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Count of St. Germain

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"*Count Saint-Germain*" *redirects here*. For other uses of *St. Germain* see *[Saint-Germain \(disambiguation\)](#)*.

The **Count of St. Germain** has been variously described as a [courtier](#), [adventurer](#), [charlatan](#), [inventor](#), [alchemist](#), [pianist](#), [violinist](#) and amateur [composer](#), but is best known as a recurring figure in the stories of several strands of [occultism](#) – particularly those connected to [Theosophy](#) and the [White Eagle Lodge](#), where he is also referred to as the *Master Rakoczi* or the *Master R* and as one of the [Masters of the Ancient Wisdom](#), is credited with near god-like powers and longevity. Some sources write that his name is not familial, but was invented by him as a French version of the Latin *Sanctus Germanus*, meaning "Holy Brother." ^{[1][2][3]}



Count of St Germain by unknown artist 

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Life

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The scarcity of contemporary biographical detail about St. Germain (alongside his own apparent self-mythologising) has supported the construction of many versions of his origins and ancestry, including that he was:

- The son of [Francis II Rákóczi](#), the [Prince of Transylvania](#), by Rákóczi's first wife^[4]. Originally his name was Rákóczi Lipót Lajos György József Antal.
- [Francis Bacon](#), true heir to the [Throne of England](#), born to [Queen Elizabeth I](#) and [Robert Dudley](#). He was given to the Bacon family who raised him and this secret was kept (Dr. Raymond Bernard, *The Great Secret – St. Germain*).
- The illegitimate son of [Maria Anna of Pfalz-Neuburg](#), the widow of [Charles II of Spain](#)
- The son of the king of Portugal (presumably [John V](#))

In a letter of 1745, [Horace Walpole](#) mentions a Count St. Germain as being arrested in London on suspicion of espionage (this was during the [Jacobite rebellion](#)) but released without charge:

The other day they seized an odd man, who goes by the name of Count St. Germain. He has been here these two years, and will not tell who he is, or whence, but professes [two wonderful things, the first] that he does not go by his right name; [and the second that he never had any dealings with any woman - nay, nor with any [succedaneum](#) (*this was censored by Walpole's editors until 1954*)] He sings, plays on the violin wonderfully, composes, is mad, and not very sensible. He is called an Italian, a Spaniard, a Pole; a somebody that married a great fortune in Mexico, and ran away with her jewels to Constantinople; a priest, a fiddler, a vast nobleman. The [Prince of Wales](#) has had unsatiated curiosity about him, but in vain. However, nothing has been made out against him; he is released; and, what convinces me that he is not a gentleman, stays here, and talks of his being taken up for a spy.^[5]

One Pierre-Renault de Saint-Germain was Governor of [Chengalapat](#), in [India](#), in 1752,^[6] and a Robert-François Quesnay de St-Germain was active in several secret societies. Stories of the Count in India and at Masonic meetings can be traced to them. A mime and English comedian known as Milord Gower also impersonated St-Germain in Paris salons. His stories were wilder than the real Count's — he had advised Jesus, for example. Inevitably, hearsay of his routine got confused with the original.

[Giacomo Casanova](#) describes in his memoirs several meetings with the "celebrated and learned impostor". Of his first meeting, in Paris in 1757, he writes:

The most enjoyable dinner I had was with Madame de Robert Gergi, who came with the famous adventurer, known by the name of the Count de St. Germain. This individual, instead of eating, talked from the beginning of the meal

to the end, and I followed his example in one respect as I did not eat, but listened to him with the greatest attention. It may safely be said that as a conversationalist he was unequalled.

St. Germain gave himself out for a marvel and always aimed at exciting amazement, which he often succeeded in doing. He was scholar, linguist, musician, and chemist, good-looking, and a perfect ladies' man. For awhile he gave them paints and cosmetics; he flattered them, not that he would make them young again (which he modestly confessed was beyond him) but that their beauty would be preserved by means of a wash which, he said, cost him a lot of money, but which he gave away freely.

He had contrived to gain the favour of [Madame de Pompadour](#), who had spoken about him to [the king](#), for whom he had made a laboratory, in which the monarch — a martyr to boredom — tried to find a little pleasure or distraction, at all events, by making dyes. The king had given him a suite of rooms at Chambord, and a hundred thousand francs for the construction of a laboratory, and according to St. Germain the dyes discovered by the king would have a materially beneficial influence on the quality of French fabrics.

