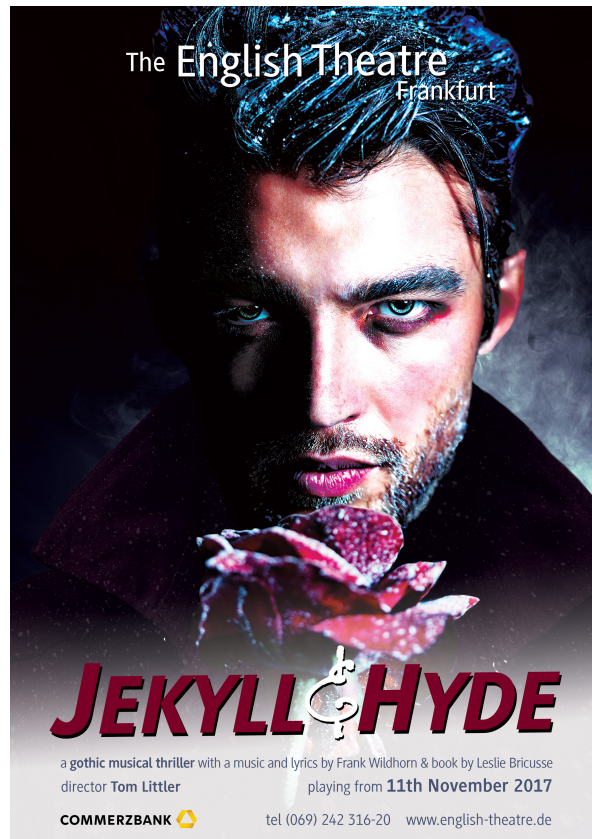


Jekyll & Hyde

**A gothic musical thriller with a music and lyrics by
Frank Wildhorn and book by Leslie Bricusse**

11th November 2017 – 11th February 2018



This teachers' resource pack includes factual information as well as tasks and topics to be dealt with in the classroom. Cut and paste as you please, and please consult the official programme for additional information. Activities for students are framed for your convenience.

**English Theatre Frankfurt
Teachers' Resource Pack**

“An evocative tale of the epic battle between good and evil, Jekyll & Hyde is based on Robert Louis Stevenson’s classic story about a brilliant mind gone horrifically awry.”

Who was Robert Louis Stevenson?

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson was a Scottish essayist, poet and author of fiction and travel books. He was born in Edinburgh in 1850 and suffered much of his life from ill health due to his lungs, which also meant that he lived away from the UK for most of his life. His reputation as a writer has varied from “trite” and “imitative” to “perceptive” and “nuanced”. He died in 1894, not from the tuberculosis that had plagued him on and off for years, but suddenly from a cerebral haemorrhage.

Many of Stevenson’s works have been adapted into plays. “Jekyll & Hyde the Musical” is an adaptation of “The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde”, which Stevenson published in 1886.

Stevenson had many good friends throughout his lifetime, including the poet Edmund Gosse and the writer W.E. Henley, with whom he had a major falling out. He was a big fan of the author Henry James. He fell in love and married the American divorcée Fanny Vandegrift Osbourne, a relationship that caused his parents to cut him off for a time, though they were reconciled after the marriage.



Quick Facts

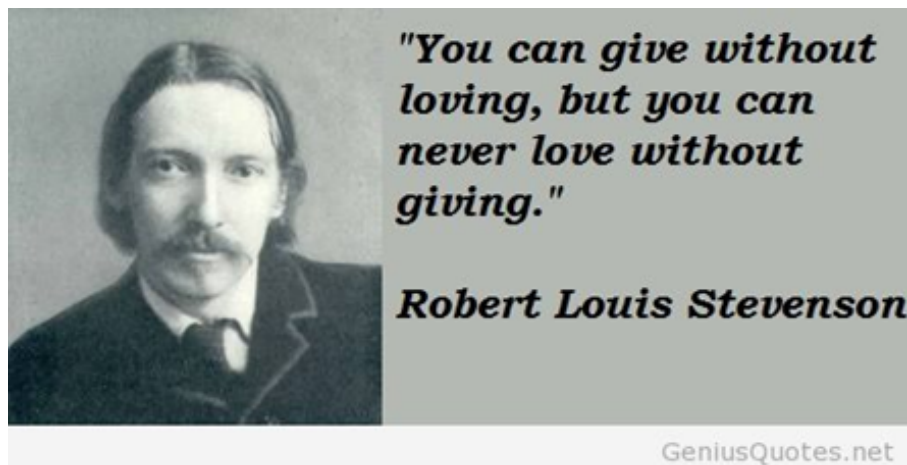
- Born 13th November 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland
- Published “The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde” in 1886
- Died 3rd December 1894 in Samoa of a brain haemorrhage

What is "The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde"?

