

saint (noun)

# קדוש

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## ז'רמן

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# St. Germain (Theosophy)

This article is about the Theosophical Master. For the historical figure, see [Count of St. Germain](#).

**St. Germain** (also sometimes referred to as **Master Rakoczi**) is a legendary spiritual master of the ancient wisdom in the Theosophical and post-Theosophical teachings of C. W. Leadbeater, Alice A. Bailey, Benjamin Creme, the White Eagle Lodge, modern Rosicrucianism and the Ascended Master Teachings, responsible for the New Age culture of the Age of Aquarius and identified with the **Count of St. Germain** (fl. 1710–1784), who has been variously described as a courtier, adventurer, charlatan, inventor, alchemist, pianist, violinist and amateur composer. He is of central importance to the Saint Germain Foundation.

## 1 Legend

*St. Germain*, as one of the Masters of the Ancient Wisdom, is credited with near god-like powers and with longevity. It is believed that Sir Francis Bacon faked his own death on Easter Sunday, 9 April 1626, attended his own funeral and made his way from England to Transylvania where he found lodging in a castle owned by the Rakóczi family. There, on 1 May 1684, Bacon, by using alchemy, became an immortal occult master and adopted the name *Saint Germain* and became one of the Masters of the Ancient Wisdom, a group of beings that, Theosophists believe, form a Spiritual Hierarchy of planet Earth sometimes called the Ascended Masters. Thus, according to these beliefs, St. Germain was a mysterious manifestation of the “resurrected form” (or “resurrection body”) of Sir Francis Bacon.

Some write that his name St. Germain was invented by him as a French version of the Latin *Sanctus Germanus*, meaning “Holy Brother.”<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> In the Ascended Master Teachings (but not in traditional Theosophy), the *Master R*, or the *Master Rakóczi*, also known as the *Great Divine Director* (a term introduced by Guy Ballard in the 1930s) is a separate and distinct being from St. Germain – the Master Rakoczi is regarded in the Ascended Master Teachings as a name used by the Great Divine Director when he was functioning as Saint Germain’s teacher in the Great White Brotherhood of Ascended Masters.<sup>[4]</sup>

## 2 Literature about St. Germain

### 2.1 Biographies

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 Céria and François Ethuin.

### 2.2 Occult biography

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 Schaumburg, Illinois, 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. Yet, throughout the Shakespearean canon, there are numerous hints that the author knows of his true birth, as revealed in the explicit clues in the text of the plays themselves, in pictures, as well as the cipher code that he employed.

### 2.3 Books claimed by Guy Ballard to have been dictated to him by Saint Germain

Saint Germain is the central figure in the Saint Germain Series of Books published by the Saint Germain Press (the publishing arm of the Saint Germain Foundation). 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 “I AM” Religious Activity, founded in 1930, the first of the Ascended Master Teachings religions.

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 Herman,” 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 “I AM” Religious Activity.

## 2.4 Claimed encounters with Saint Germain

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”.<sup>[5]</sup> 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.”<sup>[6]</sup>
- 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.<sup>[7]</sup>

- 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.)
- Paul Foster Case, founder of Builders of the Adytum claimed to have met the Count, in his incarnation as “Master R” in New York in 1921.
- Dorothy Leon, living author, has claimed to have had several encounters with Saint Germain and is an avowed disciple of his.
- Miroslav Zimmer, living poet, claim to have met St Germain in the Mala Fatry mountains in 2011 in the company of a Sam Bennett.
- David Narozny, living Czech music composer claim to have met St Germain in Pruhonice 23.5.2014.
- Peter Mt. Shasta, living spiritual teacher, claims that in 1973 St. Germain materialized before him in Muir Woods, Marin County, California, USA .<sup>[8]</sup>

## 2.5 Esoteric activities

Many groups honor Saint Germain as a supernatural being called a Master of the Ancient Wisdom or an Ascended master. In the Ascended Master Teachings he is referred to simply as **Saint Germain**, or as the **Ascended Master Saint Germain**. 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 by telepathy, among others.

Theosophists consider him to be a Mahatma, Masters of the Ancient Wisdom 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*.)<sup>[9]</sup> 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”<sup>[10]</sup> 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.” According to the Ascended Master Teachings, the preliminary lead-up to the beginning of

the Age of Aquarius began on 1 July 1956, when Ascended Master Saint Germain became the Hierarch of the Age of Aquarius, replacing the former *Astrological Age* Hierarch, the Ascended Master Jesus, who had been for almost 2,000 years the “Hierarch of the *Age of Pisces*”.

