIS PATIENCE IS REWARDED. A SMALL, UNPLEASANT-LOOKING MAN APPROACHES AND UNLOCKS THE SHABBY DOOR.



Mr Hyde, I think?

That is my name. What do you want?

Will you let me see your face?



Now I shall know you again. It may be useful.

It is well we have met; and you should have my address.



The man seems hardly human!

O Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's¹ signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend!



QUICK AS A FLASH, HYDE OPENS THE DOOR, STEPS IN AND SLAMS IT SHUT BEHIND HIM. ALONE IN THE STREET, MR. UTTERSON STANDS SHOCKED AND SHAKING. HE, TOO, HAS SEEN SOMETHING DEVILISH AND DISGUSTING IN MR. HYDE.

1. Satan's: the Devil's.



UTTERSON DOES NOT GO HOME. INSTEAD, HE GOES TO THE SQUARE OF HANDSOME OLD HOUSES WHERE DR JEKYLL LIVES. ALTHOUGH IT'S LATE, THE LAMPS ARE STILL BURNING BRIGHTLY. MR UTTERSON KNOCKS AT THE FRONT DOOR. POOLE, THE BUTLER, LETS HIM IN.



AS HE WAITS BY THE FIRE, MR UTTERSON SUDDENLY FEELS A SENSE OF MENACE IN DR JEKYLL'S COMFORTABLE HOUSE.



POOLE RETURNS.

Dr Jekyll has gone out, sir.

Poor Harry Jekyll — he is in deep waters!



We all have orders to obey him.

AS MR UTTERSON LEAVES, HE ASKS POOLE WHETHER HE HAS EVER SEEN MR HYDE. YES, HE HAS — AND HE ADDS SOME STARTLING INFORMATION.



Things cannot continue as they are!



TWO WEEKS LATER, DR JEKYLL INVITES SOME OLD FRIENDS TO HIS HOME.



MR UTTERSON IS THE LAST TO LEAVE.



An excellent fellow, but hidebound,¹ ignorant!



You know I never approved of it. I have been learning something of young Hyde.

DR JEKYLL LOOKS ANNOYED. THE WILL CLEARLY WORRIES HIM. HE TRIES TO CHANGE THE SUBJECT: HE TALKS ABOUT THEIR FRIEND DR HASTIE LANYON.

BUT MR UTTERSON IS DETERMINED TO HELP HIS FRIEND JEKYLL IF HE CAN. SO HE CONTINUES TO TALK ABOUT THE WILL.



DR JEKYLL TURNS DEATHLY PALE.

You do not understand. My position is very strange.



Help Hyde for my sake, when I am no longer here!

DR JEKYLL SAYS HE IS SORRY, BUT HE CANNOT CHANGE THE WILL. HE WON'T EXPLAIN WHY. BUT HE DECLARES THAT HYDE IS NOT AS BAD AS UTTERSON FEARS, AND PROMISES THAT HE CAN GET RID OF HYDE ANY TIME HE CHOOSES. THEN HE MAKES AN URGENT PLEA.



Well... I promise!

RELUCTANTLY, MR UTTERSON AGREES, BUT HE IS PUZZLED — AND FEARFUL. WHAT CAN THESE DESPERATE WORDS MEAN? WHAT TERRIBLE FUTURE LIES AHEAD FOR DR JEKYLL AND THE MYSTERIOUS MR HYDE?

1. hidebound: not interested in new ideas.





MR UTTERSON CALLS AT DR JEKYLL'S HOUSE. POOLE, THE BUTLER, LEADS HIM TO THE DOCTOR'S PRIVATE LABORATORY, IN AN OLD OUTBUILDING BEHIND THE HOUSE. MR UTTERSON HAS NEVER BEEN HERE BEFORE. IT IS DINGY, DUSTY AND FULL OF MYSTERIOUS FLASKS AND TEST-TUBES. DR JEKYLL IS HUDDLED BY THE FIRE, LOOKING VERY ILL.



AS A LAWYER, UTTERSON HAS A DUTY TO HELP CATCH THE MURDERER. BUT HE IS ALSO VERY LOYAL TO HIS FINE OLD FRIEND, DR JEKYLL. HE QUESTIONS THE DOCTOR CAREFULLY. HAS HE BEEN SHELTERING THE MURDEROUS MR HYDE?



MR UTTERSON IS VERY WORRIED BY DR JEKYLL'S WILD, FEVERISH WAY OF TALKING. HE WARNS HIM, STERNLY, NEVER TO SEE HYDE AGAIN.



DR JEKYLL PROMISES, OVER AND OVER AGAIN. THEN HE HANDS MR UTTERSON A LETTER WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED. SHOULD HE SHOW IT TO THE POLICE? IT IS SIGNED 'EDWARD HYDE'.

THE LETTER THANKS JEKYLL FOR HIS HELP IN THE PAST, AND SAYS THAT HYDE HAS FOUND A SURE WAY TO ESCAPE - AND STAY AWAY,



DR JEKYLL STILL DOES NOT WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE WILL. BUT HE FINALLY ADMITS THAT HYDE FORCED HIM TO MAKE IT.



