

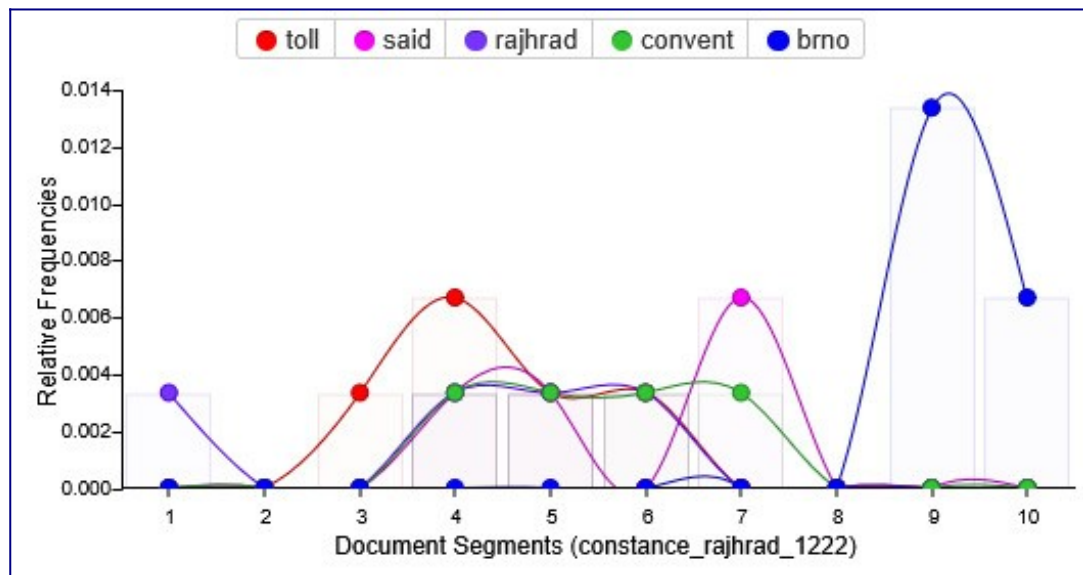
# Voyant Analysis: The Visuals

This section uses Voyant Tools to analyze each of Queen Constance of Hungary's four letters individually and then as a collective corpus. Through visualizations like Cirrus, Corpus Terms, Key Words in Context, Trends, and Summary, we can trace the recurring themes, legal vocabulary, spatial markers, and power structures embedded in Constance's rhetoric. By reading across these visual tools, patterns emerge that illuminate her role as a religious patron, landholder, political actor, and maternal figure. Voyant allows us to visualize how Queen Constance positioned herself, both textually and politically, within the realms of legal authority, dynastic responsibility, and spiritual governance.



	Term	Count
1	brno	6
2	toll	5
3	said	4
4	rajhrad	4
5	convent	4

Left	Term	Right
and many others. Enacted at	brno	, in the year of the
of Brno, Conrad scribe of	brno	, and many others. Enacted at
of Brno, Sdzilaus provost of	brno	, Conrad scribe of Brno, and
of Medlov, Ditric townsman of	brno	, Sdzilaus provost of Brno, Conrad
of Brno, Leo, chamberlain of	brno	, Stephen of Medlov, Ditric townsman
of Olomuc, Ratibor, judge of	brno	, Leo, chamberlain of Brno, Stephen
anyone dare to increase that	toll	. Moreover we confirm to that
the seventeenth part of that	toll	through its proctor in Kunovice
a seventeenth, we transferred said	toll	for our greater ease/benefit
Brodskih of old, of which	toll	the convent of Rajhrad received
and the future, that that	toll	[theloneum] which was first paid
paid fully and wholly to	said	convent. In perpetual memory and
establishing that that tenth of	said	vineyard be paid fully and
inviolably and perpetually, that the	said	convent of Rajhrad should receive
received a seventeenth, we transferred	said	toll for our greater ease
confirm to that convent of	rajhrad	the tenth cask of the
that the said convent of	rajhrad	should receive the seventeenth part
which toll the convent of	rajhrad	received a seventeenth, we transferred
Date: 1222 Recipient: Monastery of	rajhrad	In the name of the
fully and wholly to said	convent	. In perpetual memory and inviolable
Moreover we confirm to that	convent	of Rajhrad the tenth cask
and perpetually, that the said	convent	of Rajhrad should receive the
old, of which toll the	convent	of Rajhrad received a seventeenth



This corpus has 1 document with 299 total words and 158 unique word forms.					
Vocabulary Density:	0.528				
Readability Index:	10.656				
Average Words Per Sentence:	42.7				
Most frequent words in the corpus:	brno (6)	toll (5)	said (4)	rajhrad (4)	convent (4)

## 1222 Letter

**Cirrus** reveals terms like "toll," "convent," and "rajhrad," which dominate the visualization, thus pointing to the highly economic and religious focus of this letter. This suggests that Queen Constance is actively involved in the management and redistribution of public revenues as well as has a hand in religious affairs. She is not a passive figure, but a sovereign authority alongside the king.

