



Fort Wayne Civic Theatre
IN THE WINGS
Arts-In-Education Program
Study Guide



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The Characters

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| An inmate: | An elderly male patient, Jekyll's father |
| Henry Jekyll: | Scientist trying to cure the Duality of Man |
| Edward Hyde: | Jekyll's dark side identity |
| Gabriel John Utterson: | Jekyll's trustworthy lawyer friend |
| Poole, a Manservant: | Jekyll's butler |
| Bisset, Apothecary: | Possesses the chemicals needed for Jekyll's experiment |
| Emma Carew: | Jekyll's fiance, kind respectable woman |
| Sir Danvers Carew: | Emma's father, A Knight of the British Empire |
| An orderly | |

MEMBERS of THE BOARD

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Simon Stride: | Secretary to the Board, rival of Jekyll's, similar in age and manner |
| Lady Beaconsfield: | A well dressed older woman |
| The Bishop of Basingstoke: | Wears clerical purple, a man of God |
| Lord Savage: | A man-about-town |
| General Lord Glossop: | Older, formidable, gentleman |
| Sir Archibald Proops: | Queen's counsel — quick, methodical, all business |

THE RED RAT BROTHEL

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Lucy Harris: | A crowd favorite prostitute at The Red Rat |
| Nellie, a Prostitute: | A prostitute that lures men into The Red Rat |
| Spider, a Pimp: | Lucy's shady boss at The Red Rat |

PEOPLE OF LONDON

Aristocrats, Street people, Prostitutes, Servants, Society Guests, Policemen, Customers

The Songlist

ACT 1

Prologue

Lost in the Darkness

I Need to Know

Facade

Board of Governors

Pursue the Truth/Facade

Pursue the Truth/Facade Reprise 1

The Engagement Party

Take Me as I Am

Letting Go

Bring on the Men

This is the Moment

The Transformation

Alive

His Work and Nothing More

Sympathy, Tenderness

Someone Like You

Alive Reprise

ACT 2

Murder, Murder

Once Upon a Dream

Streak of Madness

In His Eyes

Dangerous Game

Facade Reprise 2

Angst

A New Life

Sympathy, Tenderness Reprise

The Confrontation

Facade Reprise 3

The Wedding

END



David Hasselhoff played Jekyll/Hyde in 2001, the same version that was recorded for television.

Plot Synopsis

SETTING: Streets of London, England

PERIOD: In the Autumn of 1888

ACT 1

Prologue (Part 1):

Jekyll and Hyde opens with two characters each giving an address to the audience. The first is Dr. Jekyll himself. He presents his theory on the primitive duality of man and his endeavors to override the evil side of that duality. The second is Gabriel Utterson, who sets the scene of Autumn 1888, when his colleague and friend (Jekyll) began his experiments that lead to quite transformative and terrifying results.

Prologue (Part 2, Scene 1) [A Nightmarish Hospital]:

Dr. Jekyll and Sir Danvers talk over a catatonic patient. Jekyll claims there's life left in the man that could be saved through solving the madness of his mind. Danvers believes Jekyll is treading on dangerous waters. After Danvers leaves, Jekyll makes a promise to the patient ("Lost in the Darkness") and reveals that the patient is his father. Jekyll exposes his desperation to know the unknown and solve the riddle of good and evil in all men ("I Need to Know").

Scene 2 [Streets of London]:

The people of London, poor and rich, sing about a pandemic that has plague both sides of the society. The plague is not an illness but a performance. The act of wearing a ("Facade").

Scene 3 [St. Jude's Hospital, Jekyll's Laboratory):

A meeting of the ("Board of Governors") of St. Jude's Hospital discuss the controversial research of Dr. Jekyll. In his presentation, Jekyll introduces a vial containing a chemical formula that he claims can separate the evil and good within man. He wants to test the formula on a living human being. He is met with outrage and disgust, as the board believes it is dangerous and blasphemous.

Later Utterson tries to caution his friend but Jekyll feels it is his duty and destiny to ("Pursue the Truth"). Finally, outside Sir Danvers Carew's home in Regent's Park, people gather for a party ("Facade Reprise 1").

Scene 4 [Sir Danvers Carew's House in Regent Park]:

At the party, members from the Board Meeting discuss Jekyll and his wild ideas. Some believe he cares too much for the "other people", the other people being the poor. Guests also discuss the engagement of Danvers' daughter, Emma to Jekyll. Stride, the Secretary to the Board meeting continues to drink and belittle Jekyll. Later Emma encourages Jekyll with his rejection from the Board. She swears that no matter what she will be there for Jekyll ("Take Me as I am"). After Jekyll and Utterson leave the party, Danvers discusses with Emma his fear of ("Letting Go") of his daughter.

Scene 5 [Streets of London/The Red Rat]:

As Jekyll and Utterson walk they discuss whether Man is born good or evil. They pass “The Red Rat” a popular brothel where Nellie, a prostitute, draws them into the pub for a drink. They find a seat as the crowd grows rowdy. Lucy enters and performs for them (“Bring on the Men”).



Afterwards, Lucy and Jekyll connect instantly. Jekyll gives her his card in case she ever needs a friend. Utterson then hurries Jekyll out of the pub. Spider, the pimp of “The Red Rat” admonishes Lucy for *only* conversing with potential customers.

Scene 6 [Jekyll’s Laboratory]:

Jekyll has decided a volunteer for his chemical formula: himself. He remembers the way his father use to be before he lost his mind. Though Jekyll is afraid, he believes (“This is the Moment”). The entirety of his lab is shown as he preps his

formula. Jekyll downs the concoction (“The Transformation”) and slowly changes into Hyde. At first there are only physical symptoms of pain and a change of appearance. Then his personality and mind morph as he begins to feel a sense of freedom. He leaves the laboratory and wanders into the night.

