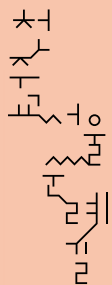


Officially Recognized by the Vatican

Seoul Pilgrimage Routes



Seoul Pilgrimage Routes

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Shrines can be a true refuge for rediscovering oneself and finding a new the necessary strength for conversion.

Legend



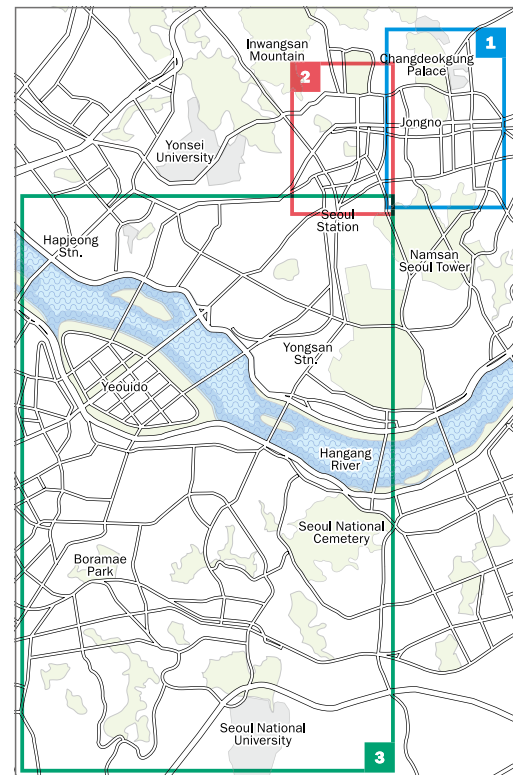
Martyrs' Shrine : A site of martyrdom or a site containing the graves of martyrs where liturgical celebrations continue to take place



Historic Site of the Church : A site associated with the martyrs (government offices where they were detained and interrogated, residences, memorial sites or churches)



Shrine : In a narrow sense, a place that is unrelated to martyrs but contains traces of the lives and spirituality of the forefathers of faith or a site designated by a person with authority in the parish



The Significance of the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes

Seoul's Pilgrimage Routes, having been the first in Asia to receive official Vatican recognition, span 44.1km and comprise 24 different sites.

The Routes trace the remarkable beginnings and development of the faith in this country: from its spontaneous acceptance by a group of scholars to the more than a century of persecutions and martyrdom suffered by the early believers.

Perhaps, the most significant thing we encounter on this pilgrimage is the context of our faith today: namely, its history and roots.

Pilgrims are offered a chance to learn about God through the lives of the saints who laid down their lives for their faith. This new sensitivity is an invitation to deeper and more profound conversion. Through such changes, not only is the glory of God is revealed to the world, but others too are offered the chance to know that they are children of God and capable of experiencing His love and compassion.

On the Good News Road (8.7km, Myeongdong Cathedral – Gahoe-dong Catholic Church), the pilgrim is able to discover the community of laypersons who voluntarily accepted the word of the gospel and laid the foundations for the establishment of the Catholic Church in Korea. The Eternal Life Road (5.9km, Gahoe-dong Catholic Church – Yakhyeon Catholic Church) presents sites where numerous martyrs testified to their faith. On the Unity Road (29.5km, Yakhyeon Catholic Church – Samseongsan Shrine), which is the longest of the three routes, the pilgrim is able to visit some of the most iconic martyrs' shrines in Seoul. We hope that your faith will grow deeper and richer through the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes which present some 240 years of history of the Catholic Church in Korea. We invite you to become a protector of hope and memory by joining us on journey which, in following in the footsteps of the martyrs, becomes the pilgrimage that reaches beyond the borders of Korea into Asia and across the world.