**Corpus** Terms confirms the density of both fiscal terminology and location names, further emphasizing that this letter documents a deliberate and permanent legal-economic transaction. The repetition of "toll" and "convent" continues to underscore her role in institutionalizing religious and economic relations.

**Key Words in Context** show the term "convent" occurring near affirmations like "receive," "confirm," and "perpetually," reflecting a rhetoric of stability, religious patronage, and power projection through legal vocabulary. The repetition of "brno" being around the names of people, specifically the charter's witnesses, emphasizes the importance of the spatial and human aspects of this charter, which can be seen in all four charters.

**Trends** gives us a plotted look at the frequencies of the most used words in the letter and how they appear throughout the document. "Rajhrad" peaks at the beginning as well as the middle of the document, "toll" in the beginning to the middle as well, "convent" and "said" stay consistently in the middle, while "brno" peaks at the end of the document.

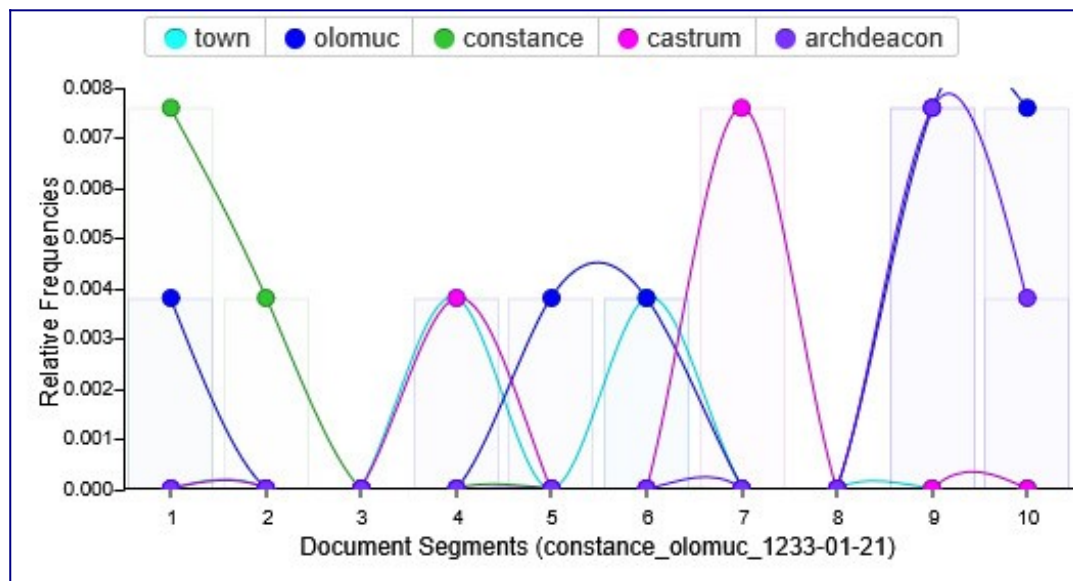
**The Summary** brings a quick textual overview of Queen Constance's letter, covering statistics such as Vocabulary Density and Average Words Per Sentence.



	Term	Count
1	olomuc	7
2	constance	3
3	castrum	3
4	archdeacon	3
5	town	2



Left	Term	Right
Nuns of St. Peter in	olomuc	In the name of the
church of St. Peter in	olomuc	to possess by hereditary right
conferred on the bishopric of	olomuc	. We did this with the
Spitata, Slavata, Mztata, castellans of	olomuc	, John deacon, Radozlaus archdeacon of
John deacon, Radozlaus archdeacon of	olomuc	, Moyses archdeacon of Brezlav, Nicholas
Alexius and Henry, canons of	olomuc	. Enacted in Olomuc, 12th kalends
canons of Olomuc. Enacted in	olomuc	, 12th kalends of February, in
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1233, January 21
Hungary (1233, January 21) Author:	constance	of Hungary Date: 1233, January
as the future, that I	constance	, by the grace of God
the land belonging to the	castrum	of Novy Hradek in the
Albert who then held the	castrum	of Novy Hradek, to whom
belonged by reason of that	castrum	, he being present and offering
of Olomuc, John deacon, Radozlaus	archdeacon	of Olomuc, Moyses archdeacon of
Radozlaus archdeacon of Olomuc, Moyses	archdeacon	of Brezlav, Nicholas archdeacon of
Moyses archdeacon of Brezlav, Nicholas	archdeacon	of Brno, Alexius and Henry
of Novy Hradek in the	town	called Drozdovice on the devout
on their farm in said	town	which they long ago conferred



