1141-05-40 **Nimrod Kriger**, Achva Academic College, Israel, and **Andrew Woldar*** (`andrew.woldar@villanova.edu`), Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Villanova, PA 19085. *Automorphism groups of classical affine association schemes of Latin type.* Preliminary report.

We consider the family of **complete classical affine association schemes** $\mathcal{A}_p$ of order p^2 andrank $p+2$ where p is an odd prime. Each such scheme is known to be amorphic, meaning that every possible merging of its $p+1$ classes results in a fusion scheme. We refer to such fusion schemes as **classical affine schemes**.

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a classical affine scheme of order p^2. Then the automorphism group $Aut(\mathcal{M})$ contains $Aut(\mathcal{A}_p) \rtimes K$ where K is the stabilizer of $\mathcal{M}$ in $PGL(2,p)$. We are especially interested in the case when $Aut(\mathcal{M}) = Aut(\mathcal{A}_p) \rtimes K$. We call such schemes **standard**.

In our investigations we make strong use of a bijection between all classical affine schemes $\mathcal{M}$ and all ordered partitions π of the point set of the projective line $\mathrm{PG}(1,p)$. We write $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\pi)$.

Special attention is paid to schemes of so-called **Latin type**, i.e., schemes $\mathcal{M}(\pi)$ in which every cell of π has size at least 3. Based on exhaustive computer data for $p \leq 11$ and partial data for $p = 13$, we make the following:

Conjecture: *Every scheme of Latin type is standard.* (Received July 06, 2018)