This extraordinary man, intended by nature to be the king of impostors and quacks, would say in an easy, assured manner that he was three hundred years old, that he knew the secret of the Universal Medicine, that he possessed a mastery over nature, that he could melt diamonds, professing himself capable of forming, out of ten or twelve small diamonds, one large one of the finest water without any loss of weight. All this, he said, was a mere trifle to him. Notwithstanding his boastings, his bare-faced lies, and his manifold eccentricities, I cannot say I thought him offensive. In spite of my knowledge of what he was and in spite of my own feelings, I thought him an astonishing man as he was always astonishing me.^[7]

Myths, legends and speculations about St. Germain began to be widespread in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and continue today. They include beliefs that he is [immortal](#), the [Wandering Jew](#), an alchemist with the "[Elixir of Life](#)", a [Rosicrucian](#), and that he prophesied the [French Revolution](#). He is said to have met the forger [Giuseppe Balsamo](#) (alias [Cagliostro](#)) in London and the composer [Rameau](#) in Venice.

Literature about St. Germain

[[edit](#)]

Biographies

[[edit](#)]

There are several "authoritative" biographers who usually do not agree with one another. Probably the two best-known biographies are [Isabel Cooper-Oakley's](#) *The Count of St. Germain* (1912) and [Jean Overton-Fuller's](#) *The Comte de Saint-Germain: Last Scion of the House of Rakoczy* (1988). The former is a compilation of letters, diaries and private records written about the Count by members of the French aristocracy who knew him in the 18th century. Dr. Raymond Bernard's book *The Great Secret – St. Germain* is biographical and covers many aspects of the Counts' life including his conflation with Sir [Francis Bacon](#) and the author of the [Shakespearean](#) opus. [Manly Palmer Hall](#) in his *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*, describes some of the same attributes as Dr. Bernard, including the attribution of the writings of Shakespeare to a great adept like Francis Bacon, who could be amalgamated with the Count of St. Germain.

There have also been numerous French and German biographies, among them *Der Wiedergänger: Das zeitlose Leben des Grafen von Saint-Germain* by [Peter Krassa](#), *Le Comte de Saint-Germain* by [Marie-Raymonde Delorme](#) and *L'énigmatique Comte De Saint-Germain* by [Pierre Ceria](#) and [François Ethuin](#).

Occult biography

[[edit](#)]

A book titled *The Great Secret, Count St. Germain*, by Dr. Raymond Bernard purports that St. Germain was actually [Francis Bacon](#) by birth, and later [authored the complete Plays attributed to Shakespeare](#). He also contends, as does the [Saint Germain Foundation](#) in Chicago, IL., that [Francis Bacon](#) was the child of [Queen Elizabeth](#) and [Lord Dudley](#) but that it was kept quiet. According to the theory, Francis was raised by the Bacon family.

Book attributed to St. Germain

[[edit](#)]

One book attributed to Saint Germain himself is "[The Most Holy Trinosophia](#) of the Comte de St. Germain." There are also two triangular books in the [Manly Palmer Hall](#) Collection of Alchemical Manuscripts at the [Getty Research Library](#) which are attributed to Saint Germain.^[1] [↗](#) There is an additional book at the Getty Research Library entitled "America Hereidica" attributed to the author "Saint-Germain, C. de.", although it was published in New York in 1886. ^[2] [↗](#) Michael Scott and his books have noted facts in *The Magician*, and other related books later in the series.

Books dictated by Saint Germain to Guy Ballard

[[edit](#)]

Saint Germain is the central figure in the Saint Germain Series of Books published by the Saint Germain Press. The first two volumes, *Unveiled Mysteries* and *The Magic Presence*, written by [Godfre Ray King](#), describe Saint Germain as an [Ascended Master](#), like [Jesus](#), who is assisting humanity. Godfre Ray King is the pen-name for [Guy Warren Ballard](#). In these first two books, he discusses his personal experiences with Saint Germain and reveals many teachings that are in harmony with [Theosophy](#) and some other works referenced above. The third volume, *The I AM Discourses*, contains material that is foundational to the [sacred scriptures](#) of the [IAM Activity](#).