This corpus has 1 document with 263 total words and 156 unique word forms.					
Vocabulary Density:	0.593				
Readability Index:	9.247				
Average Words Per Sentence:	37.6				
Most frequent words in the corpus:	olomuc (7)	constance (3)	castrum (3)	archdeacon (3)	town (2)

## 1233, January 21 Letter

**The Cirrus** visualization for this letter is filled with names, titles, and locations. "Constance," "olomuc," "castrum," "archdeacon," and "town:" words that center landholding and ecclesiastical relationships. The prominence of "constance" herself underlines her presence as a named actor in a formal land transfer. The presence of her son's name, Premysl, also underscores dynastic continuity.

The five words shown in **Corpus Terms** emphasize the political-legal authority mixed with spiritual rhetoric that is found in this document. "Town" suggests attention to the spatial concerns of the charter. Queen Constance is engaging directly in matters of real estate and political jurisdiction here.

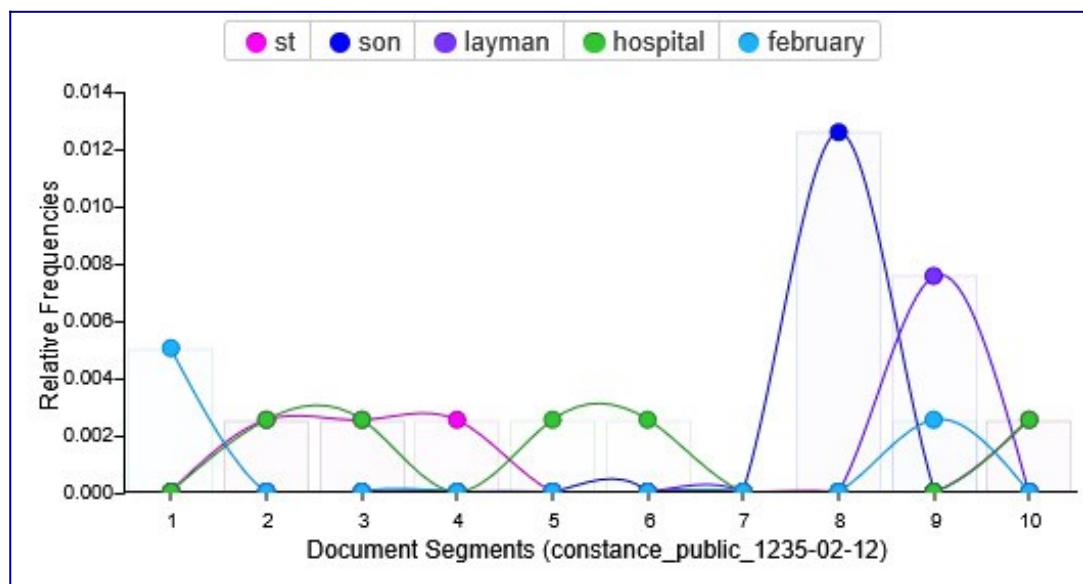
**Key Words in Context** shows "olomuc" appearing in proximity to verbs like "confer" and "possess," reinforcing Constance's commanding role as a giver of rights to peoples and lands within her rule. "Constance" appears in a declarative introduction, which affirms her personal authority. As well, "archdeacon" appears alongside multiple individuals, anchoring the transaction within a patriarchal but cooperative clerical framework.

For the **Trends** tool, we see "constance" peak right at the beginning, "olomuc" peak several times throughout the entire charter, "castrum" and "town" in the middle, and "archdeacon" right at the end.

Overview of the **Summary** of this letter.