In the works authored by Alice A. Bailey, Saint Germain is called *Master Rakóczi* or the *Master R.*<sup>[11]</sup> (In the Ascended Master Teachings, the Master Rakoczi [ otherwise known as the Great Divine Director ] is regarded as Saint Germain’s teacher in the Great White Brotherhood of Ascended Masters.) 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. Saint Germain’s spiritual title is said to be *Lord of Civilization*, and his task is the establishment of the new civilization of the Age of Aquarius.<sup>[12]</sup> 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 Jesus, the Master Rakóczi (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.<sup>[13]</sup> Alice A. Bailey said that St. Germain is the “manager of the executive council of the Christ”<sup>[14]</sup> (Theosophists regard “the Master Jesus” and “Christ” as two separate and distinct beings. They believe in the *Gnostic Christology* espoused by Cerinthus (fl. c. 100 AD), according to which “Christ” is a being who was incarnated in Jesus only during the three years of the *ministry of Jesus*). According to certain Theosophists, “Christ” is identified as being a highly developed spiritual entity whose actual name is Maitreya. This Maitreya is the same being known in Buddhism as the Bodhisattva Maitreya, who is in training to become the next Buddha on Earth. According to Alice A. Bailey, the “executive council of the Christ” is a specific subgroup of the 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.

According to Benjamin Creme, when Ascended Master Saint Germain externalizes on the physical plane, one of the major activities of his ashram will be developing new forms of *New Age music*.<sup>[15]</sup>

## 2.6 Previous incarnations

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 centered in a city

called “The City of the Sun” 70,000 years ago located in the then lush and verdant area that is now the *Sahara Desert*, 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, 11th-century BC 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 (c. 700 BC).
- 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 BC).
- Saint Joseph, 1st century AD, Nazareth. Husband of Mary and guardian of Jesus.
- Saint Alban, late 3rd or early 4th 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.
- Proclus, c. 410 – 485 AD. Athens. The last major Greek Neoplatonic philosopher. He headed the Platonic Academy and wrote extensively on philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and grammar.
- Merlin, c. 5th or 6th 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 AD, England. Philosopher, educational reformer, and experimental scientist. Forerunner of modern science renowned for his exhaustive investigations into alchemy, optics, mathematics, and languages.<sup>[16]</sup>
- Organizer behind the scenes for the Secret Societies in Germany in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. The creation of a possibly fictional character named “Christian Rosenkreuz” was inspired by his efforts.
- Christopher Columbus, 1451–1506 AD. 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 the Ascended Master Teachings), father of inductive science, and herald of the scientific revolution.

## 2.7 Ascension into masterhood

According to the Ascended Master Teachings, Francis Bacon made it appear that he died on Easter Sunday, 9 April 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 1 May 1684 he is believed to have attained (by his knowledge of alchemy) his physical Ascension (attaining immortality and eternal youth [the sixth level of Initiation]) at which time Francis Bacon adopted the name “Saint Germain.”<sup>[17]</sup>

## 3 St. Germain in popular culture

### Anime

- In *Baccano!*, the Vice-President of the Daily Days newspaper company is called Gustave St. Germain and as the plot revolves around immortality, 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.
- St. Germain appears as a villain in the anime series *Le Chevalier D'Eon*.
- The main villain (Millennium Earl) from the series; “D.Gray-man” is assumed to be based on St. Germain.
- 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 Sarnath 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 Buffyverse 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

- In the urban fantasy *Dreams of Darkness* by Barry James, Saint-Germain is an immortal sorcerer living in Seattle, who helps the main character avoid the coming apocalypse.
- St. Germain also 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* (1970–75) by the Russian writer Nikolay Dubov.
- In the novel *The Red Lion: The Elixir of Eternal Life* by the Hungarian writer Mária Szepes, St. Germain appears as a companion 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 Tor 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*.
- In Kerstin Gier's Ruby Red (book), St. Germain is able to travel in time.

## Manga

- The author of the Japanese manga *D.Gray-man*, Katsura Hoshino, has heavily implied that the demonic villain of the series, the Millennium Earl, is based upon St. Germain.
- The Comte de St. Germain is the main character in a series of historical-fiction books by the author, Chelsea Quinn Yarbro.

- 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.

## Music

- In Act I, scene 1 of Tchaikowsky'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.
- 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*.<sup>[18]</sup>
- Christmas mention the Comte in “Iron Anniversary” on their 1993 album *Vortex*.
- French Nu Jazz and House DJ Ludovic Navarre has released three albums under the name Saint Germain.
- There is a series of compilations of acid jazz influenced electronica called *Saint-Germain-des-Prés Café*.
- 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 *Bądê 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.<sup>[19]</sup>

- In the Star Trek TOS episode "Requiem for Methuselah", the character "Flint" is heavily based on St. Germain.

