
DONNER PARTY SURVIVAL: A REASSESSMENT WITH NONLINEAR REGRESSION WITH R

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Abstract

The survivorship data for the 1846-1847 Donner Party is used to demonstrate the use of restricted cubic splines (rcs), Generalized Additive Models (GAMs), and survivorship curves for the analyses of survival, a binary response variable. The Donner Party data are challenging because there were only 87 members of the traveling party. Of those 87 travelers, 8 died of causes other than weather and starvation, leaving only 79 travelers for the key analyses. Despite the small sample size, the rcs and GAM analyses reveal striking curvilinear patterns in survivorship, patterns not previously noted. Survivorship was nearly perfect for females aged 5 to 40, whereas males had lower survival decreasing linearly with age. Of the 79 snow-trapped travelers, no females and only one male past age 40 survived. Only 1 female (Age 25) in the range of 4 to 40 died. Survival was perfect for two families of size 6 and 9, but much lower for larger and smaller groups. Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves revealed the poor survival of males and especially employees, like teamsters. Males and employees died earlier and at much higher rates than females and family members.

Key words

Cox survivorship, GAM, Generalized Additive Models, k -fold cross-validation, Kaplan-Meier, rcs, restricted cubic splines

1 Introduction

The Donner Party expedition is an American tragedy. The Donner-Reed wagon train with 87 travelers followed the recommendation of Lansford Hastings to take an untried shortcut to California across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and were trapped by a huge 28 October 1846 snowstorm. Only 47 members of the party survived until the final rescue party on 22 April 1847. Most Donner Party members, survivors and non-survivors, resorted to cannibalism.

Grayson (1990, 1994, 1997, 2018) analyzed the demographics of Donner Party survival, concluding in 1990 (p 223) “...survivorship within the party was mediated almost entirely by three factors: age, sex and the size of the kin group with which each member traveled.” Grayson’s later papers and 2018 provide more support for the importance of those variables. Rarick (2008) also added a fourth important pattern, the low rates of survival of the teamsters and servants who worked for the families. Note, that I follow Grayson (2018) in using Sex rather than Gender to analyze the differential mortality among Donner Party travelers, acknowledging that gender-based differences in behavior could very well have played a role in survival.

Ramsey & Schafer (2013) analyzed a subset of the data for individuals aged greater than or equal to 15 and used the Donner Party data in their textbook Statistical Sleuth to introduce binary logistic regression. Their final model of Donner Party survival was an additive binary generalized linear logistic regression model using Age and Sex as explanatory variables. They briefly discuss an interaction model, but they did not analyze the survivorship of the 42 individuals deleted from their analysis nor did they consider Family Group Size or the survivorship of teamsters and servants. The use of those deleted travelers will allow me to present curvilinear regression and survivorship analyses, the keys to understanding Donner Party survival.

I'll analyze the effects of Sex, Age, and Family Group Size using restricted cubic spline regressions within a binomial Generalized Linear Model (Harrell 2015) and Generalized Additive Models (GAMs, Wood 2017, 2019). I'll then analyze survivorship with Cox Proportional Hazards models and Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves.

For the statistics instructor, these data provide an interesting case study for the introduction of binary logistic regression, nonlinear regression using restricted cubic splines, generalized additive models (GAMs) and survival analysis. The following analyses are in the spirit of Harrell (2015) and Andrews (2021) whose texts introduce binary logistic regression with both restricted cubic splines and GAMs in their textbooks.

2 Methods

All analyses were performed with R (R Core Team 2023) with the following R packages: *caret* for GAM *k*-fold cross-validation, *mgcv* (Wood 2017, 2019) for GAMs, *rms* (Harrell 2015) for Generalized linear models and restricted cubic splines, *survival* & *survminer* for survivorship analyses, and the *tidyverse* (Wickham & Grolemund 2017) which includes *dplyr* and *ggplot2*.

The code and data are available from Gallagher's github site (links at end). The demographic data were taken from Grayson (2018) Table 2.1. Age, occupation, cause of death, and date of death were obtained are described in Stewart (1960), Rarick (2008), Brown (2009), and Grayson (2018). Rarick's (2008, p. x-xi) ages and occupations largely match Grayson (2018), but when they conflicted, Grayson's (2018) dates based on more recent primary sources were used.

I'll test combinations of four covariates—Age, Sex, Family Group Size and Teamster & Servant status— on pared data (n=79) from which the 8 travelers who died or crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains before the first major snowfall on 28 October 1846 have been deleted. The

primary statistical method is binomial logistic regression using Harrell's (2015) Generalized Linear Model function (`rms::Glm`). Family Group Size differs from Family Size based on surnames. For example, Elizabeth Donner traveled with two children from a previous marriage: Solomon Hook (14) and William Hook (12); the Fosdicks traveled with the Graves family, and the Fosters traveled with the Murphy family, and so on. Age and Family Group Size will be tested as restricted cubic splines using Harrell's (2015) `rms::rcs` function and as GAMs using Wood's (2019) `mgcv` package. As recommended by Harrell (2021), the Akaike Information Content (AIC) was used to find the appropriate number of knots for the restricted cubic spline regression. That k was usually the lowest AIC, hence the highest likelihood after penalization for the number of parameters. Preserving degrees of freedom was a high priority, so 3 knots, the minimum allowed in `rcs` regression, was used if its model likelihood was within 4 AIC units of the minimum AIC found with a higher number of knots. The $AIC < 4$ threshold was chosen because Burnham and Anderson (2004 p. 271) and Bolker (2015 p. 210) regard AICs less than 2 apart as roughly equivalent, AICs 4-7 apart as clearly distinguishable, and models with AICs more than 10 apart as definitely different. The appropriate k , the basis function parameter controlling the smoothing of the GAMs, was determined by k -fold cross-validation using the `caret` package, choosing the k basis function or smoothing parameter that produced the lowest Root Mean Square Error.

Tests of null hypotheses use Wald Chi-square tests and Wilks' Chi-square drop-in-deviance test, described in Ramsey & Schafer (2013).

