

2023
HSMT
POST
GRADUATE
CONFERENCE



“The Ox-cars” / 8 & 9 June

Front cover:

Designed by Thea Ralph, MSc Candidate,
History of Science, Medicine, and Technology
University of Oxford

'The Ox-cars'

The two-day conference plans to illuminate - in bright white spotlight, of course - the dazzling research of this year's cohort. Bringing historical narratives to life in intricate detail, the conference spans four centuries and will discuss topics ranging from Scottish asylum patients' use of expression in patient-produced magazines, through to counter cartography in late twentieth-century Chocó, Colombia. So, why indulge in a Hollywood Blockbuster when you have the most thought-provoking narratives right on your doorstep? We look forward to you helping us roll out the red carpet and erupting in applause. (Popcorn not provided!).

'The Ox-cars'

HSMT Postgraduate Conference 2023

Lecture Theatre, Faculty of History, George Street, Oxford OX1 2BE

Programme

Thursday 8 June

- 09:40-10:00 **Registration**
- 10:00-10:10 **Opening Monologue: Professor Rob Iliffe**
"Once Upon a Time in Hollywood" (Best Production Design, 2019)
- 10:10-11:00 **Session 1 – Theories of Nature**
'The Theory of Everything' (Best Actor, 2014)
Tinius Dragland, Science by comparison: justificatory analogy and its decline in European thought, 1780-1820
Ariana Orozco, Militarizing nature: the impacts of violence on Colombia's Pacific Coast (c. 1966-1996)
Chair: Emmy Deville
- 11:00-11:20 **Tea/Coffee**
- 11:20-12:10 **Session 2 – Eugenics**
'Million Dollar Baby' (Best Picture, 2005)
Mahea Daniels, Dissecting America's model identity: a historical examination of Harry Hamilton Laughlin's idealized body politic and reconciliations with American freedom
Lauren Devine, The ascent of crypto-eugenics: the American Eugenics Society's Princeton conferences and the rehabilitation of "the wellborn science" in 1960s-America
Chair: Grace Aquilina
- 12:10-13:10 **Lunch**
- 13:10-14:20 **Session 3 – Disease**
'Parasite' (Best Picture, 2019)
Anubhab Chatterjee, A case study on Colonial resistance: probing the *bhadraloks'* public health drive during the plague outbreak in Bengal viz. Calcutta (c. 1896-1914)
Gregor Eichhorn, When did the Spanish Influenza pandemic end? Occupation accusations and virulent "Schwarze Schande" propaganda in the French medical and military administration of the German Rhineland Region between 1920-1923
Ben Rymer, "Against the climate, who can contend?" Disease in the Peruvian War of Independence, 1820-1824
Chair: Lorelei Robinson
- 14:20-14:40 **Tea/Coffee**

'The Ox-cars'

- 14:40-16:10 **Session 4: Institutions**
'Monsters, Inc' (Best Original Song, 2001)
Grace Aquilina, "The world is hard on women": institutionalised mothers, worthiness, and the professionalization of care
Emmay Deville, Patients' use of Crichton Royal Institution's *New Moon* as a vehicle of expression and change, c.1890-1910
Thea Ralph, "The sewing machine men are happy": corporate ambivalence and the sewing machine in the American sweat shop (c.1890-1920)
Ella Stalder, "The Moscow Games might as well have been called the Chemists' Games": athlete testing, a gendered and western reaction to the sporting success of marginalised bodies, 1968-1999
Chair: Ariana Orozco
- 16:10-16:20 **Closing Monologue: Professor Mark Harrison**
'The Long Goodbye' (Best Live Action Short Film, 2021)

Friday 9 June

- 10:00-10:30 **Registration and Tea/Coffee**
- 10:30-10:40 **Opening Monologue: Dr Catherine Jackson**
'The Usual Suspects' (Best Original Screenplay, 1995)
- 10:40-11:50 **Session 5: Provider-Patient Power Dynamics**
Doctor Dolittle (Special Visual Effects, 1968)
Judy Flannery Durkin, From "physical and mental wrecks" to baby killers: Dr Aleck Bourne and changing medical perceptions of pregnant patienthood in British abortion debates (c.1938-1968)
Lorelei Robinson, The development of UCSF School of Medicine's queer health curricula and the emergence of LGBTQ+ Health
Pádraig Nolan, Sex change in British science and medicine before "transsexualism," 1910-1966
Chair: Thea Ralph
- 11:50-12:00 **Closing Monologue: Dr Sloan Mahone**
'Everything Everywhere All at Once' (Best Picture, 2022)