#### 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.

## 4 Skeptical view

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.<sup>[20]</sup>

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

## 5 See also

- Hodgson Report
- Comte Saint-Germain: The Immortal
- Geoffrey Hoppe, channeler of Adamus Saint-Germain at the Crimson Circle

## 6 Notes

- [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] <http://www.ascension-research.org/gdd.html> (The Great Divine Director)
- [5] Leadbeater, C.W. *The Masters and the Path*. Adyar, India: Theosophical Publishing House, 1927 (Revised from 1925 edition) (Reprint: Kessinger Publishing, 1997) Page 32
- [6] Leadbeater, C.W. *The Masters and the Path*. Adyar, India: Theosophical Publishing House, 1927 (Revised from 1925 edition) (Reprint: Kessinger Publishing, 1997) Page 240
- [7] King, Godfre Ray. *Unveiled Mysteries*. Chicago, Illinois: Saint Germain Press 1934
- [8] "Adventures of a Western Mystic: Apprentice to the Masters" (Church of the Seven Rays, 2010)
- [9] 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 See chapter on "St. Germain"
- [10] "Saint Germain" (claimed to have been dictated by St. Germain to Mark Prophet) *Studies in Alchemy* Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA: 1974 Summit Lighthouse. See occult biographical (actually hagiographical) sketch of Saint Germain, pages 80–90 (The original edition of this book is printed in violet type on cream colored paper.)
- [11] Bailey, Alice A, *A Treatise on Cosmic Fire* (Section Three – Division A – Certain Basic Statements), 1932, Lucis Trust. 1925, p 1237
- [12] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier revelations by Alice A. Bailey) Page 667
- [13] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier revelations by Alice A. Bailey) Page 530
- [14] Bailey, Alice A. *The Externalisation of the Hierarchy* New York:1957—Lucis Press (Compilation of earlier revelations by Alice A. Bailey) Page 508
- [15] Creme, Benjamin *Maitreya's Mission* Amsterdam:1986 Share International Foundation Page 139
- [16] 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
- [17] "Saint Germain" (claimed by the Church Universal and Triumphant to have been dictated by Saint 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
- [18] I'm So Free song lyrics | Lou Reed | Transformer | Gold-Lyrics.com

- [19] [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrSo\\_2BGBD0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrSo_2BGBD0) In Search Of – “The Man Who Wouldn't Die”
- [20] Johnson, Paul K. *Initiates of Theosophical Masters* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1995)

## 7 Further reading

### 7.1 Adherents' literature

- “Adventures of a Western Mystic: Apprentice to the Masters” by Peter Mt. Shasta, Church of the Seven Rays, 2010.
- “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.
- Bernard, Raymond. *Great Secret Count St. Germain*. Health Research Publishers, Washington, 1993 (reprint ed.). ISBN 0-7873-0095-0.
- Fuller, Jean Overton. *The Comte de Saint-Germain: Last Scion of the House of Rakockzy*. London: East-West Publications, 1988. ISBN 0-85692-114-9.
- Leadbeater, C.W. *The Masters and the Path* Adyar, Madras, India: 1925—Theosophical Publishing House
- Prophet, Elizabeth Clare. *Saint Germain: Master Alchemist*. Gardiner, Montana: Summit University Press, 2004. ISBN 0-922729-95-6.
- Prophet, Elizabeth Clare. *Saint Germain's Prophecy for the New Millennium: Includes Dramatic Prophecies from Nostradamus, Edgar Cayce, and Mother Mary*. Gardiner, Montana: Summit University Press, 1999. ISBN 0-922729-45-X.
- 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, PhD, 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, PhD, 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, PhD, 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, PhD, Expansion Publishing, ISBN 0-9656927-5-2.
- DISPELLING THE ILLUSIONS OF AGING AND DYING: A Discourse from the Ascended Master ST. GERMAIN, by Linda Stein-Luthke & Martin F. Luthke, PhD, Expansion Publishing, ISBN 0-9656927-6-0.

I AM THAT I AM: A Metaphysical Course on Consciousness, by James Thomas, Alchemy Books, San Francisco, CA, ISBN 0-931290-90-2.