Cox proportional hazards models and Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves were generated using the `survival` and `survminer` packages. Gallagher's R coding was assisted by Open AI's GPT-4.

3 Results

3.1 Binary logistic regression of 79 Travelers

3.1.1 Effects of Age and Sex analyzed with restricted cubic splines

The full data are the 87 original members of the Party minus five who died before the major snowfall (Halloran, Hardkoop, Pike, Snyder, Wolfinger) and the three (William McCutcheon, James Reed & Walter Herron) who crossed the Sierras before the 28 October 1846 storm that stopped the Donner Party's advance up the Sierras. The effects of Age and Sex and their interaction were analyzed with a binomial logistic regression with a restricted cubic spline regression for Age with three knots. The results are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. The age variable was fit with a 3-knot restricted cubic spline with AIC=95.408, which was within 4 AIC units of the 4-knot AIC=92.358.

Table 1. Wald statistics and effect sizes for the rcs(Age, 3 knot) x Sex interaction model, AIC=95.40752.

1.1 Wald Statistics from glm.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.8355	0.8105	-1.031	0.30260
rcs(Age, 3)Age	0.3912	0.1435	2.727	0.00640
rcs(Age, 3)Age'	-0.9380	0.3359	-2.792	0.00523
SexMale	0.8534	1.0756	0.793	0.42754
rcs(Age, 3)Age:SexMale	-0.4029	0.1577	-2.554	0.01064
rcs(Age, 3)Age':SexMale	0.8973	0.3588	2.501	0.01239

Null deviance: 109.201 on 78 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 83.408 on 73 degrees of freedom
AIC: 95.408

1.2 Effect sizes

From Harrell's (2015) Glm. A 14-y old female's odds of survival were 45 times higher ($\exp(3.814)$) than a 14-y old male (95% CI: 3.5 to 590 times). A 24-y old male has odds of survivorship only 27% of a 14 year old ($\exp(10 \times -0.59288) \times 100$), but the 95% CI's are huge: <1e6 to 88e3)

Factor	Effect	S.E.	Lower 0.95	Upper 0.95
Age	-0.59288	0.63738	-1.8632	0.67743
Sex - Female:Male	3.81400	1.28540	1.2523	6.37570

Adjusted to: Age=14 Sex=Male

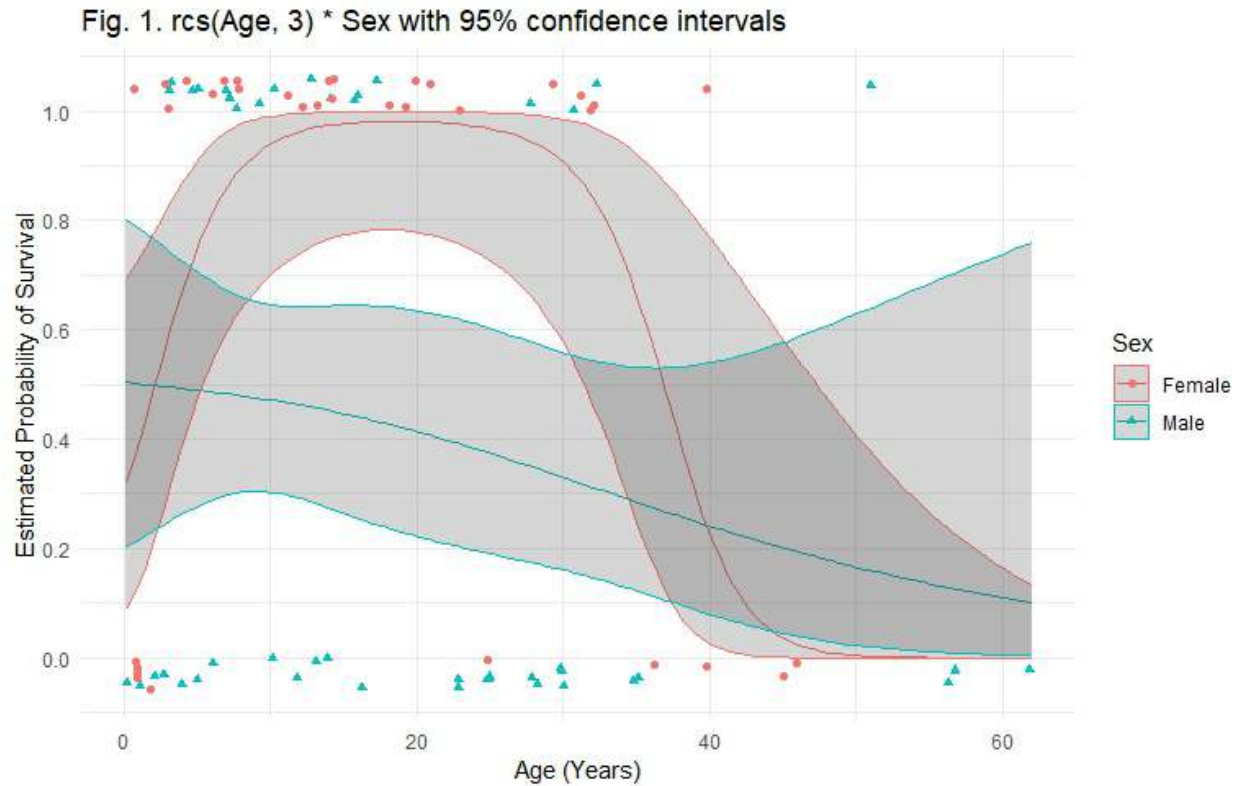


Figure 1. Display of the restricted 3-knot cubic spline model of the interaction of Age and Sex. Between the ages of 4 and 42 only one Female died (Eleanor Eddy, Age 25). Only two travelers survived past age 40: Margaret Breen (40) and Patrick Breen (51).

