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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of the Novel *Dracula*

The story of *Dracula* begins around the 19th century; a young British lawyer named Jonathan Harker was assigned to the office Mr. Hawkins to go to the Dracula count castle in Transylvania to tell the land and buildings which will be sold at once in occupied by Dracula count. Before arriving at the castle Jonathan Harker first stayed at the Royale hotel and the second time at the Golden Krone hotel on the orders of the count because the distance to the castle was far. When he was ready to go to Bukovina, he was arrested by an old woman because that night coincided with the night of St. George. Harker's story begins with his journey to Dracula's castle which is full of oddities. After meeting with the count and starting to feel strange things Harker then realized that he was a prisoner in the castle. After meeting with the count and starting to feel strange things Harker then realized that he was a prisoner in the castle.

The more Harker investigates the nature of his confinement, the more uneasy he becomes. He realizes that the count possesses supernatural powers and diabolical ambitions. One evening, Harker is nearly attacked by three beautiful and seductive female vampires, but the count staves them off, telling the vampires that Harker belongs to him. Fearing for his life, Harker attempts to escape from the castle by climbing down the walls.

Meanwhile, in England, Harker's fiancée, Mina Murray, corresponds with her friend Lucy Westenra. Lucy has received marriage proposals from three men—Dr. John Seward, Arthur Holmwood, and an American named Quincey Morris. Though saddened by the fact that she must reject two of these suitors, Lucy accepts Holmwood's proposal.

Mina visits Lucy at the seaside town of Whitby. A Russian ship is wrecked on the shore near the town with all its crew missing and its captain dead. The only sign of life aboard is a large dog that bounds ashore and disappears into the sea; the only cargo is a set of fifty boxes of earth shipped from Castle Lot long after, Lucy suddenly begins sleepwalking. One night, Mina finds the town cemetery and believes she sees a dark form with glowing red eyes



bending over Lucy. Lucy becomes pale and ill, and she bears two tiny red marks at her throat, for which -neither Dr. Seward nor Mina can account. Unable to arrive at a satisfactory diagnosis, Dr. Seward sends for his old mentor, Professor Van Helsing.

Suffering from brain fever, Harker reappears in the city of Buda-Pest. Mina goes to join him. Van Helsing arrives in Whitby, and, after his initial examination of Lucy, orders that her chambers be covered with garlic—a traditional charm against vampires. For a time, this effort seems to stave off Lucy’s illness. She begins to recover, but her mother, unaware of the garlic’s power, unwittingly removes the odiferous plants from the room, leaving Lucy vulnerable to further attack.

Seward and Van Helsing spend several days trying to revive Lucy, performing four blood transfusions. Their efforts ultimately come to nothing. One night, the men momentarily let down their guard, and a wolf breaks into the Westenra house. The shock gives Lucy’s mother a fatal heart attack, and the wolf attacks Lucy, killing her.

After Lucy’s death, Van Helsing leads Holmwood, Seward, and Quincey Morris to her tomb. Van Helsing convinces the other men that Lucy belongs to the “Un-Dead”—in other words; she has been transformed into a vampire like Dracula. The men remain unconvinced until they see Lucy preying on a defenseless child, which convinces them that she must be destroyed. They agree to follow the ritual of vampire slaying to ensure that Lucy’s soul will return to eternal rest. While the undead Lucy sleeps, Holmwood plunges a stake through her heart. The men then cut off her head and stuff her mouth with garlic. After this deed is done, they pledge to destroy Dracula himself.

Now married, Mina and Jonathan return to England and join forces with the others. Mina helps Van Helsing collect the various diary and journal entries that Harker, Seward, and the others have written, attempting to piece together a narrative that will lead them to the count. Learning all they can of Dracula’s affairs, Van Helsing and his band track down the boxes of earth that the count uses as a

during the night from Dracula’s castle. Their efforts seem to be going well when one of Dr. Seward’s mental patients, Renfield, lets Dracula into the room where the others are staying, allowing the count to prey upon Mina.