At its heart, this "fine bogey tale", as Stevenson called it himself, is a short story about two main themes: the duality of human nature and the importance of reputation in Victorian England. Unable to help his mentally ill father, Dr Jekyll becomes obsessed with finding a way to isolate the darker side of people's nature from the lighter side. Jekyll calls the darker side "evil" and the lighter side "good", but some argue that he is referring more to the duality of "animalistic" and "civilised". You'll find some information about these two topics below and on the following page.

Duality of human nature

The duality of man generally refers to the two opposing sides of the nature of man. (i.e. good and evil, animalistic and enlightened, emotional and reasonable). This is a common thread throughout the history of art, religion and, of course, can be seen in history. Often in art it will be portrayed with a demonic figure doing something good or the opposite. In film it is used when an antagonist is good, e.g. Darth Vader in the Star Wars trilogy becomes the hero in the end by saving the empire from the emperor after having been the villain in the other movies. Most of the time it is much more subtle than that. Many religions have this duality represented in their theology. Christianity has God and Satan being opposing forces fighting over the souls of men since the beginning of time. And God having been the creator of everything thus has to fight his own creation, the devil, for the rest of time. This is symbolic of man's desire to do good but often we fight our desires for carnal/material pleasures in order to do so.



Bonus exercise: There are a number of quotes from Robert Louis Stevenson scattered throughout this teachers' resource pack. One exercise to give young people is to discuss the meaning of the quote and rewrite it in their own words.

Social Restrictions in the Victorian Era

by Sabine McKellen

Queen Victoria took the British throne in 1837, marking a monumental geopolitical shift for Great Britain. For the next 64 years, she oversaw the expansion of the British Empire which, at its peak, would colonize a quarter of the world. But just as sweeping were the cultural changes her reign introduced to much of European and American society, characterized by a preoccupation with propriety and reputation.

Socioeconomic Class

As Sally Mitchell writes in "Daily Life in Victorian England," Victorian society was strictly segregated by socioeconomics, largely determined not only by wealth, but also by background, which included the source of the family's income, and its connections. Victorians knew their standing, and observed it by, for example, boarding the correct "class" of train car -- first, second, or third. Stuck somewhere between the elite aristocratic class and the working poor, the middle class faced its own unique pressures, since this group "represented the essence of morality, stability and comfort," writes Mitchell.

The Importance of Reputation

Net worth was an abstract consideration in the Victorian era, writes Mitchell. Wealth did not come down to dollar amount as much as it did land holdings. And although the growing middle class offered some sense of social mobility, social roles were still determined more by the character of the work they did than the amount of money they earned. For example, some "white collar" office workers might earn far less than certain skilled laborers, but would still be considered middle class, while higher-earning counterparts would be working class.

Morality in the Victorian Era

Queen Victoria promoted a culture of moderation and sexual restraint, largely in reaction to the excesses of her predecessor, King William IV, often referred to as a rogue. Physical love was never discussed in polite society, and women -- specifically of the middle and upper classes -- were expected to conform to the most idealistic views of behavior and modesty. A premium was placed on chastity, to the point where many young couples entered marriage in a state of near-ignorance about sex. As Robert Crooks and Karla Baur write in "Our Sexuality," feminine ideals like grace and delicate femininity were emphasized by the fashions of the day, including physically restrictive undergarments like corsets and bustles. A famous physician of the day, William Acton, declared in writing that women were not troubled by sexual feelings in general.

Essential Etiquette

One of the core values of Victorian culture is exemplified by a verse from John H. Young's 1882 book, "Our Deportment: The Manners, Conduct and Dress of the Most Refined Society." In the introduction, Young includes the following verse: "To go through this life with good manners possessed, Is to be kind unto all, rich, poor and oppressed." Throughout his more than 400-page tome, Young prizes etiquette as an arbiter of social order, saying that good manners represented the vital principles of Christianity and were essential in promoting peace and goodwill in humanity. Good manners also offered members of the lower classes some relief from the difficulties of poverty, in a social if not material sense. Adhering to good manners provided respectability, which promoted public reputation. Members of the poor and lower-middle classes especially prized respectability, in place of material wealth or even comforts.