3.1.2 Effects of Age and Sex analyzed with a Generalized Additive Model

The effects of Age and Sex on survivorship were analyzed using a GAM. A k -fold cross-validation determined the best basis function or smoothing parameter k for the GAM. With $k = 2$, the Root Mean Square Error (RMES) was minimized. The results of the GAM analysis of Age, Sex and their interaction are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

Table 2. Statistics for the binomial GAM model of Age and Sex with a logit link function with $k = 2$ for the GAM smoother, determined by a k -fold cross validation. The effective degrees of freedom or edf indicates a quadratic pattern (Wood 2017, p 83). UBRE is the unbiased risk estimator (Wood, 2017, p 255).

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)		
(Intercept)	9.193	3.127	2.94	0.00328		
Approximate significance of smooth terms:						
			edf	Ref.df	Chi.sq	p-value
s(Age):as.numeric(Sex == "Male")			2.0	2.00	11.264	0.00358
s(Age):as.numeric(Sex == "Female")			1.9	1.99	7.495	0.02286
R-sq.(adj) = 0.229 Deviance explained = 21.9%						
UBRE = 0.20352 Scale est. = 1 n = 79						

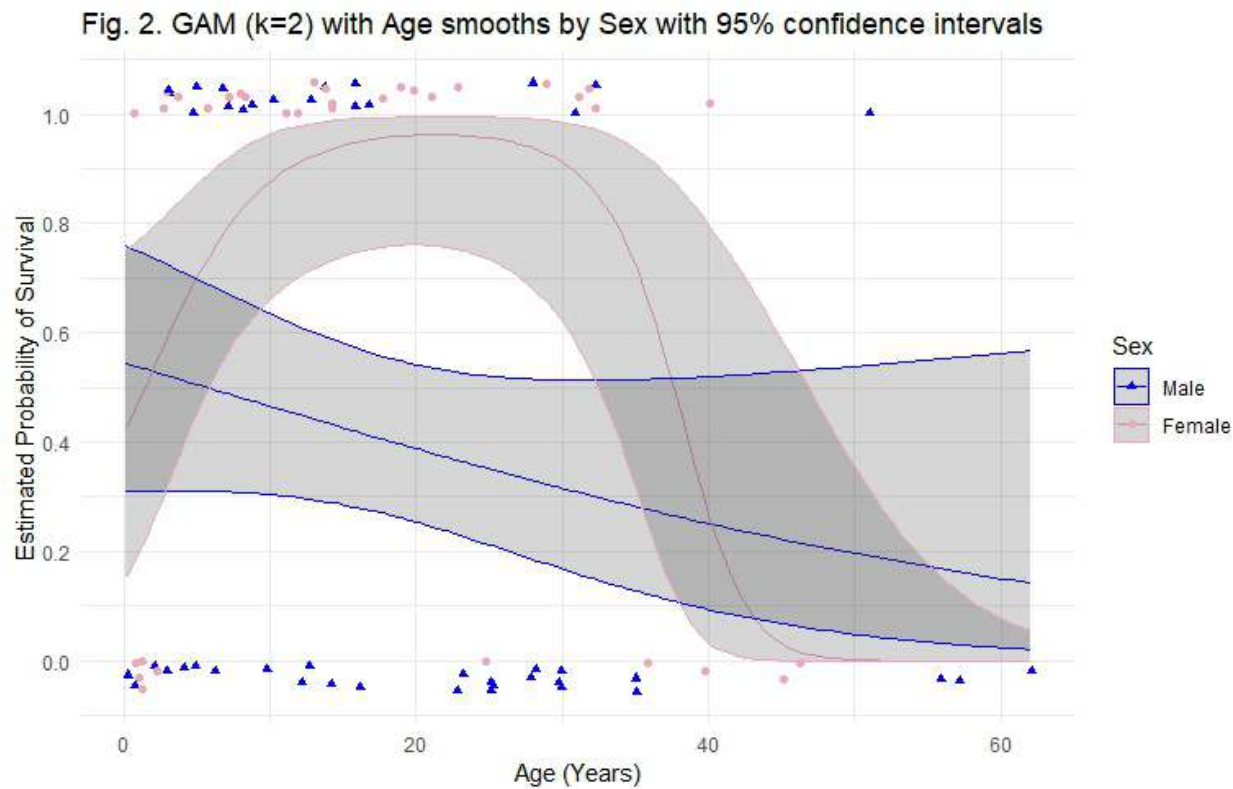


Figure 2. Display of the GAM model of Sex and Age, with the model basis parameter k determined to be 2 by a k -fold cross-validation analysis. The curvilinear relationship is similar to that shown in Figure 1 using a restricted cubic spline regression.

3.1.3 Effects of Family Group Size analyzed with restricted cubic splines

Family Group Size for the 79-traveler data was analyzed using rcs regression. The rcs regression revealed that Family Group Size was strongly related to Survival as shown by Wald tests (Table 3), but the relationship was not linear as shown in Figure 3. The AIC for knots 3 through 7 were 103.10, **100.96**, 100.413, 98.8628 and 98.8628 making 4 knots the appropriate choice based on an AIC threshold difference of 4 AIC units.

Table 3. Wald statistics for Family Group Size. The restricted cubic spline regression with 4 knots.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-2.6133	0.9436	-2.770	0.00561	**
rcs(Family_Group_Size, 4)Family_Group_Size	0.9123	0.3011	3.030	0.00245	
rcs(Family_Group_Size, 4)Family_Group_Size'	-1.9588	0.8010	-2.445	0.01447	
rcs(Family_Group_Size, 4)Family_Group_Size''	3.9478	1.9456	2.029	0.04245	

Null deviance: 109.201 on 78 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 92.962 on 75 degrees of freedom
AIC: 100.96