Scene 7 [Streets of London]:

Jekyll turned Hyde walks through London and the night is thrilling. Hyde has a new found feeling of being (“Alive”). He comes upon Lucy and begins to stalk her like a wild animal stalking its prey. He attacks her and she flees, which only excites Hyde more.

Scene 8 [Jekyll’s Study]:

Poole, Jekyll’s butler, welcomes Utterson and Emma into Jekyll’s home. They are both worried about Jekyll’s obsession with work. He hasn’t been out of Laboratory for five days. After Emma leaves, Poole admits to Utterson that Jekyll has locked himself in the lab and won’t allow Poole to enter under any circumstances. Also Poole has even been hearing very strange animal-like noises coming from the lab. Jekyll enters and urgently requests Poole to get chemicals for him from the apothecary. Utterson and Jekyll discuss if Jekyll has become (“His Work and Nothing More”) while Emma and her father, Danvers, do the same.

Later, after Utterson has left, Lucy shows up. She shows Jekyll her injured back from Hyde’s attack. Lucy admits her attraction to Jekyll’s (“Sympathy, Tenderness”). Before Jekyll leaves, Lucy kisses him. With Jekyll on her mind, Lucy dreams of what it would be like to have someone like Jekyll love her (“Someone Like You”).

Scene 9 [The Red Rat]:

The Bishop of Basingstoke is seen cohorting with Nellie. The Bishop was one of the members of the Board Meeting at the hospital who looked down on Dr. Jekyll's "indecent" proposal. The Bishop had condemned Jekyll's work as being unholy. Nellie leaves and the Bishop is come upon by Hyde who had been lurking in the shadows. Hyde toys with the Bishop till his anger gets the best of him. He calls the Bishop a hypocrite and bashes him on the head with his cane killing him. Power surges through Hyde making him feel more ("Alive Reprise").

ACT II

Scene 1 [Streets of London]:

The people of London cry out ("Murder, Murder") at the brutal attack of the Bishop. However the story of his death has a facade all its own. The news going around is that the saintly Bishop was only walking with his daughter when all of a sudden he was attacked. General Glossop and Lord Savage are seen leaving Basingstoke's funeral mocking him and ceremony. Hyde shows up with another cry of "Hypocrites!" He breaks the General's neck.

News of murder quickly spreads through London. Even in his original form, Jekyll is beginning to bleed into Hyde. He bumps into the apothecary, Bisset, and demands he hurry along with acquiring all his chemicals. Hyde seems to be on a vengeful killing spree. He stops Lady Beaconsfield, Proops, and Savage (all Board members) on the street coming out of a club all drunk. He stabs Proops and strangles Lady Beaconsfield, letting Savage go and throws Lady Beaconsfield's diamonds to a nearby blind beggar.

At King's Cross Station Savage bumps into Emma and Sir Danvers. Savage claims he tried everything to prevent his friends from getting killed, but he's leaving town to hide. However before he can make it on the train, from the steam comes Hyde. It isn't long before Savage is dead as well.

Scene 2 [Jekyll's Laboratory]:

Emma, alone in Jekyll's laboratory, begins to read Jekyll's journal. He comes upon her and accuses her of trespassing. She questions him and he finally comes out of a tired tance. He admits these experiments are taking a tole on him. She encourages him to share the burden with her. Before she leaves she reminds Jekyll how they use to be in ("Once Upon a Dream").

Jekyll journals that the transformations have begun happening on their own without the need of the chemical formula. Before he can take another dose, Utterson enters demanding an explanation for Jekyll's new will. He is leaving everything to a man named Edward Hyde. Utterson questions the hold this Hyde has on Jekyll, but is convinced to go get the chemicals Jekyll needs.

Alone again Jekyll takes another dose of the formula. In front of the mirror Jekyll contemplates what is truly at the core of his being. Could it really be a ("Streak of Madness")? He faints. Emma and Lucy appear in the mirror. They each express how they feel about Jekyll and who they are ("In His Eyes").

Scene 3 [The Red Rat]:

Lucy is confronted by Hyde, but for a moment sounds like Jekyll. He explains that he won't be able to see her for a while and will return. Together they express the ("Dangerous Game") they are playing with each other's intensity and passion. Spider appears with ("Facade Reprise") telling Lucy the hard truth that men are never what they seem.

Scene 4 [Jekyll's Laboratory]:

Utterson comes upon Hyde in Jekyll's laboratory. He demands to know where Jekyll is. Reluctantly Hyde drinks the last of the formula unveiling the truth behind Hyde. Jekyll hands Utterson a letter for Lucy telling her she must leave London tonight. The chemicals brought by Utterson will make the formula to end Hyde once and for all. Alone Jekyll drinks the final formula with ("Angst"). However it goes horribly wrong and Jekyll is Hyde again and has lost his mind, it seems, for good.

Scene 5 [The Red Rat]:

Utterson delivers the letter. Jekyll has explained that he can never see Lucy again. Utterson leaves Lucy in despair as she tries to hope for ("A New Life"). Hyde suddenly appears. He reads the letter. Lucy claims she would never leave him. They embrace tenderly as Hyde talks of ("Sympathy, Tenderness Reprise") then he suddenly stabs Lucy. With her dead, he cries out in pain and is suddenly Jekyll again. Disgusted and appalled at himself, he runs into the night in distress.

Scene 6 [Jekyll's Laboratory]: Back in his lab, Jekyll has a ("Confrontation") with himself as his reflection in the mirror remains Hyde. Hyde swears that he will forever be a part of Jekyll. Jekyll hurls the beaker of the formula at the mirror shattering it causing Hyde's reflection to disappear and the lab to fill with smoke.