'The Ox-cars'

Grace Aquilina
MPhil Candidate
Linacre College

Session 4: Institutions

'Monsters, Inc' (Best Original Song, 2001)

“The world is hard on women”: institutionalized mothers, worthiness, and the professionalization of care

In 1869, the Sisters of Charity in New York began providing unique services for unmarried mothers and abandoned infants. Led by Sr. Irene Fitzgibbon and her lifelong friend Sr. Teresa McCrystal, the order founded a home for foundlings, a maternity hospital open to women of any race or class, and a daycare for working mothers. The sisters founded their institution during the height of Scientific Charity reform, a movement that sought to apply scientific principles to charitable work and more effectively “treat” the people who needed aid. This paper will explore how the methods of the Sisters of Charity differed markedly from and were developed in reaction to the methods of Scientific Charity advocates, who strove for a more systematic, quantifiable charitable method where aid could be cut off quickly. The faith traditions and intellectual frameworks of the Sisters of Charity influenced the way they approached not just welfare but also questions about science’s role in giving aid and treating illness, changing the way they approached topics like degeneracy theory, pauperism, and other frameworks that pathologized race and class.

'The Ox-cars'

Anubhab Chatterjee

MSc Candidate

St Antony's College

Session 3: Disease

'Parasite' (Best Picture, 2019)

A case study on Colonial resistance: probing the *bhadraloks'* public health drive during the plague outbreak in Bengal viz. Calcutta (c. 1896-1914)

This project critically investigates the Bengali middle class's, or the *bhadraloks'* public health drive and 'sanitary' conduct as an act of 'resistance' during the plague epidemic outbreak in Calcutta viz. Bengal (c.1896-1914). By understanding 'plague' as a socio-political phenomenon that accentuated the existing fallibilities of *bhadralok* nationalism and influenced its fate into the early 20th century, this essay's primary goal is to comprehend the nature of the colonial state by examining the complexities within the discourse of 'resistance'. Focus on the Bombay presidency, or western and northern India at large remains dominant in works on plague in South Asia by historians. Drawing from this lacuna, this project locates itself within the existing critical historiography of *bhadralok* nationalism, adding to it a medicalised perspective.

It begins by analysing the dichotomies in the *bhadralok's* stance on the state's anti-plague measures, and their own articulation of prophylactic initiatives, for understanding their relation with the colonial state. It does so by utilising Charles Rosenberg's model of the social response to epidemics, which has not been applied to the Indian context until now. Furthermore, drawing on the tensions of the *bhadralok's* public health drive, the study seeks to explore the discourses of 'othering' exemplified at two levels: the racial 'othering' of *bhadraloks* by the colonial state, vis- à-vis the pathologised class-based 'othering' of the subaltern sections of the society by the *bhadraloks*. Surveying these slippages in 'othering' from 'race' to 'class' allows a scrutiny of the employability of a Foucauldian lens by scholars of colonial modernity.

This project further includes two case studies: One on the role of Swami Vivekananda and his followers, particularly Sister Nivedita, in the indigenous anti-plague drive; The other on how inherent socio-political tensions reflected in the contending etiologies and epidemiologies of plague in Bengal.

The indicative primary sources that this project consults range from newspapers, government reports and manuals, and medical publications, to vernacular literatures written in contemporaneous times. It also looks to employ the annual reports on plague published past its climax, primarily between 1904 to 1914, which have largely been overlooked by historians. It is hoped that such an attempt would help unveil the continuing vestiges of the patterns of 'coercion', 'persuasion' and 'conciliation' between the *bhadraloks* and the colonial state that may have played a role in crafting this epidemic's 'end'.

