1125-01-240   **David R Bellhouse*** (`bellhouse@stats.uwo.ca`), Dept of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A5B7, Canada. *Mathematicians as Consultants in Eighteenth-Century England.*

In the 1730s the French art critic, Jean-Bernard Le Blanc visited England and commented that compared to those on the Continent, English mathematicians received little if any financial support from the government. This continued to be the case throughout the eighteenth century. A few English mathematicians obtained positions at the universities. The rest typically earned their living through teaching in various schools and as private tutors. For example, in about 1750 James Dodson's salary for teaching at the Royal Mathematical School was 100 pounds per annum. Le Blanc estimated that in France someone like Abraham De Moivre would receive a pension of 1000 crowns per annum with minimal duties attached. Some of the English mathematicians supplemented their income by providing clients with valuations of life contingent contracts related to property. I explore the nature of this consulting activity and compare it to my own experience in statistical consulting over the past few years. (Received August 17, 2016)