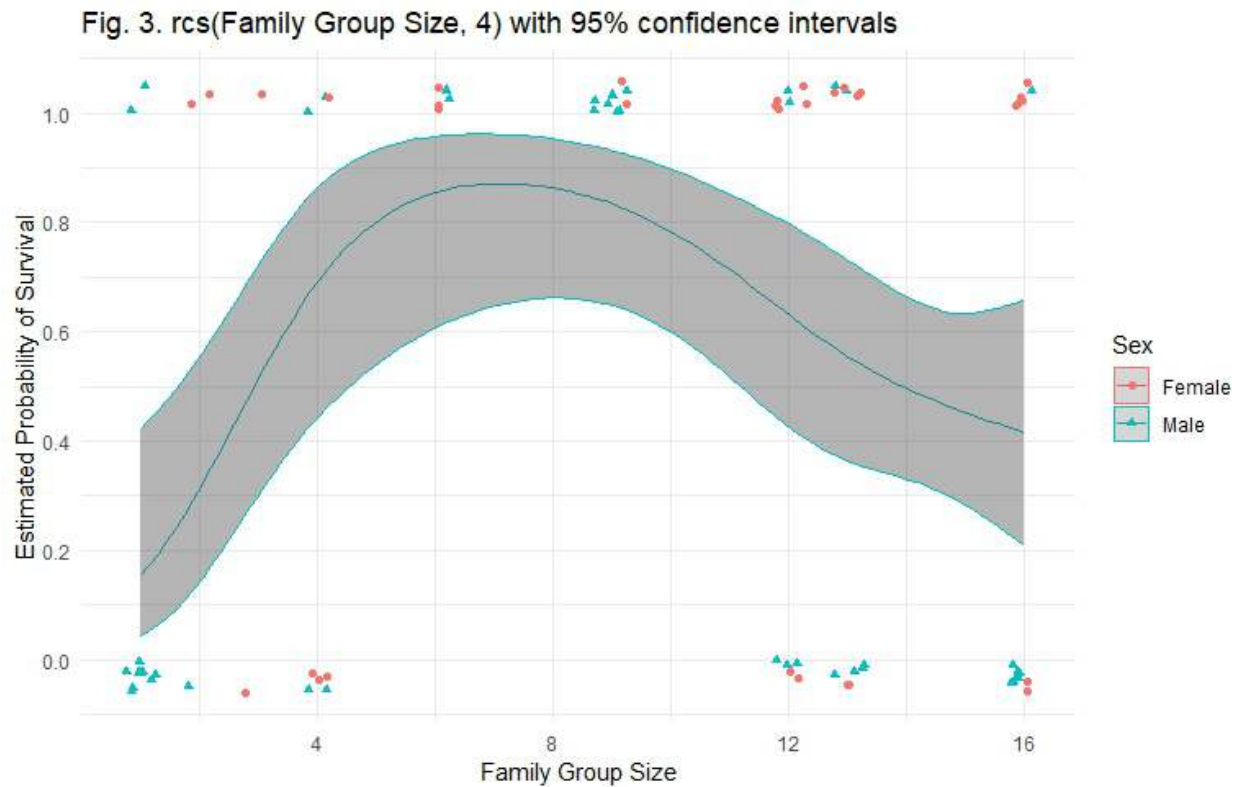


Figure 3. Effect of Family Group Size on Survival, modeled with a restricted cubic spline with 4 knots. In Family Group Sizes of six (the Reed Family) and nine (the Breen family), everyone survived.

3.1.4 Effects of Family Group Size analyzed with a GAM

A k -fold cross-validation determined that the GAM smoothing parameter $k=3$ minimized the RMSE. Similar to the `rcc` analysis, the GAM revealed that Family Group Size was also strongly related to Survival as shown by Wald tests (Table 4), but the relationship was not linear (Figure 4).

Table 4. Statistics for the binary logistic GAM model of Family Groups Size with the basis function (GAM smoothing parameter) $k=5$.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.3082	0.2941	1.048	0.295
Approximate significance of smooth terms:				
	edf	Ref.df	Chi.sq	p-value
s(Family_Group_Size)	3.766	3.957	11.61	0.0195
R-sq.(adj) =	0.173	Deviance explained =	19.2%	
UBRE = 0.23719	Scale est. = 1	n =	79	

