

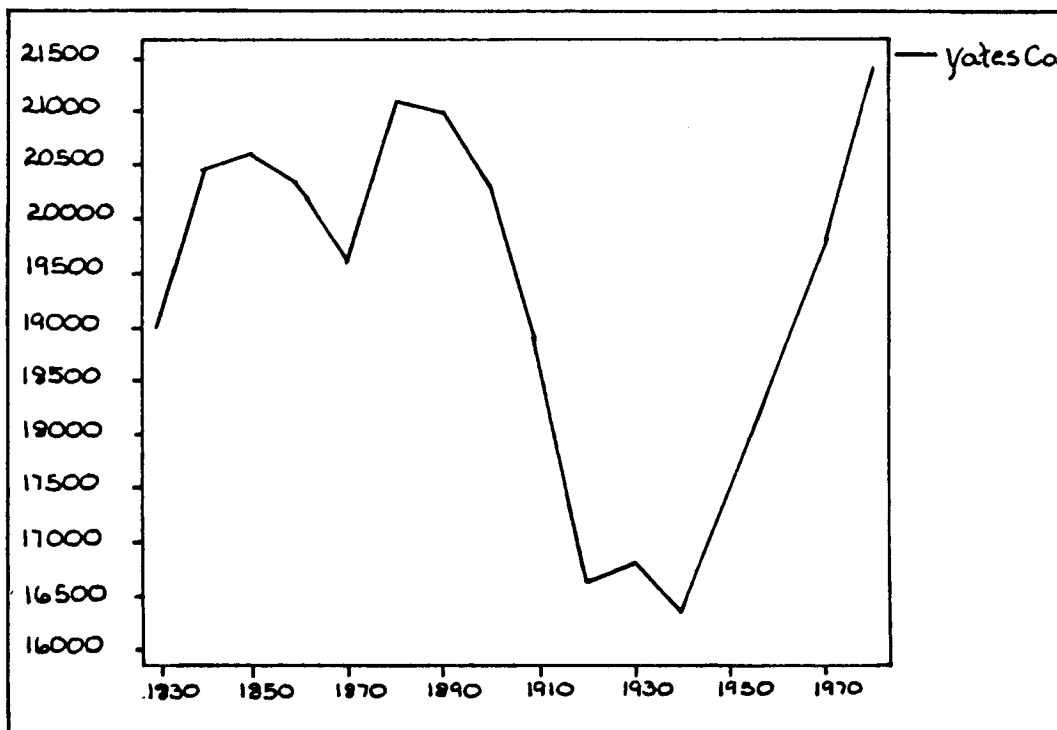
APPENDIX B

FUN WITH NUMBERS

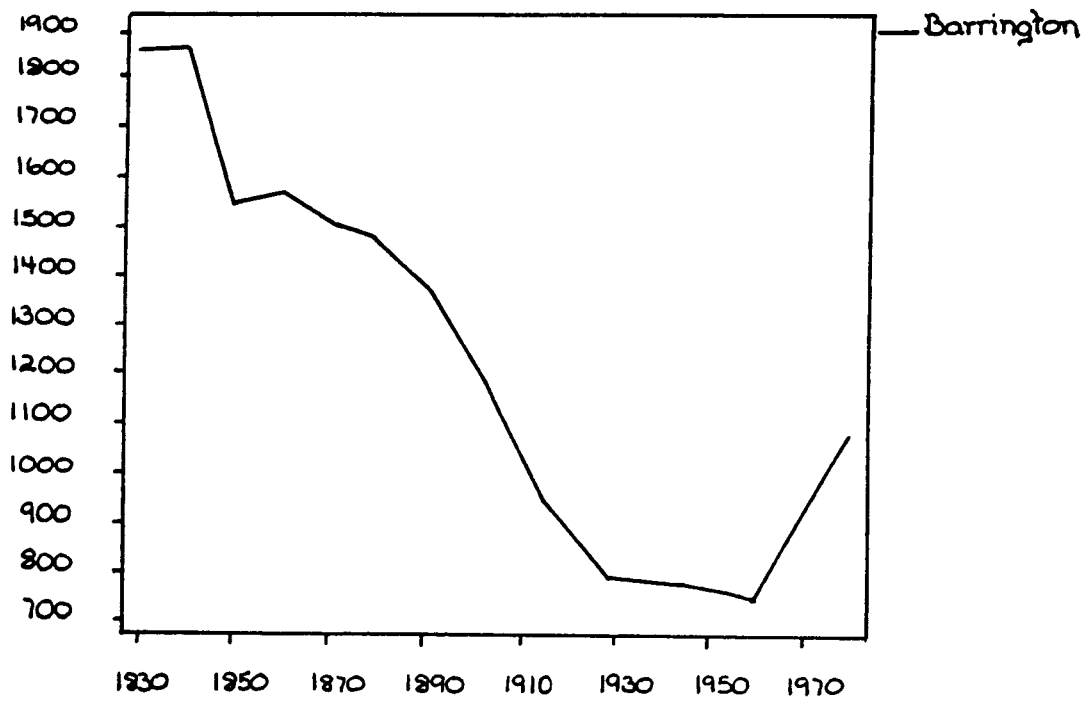
- Being a few selected population statistics -