Left	Term	Right
Pribizlaus, Wseborius of Lesonice, Ruth	son	of Radost, Demetrius of Dolany
Radost, Demetrius of Dolany, Milota	son	of Jarognev, Pelei and Wlaken
Wlaken sons of Vol, Qwalec	son	of Kwaliz, Sudomir of Zeravice
Kwaliz, Sudomir of Zeravice, Wizlas	son	of Woizlai, Peter son of
Wizlas son of Woizlai, Peter	son	of Kwalo. Also chaplains of
we have conferred on the	hospital	of the monastery of St
from the brothers of the	hospital	of St. Mary of the
over said towns to said	hospital	with all the fields, woods
that this donation to the	hospital	may remain valid, stable, and
our mother conferred on the	hospital	of the monastery of St
hospital of the monastery of	st	. Francis in Prague of lady
brothers of the hospital of	st	. Mary of the house of
Drazetice, and the church of	st	. Peter with the court and
hospital of the monastery of	st	. Francis of our beloved sister
Slavicin, Predwoi of Neradice, Lambert	layman	of Lukov, Bartholomew layman in
Lambert layman of Lukov, Bartholomew	layman	in Kunowice, Bertold parishioner in
Bertold parishioner in Budejovice, Absalon	layman	in Bzenec, and several others
from Constance of Hungary (1235,	february	12) Author: Constance of Hungary
Constance of Hungary Date: 1235,	february	12 Recipient: Public Constance, by
day before the ides of	february	. We, Wenceslas, fourth king of



This corpus has 1 document with 397 total words and 206 unique word forms.					
Vocabulary Density:	0.519				
Readability Index:	9.511				
Average Words Per Sentence:	49.6				
Most frequent words in the corpus:	son (5)	hospital (5)	st (4)	layman (3)	february (3)



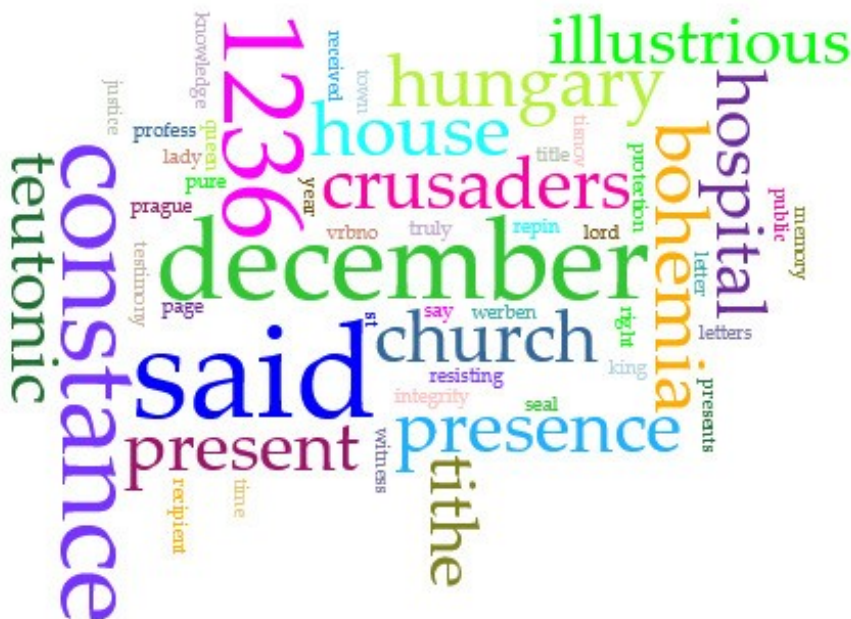
## 1235, February 12 Letter

**Cirrus** puts a focus on terms such as "town," "hospital," "francis," and "agnes," pointing to a complex transaction involving the queen's daughter Agnes, several towns, and the monastery of St. Francis. The density of place names and her subject's names reflect the scope of Constance's influence.

**Corpus Terms** features the word "son" at the top of the list, illustrating the familial ties of her network that are included in her rule. It helps to reflect her motherhood, and the importance put on family and inheritance of duty. "Hospital" and "layman" also highlight how this letter connects sacred and secular communities.