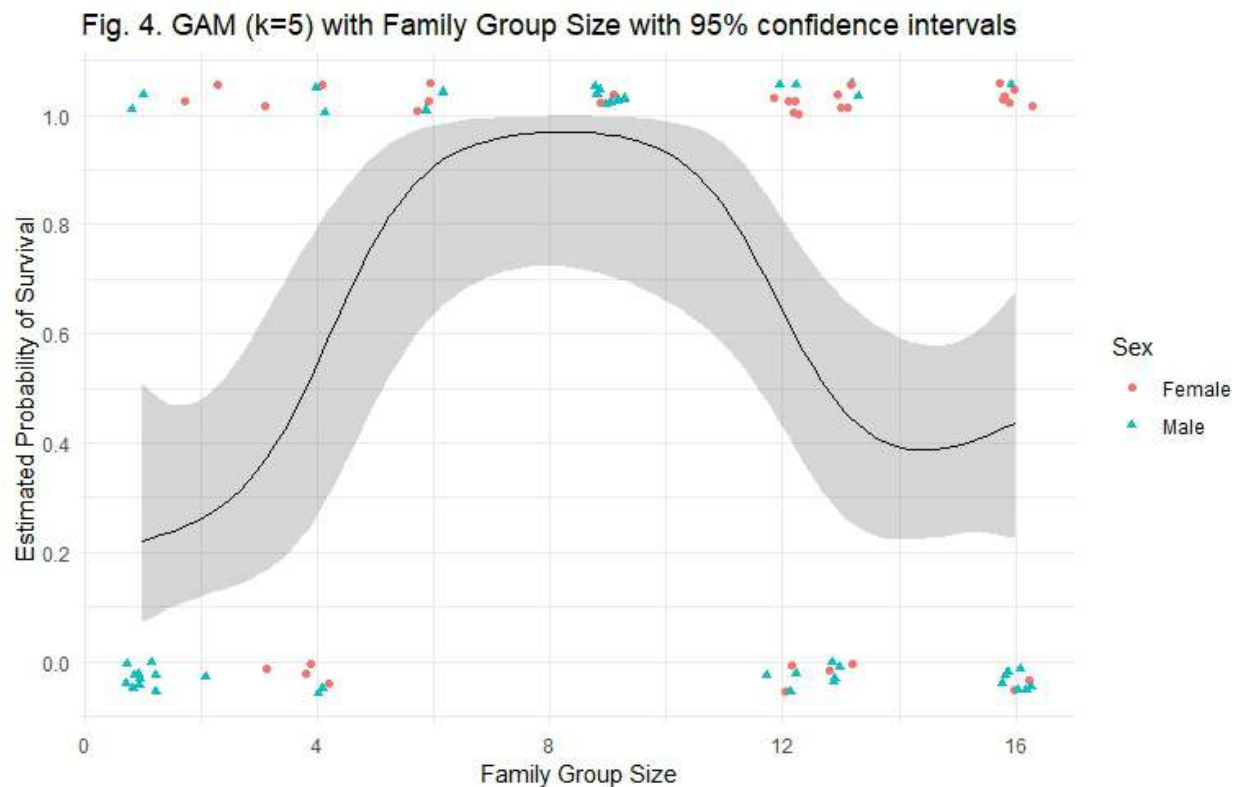


Figure 4. Effect of Family Group Size on Survival, modeled with a GAM with $k=5$, chosen using k -fold cross validation. Most of those in Family Group Size 1 were employees, mainly teamsters, but two servants.

3.2 Survival Analyses

3.2.1 Effects of Age

The 79-traveler data were analyzed with survival analyses, the Cox proportional hazard model (Table 6) and the Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves (Figure 6). The proportional hazard assumption, tested with the `survival::cox.zph` test, was not violated (Table 5), and the Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve (Figure 6) clearly indicates that males started dying earlier and at a higher rate than females. As noted first by Grayson (1997), 14 males died before the first female death on day 97 after the storm (Harriet McCutcheon, age 1) with 11 males dying in the first 15-d interval. There were four relief parties, called by Donner historians the First Relief to Fourth Relief, and their arrival at the Donner encampments is indicated in Figures 5 and 6. The endpoints of the survivorship curves are at Day 183 (April 29, 1847), when Louis Keseberg the sole survivor left in the Donner encampments left with Relief Party 4.

Table 5. Cox proportional hazard model The effects of Sex on Survival Time were analyzed.

There was a pronounced Sex effect on survival time ($p = 0.01$), with the odds of male dying being 2.6 times higher than females (1.2 to 5.5 95% CI). A `cox.zph` test in the `survival` package indicated only weak evidence against the equal hazard proportion assumption ($\text{chisq}=2.54$, $\text{df} = 1$, $p = 0.11$).

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z)
SexMale	0.9683	2.6336	0.3727	2.598	0.00937
Factor		Chi-Square	d.f.	P	
Family_Group_Size		12.49	4	0.014	
Nonlinear		11.57	3	0.009	
TOTAL		12.49	4	0.014	

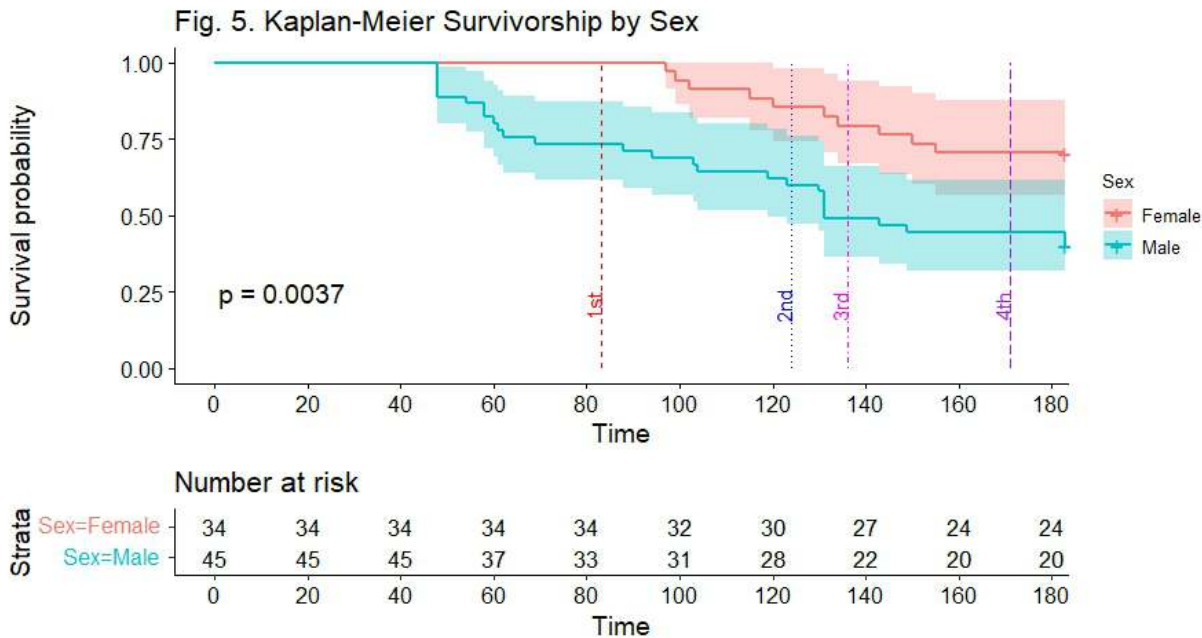


Figure 5. Kaplan-Meier Survivorship curve as a function of Sex. Males are 2.6 times more likely to die than females (Table 6). The equal proportion assumption is tenable ($p = 0.08$). The dates of arrival at the encampments by the four relief parties (labeled 1st to 4th) are indicated.