Graphs 1A-C show population trends from early nineteenth century levels to the present. 1A (Yates County) shows the drastic decline after 1850 (collapse of the wheat crop, bad weather, hard times and emigration to the upper midwest; the Civil War was probably not a big factor); and the even more drastic decline from the 1880 high point to 1940 (at a guess - emigration of farm labor due to industrialization). 1B (Barrington) echoes this pattern but since the town is so rural it has lost the recoveries in between. 1C (Milo), including most of Penn Yan, shows the earlier dip but industrialization in the village almost eliminated the later, more severe, period of population loss.

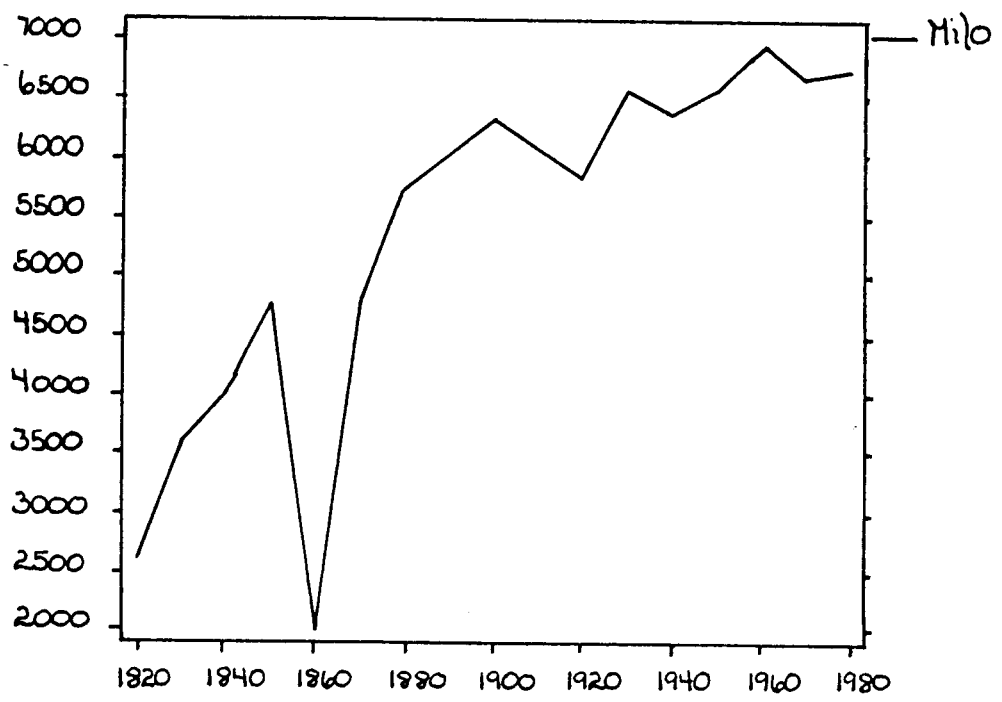
1A



1B

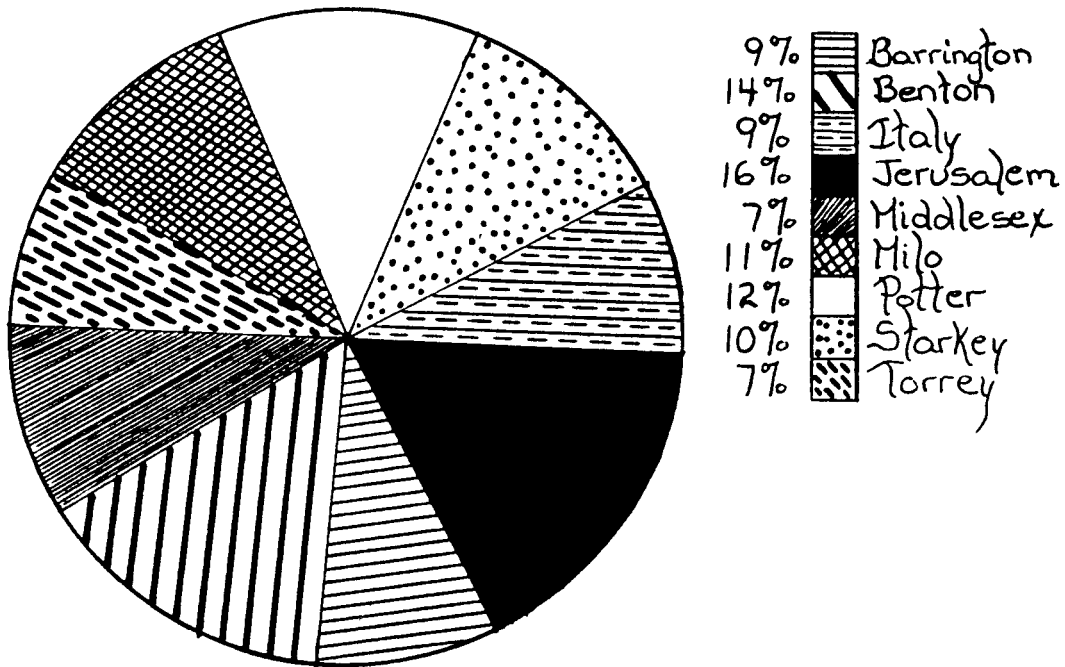


1C

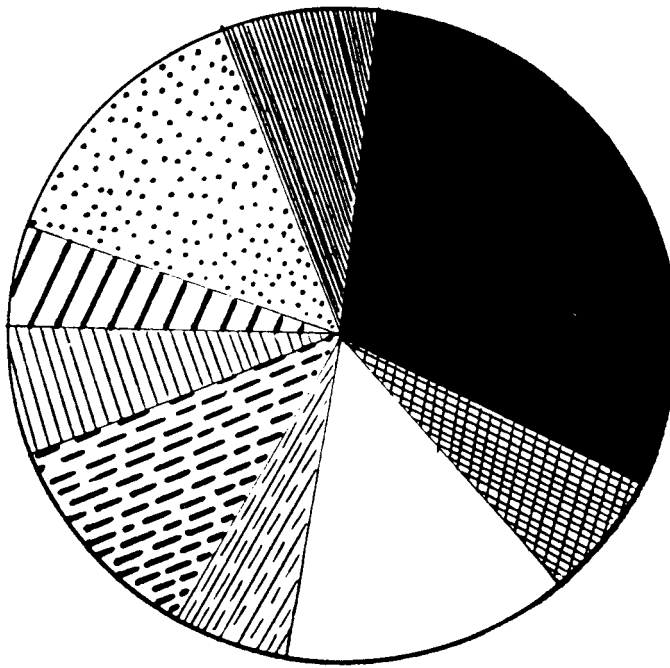