AS UTTERSON LEAVES, HE QUESTIONS POOLE ABOUT THE DAY'S POST.



BACK IN HIS OFFICE, MR UTTERSON TAKES A CLOSER LOOK AT THE LETTER. HE SHOWS IT TO MR GUEST, HIS HEAD CLERK, WHO IS AN EXPERT ON HANDWRITING.



A SERVANT BRINGS A NOTE FROM DR JEKYLL. IT'S NOTHING URGENT, JUST AN INVITATION TO DINNER LATER IN THE WEEK.



GUEST ASKS TO LOOK AT THE INVITATION. HE PLACES IT NEXT TO THE LETTER, AND COMPARES THEM. MR UTTERSON CAN HARDLY BEAR TO THINK WHAT GUEST MIGHT DISCOVER!



What! Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!



NOW DR JEKYLL SEES MUCH MORE OF HIS FRIENDS. HE IS KINDLY, LIVELY, WELCOMING. HE HAS EVEN FORGOTTEN HIS OLD QUARREL WITH DR HASTIE LANYON. THE TWO OF THEM DINE WITH MR UTTERSON. IT'S JUST LIKE THE GOOD OLD DAYS!



EVEN WORSE. WHEN MR UTTERSON CALLS ON DR LANYON TO ASK HIS ADVICE, HE FINDS THAT LANYON IS DYING!



AS SOON AS HE GETS HOME, MR UTTERSON SITS DOWN AND WRITES TO DR JEKYLL. HE MUST SEE HIM! HE HAS TO KNOW: WHY HAVE THE TWO DOCTORS QUARRELLED SO DISASTROUSLY? AND WHY WON'T DR JEKYLL SEE ANYONE?



DR JEKYLL'S REPLY IS BAFFLING. MR UTTERSON IS STILL PUZZLING OVER IT WHEN HE HEARS THE DREADFUL NEWS THAT DR LANYON HAS DIED. MR UTTERSON MOURNS THE PASSING OF HIS TRUSTY OLD FRIEND.



SOON AFTER DR LANYON FELL ILL. HE GAVE MR UTTERSON A SEALED ENVELOPE. FEARFUL OF WHAT IT MIGHT REVEAL, MR UTTERSON NOW OPENS IT.



INSIDE IS AN ENVELOPE MARKED, 'NOT TO BE OPENED TILL THE DEATH OR DISAPPEARANCE OF DR HENRY JEKYLL'. UTTERSON PUTS IT AWAY AND HURRIES TO JEKYLL'S HOUSE.



The Doctor is out of spirits.¹ It seems as if he has something on his mind.



MR UTTERSON ALREADY KNEW THIS. BUT HAD NOT TOLD ANYONE. NOW HE THINKS IT IS TIME TO SHARE HIS WORRIES.



UTTERSON AND ENFIELD LOOK ON, APPALLED. THEY CANNOT HELP POOR DR JEKYLL. SLOWLY, GRIMLY, THEY CONTINUE THEIR WALK IN SILENCE. AT LAST MR UTTERSON SPEAKS. HIS WORDS REVEAL HIS DESPERATION.





MR. UTTERSON IS ASTONISHED TO RECEIVE A VISIT FROM POOLE, DR. JEKYLL'S BUTLER. POOLE LOOKS WORRIED AND FLUSTERED. WHAT CAN BE THE MATTER?



DR. JEKYLL HAS BEEN BEHAVING VERY STRANGELY. HE'S BEEN SHUT UP IN HIS LABORATORY FOR OVER A WEEK. POOLE IS AT HIS WITS' END.



AT FIRST THERE IS SILENCE. BUT THEN POOLE AND MR. UTTERSON HEAR A FAINT, FEEBLE VOICE. IT SEEMS TO BE COMING FROM SOME FAR CORNER OF THE LABORATORY.



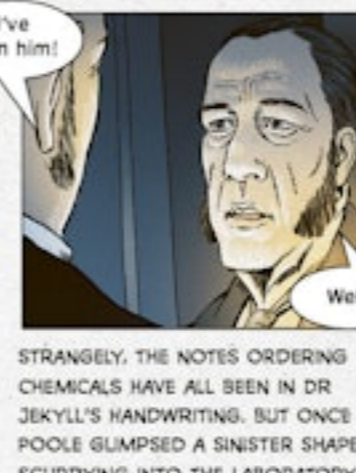
MR. UTTERSON DOESN'T RECOGNISE THE VOICE. CAN THAT REALLY BE HIS OLD FRIEND, HENRY JEKYLL? IF SO, SOMETHING'S WRONG!



POOLE THINKS THAT DR. JEKYLL WAS MURDERED ABOUT A WEEK AGO. THE MURDERER IS STILL THERE, GLOATING OVER DR. JEKYLL'S BODY AND PRETENDING TO BE HIM!



MR. UTTERSON IS DOUBTFUL. WHY WOULD A MURDERER RISK STAYING SO CLOSE TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME? POOLE THINKS HE KNOWS WHY.