3.2.2 Effects of employee status

Thirteen of the 87 travelers in the Donner Party were employed as teamsters or servants. Most were teamsters hired to drive the oxen-powered wagons, but Antonio was a cattle herder and Baylis & Eliza Williams were Reed family servants. Patrick Dolan, Luke Halloran, Joseph Reinhardt, and Charles Stanton were the lone travelers (Family Group Size = 1) who were neither teamsters nor servants. Only 9 of the 13 employees were present after the first major snowfall on 28 October 1846; the others are not included in the analyses. The survivorship analyses indicated that these 9 employees died more rapidly than family members or non-employee bachelors (Tables 6 & 7, Figures 6 & 7).

Table 6. Cox proportional hazard model Analysis of Employee vs. Family member survival.

Teamsters died at 4.5 times the rate of Family members (95% CI: 2.1 to 9.3). A survival::cox.zph test indicated a clear violation of the equal proportion assumption (chisq=6.45, df = 1, p = 0.01).

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z)
Teamster_Hired_Hands	1.5068	4.5124	0.3679	4.096	4.21e-05 ***

	exp(coef)	exp(-coef)	lower .95	upper .95
Teamster_Hired_Hands	4.512	0.2216	2.194	9.281

Concordance= 0.63 (se = 0.038)
 Likelihood ratio test= 13.32 on 1 df, p=3e-04
 Wald test = 16.77 on 1 df, p=4e-05
 Score (logrank) test = 20.02 on 1 df, p=8e-06

The Cox proportional hazards test (survival::cox.zph) indicated that the hazard ratio of Teamsters & Servants to Family members was not constant with time, violating the Cox constant proportional hazard assumption (p = 0.01), so an additional covariate, Survival_Time, was added to the model. A plot of Schonfield residuals indicated a reasonable fit to the proportional hazards model with the relative risk ratios dropping with time. The results are shown in Table 7 and Figures 6 & 7.

Table 7. Cox time-dependent hazard model. The model determined that employees initial risk of dying was 480 times that of family members, but the relative risk between employees and family members declined by 4% per day as shown by the Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves (Figure 9).

Model:

```
Donner$SurvTime_Employee <- with(Donner, Survival_Time *
Employee)
coxph(formula = Surv(Survival_Time, Death) ~ Employee +
SurvTime_Employee, data = Donner)
n= 79, number of events= 37
```

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z)
Employee	6.16800	477.22945	1.26154	4.889	1.01e-06
SurvTime_Employee	-0.04558	0.95545	0.01434	-3.177	0.00149

	exp(coef)	exp(-coef)	lower .95	upper .95
Employee	477.2294	0.002095	40.263	5656.5203
SurvTime_Employee	0.9554	1.046632	0.929	0.9827


```
Concordance= 0.621 (se = 0.035 )
Likelihood ratio test= 27.03 on 2 df, p=1e-06
Wald test = 32.13 on 2 df, p=1e-07
Score (logrank) test = 63.63 on 2 df, p=2e-14
```


	chisq	df	p
Employee	4.97	1	0.026
SurvTime_Employee	2.70	1	0.100
GLOBAL	5.14	2	0.077=2e-14

Table 7 and Figures 6 & 7 reveal that the proportional hazard between Employees and non-Employees is not constant with time. This is evident in the lack of parallel slopes in the Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves in Figure 6. Kaplan-Meier curves stratified by time period (Figure 7) show the changes through time intervals in the hazard function. While Employees have a lower survival in each time period, there was a clear convergence of death rates during the last time interval.

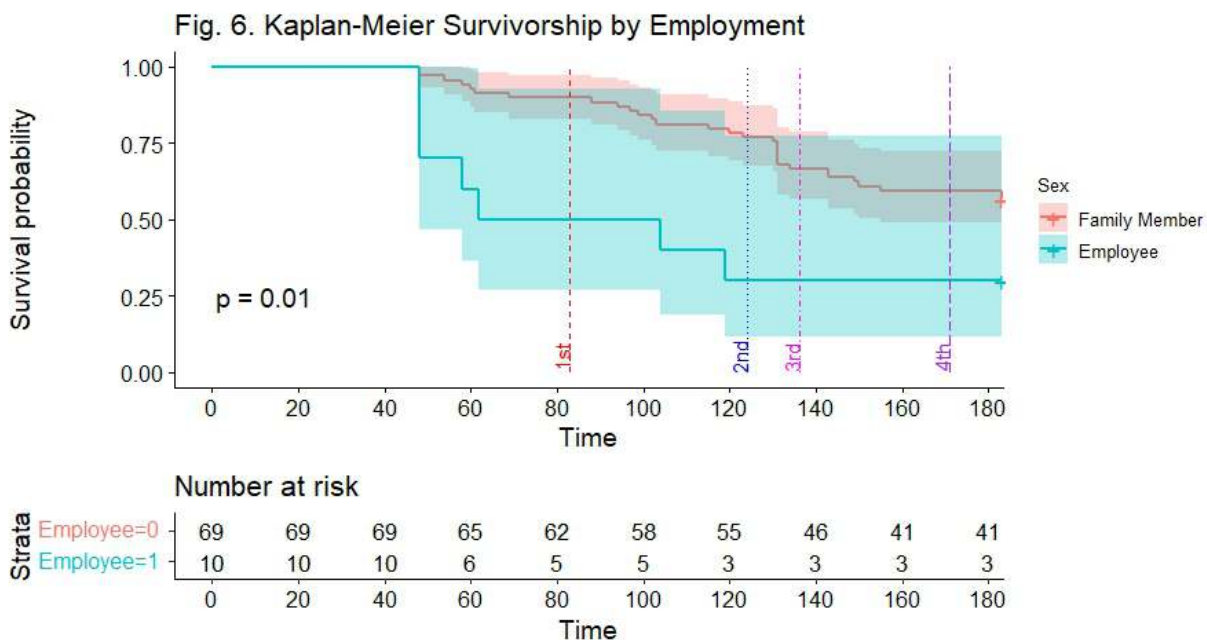


Figure 6. Kaplan-Meier Survivorship curves as a function of Employee vs. Family Member.

Employees are initially 480 times more likely to die than family members, but the relative risk ratio declines 4% per day (Table 7).

