## CONCERNING COMPACT CONTINUA IN CERTAIN SPACES OF R. L. MOORE

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While writing his colloquium book, Foundations of Point Set Theory,  $\dagger$  R. L. Moore noted that a large body of theorems concerning internal properties of compact continua could be established on the basis of a set of axioms (Axioms 1–5, Foundations) insufficient to make the space Sitself a subset of a plane. He suggested that possibly every compact continuum M in S was homeomorphic with a compact continuum in the plane. In the present paper it is shown that, with possibly one exception, this is the case. If S is itself compact then it is homeomorphic with a subset of a sphere (possibly the sphere itself). But any compact continuum which is a proper subset of S is homeomorphic with a compact continuum in the plane.

Theorem 1. If S is a space in which Moore's Axioms 1–5 hold true and M is a closed and compact subset of S, then M is homeomorphic with a subset of a sphere. If furthermore M is a proper subset of S, then it is homeomorphic with a subset of a plane.

Let E and J denote, respectively, a simple domain‡ and its boundary. It will be shown that if L is any circle in a plane and  $T_1$  is any topological transformation of J into L, then there exists a topological transformation  $T_2$  of  $E \cdot M + J$  into a subset of L plus its interior, such that for each point P of J,  $T_2(P) = T_1(P)$ . From this result it readily follows that any closed and compact subset of S is homeomorphic with a subset of a sphere. If M is a closed and compact proper subset of S, and P is a point of S - M, then the closed and compact point set M + P is homeomorphic with a subset of a sphere, and thus M is homeomorphic with a proper subset of a sphere, and hence homeomorphic with a subset of a plane. Henceforth it will be assumed that M is a closed and compact subset of E + J, where E is a simple domain and J is its boundary.

<sup>†</sup> Colloquium Publications of this Society, vol. XIII. Henceforth this book will be referred to as *Foundations*.

<sup>‡</sup> A simple domain is a domain bounded by a simple closed curve.