Match the characters to the actors and the character descriptions. You can find the actors' names in the programme (if their name appears twice, they must play two characters). For the description, you'll have to watch the story!

Character	Actor	Character Description
Lady Beaconsfield	John Addison	This doctor is obsessed with discovering the true nature behind the good and evil in man and Emma's fiancé.
The Bishop of Basingstoke	John Addison	As the evil side of the good doctor, this man is violent, commanding, and a sexual deviant attracted to Lucy.
Sir Danvers Carew	Will Arundell	This man is the secretary of the Board of Governors and Jekyll's rival for Emma's affections.
Emma Carew	Will Arundell	This busy, 'quick and methodical' man is a Governor on the Board.
General Lord Glossop	Matt Bond	This man is a snide, rich, cowardly Governor on the Board.
Lucy Harris	Matt Bond	The violent pimp who runs the 'Red Rat'.
Mr Edward Hyde	Samantha Dorsey	This is the daughter of the Chairman and Jekyll's beloved fiancée, who is refined and desired by all of the socialite men.
Dr Henry Jekyll	Mario Frendo	This is a hypocritical, sadistic man of the cloth and a member of the Board of Governors.
Nellie	Leon Kay	This man serves as Jekyll's lawyer and helpful friend. He advises him on personal and professional affairs.
Sir Archibald Proops	Clodagh Long	This woman is the gorgeous main attraction at 'The Red Rat'. She is feisty and wild, but also cautious and aware.
Lord Savage	Natasha Millar	This is a wealthy, haughty and stubborn widow and a member of the Board of Governors.
Spider	Hugh Osborne	This is a pompous retired army man and member of the Board of Governors.
Simon Stride	Jeremy Rose	This flirty, street smart, older prostitute works at 'The Red Rat'.
Gabriel John Utterson	Jessica Singer	Emma's loving father and Chairman of the Board of Governors. A charming and gentle man.

Answer Sheet

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Extended Synopsis of the Musical

Act I

We meet John Utterson and Sir Danvers Carew, both associated with Doctor Henry Jekyll. Utterson was Jekyll's lawyer and best friend while Sir Danvers was Jekyll's future father-in-law. The two gentlemen take us back in time to find Jekyll in an insane asylum singing over his comatose father. It is Jekyll's belief that the evil in his father's soul has caused his illness. Jekyll tells us about his passion to find out why man is both good and evil and his attempts to separate the good from the evil.

Some time later, the rich and poor of 19th century London describe how people act how they want others to see them, no matter who they really are inside. Afterward, Jekyll presents a research proposal to the Board of Governors of St. Jude's Hospital. Sir Danvers is chairman of the board. Most of the attendees are pompous, rich semi-hypocrites. When Jekyll proposes to test his theory and his formula on a human subject, they reject the proposal with cries of "sacrilege, lunacy, blasphemy, heresy". Jekyll feels that he could save those who have fallen in the same darkness as his father. Utterson urges his friend to continue, if he feels he is right about his theory.

That night Sir Danvers throws a showy party for the engagement of his daughter, Emma, to Dr Jekyll. Jekyll is late. During the party, the guests, which include the Governors and Stride, mention how worried they are about Emma being engaged to a "madman," but both Sir Danvers and Emma back up Jekyll. Stride, who has feelings for Emma, tries to reason her out of her engagement, but she quickly turns him down. Jekyll arrives late as usual, just before the party leaves to go see fireworks. He warns Emma he may always be busy with his work, but she swears she will be beside him through it all. Sir Danvers tells Emma that he admires Jekyll but has no wish to lose his daughter. Emma assures him that he will never lose her, and they should not be afraid to let go.