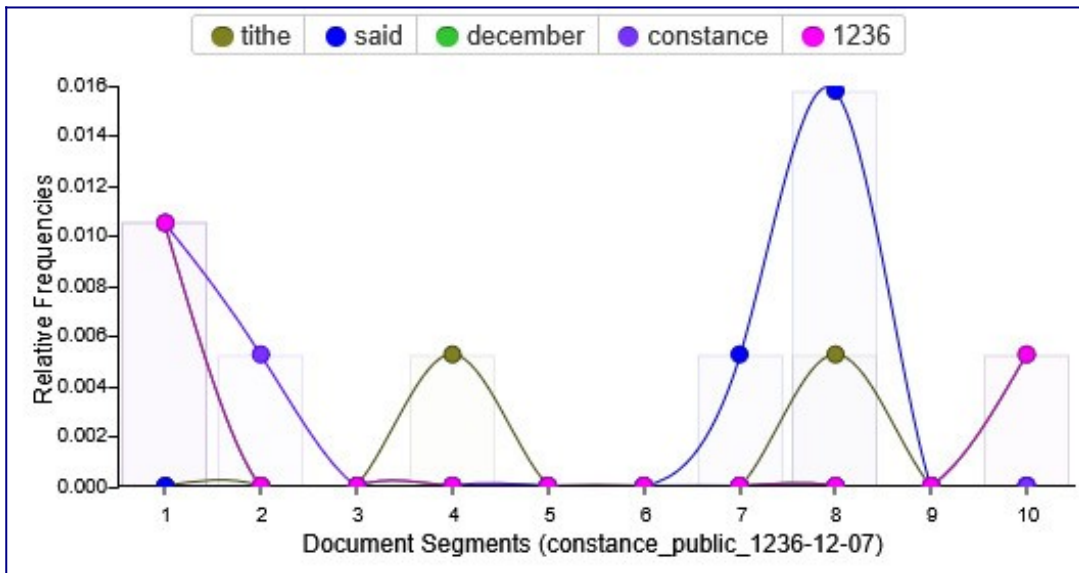
**Key Words in Context** continues the theme of family throughout its list. "Son" and "hospital" occur at the top of the list, highlighting both the familial ties of her subjects and religious benefaction. This pairing underscores how dynastic responsibility extended into the next generation's spiritual and social obligations. "Layman" appearing in the witness's list shows Constance's inclusion of non-clerical support in her network of power.

In the **Trends** graph, "february" peaks at both the beginning and end of the graph, "st" near the beginning-middle area, "son" and "layman" at the end, and "hospital" peaks consistently throughout.

Textual **Summary** of the document.

	Term	Count
1	said	4
2	december	3
3	constance	3
4	1236	3
5	tithe	2

Left	Term	Right
memory. Now truly, since the	said	church was bestowed on the
lady Agnes established in Prague,	said	Crusaders of the Teutonic house
of the Teutonic house denied	said	tithe to said hospital against
house denied said tithe to	said	hospital against justice, which we
from Constance of Hungary (1236,	december	7) Author: Constance of Hungary
Constance of Hungary Date: 1236,	december	7 Recipient: Public Constance, by
at Tisnov, 7th ides of	december	, in the year 1236-7
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1236, December 7
Hungary (1236, December 7) Author:	constance	of Hungary Date: 1236, December
1236, December 7 Recipient: Public	constance	, by the grace of god
letter from Constance of Hungary (	1236	, December 7) Author: Constance of
Author: Constance of Hungary Date:	1236	, December 7 Recipient: Public Constance
of December, in the year	1236	-7
received with full integrity a	tithe	from the town or the
the Teutonic house denied said	tithe	to said hospital against justice



This corpus has 1 document with 190 total words and 107 unique word forms.					
Vocabulary Density:	0.563				
Readability Index:	9.141				
Average Words Per Sentence:	38				
Most frequent words in the corpus:	said (4)	december (3)	constance (3)	1236 (3)	tithe (2)

## 1236, December 7 Letter

Some of the highlighted words in **Cirrus** for this letter, such as "church," "tithe," "hospital," and "justice," indicate a focus on legal restitution. Queen Constance is reasserting rights that were denied to a church connected to her daughter. "Constance," being one of the larger words again underlines her presence within this document and her rule overall. It positions Constance as both a witness and an enforcer of divine justice.






In **Corpus Terms**, "constance" and "tithe" being among the list continues to show the charter's central issue and its speaker's authority. We cannot forget the central ruling figure, what she is acting on, or what time she is acting in (1236). Her presence is firmly rooted.

Within the **Key Words in Context** tool, "said" and "tithe" show Constance's insistence on restitution and rightful transfer, reinforcing her rhetorical authority as protector of ecclesiastical law and women's religious institutions. Her name and dates fill much of the list, again affirming her presence both within the document and in time.

In **Trends**, we see both "1236" and "constance" peak at the beginning, while "1236" makes an appearance again at the end, "december" is choosing to hide right under "1236", following the year's exact path, "tithe" is both in the middle and end of the graph, and "said" peaks the highest at the end.

