1014-13-1517 **Jason Boynton*** (jboynto5@fau.edu), Department of Mathematical Sciences, Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Road, Boca Raton, FL 33431, and **Lee Klingler** (klingler@fau.edu), Department of Mathematical Sciences, Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Road, Boca Raton, FL 33431. *The n-generator property in rings of integer-valued polynomials.*

Let D be an integral domain with field of fractions Q, let E be a non-empty finite subset of D, and set $\mathrm{Int}(E, D) = \{f \in Q[X] : f(E) \subseteq D\}$, the *ring of integer-valued polynomials on D with respect to the subset E.* We say that the ring R has the *n-generator property* if each finitely generated ideal of R can be generated by a list of n elements, and we say that R has the *strong n-generator property* if each finitely generated ideal of R can be generated by a list of n elements in which the first generator in the list is an arbitrary non-zero element of the ideal.

Chapman, Loper, and Smith showed that $\mathrm{Int}(E, D)$ has the strong 2-generator property if and only if D has the 1-generator property (that is, D is a Bezout domain). Inspired by their result, we prove that, for any integer $n \geq 2$, $\mathrm{Int}(E, D)$ has the strong $(n + 1)$-generator property if and only if $\mathrm{Int}(E, D)$ has the n-generator property if and only if D has the n-generator property. (Received September 28, 2005)