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June E. Barrow-Green* (J.E.Barrow-Green@open.ac.uk), Faculty of Mathematics & Computing, The Open University, Walton Hall, MK7 6AA Milton Keynes, England. *Why did Euler promote Edward Waring?*

The story of British mathematics in the eighteenth century is, according to tradition, a story of almost complete isolation and decline. Recent scholarship has revealed a rather more complex picture. The interaction between British and continental mathematicians was not as sterile as often portrayed, as shown by the example of Edward Waring (1734-1798), the Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge and eponymous proposer of Waring's Theorem. Waring not only studied continental mathematics himself but also encouraged the study of his own mathematics by continental mathematicians. His most famous publication, *Miscellanea Analytica* (1762), a notoriously difficult work on the theory of equations and analytic geometry, had its contents promoted by Euler in St Petersburg, by D'Alembert in Paris, and by Lagrange in Paris and Berlin. His *Meditationes Algebraicae* (1770) which derived from the first half of the *Miscellanea* but which also included a large collection of results in number theory, and his book on the calculus, *Meditationes Analyticae* (1776), show a good knowledge of the works of foreign mathematicians, notably Euler, Clairaut and D'Alembert. (Received September 14, 2000)