Scene 7 [Streets of London, a Chapel]: ("Facades Reprise 3") Jekyll is himself again and all seems well ("Facades Reprise 3"). All have gathered for Sir Danvers' daughter's wedding. Jekyll and Emma meet at the altar when Jekyll suddenly changes into Hyde. Stride makes to protect Emma but his neck is snapped by Hyde. Hyde throws Danvers back and drags Emma down the aisle. Emma raises her hand. As she strokes his face, Hyde calms a bit allowing Emma to crawl away to her father. Hyde falters. He begs Utterson to kill him. Utterson can't bring himself to it, so Hyde falls on his sword. He transforms one last time into Jekyll. Emma holds him in her arms. She releases him and wishes him peace. The bells begin to toll.

END

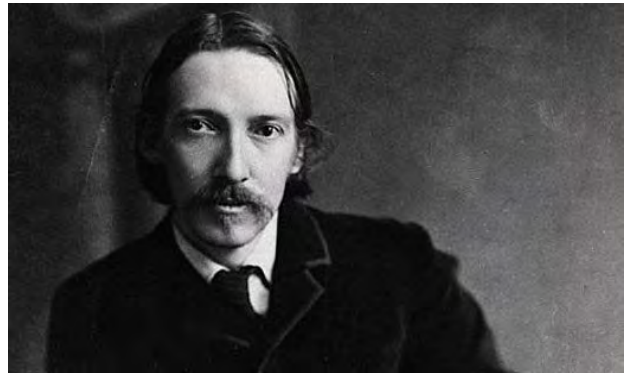
The Novel

Robert Louis Stevenson: the Author

His Life

Robert Louis Stevenson was born on November 13, 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the son of a lighthouse engineer, who was also the son of a lighthouse engineer. Though Stevenson would begin to learn the trade of lighthouse care in 1868, he would abandon the family tradition and go on to be one of the most famous novelist of all time creating characters like Jim Hawkins and Long John Silver of *Treasure Island* or of course the terrifying Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

RLS was raised in a strict Presbyterian home. He attended school throughout his childhood inconsistently due to illness. When he was young he traveled Europe for five months with his parents. RLS would go on to travel a lot more for his health, as well as for the love of his life, Fanny Osbourne. Before he met Fanny, RLS completed law school at Edinburgh University (which he ended up never practicing), denounced his Christian beliefs from his upbringing, and had his first paid publication.



Fanny Osbourne was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. This American would impact Robert Louis Stevenson's life. They met in 1876 in Grez, France.

At this time Fanny was married to Samuel Osbourne and had three children. (The youngest, Hervey would die the same year as they met.) The Osbourne's had a rough marriage and Samuel was often unfaithful. Fanny eventually left and took the children to Europe. There RLS and Fanny would begin a relationship but Fanny and the children would eventually return home to Samuel in California a couple years later. RLS followed, shocking his family. Fanny divorced her husband and married RLS in 1880 in San Francisco. Both Belle and Samuel Lloyd grew close to their new stepfather. Belle transcribed writings of RLS and Lloyd even helped write three novels with RLS.

RLS completed an assortment of writings. He wrote travel writings, short fiction, novels, and even essays. *An Inland Voyage* was his first published volume of works in 1878. After that he published some pieces based on real events. *A Lodging for the Night* was his first fictional narrative. He followed with *The Merry Men and Other Tales and Fables* as well as *New Arabian Nights*. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* was published in 1886 and considered a long short story. *Prince Otto* and *The Master of Ballantrae* were full length narratives published in 1885 and 1889. *Weir of Hermiston* would be published after his death, incomplete, in 1896. He wrote and published many works in his few years of writing.

Though RLS traveled throughout Europe, America, and back and forth between Edinburgh and London, it was the Samoan Islands where he would eventually find his final home. RLS, Fanny, and the children finally settled in Apia of the Samoan Islands in 1889. The warm climate of the island was thought to help his health. There he would become a part of the Samoan community, write about the land, and be remembered as “Tusitala” the Teller of Tales. On December 1894, Robert Louis Stevenson died of cerebral hemorrhage. He is buried on Mount Vaea.

His Complete Works

An Inland Voyage (1878)
Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes (1878)
Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes (1879)
“The Story of a Lie” (1879)
Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers (1881)
Familiar Studies of Men and Books (1882)
New Arabian Nights (1882)
Treasure Island (1883)
The Silverado Squatters (1884)
“The Body Snatcher” (1884)
A Child’s Garden of Verses (1885)
More New Arabian Nights: The Dynamite (w/ Fanny, 1885)
Prince Otto (1885)
Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1886)
Kidnapped (1886)
The Merry Men (1887)
Memories and Portraits (1887)
“The Misadventures of John Nicholson (1887)
Underwoods (1887)
The Black Arrow (1888)
Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin (1888)
The Master of Ballantrae (1889)
The Wrong Box (w/ Lloyd, 1889)
Ballads (1890)
Father Damien (1890)
A Footnote to History (1892)
Three Plays (1892)
The Wrecker (with Lloyd, 1892)
Across the Plains (1892)
Island Nights’ Entertainments (1893)
Catriona (1893)
The Ebb-Tide (w/ Lloyd, 1894)

Posthumous:

The Amateur Emigrant (1895)
Songs of Travel and Other Verses (1895)
Fables (1896)
Weir of Hermiston (1896)
In the South Seas (1896)
St. Ives (1898)
Letters (1898)

“The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. HYDE”

Plot

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a long, short-story gothic thriller. Though written by a Scotsman in the late 1800's, there is hardly a person today who hasn't heard or seen some form of Jekyll and Hyde in pop culture. At the time it must have been quite a shock with the end revelation that the murderous Mr. Hyde is in fact the respectable Dr. Jekyll. However the reveal isn't made known to the reader till the second to last chapter of the book. And most of the book isn't through Dr. Jekyll's eyes. He isn't even mentioned in the first chapter.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde follows Mr. Utterson, a lawyer who comes in contact with a mystery surrounding his own friend Dr. Henry Jekyll and a criminal Mr. Hyde. A Mr. Enfield first mentions this Hyde and his atrocious, almost violent behavior. Utterson is aware of the name from his friend, Dr. Jekyll, who just wrote up a will that gives all his possessions to a “Mr. Edward Hyde” in case of any emergency. Utterson decides to bring up of the name of “Hyde” to a common friend between Jekyll and himself: Dr. Lanyon. Lanyon has never heard the name but admits to the distance that has grown over the years between Jekyll and himself. Their ideas on science had come to a crossroads in which Lanyon has labeled Jekyll's work as “Such unscientific balderdash.”