### 7.2 Encyclopedic reference

- 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

### 7.3 Scholarly studies

- 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

## 8 External links

- *The Comte de St. Germain* (1912) by Isabel Cooper-Oakley, at sacred-texts.com

- *The Saint Germain Foundation*, teaching arm of the “I AM” Activity, the original publisher of Ascended Master Teachings beginning in 1934
- *An Encyclopedia of Claims, Frauds, and Hoaxes of the Occult and Supernatural: Saint Germain* at the James Randi Educational Foundation

## 9 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

### 9.1 Text

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# Count of St. Germain

*“Count Saint-Germain” redirects here. Also see St. Germain (Theosophy). For other uses of St. Germain see Saint-Germain (disambiguation).*



*An engraving of the Count of St. Germain by Nicolas Thomas made in 1783, after a painting then owned by the Marquise d'Urfe and now apparently lost.<sup>[1]</sup> Contained at the Louvre in France<sup>[2]</sup>*

The **Comte de Saint Germain** (born 1712?; died 27 February 1784)<sup>[3]</sup> was a European courtier, with an interest in science 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”.<sup>[4]</sup> St. Germain used a variety of names and titles, an accepted practice amongst royals and nobles at the time. These include the Marquis de Montferrat, Comte Bellamarre, Chevalier Schoening, Count Weldon, Comte Soltikoff, Graf Tzarogy and Prinz Ragoczy.<sup>[5]</sup> In order to deflect inquiries as to his origins, he would invent fantasies, such as that he was 500 years old, leading Voltaire to sarcastically dub him “The Wonderman”.<sup>[6]</sup>

His birth and background are obscure, but towards the end of his life he claimed that he was a son of Prince Francis II Rákóczi of Transylvania. His name has occasionally caused him to be confused with Claude Louis,

Comte de Saint-Germain, a noted French general, and Robert-François Quesnay de Saint Germain, an active occultist.<sup>[7]</sup>

## 1 Background

The Count claimed to be a son of Francis II Rákóczi, the Prince of Transylvania, possibly legitimate, possibly by Duchess Violante Beatrice of Bavaria.<sup>[8]</sup> This would account for his wealth and fine education.<sup>[9]</sup> It also explains why kings would accept him as one of their own. The will of Francis II Rákóczi mentions his eldest son, Leopold George, who was believed to have died at the age of four.<sup>[9]</sup> The speculation is that his identity was safeguarded as a protective measure from the persecutions against the Habsburg dynasty.<sup>[9]</sup> At the time of his arrival in Schleswig in 1779, St. Germain told Prince Charles of Hesse-Kassel that he was 88 years old.<sup>[10]</sup> This would place his birth in 1691, when Francis II Rákóczi was 15 years old.

St. Germain was educated in Italy by the last of Medicis, Gian Gastone, his mother’s brother-in-law. It is believed that he was a student at the University of Siena.<sup>[7]</sup>

## 2 Historical figure

He appears to have begun to be known under the title of the Count of St Germain during the early 1740s.<sup>[11]</sup>

### 2.1 England

According to David Hunter, the Count contributed some of the songs to *L'incostanza delusa*, an opera performed at the Haymarket Theatre in London on all but one of the Saturdays from 9 February to 20 April 1745.<sup>[7]</sup> Later, in a letter of December of that same year, Horace Walpole mentions the 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.<sup>[12]</sup>

The Count gave two private musical performances in London in April and May 1749.<sup>[7]</sup> On one such occasion, Lady Jemima Yorke described how she was 'very much entertain'd by him or at him the whole Time- I mean the Oddness of his Manner which it is impossible not to laugh at, otherwise you know he is very sensible & well-bred in conversation'.<sup>[7]</sup> She continued:

'He is an Odd Creature, and the more I see him the more curious I am to know something about him. He is everything with everybody: he talks Ingeniously with Mr Wray, Philosophy with Lord Willoughby, and is gallant with Miss Yorke, Miss Carpenter, and all the Young Ladies. But the Character and Philosopher is what he seems to pretend to, and to be a good deal conceited of: the Others are put on to comply with Les Manieres du Monde, but *that* you are to suppose his real characteristic; and I can't but fancy he is a great Pretender in All kinds of Science, as well as that he really has acquired an uncommon Share in some'.<sup>[7]</sup>

Walpole reports that St Germain:

'spoke Italian and French with the greatest facility, though it was evident that neither was his language; he understood Polish, and soon learnt to understand English and talk it a little [...] But Spanish or Portuguese seemed his natural language'.<sup>[13]</sup>

Walpole concludes that the Count was 'a man of Quality who had been in or designed for the Church. He was too great a musician not to have been famous if he had not been a gentleman'.<sup>[13]</sup> Walpole describes the Count as pale, with 'extremely black' hair and a beard. 'He dressed magnificently, [and] had several jewels' and was clearly receiving 'large remittances, but made no other figure'.<sup>[13]</sup>

## 2.2 France

St Germain appeared in the French court in around 1748. In 1749 he was employed by Louis XV for diplomatic missions.<sup>[14]</sup>

A mime and English comedian known as Mi'Lord Gower 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.<sup>[15]</sup>