There are 20 Volumes in the Saint Germain Series of Books, which are also referred to as the "Green Books." Another work of great importance, the *Comte de Gabalis*, is said to be from the hand of Sir Francis Bacon before he Ascended and returned as Sanctus Germanus, the "Holy Brother," or Saint Germain. First printed in 1670, the book includes a picture of the Polish Rider, a famous painting at the [Frick Collection](#) in New York City, which is said to be of Sir Francis Bacon, *a.k.a* the [Comte de Gabalis](#), or the Count of the [Cabala](#). Lotus Ray King (Edna Ballard's pen name), wife of [Guy Ballard](#), talked about this book having been authored by the Ascended Master Saint Germain in the Round Table Talks of the [IAM Activity](#).

Claimed encounters with Saint Germain

[[edit](#)]

Several [Theosophists](#) and practitioners of alternate esoteric traditions have claimed to have met Saint Germain in the late 19th or early 20th centuries:

- [Annie Besant](#) said that she met the Count in 1896.
- [C. W. Leadbeater](#) claimed to have met him in [Rome](#) in 1926 and gave a physical description of him as having [brown eyes](#), [olive colored skin](#), and a pointed beard; according to Leadbeater, "the splendour of his Presence impels men to make obeisance".^[8] Leadbeater said that Saint Germain showed him a robe that had been previously owned by a [Roman Emperor](#) and that Saint Germain told him that one of his residences was a [castle](#) in [Transylvania](#). According to Leadbeater, when performing [magical rituals](#) in his castle in Transylvania, Saint Germain wears "a suit of [golden](#) chain-mail which once belonged to a [Roman Emperor](#); over it is thrown a magnificent cloak of [Tyrian purple](#), with on its clasp a [seven-pointed star](#) in [diamond](#) and [amethyst](#), and sometimes he wears a glorious robe of [violet](#)."^[9]
- [Guy Ballard](#), founder of the "[I AM](#)" [Activity](#), claimed that he met Saint Germain on [Mount Shasta](#) in [California](#) in August 1930, and that this initiated his "training" and experiences with other [Ascended Masters](#) in various parts of the world.^[10]
- [Edgar Cayce](#), the "Sleeping Prophet", was asked while in trance if Saint Germain was present. Cayce's reply was: "When needed." (From reading # 254-83 on 2/14/1935.)
- [Dorothy Leon](#), living author, has claimed to have had several encounters with Saint Germain and is an avowed disciple of his.

Esoteric activities

[edit]

Many groups honor Saint Germain as a [supernatural being](#) called an [Ascended Master](#). He is referred to in [Theosophy](#) as the **Master Rakoczy** or the **Master R.** In the [Ascended Master Teachings](#) he is referred to simply as **Saint Germain**, or as the **Ascended Master Saint Germain** ^[3] ↗. As an Ascended Master, Saint Germain is believed to have many [magical](#) powers such as the ability to [teleport](#), [levitate](#), walk through walls, and to inspire people [telepathically](#), among others.

Theosophists consider him to be a [Mahatma](#), [Master](#) or Adept. [Helena Blavatsky](#) said that he was one of her Masters of Wisdom and hinted that he had given her secret documents. Some [esoteric](#) groups credit him with inspiring the [Founding Fathers](#) to draft the [United States Declaration of Independence](#) and the [Constitution](#), as well as providing the design of the [Great Seal of the United States](#). (See [Manly Palmer Hall's Secret Teachings of All Ages](#).)^[11] In [New Age](#) beliefs, Saint Germain is always associated with the color [violet](#), the jewel [amethyst](#), and the [Maltese cross](#) rendered in violet (usually the *iron cross style cross patee* version). He is also regarded as the "Chohan of the Seventh Ray"^[12] According to [Theosophy](#), the [Seven Rays](#) are seven metaphysical principles that govern both individual souls and the unfolding of each 2,158 year long [Astrological Age](#). Since according to Theosophy the next [Astrological Age](#), the [Age of Aquarius](#), will be governed by the Seventh (Violet) Ray (the Ray of Ceremonial Order), Saint Germain is sometimes called "The Hierarchy of the Age of Aquarius." According to the [Ascended Master Teachings](#), Saint Germain is "The God of Freedom for [this system of worlds](#)."