Jekyll and Utterson later go to a dishonourable establishment called "The Red Rat" for Jekyll's bachelor party. Prostitute Lucy Harris arrives late, angering the boss 'Spider'. Despite her position in life, she is kind-hearted and well-liked by her co-workers, but has moments of contemplation about her life. She goes onstage and does her number, which captivates Jekyll. After the number, Spider strikes Lucy across the face for being late. Jekyll talks to her while Utterson goes off with another bar girl. Jekyll and Lucy are drawn to each other in a way that promises each of them a great friendship. Jekyll admits Lucy's song has helped him find the answer to his experiment. Utterson re-emerges, and Jekyll gives Lucy his visiting card. That night, Jekyll conducts his experiment on himself. After updating his journal, he roams the streets of London, acting brutishly. Jekyll's alternate personality gives himself a name: Edward Hyde.

After a week of no word from Jekyll, his friends visit. His friends comment on his bizarre behaviour, but he brushes it off. Sir Danvers questions Emma about the prudence of their pending marriage, but Emma defends Jekyll's work. Lucy then arrives at Jekyll's residence with a nasty bruise on her back. As Jekyll treats her wound, she tells him a man named Hyde inflicted it. Jekyll is stunned by this revelation but hides it. Feeling compassion for Jekyll for being kind to her, Lucy kisses him. Jekyll is disturbed by his own actions and leaves.

Later, the Bishop of Basingstoke emerges from The Red Rat, where we realize he has been with an underage attendant. Hyde appears and insults the Bishop, before gleefully beating and stabbing him to death.

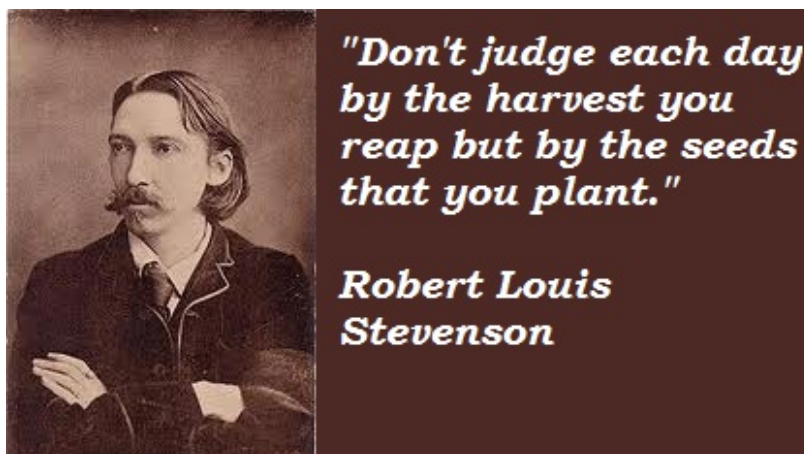
Act II

Utterson and Sir Danvers speak to the audience once again of past events regarding Jekyll. The citizens of London gossip about the Bishop's murder as Hyde hunts down and kills General Glossop, Sir Proops, Lady Beaconsfield, and Lord Savage. Later, Emma lets herself into Jekyll's laboratory. She finds his journal open and reads one of his entries. Jekyll enters and immediately closes the journal. Emma professes her love for him and begs him to confide in her. He tells her nothing of his work, but says he still loves her. After Emma leaves, Jekyll writes in his journal that Hyde has taken a heavy toll on him and those around him, and that the transformations are occurring of their own accord. Utterson arrives at the lab for information. Seeing that his friend is ill, he agrees to help. Jekyll, once alone, faces the fact that Hyde is a part of him. At the same time, both Lucy and Emma wonder about their love for the same man.

At "The Red Rat", Nellie and Lucy consider their profession and why they keep doing it. Lucy is then visited by Hyde, who tells her that he is going away for a while. He then warns her to never leave him. Lucy is terrified, but seems to be held under a sexual, animalistic control by Hyde. As they leave together, Spider addresses the "Red Rat" attendants, warning them to always be aware of what dangers lie ahead in the East End. Utterson comes to Jekyll's lab and discovers Hyde, who informs him that the doctor is "not available" tonight. Utterson refuses to leave the package with anyone but his friend and demands to know where he is. Hyde injects the formula into himself, reverting to Jekyll in front of Utterson. Jekyll tells him that Hyde must be destroyed, whatever the cost. He begs Utterson to deliver money for Lucy so she can escape to safety. Jekyll mixes in chemicals and injects the new formula, trying to solve the problem.