In 1760, at the height of the *Seven Years' War*, St. Germain travelled to Holland where he tried to open peace negotiations between Britain and France. British diplomats concluded that St. Germain had the backing of the Duc de Belle-isle and possibly of Madame de Pompadour, who were trying to outmanoeuvre the French Foreign Minister, the pro-Austrian Duc de Choiseul. However Britain would not treat with St. Germain unless his credentials came directly from the French king. The Duc de Choiseul convinced Louis XV to disavow St. Germain and demand his arrest. Count Bentinck de Rhoon, a Dutch diplomat, regarded the arrest warrant as internal French politicking which Holland should not involve itself in. However, a direct refusal to extradite St. Germain was also considered impolitic. De Rhoon therefore facilitated the departure of St. Germain to England with a passport issued by the British Ambassador, General Joseph Yorke. This passport was made out "in blank", allowing St. Germain to travel under an assumed name, showing that this practice was officially accepted at the time.<sup>[16]</sup> Peace between Britain and France was later concluded at the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763.

### 2.3 Death

In 1779 St. Germain arrived in Altona in Schleswig. Here he made an acquaintance with Prince Charles of Hesse-Kassel, who also had an interest in mysticism and was a member of several secret societies. The Count showed the Prince several of his gems and he convinced the latter that he had invented a new method of colouring cloth. The Prince was impressed and installed the Count in an abandoned factory at Eckernförde he had acquired especially for the Count, and supplied him with the materials and cloths that St. Germain needed to proceed with the project.<sup>[17]</sup> The two met frequently in the following years, and the Prince outfitted a laboratory for alchemical experiments in his nearby summer residence Louisenlund, where they, among other things, cooperated in creating gemstones and jewelry. The Prince later recounts in a letter that he was the only person in whom the Count truly confided.<sup>[18]</sup> He told the Prince that he was the son of the Transylvanian Prince Francis II Rákóczi, and that he had been 88 years of age when he arrived in Schleswig.<sup>[19]</sup>

The Count died in his residence in the factory on 27 February 1784, while the Prince was staying in Kassel,

and the death was recorded in the register of the St. Nicolai Church in Eckernförde.<sup>[20]</sup> He was buried 2 March and the cost of the burial was listed in the accounting books of the church the following day.<sup>[21]</sup> The official burial site for the Count is at Nicolai Church (German *St. Nicolaikirche*) in Eckernförde. He was buried in a private grave. On April 3 the same year, the mayor and the city council of Eckernförde issued an official proclamation about the auctioning off of the Count's remaining effects in case no living relative would appear within a designated time period to lay claim on them.<sup>[22]</sup> Prince Charles donated the factory to the crown and it was afterward converted into a hospital.

Jean Fuller-Overton found, during her research, that the Count's estate upon his death was: a packet of paid and receipted bills and quittances, 82 Reichsthalers and 13 shillings (cash), 29 various groups of items of clothing (this includes gloves, stockings, trousers, shirts, etc.), 14 linen shirts, 8 other groups of linen items, and various sundries (razors, buckles, toothbrushes, sunglasses, combs, etc.). There were no diamonds, jewels, gold, or any other riches. There were no kept cultural items from travels, personal items (like his violin), or any notes of correspondence.<sup>[23]</sup>

## 3 Music by The Count

The following list of music comes from Appendix II from Jean Overton-Fuller's book "The Comte de Saint Germain".<sup>[24]</sup>

### Trio Sonatas

Six Sonatas for two violins with a bass for harpsichord or violoncello.

- Op.47 I. F Major, 4/4, Molto Adagio
- Op.48 II. B Flat Major, 4/4, Allegro
- Op.49 III. E Flat Major, 4/4, Adagio
- Op.50 IV. G Minor, 4/4, Tempo giusto
- Op.51 V. G Major, 4/4, Moderato
- Op.52 VI. A Major, 3/4, Cantabile lento

### Violin Solos

Seven Solos for a Violin.

- Op.53 I. B Flat Major, 4/4, Largo
- Op.54 II. E Major, 4/4, Adagio
- Op.55 III. C Minor, 4/4, Adagio
- Op.56 IV. E Flat Major, 4/4, Adagio
- Op.57 V. E Flat Major, 4/4, Adagio



- Op.58 VI. A Major, 4/4, Adagio
- Op.59 VII. B Flat Major, 4/4, Adagio

### English Songs

- Op.4 *The Maid That's Made For Love and Me (O Wouldst Thou Know What Sacred Charms)*. E Flat Major (marked B Flat Major), 3/4
- Op.7 *Jove, When He Saw My Fanny's Face*. D Major, 3/4
- Op.5 *It Is Not That I Love You Less*. F Major, 3/4
- Op.6 *Gentle Love, This Hour Befriend Me*. D Major, 4/4

### Italian Arias

Numbered in order of their appearance in the *Musique Raisonnee*, with their page numbers in that volume. \* Marks those performed in *L'Incostanza Delusa* and published in the *Favourite Songs*<sup>[25]</sup> from that opera.