In [Alice A. Bailey's](#) books, Saint Germain is referred to as the *Master Rakoczi* or the *Master R.*^[13] Alice A. Bailey's book *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* (a compilation of earlier revelations published posthumously in 1957) gives the most information about his reputed role as a spiritual Master. His title is said to be the *Lord of Civilization* and his task is the establishment of the new civilization of the Age of Aquarius.^[14] He is said to telepathically influence people who are seen by him as being instrumental in bringing about the new civilization of the Age of Aquarius. Alice A. Bailey stated that "sometime after AD 2025," the [Master Jesus](#), the Master Rakoczi (Saint Germain), [Kuthumi](#), and others in the [Spiritual Hierarchy](#) would "externalise", i.e., descend from the spiritual worlds, and interact in visible tangible bodies on the Earth in [ashrams](#), surrounded by their disciples.^[15] Alice A. Bailey said that St. Germain is the "manager of the executive council of the [Christ](#)" ^[16] (Theosophists regard "the Master Jesus" and "Christ" as two separate and distinct beings. They believe in the [Nestorian/Gnostic Christology](#) that Christ incarnated in [Jesus](#) during the three years of the [Ministry of Jesus](#). "Christ" is identified as being a highly developed spiritual entity known as the [Maitreya](#). "Jesus" is identified as being the [Master Jesus](#). Those adherent to the Ascended Master Teachings believe in the existence of the Maitreya but adhere to the traditional identification of Christ as being the same being as Jesus.). This executive council is a specific group of [Masters of the Ancient Wisdom](#) charged with preparing the way for the [Second Coming](#) of Christ and the consequent inauguration of the Age of Aquarius.

Previous incarnations

[edit]

According to [Theosophy](#) and the [Ascended Master Teachings](#), Saint Germain was incarnated as: (see notes 1, 2, and 3 for sources): (Note: Not all Theosophical and Ascended Master Teaching groups accept all of these incarnations as valid. St. Germain's incarnations as St. Alban, Proclus, Roger Bacon and Sir Francis Bacon are universally accepted.)

- Ruler of a Golden Age civilization in the area of the [Sahara Desert](#) 70,000 years ago, originally a colony sent out from [Atlantis](#).
- High priest in [the civilization of Atlantis](#) 13,000 years ago, serving in the *Order of Lord Zadkiel* in the *Temple of Purification*, located in an Atlantean colony that had been sent out from the main island of [Atlantis](#) that had been established on the island now called [Cuba](#).
- [Samuel](#), eleventh century B.C. Religious leader in Israel who served as prophet, priest, and last of the Hebrew judges.
- [Hesiod](#), Greek poet whose writings serve as a major source of insight into Greek mythology and cosmology (circa 700 B.C.).
- [Plato](#), Philosopher who studied with students of Pythagoras and scholars in Egypt. He established his own school of philosophy at the Academy in Athens. (427 - 347 B.C.).
- [Saint Joseph](#), first century A.D., Nazareth. Husband of Mary and Guardian of Jesus.
- [Saint Alban](#), late third or early fourth century, town of Verulamium, renamed St Albans, Hertfordshire, England. First British martyr — he had sheltered a fugitive priest, became a devout convert, and was put to death for disguising himself as the priest so that he could die in his place.

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Theosophical texts
Isis Unveiled · The Key to Theosophy Mahatma Letters · The Secret Doctrine The Voice of the Silence

- **Proclus**, c. 410 - 485 A.D. Athens. The last major Greek Neoplatonic philosopher. He headed the Platonic Academy and wrote extensively on philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and grammar.
- **Merlin**, c. fifth or sixth century, Britain. Magician and counselor at King Arthur's Camelot who inspired the establishment of the Order of the Knights of the Round Table.
- **Roger Bacon**, c. 1220–1292 A.D., England. Philosopher, educational reformer, and experimental scientist. Forerunner of modern science renowned for his exhaustive investigations into alchemy, optics, mathematics, and languages.^[17]
- Organizer behind the scenes for the Secret Societies in Germany in the late fourteen and early fifteenth centuries. The creation of a fictional character named "**Christian Rosenkreuz**" was inspired by his efforts.
- **Christopher Columbus**, 1451–1506 A.D. Believed to have been born in Genoa, Italy and settled in Portugal. Landed in America in 1492 during the first of four voyages to the New World sponsored by **King Ferdinand** and **Queen Isabella** of Spain
- **Francis Bacon**, 1561–1626, England. Philosopher, statesman, essayist and literary master, **author of the Shakespearean plays** (according to Manly P. Hall, Alfred Dodd, Helene Armstrong, and the **Ascended Master Teachings**), father of inductive science, and herald of the **scientific revolution**.