course

1

total length : 8.7km
duration : 3 hours 40 minutes

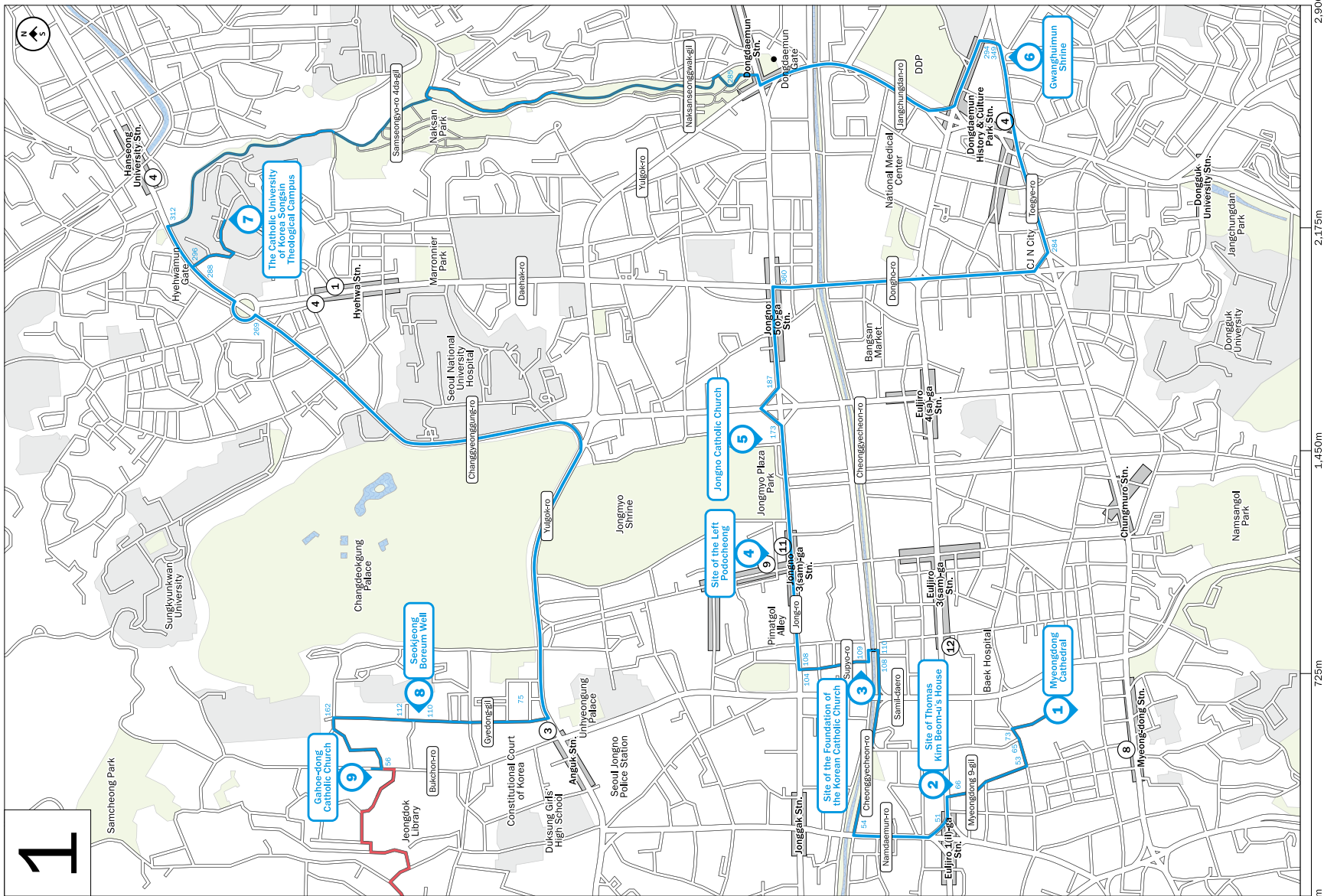
The Good News Road

How did the Catholic Church start in Korea?

Those who walk the Good News Road can begin to find an answer to this fascinating question.

Named the Good News Road, this pilgrimage reminds those who walk its path of the significance of the community of laypersons who voluntarily accepted the Word of the Gospel, an act without precedent in the history of the Church.

This route begins with a visit to the sites of the homes of Thomas Kim Beom-u (Korea's first evangelist) and John the Baptist Yi Byeok's house (the site of the first baptisms in Korea). The journey continues to Seokjeong Boreum Well whose waters Fr. James Zhou Wen-mo, the first priest and missionary to evangelize in Korea, blessed for the celebration of the sacrament of baptism. The pilgrim is invited to spend time in Gahoe-dong Catholic Church in Gye-dong. The church is built in the area where Fr. Zhou ministered and provides an opportunity to quietly meditate on both the life and martyrdom of Fr. Zhou and the early believers to whom he ministered.



The numbers on the map are the 'Building number' of the Road Name Address.



Myeongdong Cathedral (Myeongdong Catholic Cathedral)

Myeongdong Cathedral is the seat of the Archdiocese of Seoul and the symbol and heart of Catholicism in Korea. This beautiful church, which is close to the birthplace of the Catholic community in Korea, was built in 1898 and is testimony to the attainment of freedom of worship.

The crypt was planned, as part of the original design, to house the remains of martyrs. Starting in 1900, the remains of several martyrs were exhumed from various sites across the country and interred here. At present, the remains of nine persons including five martyr saints and four other martyrs are entombed in the crypt. Myeongdong Cathedral has been designated as Historic Site No. 258.

Seoul Archdiocesan Catholic History Museum

Construction began in 1890 and was completed on April 19, 1891, when the Eight Ordinary of the Joseon Vicariate Apostolic, Archbishop Mutel, blessed the building. From that time until very recently, the building provided the local bishops with accommodation and office space. Temporarily closed and remodeled, the building has now been reopened (June 25, 2018) as the Seoul Archdiocesan Catholic History Museum. Starting with its inception, the museum carries exhibits drawn from the more than 230 years of history of the Archdiocese of Seoul.

- Address : Seoul Archdiocesan Catholic History Museum, 74, Myeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul
- Hours : 9:00–17:00 (closed on Mondays)
- Admission : Free
- Guide Program : Sat.–Sun. 10:30 and 14:30 (English)
- Inquiries : +82 2 6949 1890
- Website : <http://blog.naver.com/sachm>



Site of Thomas Kim Beom-u's House (Site of Jangakwon, the Board of Music)

In late 1784, Kim Beom-u's home was used as the place where early Korean believers gathered for prayer and worship. Participants in the meetings became known as the Myeongryebang Community. In the spring of 1785, the gathering was betrayed, and the community disbanded. Kim, who refused to recant his faith, was banished to Danyang, Chung cheongbuk-do, and, in 1786, died from the aftereffects of torture. Kim Beom-u is the first Korean Catholic believer to die as a victim of persecution.



Site of the Foundation of the Korean Catholic Church (Site of John the Baptist Yi Byeok's house)

It was at Yi Byeok's House that a group of scholars gathered to read and study about Seohak, or Western Learning. Deeply impressed by what they were studying, one of their number, Yi Seung-hun, travelled to Beijing where, in February of 1784, he was baptized, taking the name Peter. Yi returned to Seoul and in the early winter of 1784 at the house of Yi Byeok near Supyogyo Bridge carried out the first baptisms on Korean soil. Thus, the home of Yi Byeok is rightly considered to be the site of the foundation of the Catholic Church in Korea—a Church which was to grow out of the initiatives of lay people. To commemorate this event, a stone marker was erected with the inscription, "The Korean Catholic Church was established here at Yi Byeok's House near Supyogyo Bridge, in the winter of the 8th year of the reign of King Jeongjo (1784)." (Following more thorough historical research, the memorial stone is to be relocated to the south side of Supyogyo Bridge.)