Utterson then meets Mr. Hyde on the streets. He opinions are similar to Enfield's. He learns Jekyll has shared a key with Hyde allowing him access to Jekyll's laboratory. As Utterson attempts to reach out to Jekyll and better grasp the relationship he has with Hyde, he only comes across more mystery. Jekyll

simply dismisses it expressing that if he ever needed to be free of Hyde he would easily be obliged to do so. Jekyll explains he is helping Hyde out and giving him the benefit of the doubt.



A year passes and not much has come from the mystery surrounding Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. However, the peace is interrupted with the random and horrendous murder of Sir Danvers Carew at the hands of Hyde. Carew is a Member of Parliament in the House of Lords.

Utterson goes to Jekyll, who claims he will have no more to do with Hyde. He assures Utterson that they won't hear from him again. He hands Utterson a letter from Hyde. Later Utterson has the letter's handwriting inspected and he learns that the handwriting is Jekyll's. Utterson is now at a loss as to why his friend would write a letter to cover up for Hyde's recent, guilty disappearance.

For a time Hyde hasn't been heard from and Jekyll is his normal, social self again. However that doesn't last long when Jekyll is once again ill-looking and reclusive. Odd enough Dr. Lanyon seems to be in ill spirits as well. When questioned by Utterson, Dr. Lanyon admits he's witnessed a terrible darkness but cannot disclose it. Dr. Lanyon fears his life is at its end and refuses to discuss Jekyll. A week later Lanyon dies in his own bed. Utterson then receives a package in the mail from Lanyon that is not to be opened until the death or disappearance of Dr. Jekyll.

Utterson and Enfield are on walk when they pass Jekyll's house. They learn Jekyll is quite ill. Jekyll claims it will not last long.

However, a few evenings later Poole, Jekyll's butler, comes to Utterson and begs him to come back to the Laboratory. Poole explains that Jekyll has locked himself in and has been making animal-like noises of pain. Utterson breaks down the door and there they find Hyde, dead on the floor. The smell of cyanide is in the air which signifies a suicide death. They find a letter from Jekyll saying to read the enclosed papers if he has disappeared, as well as the packet from Lanyon. Utterson returns home and reads first Dr. Lanyon's narrative and then Jekyll's full statement.

"Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde."

(from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*)

It is in these final two letters that the truth behind Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde comes to the surface. They are both one and the same person. Dr. Lanyon knew of Jekyll's experiments and curiosity about the duality of man, but wanted nothing to do with it believing it to be dangerous and foolish. However it comes to a climax when Lanyon is visited by Hyde himself. Hyde mixes a formula and transforms in front of Lanyon into Dr. Jekyll. This horrible transformation is too much for Lanyon to handle. In Jekyll's statement he explains the parts within him that were both true and both entirely different. One was respectable, moral, and good. The other was indulgent, wholly selfish, and cruel. He explains how he lost control over his "experiments" with Hyde. Hyde was beginning to take full control. Jekyll eventually resolves to take his own life to prevent Hyde from causing any more destruction.

Adaptations



Robert Louis Stevenson's novel has been adapted many different audiences in many different ways. Even children's television and books like *Wishbone* and *Arthur* have referenced the characters of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. T.R. Sullivan and Richard Mansfield wrote a play version of RLS' novel called *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Since the 1920's there have been several film adaptations, the most famous being the 1941 version which starred Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman.

Comparison with the Musical

The main structure of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel is used at the heart of Steve Cuden and Frank Wildhorn's musical production *Jekyll and Hyde*. Dr. Jekyll is a scientist who believes there is good and evil in everyone. He sets out to separate those two halves of a person by creating a chemical formula. He takes the formula and becomes Hyde. Hyde seems to be all that was evil in Jekyll. Hyde is violent, selfish, and cruel. Utterson, Jekyll's friend, tries to solve the mystery behind Jekyll and Hyde. In the end Jekyll takes his life to prevent Hyde from having complete control. This core narrative is the same as the novel.

There are also great differences with novel and the musical. The musical seems to have taken notes from the many different film versions made over the years. Like the 1941 film, *Jekyll and Hyde* presents a complicated love triangle by introducing two love interests. These women are both in love with Jekyll. One is a respectable fiancée and the other a prostitute at a popular brothel. Emma Carew is presented as Jekyll's loving, gracious fiancée. Lucy Harris is the prostitute that is also in love with Jekyll. She is drawn to his kindness and friendship. Hyde, the dark side of Jekyll released, is obsessed with Lucy and stalks her.

Jekyll and Hyde the Musical smartly present Jekyll's turn into Hyde right off the back. Most audience members already know the great reveal of the novel: Dr. Jekyll *is* Mr. Hyde. The musical goes several steps further than the book by providing personal glimpses into Jekyll's journey and transformations as the story goes along.