MR UTTERSON MUST FIND OUT WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE LABORATORY. HE ASKS POOLE AND THE OTHER SERVANTS TO HELP HIM. THEY ARE ALL TERRIFIED, BUT THEY WILL DO THEIR BEST.

THEY BREAK DOWN THE DOOR...



...AND FIND MR HYDE COLLAPSED ON THE FLOOR.



CLUTCHED IN HYDE'S LIFELESS HAND IS A GLASS BOTTLE. IT SMELLS STRONGLY OF BITTER ALMONDS - IT IS CYANIDE. A SWIFT-ACTING, DEADLY POISON.

1. gone to his account: gone to be judged by God - that is, dead.



...AND A HOLY BOOK - VANDALISED!



THEN THEY NOTICE A FULL-LENGTH MIRROR. WHY IS THAT IN THE LABORATORY?



ON THE DESK IS AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO MR UTTERSON.



IT IS A NEW WILL, IN DR JEKYLL'S HANDWRITING. HE NOW LEAVES ALL HIS MONEY NOT TO MR HYDE, BUT TO MR GABRIEL UTTERSON! THERE IS ALSO A LETTER WITH TODAY'S DATE.



UTTERSON READS IT GLOOMILY: 'WHEN THIS SHALL FALL INTO YOUR HANDS, I SHALL HAVE DISAPPEARED... YOUR UNWORTHY AND UNHAPPY FRIEND, HENRY JEKYLL.'

1. Blasphemies: offensive, unholy words or sayings.



BACK HOME IN HIS OFFICE, MR UTTERSON PUTS DR JEKYLL'S DOCUMENTS TO ONE SIDE. NOW THAT JEKYLL HAS VANISHED, IT IS TIME TO READ THE SEALED LETTER FROM THE LATE DR LANYON. THE LETTER HAS A TERRIBLE TALE TO TELL...



A FEW MONTHS EARLIER

A registered¹ envelope?

DR LANYON - THEN STRONG AND HEALTHY - WAS BUSY IN HIS STUDY WHEN A SERVANT BROUGHT HIM AN URGENT MESSAGE THAT HAD JUST ARRIVED.



"You are one of my oldest friends. If you fail me tonight, I am lost!"

IT WAS FROM DR JEKYLL. DR LANYON WAS VERY SURPRISED. IT CONTAINED DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.



"I WANT YOU TO TAKE A CAB AND DRIVE STRAIGHT TO MY HOUSE."



"POOLE HAS HIS ORDERS."



"YOU WILL FIND HIM WAITING WITH A LOCKSMITH."



"OPEN THE GLAZED PRESS."³



"DRAW" OUT THE FOURTH DRAWER FROM THE TOP..."



"...WITH ALL ITS CONTENTS: SOME POWDERS, A PHIAL⁴ AND A BOOK."



DR LANYON FOLLOWED THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND CARRIED THE DRAWER BACK TO HIS HOUSE.



HE EXAMINED THE CONTENTS, THEN SAT WAITING...



...FOR A MIDNIGHT KNOCK AT THE DOOR.



HE LET THE CALLER IN...



Are you come from Dr Jekyll?



...AND LED HIM TO THE STUDY.

Have you got it? Have you got it?

THE REPULSIVE CALLER - IT WAS HYDE, ALTHOUGH DR LANYON DID NOT KNOW HIM - WAS ODDLY DRESSED IN ELEGANT CLOTHES THAT WERE FAR TOO BIG FOR HIM. HE WAS OBVIOUSLY DESPERATE TO HAVE THE THINGS IN THE DRAWER.



Aaaaahhhhh!



THE REPULSIVE MAN ASKED DR LANYON FOR A MEASURING GLASS, THEN TOOK SOME WHITE POWDER AND RED LIQUID FROM THE DRAWER AND MIXED THEM TOGETHER.



THE MIXTURE
FIZZED AND
BUBBLED.



IT TURNED DEEP
PURPLE...



...AND FINALLY
BRIGHT GREEN.



SMILING BROADLY, HYDE
TURNED TO DR LANYON.

And now new
knowledge and power
shall be laid open
to you!



Sir, you speak
enigmas.¹



Behold!



AAARGH!



HYDE GASPED, STAGGERED AND CLUNG ON TO THE
TABLE, STARING WITH WILD EYES AND PANTING,
OPEN-MOUTHED.

¹ enigmas: riddles, mysteries.



THEN HIS FACE SEEMED
TO SWELL...



...THE FEATURES SEEMED TO
MELT AND CHANGE...



...AND THERE BEFORE DR LANYON
STOOD HENRY JEKYLL!



O God!
O God!



LANYON SAT SHAKING, SICKENED AND APPALLED, AS DR JEKYLL
BEGAN TO EXPLAIN. EVERY WORD SEEMED LIKE A DEADLY BLOW,
DESTROYING HIS MIND, HIS SOUL, HIS REASON! HIS WHOLE
WORLD COLLAPSED AROUND HIM, LEAVING ONLY HORROR,
HORROR, HORROR.



