▸ LYNN SCOW, *Ramsey classes of trees.*
Department of Mathematics, Vassar College, 124 Raymond Ave., Box 500, Poughkeepsie, NY 12604, U.S.A..
E-mail: lyscow@vassar.edu.

For given structures I and M, an I-indexed indiscernible set in M is a set $\{\overline{a}_i \mid i \in I\}$ where $\overline{a}_i \in M^k$ and

$$(i_1, \dots, i_n) \cong (j_1, \dots, j_n) \Rightarrow M \vDash \varphi(a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n}) \leftrightarrow M \vDash \varphi(a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_n})$$

for all $n \geq 1$, for all substructures $\{i_k\}, \{j_k\} \subseteq I$, and for all φ in the language of M. These objects were introduced in [1] and used to prove central results in classification theory. Interestingly, I-indexed indiscernible sets can also be used to produce proofs that certain classes of finite trees are Ramsey, by way of a “dictionary theorem”. In this talk we will present the theorem and discuss three particular classes of finite trees to which it applies.

[1] S. Shelah. *Classification Theory and the number of non-isomorphic models (revised edition)*. North-Holland, Amsterdam-New York, 1990.