Jekyll and Hyde also adds the Board Members who turn down Dr. Jekyll's proposal for his experiments. This gives Hyde a motivation for his killings. The musical has Hyde's killing spree much more violent and frequent. All his killings have an almost "dark justice" to them, save for Lucy's. Hyde kills each of the members of the Hospital board because they are all hypocritical wealthy snobs who don't care about the poor. Sir Danvers does not die in the musical, but survives with his daughter, Jekyll's fiancée.

Like the book, Jekyll goes through a short period of having seemed to have gotten rid of Hyde. However, the ending is also quite different. During the wedding, Hyde overpowers Jekyll and takes control. The two halves of Jekyll fight and eventually beg Utterson to take their life. He cannot bring himself to do it, so Jekyll kills himself.

"All human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil." (From *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde*, Ch.10)

The Setting

London, 1888

The 1880's

In the 1880's, Queen Victoria, the "Mother of Nations" was on the throne. During this period, London was the largest city in the world and poverty was still running rampant. The 1870's brought about "The Long Depression", a time of a worldwide economic decline. The city itself was divided into two doppelgangers, like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, with the rich as one identity and the poor as the other. George Robert Sims wrote "How the Poor Lives" in 1883. The book was based on his brutal observations of London's poverty.

Terrorism has also surrounded the city with clouds of apprehension. Terrorists were in the form of Continental Anarchists and Irish Fenians. In '83 railways and local government board offices were blown up. Even Victoria Station was partly blown up and the Scotland Yard offices attacked the following year. In '87, just a year before this musical takes place, Bloody Sunday, a protest against the poverty and unemployment, took place at Trafalgar Square in London. Hundreds of people were hospitalized that day.

The 80's were a time of mistrust and fear. And up till '88 London has had no local police force. After Robert Louis Stevenson's gothic thriller of *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* would come more thrillers inspired by this intense setting like *A Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, *Dracula* by Bram Stoker, and *Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde.

The Flaneurs

Charles Dickens was a popular writer before Robert Louis Stevenson. He was famously known for walking the streets of London late at night and writing what he observed. What he was doing was being a *flaneur*. What he saw was the poor. A flaneur is someone who "walks about town" or someone who "walks to experience more of his/her city". This was a particularly popular activity in the 80's for the more wealthy men in London. Robert Louis Stevenson probably did some walking about London and Edinburgh (his home city) himself.

Walking about the streets at night was also a way for the bored and wealthy to experience a sort of double life. Often men would venture to the wrong side of town to have their own adventure. It's no wonder Stevenson had story revolve around the male characters walking about at night in the streets of London. Utterson and Jekyll walk the streets late at night and come upon a brothel, the Bishop of Basingstoke is caught with a prostitute late at night, and Hyde does all his "prowling" late



Constantine Maroulis and Laird Mackintosh as Jekyll and Utterson in the 2013 revival.

at night on the streets of London. One of the most popular figures that came out to the streets at night were prostitutes.

The Prostitutes

One of *Jekyll and Hyde*'s members of its central love triangle is Lucy Harris. Jekyll stumbles upon an infamous brothel called "The Red Rat" during one of he and Utterson's nightly walks. There the audience is introduced to Nellie, another prostitute, and Spider, the pimp of the brothel. Lucy is touched by Jekyll's kindness to her despite her occupation. Outwardly Lucy is the socially opposite of Emma Carew, Jekyll's fiancée. Emma is a well-breed, elegant, noblewoman and Lucy is the dirt poor, dirty, prostitute of a brothel. Through Hyde, Jekyll is able to fully experience both kinds of women without damaging his character. Gentlemen during this time period were known to do the same thing. There was a gray line in which many crossed over.

Prostitution was at a point of intervention in the 1800's. The first Contagious Disease Act was put into action in 1864. This act had medical and police inspection of all prostitutes. They weren't hard to find. This was a dangerous time for women, especially those caught in poverty. It was not uncommon for women with no home and no money to easily fall into the work of prostitution. Hyde's character being a gentleman but raging the dark, poor streets at night was accurate to the times. It was usually Gentlemen who were known to taking advantage or abusing women on the streets.

Through her introduction into Jekyll's recently complicated life, Lucy Harris is put into the dangerous path of Mr. Hyde. The brutal murder of Lucy Harris is the most tragic in the show for two reasons: one, because she is innocent and two, because it echoes to real life London at the time.

The Whitechapel Murders

To place Robert Louis Stevenson's story in 1888 instead of when it was published, which was 1886, has a purpose. 1888 was a terrifying and mysterious time for London and especially for poor women and prostitutes. During this year the famous Whitechapel Murders occurred. These murders are also known as the Jack the Ripper murders. Mr. Hyde has a sort of mad sexual hunger for domination over Lucy Harris. Hyde's abuse and ultimately murder of Lucy shares similarities with the women victim of Jack the Ripper.

From April 3, 1888 to February 13, 1891 eleven murders took place around Whitechapel, a district in the East End of London, England. At the time Whitechapel was known for being the wrong end of town. There were streets known as "Blood Alley" or "Do as You Please Street". Though the culprit was never found, "Jack the Ripper" never caught, it is believed that at least five of those eleven murders were done by the same hand, if not all. The five murders that were so similar in execution were all done in the year 1888. All the eleven victims were women. All of the women were from poor living circumstances with divorce, homeless, alcohol addictions, and even prostitution as a part of their life.

These murder began in 1888. This was a couple years after Stevenson's short story was published. However it wasn't long before connections were made. W.T. Stead was a newspaper editor at the time. He was the first to connect *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* with the random, public, and mysterious Whitechapel Murders. The character Hyde did have similarities with this unknown Jack the Ripper. When authorities began to suspect a Gentleman and not a common more man as the culprit it pointed even more towards a Jekyll/Hyde character. Gentlemen from the rich side of London would often venture into the East End seeking excitement and cheap pleasures.

