

FRANCIS BACON
SECRETS OF THE GOLDEN AGE PRINCE

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY

*So certainly, if a man's mind be truly inflamed with
charity, it doth work him suddenly into a greater
perfection than all the doctrine of morality can do,
which is but a sophist in comparison of the other.*

~ Francis Bacon,
Advancement of Learning, Bk II, 1605

- 1561 London. Francis is born to Queen Elizabeth I and Robert Dudley (who becomes Earl of Leicester in 1564.) He is secretly adopted by Sir Nicholas and Lady Anne Bacon.

- 1566 London. Francis's brother, Robert, is born to the Queen and Leicester, secretly adopted by Viscount Walter (becomes the 1st Earl of Essex in 1572) and Lettice Devereux.

- 1573 Cambridge. Francis, age 12, begins three years of study at Cambridge with his foster brother Anthony; they are disappointed with stagnant curriculum and leave after two years.

- 1574 London. Robert Devereux becomes 2nd Earl of Essex at the age of nine.
- 1575 London. Francis, age 14, discovers his true identity late in the year when the Queen reveals that he is her son while at the same time denying him official recognition. The next morning, he fights with Robert Cecil who then swears lifelong enmity (see *Richard III*).
- 1575 Paris. Within 48 hours of discovering the truth of his parentage, Francis is sent by the Queen on a diplomatic mission to France.
- 1576 London. Francis is admitted to Gray's Inn to study law with Anthony but does not yet attend.
- 1579 London. Francis, age 18, returns from France after his foster father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, dies, and begins his study of law at Gray's Inn on limited income.
- 1579 London. The *Areopagitae* have meetings in Leicester House. Francis writes under the name of "Immerito" in this literary group founded around his friend and (biological) cousin Sir Philip Sidney.
- 1581 London. Francis, age 20, is elected as a member of Parliament. He is reelected nine times for various constituencies in the thirty-three years of membership. Francis writes the first version of *Hamlet*.

- 1588 London. Francis's biological father, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, dies soon after the victory over the Spanish Armada.
- 1591 London. Francis, age 30, becomes confidential advisor to his brother, Essex.
- 1592 London. Anthony Bacon returns from Europe and joins Francis in his literary endeavors.
- 1592 London. Francis, age 31, angers the Queen for opposing the wishes of the crown in Parliament; he is excluded from favor and is passed over for the offices of Attorney General and Solicitor General.
- 1597 London. Francis, age 36, appointed legal counsel to the Queen. His courtship of his friend, the widow Lady Elizabeth Hatton, fails when she gives way to family pressure (Robert Cecil and his father, Lord Burghley) and accepts marriage to Edward Coke.
- 1587 London. Francis, age 36, publishes the first edition of *Essays* under his own name.
- 1593–4 London. Francis publishes under the name Shakespeare for the first time, publishing the poems *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*.
- 1594–5 Francis produces the Christmas Revels at Gray's Inn, the "Gesta Grayorum," where two plays *The Honourable*

Order of the Knights of the Helmet and *The Comedy of Errors* are performed.

- 1598 London. Francis, age 37 is arrested for debt due to publishing expenses (see *The Merchant of Venice*).
- 1601 London. The Queen forces Francis to assist with the prosecution of his brother Essex for treason. Essex is beheaded. Francis grieves; the Queen recedes into remorse.
- 1601 London. Anthony Bacon “dies”—likely feigned. It is believed he returned to Europe at this time.
- 1603 London. Queen Elizabeth dies after privately naming Francis as successor. A maid, hidden in the Queen’s chamber, witnesses Robert Cecil murder the Queen.
- 1603 London. James VI of Scotland becomes King James I of England; Francis is knighted among hundreds of others.
- 1604 London. Francis, age 43, is commissioned by the King to supervise a team of translators and editors to prepare what will become the King James Bible.
- 1605 London. Francis publishes *The Advancement of Learning* under his own name.

- 1606 London. Francis marries Alice Barnham, possibly to reassure James that he will not contest his right to the Crown as she is a commoner.
- 1606 London. The King is guided by Francis to issue the first charter for the Virginia Company. Jamestown is founded in the following year.
- 1607 London. Francis, age 46, is appointed Solicitor General by the King but income remains insufficient to repay printing and other debts.
- 1608 London. Francis, age 47, is elected Treasurer of Gray's Inn.
- 1609 London. Francis, age 48, submits a report (and draft charters) to the King and Parliament on expanding the Virginia colony.
- 1609 London. Francis, age 48, publishes *The Wisdom of the Ancients* under his own name.
- 1610 London. Francis, age 49, with associates, receives a charter from the King for the colony of Newfoundland. A permanent settlement is established that year.
- 1610 London. Francis, age 49, while both an MP and the Solicitor General, mediates between Parliament and the King's prerogatives, monopolies, and taxes.