Site of the Left Podocheong

The left Podocheong, which took charge of crime prevention and public safety in Seoul and the surrounding areas during the Joseon Dynasty period, is also the historical site of the persecutions of numerous Catholic martyrs. It is quite significant that Jongno 3-ga Police Patrol and Services Center, which plays a similar role today, stands on the site at present.



2



10 minutes

3



10 minutes

10

4 3 5

Exit 9 of Jongno 3-ga Station on lines 1, 3 and 5

28, Donhwamun-ro, Jongno-gu

4



10 minutes

11



Jongno Catholic Church

Jongno Catholic Church, whose parish boundaries cover the areas where the Left and Right Podocheong were located, was designated as 'Podocheong Pilgrimage Church' in February 2013. Twenty-two of the 103 canonized saints including Francis Choe Kyong-hwan, Peter Yu Tae-chol and Paul Ho Im, as well as the Blessed Paul Yun Yu-il and four other beatified martyrs from amongst his 123 companions were either, flogged to death, hanged, or died during imprisonment at the Podocheong. The Pilgrimage Information Center and the Hall of Saints at Jongno Catholic Church has been set up to maintain their memory and remind all and sundry of the significance of this history.

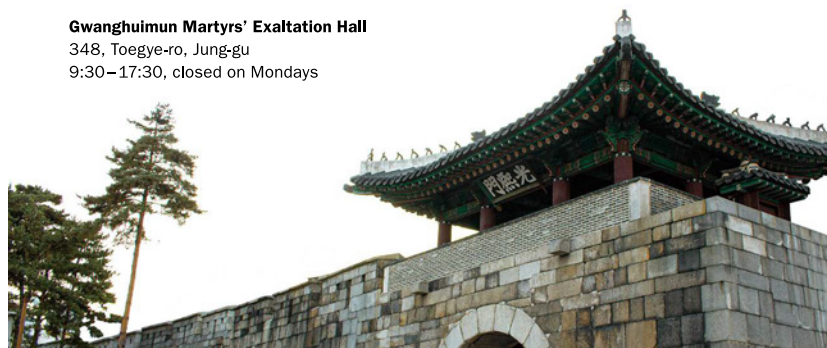


Gwanghuimun Shrine

Gwanghuimun Gate is one of the four small gates built in between the four main gates of Seoul at the time of the construction of the Fortress Wall of Seoul in 1396. Along with Seosomun Gate, it was used as a passage through which corpses were carried out of the capital city and was thus also called Sigumun (corpse gate). Numerous dead bodies of canonized saints, the beatified and other unknown martyrs were buried or discarded outside Gwanghuimun Gate. No longer just a place where the corpses of prisoners and people with no family or relatives were abandoned, this important holy site is made sacred by the blood of martyrs.

Gwanghuimun Martyrs' Exaltation Hall

348, Toegye-ro, Jung-gu
9:30–17:30, closed on Mondays



30 minutes

1 3 5

Exit 11 of Jongno 3-ga Station on lines 1, 3 and 5

8, Dongsulla-gil, Jongno-gu

www.jongnocc.com

2 4 5

Exit 3 of Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Station on Line 2

Exit 4 of Dongdaemun History & Culture Park Station on lines 4 & 5

105-3, Gwanghoe-dong 2-ga, Jung-gu



50 minutes



The Catholic University of Korea Songsin Theological Campus

Located on a low ridge behind the youthful and dynamic Daehangno area, Songsin Theological Campus is a cradle for young theologians who will become future leaders in the Catholic Church in Korea. The theological campus continues to develop in the spirit of St. Joseph's Seminary in Baeron, the first seminary in Korea established in 1855. The campus also holds the relics of St. Andrew Kim Tae-gon, Korea's first indigenous priest.

© Public access to this quiet campus is restricted except for certain periods during vacations.

Pilgrimage Guide (Seminary Church)

During School Terms

- Saturdays : Open 13:00–18:00 / Sundays & Holidays : Open 9:00–18:00
- Closed on the last Sunday of every month due to retreats for new students

During School Breaks

- Open 9:00–18:00
- Call prior to your visit : General Affairs Team +82 2 740 9707–8
- Visits to other places, aside from the Seminary Church, are not permitted : Only open for pilgrimage purposes
- Must arrive by 17:30, as doors are closed at 18:00



Seokjeong Boreum Well

This old well in Bukchon was famous for the fine taste of its water, which was even used by the royal palace. This unique stone well was called Boreum (15 days) Well because its water was clear for 15 days and then murky for the next 15 days. It is known that Blessed Fr. James Zhou Wen-mo, Chinese missionary and the first priest to minister in Korea, used the water from this well for baptism while he was hiding in the house of Matthias Choi In-gil in Gye-dong. Zhou engaged in missionary activities in the area before he was martyred at Saenamteo in 1801. In 1845, St. Andrew Kim Tae-gon, the first Korean priest, is also said to have used the water as holy water during his short pastoral period in the district.

