



REFORMED CHURCH

1908-1910

The church was built at the beginning of the 20th century, following the demolition of the old medieval building. Before the current church, on a site located slightly further east and oriented with the altar towards the east, stood the old church of the town, documented in 1332. That church was built and transformed in several stages. Initially, the church was Catholic and became Reformed around 1560, when the parishioners, under the leadership of Bishop Tordai Sandor Andras, converted to Calvinism. In an advanced state of disrepair, the tower and nave of the church were demolished in 1899, and the Gothic choir in 1907. Already in 1906, a competition was organized for a new church, which was won by architect Jozsef Dobovszky from Szentes. The church was consecrated in 1910.

The church consists of a large nave with a transept, a rectangular choir, and a tower on the main, eastern façade. The church's layout follows a bunch of architectural principles and ideas from Protestant denominations—the transept in the middle of the nave gives it a pretty central feel, while the pulpit is in the "choir," the most "sacred" area, making the sermon the most important part of the Reformed liturgy.

Inside, fragments from the old church can be found embedded in the walls.

Belonging to the collective style of historicism, typical of the period, the exterior plastic arts can be classified as neo-Romanesque: there are semicircular or mullioned windows in the tower, short columns and cubic capitals, pilasters and cornices with Lombard friezes, with geometric and floral elements in the Secession style, such as brick and ironwork details or the glazed covering.