Graphs 2A-C show the changes in population distribution in the county by township. In 1860 (2A) Jerusalem had the largest population, followed by Benton, Potter, Milo and Starkey. But on the whole, population was quite evenly distributed throughout the nine townships. By 1900 (2B) the picture has changed enormously, and the pattern holds with only minor adjustments into the present (2C). Milo has grown until it includes nearly one-third of the county's people, followed by Jerusalem and Starkey. Milo and Starkey's growth at the expense of other towns is almost completely due to growth of the villages within each. Jerusalem to a secondary extent grew in the same manner, with Branchport, Keuka Park and the Indian Pines area near Penn Yan expanding successively at boom-town rates.

2A

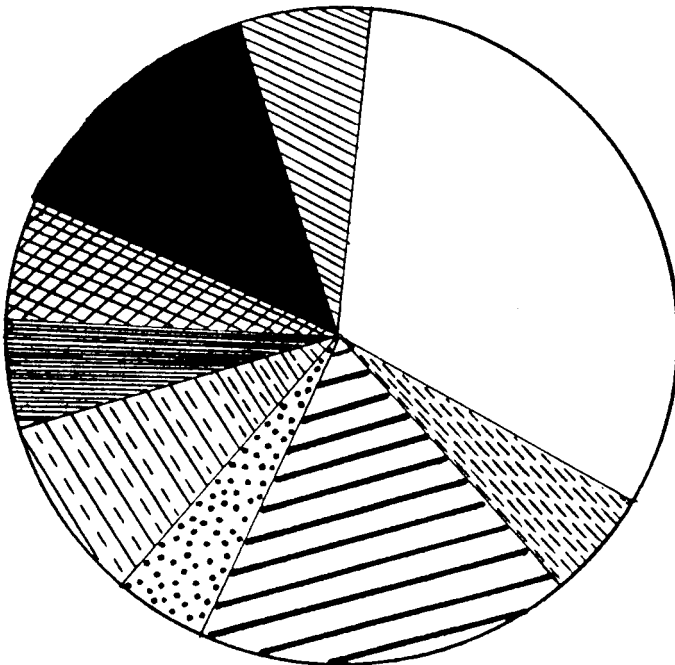


28



6% Barrington  
 18% Benton  
 5% Italy  
 13% Jerusalem  
 6% Middlesex  
 31% Milo  
 7% Potter  
 13% Starkey  
 5% Torrey

