

Creek Settlement, in Nelson county. In 1786 came another group from Maryland, settling likewise in Nelson county and known afterward as the Hardin Creek settlement; in 1787, Cartwright's Creek; in 1788, Rolling Fork; in 1790, that of Breckinridge county; that of Cox's Creek in 1795. Thus within ten years had Maryland, mother of civil and religious liberty, thrown forward into the new territory eight distinct waves destined to spread into thousands of Christian homes and fill every valley with the laughter of happy Catholic childhood.

These were days of toil and self-denial. Forests were felled, houses were builded, fields cleared. Life was straight, and hard and narrow, but their faith was great. They loved God, and trusted that He would bless them. In the fall of 1787 a priest came among them, Father Whelan, an Irish Franciscan. It had been their desire that one should accompany them at first, but Bishop Carroll had not one to spare. Father Whelan was succeeded by Father De Rohan, who builded Holy Cross Chapel, the first church erected in the State. In 1793 came Rev. M. Barrieres, accompanied by Father Stephen Theodore Badin. The latter shall ever remain known to fame as the "Apostle of Kentucky."

Kentucky was now a State. She had been admitted into the Union in 1792. At that time there were barely three hundred Catholics within her borders. Life yet, among all classes and creeds, was patriarchal in its simplicity. The men of that day were fortunate if they could dress in homespun. Many wore the Indian costume of leather. The women, young and old, were dressed in cotton gowns, woven in stripes, or half-bleached linen, woven and colored by their own hands. It was a day of spinning-wheels and looms and busy shuttles. In the more thickly settled localities horse-mills were put up, operated much upon the same principle as the ancient tread mill. The floors in the old log houses were usually of punch-ions. When lumber was used it was produced at great ex-