

Chronology of the records of the early martyrs and their 1925 Beatification

(Korean text)

<https://cbck.or.kr/koreanmartyrs/103-Saints/Timeline/1>

At the end of 1838, the second Archbishop of Joseon, Bishop Imbert, began to research materials on the martyrs persecuted in Gihae: wrote a report on the persecution in the form of memoirs, including the acts of the martyrs.

- Contains information from December 31, 1838 to August 7 of the following year, three days before his arrest
- A few months before his arrest, Bishop Imbert assigned Paul Jeong Ha-sang and Benedict Hyun Kyung-ryeon the task of organizing the martyrdoms.
- Assigned the same mission to Lee Mun-woo Yohan, Hyeon Seok-moon Charles, Choi Young-soo Philipbo, etc.

1839 Gihae Persecution

Due to the martyrdoms of Jeong Ha-sang, Hyeon Gyeong-ryun, and Lee Mun-woo, Choi Young-soo and Hyeon Seok-moon were in charge of researching materials about the martyrs. With the death of Choi Yeong-su in August 1841, Hyeon Seok-mun obtained the cooperation of Lee Jae-ui Thomas and Peter Choi, etc., and completed the “Diary of the Year of Gihae” after 3 years of effort - the original ‘Gihae Diary’

In December 1844, Kim Dae-geon and Choi Yang-eop received orders up to the diaconate from Bishop Ferréol.

In early 1845, Deacon Andrew Kim Dae-gon, who had temporarily returned to Joseon, prepared a Latin version of a ‘Report on the Martyrs of Joseon’ based on the ‘Gihae Diary’ and sent it to Father Libois in Macau.

On August 17, 1845, Father Kim Dae-geon was ordained as a priest at the Kim Ga-hang Catholic Church on the coast of Shanghai.

1846 Byeongo Persecution

On September 16, 1846, Father Kim Dae-geon was martyred at Saenamteo.

In 1847, the 3rd Bishop of Joseon, Bishop Ferréol, completed the French version of the “Supplemental Edition of the Gihae Diary,” which includes the achievements of the martyrs during the Byeongo Persecution.

- Sent to the Paris Foreign Missions Society’s Far East Mission in Hong Kong, and translated into Latin by Deacon Yangeop Choi and Father Mestre: “Acts of the Martyrs of the Gihae and Byeongoh Persecution” (82 people) completed

On October 15, 1847, the materials sent to the Paris Foreign Missions Society immediately after translation were submitted to the Congregation for Worship (now the Congregation for Canonization): The process of beatification of the Korean martyrs began in earnest.

On April 15, 1849, Father Thomas Choi Yang-eop, the second Korean priest, was ordained.

In 1856, the 4th Bishop of Joseon, Bishop Berneux, instructed Father Daveluy to translate and write church books, at the same time compiling biographies of Korean martyrs

On March 25, 1857, the episcopal consecration ceremony of Auxiliary Bishop Daveluy was held for the first time in Joseon.

1857 Received notification from the Holy See to begin an inquiry into the Papal proceedings.

- Misunderstood that this was a request to submit a new list of martyrs for the beatification procedure, 210 martyrs between 1785 and 1846 were selected and the most important part of

the 'List of Korean Major Martyrs (i.e. Daveluy's Bimanggi Volume 5), Selection of Major Martyrs hastily completed

1857 ~ 1858 'Selected List of Major Korean Martyrs' sent to Paris along with biographies and details of the martyrdom of Lawrence Park Chui-deuk and Paul Yun Ji-chung

In 1859, 120 pages from the above material were added and sent to Paris.

- In the process of collecting data, Bishop Daveluy consulted Alexio Hwang Sa-yeong's Silk Letter and discovered Lee Ki-gyeong's Byeokwipyeon 벽위편, and found letters between Lee Sun-i Lugarda and Lee Gyeong-do Carlo

1862 - Bishop Daveluy continued his work of collecting materials, and by 1860, after completing 'The History of Joseon' (i.e., Volume 3 of Bimanggi) and 'The Martyrs of Joseon' (i.e., Volume 4 of his Bimanggi), he sent them to the MEP Headquarters

Byeongin Persecution in 1866

Investigation work on Korean martyrs suspended due to persecution

After the persecution, in 1876, research and organization of materials related to the martyrs of Gihae and Byeongo resumed. At this time, an investigation into the martyrs of the Byeongin Persecution was also conducted.

In 1880, when Father Mutel entered the country, the investigation work began in earnest.