My life is
shaken to its roots.
I must die!



'I saw what I saw,
I heard what I heard, and
my soul sickened at it.'

DR LANYON COULD NOT BRING HIMSELF TO WRITE
DOWN ALL THE FOUL SECRETS DR JEKYLL TOLD HIM.
BUT HE DID RECORD, IN HIS LETTER TO MR UTTERSON,
THAT DR JEKYLL CONFESSED TO BEING EDWARD HYDE -
THE MURDERER OF SIR DANVERS CAREW!



MR. UTTERSON CAN HARDLY BELIEVE WHAT DR. LANYON HAS WRITTEN. HOW CAN JEKYLL AND HYDE BE THE SAME PERSON?



WITH TREMBLING HANDS HE OPENS THE SEALED LETTER THAT HE FOUND BESIDE DR. JEKYLL'S NEW WILL. WILL THIS EXPLAIN THE MYSTERY? FRANTICALLY, HE READS ON...



THE LETTER TELLS HENRY JEKYLL'S LIFE STORY.

'I WAS BORN TO A RICH, RESPECTABLE FAMILY. AS A YOUNG MAN I WAS INTELLIGENT, HARDWORKING, KEEN TO WIN PRAISE AND FAME. A BRIGHT FUTURE LAY AHEAD FOR ME.'



'ALONE AT NIGHT AND AT CROWDED SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, I STUDIED HARD TO CURE SICKNESS AND EASE SUFFERING.'



'MY ONLY FAULT WAS A LIGHT-HEARTED LOVE OF PLEASURE. I ENJOYED HAVING FUN! I NEVER BROKE THE LAW OR HARMED ANYONE.'



'BUT, EVEN SO, I FELT DEEPLY ASHAMED. I WAS PROUD, AND WANTED TO APPEAR PURE AND NOBLE. SO I KEPT MY PLEASURES SECRET, AND BEGAN TO FEEL EXTREMELY GUILTY ABOUT THEM.'



'I CAME TO THINK THAT THERE WERE TWO SIDES TO HUMAN NATURE: THE GOOD AND THE EVIL.'



'THE GOOD SIDE AND THE BAD SIDE ARE TIGHTLY JOINED TOGETHER. IF ONLY THEY COULD BE PARTED!'



'ONE DAY, IN MY LABORATORY, I CREATED AN EXCITING - AND DANGEROUS - NEW POTION. IT WAS DESIGNED TO SEPARATE THE GOOD AND BAD PARTS IN EACH PERSON.'



'I DRANK IT IN ONE GULP! TERRIBLE PAINS FOLLOWED: A GRINDING IN MY BONES, DREADFUL SICKNESS, AND NAMELESS TERROR.'



I feel younger, lighter, happier!



'SOON THE PAIN PASSED, AND DELIGHTFUL NEW SENSATIONS GRIPPED ME. BUT I FOUND I WAS ALSO MUCH SMALLER...



...AND MOST UNPLEASANT TO LOOK AT! MY WHOLE FACE AND BODY HAD BECOME CRUEL AND UGLY, JUST LIKE THE EVIL SOUL WITHIN.'



'AS I GAZED INTO THE MIRROR, I REALISED THAT I HAD BECOME TWO PEOPLE: GOOD DR. JEKYLL, AND SHAMELESS MR. HYDE. JEKYLL HAD HIS MEDICAL TRAINING TO GUIDE HIS THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS. BUT HYDE WAS PURE EVIL - AND COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL!'



'DAY WAS FAST APPROACHING. I DARED NOT BE SEEN IN MY CHANGED SHAPE. SO I MIXED SOME MORE OF THE POTION, DRANK IT QUICKLY, AND TURNED BACK INTO SOLEMN, SERIOUS DR. HENRY JEKYLL.'



'BEFORE LONG, A TERRIBLE PLAN TOOK SHAPE IN MY MIND. WHENEVER I WANTED TO HAVE FUN WITHOUT FEELING GUILTY...



...I JUST HAD TO DRINK A GLASS OF THE POTION AND TURN INTO MR HYDE. HE COULD DO WHAT HE LIKED, WITHOUT GUILT OR REGRET.'



'AS MR HYDE, I RENTED ROOMS IN A PART OF LONDON FAMOUS FOR ITS WILD NIGHTLIFE. MANY CRIMINALS LIVED THERE, TOO. THE LANDLADY ASKED NO QUESTIONS!'



'AS DR JEKYLL, I TOLD ALL MY SERVANTS TO WELCOME AND OBEY MR HYDE IF EVER HE CAME TO MY HOME. I TESTED THEM ONCE OR TWICE, BY APPEARING AS MR HYDE.'



'NEXT I CAME TO SEE YOU, UTTERSON, MY LAWYER FRIEND, AND MADE THE WILL THAT YOU HATED.'



'NOW HYDE WAS FREE TO DO WHATEVER HE LIKED - AND NO-ONE WOULD EVER SUSPECT HENRY JEKYLL!'