4

Exit 1 of
Hyehwa Station
on Line 4

Exit 4 of
Hansung Univ.
Station
on Line 4

296-12,
Changgyeonggung-
ro, Jongno-gu

7

45 minutes

3

Exit 3 of
Anguk Station
on Line 3

110, Gyedong-gil,
Jongno-gu

8

10 minutes



course

2

total length : 5.9km
duration : 2 hours 30 minutes

The Eternal Life Road

During the Joseon Dynasty, Catholicism was regarded as an evil practice for prioritizing the word of God over the commands of the king, and a series of Catholic persecutions ensued. The Eternal Life Road, which retains the traces of the history of these persecutions, includes the historically significant Seosomun Martyrs' Site where the largest number of Catholic believers were executed by beheading. Also found along the road are the Site of Hyeongjo, the Site of the Right Podocheong, and the Site of the Gyeonggi Provincial Governor's Office.

Martyrdom is the ultimate testimony to one's faith, and many Catholic believers, in seeking the noble truth, sacrificed their lives, steadfast in their hope and belief in the 'eternal life' offered by Jesus Christ. Although the forefathers of faith died as martyrs, they were also on a journey to attaining everlasting life and thus this route has been named the Eternal Life Road.

The sites are no longer in their former appearance, yet they will encourage pilgrims to reflect on both the persecution of Catholicism, which occurred on this very soil, as well as the universal values sought by the martyrs.

Pilgrims, as they follow in the footsteps of those who put their faith above their own lives, are naturally challenged to ponder what is of most value in their lives.



Gahoe-dong Catholic Church

Gahoe-dong Catholic Church, in the district of Gye-dong, which includes the Bukchon Hanok Village, is a place of historical significance for Catholicism in Korea. It was in this area that the Blessed Father James Zhou Wen-mo, missionary from China and the first priest to minister in Korea, first celebrated Mass on Korean soil (April 5, 1795). The parish community, too, welcomed into its congregation, through baptism, some of the last members of Joseon royal family. The parish church rebuilt with consideration of its unique historical and local characteristics, combines a traditional Korean building that includes an external waiting room and a wood-floored hall, and a Western-style church building. On the first floor of the church there is an exhibition that features both the history of Catholicism in Korea and the Gahoe-dong parish community.

3

Exit 3 of Anguk Station on Line 3

57, Bukchon-ro, Jongno-gu

www.gahoe.or.kr

9



25 minutes



Site of the Beatification of the 124 Korean Martyrs

In a ceremony full of significance for the Catholic Church in Korea, Pope Francis celebrated the beatification of Paul Yun Ji-chung and 124 martyr companions at Gwanghwamun Square on August 14, 2014. Gwanghwamun Square was home to a number of government offices including the Six Ministries of Joseon. The site of the persecution of the innocents who were executed for thought crimes has, as a sign of God's forgiveness, been transformed into a place of recognition, reconciliation and blessing. To reflect the significance of the ceremony, the Archdiocese of Seoul placed a stone marker on the site of the beatification and on August 23, 2015 Andrew Cardinal Yeom Soo-jung led a commemoration ceremony.

3 5

Exit 5 of Gyeongbokgung Station on Line 3

Exit 9 of Gwanghwamun Station on Line 5

Northern Square on Sejong-ro, Jongno-gu

10



10 minutes



Site of the Hyeongjo

The Hyeongjo was one of the six ministries of Joseon Government and formed part of the 'Sambeopsa (Three Grand Judicial Offices)': namely, the main judicial institutions which also included the Saheonbu (Office of Inspector General) and Hanseongbu (Prefectural Office of Hanseong). As Catholicism became established in Korea, more and more believers were arrested and interrogated at the Hyeongjo. The first cases included the interrogations of those attending prayer meetings at Kim Beom-u's house (in the 9th year of King Jeongjo's reign, 1785). This event was followed by the Sinyu Persecution (1801), the Gihae Persecution (1839), and the Byeongin Persecution (1866). Many believers were brutally tortured and eventually martyred.



Site of the Uigeumbu

The Uigeumbu was one of the top judicial institutions which, on the king's orders, took charge of the interrogation of criminals. The Uigeumbu dealt mainly with trials of people from the upper social classes including yangban (aristocrats), and those people involved in serious cases related to national security including those implicated in high treason and violation of the Confucian principles. The Bureau is remembered especially as the place where many martyrs bore the ultimate witness to their faith including: Peter Yi Seung-hun (the first Korean to be baptized) during the Sinyu Persecution (1801); St. Paul Chong Ha-sang, Bishop St. Laurent-Joseph-Marius Imbert, St. Pierre Philibert Maubant and St. Jacob Chastan during the Gihae Persecution (1839); and St. John Baptist Nam Chong-sam during the Byeongin Persecution (1866).

Site of the Jeonokseo

The Jeonokseo held jurisdiction over prisoners, and also served as the holding cells for prisoners before they were sent to Hyeongjo, where they were interrogated and sentenced to death or exile. Catholics were classified as political offenders and detained here for a minimum of one month and up to as long as four years. Those imprisoned at Jeonokseo were mostly common people including farmers, but sometimes faithful from the upper classes, who were under the jurisdiction of Uigeumbu or Hyeongjo, were also incarcerated here.