'The Ox-cars'

Mahealani Daniels

MSc Candidate

St Cross College

Session 2: Eugenics

'Million Dollar Baby' (Best Picture, 2005)

Dissecting America's model identity: a historical examination of Harry Hamilton Laughlin's idealized body politic and reconciliations with American freedom

In the early twentieth century, definitions of the American identity and the nation's constitutional guarantees of freedom appeared to be in a state of redefinition as the country grappled with the parallel the rise of prohibition, the penal state, the eugenics movement, American women's political rights and equitable liberties following the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment. As a leader in America's eugenics movement in the 1920's and as a prohibitionist, Harry Hamilton Laughlin serves as a potential a notable contributor to this redefinition. This presentation engages with Laughlin's "Eugenical Sterilization of the United States" as a tool of examining legal reconciliations with the contradictions that historically exist between America's ideal of equitable freedom and the infringement of eugenics on bodily autonomy. It further seeks to explore Laughlin's definitions of American freedom via an analysis of the bodies that were included and excluded within his endeavors to legally define the future of the American identity's body politic.

'The Ox-cars'

Emmay Deville
MSc Candidate
Linacre College

Session 4: Institutions

'Monsters, Inc' (Best Original Song, 2001)

Patients' use of Crichton Royal Institution's New Moon as a vehicle of expression and change, c.1890-1910

In April 1890, confined within the walls of Crichton Royal Institution, an anonymous asylum patient defended their diagnosed insanity by insisting that "Sir Issac Newton was declared to be mad". Afterwards, the patient insists that "Happiness consists in searching after happiness, guided by the torchlights of Truth and Justice." Although abstract, the patient validates their stay in the asylum as a "searching after happiness" unavailable in wider society. Defences of mental illness, publicly and from the patient, appear throughout Crichton Royal Institution's public-produced periodical New Moon (1844-1937).

According to Maryrose Eannace and Benjamin Reiss, patient-produced periodicals of this era present an entirely fictionalised image of asylum life. Such an argument homogenises the Scottish asylum experience during this period which was determined by behaviour, class, and gender. Additionally, the argument discounts the role of the periodicals in the formation of scientific knowledge outside the asylum walls. Sally Shuttleworth's edited volume recently demonstrated that under-represented groups, such as the working classes, contributed to the formation of scientific knowledge in the nineteenth-century through periodical authorship and subscription. This thesis seeks to understand the role of asylum patients in the formation of public understandings of mental illness by asking: how did outside subscribers to New Moon use and disseminate the representations of mental illness within it?

This thesis will examine the relationship between the public reader, the asylum patient, and the medical staff to determine how the periodicals shaped public knowledge of mental illnesses and how patients used the periodicals as vehicles of expression and change.

'The Ox-cars'

Lauren Devine
MSc Candidate
St Cross College

Session 2: Eugenics

'Million Dollar Baby' (Best Picture, 2005)

The ascent of crypto-eugenics: the American Eugenics Society's Princeton conferences and the rehabilitation of "the wellborn science" in 1960s-America

According to Daniel Kevles, by the 1960s, 'eugenics' had become a dirty word globally. However, if this were the case, this news had not yet reached America. My research explores the strategy and goals of American crypto-eugenics, or the practice of 'pursuing eugenics by less obvious means' after World War II.

Following an extensive plan of rebranding and rehabilitation, the American Eugenics Society (AES) revolutionised its image in the 1960s and integrated itself within the field of population genetics. The AES triggered a eugenic diaspora of neo-Malthusianism into new scientific and academic fields through hosting and investing in conferences. Using the contextually popular arena of the scientific conference, the AES ensured its professional self-fashioning amongst scientists and, by proxy, secured its self-preservation. My thesis uses the five 'Princeton conferences' hosted by the AES from 1964-1969 to explore how scientific conferences were used as platforms of knowledge exchange between eugenic thinkers, academics, and scientists.

My research aims to understand how American eugenicists transformed a 'pseudo-scientific' society on the brink of collapse into an interdisciplinary field that attracted attention and funding from academics in fields such as genetics, demography, psychology, sociology, economics, and anthropology.

