

Submitted to the Post Graduate Studies Committee
of the University of Manitoba in part fulfillment
of their requirements for the M. A. Degree.
1935.

Adele Curry.

by

THE IDEA OF NON-PARTY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND
BETWEEN 1688 and 1760

Deposited
Thesis
C937

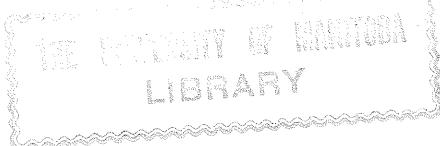
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources:

- Defoe, Daniel - "The Secret History of the White Staff".
London, 1714.
- Defoe, Daniel - "Minutes of the Negotiations of Monsieur
Menager at the Court of England".
London, 1717.
- Swift, Jonathon - "Some Free Thoughts on the Present
State of Affairs".
Reprinted in the Prose Works of
Jonathon Swift.
Edit. Temple Scott.
London, 1897-1908 (Vol. 5).
- Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke - "The Works of".
London, 1844 (4 Vols.).
- Various - "The Craftsman".
London, 1737 (14 vols.)
- Calendar of the Manuscripts of the
Marquis of Bath at Longleat.
Vol. I (The Harley Papers).
Historical Manuscripts Commission - 1904.
- Manuscripts of the Duke of Portland.
Vol. IV (Portland Papers).
Historical Manuscript Commission - 1897.

Secondary Sources:

- Trevelyan, G. M. - "The History of England under Queen Anne"
London, New York & Toronto, 1932-34.
3 Vols.
- Trevelyan, G. M. - "The Two Party System in English History"
Oxford, 1926.
- Oliver, F. F. - "The Endless Adventure". 3 Vols.
London, 1930-5.
- Cole, George D. H. - "Politics and Literature".
London, 1929.
- Namier, Lewis D. - "The Structure of Politics at the
Accession of George III".
London, 1927.
- Adams - "Constitutional History of England".
- Feiling, Keith G. - "The History of the Tory Party".
Oxford, 1924.



I

The eighteenth century in England is generally accepted as having been the period in which the English system of government through the medium of opposing political parties was first developed. Whig historians have been apt to attribute to this development a certain inevitability, to assume that each of its stages was consciously reached by politicians who had a clear and complete foreknowledge of its end, and to speak as though English constitutional development could have followed no other line of advance. Those of them who have considered the possibility of non-party government have tended to treat it as a negligible and somewhat freakish aberration from the well determined lines of English political development, and, in consequence, have been at little pains to do justice to the motives of those public men who from time to time have been critical of the whole theory and practice of party government. The purpose of this thesis is to attempt to examine the idea of non-party government as it appeared in the period which elapsed between the accession of William III and that of George III, and to relate it to contemporary constitutional theory and practice. It is hoped that at the end of such an examination it may be made to appear that while the future of English political development was not to be with it, the idea of non-party government in this period died hard, and commanded the allegiance of some of the foremost minds in England.

II

The accepted views of constitutional development after 1688 are nowhere better stated than in Adams "Constitutional History of England". "The new epoch", he writes, "starts with the old issue (between a limited and an absolute monarchy) settled, and its chief endeavour constitutionally is to learn