As Mina begins the slow change into a vampire, the men sterilize the boxes of earth, forcing Dracula to flee to the safety of his native Transylvania. The men pursue the count, dividing their forces and tracking him across land and sea. Van Helsing takes Mina with him, and they cleanse Castle Dracula by killing the three female vampires and sealing the entrances with sacred objects. The others catch up with the count just as he is about to reach his castle, and Jonathan and Quincey use knives to destroy him.

2. The Biography of Abraham Stoker

Abraham Stoker, also known as Bram Stoker, is an Irish writer known for his gothic horror novel Dracula. During his lifetime, he was personal assistant to actor Sir Henry Irving and business manager of the Irving-run Lyceum Theater. Stoker was born in Marino Crescent, Clontarf, which is located north of Dublin on November 8, 1847. The son of Abraham Stoker and Charlotte Mathilda Blake Thornley.

As a child, Stoker often lay in bed due to a serious illness, which made him only go to school at the age of seven. In 1864, Stoker enrolled at the University of Dublin and entered Trinity College where he studied Mathematics, graduating six years later. After taking a Master of Arts degree in Mathematics in 1875, he became an auditor for the College Historical Society and President of the University Philosophical Society.

Stoker later worked as a civil servant for Dublin Castle. During his work, he also spent time as a writer for the local Dublin Evening Mail newspaper. During this time, Stoker became interested in the world of theater through his friend Dr Maunsell, and became a theater critic at the Evening Mail. At that time, the profession of theater critic was considered low. Even so, Stoker managed to get attention thanks to the quality of the reviews. In December 1876 he gave a positive review of Sir Henry's Irish play Hamlet at the Theater Royal, Dublin. Irving invites

dinner at his place at the Shelbourne Hotel. Since then, the two have good friends. At that time Stoker began writing stories, starting with The published by the London Society in 1872 which was followed by The



Chain of Destiny in four parts. During his time as a civil servant, he wrote a non-fiction story entitled The Duties of Clerks of Petty Sessions in Ireland, published in 1879.

After 10 years of civil service, Stoker left Dublin Castle. At the end, Irving offered him a job. Stoker was offered the role of acting manager, and then business manager at the Lyceum Theater. The position he held for the next 27 years. As a manager, his job is to write letters, sometimes up to 50 sheets per day, to Irving, and accompany the actor during his overseas performances.

In 1878, he married Florence Balcombe, a potential actress who was also the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James Balcombe. On December 31, 1879, they were blessed with a son who was named Irving Noel Thornley Stoker which is a combination of the names of actor Henry Irving and his mother. Working for Irving, Stoker had a lot of contact with high society where he met American artist James Abbott McNeill Whistler. In addition, he was also in a relationship with author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who is known for his work on the detective novel Sherlock Holmes.

In 1890, Stoker visited the coastal town of Whitby, where it was part of his inspiration to write a novel about Dracula. While working at the Lyceum, he wrote a number of works. Among others, The Primrose Path, a collection of short stories Under the Sunset and the novel The Snake's Pass. Also read: Dracula Castle in Romania Ready to Welcome New Visitors In 1897, Dracula's novel, his masterpiece, was born. Despite positive criticism, the book was not very popular until his death. After that, he returned to writing both fiction and non-fiction. In total throughout his life, Stoker has written about 12 novels. Apart from Dracula, he also composed Miss Betty, The Mystery of the Sea, The Jewel of Seven Stars, to The Garden of Evil.

Stoker served as manager at the Lyceum until Irving died in 1905. Shortly after Irving's death, Stoker suffered a stroke. He died in London's St George's Square 10, 1912 at the age of 64 from exhaustion to syphilis. He was cremated, and was buried at the Golders Crematorium in north London. Abu Irving Noel was placed next to his father after he died in 1961.