The voice of the silence
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Ascension into masterhood

[edit]

According to the **Ascended Master Teachings**, Francis Bacon made it appear that he died on **Easter** Sunday, April 9, 1626, and he even attended his own "funeral" in disguise. It is believed by the adherents of the Ascended Master Teachings that he then traveled secretly to **Transylvania** (then part of **Hungary**, now part of **Romania**) to the Rakoczy Mansion of the **royal family of Hungary**. Finally on May 1, 1684 he is believed to have attained (by his knowledge of **alchemy**) his physical Ascension (attaining **immortality**, eternal youth and attainment of supernatural abilities[the sixth level of **Initiation**]) at which time Francis Bacon adopted the name "Saint Germain."^[18]

St. Germain in popular culture

[edit]



This "**In popular culture**" section **may contain minor or trivial references**. Please **reorganize this content** to explain the subject's impact on popular culture rather than simply listing appearances, and remove trivial references. *(July 2009)*

Anime

- In **Baccano!**, the Vice-President of the Daily Days newspaper company is called Gustave St. Germain and as the plot revolves around immortal, it may be possible he is Count of St.Germain, being based on him, and also the possibility of him being the true main character, as noted in the first episode's title.
- The Earl of the Millennium is stated by the author to be based on this person. From the Manga/anime D. Gray Man
- St. Germain appears as a **villain** in the **anime** series **Le Chevalier D'Eon**.
- A **vampiric**, eternally-living villain named **Count Sangermaine** figures heavily in the **anime** series **Master of Mosquiton**.

Comic Books

- St. Germain(e) appears in the **graphic novel** *The Barn Owl's Wondrous Capers* written by **Samath Banerjee**.
- An unnamed figure who is implied to be the Count St. Germain(e) appears in the graphic novel *The Invisibles* by **Grant Morrison**.
- St. Germain(e) appears in the graphic novel *The Sandman* (written by **Neil Gaiman**) spin-off *The Dead Boy Detectives*, written by **Ed Brubaker**. St. Germain(e) here is the name/identity taken by **Gilles de Rais**.
- St. Germain is the villain of the limited **comic book** series *Shang-Chi: Master of Kung Fu: Hellfire Apocalypse* (2002–2003) by **Doug Moench** and **Paul Gulacy**, wherein St. Germain is revealed to be actually **Fu Manchu** in disguise.
- Saint Germain appears in the **Buffiverse comics** miniseries *Spike vs. Dracula*.
- Count Saint-Germain appears in the **Topps** comic book series *The Frankenstein/Dracula War* as a captain in Napoleon's army who plots to replenish his fading immortality by blackmailing **Frankenstein's Monster** into removing Dracula's heart. Frankenstein's Monster eventually turns on Saint-Germain and kills him with the aid of **Dracula**.

Film

- The 1976 **French horror film**, *Le Collectionneur des cerveaux*, places the Comte de St. Germain in the role of a **brain-collecting mad scientist**.

Literature

- Helene H. Armstrong did extensive research about Bacon being Saint Germain and having taken birth as the son of Queen Elizabeth and the supposed future King of England. See her book, Francis Bacon - The Spear Shaker, San Francisco, California: Golden Gate Press, 1985 ISBN 0-9616288-0-4.
- Alfred Dodd did extensive research which underscores Francis Bacon's "Hand" as the writer of the Shakespeare Plays, employing other pen names and all as the son of Queen Elizabeth. Francis Bacon's Personal Life Story by Alfred Dodd. England: Rider & Co.
- St. Germain appears in **Michael Scott's** Nicholas Flamel series, in the novel *The Magician: The Secrets of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel* as an immortal alchemist and "this century", a rock star married to Joan of Arc. This may be a reference to the contemporary musician **of the same name**.
- **Alexandre Dumas'** fictional **Count of Monte Cristo** may have been inspired by Le Comte St. Germain. The two share many characteristics, including attire, appearance, wealth, alchemical capabilities, and mysterious origin. One of the characters even remarks to Monte Cristo, "[Y]ou still remain an enigma, do not fear. My mother is only astonished that you remain so long unsolved. I believe, while the Countess G— takes you for Lord Ruthven, my mother imagines you to be Cagliostro or the

Count Saint-Germain."