2C

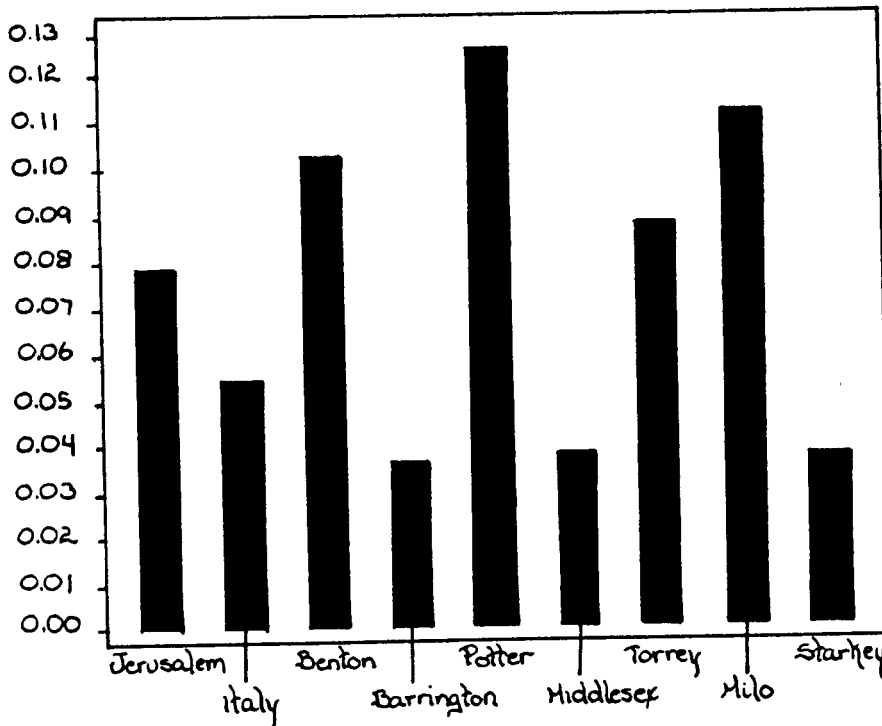


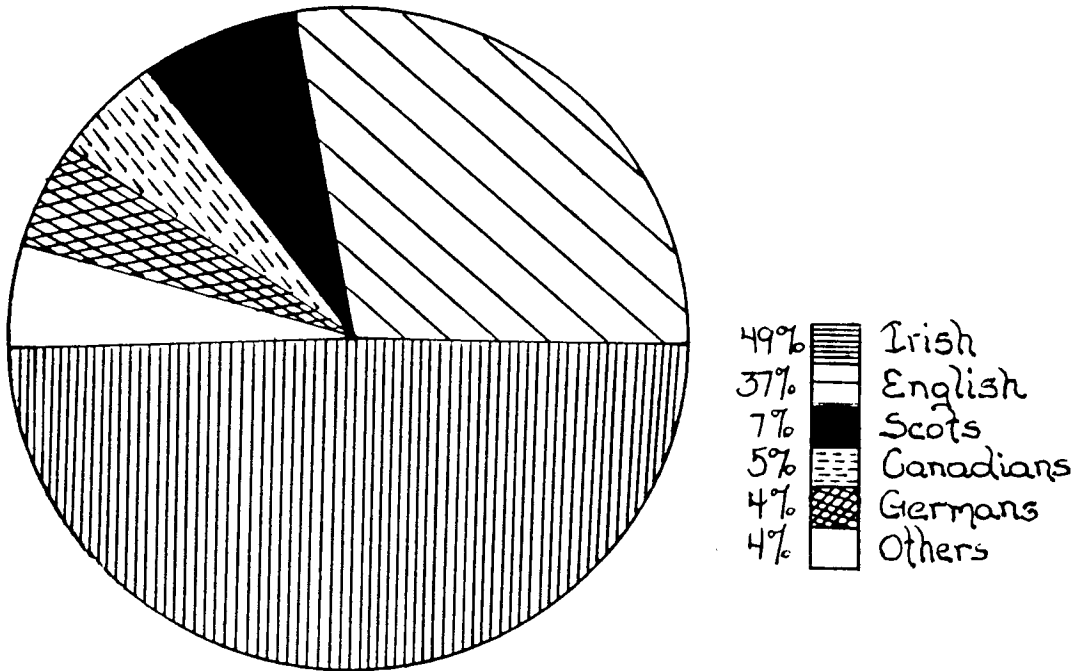
5% Barrington  
 9% Benton  
 4% Italy  
 18% Jerusalem  
 5% Middlesex  
 31% Milo  
 6% Potter  
 13% Starkey  
 6% Torrey

Graphs 3A-B show levels and proportions of immigrants in the county in 1865. Distribution as a percentage of population is shown in 3A, with Potter the highest at nearly 13 percent; and Barrington, Middlesex and Starkey all under four percent. The county-wide average of foreign-born was eight percent. Potter's (relatively) large numbers of Germans and "French" (Alsations) in the Voak area pushed its level up. Benton had many English-native farmers; and Milo numbers of Irish, mostly in Penn Yan,

3B illustrates the county-wide distribution of immigrants by nation of origin. Irish natives made up nearly one-half the total (which was 1487 foreign-born persons out of a total population of 18,634), followed by English and more distantly by Scots, Canadians, Germans and all others. Of the last category, totalling 73 persons, 59 were "French"-native residents of Potter.