Utterson visits Lucy at "The Red Rat" with the money, along with a letter from Jekyll that entreats her to leave town and start a new life elsewhere. After Utterson leaves, Hyde returns and sees the letter from Jekyll. He holds her very close, then savagely murders her. He runs off laughing, just as the "Red Rat" attendants find Lucy's body and carry her out on a stretcher. Covered in Lucy's blood, Jekyll returns to his laboratory and faces off with Hyde in a final battle for control.

Later, Utterson tells us that Jekyll had given up his task of finding the truth but had gained control. Several weeks later, Jekyll and Emma stand before the priest at their wedding in St. Anne's Church. As the Minister begins, Jekyll doubles over in pain and transforms into Hyde. Hyde then kills Stride, a guest at the wedding, before taking Emma hostage. At the sound of Emma's pleading voice, Jekyll is able to regain momentary control. He begs Utterson to kill him, but Utterson cannot bring himself to harm his friend. Desperate, Jekyll impales himself on Utterson's swordstick. Emma weeps softly as Jekyll dies, finally free of Hyde's evil control.



Monsters

What is a "monster"?

Merriam-Webster Dictionary says a "monster" is any of the following:

- a) a strange or horrible creature,
- b) something unusually large,
- c) an extremely wicked or cruel person.

Which of the following descriptions fit monsters? If you believe that a description fits, can you think of a monster that matches the description. One has been filled in for you.

alien		kind	
blue		loud	
cute		mean	<i>Cinderella's stepmother</i>
dangerous		pretty	
dirty		quiet	
evil		scary	
fat		sexy	
friendly		sneaky	
furry		sweet	
gigantic		tasty	
green		tiny	
hairy		ugly	

How many other monsters can you think of from books, movies, TV, songs, video games...?

Look at the list of monsters you've collated. **Which of the three definitions of "monster" fits them well?** (There may be more than one answer.)

Answer Key

Here are some monsters from popular fiction (literature, film and TV, video games):

Aliens (the plant in Little Shop of Horrors, the Body Snatchers, Stargate, etc.)

Animated Objects (Chucky the doll from the Child's Play films, Christine from Stephen King)

Dragons

Frankenstein's monster

Ghosts and spirits

Mass murderers (Michael Myers from the Halloween films, Freddy Krueger from the Nightmare on Elm Street films, Jason Vorhees from the Friday the 13th films)

Mummies (the mummified remains of dead people, not mothers!)

Ogres

Poltergeists

Trolls

Vampires (Count Dracula, Nosferatu, Vampirella)

Werewolves

Wild animals (Cujo, grizzly bears)

Zombies (Pinhead from the Hellraiser films)



The Concept of Evil

From the *Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*

First published Tue Nov 26, 2013

During the past thirty years, moral, political, and legal philosophers have become increasingly interested in the concept of evil. This interest has been partly motivated by ascriptions of 'evil' by laymen, social scientists, journalists, and politicians as they try to understand and respond to various atrocities and horrors of the past eighty years, e.g., the Holocaust, the Rwandan genocide, the 9/11 terrorist attacks, and killing sprees by serial killers such as Jeffery Dahmer. It seems that we cannot capture the moral significance of these actions and their perpetrators by calling them 'wrong' or 'bad' or even 'very very wrong' or 'very very bad.' We need the concept of evil.

To avoid confusion, it is important to note that there are at least two concepts of evil: a broad concept and a narrow concept. The broad concept picks out any bad state of affairs, wrongful action, or character flaw. The suffering of a toothache is evil in the broad sense as is a white lie. Evil in the broad sense has been divided into two categories: natural evil and moral evil. Natural evils are bad states of affairs which do not result from the intentions or negligence of moral agents. Hurricanes and toothaches are examples of natural evils. By contrast, moral evils do result from the intentions or negligence of moral agents. Murder and lying are examples of moral evils.

Evil in the broad sense, which includes all natural and moral evils, tends to be the sort of evil referenced in theological contexts, such as in discussions of the problem of evil. The problem of evil is the problem of accounting for evil in a world created by an all-powerful, all-knowing, all-good God. It seems that if the creator has these attributes, there would be no evil in the world. But there is evil in the world. Thus, there is reason to believe that an all-powerful, all-knowing, all-good creator does not exist.