④

Exit 1 of Jonggak Station on Line 1 (flower bed in front of Standard Chartered Bank)

④ 47, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu

④

Exit 6 of Jonggak Station on Line 1 (flower bed near the road)

④ 41, Cheonggyecheon-ro, Jongno-gu

⑫



5 minutes

⑬



5 minutes

⑪



15 minutes

⑤

Toward Sejong Center for the Performing Arts from Exit 9 of Gwanghwamun Station on Line 5

④ 175, Sejong-daero, Jongno-gu



14



30 minutes

5

Exit 5 of Gwanghwamun Station on Line 5 (flower bed near the road at Gwanghwamun Post Office)

6, Jongno, Jongno-gu

Site of the Right Podocheong

The Right Podocheong is where the last wave of martyrs died. Father Deguette and believers from Gongju, Chungcheongnam-do Province, were arrested and transferred here by way of the Provincial Governor's Office in Gongju. Although they did not suffer as brutal a torture as their predecessors, they were tormented by severe hunger. Leo Yi Byeong-gyo, Paul Kim Deok-bin, and Isidorus Yi Yong-heon, the last of the Catholic martyrs, died of starvation. The Right Podocheong is also known as the place where St. Andrew Kim Tae-gon, Korea's first indigenous Catholic priest, wrote his last letter before being martyred on September 16, 1846.



Site of the Gyeonggi Provincial Governor's Office

Following the establishment of the Myeongryebang gathering and the beginnings of Catholicism in Korea (1784), the number of believers in Gyeonggi-do Province increased steadily. However, the advent of the Shinyu Persecution (1801) saw many of the faithful arrested and taken to the Gyeonggi Provincial Governor's Office where they were interrogated, tortured and executed.

5

Exit 4 of Seodaemun Station on Line 5

9, Saemunan-ro, Jongno-gu



10 minutes





Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine (Seosomun Shrine History Museum & Seosomun Historical Park)

Seosomun Gate was one of the four small gates providing access to Hanseong (an ancient name for Seoul), along with the four big gates. Because the four-way intersection outside Seosomun always drew huge crowds, it became an official site for public executions early in the Joseon Dynasty. The State used public executions as a way of creating fear and hence deterring people from committing crimes. Catholic believers, most of whom either resided in the capital or had family in the city, were first executed in this area on April 8, 1801. According to historical records, there are 98 confirmed executions of believers near Seosomun Gate including 44 people who were canonized in 1984 and 27 people who were beatified in 2015: the largest number of saints and those beatified associated with any particular site in Korea.

In commemoration of the canonization of 103 saints in 1984, a shrine was established within Seosomun Park, and the Martyrs' Memorial Tower was erected in 1999. A project to turn the historical site outside Seosomun Gate into a tourist site was initiated in 2011, and finally after 8 years, Seosomun Shrine History Museum at Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine, the largest martyrs' shrine in the country, was officially opened on June 1, 2019.



Seosomun Shrine History Museum

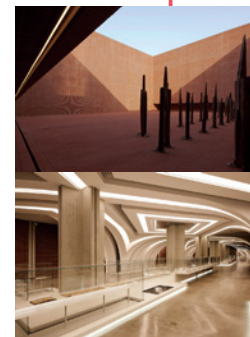
The history museum sheds light on the birth and historical development of the Catholic Church in Korea during the late Joseon Dynasty. The significance and historical value of Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine is presented through artifacts, wire art, shadow video and other exhibits. The Shrine is a cultural experience center for the general public and Catholic believers alike which, through its cultural and artistic permanent and special exhibitions, provides a pleasant escape from the hustle and bustle of urban life.

Permanent Exhibitions

- Exhibition Hall 1
The Spirit of the Times Sparked Amidst the Current of Thought in the Late Joseon Dynasty
- Exhibition Hall 2
Significance and Historical Value of Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine

Information

- Address : 5, Chilpae-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul
(Within the grounds of Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine)
- Hours : 9:30–17:30 (closed on Mondays) /
Open until 20:30 every Wednesday (Except Winter Season)
- Public transportation : Exit 4 of Chungjeongno Station on Line 2 & 5
- Admission : Free
- Inquiries : +82 2 3147 2401/2403/2404
- Website : www.seosomun.org
(Group of over 10 people must make reservations via website.)



10 minutes

16

2 5

Exit 4 of
Chungjeongno
Station
on Line 2 & 5

5, Chilpae-ro,
Jung-gu



Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine

course

3

total length : 29.5km
duration : 8 hours

The Unity Road

This route connecting some of the most iconic martyrs' shrines in Seoul has been named the Unity Road to encourage believers to follow the example set by the martyrs and uphold the will of God.

It takes pilgrims to Danggogae Martyrs' Shrine, which produced the third largest number of martyred saints in Korea, and Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine, where Father James Zhou Wen-mo, the first foreign missionary to Korea, and St Andrew Kim Tae-gon, the first-ever Korean priest, died as martyrs. Past the latter site, the Hangang River flows, and along the riverside there is Jeoldusan Martyrs' Shrine which receives endless streams of pilgrims from across the country and the world. The place was named, Jeoldusan, meaning a 'place where Catholic believers were beheaded,' and enshrined in the crypt of the chapel are the remains of 27 martyred saints and one unnamed martyr.

The pilgrimage continues past Waegogae Shrine where 10 martyrs remained buried for decades, and concludes at Samseongsan Shrine. The pilgrim is invited to meditate on their own faith and what it means to follow in the footsteps of the martyrs and imitate their faith.



Yakhyeon Catholic Church

After being separated from Myeongdong Cathedral on November 9, 1891, Yakhyeon Catholic Church in Jungnim-dong became the second parish church to be established in the Archdiocese of Seoul. Built in 1892, the church is situated on Yakhyeon Hill which overlooks Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine. The building is smaller than Myeongdong Cathedral, but what is notable is that it was the first church ever to be built in Korea to employ the Gothic architectural style. Due to inadequate funding and architectural technology, the Romanesque and Gothic styles were combined to create the essential spaces of the church in simple designs. However, the plain arches and the round stained-glass windows exhibit classical beauty that seems to take people back in time. The building has been designated as Historic Site No. 252, and it was also the place where the first ordination of priests was held in Korea during the month of March, 1896.



