

RELIGIOUS VALUES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN VICTORIAN AGE AS REFLECTED IN NOVEL BRAM STOKER'S *DRACULA*

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Abstract

The research aims to reveal *the relationship between religious values and industrial development in Victorian age as reflected in novel Bram Stoker's Dracula*. The sociological approach was used to analyze the social aspects as reflected in the novel. There are two major concerns in the research; they are religious values and industrial development. The findings show that there are two kinds of relationships between the two aspects, namely, positive relationship and negative relationship. In a positive way, people still were able to maintained the religious values inside their selves, for instance, as reflected by the main character Jonathan Harker. Therefore, their religious values were useful to be a shield in revolutionary revolution. On the contrary, in a negative way, the religious values of society were decreasing along with the development of industry which also influenced many aspects in their lives.

Keywords: *Bram Stoker's Dracula, Religious Values, Industrial Development, Victorian Age, Sociological Approach*

A. INTRODUCTION

A literary work is an interesting and unique creation of human being. It has a spread scope and meaning. There are a lot of letters who had written the meaning of literature. Literature is hard to define and the definition itself can not satisfying many sides. The definition of literature depends on the individual who feel it more deeply. As a part of art, literary work pulls every man to know and search it. Even the authors or the artists are different, the reader or devotee of art still need a sign to understand what literature is.

According to Subhan (2006:15) literature is a branch of art that use language as a media to express ideas, thoughts, feelings, and

experiences to educate and also to entertain the reader or the audience. A literary work is built by the element called "language", namely, (1) literary works built by oral language, which is called written literature, and (2) literary works built by written language which is called written literature. Through those kinds of elements, authors must show and express their ideas, thoughts, feelings, and experiences that have intentions toward the audiences. The intention can be; to educate, to entertain, and useful in giving and adding more information and experience.

Literature can be divided into three genres, namely (1) prose, (2) poetry, and (3) drama. Prose can be

divided into some literary works, namely, (1) romance, (2) novel, (3) short story, and (4) tales. In this writing, the writer only wants to explain about the meaning of a novel. Hornby in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (1985:792) defines, novel is an invented story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book. It presents more than an episode. The story in a novel is very long because it contains more than 100 pages.

A novel has two elements, namely, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. In this writing, the writer only wants to analyze about the extrinsic elements that contain in the novel. The extrinsic elements which the writer wants to explain is the relationship between two supporting aspects, those are the religious life and the industrial development in Victorian age.

Abraham Stoker known as Bram Stoker was born on November 8, 1847 Dublin, Ireland. He is one of greatest Irish novelist and short story writer. *Dracula* is his unique horror masterpiece and is the most famous of all vampire tales. Like Shelley's *Frankenstein*, this monstrous literary creation has thrown its creator into comparable obscurity. Stoker married Florence Balcombe in 1878 and has a child named Irving Noel Stoker.

Although Stoker wrote a number of short stories which appeared in magazines, his reputation as an author was not famous as when his novel *Dracula* first published in 1897. Stoker's other works are *The Snake's Pass* (1906), *Personal Reminiscence of Henry Irving* (1906), *The Jewel of Seven Stars* (1903), and *The Lair of*

White Worm (1911). Following the death of Henry Irving, his aspirator and fellow, Stoker suffered from a stroke which left him unconscious for twenty four hours. He recovered enough to carry on his writings and at the age of sixty his interview with Winston Churchill appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*.

As a great work, *Dracula* has many aspects which built it into a great unity, those are British industrial revolution, religion, philosophy, social institution, supernatural and fantastic literature, tragic love story and sexuality, and the history of crusade between Vlad Impaler and Turks. The writer was impress and interest of its religion and industrial development, how far industrial development can influenced the religious life of Christian in Victorian era as reflected in novel Bram Stoker's *Dracula*.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Author's Biography

Stoker was born on November 8, 1847 at Marino Crescent, now called The Crescent- in Clontarf, a coastal suburb of Dublin, Ireland, from Abraham Stoker (born in 1799; married Stoker's mother in 1844; died on October 10, 1876) and the feminist Charlotte Mathilda Blake Thornley (born in 1818; died in 1901) as third of seven children. Abraham and Charlotte were members of the church of Ireland and attended the Clontarf Parish church (St. John the Baptist) with their children. We can found that Stoker's Family background was also religious.