- Umberto Eco's satirical work involving [conspiracy theories](#), *Foucault's Pendulum*, features a putative St. Germain as the antagonist.
- During a darts match in the novel "The Brentford Triangle", Professor Slocombe, a recurring character in the Brentford novels of [Robert Rankin](#), is implied to have been Saint-Germain.
- Diana Gabaldon's novel *Dragonfly in Amber* features St. Germain as a French nobleman and wine merchant dealing in the darker side of Parisian politics and high society in 1745. In her book, the Count is not immortal.
- The author [Chelsea Quinn Yarbro](#) has written (as of 2006) two dozen [fantasy books](#) (including spin offs) concerning a [vampiric character](#) modeled after St. Germain.
- St. Germain appears in [Aleksandr Pushkin's](#) short novel *The Queen of Spades*.
- Author [Katherine Kurtz](#) featured Saint-Germain as the esoteric Master behind the scenes orchestrating the [American Revolution](#) in the novel *Two Crowns for America* (1996).
- Fictional details of St. Germain's journey to Russia form part of the novel *Wheel of Fortune* (*Колесо Фортуны*) (1970–75) by the Russian writer [Nikolay Dubov](#) ([Николай Иванович Дубов](#)).
- In the novel *The Red Lion: The Elixir of Eternal Life* by the Hungarian writer [Mária Szepes](#), St. Germain appears as a companion of the protagonist. He is "the man that never dies".
- The Comte de St. Germain(e) appears (also called Master Rakoczi) in [Traci Harding's](#) novel about [magic](#) and [metaphysics](#) called *The Cosmic Logos*.
- The Comte is a persona adopted by one of the long-lived mystery characters in [Raymond Khoury's](#) 2007 novel *The Sanctuary*.
- St. Germain appears in the head of Billy Ballantine in [Tør Åge Bringsværd's](#) "Den som har begge beina på jorda står stille" AKA "Den som har begge beina på jorda står stille (eller: Alveolene kommer!). Om de merkelige hendelsene som rystet London den 26. og 27. mai 1973. En digresjonsroman. Vel blåst!" St. Germain proves his ability to make gold, by turning a criminal into a golden statue and a preacher into a [golden calf](#).
- A figure who identifies himself as St. Germain appears in the [Mircea Eliade](#) novella *Youth without Youth*.

Manga

- In the fifth volume of the [manga Rozen Maiden](#), one identity of "The Father" who created the magical doll protagonists is revealed to be St. Germain.
- In the omake of the [manga D.Gray-Man](#) the creator says [The Millennium Earl](#) is based off a real man from the 18th century who never seemed to look past the age of 50 and he called himself the "Time Traveling Alchemist" which is the name Count of St. Germain had given himself.

Music

- In Act I, scene 1 of Tchaikovsky's penultimate opera, *The Queen of Spades* (1890), based (loosely) on Pushkin's short story, Tomsky attributes the Countess's knowledge of the secret of the Three Cards that always win to a bargain with the Count Saint-Germain, who thus rescued her from bankruptcy at the court of Versailles. (The libretto implies that she spent a night with the Count, and that the secret is of satanic origin - neither of these things being true in Pushkin's story.) This story causes Ghermann to break into the Countess's bedroom to learn the secret; instead, she dies of shock. But her ghost later appears to him and names the cards - only to betray him to Hell in the end.
- French [socialite](#) and [singer Richard Chanfray](#) achieved minor celebrity status in the 1970s by claiming to be the Comte de St Germain. He was [Dalida's](#) lover for several years.
- [Canibus](#) makes a reference to the Comte de St. Germaine in the song "Poet Laureate Infinity".
- A plea to St. Germain features in the lyrics of the song "I'm So Free" by [Lou Reed](#) on his 1972 album [Transformer](#).^[19]
- Christmas mention the Comte in "Iron Anniversary" on their 1993 album Vortex.
- The 2008 album [Angélique](#) by the Spanish symphonic metal band [Angeldark](#) features the two-part song "Saint-Germain (The Man Who Killed Death)".
- The 2009 song [Bądź Gotów](#) by the Polish musician [Stachursky](#) contains the mentioning of Saint Germain.

Role-Playing Games

- The [role-playing game Unknown Armies](#) features St. Germain as an immortal yet very human, enigmatic and complex figure also referred to as "The First and Last Man".

Television

- An episode of the 1970s/80s TV series [In Search Of](#), entitled *The Man Who Wouldn't Die*, discusses Count of St. Germain.^[20]

Video Games

- St. Germain appears in the video game [Castlevania: Curse of Darkness](#) as an unlikely ally attempting to oppose [Death's](#) plans for the resurrection of [Dracula](#), he has the ability to manipulate time, and acts as a mysterious immortal enigma who sides with apparently no one.
- St. Germain appears in the [BL game Animamundi: Dark Alchemist](#) as the fiancé to the main character's sister.
- St. Germain appears as an NPC in the online game "Shin Megami Tensei: Imagine" who teaches players of occultism, magic control, and blessing.
- A major setting in the [browser-based MMORPG Nexus War](#) is St. Germaine Island, almost certainly a reference to the Count, given the game's heavy magical elements.