Exit 5 of Chungjeongno Station on Line 2 & 5

447-1, Cheongpa-ro, Jung-gu

www.yakhyeon.or.kr



Dangogae Martyrs' Shrine

Dangogae Martyrs' Shrine stands on the site that produced the third largest number of martyr saints in Korea. In 1839, and towards the end of the Gihae Persecution, ten Catholic men and women were heroically martyred. Dangogae Martyrs' Shrine is a place where you can feel the importance of faith and the family who stand by you in hardships. Consequently, the Shrine, which embraces pilgrims as a mother holds her children, is referred to as the "Mother's Shrine" or the "Shrine of Life".

Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine

People who pass by Yongsan Station on Subway Line 1 can see the Saenamteo Catholic Church Martyrium, a large traditional Korean-style building. Since the early Joseon Dynasty period, Saenamteo has been used as the execution site for felons. The Shrine honors the execution and martyrdom of eleven priests including the Chinese priest, Father James Zhou Wen-mo (Sinyu Persecution, 1801), and nine French priests from the Paris Foreign Missions Society (three priests in the Gihae Persecution, 1839, and six priests in the Byeongin Persecution, 1866). Korea's first indigenous priest, St Andrew Kim Tae-gon was brutally executed here during the Byeongoh Persecution, 1846. Three important lay leaders were also executed here during the 1866 persecution, Saints John Nam Chong-sam, Mark Chong Uibae and Alex U Seyong. The relics of nine martyrs are presently enshrined at Saenamteo. Videos about the lives of the martyrs and an exhibit of torture implements offer visitors to the shrine a graphic account of the history of the Catholic Church in Korea.



Exit 11 of Samgakji Station on lines 4 & 6

Take Town Bus #03 from Nameyeong Station on Line 1

13-min walk from Exit 5 of Hyochang Park Station on Gyeongui-Jungang Line

Singye History Park, 139-26, Cheongpa-ro, Yongsan-gu

www.dangogae.org

Exit 3 of Sinyongsan Station on Line 4 and get off at Ichon 2-dong Daelim APT, Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine

Take either Bus #2016 or #3012 from Exit 4 of Ichon Station on lines Gyeongui-Jungang & 4 and get off at Ichon 2-dong Daelim APT, Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine

80-8, Ichon-ro, Yongsan-gu

www.saenamteo.or.kr

18



30 minutes

19



1 hour 30 minutes



Jeoldusan Martyrs' Shrine

In the early Joseon period the place was called Jamdubong because the shape of the mountain top resembled the head of a silkworm. However, due to the execution of hundreds of Catholics which took place here during the Byeongin Persecution (1866 to 1873) the mountain became known as Jeoldusan — jeoldu means to decapitate and san means mountain — after the tragic event in which so many of the faithful were killed by beheading. The area is one of the most important historical sites for the Catholic Church in Korea. The church has been designated as Historic Site No. 399.

Korean Catholic Martyrs' Museum

The Korean Catholic Martyrs' Museum, where visitors can take a look at the history of persecution and martyrdom suffered by the forebears of faith in Korea, opened its doors in October 1967. Initially called the Jeoldusan Martyrs' Memorial Hall, it was renamed the Korean Catholic Martyrs' Museum in August 2008. The Museum, with the aim of shedding light on the faith and spirit of Catholic believers, presents exhibitions throughout the year. At the outdoor exhibition site located within Jeoldusan Martyrs' Shrine, there are a wide array of artifacts and artworks related to Catholicism and the history of martyrdom. The most notable exhibits are the Memorial for Martyrs which depicts the decapitated head and body of a martyr and a large statue of St. Andrew Kim Tae-gon, the first indigenous priest of Korea.

Exhibitions

- Address : 6, Tojeong-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul (In Jeoldusan Martyrs' Shrine)
- Hours : 9:30–17:00 (closed on Mondays)
- Admission : Donations (Group visitors should contact before visiting)
- Inquiries : (Shrine) +82 2 3142 4434 / (Museum) +82 2 3142 4504–5
- Public transportation : Exit 7 of Hapjeong Station on Line 2 & 6
- www.jeoldusan.or.kr
- (Group of over 10 people must make reservations via website)



Nogosan Shrine

Nogosan Shrine is situated in the vicinity of several execution sites that were used from the beginning of the Catholic persecutions in Joseon. Generally, the dead bodies of the martyrs were simply left at the execution sites. However, Paulo Park and other believers, even though they risked death if caught by government officials, stealthily transported the deceased to places where they could be given a proper burial. The Shrine was built to honour both the numerous believers who were martyred in the area and those who cared for their dead bodies.



Sacred Heart of Jesus Seminary at Yongsan

Built in 1892, this seminary was established to promote and nurture the spirit of St. Joseph's Seminary in Baeron (currently Bongyang-eup, Jecheon-si) in Chungcheong Province, the first seminary founded in Korea in 1855. St. Joseph's Seminary closed briefly during the Byeongin Persecution in 1866 but was reopened in 1882 after the granting of freedom of religion. Over time, 21 students were sent for theological studies to Penang Seminary on the Malay Peninsula. The seminary and the church have been designated as Historic Site No. 520 and Historic Site No. 521, respectively.