Stoker started to school at age of seven when he made a complete surprising recovery and he was invalid. After his recovery, he became a normal young man even excelling as an athlete at Trinity College, Dublin (1864-1870), from which he was graduated with a good score in mathematics. He was auditor of the College Historical Society and president of the University Philosophical Society where his paper was on "sensational in Fiction and Society". In 1876, while employed as a civil servant in Dublin, he wrote theater reviews for *The Dublin Mail*, a newspaper partly owned by a horror writer J. Sheridan Le Fanu. His interest in theater led him into a lifelong friendship with an English actor Henry Irving.

In 1878, Stoker married Florence Balcombe, a twenty year-old young Irish playwright called Oscar Wilde. This couple moved to London, where Stoker became a business manager of Irving's Lyceum Theatre. The collaboration with Irving was very important for Stoker. Through him, he became involved in London's society, where they he met, among other notables, James McNeil Whistler and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Before writing *Dracula*, Stoker spent eight years in researching the European folklore and vampire stories. Then he first published his sensational novel *Dracula* in 1897. *Dracula* become the most popular stories ever along the year, it has attracted many people to explore and criticize this novel.

2. Christian Religion

Christian religion brought by Jesus in Jerusalem through a torture of a cross written in Bible. Christian believes a Trinity principal of God. From the 9th – 15th centuries, a complicated, still quite obscure process of alienation between Byzantium Christianity and Roman Christianity resulted their separation each other since the failure of crusade. Each group rejected each other. There were nine crusades that happened in 1095 until 1271. Christian separated into a big power, namely Protestant and Roman Catholic. In 1851, Roman Catholic bishops are banned from using their titles in Britain and there was considerable prejudice against Jews.

Christian bibles, especially the Gospels were an instrument of salvation. Bibles presents a new image of God. In surrounding cultures, the image of God and the gods were presented unclear and contradictory. Some said there is only one God, the creator of heaven and earth. In the other hands, Jesus and Maria supposed to be God, too.

In bible, God reflected as a lover of mankind. God loves men, the one God whom Israel believes. God has power to protect his mankind and Jesus, the son of God. In the other hand, love is the service that the Church carries out in order to attend constantly to man's suffering and his needs, including material needs. Each individual member must have a faithful and a responsibility. As a

community, the church must practice love.

For Christian, Christian is the manifestation of the Divine Logos – the Divine Truth on earth and “the light of the world.” This luminous truth continued to shine through the writings of great Christian sages and sacred artistic creations, which for a central part of the Christian spiritual tradition (Microsoft, 2006).

3. Industrial Revolution

Industrial revolution is a change of technology, socioeconomic and culture at the end of 18th century and early which happened during the economic move out between the employee and using of machines. It began in England since the recovery of the steam machine (1760's) and powered by machine (especially in textile industry). The development of iron machine equipments in first-two decades produced the production machine used to the other industry

James watt supposed to be the most influenced person toward industrial revolution in Britain. But other discoveries were also had the important role of the industrial development, for instance mines world and various engines development.

Industrial development happened along with the American Revolution and French Revolution. There were no significance boundaries which limit the period of industrial revolution. And finally, we can conclude that James Watt is only one or a part of

influenced factors in industrial development.

4. Approaches of the Study

There are two kinds of data analyzing techniques, namely, qualitative and quantitative analysis. The one that can be measured by figure or statistic is called quantitative, and if it described the fact that can be measured by figures or statistic, it's called by qualitative (Koentjoroningrat, 1985:253).