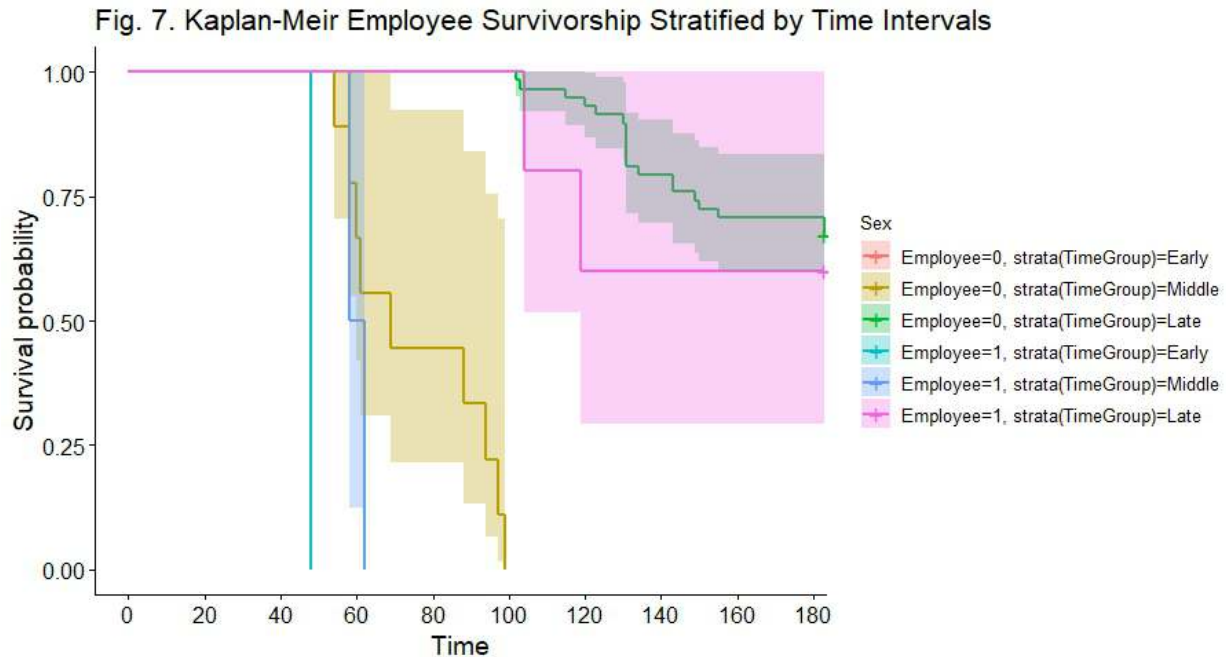


Figure 7. Stratified Kaplan-Meier Survivorship curves as a function of Employee vs. non-Employee status in three time periods with breaks at days 50 and 100. During the Early period only Employees died. In the middle period both groups died at high rates with Employee death rates exceeding Non-Employees. During the final period, both groups died at a lower rate than the middle period with the Employees dying at a higher rate. During the Late period, there was nearly complete overlap in 95% confidence intervals.

3.2.2 Effects of Sex on the survivorship of the Forlorn Hope

On 16 December 1846 17 members of the Donner Party left the others to cross the Sierras to get help. Only fourteen had snowshoes, and two who did not returned on the first day. Because of the dire fate of the fifteen who continued, the group has become known as the Forlorn Hope, a term usually used for troops at the vanguard of a military charge with a low chance of survival. Of the fifteen members of the Forlorn Hope, all 5 women survived but only 2 of the 10 men survived. Of the 8 men who died, 7 were cannibalized.

Using Fisher's exact hypergeometric test, the probability of observing such a Sex-based difference in survivorship (100% to 20%) by chance is just 0.006993. Because of the 100% survival neither an odds ratio nor 95% confidence limits for the odds ratio can be calculated.

4 Discussion

Why present these analyses? First, the Donner Party has been the subject of more than a dozen books and was the subject of a 1992 Ric Burns PBS documentary. A 2009 movie "Donner Party," was based on the Forlorn Hope rescue mission in which the seven survivors of fifteen resorted to cannibalism.

Cannibalism is the key feature in most tales of the Donner Party, but not all families were cannibals. The Breen and Reed families stated that they did not resort to cannibalism, and both families survived intact. Rarick (2008, p 239) attributes the remarkable survival of the 9-member Breen family to their more abundant supply of beef. The only two Donner survivors 40 or older were Margaret (40) and Patrick (51) Breen. Rarick (2008, p 239) argues that the perfect survival of the 6-member Reed family was not due to food availability but to the indomitable Margaret Reed who had to beg for food after her husband James Reed was driven out of the Donner Party for killing the teamster James Snyder on 5 October 1846.

Second, this study confirms the conclusions of Grayson (1990, 1994, 1997, 2018) and Rarick (2008) that three factors largely control the survivorship of the Donner Party: Age, Sex and Family Group Size. The effects of Family Group Size on survival are strongly confounded with Employee status since the 13 employees were classified as singletons in the Family Group Size analyses. Employees—teamsters, servants, and a cattle herders—died earlier and at a higher rate than family members (Tables 6 & 7, Figures 6 & 7). Rarick (2008, p 155-156) describes how

two employees, Milt Elliot and Eliza Williams, weren't even allowed to die in the cabin of the Reeds, their former employers.

The Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves (Figures 5 and 6) clearly indicate that starvation and cold temperatures created striking increases in male mortality after about 50 days, with employees being particularly vulnerable. Males died at a high rate more than a month before notable female mortality (Figure 5). The stratified Kaplan-Meier survivorship curves (Figure 7) reveal that most of the disparity in death rates between Employees and non-Employees occurred before day 100, after which there were just five employees left. Three employees survived after two, James & Williams, left with the First Relief Group and Jean Pierre Trudeau left with the Third Relief Group. Just two died. Milt Elliot tried to walk out with two others on 4 January but returned to the encampments on January 8th and died there on 8 February (day 103) after the arrival of the First Relief party on January 19th. John Denton, a teamster for the Donners, died on 24 February (day 119) as part of the First Relief journey back to California when they left him behind on the trail.

