Bram Stoker has created a heartbroken mood at the end of chapter 12. Stoker writes, "Some change had come over her [Lucy's] body. Death had given back part of her beauty, for her brow and cheeks had recovered some of their flowing lines; even the lips had lost their deadly pallor. It was as if the blood, no longer needed for the working of the heart, had gone to make the harshness of death as little rude as might be," (139). The way Lucy's death is described with the personification of Death giving back beauty makes this moment seem bittersweet. The reader realizes that with Lucy's death went away a doctor's love for his patients and Arthur's love for his probable future wife. The state of the body is also described in a graceful and somber manner with reference to how her brow and cheeks recovered somewhat and how the harshness of Lucy's death was dismissed as being a little rude. The heartbroken mood portrays Lucy as being a person of importance in the plot.

Bram Stoker also portrays an innocent setting. He states "It was a lovely morning; the bright sunshine and all the fresh feeling of early autumn seemed like the completion of nature's work. The leaves were turning to all kinds of beautiful colors, but had not yet begun to drop from the trees. When we [Van Helsing and Dr.Seward] entered we met Mrs.Westerna..." (114). This seemingly refreshing description of a natural setting seems innocent. The cliché description of autumn and its leaves are present and described as being a multitude of "beautiful" colors. However, this seemingly pleasant setting is a stark contrast to what happens after, which is Dr. Seward and Van Helsing discovering that Mrs. Westerna has removed the protective garlic placed in Lucy's room. Stoker sets up an innocent and pleasant setting only to draw a contrast to future bad news.

"I [Lucy] have a dim half-remembrance of a long, anxious times of waiting and fearing: darkness in which there was not even the pain of hope to make present distress more poignant: and then long spells of oblivion, and the rising back to life as a diver coming up through a great press of water," (116). Lucy is depicted to barely remembering what has been happening to her. The first part of the quote seems to describe anxiety attacks that seem hopeless to recover from. Then she has "long spells of oblivion" that seem to indicate periods where she just is not conscious. The final part of the quote is a metaphor where Lucy compares herself to a diver coming up through a lot of water, which could represent Lucy's return to consciousness as a long journey. These artistic descriptions in Lucy's diary show the severity of Lucy's condition.