'BEFORE, MY PLEASURES HAD BEEN SILLY BUT HARMLESS. NOW THEY BECAME CRUEL AND VICIOUS. I WAS SAVAGE AND DANGEROUS, LIKE A WILD BEAST.'



'I DELIGHTED IN VIOLENCE AND SUFFERING.'



'I TRAMPLED DOWN INNOCENT VICTIMS, JUST FOR THE COLD THRILL IT GAVE ME!'



'BUT ONE MORNING - HORROR!'
'I HAD GONE TO BED HENRY JEKYLL...



...AND AWAKENED EDWARD HYDE!'



My drugs!
'MY BLOOD TURNED TO ICE.'



'AS QUICKLY AND QUIETLY AS I COULD, I CREPT TO MY LABORATORY AND MIXED MYSELF A STRONG DOSE OF THE POTION.'



'IT WORKED! WITHIN MINUTES, I WAS DRESSED AND READY TO GO DOWNSTAIRS AND EAT BREAKFAST AS MY OTHER SELF, DR JEKYLL.'



I have to choose!
'THAT NIGHT WAS A WARNING TO ME! I WAS LOSING HOLD OF MY GOOD SELF AND BEING TAKEN OVER ENTIRELY BY MY BAD SELF. WHAT IF DR JEKYLL TURNED INTO THE MONSTROUS MR HYDE FOREVER?'



'OF COURSE, I CHOSE TO BE JEKYLL. FOR TWO WHOLE MONTHS I SAID MY PRAYERS, DID GOOD DEEDS AND LIVED A QUIET, HARDWORKING LIFE. BUT I MISSED THE FREEDOM, THE PLEASURE - AND THE DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT - OF HYDE'S EVIL ADVENTURES.'



'THE LONGING GREW SO GREAT THAT I COULD NOT RESIST IT. ONE FATEFUL NIGHT I SWALLOWED ANOTHER DOSE OF THE POTION. STRAIGHT AWAY, I WAS TRANSFORMED.'



'YOU KNOW HOW I MET AND ATTACKED SIR DANVERS CAREW, THEN HURRIED AWAY TO MY LODGINGS.'



'THERE, I QUICKLY DRANK SOME OF THE POTION TO ESCAPE FROM HYDE'S BLOODSTAINED BODY.'



'WITH ENORMOUS RELIEF, I CHANGED BACK INTO RESPECTABLE DR JEKYLL. I WAS SAFE! THE POLICE COULD NEVER FIND ME.'



'BUT ONE FINE DAY I WENT FOR A STROLL IN THE PARK. STILL DR JEKYLL, I SAT DOWN TO ENJOY THE SUNSHINE. BUT A SHUDDER CAME OVER ME, THEN SICKNESS, THEN GRINDING PAIN...



'...AND I FOUND MYSELF TURNING INTO MR HYDE! NOW I WAS A HATEFUL MURDERER, HUNTED THROUGHOUT LONDON. IF THEY CAUGHT ME, I'D BE HANGED - AND MY POTION WAS AT DR JEKYLL'S HOME.'



'I HID IN A HOTEL ROOM UNTIL IT WAS DARK, AND SENT URGENT LETTERS TO POOLE AND DR LANYON.'



'AT MIDNIGHT I CALLED AT DR LANYON'S HOUSE. HE HAD KINDLY FETCHED MY POTION IN THE DRAWER, SO I WAS SAFE AGAIN.'



'AS I GREW WEAKER, HYDE BECAME STRONGER. HELPLESSLY, I CHANGED INTO HIS HORRID SHAPE SEVERAL TIMES A DAY.'



'HYDE SENSED MY FEAR AND TORMENTED ME, SMASHING AND BURNING MY MOST TREASURED POSSESSIONS.'



'HE WAS PRIMITIVE, SAVAGE, LESS THAN HUMAN. HE WAS DUST AND SLIME, WITHOUT FEELINGS. HE BELONGED TO AN EARLIER, UNDEVELOPED ERA IN MANKIND'S HISTORY - BUT HE WAS ALSO ALIVE IN ME!'



'NOW I HAVE RUN OUT OF CHEMICALS TO MIX MY POTION. I KEEP SENDING POOLE FOR MORE, BUT THEY DO NOT WORK. MY FIRST MIXTURE MUST HAVE HAD SOME IMPURITY IN IT WHICH GAVE IT ITS SPECIAL POWER.'



'SO I AM TRAPPED. SOON I WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO HYDE YET AGAIN. AND I HAVE NO POTION LEFT TO TURN ME BACK AGAIN. WILL HYDE BE CAUGHT AND HANGED FOR MURDER, OR WILL HE HAVE THE COURAGE TO END THIS MISERY BY KILLING HIMSELF?'

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 13 November 1850. He was the only son of Thomas Stevenson and his wife Margaret Isabella Balfour. Both families were wealthy, well educated and deeply respectable. Robert's mother suffered from tuberculosis, and it is unclear whether she passed the disease on to him, or whether he suffered from another lung disorder. Either way, he was often too ill to attend school, and so lay in bed, reading or composing poems and stories of his own.