- 1610 London. Francis's foster mother, Lady Anne Bacon, dies.
- 1611 London. Francis, age 50, oversees completion of translations for the King James Bible.
- 1613 London. Francis is appointed Attorney General by the King; Parliament later opposes the Attorney General's seat in the House as a conflict of interest.
- 1618 London. Francis, age 57, is appointed Lord Chancellor (second only to the King) and to the peerage as Baron Verulam of Verulam and Viscount St. Alban. (The first Verulam is an adjective describing the Baron.)
- 1620 London. Francis, age 59, publishes *Instauratio Magna* and *Novum Organum* under his own name.
- 1621 London. Francis, age 60, is accused of twenty-three counts of corruption, instigated by Coke, Buckingham, and other enemies. The House of Lords dismisses Francis as Lord Chancellor and Parliament forbids any future public office. Francis's guilty plea protects the King and Buckingham (see *Henry VIII*).
- 1622 London. Francis, age 61, now fully dedicated to writing, publishes *Historia Naturalis* and *History of Henry VIII* under his own name.
- 1623 London. Francis, age 62, with the help of his friend Ben Jonson, secretly publishes the first *Shakespeare*

Folio of Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, including his autobiography in several ciphers, and publishes *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum* and *A Digest of the Laws of England* under his own name.

- 1624 London. King James absolves Francis of all charges though he is still barred from public service.
- 1625 London. Francis publishes his third edition of *Essays* (fifty-eight essays), *Inquiries into Magnetism* (*Inquisitio de Magnete*), and *Topical Inquisitions into Light and Luminosity* (*Topica Inquisitionis de Luce et Lumine*) under his own name.
- 1625 London. King James dies (most likely poisoned by Buckingham). Francis is covertly threatened by successor King Charles I and Buckingham.
- 1626 London. Francis, age 65, feigns death. He attends his own funeral disguised as an old lady; departs for Europe under a new identity.
- 1627 Europe. Francis, age 66, directs his associates to “posthumously” publish *The New Atlantis* and *Sylva Sylvarum: Or A Natural History in Ten Centuries* (1st ed.) under his name.
- 1630 Paris. Francis, age 68, directs associates to publish *The Elements of the Common Lawes of England* under his

name, and prepares the French edition of *Sylva Sylvarum*.

- 1630s The Hague. Francis travels to Rosicrucian and Masonic lodges; oversees Dutch and Latin translations of his work.
- 1630s Frankfurt. Francis travels and edits; lives secretly with Rosicrucian leader Johann Andreae and his family until 1668.
- 1632 London. Associates publish Shakespeare Second Folio with 1,679 new edits.
- 1652 London. Eugenius Philalethes (pseudonym) publishes Rosicrucian *Fama* and *Confessio* from earlier 1630s manuscripts.
- 1660 London. King Charles II charters The Royal Society, formed from its precursor The Invisible College. The Royal Society is a group of natural scientists who followed and promoted Francis's "new method" of science.
- 1662 London. John Heydon (pseudonym) publishes Rosicrucian's *The Holy Guide*.
- 1668 Frankfurt. Francis, age 107, travels in either physical or etheric form to the Rakoczy mansion, now in eastern Romania.

- 1668 Carpathian Mountains. Francis enters the resurrection and ascension process, completing the balancing of 100 percent of the karma of his physical lifestream, surrendering his mortality (personal will), and committing to become his unique immortal identity; begins to initiate the next stage of The Great Instauration under the direction of a spiritual hierarchy offering guidance for the benefit of mankind.
- 1676 Carpathian Mountains. Having transcended all karmic tests as the personality of Francis Bacon and no longer needing that mortal identity, the adept-use of *avesa* begins (the power to abandon one's physical body and to take up one or more, prepared for different holy purposes); he gains the attainment known in the East as an *arhat* and in the West as an ascended master, with the rare dispensation to risk re-embodiment in the physical (see John the Baptist—Elijah).
- 1711 Carpathian Mountains. Hungarian Prince Francis Rakoczy II is defeated in his campaign for independence from the Hapsburg Austrian Empire; commits to cease uprisings and relinquishes the Rakoczy name, properties and two known sons; a secret third prince escapes the emperor, is educated in Florence, Italy, by the last of the Medici dukes, and calls himself San Germano (Holy Brother).

- 1737–42 Persia. Saint Germain, under an unknown name, spends around six years at the Court of the Shah of Persia.
- 1743 Paris. The master appears as the Comte de Saint Germain in Versailles at the court of Louis XV, looking about forty to forty-five years old and is welcomed by the King.
- 1745 London. Arriving from Holland, Comte de Saint Germain is arrested as a suspected foreign spy but released when no evidence can be found.
- 1746 Vienna. Saint Germain befriends the Austrian emperor's prime minister who introduces him to senior French diplomat Belle-Isle, who invites him on a visit to Louis XV's court in Paris.
- 1749 Paris. Saint Germain begins diplomatic missions on behalf of Louis XV.
- 1755 Madras. Saint Germain journeys to India.
- 1757 Paris. Returning to Versailles, the Comte de Saint Germain is welcomed by Louis XV and given a suite of rooms in the Château de Chambord, where he pursues further experiments in physics and chemistry; his students are all European nobility.