3A

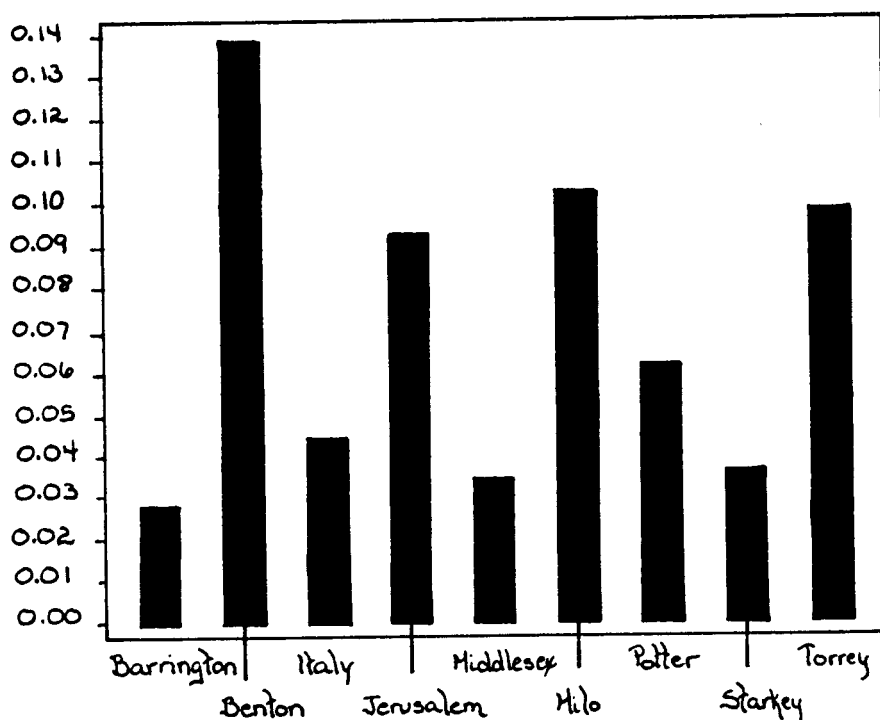


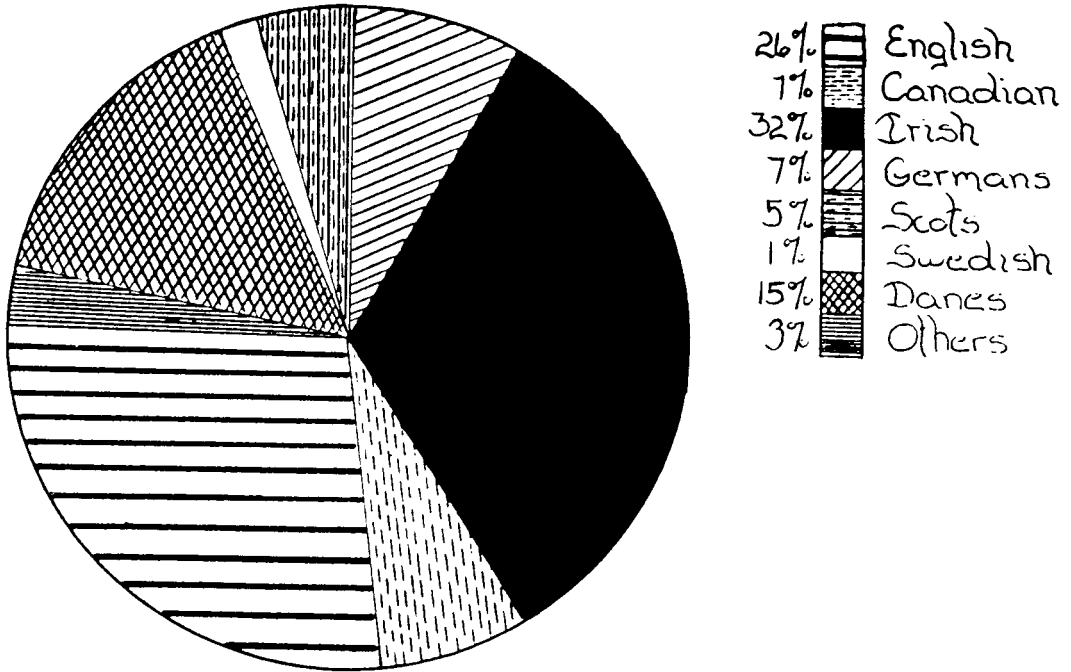


Graphs 4A-B show the same data as in 3A-B, only for the year 1892. By this time the migration of Danes was in full swing and greatly impacted the foreign-born population of Benton, Torrey, Milo and Jerusalem, as shown in 4A. Milo had by far the greatest total number of foreign-born residents (646 compared to second-place Benton's 308) but the percentage is reduced by the town's enormous population edge.

4B shows the Irish still leading in numbers county-wide (542), followed closely by English (441), more distantly by Danes (252) and very distantly by Canadians (131), Germans (118), Scots (83), miscellaneous others (52) and Swedes (29). The total was close to 1865 levels, 1648 foreign-born residents out of 20,530 total, holding at eight percent.

4A





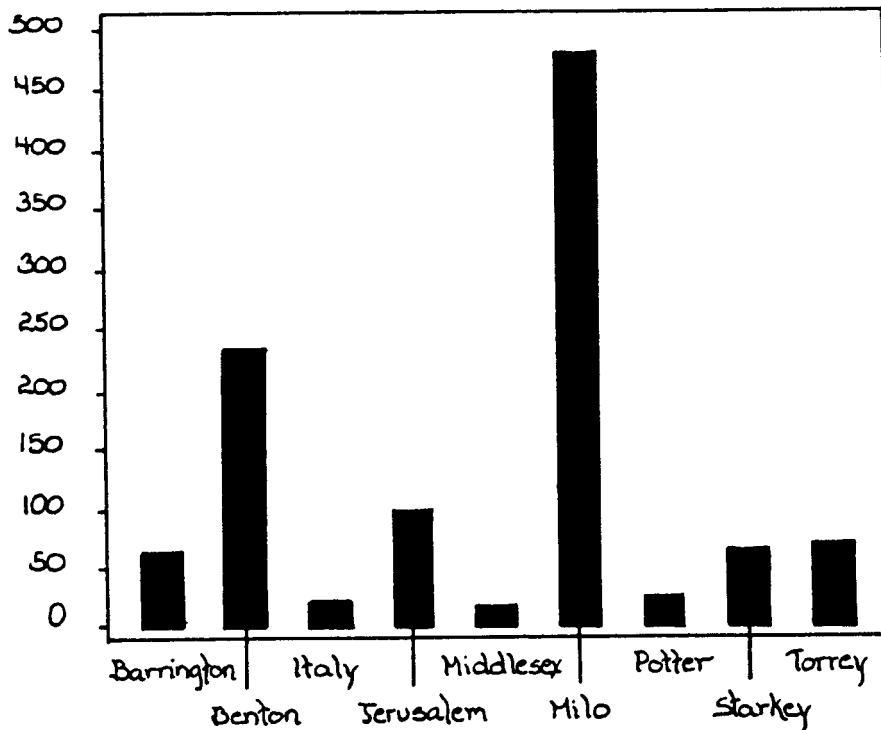
By 1925 the immigration picture had changed dramatically. Graphs 5A-C show the changes.

First (5A) distribution by township. This graph shows absolute numbers of foreign-born residents, not percentages. Milo has by far the largest total, with nearly half of these being natives of England or Denmark. Some 132 of Benton's 233 immigrants were Danes. The other towns had small numbers from as many as a dozen nations.