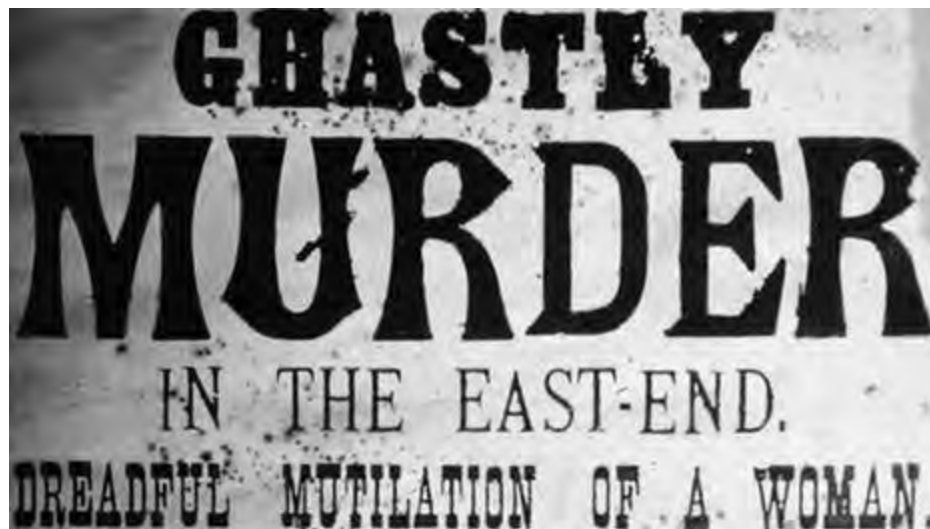
Even more damaging to Stevenson's novel was the production of the play version. In August of 1888, a play adaptation of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* opened. This show added the character of Jekyll's fiance, who would eventually be murdered by Hyde. Richard Mansfield was the actor who played Jekyll/Hyde. He made his character quite seductively terrifying. This caused drama to surround the new show and it eventually had to close. However the last performance of the show did raise money for homeless women and refugees.

That's two in the last four days!
This killer has fancy ways!
To kill outside St. Paul's
Requires a lotta balls!

...
Murder, murder
Has me screamin'
Bloody murder in the night!

("Murder, Murder")

Robert Louis Stevenson denied any connection to the Jack the Ripper and Whitechapel murders. He wrote at a time of great darkness for London. It was a city divided by the poor and the wealthy, with a serial killer terrifying all. This history shows the musical isn't too far off with its focus on the hypocritical, selfish, and violent side of humanity surrounded by dark times. London at this time really seemed to be crying "Murder, Murder", just like the cast of *Jekyll and Hyde* in the opening of act two.



The People Behind the Show

Leslie Bricusse (the Book and Music)

“Bird flying high, you know how I feel. Sun in the sky, you know how I feel. Breeze drifting on by, you know how I feel. It’s a new dawn, it’s a new day, it’s a new life for me. . .and I’m feeling good.”



Lyrics made popular by Nina Simone and then again more recently by Michael Buble. These popular lyrics were originally written for a musical and penned by none other than lyricist Leslie Bricusse. If the name doesn’t ring a bell, Leslie Bricusse’s music and lyrics will. From famous songs you’ve heard in films like “Goldfinger” from the James Bond film to “Pure Imagination” from *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory* to even “You and Me” or ‘Le Jazz Hot’ from *Victor Victoria*, Bricusse has left his musical mark all over the film, television, and theatre world. Many of his written songs for film have been turned into musicals. He won an Oscar in 1983 for *Victor, Victoria* and an Oscar in 1968 for *Doctor Dolittle*. He’s been nominated for ten Oscars, nine Grammy’s, and four Tony awards.

Leslie Bricusse was born in 1931 in London, England. He attended University College School of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge. At Cambridge he founded the Musical Comedy Club. While working on his Master of Arts Degree, Leslie Bricusse co-authored two shows that both ended up at The West End. He even spent a year at the Globe Theatre. But after dabbling in directing and performing, he decided to instead focus on writing as a composer and lyricist.

Musicals

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Charlie and the Chocolate Factory</i> | Lyrics of the Songs from Motion Picture (2017) |
| <i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> | Book and Lyrics (1997) |
| <i>Victor/Victoria</i> | Lyrics (1995) |
| <i>Anthony Newley/ Henry Mancini</i> | Concert Songs/Composer (1974) |
| <i>Pickwick</i> | Lyrics (1975) |
| <i>The Roar of the Greasepaint, the Smell of the Crowd</i> | Music, Book, Lyrics |
| <i>Stop the World — I Want to Get Off</i> | Music, Book, Lyrics (1962) |

Notable Songs from Films

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| “Somewhere in My Memory” | <i>Home Alone</i> | Lyrics (1990) |
| “Le Jazz Hot” | <i>Victor Victoria</i> | Lyrics (1982) |
| “Pure Imagination” | <i>Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory</i> | Music & Lyrics (1971) |
| “Talk to the Animals” | <i>Doctor Dolittle</i> | Lyrics (1967) |
| “Goldfinger” | <i>Goldfinger</i> | Lyrics (1964) |

Frank Wildhorn (the Music/Conceived for Stage w/ Steven Cuden)

Frank Wildhorn worked on *Victor/Victoria* as well as *Jekyll and Hyde* with Leslie Bricusse. Wildhorn is another Jack of All Trades. He helped write some of the songs for both of those shows, as well as the music, as well as worked with Steve Cuden on adapting *Jekyll and Hyde* for the stage. Wildhorn was born on in 1959 in New York City. According to his website, “In 1999 he was the first American composer in twenty-two years to have three shows running simultaneously on Broadway.” Those three shows were *Jekyll and Hyde*, *The Civil War*, and *The Scarlet Pimpernel*. *Jekyll and Hyde*’s score has had two international releases, which is a first for new American Musicals. Wildhorn’s music, through *Jekyll and Hyde* and other musicals, is bringing life to classic literature and history. He’s had two Tony nominations. One for *Bonnie and Clyde* and one for *The Civil War*.