Travel

- St. Germain is mentioned on the New Orleans Haunted History Tours: Vampire Tour, and is linked with a mansion on the corner of Rue Royal and Urseline st. under the surname of Jaques St. Germain, who is rumoured to have bought the mansion in the early 1900's and still owns it to this day.

Skeptical view

[edit]

The scholar [K. Paul Johnson](#) maintains that the "Masters" that [Madame Blavatsky](#) wrote about and produced letters from were actually idealizations of people who were her [mentors](#).^[21]

Also see the article "Talking to the Dead and Other Amusements" by Paul Zweig *New York Times* October 5, 1980, which maintains that Madame Blavatsky's revelations were fraudulent.

Notes

[\[edit\]](#)

- ¹ [^] Schroeder, Werner *Ascended Masters and Their Retreats* Ascended Master Teaching Foundation 2004, pages 250 - 255
- ² [^] Luk, A.D.K.. *Law of Life — Book II*. Pueblo, Colorado: A.D.K. Luk Publications 1989, pages 254 - 267
- ³ [^] Booth, Annice *The Masters and Their Retreats* Summit Lighthouse Library June 2003, pages 312 - 322
- ⁴ [^] *The Comte de St. Germain* by Isabel Cooper-Oakley. Milan, Italy: Ars Regia, 1912
- ⁵ [^] Letter to Sir Horace Mann, December 9, 1745, available on Project Gutenberg at <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/12073/12073.txt>
- ⁶ [^] Butler, E. M: *The Myth of the Magus*; Cambridge University Press, 1948; p. 189
- ⁷ [^] The Project Gutenberg EBook of The Memoires of Casanova, Complete, by Jacques Casanova de Seingalt: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2981/2981.txt>
- ⁸ [^] Leadbeater, C.W. *The Masters and the Path*. Adyar, India: Theosophical Publishing House, 1927 (Revised from 1925 edition) (Reprint: Kessinger Publishing, 1997) Page 32
- ⁹ [^] Leadbeater, C.W. *The Masters and the Path*. Adyar, India: Theosophical Publishing House, 1927 (Revised from 1925 edition) (Reprint: Kessinger Publishing, 1997) Page 240
- ¹⁰ [^] King, Godfre Ray. *Unveiled Mysteries*. Chicago, Illinois: Saint Germain Press 1934
- ¹¹ [^] [Hall, Manly P.](#) *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* "An Encyclopedic Outline of Masonic, Hermetic, Qabbalistic and Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy Being an Interpretation of the Secret Teachings Concealed within the Rituals, Allegories and Mysteries of all Ages" H.S. Crocker Company, Inc. 1928
- ¹² [^] "Saint Germain" (claimed to have been dictated to Mark Prophet) *Studies in Alchemy* Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA: 1974 Summit Lighthouse. See biographical sketch of Saint Germain, pages 80-90,
- ¹³ [^] Bailey, Alice A. *A Treatise on Cosmic Fire* (Section Three - Division A- Certain Basic Statements), 1932, Lucis Trust. 1925, p 1237
- ¹⁴ [^] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier [revelations](#) by Alice A. Bailey) Page 667
- ¹⁵ [^] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier revelations by Alice A. Bailey) Page 530
- ¹⁶ [^] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier revelations by Alice A. Bailey) Page 508
- ¹⁷ [^] Although [C.W. Leadbeater](#) claims that Roger Bacon was a past incarnation of Saint Germain and the [Church Universal and Triumphant](#) (the main Ascended Master Teachings religion) also accepts this, some sources and some Ascended Master Activities believe that Roger Bacon was a past incarnation of the Ascended Master [El Morya](#)
- ¹⁸ [^] "Saint Germain" (claimed by the [Church Universal and Triumphant](#) to have been dictated by St. Germain to [Mark Prophet](#)) *Studies in Alchemy* Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA: 1974 Summit Lighthouse. See occult biographical sketch of history of Saint Germain, pages 80-90
- ¹⁹ [^] [I'm So Free song lyrics | Lou Reed | Transformer | GoldLyrics.com](#)
- ²⁰ [^] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrSo_2BGBD0 In Search Of - "The Man Who Wouldn't Die"
- ²¹ [^] Johnson, Paul K. *Initiates of Theosophical Masters* Albany, New York:1995 State University of New York Press