G 2

Exit 1 of
Sogang Univ.
Station on
Gyeongui-Jungang
Line

Exit 6 of
Sinchon Station
on Line 2

In front of
Sogang University
Gabriel Hall,
35, Baekbeom-ro,
Mapo-gu

24



50 minutes

20



50 minutes

2 6

Exit 7 of
Hapjeong Station
on Line 2 & 6

6, Tojeong-ro,
Mapo-gu

www.jeoldusan.or.kr

6 G

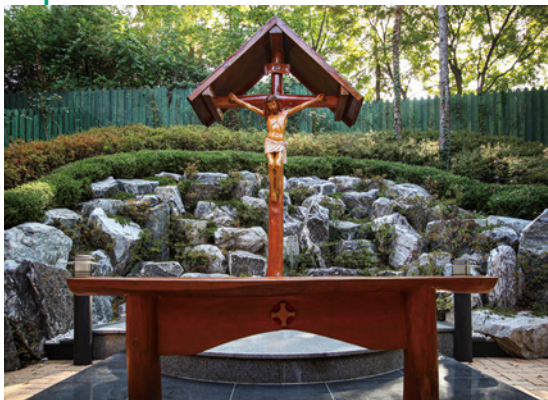
20-min walk
from Exit 3
of Hyochang Park
Station
on Line 6 and
Gyeongui-Jungang
Line

Sacred Heart
Girl's High School,
49, Wonhyo-ro
19-gil,
Yongsan-gu

22



30 minutes



Waegogae Shrine

Waegogae Shrine is currently at the location of the Armed Forces Central Church, which belongs to the Military Ordinariate. It is the site where the remains of Bishop St. Laurent-Joseph-Marius Imbert, Father Pierre Philibert Maubant and Father Jacob Chastan, beheaded during the Gihae Persecution in 1839; as well as those of St. John Baptist Nam Chong-sam, St. Peter Choe Hyeong, St. Thomas Hong Bong-ju and others martyred at the crossroads outside Seosomun Gate during the Byeongin Persecution, were buried in secret for some time. For more than 500 years in the Joseon period, the government office that supplied roof tiles and bricks was situated in Waegogae. It is known that bricks used for the construction of Myeongdong Cathedral and Jungnim-dong Yakhyeon Catholic Church were also provided by the office.

Samseongsan Shrine

This site is where the remains of Bishop St. Laurent-Joseph-Marius Imbert, St. Pierre Philibert Maubant and St. Jacob Chastan were buried for 58 years. Their heads were hung up after decapitation during the Gihae Persecution in 1839. Bishop St. Imbert was the second Vicar Apostolic of Korea.



Mass Times at the Shrines

Shrine	Mass Times	Weekdays	Tel.	Web	Note
Myeongdong Cathedral	Sunday 7:00, 9:00 (English service), 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 16:00, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 21:00	Mon 6:30, 10:00 (Crypt), 18:00 / Tues-Sat 6:30, 10:00 (Crypt), 18:00, 19:00 (Sat : Lord's Day masses at 18:00, 19:00)	+82 2 774 1784	mdsd.or.kr	Seoul Archdiocesan Catholic History Museum 9:00-17:00 (closed on Mondays) +82 2 6949 1890
Gahoe-dong Catholic Church	6:00, 11:00, 18:00	Mon 6:00 / Tues, Thurs 19:00 / Wed, Fri 10:00 / Sat 18:00 (Lord's Day Mass)	+82 2 763 1570	gahoe.or.kr	
Gwanghulmun Shrine	15:00	Thur, Fri, Sat 15:00	+82 2 2234 1456		
Danggogae Martyrs' Shrine	11:00, 15:00	Mon-Fri 11:00 / Sat 11:00 (first Saturday, intercession of the saints) / 15:00 (Lord's Day Mass)	+82 2 711 0933	danggogae.org	Sanctification Exhibition Hall Guided tour in English available with prior booking Monthly Mass 11:00 on the 21st of every month
Samseongsan Shrine	11:00 (Second Sunday of Easter)		+82 2 875 2271	ssss.or.kr	
Saenamteo Martyrs' Shrine	6:00, 9:30, 11:00, 15:00, 18:00	Mon-Wed 6:00 / Thurs-Fri 10:00 / Sat 10:00, 18:00 (Lord's Day Mass) / Every day 15:00 Mass of the Pilgrims	+82 2 716 1791	saenamteo.or.kr	
Seosomun Martyrs' Shrine	11:00, 15:00	Tues-Sat 11:00, 15:00 (Sat 15:00, Lord's Day Mass)	+82 2 3147 2401	seosomun.org	Seosomun Shrine History Museum 9:30-17:30 (closed on Mondays), Extended hours on Wed. from March to November (until 20:30) 9:30-17:00 throughout the year, Must book in advance for group tours
Sacred Heart of Jesus Seminary at Yongsan		Mon, Wed, Fri 6:30	+82 2 701 5501		
Jeoldusan Martyrs' Shrine	10:00, 15:00	Mon 10:00 / Tues-Sat 10:00, 15:00 (Sat 15:00, Lord's Day Mass)	+82 2 3142 4434	jeoldusan.or.kr	Jeoldusan Martyrs' Museum 9:30-17:00 (closed on Mondays), Meal service available
Jongno Catholic Church	6:30, 9:00, 11:00, 18:30	Mon 6:30 / Tues, Thurs 18:30 / Wed, Fri 10:00 / Sat 18:30 (Lord's Day Mass)	+82 2 765 6101	jongnocc.com	
Yakhyeon Catholic Church	6:00, 9:30, 11:00, 18:00	Mon 6:00 / Tues, Thurs 10:00, 19:00 / Wed 6:00, 10:00 / Fri 6:00 / Sat 18:00 (Lord's Day mass)	+82 2 362 1891	yakhyeon.or.kr	