Musicals

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> | Music (2011) |
| <i>Wonderland</i> | Music (2011) |
| <i>Dracula, the Musical</i> | Music (2004) |
| <i>The Civil War</i> | Music (1999) |
| <i>The Scarlet Pimpernel</i> | Music (1997) |
| <i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> | Music, Conceived for Stage, Lyrics (1997) |
| <i>Victor/Victoria</i> | Music (1995) |

Steven Cuden (Conceived for Stage w/ Frank Wildhorn)



Steve Cuden was born in 1955 in Pittsburgh. He received his BA at the University of Southern California in theater and his MFA in screenwriting. He now teaches screenwriting at Point Park University. He worked with Frank Wildhorn on the conception of putting Robert Louis Stevenson’s novel onto the stage. He also helped co-write songs “Once Upon a Dream”, “Murder Murder”, “His Work and Nothing More”, and “Alive”.

Jekyll and Hyde is so far Cuden’s only contribution to the world of Broadway. However, Cuden had done a lot of writing for television with series like *The Batman*, *X-Men* (animated series), and *Robocop: Alpha Commando*. He’s also particularly known for a comedy horror film called *Lucy* that won him a Best Feature (Nodance Film Festival) and Best Director (The New York City Horror Festival Film awards). He’s even written a book called “Beating Hollywood: Tips for Creating Unforgettable Screenplays”.

The Production History

Premiere/Revival

Jekyll and Hyde national toured for two years before the show came to Broadway. *Jekyll and Hyde* opened on April 28, 1997 at the Plymouth Theatre in New York City. The show was directed by Robin Philips, choreographed by Joey Pizzi, and starred Robert Coccioli as Jekyll/Hyde, Linda Eder as Lucy Harris, and Christiane Noll as Emma Carew. The show ran till 2001 with David Hasselhoff closing the show as Jekyll/Hyde.

Jekyll and Hyde revived at the Marquis Theatre in New York City on April 18, 2013. The revival starred Constantine Maroulis as Jekyll/Hyde, Deborah Cox as Lucy, and Teal Wicks as Emma.



Reviews

Reviews were harsh. Greg Evans of *Variety* in 1997 wrote “Indeed, much of “Jekyll & Hyde” gets smothered beneath its own gothic sobriety.” Ben Brantley of *The New Yorker* criticized the music writing, “The overall effect is like having the television and the radio (set to a 'lite' station) on at the same time. And when a favorite, well-known number comes around, the show thoughtfully turns up the volume for you.” The many fans of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, also known as “Jekkie’s”, had mixed review. There were plenty of faithful fans and the show ran for four years.

Awards

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Tony Nominee | Best Book of a Musical |
| Tony Nominee | Best Actor in a Musical (Robert Coccioli) |
| Tony Nominee | Best Costume Design |
| Tony Nominee | Best Lighting Design |
| Drama Desk Winner | Outstanding Set Design of a Musical (Robin Philips, James Noone, Christina Poddubiuk) |
| Drama Desk Winner | Outstanding Actor in a Musical (Robert Cuccioli) |
| Drama Desk Nominee | Outstanding Actress in a Musical (Linda Eder) |

The Themes:

The Duality of Man & Facades

“In each of us there are two natures. If this primitive duality of man — good and evil — could be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that is unbearable.” The harrowing words of Dr. Jekyll thus set the opening scene for the musical. Two central themes of this production are the *Duality of Man* and *Facades*. Though Jekyll is fueled by separating the good and bad in men, his masquerades in a facade go too far. Facades are the means of covering up one’s duality. It is one’s efforts to put on the best “face” amidst the hidden evil.

Robert Louis Stevenson’s novel is filled with Jekyll’s fight with the good and evil in Man in general, as well as the fight within himself. Mary Shelley’s, 1818 published, *Frankenstein* explored this idea as well. Further down the century in 1871 Charles Darwin’s *The Descent of Man* was published. Here the idea was first presented as Man coming from “beasts”. There’s a deep seeded evilness and wildness to Man.

Stevenson puts the loft concept of duality into the double identity of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The musical highlights this as we journey with Jekyll down the spiral of his deep seeded aggression and obsession. In “The Transformation” Jekyll sings “Like the night, it’s a secret sinister, dark, and unknown. His intentions were noble but his facade will eventually lead to his downfall, instead of victory in separating good and evil.

“At the end of the day,
Men don’t mean what they say.
They don’t say what they mean.
They don’t ever come clean.
In the nightmare
We can never discard
So we stay on our guard
Hide behind a facade.”

London, England is a perfect backdrop for this inner battle. London itself was divided between “good” and “evil”. There was a fine line between the rich and respectable from the impoverished and dangerous. A person could easily live a double life just by walking a few streets over. When discussing the Board Members with Utterson, Jekyll states, “They’re hypocrites, John — every last one of them!” To which Utterson replies, “Yes, but they are powerful hypocrites. You should exercise greater caution.”

Other characters in *Jekyll and Hyde the Musical* supply key components to these two themes. First, Emma Carew and Lucy Harris present a sort of outer-appearance of the duality of woman, with their stark contrast between a respectable woman and a fallen woman in the 1800’s. Their characters, however, display purity because inwardly they are both honest and kind-hearted. Neither of these women wear facades like the Board of Governors. The members from the hospital meeting wear thick facades as they try to cover up their dark sides from the public.

It is interesting that Hyde, a complete facade himself, seems to be on a just mission to uncover the hypocrites of London’s high society. He violently tears through the facades of the gentlemen and ladies who put on a respectable face, but who deep down are cruel, selfish, and greedy.