In contrast to the broad concept of evil, the narrow concept of evil picks out only the most morally despicable sorts of actions, characters, events, etc. As Marcus Singer puts it "'evil' [in this sense] ... is the worst possible term of opprobrium imaginable" (Singer 2004, 185). Since the narrow concept of evil involves moral condemnation, it is appropriately ascribed only to moral agents and their actions. For example, if only human beings are moral agents, then only human beings can perform evil actions. Evil in this narrower sense is more often meant when the term 'evil' is used in contemporary moral, political, and legal contexts. This entry will focus on evil in this narrower sense. The entry will not discuss evil in the broad sense or the problem of evil to any significant degree (these topics will be discussed briefly only in section 2).

The main issues discussed by philosophers on the topic of evil have been: Should we use the term 'evil' in our moral, political, and legal discourse and thinking, or is evil an out-dated or empty concept which should be abandoned? What is the relationship between evil and other moral concepts such as badness and wrongdoing? What are the necessary and sufficient conditions for evil action? What are the necessary and sufficient conditions for evil character?

Gothic Horror

The programme for *Jekyll & Hyde the Musical* has a section explaining the history and significance of "goth". The book on which the musical is based, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde*, is a prime example of the literary genre of gothic horror.

Which of the following also fall into this category?

- "Dracula" by Bram Stoker
- "The Snake's Pass"
- "Frankenstein: or, the Modern Prometheus" by Mary Shelley
- "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen
- "Persuasion" by Jane Austen
- "The Adventures of a Coquette" by Gaston Leroux
- "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde
- "The Last Man" by Mary Shelley
- "The Phantom of the Opera" by Gaston Leroux
- "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde
- "The Snake's Pass" by Bram Stoker
- "Treasure Island" by Robert Louis Stevenson

Answer Key

The following are gothic horror stories:

- "Dracula" by Bram Stoker
- "Frankenstein: or, the Modern Prometheus" by Mary Shelley
- "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen
- "The Phantom of the Opera" by Gaston Leroux
- "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde



**Sooner or later everyone sits
down to a banquet of
consequences.**

Robert Louis Stevenson

Jekyll & Hyde Word Search

The answers to the questions are hidden within the word search puzzle. The number of letters in the word is indicated at the end as a hint.



Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield's walking day (6)

Second color of the liquid (6)

____ Square: location of Dr. Lanyon's home (9)

of years Dr. Lanyon had not seen Dr. Jekyll (3)

AM time when girl was trampled (5)

Caused the change from Jekyll to Hyde (5)

Combination of good and evil (6)

Disagreed with Dr. Jekyll's methods (6)

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde felt this for each other (6)

Dr. Jekyll didn't like it about himself (6)

Dr. Jekyll's first name (5)

Dr. Jekyll's lawyer (8)

Dr. Jekyll's nickname (5)

Dr. Jekyll's servant (5)

Dr. Lanyon felt this after his discovery (6)

Dr. Lanyon held it for Dr. Jekyll (6)

Dr. Lanyon received the letter on this date (5)

Dr. Lanyon's first name (6)

First color of the liquid (3)

First name of murdered man (7)

Footman (8)

Hours Dr. Jekyll could go before changing to Mr. Hyde (3)

Hyde feared this (7)

Identified similarity in writings (5)

Location of Mr. Hyde's house (4)

Messrs. ____: wholesale chemists (3)

Mr. Enfield's first name (7)

Mr. Hyde's first name (6)

Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield took them (5)

Mr. Utterson dined at Dr. Jekyll's in this month (7)

Mr. Utterson had Dr. Jekyll's (4)

Mr. Utterson's first name (7)

Mr. Utterson's middle name (4)

Murder weapon (4)

Pounds for which the cheque was written (6)

Pure evil (4)

Saw Mr. Hyde trample a girl (7)

Setting of novel (6)

Sir Danvers Carew was a member of ____ (10)

Surgical theater (6)

The Inspector worked at ____ Yard (8)

Third color of the liquid/cheque book color (5)

Witnessed the murder (4)

____ House: Mr. Enfield's name for the residence (10)

____ Park: Dr. Jekyll involuntarily changed to Mr. Hyde here (8)

____ or ten: trampled girl's age (5)

Time of murder/time the messenger came (8)