UNIVERSITY

Aged 17, he enrolled at Edinburgh University. His father wanted him to study engineering, but Robert wasn't keen; he wanted to be a writer. As a compromise he studied law, but spent all his spare time writing. During holidays he travelled to France to meet other young artists and writers. He was often ill, but always lively-minded, unconventional and determined.

MARRIAGE

Robert qualified as a lawyer in 1875, but never worked in the profession. His first book, about a canoeing expedition in France, was published in 1878, and he spent the rest of his life as a writer. In France, Robert also met the woman who would later become his wife: Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne, an American. They were a strange couple, but passionately in love. She was everything he was not: loud, healthy and vibrant. Robert's family



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, FROM AN IMAGE HELD AT BISHOP MUSEUM, HAWAII.

were not happy, because Fanny was 11 years older than Robert, and was already married. In 1880, after Fanny's divorce, Robert travelled to America to marry her. Robert's family were appalled, but the couple were happy together.

FIRST NOVEL

In 1881 Robert and Fanny travelled to Scotland with Fanny's son, Lloyd Osbourne. They made peace with Robert's family, and visited the Highlands with them. But the cold and rain worsened Robert's health, so they soon left in search of milder weather. They went to Switzerland, France and the south of England, then back to America. All the time, Robert wrote - he produced travel books, poems and short stories.

Then, in 1883, he published his first long novel. Its title was *Treasure Island*. During the next six years Robert wrote four more novels. These included his most famous work, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. This brilliant fantasy thriller was an instant bestseller and made him famous throughout Britain and America.

DETERIORATING HEALTH

By 1887 Robert's health was getting worse, so he and Fanny returned to America with his mother (his father had died). Then with Fanny's children they set sail across the Pacific Ocean.

SAMOA

After a long voyage they settled on the island of Samoa. They built a house and made friends with the islanders, who called Robert 'Tusitala' ('Teller of Tales'). Robert was fascinated by the islands and their rich heritage of songs and stories. He collected information for a huge history of the Pacific, campaigned to stop Europeans ill-treating local people, and wrote poems and stories

about the island. Robert also wrote novels set in faraway Scotland. The last of these, *Weir of Hermiston*, which he never finished, was probably his best piece of writing.

Sadly, even the warm Pacific climate could not cure Robert's illness, and he died suddenly on 3 December 1894; he was just 44 years old. He was buried on the top of Mount Vaea, above his home in Samoa, and lines from his own poem 'Requiem' were carved on his tomb:

'UNDER THE WIDE AND STARRY SKY,
DIG THE GRAVE AND LET ME LIE.
GLAD DID I LIVE AND GLADLY DIE,
AND I LAID ME DOWN WITH A WILL.'

OTHER BOOKS WRITTEN BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

1878	<i>An Inland Voyage</i>	1886	<i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>
1879	<i>Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes</i>	1888	<i>The Black Arrow</i>
1883	<i>Treasure Island</i>	1889	<i>The Master of Ballantrae</i>
1884	<i>The Silverado Squatters</i>	1892	<i>The Wrong Box</i>
1885	<i>A Child's Garden of Verses</i>	1896	<i>Weir of Hermiston</i>
1885	<i>The Body Snatcher</i>		- published posthumously; Stevenson was working on this the day he died.
1886	<i>Kidnapped</i>		

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* for an urgent reason – to make money. He had been working as a professional writer since he was 21 years old, and his books had won praise. But in 1885, aged 35, he still relied on gifts of money from his father to survive – and, as well as himself, he had a wife and a lively young stepson to support. So he was delighted when, in 1885, his editor at Longman, the powerful London publishing company, asked him to write a 'shilling shocker' (a cheap, exciting story) to sell at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS HORROR

The Christmas holiday was a time when many 19th-century readers liked to relax by their cosy family firesides with an easy-to-read story that would give them a safe-but-shocking thrill. Publishing horror tales at Christmas had been a favourite British tradition ever since the great success of Charles Dickens's ghost story *A Christmas Carol*, which first appeared in 1843. Long before then, the British reading public had enjoyed full-length horror novels such as *The Castle of Otranto* by Horace Walpole (published on Christmas Eve, 1764), *The Mysteries of Udolpho* by Anne Radcliffe (1794) and *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley (1818). Stevenson himself had published earlier 'shilling shockers' for Christmas: *The Body Snatcher* in 1884 and *Olalla* (A Vampire Tale) in 1885.

FICTION FOR THE MASSES

By the time Stevenson's Christmas stories were published, new printing and picture technology, such as rotary presses and steel engraving, made it quick, cheap and easy to print reading matter in large quantities. This meant that books were now more affordable in Britain than they had ever been before. More British people were able to read, too. Since the 1870s, primary education had been compulsory. This meant that ordinary people, as well as the wealthy, were taught to read and write, and a new mass market for cheap books, illustrated magazines and newspapers was created.