Glossary

Accord: an official agreement or treaty

Blasphemy: the act or offense of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things

Board of Governors: is a several-member group that manages the running of an institution.

Cahoots: colluding or conspiring together secretly

Derision: contemptuous ridicule or mockery

Dubious: not to be relied upon; suspect

Enigma: a person or thing that is mysterious, puzzling, or difficult to understand.

Facade: an outward appearance that is maintained to conceal a less pleasant or creditable reality.

Havoc: lay waste to; devastate.

Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine.

Hypocrisy: the practice of claiming to have moral standards or beliefs to which one's own behavior does not conform; pretense.

Moralist: a person who promotes morality.

Niceties: fine detail or distinctions, especially those regarded as intricate or fussy.

Notoriety: the state of being famous or well known for some bad quality or deed.

Panache: flamboyant confidence of style or manner.

Piety: the quality of being religious or reverent.

Queen's Counsel: a senior barrister appointed on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

Rough-shod: (of a horse) having shoes with nailheads projecting to prevent slipping.

Sacrilege: violation or misuse of what is regarded as sacred.

“Sanction it”: impose a penalty on someone, punish

Sobriety: the quality of being staid or solemn

Stigma: a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstances, quality, or person.

Activities

Art Project : The Duality of Man

What you'll need: magazines/newspapers, mod podge glue, paintbrush, scissors, 1 large piece of paper.

Directions: Make a decoupage page of “The Duality of Man” by cutting out various photos and clippings from magazines or newspapers of today. Through fashion, ads, the news, pop culture, or the latest media entertainment create an explosion of images that showcase both the evil in this world and the good.

Respond: Take time as you look through the magazines and newspapers. What jumps out at you as being “evil”? What jumps out at being “good”? If you shared this piece of art with different people would they disagree or agree with you?

Writing Prompt : The Jekyll/Hyde Facade

Personal Nonfiction

- 1) What facade(s) do you put on with your closest relationships?
- 2) What facade(s) do you put on with someone you've just met?
- 3) What are dueling forces within yourself that you want to keep hidden?

Character Perspective Fiction

- 1) Write in the perspective of Utterson just after he discovers that his friend Dr. Jekyll is also Mr. Hyde. *Are you enraged? Are you scared? Do you put any of the fault on yourself?*
- 2) Write in the perspective of Lucy Harris after she receives the letter from Jekyll to leave and forget himself. *Do you find it possible to have a “new life”? Are you angry at Jekyll?*

Further Reading

The Curious Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson

POST-SHOW DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

TOPICS FOR THOUGHT: Use the following prompts as conversation starters with your students after attending *Jekyll and Hyde* at the Fort Wayne Civic Theatre. Following the discussion, you may want to have your students write a review of the production. We'd love to hear from them! Please share student responses with Eunice Wadewitz, Music & Education Director, at ewadewitz@fwcivic.org.

The Production

1. Review the expectations about the set, costumes, lighting, and sound that you had for production. Were the design elements what you expected? Why or why not?
2. What do you think were the strengths of the production? What were the weaknesses?
3. Think about the different people who were involved in the Civic's production of *Jekyll and Hyde*. You may want to consult your program for the listing of the various designers and other theatre personnel. Are there any particular positions that appeal to you? Explain. What educational background, skills and abilities might you need to fill this role? How might you go about learning more about this type of position?

The Characters & Story

1. Discuss the main characters in *Jekyll and Hyde*. How is their worldview, or outlook on life, of each different from each other or from your own? Similar?
2. What do you think of Dr. Jekyll's scientific pursuits? Was he right to explore the duality of man? Did his motivations justify his experiments?
3. Who was/were the true villain/villains of the show? Were there any? Who are the victims?
4. Though *Jekyll and Hyde* is set in a specific time and place, how is the story universal?
5. What do you think is the central theme, or message, of the play?

The Music

1. What moments or songs do you find replaying in your mind?
2. How did the songs move the plot forward?
3. If you've read Robert Louis Stevenson's book, what do think of the musical's narrative & songs compared with the novel? Did the music add to Stevenson's book?
4. How did the music help create the gothic thriller setting?

Reflect & Connect

1. Do you agree with Jekyll that every human has both a good side and a dark side? If so, is it possible to separate those two sides?
2. Are the themes of *Jekyll and Hyde* relevant today?
3. Read the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson. How is Stevenson's novel different from the musical? What did the musical do differently that you thought enhanced the novel?

Resources

Websites

<http://www.mtishows.com/jekyll-hyde>

<http://robert-louis-stevenson.org/>

<https://www.ibdb.com/broadway-cast-staff/leslie-bricusse-11429>

<http://lesliebricusse.com/>

http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0108634/?ref_=nv_sr_1

<http://www.frankwildhorn.com/Biography.php>

<https://www.ibdb.com/broadway-cast-staff/frank-wildhorn-5638>

<https://www.ibdb.com/broadway-cast-staff/steve-cuden-75120>

<https://www.ibdb.com/broadway-production/jekyll--hyde-4750>

<http://www.beatingbroadway.com/about-steve-cuden.html>

<http://www.broadway.com/buzz/169258/jekyll-hyde-starring-constantine-maroulis-and-deborah-cox-will-close-early/>

<https://whitechapeljack.com/the-whitechapel-murders/>

<http://www.playbill.com/article/jekyll-hydes-moment-on-broadway-ends-jan-7-com-94185>

<http://partners.nytimes.com/library/theater/jekyll.html>

Books

Chesterton, G.K..*Robert Louis Stevenson*. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1928. Print.

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

Stimpson, R. Catharine. *City of Dreadful Delight: narratives of sexual danger in late-victorian london*.

London: Virago Press Limited, 1992. Print.