The qualitative analysis is to give clearer information to describing the phenomenon of society and their problems reflected in the novel. The phenomenon of society itself caused by the various aspects such as, social, culture, politic, economy, industry, science and technology an religious aspects.

The approach that the writers use in her analysis is sociological approach. Sociological approach is one of literary approach which is view the work from the social phenomenon in certain time or place. This approach tries to reveal the phenomenon that happened because of certain reasons that formed certain aspects in groups of society.

In this research, the writer wants to reveal about London (Britain) society in Victorian era to help her in finding the relationship of religious life and industrial development.

The Victorian era of the United Kingdom marked the height of the British Industrial revolution. This region is ruled by Queen Victoria

between 1837 and 1901. Queen Victoria had the longest reign in British history, and the cultural, political, economic, industrial and scientific changes that occurred during her reign were remarkable. During her authority, the country was highly industrialized and connected by an expansive railway network.

During the following century, the population doubled from 400.000 to 800.000. The cultural and commercial life of Britain and its empire was centered on London. It was a city of business, trade, manufacturing and a lot of pleasant things. The first decades of Victoria's reign, there were some failure phenomenon like diseases (typhus and cholera), failure of crop, and economical problem.

Kinds of modernity and cultural evidence remarked by gothic architecture, was a leading to the battle of the styles between Gothic and Classical ideals. A new form of supernatural, mystery and fantastic literature during this period is remarked by the appearance of the famous character such as Sherlock Holmes famous detective all the times, Barry Lee big gang leader, Frankenstein, Dracula and Invisible Man fictional characters of the era.

Industrial revolution caused a social stratification of high, middle and the lower class. The higher class were born into nobility and owned the land. The middle class was the middle working class. They employed as the factory owners, bankers, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, traders and other professionals. The

lower class was the working class and the poor, those who were not working, were receiving public charity.

C. RESEARCH FINDING

1. Forms of religious acts in Britain, Victorian age as reflected in *Dracula*

Christian religion dominated the western region. Christian has a tough principal in spread their religion. Christian duty expressed through the high moral of public life and the desire of better-of to do good things. The Christian center is Jesus, for the God worshiped in the Christian literature served in the Christian ministries and crucial for the Christian church is the father known through the revelations of Jesus (Carmody, 1984:303). Jesus supposed to be a great moral teacher, the great exemplar of love. Without Jesus resurrection, Christian faith would only be tragic nobilities.

Jesus shows a reflection of faith, love, hope and expectation in facing the suffering, injustice and misunderstanding, even a cruel death.

....and if it be anything in which my honour as a gentleman or my faith as a Christian is concerned..... (p, 246).

Jesus believed as the greatest power and as the saviour of his mankind. The Christian believe that a help will come to them from their God through a great conscious and prayer.

He covered his face with his hands, and slid down on his knees by the sofa, where he remained, perhaps a minute, with his head buried, praying, whilst his shoulders shook with grief. (p, 193).

Christian often states prayers of adoration to bless the salvation.

I have made the effort, and, God helping me, have come safely back to this room. (p, 61).

The faith and great expectation of God drawn on things or religious goods symbolized by crucifix. It believed as a holy instrument which can protect them from evil, as written in the novel, crucifix is the instrument to kill vampires.

Then he took from his neck, inside his collar, a little golden crucifix, and placed it over the mouth. (p, 198).

They usually wear it as a pendulum or just keep it in their pocket for protector and instrument of salvation.

Bless that God, good woman who hung the crucifix around my neck. (p, 40).

The exemplar of religious characteristic of people in Victorian

era can be found in Jonathan Harker and the old lady when they met at the Golden Krane Hotel.

She then rose and dried her eyes, and taking a crucifix from her neck offered it to me. I did not know what to do, for, as an English churchman....(p, 13).

Crucifix and Jesus statue or picture often found as architecture in a building, especially in church itself.

Other religious life reflected in the city condition, the building has a shape like church. And there is a big church and beautiful cathedral which stand strong, also other church, as the Christian society's umbrella and as a beautiful view of the city.