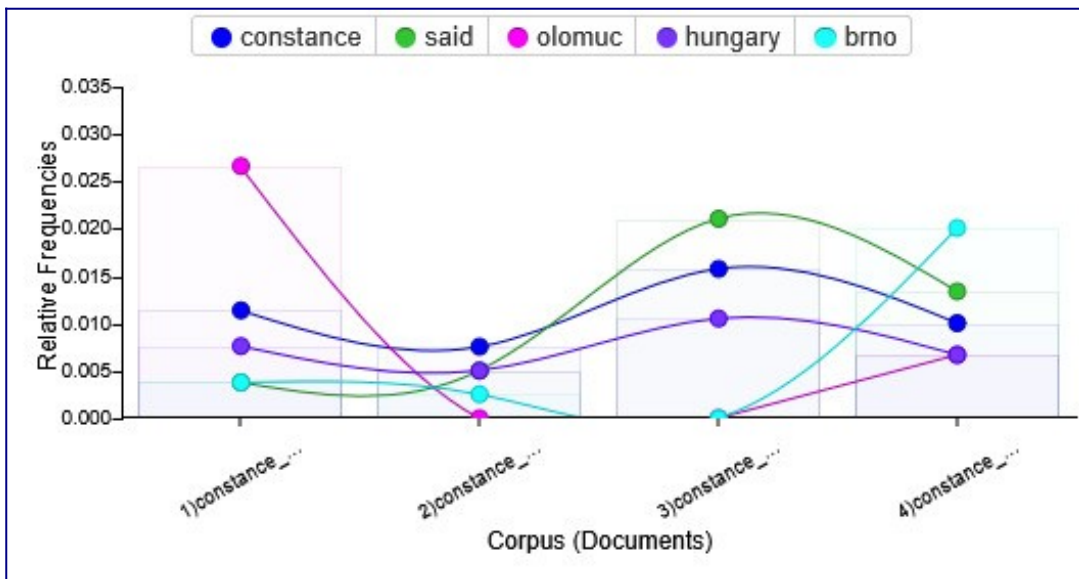
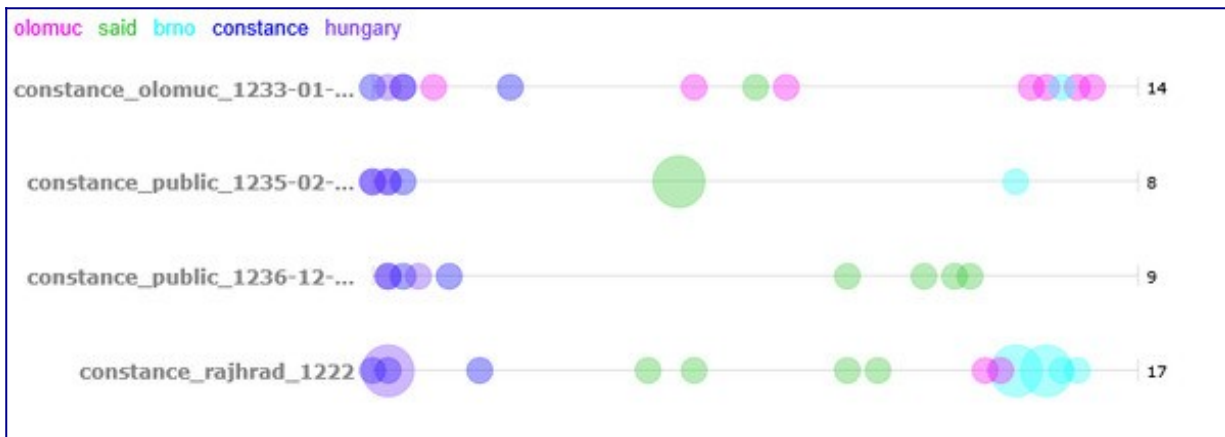
**Summary** statistics of the charter.