23



3 hours

1-4-6

Exit 4 of Sinyongsan Station on Line 4

Exit 1 of Yongsan Station on Line 1 and Gyeongui-Jungang Line

Armed Forces Central Church, Military Ordinariate, 46, Hangang-daero 40-gil, Yongsan-gu

24



2

Take Bus #6515 or 5517 from Exit 3 of Seoul Nat'l Univ. Station on Line 2 and get off at Samseongsan Shrine bus stop

Take Bus #152 or 5522 from Exit 3 of Sillim Station on Line 2 and get off at Samseongsan Shrine bus stop

454-16, Hoam-ro, Gwanak-gu

www.ssss.or.kr

A Prayer to the Martyrs in Korea

- To all those who died a martyr on this land, you have shed blood for the love of Jesus Christ, the gospel and the church with your steadfast faith and the strength provided by the grace of God.
- We fiercely struggle against the forces of evil in this life, sing to the glory of the victory you gained, and praise God, the source of all goodness, and we ask for you to pray for us.
- Oh, Great Martyrs, pray for us together with Virgin Mary, the Queen of Heaven, so that we may be bestowed God's compassion.
- To this day, the forces of darkness persecute the church, so pray that God will hold the church with His almighty arms for protection and reach out to even the regions that are still in darkness.
- Oh, Brave Martyrs, we implore you to pray to God for our nation.
- You suffered greatly while living on this land and even sacrificed your life.
- We ask that you pray to God Almighty for the church to flourish on this land and for many priests and monks to be born out of this land.
- Help believers abide by the commandments of the Lord, lukewarm Christians regain zeal, divided brothers become one in faith, and non-believers to get to know God and seek the Creator of heaven and earth and the Savior of mankind.
- Oh, Honorable Martyrs, we rejoice in the thought of your glory. We earnestly entreat you to pray to the gracious God the Father so that we, our families or those to whom we are indebted may be granted the grace we need.
- Also, we ask that you pray to God so that we may testify of Jesus Christ with unyielding faith until we die and serve the Lord in His grace even though we may not shed blood.
- Oh, St. Andrew Kim Tae-gon, St. Paul Chong Ha-sang, and other martyrs,
- pray for us.



Pilgrim's Prayer

- Dear God who has create light in the beginning and saved us by sending us Your word, we praise you. As we begin our pilgrimage, we entrust ourselves to You, so guide us to follow the footsteps of Your Son, Jesus.
- We wish to re-encounter Jesus whom we have met in Scripture, in Liturgy, and in His Teachings at the shrines, so allow us to have a profound experience of Your will to save us and Christ's love with all our hearts and faith.
- Oh, Good God, fill us with the Holy Spirit and allow us to abide in the Lord's presence and love one another during our pilgrimage. Allow us to be guided for the remainder of our days by the grace of this pilgrimage so that we may live life in the truth of the word.
- Also, bestow upon our families the grace of good health in the flesh and spirit, while we are away for our pilgrimage, and bless all those who will guide our paths.
- ◎ Amen.

International Pilgrimage Sites

There are three types of shrines defined by the canon law of the Catholic Church: diocesan shrines, which are approved by their respective dioceses, national shrines approved by the conference of bishops, and international shrines approved by the Holy See (Canon Law Vol. IV, Part III, Title I, Chapter III). On September 14, 2018, the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes were declared with the approval of the Vatican as the first pilgrimage routes of international shrines in Asia. The pilgrimage sites fall under the category of “international shrines.”

The Seoul Pilgrimage Routes were proclaimed as pilgrimage routes of international shrines after the following processes:

Sept. 2013	Proclamation of Seoul Archdiocese Pilgrimage Routes by Andrew Yeom Soo-Jung, the Archbishop of Seoul
Sept. 2013	Approval as official pilgrimage routes by a conference of bishops of the Catholic Church in Korea
June 2017	Submission of a request to the Vatican for official designation as pilgrimage routes
April 2018	Approval by the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Korea through a joint letter for the proclamation of Seoul Pilgrimage Routes as official pilgrimage routes
July 2018	Submission of articles of association of the shrines to the Pontifical Council for Promoting New Evangelization
Sept. 14, 2018	Official Pilgrimage Routes Proclamation Ceremony by the Vatican. A visit by a special envoy from the Vatican (Archbishop Rino Fisichella of the Pontifical Council for Promoting New Evangelization)

Matters Requiring Attention

The three routes of the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes introduced in this guidebook are recommended to pilgrims, irrespective of shrines' size or prominence, etc. You do not have to follow the routes indicated on the map, and the order in which you visit the sites is not important. Just remember that as you walk along the pilgrimage routes, you will be able to experience the various aspects of history of Korean church and culture that can be found in the heart of Seoul.

The shrines and pilgrimage sites are holy places that require reverence, and we ask you refrain from using foul/disrespectful language and wearing unsuitable clothing (e.g. sleeveless shirts, short shorts, slippers, etc.).



Tours may not be possible due to the individual circumstances of the church or in case a Mass is being held (Note that most of the shrines are closed on Mondays, so please make sure to check the hours of operation prior to your visit).



Follow the official mark of the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes

The official mark is installed in various corners of the Seoul Pilgrimage Routes. Enjoy your own pilgrimage by following the official mark or sometimes making your own way.



Pillar signs



Direction signs



Ground signs

Seoul Pilgrimage Routes Apps

Search 'Seoul Pilgrimage Routes' on Google Play or App Store and Download the application for an easy and quick guide to the pilgrimage routes.



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App Store



GET IT ON
Google Play



The Korean Martyrs Exaltation Committee,
Archdiocese of Seoul

Seoul Pilgrimage Routes Guide

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