- Op.8 I. *Padre perdona, oh! pene*, G Minor, 4/4, p. 1
- Op.9 II. *Non piangete amarti*, E Major, 4/4, p. 6
- Op.10 III. *Intendo il tuo*, F Major, 4/4, p. 11
- Op.1 IV. *Senza pietà mi credi\**, G Major, 6/8 (marked 3/8 but there are 6 quavers to the bar), p. 16
- Op.11 V. *Gia, già che moria deggio*, D Major, 3/4, p. 21
- Op.12 VI. *Dille che l'amor mio\**, E Major, 4/4, p. 27
- Op.13 VII. *Mio ben ricordati*, D Major, 3/4, p. 32
- Op.2 VIII. *Digli, digli\**, D Major, 3/4, p. 36
- Op.3 IX. *Per pietà bel Idol mio\**, F Major, 3/8, p. 40
- Op.14 X. *Non so, quel dolce moto*, B Flat Major, 4/4, p. 46
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- Op.16 XII. *Dal labbro che t'accende*, E Major, 3/4, p. 56
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- Op.18 XIV. *Parlero non e permesso*, E Major, 4/4, p. 62
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- Op.25 XXI. *Un certo non so che veggo*, E Major, 4/4, p. 76
- Op.26 XXII. *Guardami, guardami prima in volto*, D Major, 4/4, p. 78
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- Op.29 XXV. *Guarda se in questa volta*, F Major, 4/4, p. 84
- Op.30 XXVI. *Quanto mai felice*, D Major, 3/4, p. 86
- Op.31 XXVII. *Ah che neldi'sti*, D Major, 4/4, p. 88
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- Op.33 XXIX. *Serbero fra'Ceppi*, G major, 4/4, 92
- Op.34 XXX. *Figlio se piu non vivi moro*, F Major, 4/4, p. 94
- Op.35 XXXI. *Non ti respondo*, C Major, 3/4, p. 96
- Op.36 XXXII. *Povero cor perche palpito*, G Major, 3/4, p. 99
- Op.37 XXXIII. *Non v'e piu barbaro*, C Minor, 3/8, p. 102
- Op.38 XXXIV. *Se de'tuoi lumi al fuoco amor*, E major, 4/4, p. 106
- Op.39 XXXV. *Se tutto tosto me sdegno*, E Major, 4/4, p. 109
- Op.40 XXXVI. *Ai negli occhi un tel incanto*, D Major, 4/4 (marked 2/4 but there are 4 crochets to the bar), p. 112
- Op.41 XXXVII. *Come poteste de Dio*, F Major, 4/4, p. 116
- Op.42 XXXVIII. *Che sorte crudele*, G Major, 4/4, p. 119

- Op.43 XXXIX. *Se almen potesse al pianto*, G Minor, 4/4, p. 122
- Op.44 XXXX. *Se viver non posso lunghi*, D Major, 3/8, p. 125
- Op.45 XXXXI. *Fedel faro faro cara cara*, D Major, 3/4, p. 128
- Op.46 XXXXII. *Non ha ragione*, F Major, 4/4, p. 131

## 4 Literature about The Count of St. Germain

### 4.1 Biographies

The best-known biography is Isabel Cooper-Oakley's *The Count of St. Germain* (1912), which gives a satisfactory biographical sketch. It 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. Another interesting biographical sketch can be found in *The History of Magic*, by Eliphas Levi, originally published in 1913.<sup>[26]</sup>

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. In his work *Sages and Seers* (1959), Manly Palmer Hall refers to the biography *Graf St.-Germain* by E. M. Oettinger (1846).<sup>[27]</sup>

### 4.2 Books attributed to the Count of St. Germain

One book attributed to the Count of Saint Germain is *La Très Sainte Trinosophie (The Most Holy Trinosophia)*, and although there is little evidence that it was written by him, the original was certainly in his possession at one point.<sup>[9]</sup> 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.<sup>[28]</sup>

### 4.3 In Theosophy

Main article: [St. Germain \(Theosophy\)](#)

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. Some groups honor Saint Germain as a supernatural being called an *Ascended Master*.

Madame Blavatsky and her pupil, Annie Besant, both claimed to have met the Count who was traveling under a different name.