'The Ox-cars'

Tinius Bentsen Dragland

MSc Candidate

St Edmund Hall

Session 1: Theories of Nature

'The Theory of Everything' (Best Actor, 2014)

Science by comparison: justificatory analogy and its decline in European thought, 1780-1820

Analogy has a complex history as a form of scientific reasoning. While its use has rarely been without criticism, its perceived legitimacy as a form of proof has varied greatly depending on space and time. Focusing on the period 1780 to 1820, this paper investigates the changing validity of analogical reasoning in the European 'sciences'. Analysing the written work – including manuscripts, letters, and published books and essays – of a range of European writers involved in disciplines such as astronomy, botany, the earth sciences (geology), and chemistry the paper examines how and why these changes took place. It examines both instances where 'analogy' or its cognates were employed, as well as instances where analogical reasoning was used without reference to the term itself. The paper argues that the period saw a shift in which justificatory analogies (used to "prove" arguments) were increasingly discredited in favour of explanatory analogies (used to explain arguments already "proven"). Simultaneously, it demonstrates that treatments of analogy were often rhetorical, and that the gap between a standardised, prescribed scientific method and actual practice made several contemporaries wary of its use. Factors such as the emergence of Romanticist science, the permeable boundary between history and the sciences, and the gradual change from Enlightenment natural philosophy to professionalised and demarcated scientific disciplines, serve as important contexts driving these developments. The paper is also attentive to how the changes presented were not uniform and that the emerging disciplines sometimes followed different trajectories.

'The Ox-cars'

Judy Flannery Durkin

MSc Candidate

Lady Margaret Hall

Session 5: Provider-Patient Power Dynamics

Doctor Dolittle (Special Visual Effects, 1968)

From “physical and mental wrecks” to baby killers: Dr Aleck Bourne and changing medical perceptions of pregnant patienthood in abortion debates in mid twentieth-century England

This dissertation explores the changing ideas about medical constructions of pregnant patienthood during the mid-twentieth century in England and how this relates to abortion debates from 1938, the year of a landmark case, *Rex v Bourne*, to 1967, the year in which the Abortion Act was passed in the United Kingdom. The defendant, Dr. Aleck Bourne, was a gynecologist who advocated for legal termination of a pregnancy based on the patient's psychological distress, and he had intentionally performed an illegal abortion on a 14-year-old who had become impregnated by sexual assault. Investigating Bourne's testimony, papers, conference notes, and publications reveals how he conceptualized pregnancy as a physiological and psychological experience, one that sometimes required physicians to intervene and protect patients from themselves. As technology improved and fetal viability increased over the next three decades, women became viewed as potentially dangerous to their unborn fetuses, who were now perceived as being the second patient, worthy of personhood. In 1967, Bourne became one of the founders of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, an organization that fought unsuccessfully against the passing of the Abortion Act. I argue that the recentering of Bourne's career and his medical justifications for abortion help to bridge the gap between the relatively separate medical history and legal history on abortion debates in England.

'The Ox-cars'

Florian Gregor Eichhorn

DPhil Candidate

Linacre College

Session 3: Disease

'Parasite' (Best Picture, 2019)

When did the Spanish Influenza pandemic end? Occupation accusations and virulent "Schwarze Schande" propaganda in the French medical and military administration of the German Rhineland Region between 1920-1923

Usually the Spanish Influenza Pandemic (H1N1) is divided into three distinct waves between 1918 and 1920. This is the standard procedure in scholarship on the topic, but what if there were more? These questions are intimately linked with the question how and why pandemics end. The short answer is: Once the disease falls to endemic levels, when it becomes an accepted, manageable part of normal life.

This paper probes one such case, namely the military occupation of the Rhine by French (colonial) forces in the aftermath of the treaty of Versailles. It concerns itself with the repercussions of a racist German campaign called '*Schwarze Schmach*' or '*Schwarze Schande*', in French '*La Honte Noire*' (Black disgrace or shame) that targeted the Allied occupation of the Rhine Regions, focusing mainly on black skinned, colonial French soldiers, who were accused of violence and raping and received its biggest reception between 1920 and 1923. It is one of several campaigns initiated by Germany against France and was mainly directed at an Anglo-Saxon public. It emphasised heavily racist ideology, namely that Germany was being humiliated through the occupation of 'white race' specifically and explicitly by non-whites. What matters here however and shall be explored is the French administrative and military health reaction to the accusation that French black skinned colonial troops imported the influenza virus. The French authorities felt like they had to react to the accusations that French troops are responsible for growing epidemic of disease in the occupied countries and are even responsible for the spread of influenza in Europe since 1918.