"...your friend and mine, Mr. Peter Hawkins, from under the shadow of your beautiful cathedral at Exeter, which is far from London...." (p, 43).

For a moment or two I could see nothing, as the shadow of a cloud obscured St. Mary's church and all around it. (p,112).

Between it and the town there is another church, the parish one, round which is a big graveyard, all full of tombstones. (p, 80).

Christians has their own rule in burial ceremony. Usually, a clergyman led the ceremony by

stating a prayer. And the relations or close friend of the late should be a chief of mourner.

'as there are no relations at all, Jonathan will have to be chief mourner.'(p, 191).

2. Industrial development in Britain, Victorian age as reflected in *Dracula*

During the rule of Queen Victoria between 1837 until 1901, Britain had growth into a part of industrial revolution. Industrial revolution led Britain into expanding many social parts, recovered cultural, literature, medical, science and technology. The country grew increasingly connected by an expansive network of railway lines around Britain.

Left Munich at 8.35 p.m. on 1st May, arriving from Vienna early morning; should have arrived at 6.46, but train was an hour late. (p, 9).

'Herewith please receive invoice of goods sent by Great Northern Railway. Same are to be delivered at Carfax, near Purfleet, immediately on receipt at goods station King's Cross.' (p, 119).

The development as the impact of industrial revolution since the discoveries appeared and found by a lot of experts. The modernity and cultural continuities also growth into a gothic architectures. It's

became a battle of style between Gothic and Classical styles. The innovation of modern architecture can found in a reflection of the novel.

Having some time at my disposal when in London, I had visited the British Museum, and made search among the books and maps in the library regarding Transylvania; it had struck me that some foreknowledge of the country could hardly fail to have some importance in dealing with a noble of that country. (p, 9).

In the library I found, to my great delight, a vast number of English books, whole shelves full of them, and bound volumes of magazines and newspapers. A table in the centre none of them were of recent date. The books were of the most varied kind – history, geography, politics, political economy, botany, geology, law – all relating to England and English life and customs and manners. (p, 30).

We can see that their knowledge was arranged in many kinds of books. The building architecture was completed by library contains of various kinds of books, magazines and newspaper. There was also a museum of London city as the result of their recovery for the last centuries.

Since the discovery of typewriter by Christopher Sholes and telegraph by Samuel F.B Morse, Britain communication has found its way. There were a lot of newspapers and magazines publishers in this country.

So I told him I would simply write an account of our visit, just as if I wee doing a descriptive special article for *The Daily Telegraph*. (p, 139).

I used to think I would like to practice interviewing; Jonathan's friend on the *Exeter News*.....(p, 218).

There were even such books reference as the London Directory, the; Red' and 'Blue' books, Whitaker's Almanack, the Army and Navy Lists, and – it somehow gladdened my heart to se it – the Law List. (p, 30).

...I shall be prepared. I shall get my typewriter this very hour and begin transcribing. (p, 215).

Discovery in science, technology and engineering world led a development of medical (medicine and the instruments) science, technology of transportation and communication like the rise of railways across the country by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the sewage system and water pipes and the London

Underground designed by Joseph Bazalgette, photography and cameras were found by Louis Daguerre in France and William Fox Talbot in England.

He took with him a bag in which were many instruments and drugs. (See page 146).

.....and were about to perform what we call transfusion of blood – to transfer from full veins of one to the empty veins which pine for him. (See page 148).

“.....I shall give hypodermic injection of morphia.” (See page 156).

I got her luggage, which included a type writer, and we took the Underground to Fenchurch Street.....(see page 262).

Even the statement below just an expression, it proved that in this time people had known about the camera called *Kodak*.

I have taken with my Kodak views of it from various points. (p,35).

In the early years of the 19th century, gas lighting became widespread during the Victorian era in industry, homes, public buildings and the streets. Hundreds of gas works were constructed in cities and towns across the country.