### 4.4 In Fiction

The Count has inspired a number of fictional creations:

- The mystic in the Alexander Pushkin story "The Queen of Spades"
- He appears in Umberto Eco's *Foucault's Pendulum*.<sup>[29]</sup>
- Chelsea Quinn Yarbro used the count as the base for her series character *Count Saint-Germain* (vampire), although only the initial book deals with the historical rather than fictional St. Germain.
- He is the main character of the historical mystery novel based on his early adventures *The Man Who Would Not Die* by Paul Andrews. He is presented as the son of Prince Rakoczi.<sup>[30]</sup>
- He is an influential character in Katherine Kurtz' novel *Two Crowns For America*, where he is one of the principal behind-the-scenes leaders in the Masonic connections behind the American Revolution.
- He is also mentioned as a main character in the *Secrets of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel* series by Michael Scott as an alchemist and teacher of Fire Magic.
- The Count is also one of the main characters in the trilogy of the German writer Kerstin Gier; in it, he is a time traveler who wants to become immortal through use of the philosopher's stone.
- He appears as a traveler, prestidigitator and perfume researcher that has learned many forms of armed and unarmed combat in Robert Rankin's book *The Japanese Devil Fish Girl*. In Rankin's *The Brentford Trilogy*, Professor Slocombe is at one point directly addressed as “St. Germain” by another character, the implication being that the character recognises him as the immortal Count.
- He appears in Kouta Hirano's manga *Drifters*.
- He is a significant character in Diana Gabaldon's Outlander series (specifically *Dragonfly in Amber*), and an apparent time traveler in Gabaldon's spin-off novella, “The Space Between”.

- He is a central character in Kōji Kumeta's manga *Sekkachi Hakushaku to Jikan Dorobou*.
- In Vertigo Comics' *Dead Boy Detectives*, the Count is a pseudonym taken on by occultist child-murderer Gilles de Rais, his claims of immortality genuine.
- St. Germain is a NPC in *Castlevania: Curse of Darkness*. He is a person who can travel through time and constantly asks Hector to abandon his quest.
- He was possibly the inspiration for the *D.Gray-Man* manga's Millennium Earl.
- In the novelization *The Night Strangler* (from the TV film of the same name), it is strongly hinted that the immortal villain, Dr. Richard Malcolm, is actually the Count St. Germain. When asked directly, Malcolm laughs ironically but does not deny it.<sup>[31]</sup>
- A fictional version of him is the main villain of the videogame *Assassins Creed: Unity*

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- *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
- Professional recording of St. Germain's arias, violin sonatas, and English music on period instruments by the St. Luke's Chamber Ensemble, Soprano Julianne Baird, and tenor Mark Bleeke
- *An L'incostanza Delusa Suite* A recording from sheet music attributed to Comte De St Germain at the Philosophical Research Society, Los Angeles.

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## Αντέχεις την αλήθεια? – Ο Saint Germaine, το Παγκόσμιο ...

[www.antexeistinalitheia.gr/saint-germaine-to-pagosmi...](http://www.antexeistinalitheia.gr/saint-germaine-to-pagosmi...) ▾ Translate this page

Εν αγνοία των περισσοτέρων, ο [Άγιος Γερμανός](#) (Saint Germaine) υπήρξε ο εμπνευστής ... Κάποια στιγμή ο Saint Germain συνειδητοποίησε ότι τα χρήματα δεν ...

## Prayer of Purification-Saint Germain! (gr) /Προσευχή ...

[fotinikehagia.com/.../prayer-of-purification-saint-germ...](http://fotinikehagia.com/.../prayer-of-purification-saint-germ...) - Translate this page

Posts about Prayer of Purification-Saint Germain! (gr) /Προσευχή εξαγνισμού-[Άγιος](#) [Γερμανός](#)! written by Fotini Kehagia.

## The Violet Office Saint Germain/Το Μωβ... - Κίνηση Αγγέλων ...

<https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id...> ▾ Translate this page

The Violet Office Saint Germain/Το Μωβ Γραφείο [Άγιος Γερμανός](#)-Η Βιολετί Ακτίνα <http://wp.me/p39p4I-DL>.

## The Violet Office Saint Germain (Gr)/Το... - Κίνηση Αγγέλων ...

<https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id...> ▾ Translate this page

The Violet Office Saint Germain (Gr)/Το Μωβ Γραφείο [Άγιος Γερμανός](#)-Η Βιολετί Ακτίνα <http://wp.me/p39p4I-Is>.



# サンジェルマン天使

シンクロと悟り | エンジェルヒーリング - アメーバブログ

[ameblo.jp/cahayabali/entry-11190310851.html](http://ameblo.jp/cahayabali/entry-11190310851.html) - [Translate this page](#)

Mar 12, 2012 - マザーテレサ、[サンジェルマン、天使](#)に繋がっていました！それから観音にも。観音には久しぶりに繋がりました。他の神々は初めまして(多分私の意識の中では)シダは宇宙の真理の女神なので当たり前と言えれば当たり前なのですがハイヤー...