Jekyll & Hyde Word Match

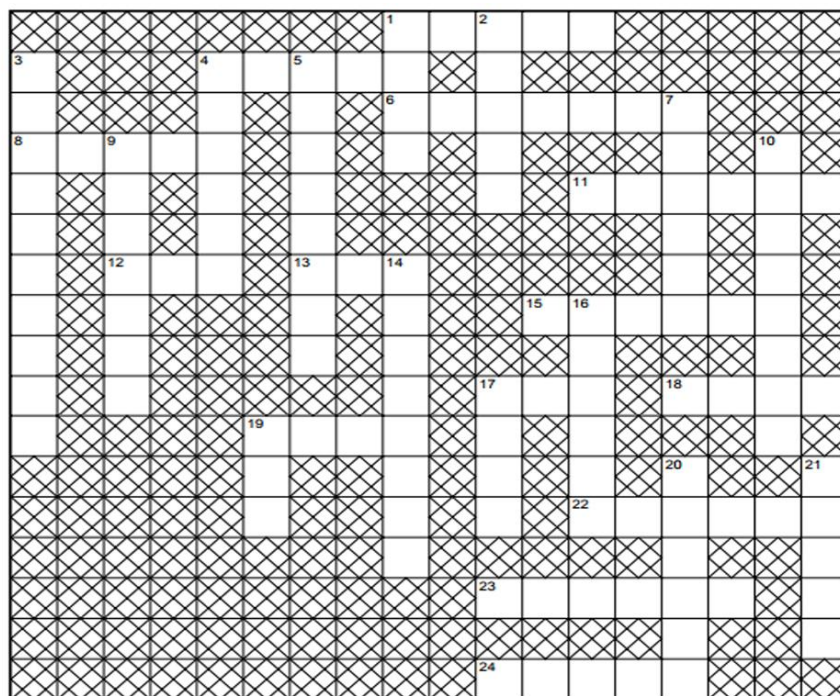
Match the definition with the vocabulary word. Put your answers in the magic squares below. When your answers are correct, all columns and rows will add to the same number.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. LANYON | E. PORTLAND | I. SCOTLAND | M. ONE HUNDRED |
| B. POOLE | F. TEN | J. GALLOWS | N. GAIETY |
| C. JEKYLL | G. MAW | K. JANUARY | O. RED |
| D. THREE | H. EDWARD | L. UTTERSON | P. SUNDAY |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Disagreed with Dr. Jekyll's methods | 9. First color of the liquid |
| 2. Dr. Jekyll didn't like it about himself | 10. AM time when girl was trampled |
| 3. Hyde feared this | 11. Mr. Hyde's first name |
| 4. ____ Street: Mr. Hyde drove to a hotel there | 12. Mr. Utterson dined at Dr. Jekyll's in this month |
| 5. Messrs. ____: wholesale chemists | 13. The Inspector worked at ____ Yard |
| 6. Dr. Jekyll's lawyer | 14. # of years Dr. Lanyon had not seen Dr. Jekyll |
| 7. Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield's walking day | 15. Dr. Jekyll's servant |
| 8. Combination of good and evil | 16. Pounds Mr. Hyde gave the family |

A=	B=	C=	D=
E=	F=	G=	H=
I=	J=	K=	L=
M=	N=	O=	P=

Jekyll & Hyde Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Dr. Jekyll's first name
4. Dr. Jekyll's nickname
6. First name of murdered man
8. ____ or ten: trampled girl's age
11. Setting of novel
12. First color of the liquid
13. # of years Dr. Lanyon had not seen Dr. Jekyll
15. Combination of good and evil
17. Messrs. ____ wholesale chemists
18. Murder weapon
19. Location of Mr. Hyde's house
22. Dr. Lanyon held it for Dr. Jekyll
23. Dr. Jekyll didn't like it about himself
24. Dr. Jekyll's servant

Down

1. Pure evil
2. Dr. Lanyon received the letter on this date
3. Pounds Mr. Hyde gave the family
4. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde felt this for each other
5. ____ Park: Dr. Jekyll involuntarily changed to Mr. Hyde here
7. Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield's walking day
9. Mr. Utterson's first name
10. ____ Street: Mr. Hyde drove to a hotel there
14. Inspector
16. Mr. Hyde's first name
17. Witnessed the murder
19. Hours Dr. Jekyll could go before changing to Mr. Hyde
20. Dr. Lanyon's first name
21. Caused the change from Jekyll to Hyde