A PUBLISHING SENSATION

In fact, there were so many books planned for Christmas 1885 that the publishers held back *Jekyll and Hyde* until early the next year, 1886. It became an overnight sensation, selling 40,000 copies in just six weeks. Even Queen Victoria herself was said to have read it eagerly. Since then, Stevenson's 'shilling shocker' has been enjoyed, in different formats, by millions of people all round the world. The names of his two main characters, Jekyll and Hyde, have passed into the English language as a shorthand way of describing anyone, or anything, that has a double nature, with good and bad sides.

Stevenson claimed that the idea for the story came to him in a dream. His wife Fanny woke him up before the dream was over, fearing that he was being tormented by a terrifying

nightmare. Angrily, Stevenson complained, 'I was dreaming a fine bogie [monster] tale.' The original title was *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* – without a 'the' at the beginning – which makes it sound like a sensational newspaper headline.

FACT AND FICTION

What inspired Stevenson to write *Jekyll and Hyde*? Years after Stevenson died, his family still claimed that the story came to him in a dream. This may be true, but scholars have also suggested that real-life events and discoveries may have excited Stevenson's imagination. Many of these were connected with Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland. Stevenson spent the first half of his life there, and studied at Edinburgh's famous university, which had (and still has) a world-class medical school. Stevenson's family were respectable Edinburgh citizens, but he rebelled against the city's strict – and sometimes hypocritical – way of life.

Other ideas that may have inspired Stevenson included the new theory of evolution (the word was first used in 1852) and controversial theories about criminal behaviour. The theory of evolution suggested that humanity had gradually evolved (changed) from primitive, unthinking, uncontrolled animals to thoughtful, self-controlled people – an idea which many people found shocking and ridiculous. Some 19th-century scientists believed that traces of savage 'primitive' human

nature still survived inside the most 'civilised' humans.

Other scientists looked for medical reasons to explain why people behaved badly. They suggested that some habits or pleasures weakened a human's sense of good and bad. Others thought that criminals were a 'lower', less developed type of humanity and could be recognised by physical features such as the shape of the skull.

DR JEKYLL'S NAME

Although Jekyll is an unusual name, it is a real English surname. The most famous Jekyll in real life was the gardener Gertrude Jekyll (1843–1932); Stevenson was a friend of her brother, the Reverend Walter Jekyll. The name should really be pronounced 'JEE-kill', not 'JECK-ill'.



MR HYDE UNLOCKS THE MYSTERIOUS DOOR. A DRAWING BY EDMUND J. SULLIVAN PUBLISHED IN 1928.

1765-1850

The polite, clean, elegant New Town district of Edinburgh is built for rich, respectable people to live in. (Stevenson's family moved there in 1857.) Poor people had to go on living in Edinburgh's rough, dirty, unhealthy Old Town.

1788

Execution of William 'Deacon' Brodie, an Edinburgh woodworker who behaved very well during the day but committed robberies at night. As a young man, Stevenson heard many stories about Brodie's 'double life'. Some Edinburgh people claimed that Brodie had survived and still lurked about the city.

1793

Death of Dr John Hunter, a famous Edinburgh surgeon and pioneer of anatomy (the study of how the body works). Hunter kept a famous collection of preserved body parts, which Stevenson visited.

1822

British writer Thomas de Quincey publishes *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, about his damaging drug addiction.

1824

Scots writer James Hogg publishes a horror story, *Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*. Set in and around Edinburgh, it tells a tale from two different points of view: those of a calm, sensible Editor, and a wild, perhaps mad, Sinner. Hogg also includes a religious theme that Stevenson knew well: the strict Christian (Protestant) teaching that some people are damned, whatever they do, and will end their lives in Hell.

1829

Execution of William Burke, an Irish labourer who lived in Edinburgh. With his partner in crime, William Hare, Burke killed between 16 and 30 Edinburgh citizens. He sold the bodies to a respectable Edinburgh doctor, Robert Knox, who cut them up to study them. Hare was pardoned and moved to London, where he died as a beggar in 1859. Knox was never put on trial – though he probably knew how the bodies were obtained – and died, famous, in 1862.

1829

Scottish philosopher James Mill publishes *An Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind*.

1835

British investigator James Pritchard publishes *A Treatise on Insanity and Other Disorders Affecting the Mind*.

1837

German-Estonian scientist Karl von Baer observes that the embryos (unborn young) of different species look similar. This leads some scholars to ask, 'What makes humans develop into thinking, responsible creatures?'

1842

A way of classifying different humans according to the size and shape of their skull is suggested by Swedish scientist Anders Retzius.

1842-1847

Anaesthetic (consciousness-changing) effects of certain gases discovered by US doctor Crawford Long, US dentists Horace Wells and William Morton, and British doctors John Snow and James Simpson.

1850s

Young Robert Louis Stevenson is thrilled – and scared – by stories about Thomas Weir, told by his nanny. Weir was a respectable Edinburgh man who confessed in 1670 to a double life of witchcraft, and was executed.

1852

The word 'evolution' is coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer.

1856

Remains of a prehistoric, 'primitive' human (known as Neanderthal Man) are found in Germany.

1859

The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection is published by British scientist Charles Darwin. It introduces his theory that all living things change and develop over time.