美食三昧? - ピアノの先生の生活 - Gooブログ

[blog.goo.ne.jp/.../ee443cd492a5a56ea798e7c6047afb...](http://blog.goo.ne.jp/.../ee443cd492a5a56ea798e7c6047afb...) - [Translate this page](#)

Jul 18, 2011 - ... 含有量に慄く。手がギトギトなもの。なるべく油を食べないように心がけて生活しているのに一発で摂取させるもんなー...。ジャンル: ささやき - キーワード: 株主優待券 フラベチーノ [サンジェルマン天使](#)のチョコリング 生ドーナツ 堂島ロール。

# ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ

**ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਬੈਕਹਮ ...**

[www.tippni.com/archives/41509](http://www.tippni.com/archives/41509) ▼ Translate this page

Dec 6, 2011 - ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਬੈਕਹਮ ਮੈਲਬਰਨ, 5 ਸਤੰਬਰ- ਇੰਗਲਿਸ ਫੁਟਬਾਲ ਟੀਮ ਕੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਕਪਤਾਨ ਸਾਬਕਾ ...

**Tribune Punjabi » News » ਫਰੀ ਕਿੱਕ ਦੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ...**

[punjabitribuneonline.com/.../ਫਰੀ-ਕ...](http://punjabitribuneonline.com/.../ਫਰੀ-ਕ...) ▼ Translate this page Punjabi Tribune ▼

Jun 16, 2013 - ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਨੇ 2013 ਦਾ ਲੀਗ 1 ਚੈਂਪੀਅਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਰਾਂਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਏ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਕੱਪ ਲਈ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਦਾ ...

**ਨਾਸਰੀ ਤੇ ਨੇਮਾਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਿੱਤ 'ਚ ਚਮਕੇ**

[m.jagbani.com/detail.aspx?news\\_id=402428](http://m.jagbani.com/detail.aspx?news_id=402428) ▼ Translate this page

Dec 11, 2014 - ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਬਾਰਸੀਲੋਨਾ ਨੇ ਨੇਮਾਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਗੋਲ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰਾਕੇ ਗਰੁਪ ਐਫ 'ਚ ਸਿਖਰ ਸਥਾਨ ...

**Road News » ਪੈਰਿਸ 'ਚ ਵਿਦਾਈ ਮੈਚ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵੁਕ ਹੋਏ ...**

[roadnews.org](http://roadnews.org) » ਖੇਡਾਂ ▼ Translate this page

May 19, 2013 - ਪਿਛਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਬੈਕਹਮ ਨੇ ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਓਨ 'ਤੇ ਜਿੱਤ ਦਿਵਾ ਕੇ 1994 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਲੀਗ ਖਿਤਾਬ ਦਿਵਾਉਣ 'ਚ ਮਦਦ ...

**CKNEWSGROUP.CA - ਡੇਵਿਡ ਬੈਕਹਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਫੁਟਬਾਲ ...**

[cknewsgroup.ca/article/171/](http://cknewsgroup.ca/article/171/) ▼ Translate this page

May 16, 2013 - ਇਸ ਵਕਤ ਉਹ ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ-ਜਰਮੇਨ (ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਜੀ.) ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਲੱਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਖੇਡਣ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਉਸ ਨੇ ...

**ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਦੀ ਫੁਟਬਾਲ ਟੀਮ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਕਪਤਾਨ ਬੈਕਹਮ ...**

[www.himmatpura.com/ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ-ਦੀ-ਫੁਟਬਾਲ-ਟ...](http://www.himmatpura.com/ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ-ਦੀ-ਫੁਟਬਾਲ-ਟ...) ▼ Translate this page

May 17, 2013 - ਇਸ ਵਕਤ ਉਹ ਪੈਰਿਸ ਸੇਂਟ-ਜਰਮੇਨ (ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਜੀ.) ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਲੱਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਖੇਡਣ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਉਸ ਨੇ ...

# Saint Germain L'Ange

**Unique Portrait Frames - walther design GmbH & Co. KG**

[www.waltherdesign.de](http://www.waltherdesign.de) > [Home](#) > [Home accessories](#) ▼

Playful portrait frames with delicate ornamentation and angel shaped appliqué work - modern chic combined with baroque elements. < [Saint Germain L'Ange](#).

<http://www.waltherdesign.de/en/400/420.html>

English Greek Spanish Detect language ▾ Urdu Punjabi French ▾ Translate

St. Germain the angel

Saint-Germain l'ange

<https://translate.google.com/#en/fr/St.%20Germain%20the%20angel>



ਸੇਂਟ ਜਰਮੇਨ ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ      سینٹ جرمین فرشته

<http://g2s.learnpunjabi.org/default.aspx>