- 1760 The Hague. Louis XV sends the master on a diplomatic mission to Holland and then to England where he is well received at the court of George II.
- 1763 Brussels. Comte de Saint Germain visits a Belgian fabric manufacturer and shows him experimental methods of transmuting iron into gold, tanning leather, dying silk, wool and wood with inexpensive ingredients that create useful products of remarkable quality.
- 1764 Berlin. Saint Germain stays in Berlin for about a year, visiting friends of the Great Instauration.
- 1769 Venice. The master, under the name Marquis d' Aymar, works with an Italian fabric manufacturer in a factory of about one hundred workers bleaching flax to look like silk.
- 1770 Tunis. Saint Germain travels with an Austrian count to Corsica and Tunis.
- 1770 Livorno. Under the name Graf Saltikoff, the master appears in a Russian naval officer's uniform during a Russian fleet visit to the Italian seaport, where he introduces "Russian tea" for the health of troops and sailors in severe heat; he is known to be good friends with the mother of Catherine II, Empress of Russia.

- 1770 Paris. Saint Germain returns to Paris after the fall of an enemy, the Duc de Choiseul.
- 1774 The Hague. After the death of Louis XV, the master revisits Holland; a German biography states that his visits there were in 1710, 1735, 1742, 1748, 1760, and 1773.
- 1774–6 Schwalbach. For around two years, Saint Germain experiments with alchemical manufacturing processes in this area near Frankfurt and in Triesdorf near Munich.
- 1775 American colonies. Known as the “old professor,” Saint Germain joins the delegation that is deciding on the flag for the American colonies. He gives the design for the stars and stripes, which would become the national flag of the United States.
- 1776 Philadelphia. Saint Germain appears in Philadelphia as an unnamed but distinguished elderly gentleman during the deadlocked debates over the American Declaration of Independence. As an ascended master in the physical octave, he has the power to project his presence anywhere, making an impassioned speech to the stunned delegates, impelling them to action with the fiat, “Sign that document!” All fifty-six delegates risk their lives and fortunes and sign it, unaware of the

prior lifetimes the master had spent preparing for that moment.

- 1784 Schleswig. Church records state that Comte de Saint Germain died and was buried in a village churchyard in Eckernforde, Denmark; it is unknown whether the master staged this as a withdrawal from certain aspects of public life, but he continues to meet privately with friends.

- 1788 Paris. Early in the reign of Louis XVI, the master, under the name M. de Saint-Noel, appears at the apartments of Countess d'Adhémar, one of Queen Marie Antoinette's ladies-in-waiting, and warns her of the terrors of the brewing French Revolution, which come to pass five years later. The countess secures a meeting with the Queen, who is skeptical but alarmed. Count Maurepas blocks a vital meeting to warn the King, and is renounced by Saint Germain for his culpability.

- 1793 Paris. Saint Germain is an etheric witness to the hour of the Reign of Terror involving the beheading of the royals he had tried to counsel and save.

- 1798 Paris. Due to the indifference of Europe's monarchs and ministers, France falls and becomes an anarchic danger to itself and the world. The master gains permission from spiritual hierarchy to sponsor

Napoleon Bonaparte's rise as a military leader and political reformer, to save and re-shape France as a model republic. Napoleon institutes many useful legal reforms and unifies chaotic France, but misuses the master's guidance and begins a conquest of Europe, Egypt, and Russia that causes three to six million deaths and a heavy karmic burden for Saint Germain.

- 1822 Paris. Madame d'Adhémar sees Saint Germain for the sixth and last time in that life.
- 1875 New York. From the etheric level of the planetary consciousness, Saint Germain assists other masters, including El Morya (Master M) and Kuthumi (Master KH) in the founding and publications of the Theosophical Society.
- 1879 With Mother Mary and John the Revelator, Saint Germain appears in his embodiment as Saint Joseph at Knock, Ireland, to inaugurate the New Age.
- 1894 Detroit. Dr. Orville Owen publishes five volumes of *Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Story*.
- 1901 London. Elizabeth Wells Gallup publishes *The Bi-Literal Cipher of Sir Francis Bacon*.
- 1916 Chicago. Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Chicago Circuit Court rules that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays.

- 1930 Chicago. Saint Germain receives a grant from spiritual hierarchy to found the I AM Activity. The grant is to make public the once-esoteric personal awareness of the I AM Presence, the same who spoke to Moses, as well as the transmutation of karma by violet-flame invocation, thereby expanding the foundational teachings of the Theosophical Society.
- 1958 Washington D.C. The master El Morya receives a grant from hierarchy to found The Summit Lighthouse, expanding the organizational scope, teachings, and range of spiritual publications built on the I AM Activity and Theosophy. Saint Germain is granted sponsorship of the Keepers of the Flame Fraternity to make the once-esoteric teachings of The Great Instauration fully public under the name given by Pallas Athena: The Coming Revolution in Higher Consciousness.
- Present The entirety of The Great Instauration, foreseen in its sequential stages by Francis, continues to unfold as an upward spiral of humanity's increasing identity with the I AM Presence, creator of the cosmos. The exemplary qualities of the *New Atlantis* that Francis described in book form will become actualized as a self-transcending golden age.