
Abstracts

Yurii Zazuliak, *Abducted Women and Anxious Patriarchs. Abduction of Women and Ambiguities of Noble Honour in Galicia during the Fifteenth Century*

This article investigates the cases of women's abduction before local courts in Galicia (Red Ruthenia) during the fifteenth century. It focuses on the shifting meanings and ambiguities of the practice of abduction and ravishment in local contexts of gender relations, violence and law. The article situates the abduction of women within a wider spectrum of concepts and practices of contemporary gender and social relations, approaching it as a specific form of gendered violence as well as a means of regulating familial conflicts and matrimonial behaviour. The practice of abduction shows the complex and dynamic interplay between women's agency and the institutional and normative constraints of the legal system and the patriarchal order, imposed on women to categorise and control their behaviour. The analysis suggests the crucial importance of the concept of female honour and gender symbols in the discourse and practice of hostile relations among local noblemen.

Nataliia Starchenko, *“Tracherous” Women or Opportunistic Men. Volhynian Gentry Women Accused of Murdering Their Husbands in the Eastern Region of the Early Modern Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth*

This article analyses the discourse about noblewomen in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth based on specific sources: accusations of murdering their husbands made against wives. The trial narratives, which have been used as sources for this study, are a distinctive construct with at least three parties involved in its creation: the accuser, the accused and the scribe who compiled the story according to certain clichéd formulas. The construction of the story was primarily modelled on the expectations of society. The way a murder was described always mobilised the socio-cultural resources of its time and place. Despite the fact that these texts have a very tenuous relationship to reality, their authors hoped to use them to influence reality and succeeded in doing so

by using the resources offered by the community. The trial of Nastasia Okhlopovska, which occupies a central position in the article due to its extensive documentation in the sources, highlights the performativity of murder accusations against wives. The microhistorical analysis of this case allows broader conclusions to be drawn about the status of noblewomen in the eastern regions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (now Ukraine).

Olha Posunko, The Protection of Women's Property Rights in the Courts of Southern Ukraine from the End of the Eighteenth to the Mid-Nineteenth Centuries

Southern Ukraine is a region that was completely subordinated to the Russian Empire only in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Processes of ennoblement and the acquisition of landed property by nobles and officers in the region enabled women to become active participants in social and economic life. Court records illustrate the implementation, consolidation and struggle for women's property rights. They also show that the extension of the economic rights of noblewomen was primarily a means of protecting the interests of the noble corporation. A principle of separation of marital property was introduced, which was also observed in the legislation of European countries. Women did not become equal to men in their rights as property owners, but their opportunities were greatly increased. The article examines cases of inheritance by women, women as guardians and women as owners. Particular attention is paid to a new understanding of the maternal duty to protect the property interests of children. Court records also reveal the presence of local traditions and legal norms.

Nataliia Kolb and Nataliia Mysak, The Daughters of Greek Catholic Priests in Galicia in the Late Nineteenth Century. Between Conservatism and Emancipation

This article analyses the transformation of the social position of Ukrainian Greek Catholic priests' daughters in Galicia under the influence of the advancing feminist movement in the late nineteenth century. The authors emphasise the factors that caused a gradual change in the social roles of women (increase in educational opportunities, participation in public life, activation of the Ukrainian national movement, etc.). A peculiar dichotomy in the interpretation of gender roles by the Greek Catholic clergy, in particular that of a woman as a wife, mother and public figure, had a noticeable impact on this process. The article examines how gender relations in the family, parents' attitudes towards girls' education and careers, and the dominance of conservative or liberal education influenced the personality formation of priests' daughters. The family was often the centre for the crystallisation of a clear civic position and national identity of women from the clerical community. The attitudes of the

priests' daughters themselves towards changes in their social position, the struggle for gender equality and the breaking of gender stereotypes are analysed.

Viktoriia Ivashchenko and Yulia Kiselyova, "I Am Stronger Now, I Know I Can Do So Much". Women Academics in Conditions of Forced Migration during the Russian-Ukrainian War

The article aims to identify growth points in the gender self-consciousness of Ukrainian women academics in forced migration caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war, particularly with regard to their professional, social and personal lives. The source base is a set of semi-structured interviews conducted as part of the oral history project "Moving West", which explores survival and career-building strategies among Ukrainian humanities scholars from the first (2014) and second (2022) waves of war-related migration. The article argues that the impetus for new practices of gender self-identity is given not only by changes in the social experience of women academics, who have been key beneficiaries of European institutional efforts to support the Ukrainian academia, but also by a rethinking of moral obligations in response to external challenges and internal value conflicts. The authors suggest that these developments may lead to a shift from quantitative to qualitative feminisation in the Ukrainian academic community.