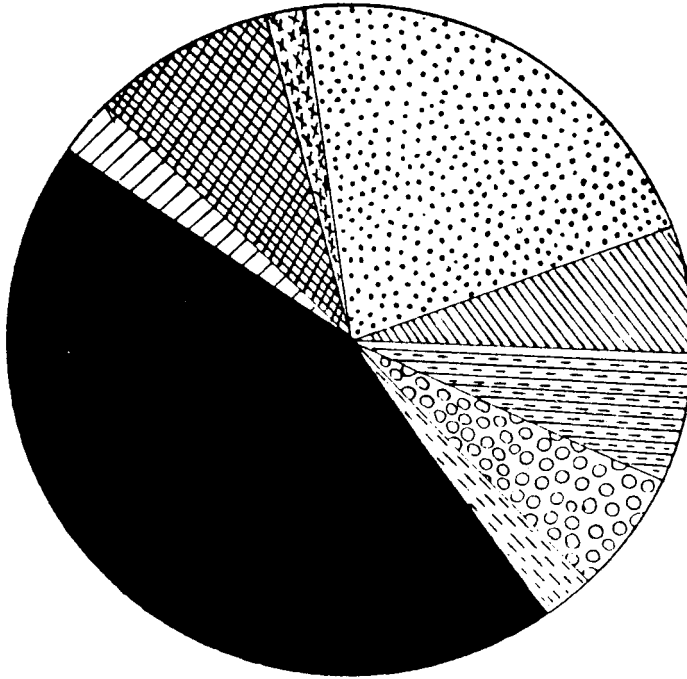
Graph 5B shows the same data as percentages of the whole. Milo had more than 40 percent of the county's foreign-born population, but since it contained 36 percent of the total population, this wasn't as much of an overrepresentation as might at first appear.

Graph 5C shows the distribution of various nationalities within the total foreign-born population. The Danes have the lead with 338, followed by English at 235. A new group, Italian immigrants, were almost tied with Canadians at just under 100 each. About two-thirds of the county's Italian-born residents lived in Milo, particularly in certain neighborhoods in Penn Yan. The Irish, Scots and Germans were followed by small numbers of Poles, Spanish, Austro-Hungarians, Swedes, French, Russians and miscellaneous others, for a remarkably variegated picture. Some 1071 foreign-born residents out of 18,024 people living in the county made up less than six percent of the total, down from nineteenth-century levels. It is undoubtedly even lower today.

5A

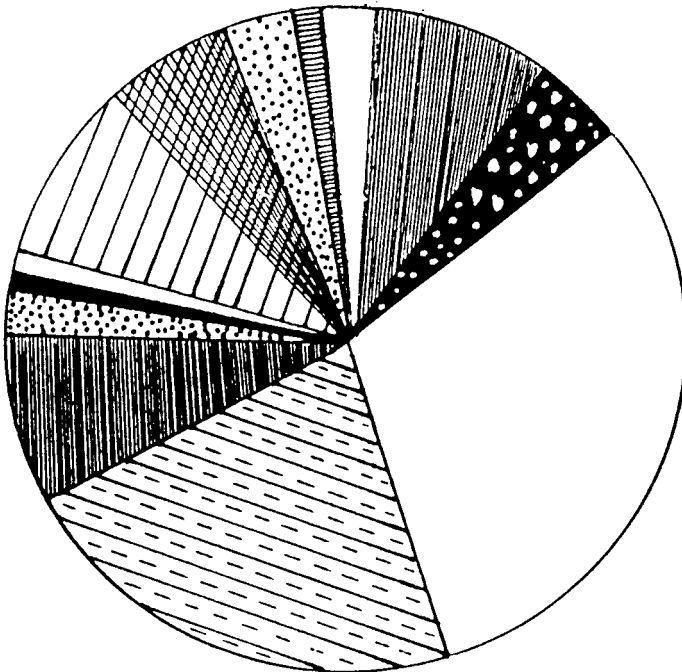


58



5%	Barrington
21%	Benton
1%	Italy
9%	Jerusalem
1%	Middlesex
2%	Potter
44%	Milo
5%	Starkey
6%	Torrey

5C



7%	Irish
21%	English
31%	Danes
4%	Germans
8%	Canadians
1%	Austrians
8%	Spanish
1%	French
3%	Others
5%	Scots
8%	Italians
1%	Polish
0%	Russians
2%	Swedish