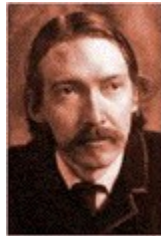


Robert Luis Stevenson

# DR JEKYLL AND MR HIDE

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Robert Louis Stevenson was born on November 13, 1850 in Edinburgh as the son of Thomas Stevenson, joint-engineer to the Board of Northern Lighthouses. Throughout his childhood, he suffered chronic health problems that confined him to bed. In 1867, he entered Edinburgh University as a science student, and went like his father study engineering, but he soon found that engineering did not interest him. He trained to be a lawyer instead, but in the fact, he had already decided to become a writer. He met his future wife Fanny Osbourne, she was married woman with two children, in France. After her divorce, she and Stevenson got married in 1880, in San Francisco in the USA. Stevenson liked to travel, but much of his time he had problems with his health. In 1888 he and Fanny went to live on the Pacific island of Samoa in 1894 because the weather there was good for Stevenson's health. The islanders called him 'The Teller of Tales'. He died on Samoa on December 3, 1894. He died at the age of forty-five. Stevenson wrote travel books, short stories, essays and novels.

## THE STORY

Mr. Utterson was a well-respected London lawyer. He didn't like to show his feelings, so he was a quite but serious man. His best friend was a distant fun-loving cousin called Richard Enfield. Their friendship was very uncommon because they had almost none same activities and very little in common. They often took long walks together, however, walking through the streets of London in complete silence. Once they had walked through a clean, friendly, busy street with bright little shops and doorknockers. They come up to the end of street and found a dark, mysterious building. That building reminded Mr. Enfield on a story. Then Enfield told Utterson what happened. He said that one day he was walking along the same street once, when suddenly a strange small man and a girl bumped into each other. Then this little man walked on her body with his heavy boots and left her there screaming. When he saw this he ran after the man, caught him and fetched him back to the child. There was already a angry crowd around her but they despised him because man appeared so ugly. The child was not very hurt so he and a doctor, who came to her house, made the cruel man agree to pay some money to the child's family. The cruel man was called Mr. Hyde. He brought a cheque

for one hundred pounds, but his name was not written on it. He brought a cheque from the mysterious building through its only door. Strangely on the check was the name of a very reputable man. He still remembers the evil look from that man that day said Enfield to Utterson. Later at his home Utterson took out the will of his old friend Dr Jekyll. On the will was written that Dr Jekyll wishes to leave everything to Edward Hyde. That moment when Utterson read that will it worried him more than ever because he knew something new about Hyde. He went to visit his friend Dr Lanyon, but he didn't know Hyde either. Mr Utterson didn't give up so he spent many hours on the street where Hyde was seen. Finally he met him. Utterson saw that there was something evil about the man and he was worried about Dr Jekyll. Around the corner from the narrow street was Dr Jekyll's house. Mr Utterson went there and said to the servant that he saw Mr Hyde walk in through laboratory door. The servant said to him that Dr Jekyll is not here and he ordered him to Mr Hyde. That frightened Utterson. A year later a servant girl saw how Hyde murdered an old man with a stick. By the body was found the letter addressed to Utterson. Policeman brought the letter to Utterson and later at the office Utterson recognised the body as Sir Danvers Carew. He and policeman drove to Hyde's house where they found one half of the weapon that was broken during the murder. They didn't find Hyde at home. The same afternoon Mr Utterson visited Dr. Jekyll who heard of the murder too. Jekyll had received a letter from Hyde in which was wrote from Hyde that Hyde was quite safe. Later Utterson found out that Jekyll might have written that letter by himself. After a while time was passing and Dr Hyde disappeared. Dr Jekyll was pleased and so he invited friends to his house until suddenly on January 12<sup>th</sup> he refused to see any more visitors. After some days Mr Utterson was invited to dinner by his friend Lanyon who was deadly ill. Within the conversation Utterson mentioned the name Jekyll and the reaction from Lanyon was angrily. Next day Utterson wrote a letter to Dr Jekyll. In the letter he wrote a question for Dr Jekyll why he and Lanyon are no longer in friendship and why he refuse to call any friends to his house. Jekyll replied on his letter that he might go travel a long, dark way alone and he would like to never meet Lanyon again. A week later Lanyon died. After his death Utterson received a letter from Lanyon in which was written that he mustn't open it before his death or disappearance of Dr H. Jekyll. A week after the letter Utterson and his cousin Mr Enfield went on their typical long walk. They passed the narrow street and walked into the courtyard of Dr Jekyll's house. Utterson saw Jekyll sitting at an open window. He spoken some words with Jekyll and Jekyll acted very friendly, but however suddenly an expression of fear and horror came over his face. In the next second he disappeared and closed the windows with a bang. One day the Mr Poole, Dr Jekyll's servant visited Utterson. He asked him to come to Jekyll's house because Jekyll had locked himself in his laboratory and didn't show up for more than a week. They heard a voice coming from laboratory which wasn't Jekyll's so they thought Dr Jekyll was murdered. They also thought that Mr Hyde had murdered him and that he was in the room. So they broke in the laboratory with an axe. Inside they saw a body of Edward Hyde lying there, who had taken a poison. Utterson found a will of Dr Jekyll. It was almost the same as the first will but here everything did Jekyll leave to Gabriel John Utterson. Utterson discovers that the will was written on the same day, when he thought the Jekyll had left and ran away. Over the search Utterson found another note from Jekyll which was saying to go home and read Lanyon's letter. In Lanyon's letter was written that Dr Jekyll had begged Lanyon to fetch chemical powders, a small bottle and a book from Jekyll's laboratory to Lanyon's house. Lanyon did as Jekyll begged him. He was visited from Mr Hyde who drank the liquid had changed into Henry Jekyll. When Lanyon saw that his life was changed that he couldn't sleep anymore and he felt that he will die any moment. Then Utterson read Jekyll's confession. Jekyll confess that he was living two lives. He was Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Everyone saw a serious hard-working



doctor, but inside there was also a fun-loving, young man. So he wanted to find a drug that could give each side of his character its own meaning that's why he wanted to separate face and body. He mixed the liquid to bring his wishes to reality. In the beginning he enjoyed the strange new thought and passions going thro his body but as time passed Hyde became more and more evil and stronger than Dr Jekyll. He needed larger doses in order to stay in Jekyll's body. That's why in the and he had no more things to do and his only way to kill Hyde's body which was his body too to kill himself.