'The Ox-cars'

Padraig Nolan
DPhil Candidate
Wadham College

Session 5: Provider-Patient Power Dynamics
Doctor Dolittle (Special Visual Effects, 1968)

Before transsexualism: “sex change/ability” in British medicine, 1910-1966

My research examines intellectual, practical, technological, and social histories of 'sex change/ability,' a term I adopt to draw together medical-scientific theories of sex as 'changeable,' practices and technologies of 'sex change;' and the experiences that surrounded medical engagements with changeable or changed sex. Historical thought about 'sex change' likely takes place within narratives of 'transgender' and/or 'intersex medicine.' Such narratives take the logic and practical forms of 'gender re-assignment' recognisable today as their conceptual standard or historical telos. As such, they turn upon and universalise the arrivals of transsexualism as a diagnosis, of 'gender' as a clinical concept, and of 're-assignment' as a treatment protocol – all of which belong to particular moments in mid-century North American practice. In essence, because we assume we know what 'sex change' means, how, why, and for whom it was performed, we overdetermine the questions we can ask and the narratives we can produce about sex change/ability in the past. This project turns to the largely-unexamined British case, and attempts to think expansively about the ideas, practices, technologies and experiences that preceded the late-1950s arrival of 'American-style' transsexual and intersex medicine in Britain. Drawing cases from the annals of endocrinology, psychiatry, sexology, and plastic surgery, I attempt to expand the horizons of conventional 'trans' and 'intersex' medical histories by illustrating the diversity of objects that fall into the bracket of sex change/ability. The histories examined are entangled with, among other things, military medicine, eugenics, and medical engagements with disability.

'The Ox-cars'

Ariana Orozco
MSc Candidate
St Edmund Hall

Session 1: Theories of Nature

'The Theory of Everything' (Best Actor, 2014)

Militarizing nature: the impacts of violence on Colombia's Pacific Coast (c. 1966-1996)

Colombian histories of violence along the Pacific Coast have largely focused on drug traffickers and governmental responses in urban areas. There has been less attention paid to the impacts on rural communities or to the connections between these actors and U.S. corporate interests. This paper will examine how those involved in the "War on Drugs" rely on one another to continue plundering Colombia's natural resources for economic gain at the expense of local populations. Further, it will examine the ways this multilayered violence has affected "territorialization" of local groups and their spacial strategies of resistance against environmental degradation. In focusing on the causes and effects of the War on Drugs on rural environments, historians are better positioned to understand how the rise of neoliberalism in Colombia continues to spur unnecessary violence in the country.

'The Ox-cars'

Thea Ralph

MSc Candidate

Worcester College

Session 4: Institutions

'Monsters, Inc' (Best Original Song, 2001)

"The sewing machine men are happy": corporate ambivalence and the sewing machine in the American sweat shop (c.1890-1920)

This talk focuses on the presentation of sweat shop labour in the Sewing Machine Times, a bi-monthly trade journal published between 1882 and 1924. During this period, the journal provided an official forum for manufacturers, retailers, advertisers and others to discuss changes in the mechanised sewing industry. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw sewing machine manufacturing at its height, with machines becoming a common fixture of the middle-class household, the factory and, increasingly, the sweat shop. At the same time, increasing public attention was drawn to the issue of 'sweated labour' by organisations like the National Consumers' League. The presence of sewing machines in the American sweat shop is ignored, obfuscated and treated with a general sense of ambivalence in the pages of the Sewing Machine Times. While outwardly condemning 'sweated labour', the journal endorses certain sales techniques which allowed it to predominate. Further, the evils of the sweatshop are utilised as an advertising technique by certain contributors, compelling middle-class women to purchase sewing machines in order to cease funding the sweatshop industry while obfuscating the fact that, often, the same sewing machine companies profited from both. The ambivalent presentation of machines in the American sweatshop provided in the journal will be compared with other primary sources, allowing us to complicate the picture it provides and reveal the journal as a forum for the development of an aggressive industrial capitalism. This talk bears on literature surrounding the marketing of sewing machines to middle-class homes and the realities of machine use in sweat-shop or working class contexts, and will hope to reveal how sewing machine companies actively enabled, while verbally distancing themselves from, the role of mechanisation in fuelling the American sweatshop.

