

Mátyás Hertelendy 1495 - ?

It first appeared only in 1495, when [Péter Geréb Wyngarthy was a regional judge](#) instructs the Zala Abbey to investigate the complaint of Miklós and János Pethy Gersei. Because they raised a complaint II. _____

[Ulászlo](#) in front of the king, that Bishop János of Veszprém - for what reason is unknown -, his family, the lords of Sümeg Gáspár and Tamás and Mátyás Hertelendi, among others, live in [Thadika Castle](#) in Zala County sent against him, who attacked the castle with weapons and sought to kill Miklós Gersei Pethy and János. Whenever the complainants request that some royal people be sent to find out the truth, to call on the bishop of Veszprém - and the other participants - to appear to examine the case.

Mátyás Hertelendy was already a noble man at that time, because in the testimony issued by the alispáns and serf judges in Szántó on April 25, 1495, about the abuse of power committed by Kálmán Foki and a relative named György on one of the field serfs of János Fpethy of Gersei, in the Vindornyalak vineyard _____, he is already mentioned as "Nobilis Mathias Hertehelendi de Lak". After his name, there is everywhere "de Lak" and once "in Lak", so there is no doubt that he already owned and lived here. This is also proven by the fact that in 1498 the estates of Lak and Dyas are mentioned in the certificates.

In 1499, Kelemen Sejteri summoned Tamás' son Mátyás.

In 1505, István Hegyi was included in the parts of Ramocsa, Egregy, Diás and Tormaföld taken from György Prosznyák, and Mátyás's name is also mentioned among the neighbors.

[Miksa Nénet-Roman Emperor](#) In 1506, he set out with an army against our country. The king ordered that the land army be ready for this attack by June 24. Zala county also received this order and hurried to comply with the royal order. However, since there was no money, on behalf of the public of the county, several landowners borrowed HUF 1,100 from Balázs Csányi before the Kapornok convent. Mátyás Hertelendi is among these landowners.

In 1508, Ambrus Sárkány, his father, and his brother complained that Mátyás sued them before the county authorities for their land in Vindornyaszylys, which ruled against them, and therefore requested that the case be transferred to the curia, which the king ordered. When

In 1508 Ulászlo Sárkány gave Ambrus the parts of János Foki in Diás, Fokon and Mihályfalvá, then in 1511 Mátyás opposed the installation.

On January 23, 1509, Mátyás filed a complaint because his family billionaire Péter Thotfejew, Benedek son of Péter Bwca, Balázs son of László Sitkei, Imre son of László Thompa of Boldogasszonyfalvai and Ferencz son of Mátyás Koppáni were beaten up for unknown reasons. Péter Thotfejew fled to the house of his serf János Jakab Antal Radochi, but they came after him armed, and there he and his son György Simon Kis, Ambrus Laki, Pál Bódog and Lyrinc Tóth - the serfs of the landowner - were beaten to death. Therefore [Count Peren \(Perényi?\) Imre](#) II. King Ulászlo's palatine sent an order to the abbey of Kapornok and ordered that an investigation be carried out with the intervention of royal men Gergely Kelemen Foki Radochi, János Mthiás Donátházi, János Illés Chineházi, Márton Forintos of Forintsházi or Pál Eustani.

In 1511, Mátyás was a royal man,

In 1512 and 1513 he was the serf judge of Zala county.

In 1524, Mátyás was admitted as a lawyer by Ferenczné K. Taba and was a procurator in the trial of János Zele against deák Gergely Szalapataki.

II. King Louis In Buda, on May 23, 1524, he sends an order to the Kapornok convent, according to which the son of Miklós Felsőkustáni, Pál; Ferencz Nagy Sykători's wife Klára - daughter of the late Dániel Kustáni -; Katalin, wife of Mátyás Hertelendi Laki - daughter of the late Miklós Kustáni -; Imre Csabi Basó, son of Lukács Kustáni's daughter Erzsébet; Justztina, wife of the late Péter Salkykuthi Sal - daughter of Lukács Kustáni - and their heirs are introduced to estates in Vindornyaszylyšs and Pusztalak Zala counties (39). That is, Pál Kustáni, Klára, Katalin and Justztina, as well as Csabi Basó

In 1524, Imre received Pusztalak (and Vindornyaszylyšs) as a royal donation, including Mátyás's wife Katalin Kustáni. it came into the hands of the family, both paternal and maternal.

Mátyás was survived by four sons: János, Mihály, Balázs, Tamás and two daughters Ágota and Anna. Mihály, the main branch in Zala County (Vindornyalak), is descended from János, but he became the ancestor of the main branch in Vas County. Their descendants represent the family today. We cannot trace the main branch of Tamás beyond his grandchildren, although we do not know the descendants of Balázs.