	Term	Count	Trend
1	constance	12	
2	said	11	
3	olomuc	9	
4	hungary	8	
5	brno	8	

Left	Term	Right	Left (con.)	Term (con.)	Right (con.)
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1233, January 21	Nuns of St. Peter in	olomuc	In the name of the
Hungary (1233, January 21) Author:	constance	of Hungary Date: 1233, January	church of St. Peter in	olomuc	to possess by hereditary right
as the future, that I	constance	, by the grace of God	conferred on the bishopric of	olomuc	. We did this with the
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1235, February 12	Spitata, Slavata, Mztata, castellans of	olomuc	, John deacon, Radozlaus archdeacon of
Hungary (1235, February 12) Author:	constance	of Hungary Date: 1235, February	John deacon, Radozlaus archdeacon of	olomuc	, Moyses archdeacon of Brezlav, Nicholas
1235, February 12 Recipient: Public	constance	, by the grace of God	Alexius and Henry, canons of	olomuc	. Enacted in Olomuc, 12th kalends
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1236, December 7	canons of Olomuc. Enacted in	olomuc	, 12th kalends of February, in
Hungary (1236, December 7) Author:	constance	of Hungary Date: 1236, December	names follow: Robert, bishop of	olomuc	, Bawar, chamberlain of Olomuc, Ratibor
1236, December 7 Recipient: Public	constance	, by the grace of god	of Olomuc, Bawar, chamberlain of	olomuc	, Ratibor, judge of Brno, Leo
Title: A letter from	constance	of Hungary (1222) Author: Constance	A letter from Constance of	hungary	(1233, January 21) Author: Constance
Constance of Hungary (1222) Author:	constance	of Hungary and Premysl Otakar	January 21) Author: Constance of	hungary	Date: 1233, January 21 Recipient
of the Bohemians, and queen	constance	. So that those things, which	A letter from Constance of	hungary	(1235, February 12) Author: Constance
residing on their farm in	said	town which they long ago	February 12) Author: Constance of	hungary	Date: 1235, February 12 Recipient
appurtenances. We have handed over	said	towns to said hospital with	A letter from Constance of	hungary	(1236, December 7) Author: Constance
handed over said towns to	said	hospital with all the fields	December 7) Author: Constance of	hungary	Date: 1236, December 7 Recipient
memory. Now truly, since the	said	church was bestowed on the	A letter from Constance of	hungary	(1222) Author: Constance of Hungary
lady Agnes established in Prague,	said	Crusaders of the Teutonic house	Hungary (1222) Author: Constance of	hungary	and Premysl Otakar I Date
of the Teutonic house denied	said	tithe to said hospital against	of Brezlav, Nicholas archdeacon of	brno	, Alexius and Henry, canons of
house denied said tithe to	said	hospital against justice, which we	and several others. Dated at	brno	in the year of the
received a seventeenth, we transferred	said	toll for our greater ease	of Olomuc, Ratibor, judge of	brno	, Leo, chamberlain of Brno, Stephen
inviolably and perpetually, that the	said	convent of Rajhrad should receive	of Brno, Leo, chamberlain of	brno	, Stephen of Medlov, Ditric townsman
establishing that that tenth of	said	vineyard be paid fully and	of Medlov, Ditric townsman of	brno	, Sdzilaus provost of Brno, Conrad
paid fully and wholly to	said	convent. In perpetual memory and	of Brno, Sdzilaus provost of	brno	, Conrad scribe of Brno, and
			of Brno, Conrad scribe of	brno	, and many others. Enacted at
			and many others. Enacted at	brno	, in the year of the





This corpus has 4 documents with 1,149 total words and 429 unique word forms.

Document Length:					
Longest:	constance_public_1235-02-12 (397)	constance_rajhrad_1222 (299)			
Shortest:	constance_public_1236-12-07 (190)	constance_olomuc_1233-01-21 (263)			
Vocabulary Density:					
Highest:	constance_olomuc_1233-01-21 (0.593)	constance_public_1236-12-07 (0.563)			
Lowest:	constance_public_1235-02-12 (0.519)	constance_rajhrad_1222 (0.528)			
Average Words Per Sentence:					
Highest:	constance_public_1235-02-12 (49.6)	constance_rajhrad_1222 (42.7)			
Lowest:	constance_olomuc_1233-01-21 (37.6)	constance_public_1236-12-07 (38.0)			
Readability Index:					
Highest:	constance_rajhrad_1222 (10.656)	constance_public_1235-02-12 (9.511)			
Lowest:	constance_public_1236-12-07 (9.141)	constance_olomuc_1233-01-21 (9.247)			
Most frequent words in the corpus:	constance (12)	said (11)	olomuc (9)	hungary (8)	brno (8)
Distinctive words (compared to the rest of the corpus):					
constance_olomuc_1233-01-21:	olomuc (7)	castrum (3)	archdeacon (3)	novy (2)	land (2)
constance_public_1235-02-12:	layman (3)	appertaining (3)	1235 (3)	son (5)	hospital (5)
constance_public_1236-12-07:	december (3)	1236 (3)	tithe (2)	presence (2)	crusaders (2)
constance_rajhrad_1222:	toll (5)	rajhrad (4)	convent (4)	1222 (3)	vineyard (2)

## Full Corpus

The Cirrus visualization across all four letters highlights central terms like "constance," "said," "brno," "hungary," and "olomuc." These terms firmly anchor Constance in her kingdom as she acts as a patron and a benefactor, a landholder and a donator, a mediator and a judge, as well as a queen and a mother.