Third, the patterns in the data might be of interest to physiologists, anthropologists, archaeologists, or those just curious about how starvation and family ties affect mortality. For example, Philbrick (2000, p 167) in describing the tragedy of the Whaleship Essex, which also involved cannibalism, cites the Donner Party to explain why 7 of 11 (63.6%) white Nantucket whalers survived on the Essex whaleboats while only 1 of 6 (16.7%) black Essex whalers survived. Philbrick argued that the black whalers came from Boston and New Bedford and may have been unhealthier and had a lower fat content. It wasn't calculated by Philbrick, but the odds of a black whaler dying were 8.75 times that of a white whaler, but the p-value offers only slight evidence to reject the chance null hypothesis (two-sided $p = 0.131$).

Brown (2009, p 137) calculated the metabolic rate [MR] of Sarah Fosdick (aged 22, MR ~ 3100 kcal/d [cal/d in Brown]) and her father Franklin Graves (aged 57, MR ~ 3600 kcal/d) to explain why she may have survived while he did not. Grayson (2018) presents a thorough review for the possible reasons for the sex-based differential mortality, emphasizing differences in height, weight, and fat content as well as differences in behavior (e.g., sex-based suicide rates). Grayson (1990, 1994, 1997, and 2018) presents statistics and graphical displays to assess the roles of age, sex and family size on survivorship, but used neither nonlinear regression nor formal survivorship analyses to reveal the curvilinear patterns which appear to be the keys to the Donner survivorship patterns.

The survival of every woman aged 4 to 40 years but one is perhaps the most striking pattern in the data. Eleanor Eddy, the only woman in that age span to die, died at age 25 on 7 February 1847 a mere 3 days after the death of her 1-y old daughter Margaret and 53 days after Eleanor's husband Edward left her to lead the 17-traveler Forlorn Hope rescue, leaving her alone with two children and little food.

While the effects of family group size and kinship interactions are important, the Family Group Size effect appear to be strongly influenced by the perfect survival of the Reed and Breen families as shown in Figure 5 and 6, rather than a monotonic pattern in which greater kinship links yield higher survival, one of Grayson's (1990, 1994) conclusions. Teamsters and servants make up the bulk of the single-member families, and Rarick (2008) noted that they were more likely to die from starvation due to their greater exertion reaching the final Donner Pass encampments. Both Rarick (2008) and Brown (2009) argue that the larger body mass of teamsters relative to women and non-employees accounts for the relatively higher male mortality. The Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve (Figure 8) shows that singleton groups, dominated by

teamsters and servants, have a tremendously high early mortality, 480 times that of family members (Table 10).

Finally and most importantly, these data offer an interesting case study to introduce restricted cubic splines, GAMs, and survivorship analyses to intermediate and upper level statistics classes. Wood (2017, p. 136) commented on his use of a 23-case dataset to introduce the Cox proportional hazard model, “This is clearly a small sample from a statistical point of view, but not from a human point of view, and it is important to try to determine whether there really is evidence for a difference between the treatments.” The Donner Party is one of the few historical datasets, where each datum tells a story.

Only a few of the methods described here are presented in introductory statistics books, like Ramsey & Schafer (2013). Dalgaard (2008, p 251-258) introductory statistics text does introduce Cox and Kaplan-Meier survival analyses and nonlinear curve fitting but covers neither splines nor GAMs. These methods are presented clearly in advanced texts like Harrell (2015), Wood (2017), and Andrews (2021). Harrell (2015) is particularly good on restricted cubic spline regression, for which he wrote the `rms::rcs` function. Wood (2017) provides detailed descriptions of restricted cubic splines, GAMs with his `mgcv` package, and the Cox proportional hazards model. Zuur et al. (2009) present ecological examples of GAMs based on the first edition of Wood (2017).

Much of the R coding in this paper was aided by OpenAI’s GPT-4. GPT-4 through its pretraining through September 2021 is fully aware of how to program using Harrell’s R `rms` package, in particular his `Glm` and `rcs` functions. GPT-4 reported on more than one occasion that it hadn’t been trained on Harrell’s (2015) text but was aware of his R packages. GPT-4 is also adept at coding GAM analyses using Wood’s `mgcv` (Wood 2017, 2019), including *k*-fold cross-

validation to select the appropriate value of the k , the basis function or “smoothing” parameter.

GPT-4 also wrote the code for the Cox and Kaplan-Meier survivorship functions and prompted me to ask for analyses to check the proportional hazard assumption, which I did.

Supplementary Material

To demonstrate another of GPT-4's skills, I provided GPT-4 the abstract to this paper and asked it to write a villanelle in iambic pentameter summarizing the results:

The Curves of Survival in Snow's Embrace

In the face of stark Sierra's bitter chill,
The Donner Party's tale emerges still,
Where cubic splines and GAMs unveil the case.

With eighty-seven souls, they faced the hill,
Yet causes claimed eight, their numbers to distill,
In the face of stark Sierra's bitter chill.

Their numbers, scarce, yet patterns show the skill,
Of analyses which curves of life distill,
Where cubic splines and GAMs unveil the case.

Young females thrived, while men did face the kill,
Age marked their fate, a grim and steady spill,
In the face of stark Sierra's bitter chill.

Families six and nine, stood firm and still,
Yet lone employees faced a dire ill,
Where cubic splines and GAMs unveil the case.

This tale of snow and strength, of grit and thrill,
Shows man and method, fate and analytic skill,
In the face of stark Sierra's bitter chill,
Where cubic splines and GAMs unveil the case.

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Data Availability

Data

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EugeneGall/donner-data-analysis/main/Donner.csv>

R Code

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EugeneGall/donner-data-analysis/main/Donner_Gallagher_Public.R

This manuscript

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EugeneGall/donner-data-analysis/main/Donner_Gallagher_MS.pdf