They are both in the employment of Harris & Sons, moving and Shipment Company, Orange Master's Yard, Soho. (p, 190).

In 1882, the electric lights were introduced to London streets, although it took many long years before they were installed everywhere. Industrial activities led the businessman to have business relations till out of London even abroad, like Jonathan Harker did in the novel.

I found that my landlord had got a letter from the Count, directing him to secure the best place on the coach for me; but on making inquiries as to details he seemed somewhat reticent, and pretend that he could not understand my German. (p,12).

"...To-night I leave for Amsterdam, but shall return to-morrow night..." (p, 261).

...but that it would not be wise to have more than one solicitor engaged in one transaction, as only one could act at a time, and that to change would be certain to militate against his interest. He seemed thoroughly to understand, and went on to ask if there would be any practical difficulty in having one man to attend, say, to banking.(p, 43).

3. The relationship between religious life and industrial development in Victorian era

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that there was a positive relationship and a negative relationship between two aspects. The positive one revealed that the religious value of someone may still influence human's life in a positive way. On the contrary, a negative relationship revealed that since the revolutionary industry has grown quickly, it influence the religious values of most of society.

During the 19th century, the entities refer to as 'science' and 'religion' both went to dramatic changes. Science development, as a result of the industrial development of industrial revolution, had an opposite meaning and principal. In the scientific area, clergymen also involved in the sciences.

In this era, Britain formed into a social structure consisting of three distinct classes: the church and aristocracy, middle class and the working poorer class. The top class included the church and nobility had great power and wealth. The Nobel owned the majority of the land. It included the royal family, the clergy, great officers of state and baronet.

Count Dracula had directed me to go to the Golden Krone Hotel, which I found, to my great delight, to be thoroughly old-fashioned, for of course I wanted to see all I could of the ways of the country. (p, 12).

The characters in the novel were the middle class as we can see that they lived in a big building with modern facilities and had some business relationships.

I was afraid she might get a chill, so I ran upstairs, but as I came into the room she was moving back to her bed.....(p, 118).

'In order to obviate any delays possible through any routine requirements as to payment in our departments, we enclose cheque for ten pounds (£10), receipt of which please acknowledge.' (p,120).

'Ran upstairs' show that the building had more than one floor.

Beginning in the late 1840's, major news organizations, clergymen and single women became increasingly interested in prostitution, which came to be known as "The Great Social Evil.". In this era morality and faith to God was tested. It showed the moral degradation in Victorian society.

The clergymen were tough in maintaining their reputation as scientific experts. It should be noted that plenty of individuals continued should have a Christian faith in their participating in the science and industrial development.

Even this era protested to be degradation of moral value to Christianity, for several people God still has an important role of their life. Through their belief and effort and

faith, God will give a great lightening for them. We can found it in some characters in *Dracula*.

....and what is to be the end God only knows." (p, 228).

I have made the effort, and, God helping me, have come safely back to this room. (p,61).

It still can be seen that there are some acts which was maintained by the characters in the novel. As discussed previously, the characters still remembered God in their movement. It means, religious value was still strong inside people's life.

D. CONCLUSION

The writer interested in *Dracula* since the novel also attracted many critic and artists. *Dracula* has its own aura to impulse the readers. It became the greatest gothic novel along the years. It has a lot of aspects which support the contents of the novel. The novel reflected the social, culture, religion, psychological depression, love story and sexuality, modernity, the development of science and technology in Victorian era. It shows how the condition of society in Stoker's time.

Through the analysis, the writer gets the facts of the relationship. For the majority of Britain in Victorian era, industrial development brought them into a great change of life. It also influenced their religious belief. The faith and belief of God had been tested. There view a lot of prostitution done by clergymen and a single women. It

showed a moral degradation of majority of Christian. In the other hand, people who still had a strong belief and faith in God, believed that God was a saviour for their life.

The analysis expected can be a good introduction in understanding and appreciating the novel. The writer also hopes that the readers can get several advantages and can criticize the writing.

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