Further reading

[\[edit\]](#)

Adherents' literature

[\[edit\]](#)

- "Unveiled Mysteries" by Godfre Ray King, Saint Germain Press, Schaumburg, Illinois.
- "The Magic Presence" by Godfre Ray King, Saint Germain Press, Schaumburg, Illinois.
- "The 'I AM' Discourses" by Ascended Master Saint Germain, Saint Germain Press, Schaumburg, Illinois.
- Helene H. Armstrong's book, Francis Bacon - The Spear Shaker, San Francisco, California: Golden Gate Press, 1985 [ISBN 0-9616288-0-4](#)
- Alfred Dodd wrote a number of book about Francis Bacon. One is Francis Bacon: Personal Life Story', Volume 2 - The Age of James, England: Rider & Co.
- Bernard, Raymond. *Great Secret Court St. Germain*. Health Research Publishers, Washington, 1993 (reprint ed.). [ISBN 0-7873-0095-0](#).
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- Prophet, Mark L. and Elizabeth Clare *Lords of the Seven Rays* Livingston, Montana, U.S.A.:1986 - Summit University Press
- Saint Germain. *Saint Germain on Alchemy: Formulas for Self-Transformation*. Gardiner, Montana: Summit University Press, 1988. [ISBN 0-916766-68-3](#).
- AFFIRMATIONS AND THOUGHT FORMS: You Can Change Your Mind! A channeled discourse from the Ascended Master ST. GERMAIN, by Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, Ph.D., Expansion Publishing, [ISBN 0-9656927-1-X](#)
- BALANCING THE LIGHT WITHIN: A Discourse on Healing from the Ascended Master ST. GERMAIN, by Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, Ph.D., Expansion Publishing, [ISBN 0-9656927-0-1](#).
- ANGELS AND OTHER BEINGS OF LIGHT: They are Here to Help You! A channeled discourse from the Ascended Master ST. GERMAIN, by Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, Ph.D., Expansion Publishing, [ISBN 0-9656927-3-6](#).
- NAVIGATING THE FOURTH DIMENSION: A Discourse from the Ascended Masters ST. GERMAIN and EL MORYA KHAN, by

Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, Ph.D., Expansion Publishing, [ISBN 0-9656-9275-2](#).

- **DISPELLING THE ILLUSIONS OF AGING AND DYING: A Discourse from the Ascended Master ST. GERMAIN**, by Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, Ph.D., Expansion Publishing, [ISBN 0-9656927-6-0](#).

Encyclopedic reference

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- [Melton, J. Gordon](#) *Encyclopedia of American Religions* 5th Edition New York:1996 Gale Research [ISBN 0-8103-7714-4](#) ISSN 1066-1212 Chapter 18—"The Ancient Wisdom Family of Religions" Pages 151-158; see chart on page 154 listing *Masters of the Ancient Wisdom*; Also see Section 18, Pages 717-757 Descriptions of various Ancient Wisdom religious organizations

Scholarly studies

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- Campbell, Bruce F. *A History of the Theosophical Movement* Berkeley:1980 University of California Press
- Godwin, Joscelyn *The Theosophical Enlightenment* Albany, New York: 1994 State University of New York Press
- Johnson, K. Paul *The Masters Revealed: Madam Blavatsky and Myth of the Great White Brotherhood* Albany, New York: 1994 State University of New York Press

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Hodgson Report](#)

External links

[[edit](#)]

- *The Comte de St. Germain* [↗](#) (1912) by [Isabel Cooper-Oakley](#), at [sacred-texts.com](#)
- *An Encyclopedia of Claims, Frauds, and Hoaxes of the Occult and Supernatural: Saint Germain* [↗](#) at the James Randi Educational Foundation

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The Comte de Saint Germain (French pronunciation: [kɑ̃t dÉ™ sÉː]f ÈːÉːÊmÉː]f]; born circa 1691 or 1712 â€” died 27 February 1784) was a European adventurer, with an interest in science, alchemy and the arts. He achieved prominence in European high society of the mid-1700s. Prince Charles of Hesse-Kassel considered him to be "one of the greatest philosophers who ever lived". St. Germain used a variety of names and titles, an accepted practice amongst royalty and nobility at the time. These include the Marquis