- At this time, a transcription of the original 'Gihae Diary', which had been handed down among believers, and Catholic lyrics such as 'Sangjaeseo' by Jeong Ha-sang, 'Three Generations' by Mingeukga, and 'Jeongjeseong in Prison' by Lee Moon-woo were discovered, and sent to the Vatican Congregazione dei Sacri Riti

In 1887, the headquarters in Paris organized the materials written by Bishop Daveluy and prepared a transcript, while classifying it as 'Daveluy's Bimyeonggi'.

In August 1890, Father Mutel was appointed as the 8th Apostolic Vicar of Joseon: research on materials continued.

In 1894, the original Silk Letter by Hwang Sa-young was discovered, and scattered materials from the government side were organized and added. Through this process, the data on the martyrs of the Gihae and Byeongo persecution collected and organized served as the basis for the promotion of beatification.

Beatification process

On October 15, 1847, once the 'Deeds of the Martyrs' translated by Father Choi Yang-eop were received by the Vatican, the process of beatifying the martyrs of the Gihae and Byeongo persecutions began in earnest.

- At this time, the Congregazione dei Sacri Riti judged that the investigation procedure was possible only with this, considering the situation of the Korean Catholic Church under persecution and strictly selecting and organizing the historical data.

On September 24, 1857, with the permission of Pope Pius IX, a decree for the investigation and hearing of Korean martyrs was enacted.

- At the same time, all 82 servants of God listed in the records were declared Venerable, and the privilege of exemption from 'information investigation' required in the regular procedure was granted.

December 23, 1864 - September 17, 1866, the Congregazione dei Sacri Riti sent a power of attorney to investigate the beatification to the Korean church, but it was not delivered due to persecution.

Byeongin Persecution in 1866

Investigation work on Korean martyrs suspended due to persecution

On June 25, 1869, Father Ridel was appointed as the 6th Apostolic Vicar following the 4th and 5th who were martyred in 186.

On May 8, 1879, The Korean martyrs were proclaimed 'no obstacle' by the Congregazione dei Sacri Riti

- In the Korean church, under the supervision of the bishop, the process of investigation of the martyrs who were persecuted and persecuted (local trial) and the process of the Vatican (Vatican trial) started at the same time.

- Father Blanc serves as the judge of the Investigation Procedures Committee

1882 Appointment of Father Blanc as the 7th Bishop of Joseon

26 April 1882 Father Mutel as commissioned judge and Father Robert as record clerk

May 11, 1882 Church trial begins

1885 Father Mutel was appointed as the leader of the Seminary of the Paris Foreign Missions Society and returned home: Father Poinel was appointed as a beatifying judge.

April 3, 1887 Church trial closed. - From the beginning to the end of 1882, a total of 42 eyewitnesses were brought in and interrogated.

In August 1890, Father Mutel was appointed as the 8th Apostolic Vicar of Joseon.

In 1899, Father Le Gendre, who was appointed as the beatification judge for the martyrs of the Byeongin Persecution, confirmed the witness interrogation of the martyrs of the Gihae and Byeongoh persecutions.

In 1901, Father Demange and Bishop Mutel reviewed and reaffirmed this once again.

On October 2, 1901, the remains of Bishop Imbert, Father Maubant, and Father Chastan were excavated at Mt. Samseong (now 57-1 Sillim-dong, Gwanak-gu).

On November 2, 1901, their remains were moved to the crypt of Myeongdong Cathedral.

On July 26, 1905, the content of the testimonies in the "Procedures for Investigation of the Beatification of Gihae and Byeongoh Persecution" was translated into Latin and submitted with related materials attached to the Congregazione dei Sacri Riti.

In July 1910, the Vatican deliberated on the contents of the procedure and announced its legality, that is, the validity of the procedure at the Vatican.

1921 Preliminary meeting, the first step of the Pontifical Council of Cardinals

March 1923 Preliminary meeting held

1924 Continuation of the plenary session of cardinals to consider the facts and miracles of martyrdom - In this process, in 1924, 17 out of the 82 servants of God were referred to a special committee due to insufficient evidence.

In 1925, 14 of the 17 who were referred to the special committee for insufficient evidence were additionally recognized as martyrs.

May 10, 1925 Coram Sanctissimo, the full meeting of Tuto to review all issues.

- 79 out of 82 Korean martyrs were to be beatified, excluding three, Agatha Jeong, Barbara Kim, and Anna Han.

79 martyrs beatified by Pope Pius XI on July 5, 1925 in Peter's Basilica, Rome.