"God" being among the larger words also underscores the religious theme of the corpus, both in Constance's own beliefs and her religious patronage.

**The Corpus Terms** tool indicates that "constance" and "said" are among the most frequent terms, showing her strong narrative presence and the formalized, declarative nature of her letters. The place names as well as the line graphs further illustrate her spatial rule and influence.

**Key Words in Context** for the full corpus is quite extensive and details the many ways in which Constance ruled her kingdom and showcased her power. The most frequently appearing word is, of course, the queen herself: Constance. "Constance" shows up primarily in the header and author metadata of each letter, but also in opening formulae and with God closely following. These repetitions underscore how Constance's authority is legally formalized and consistently tied to divine sanction, a rhetorical strategy that reinforces her legitimacy and sacred duty. Notably, in later letters, Constance appears independently, emphasizing her post-widowhood authority and active rulership.

The second most frequently used term, "said," appears throughout the corpus in legal and administrative phrases, such as "said hospital" or "said tithe." This formal repetition reflects the legalistic register of the letters. By referring back to institutions and items previously introduced, Constance asserts legal precision and procedural clarity.

Third, "olomuc" is central to the religious landscape Queen Constance operates within, especially in the 1233-01-21 letter, where she donates land to the nuns of St. Peter there. The frequency of this term demonstrates how women rulers engaged directly with key regional religious centers and how Constance was not only a queen, but a strong religious patron as well.

Lastly, Hungary and Brno. "Hungary" appears in Constance's authorial and titular designation. Though it is used formulaically, its constant appearance anchors Queen Constance's identity and legitimacy in her royal Hungarian birth. It reflects not only dynastic alliance but also international authority. She is not just queen of Bohemia but a Hungarian princess, connecting two realms.

And "brno" appears frequently in enactment locations and witness titles. It emerges as a center of royal and administrative power, where Constance's charters were produced and confirmed. The repeated pairing of Brno with various legal and religious titles shows the interlocking networks of civic and ecclesiastical power that lay in her charters as well as her rule.

In the **Trends** graph for the full corpus, the document order on the bottom of the graph is constance\_olomuc\_1233-01-21, constance\_public\_1235-02-12, constance\_public\_1236-12-07, and constance\_rajhrad\_1222. "Olomuc" peaks the highest of all the terms right at the beginning of the visualization and then peaks again slightly at the end, "constance" and "hungary" form the same path together throughout the entire graph but with "constance" being above, "said" peaks primarily at the middle to the end of the graph and "brno" peaks out at the beginning ever so slightly but rises the highest at the end of the graph.

Another aspect of the Trends tool used in the full corpus analysis is **Bubblelines**. The Bubblelines visualization shows word distribution by letter, clearly and colorfully identifying which terms dominate where. The bubbles for "constance" and "hungary" are primarily clustered together and at the beginning of each document, "said" is predominantly in the middle to the end of the documents and is by itself or

clustered with other instances of "said," "olomuc" is also primarily clustered around the middle to the end and for the most part is accompanied by "brno," which itself only appears at the end of the documents.

The textual **Summary** for the full corpus, featuring Document Length, Vocabulary Density, Average Words Per Sentence, Readability Index, Most Frequent Words, and Distinctive Words statistics.

Taken together, the Voyant analyses confirm Queen Constance's rhetorical command and multidimensional authority across temporal, geographic, and familial domains. Her name appears frequently, often in declarative openings and divine formulas, signaling her self-presentation as a sovereign in her own right. Place names such as Brno and Olomuc highlight her spatial reach, while repeated legal phrasing affirms her administrative precision. The visual patterns reveal a queen deeply engaged in religious benefaction, territorial management, and dynastic continuity, using the written word as both a political tool and a historical record. Through Voyant, we uncover the ways in which royal women's voices were not only present but powerful, authoritative, and enduringly structured.

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Summary page: Encoded Empires: A Digital Exploration of Royal Correspondence

*Encoded Empires.* Created and maintained by Jessica Powers.

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