

Theses – Molnár Sándor Károly

1. In the scholarly archives of the Hungarian Calvinist Church, pastoral papers of the decade of 1880s (regarded as private editions) are difficult to investigate—the authors of these papers do not possess any coherent personal heritage. As a result, the elaborations of ecclesiastic history most commonly investigated the notions of official papers in church districts. Thus the researches dealing with the internal life of the church depict a tendentious picture.

2. It is due to Bishop Imre Révész's elaboration of the Free Church of Scotland's moderator—namely Somerville's visit to Hungary and its significance to the history of church—that we understand the topic better. Most former historian researches of the church omitted information found in local and private editions of pastoral papers. However, it is by these newspapers that we can obtain a broader picture of the stages and reception of a 19th century mission.

3. Somerville's journey is regarded as the first evangelization mission in the technical literature. At the same time, the evangelization mission of 1887-88 can also be read as a Jewish mission—it is supported by the aims of the Free Church of Scotland and the contemporary sources and denominational information of the era.

4. A crucial change of the internal life of Calvinist Church during Dualism was the increase of printed homilies as opposed to former tendencies. Until that point information processing was the most general custom; analytical inquiries of the sermon literature of the era was sparse. Collating these with Somerville's sermons we arrive at a narrow cross-section.

5. The significance of cultural transfer is depicted in the reception history of the song, "Hold the Fort!" (Föl barátim!). It represents the merger of the song into Calvinist singing traditions while at the same time it also scrutinizes its contextualization in German and English language areas. The song "Hold the Fort!" and its history in Hungary perfectly illustrates the changes of piety in society which was gradually traceable from the last third of the 19th century.