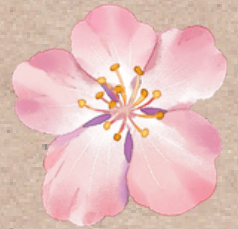


## PÉLI ÖRÖKSÉG ALAPÍTVÁNY



## NEWSLETTER

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## OUR LATEST NEWS


**PÉLI ÖRÖKSÉG ALAPÍTVÁNY**  
**SZENT LÁSZLÓ KÁPOLNA**  
 200. ANNIVERSARY

2026 **May** 2. SATURDAY

WE RESPECTFULLY AND WARMLY INVITE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO CELEBRATE THIS SPECIAL OCCASION WITH US.

**Programme**

- From 10:00 Arrival and welcome of guests
- 11:00 Opening ceremony, blessing of the chapel, unveiling of a commemorative plaque
- From 12:30 Optional games and sports activities, informal conversation and a picnic-style gathering
- Hot lunch available until 14:00
- All day: light refreshments and drinks available

Venue:  
 Alsópépuszta (Sárszentlőrinc) – Szent László Chapel

WE WARMLY WELCOME ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED, IN A FRIENDLY, FAMILY ATMOSPHERE

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Last Saturday we held our second community work day, which—thanks to the beautiful weather and the great atmosphere—turned into a truly memorable occasion and ended with tangible, wonderful results. Once again, we worked together to make our chapel and its surroundings even more orderly and beautiful. We are sincerely grateful to everyone for taking part, for the help, and for the tireless work!

## UPCOMING EVENTS

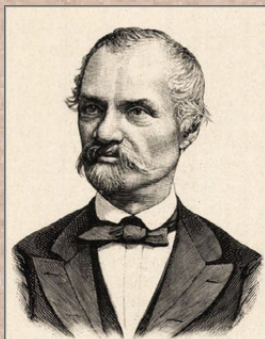
We warmly invite all our dear followers and their families to our next event.

- On May 2, starting at 10:00 a.m., we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the chapel. On this special occasion, we will honor the day with a cheerful family program, where both children and adults are most welcome. We hope many of you will join us so we can share this wonderful celebration together.

# HISTORY – IN SEARCH OF OUR HERITAGE

## FAMILY

Visolyi Gusztáv de Pap was born in 1821 in Dunaszentgyörgy.



He was one of the most influential public figures of Tolna County: he started out as a lawyer, then became a county official, later served as deputy lord lieutenant (alispán) of Tolna County, and for several terms was a member of the Hungarian Parliament (first representing Kölesd, later other constituencies). From 1881 until his death, he was the chairman of the era's governing party, the Liberal Party (Szabadelvű Párt).

His service to the public was not limited to "Budapest politics." He played an active role in establishing the Tolna County Economic Association, contributed to the work of several national committees (on public administration, land tax, and the Fiume/Rijeka issue), and held important positions within the Reformed Church. As chief inspector of the Reformed lower secondary grammar school in Gyönk, he did a great deal to support the school's development, and his family aided students through several charitable foundations.

He maintained a close friendship with the young Count Ferenc Zichy, with whom he also undertook a tour of Europe, and in 1851 he married the Count's sister, Countess Mária Zichy. Through this, alongside the Visolyi estate in Gyönk, he became the second master of the estate at Alsópél.

They had two children: Ákos and Mária.

The chapel at Alsópél still preserves the memory of that era; he was laid to rest there in 1889, in the chapel garden.

## COATS OF ARMS

Coat of arms of the Visolyi de Pap family:

The history of the coat of arms and nobility of the Papi Visolyi (Vizsolyi) family reaches back to the 17th century. On February 7, 1635, Ferdinand II granted an armorial patent of nobility to András Visolyi and his sons (István and András), which was proclaimed in Abaúj County on April 28, 1642. The family's noble status was later confirmed on several occasions: a renewed grant and formal possession/investiture took place in Hejőpapi in 1700, and certificates of nobility were issued by Borsod County (1742) and Nógrád County (1776). An intriguing episode in this story is that in 1761 a document deemed to be a forged patent of nobility also surfaced and was confiscated.

The coat of arms itself is striking and rich in symbolism: in a blue shield stands a rock rising from a lake, and on top of it a white dove holding an olive branch in its beak—an enduring symbol of peace and purity.

The crest shows an arm in a red sleeve, bent at the elbow, holding a laurel wreath, referring to honor and recognition.

The mantling is in the colors gold–blue and red–silver.



## ESTATE

Visolyi estates in Hungary



The story of the Visolyi family is not tied to a single settlement; it is more like a clearly traced route on the map of historical Hungary. The family name leads back to the region around Vizsoly, while the "papi" (of Hejőpapi) predicate is linked to Hejőpapi—where 18th-century records already mention Visolyi landowners, showing that by then the family had established a stable presence in the area.

Based on later traces and surviving notes, the family's role as landowners appears in several counties. The names Penc and Felsőpenc, for example, come up repeatedly in connection with the Visolyis: local tradition and surviving maps suggest they were regarded as landowners there, and one summary even states that they owned two manor houses (kúriás) in the village. The Nógrád region also forms part of the picture: around Felsőpetény and Alsószátok (today Szátok), estate maps have survived that preserve—together with the Visolyi name—the memory of old boundaries, parcels of land, and shares of ownership.

The most striking legacy that can still be grasped today, however, is linked to Tolna County and the town of Gyönk. Here the family once built and owned the building now known as the Sulkovsky Castle. We have already written about this castle in an earlier newsletter—and for good reason: this is the point where the Visolyi name lives on not only in documents, but also in stone walls and in the town's living memory. In Gyönk, their name is also associated with community involvement and responsibility for local affairs—traces that often endure longer than any name written along the edge of an old map.

All in all, the Visolyis' story shows that their past is not found "in one place," but is assembled from the memories of several settlements—mosaic pieces from Hejőpapi, Penc, Felsőpenc, Felsőpetény, Alsószátok, and Gyönk. And perhaps this is exactly what makes it so compelling: behind the old lands, manor houses, and castles, there is always a larger story—how families shaped the landscape, and how the landscape shaped the fate of families.