1859

The highly addictive drug cocaine, which alters mood and behaviour, is first prepared in a laboratory by German chemist Albert Neimann.

1863

British undertaker William Banting invents the first extreme diet designed to change a person's body shape.



A RATHER OVER-THE-TOP MR HYDE (FREDRIC MARCH) CLAIMS A VICTIM IN THE 1931 PARAMOUNT FILM OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE.

1865

Biological laws of heredity discovered by Gregor Mendel, from Moravia (now Czech Republic). Mendel showed that physical characteristics are passed from one generation to the next. Even today, experts still debate how far human behaviour is caused by heredity.

1866

Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky publishes his philosophical novel *Crime and Punishment*, about a man who thinks he can commit a murder without feeling guilty, but finds that he cannot.

1866

The theory that an animal's early childhood development reveals its past evolution is published by German scientist Ernst Haeckel.

1868

Fossils of the earliest-known 'primitive' human in Europe (known as Cro-Magnon Man) are found in France.

1869

DNA, the part of living cells that carries genes from one generation to the next, is discovered by German biochemist Friedrich Miescher.

1871

Charles Darwin publishes *The Descent of Man*. It suggests that humans evolved from apes.

1873 AND 1874

British investigator Henry Maudsley publishes two books about mental illness and crime.

1879

Russian psychologist Ivan Pavlov performs experiments on dogs to investigate the causes of different kinds of behaviour.

1880s

Scientists in Europe discover the bacteria (germs) that cause many serious diseases, and often deform (badly change) human bodies.

1883

The word 'eugenics' is invented to describe the very controversial theory that humanity can be 'improved' by careful breeding.

1886

German doctor Richard von Krafft-Ebing publishes the results of his investigations into abnormal behaviour. He believes this is often caused by diseases of the mind or body.

Since 1887, the year after Stevenson's story was published, the tale of Jekyll and Hyde has inspired hundreds of stage plays, films and TV shows in Europe and the USA. They range from children's cartoons, such as *The Case of the Stuttering Pig* (Looney Tunes, 1937) and *Hyde and Hare* (featuring Bugs Bunny, 1955), to comedy versions like *The Nutty Professor* (1963), and a musical, *After You, Mr Hyde* (1968). The character of Dr Jekyll/Mr Hyde has also starred in violent horror movies, often together with other disturbing creatures, such as Frankenstein's monster.

Few films or TV programmes follow Robert Louis Stevenson's original text closely; many – like the children's TV series *Julia Jekyll and Harriet Hyde* (BBC, 1995) – simply tell a tale of transformation brought about by drinking a magic potion. Many versions add new female characters to create 'love interest'. This trend began with the first stage play, *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, written by Thomas Russell Sullivan and produced in Boston, USA in 1887.

However, the following treatments of the Jekyll and Hyde story have won praise from critics as entertainments in their own right, and/or have proved popular with audiences:

1920

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Paramount-Artcraft, USA. A silent, black-and-white film starring John Barrymore as a spider-like Hyde. According to cinema

legend, Barrymore did the transformation scene without any special make-up.

1931

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Paramount, USA. A silent, black-and-white film directed by Rouben Mamoulian. Now valued as a classic. Stars Fredric March as a hairy, ape-like Mr Hyde (see page 45).

1941

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Paramount, USA. A 'talkie', in black and white, starring celebrity actors Spencer Tracy, Lana Turner and Ingrid Bergman. The film is also famous for its dramatic, atmospheric music.

1955

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, CBS, USA. Part of the TV series *Climax!* Black and white. Close to Stevenson's original story.

1959

Experiment in Evil (US title), France, directed for TV by famous filmmaker Jean Renoir. Set in Paris, starring French actor Jean-Louis Barrault.

1960

The Two Faces of Dr Jekyll, Hammer Horror, UK. With many lurid scenes.

1968

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, CBC, USA/Canada. A TV mini-series starring Jack Palance. Nominated for an Emmy Award for Outstanding Dramatic Programmes.

1971

Dr Jekyll and Sister Hyde, EMI/Hammer, UK. In this version Dr Jekyll is transformed into a woman.

1990

Jekyll and Hyde, London Weekend Television, UK. A two-part TV film starring Michael Caine. Made in the great British costume-drama tradition.

1994

Mary Reilly, Tristar, USA. *The Jekyll and Hyde Story* as seen by Dr Jekyll's housemaid. Starring Julia Roberts and John Malkovich. With computer-generated special effects.

1995

Dr Jekyll and Ms Hyde, Savoy Pictures, USA. A comedy version involving strange potions and sinister plots in a chemical factory that makes perfumes.

2007

Jekyll, BBC, UK. A six-part TV series starring James Nesbitt. A continuation of Stevenson's story, set in the present day and involving a descendant of the original Dr Jekyll.



JOHN BARRYMORE AS HYDE IN THE 1920 PARAMOUNT FILM.

FURTHER INFORMATION



FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON:

The National Library of Scotland
www.nls.uk

Stevenson House
www.stevenson-house.co.uk

Robert Louis Stevenson Museum
www.stevensonmuseum.org