

How Scotland Lost Its Parliament

The Scottish Cons

Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat (1667–9 April 1747) was abundantly charismatic to both soldiers and women and was beguilingly ugly. He was a Scottish Jacobite and chief of the Clan Fraser, famous for his violent feuding, and was thus noted by international spies who wished to manipulate the outcome of Scottish everything.



Simon ‘The Fox’ Fraser was Chief of Clan Fraser but was third in line to inherit the style Lord Lovat. During his life he was obsessed with one thing – gaining the title of Lord Lovat and his Clan lands. This drove him to be the most unprincipled man of Scotland, thus his history is the Scottish history.

As a chief he could inspire patriotism with a few small words: “There is nothing I place in balance with my kindred.” He had good command of Scottish, English, French and Latin and could quote appropriate passages from classics on the coin. With his ‘My Way’ temperament he was a target for all foreign spies who had an eye to breed him with their chambermaids. The offspring would then direct the histories of their own countries. History notes Simon Fraser as a born traitor and deceiver and one of his illegitimate children as one of the most famous men of France.

As soon as Simon Fraser left King’s College in Aberdeen he raised an army of 300 men from his clan and formed a regiment in the service of William and Mary (Queen Mary II and King William III) so that his regiment could fight *against* them in the service of the deposed King James II at a moment’s notice.

His ancestor was Hugh Fraser, 7th Lord Lovat (1599–16 Feb. 1646). His son died young and the title passed to his grandson, Hugh Fraser, 8th Lord Lovat (2 May 1643–27 April 1672) who passed it to his first-born son, Hugh Fraser, 9th Lord Lovat (28 Sept. 1666–14 Sept. 1696) who passed it on to his cousin, Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, 10th Lord Lovat (1636–May 1699) . . . and after much wrangling this was passed on to his second son Simon Fraser, 11th Lord Lovat (1667–9 April 1747)



Castle Angoulême.

The fact that it worked again and again engendered a huge superiority complex amongst the French, who then developed a huge derision of the Scottish. This quality blinded the French to the early stages of the English-inspired revolution in France – one of Tavistock's early claims to fame. This in turn paved the way for the rise of John Bone, who was from the Scottish clan known as Bone Parte (the Bone Party) whose issue became General Bonaparte.

Successive patriotic 12- and 13-year-old chambermaids were brought into Simon Fraser's lodgings, and as each got pregnant they would be replaced with another. This went on for ten years and Simon Fraser (37–47 years old) sired much of the next generation of French military intelligence. Simon was taken for long walks around Angoulême before each conception, and with the drams of whisky this helped to produce sons. In this way, Simon Fraser produced a myriad of children, most of them sons, one of them becoming more famous than him.

His name, Marc René – the John Smith of France. He became a military engineer, writer, consultant on military affairs and proposed member of the Institut in 1797, but withdrew his candidacy in favour of the Scotsman General Bonaparte (1769–1821) who went on to become Napoleon I of France and King of Italy (18 May 1804–6 April 1814).

This French tactic was then adopted by MI-6. Included in their business has been supplying under-aged girls to foreign agents.



Conceptions are now filmed and the foreign agent then becomes controllable as a double agent, as long as they are shamed. MI-6 raises the child prodigy in one of their former colonies where they are given every opportunity to advance their genius including ruling that country.

Marc René's wife, Marie Josephine de Comarieu, was the hostess of one of the best-known salons of Louis XIV times, the Marquise de Lambert. A salon was a bedroom where like-minded people would meet under the guise of intellectual and literary circles. The woman, experienced beyond her years, would recline on her bed while others would chat her up with the most obscure notions of vanity one's head could ever acquire.⁶ This was called "progressive philosophies", the sympathies of which helped the British instigate the French Revolution to overthrow the Bourbon monarchy in France – the first of many monarchies. By then it was Germans (House of Hanover) posing as British against the French.

On occasions, the illegitimate-genius was married to their young mother. For two such famous people as Marc René, Marquis de Montalembert and his wife Marie Josephine de Comarieu, hostess of one of the best-known salons of Louis XIV times, it is rather strange that none of their parents were named and Marie's birth dates are given (17++–1804+), which meant she made a huge impression as a young beauty over 105 years. This was 'designed confusion'.

⁶ This eventually developed into Salon Kitty, the Berlin honeytrap.

This in turn is designed to obscure the fact that his father was Simon Fraser who conceived him as a military prisoner/paedophile, became the 11th Lord Lovat, then helped install the German House of Hanover as Britain's Sovereign while destroying the Scottish House of Parliament.

Marc René had a life like his father's. At 18 he entered the French Army (1732), fought in the War of the Polish Succession (1733–34), and in the War of the Austrian Succession (1742–48) in Bohemia and Italy which redrew the political map of Europe. He then attained brigadier-general status as a French commissioner with the allied army of Sweden and joined the Seven Years' War (1756–63), essentially a continuation of the War of the Austrian Succession – making it a thirty-year war and a career for many.

The Seven Years' War (15 May 1756–10 February 1763) started as the result of the Indian Tanacharison killing the French Commander Ensign Jumonville in 1754 in Virginia, America with George Washington taking the blame and the contract being written in French, which Washington did not understand.

Any excuse was a good excuse, and this was the pattern precursor to the Zimmerman Telegram which Britain used to bring America into WWI.

Austria, Russia and France joined forces against England and Germany. King Frederick then attacked Saxony on 29 August 1756. Saxony was Hanover country and King George II invited the United Kingdom to their defence. None refused. Prussia had the most formidable land forces in the world and England had the best navy. How could they lose?

King George II's mafia boss father Georg Ludwig ensured Prussia was "an army with a country" as opposed to 'a country with an army'. The British-French hostilities finally ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, which involved a complex series of land exchanges. Prussia had gained influence over its borders (if only diplomatically) and now no one wanted to play war with either Britain or Prussia. In other words, "six years of heroic expenditure and savage bloodshed had accomplished precisely nothing."¹⁰

¹⁰ Fred Anderson, *A People's Army: Massachusetts Soldiers & Society in the Seven Years' War*, p. 506.

The famous saying in Scotland, “He fought to the last like an English knight” was actually a joke. English knights would give up as soon as the battle swung and would then be taken for ransom, which would often come out of their own estates or involve complicated land transactions.

At Bannochburn the standards and flags were left with the women and children. Once the battle had reached its peak and was in respite, the women and children approached the battlefield carrying the standards and clashing pots and pans, making the sounds of thundering horses and a huge cavalry. The English had been rallying and looked up and saw thousands of them coming over the hills. One of the English leading knights dropped his balls and cried for quarter – the request for surrender.

‘Quarter’ was thwarted by carrying a black flag (the opposite of a white flag). Carrying a black flag meant “No quarter asked or given” and was eventually adopted by pirates of the sea. This in turn was carried on by the Kamikaze in the air.

After the battle was over the wounded English men at arms were generally killed and the English knights, who had generally surrendered, were retained for ransom. Scottish women would then go onto the battlefields and pull the good teeth out of the dead, put them in the pouch around their waist, and when this got full, in the sack over their shoulder. These women were known as ‘tooth fairies’. Any men who pulled teeth were known as ‘dentist’s helpers’.

French and German dentists were saying that the supply of teeth from the Battle of Waterloo fought in what is now Belgium (18 June 1815) started drying up only in the last years prior to WWI (1914). These were mainly French teeth, with some British and later Prussian (German) teeth. Their supply lasted 100 years.

Another reason for the early start of WWI and dentists’ silence over WWI and WWII was the lack of teeth available. As such, we should consider composite fillings a force for peace.