'The Ox-cars'

Lorelei Robinson

MSc Candidate

St Edmund Hall

Session 5: Provider-Patient Power Dynamics

Doctor Dolittle (Special Visual Effects, 1968)

The development of UCSF School of Medicine's queer health curricula and the emergence of LGBTQ+ Health

In the wake of the AIDs crisis, queer healthcare in the eyes of the majority of medical professionals was concerned solely with STI prevention and treatment. Over the last few decades, however, LGBTQ+ health has emerged as a distinct field that addresses the wide array of health disparities faced by this marginalized population. These include increased risk of mental illness, cancer, and substance abuse, among others. To understand the development of this new medical field, one may look to understand how and when it was deemed relevant to include in medical education.

This dissertation traces the emergence of queer health curricula at the University of California San Francisco School of Medicine. A pioneer in the development of such curricula, UCSF School of Medicine's curricula has gone on to serve as a template for many institutions. This project will utilize oral history to capture the first-hand accounts of those involved with the development of this curricula, recording both the adversities faced and successes achieved throughout their work. It will also include an analysis of archived records of relevant course syllabi and content to understand how the curricula evolved to its present state. This dissertation highlights the pivotal role of individual faculty members, students, and activists in initiating and advancing this curricula. Their work to address gaps in healthcare delivery to the LGBTQ+ community not only paved the way for a more informed generation of healthcare providers but also had the broader impact of promoting a more inclusive and equitable vision of healthcare for all.

'The Ox-cars'

Benjamin Rymer
DPhil Candidate
Magdalen College

Session 3: Disease

'Parasite' (Best Picture, 2019)

"Against the climate, who can contend?" Disease in the Peruvian War of Independence, 1820-24

In 1820, at the height of the Spanish American Wars of Independence, Argentine general José de San Martín led an expedition of 5,000 soldiers from Chile to Peru, with the aim of liberating the last bastion of Spanish power in South America. After a promising start, San Martín's liberating expedition lost momentum, and it wasn't until 1824, now under the leadership of Venezuelan Simón Bolívar, that the rebels finally secured a decisive victory over the royalists. An often-overlooked cause of the apparent stagnation of liberating expedition is the disease environment of Peru. The fevers endemic to Peru's coastal valleys took a toll on the rebel army and contributed to the difficulty of dislodging the royalists from their highland heartlands from a base on the coast. The experience of the liberating expedition suggests that the disease environment of the Americas did not always favour the rebels, as has been argued in recent works on the subject: rather, the precise effects of the disease environment varied according to geography and military circumstance. The experience of disease in war was understood in terms of pre-existing medical ideas, but warfare brought new observers and new treatments to Peru's disease environment, challenging the orthodoxy of the Peruvian medical establishment, as it had developed under the auspices of the celebrated man of letters, Hipólito Unanue.

'The Ox-cars'

Ella Stadler
MSc Candidate
Exeter College

Session 4: Institutions

'Monsters, Inc' (Best Original Song, 2001)

"The Moscow Games might as well have been called the Chemists' Games:"¹ athlete testing, a gendered and western reaction to the sporting success of marginalised bodies, 1968-2023

This study aims to investigate the emergence of chromosomal testing for sex verification during the Mexico 1968 Olympic Games and its connection to the Cold War. It explores how suspicions of athlete performance and testing continue to influence Western skepticism of former Soviet States' behavior. It argues that sport remains a "proxy battleground" where the bodies and achievements of female athletes from the East and West play a central role.

The research question focuses on the politicization of the Olympic Games and its handling of gender constructs. It takes a comparative and transnational approach, analyzing interactions between nations and comparing records in English and German. The study will explore each government's institutional reaction to athlete testing, aiming to determine whether further regulation was primarily a Western desire and if sex testing was motivated by the Eastern Bloc's sporting success.

The study also engages with the trajectory of transgender history, considering its developments alongside the Olympic timeline. It will analyze institutional records at the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Archives and examine how decision-makers at the IOC and National Olympic Committees negotiated the issue of chromosomal testing. Additionally, national newspapers will be analyzed to understand public perception and contemporary policy developments regarding transgender participation in sports.

By employing theories of gender and trans historians, as well as incorporating public health ideas, the study positions Cold War athletes as soldiers fighting for their nations on the "proxy battleground" of the Olympic arena.

¹ *Drugs in sport: an interim report of the Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Recreation and the Arts*, (Canberra, 1989).

'The Ox-cars'

NOMINEES

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Devine, Lauren
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