

# Nashville City Cemetery: Analyzing Historical Burial Records (1846-1979)

This presentation explores burial records from Nashville City Cemetery spanning over a century. The dataset reveals fascinating insights about mortality trends, demographics, and historical events.



by Ricardo Cortes

# Data Cleaning Challenges



### Race Column Issues

Single-letter abbreviations required contextual interpretation.



### **Historical Context**

Outdated terminology needed careful handling.



### Sex Column Fixes

Standardized inconsistent entries like "boy" to "M".





## Cleaning Process

#### Standardized Race

leaned and recoded inconsistent and outdated single-letter abbreviations in the "Race" column by cross-referencing remarks and historical context.

#### Normalized Cause of Death Entries

Identified and corrected spelling errors and consolidate similar causes of death into categories.

#### —— Corrected Sex Column Values

Ensured consistency in the "Sex" column by correcting typos and standardizing lables.

### Handled Missing or Incomplete Entries

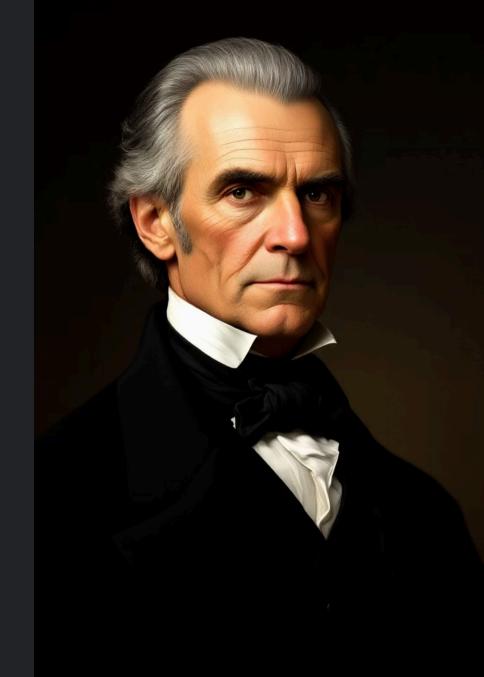
Investigated and flagged rows with missing or malformed data, applying logical inference or excluding when appropriate for analysis integrity.

# Notable Burials at Nashville City Cemetery

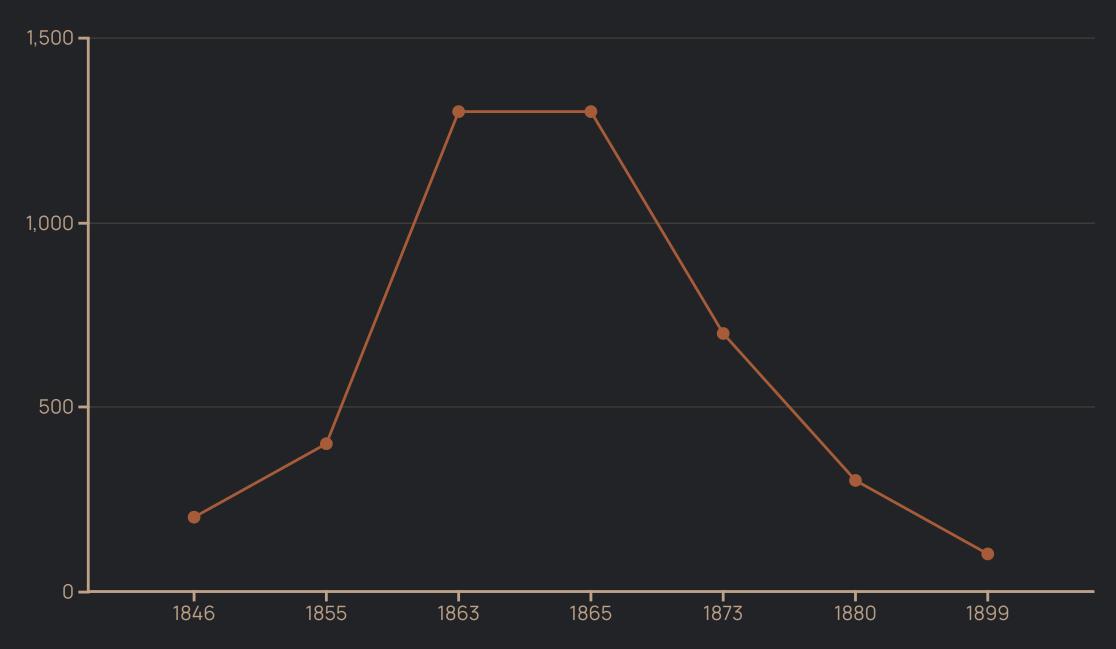
Nashville City Cemetery serves as the final resting place for many prominent historical figures who shaped American history.

- James K. Polk 11th President of the United States
- Sarah Childress Polk First Lady and political advisor
- **Felix Grundy** U.S. Attorney General under Van Buren
- William Carroll Tennessee Governor and War of 1812 hero

These burials reflect the cemetery's role as Tennessee's premier historic burial ground.



# Burial Trends (1846-1899)



Burials peaked during 1863-1865 (Civil War years) with over 1,300 deaths annually. A smaller spike occurred in 1873 during a cholera outbreak.



## Cholera Epidemics Impact

370

June 1850

First recorded outbreak

441

September 1866

19.2% increase from 1850

242

1873 Outbreak

45.1% decrease from 1866

## Medical Breakthroughs in Cholera Treatment

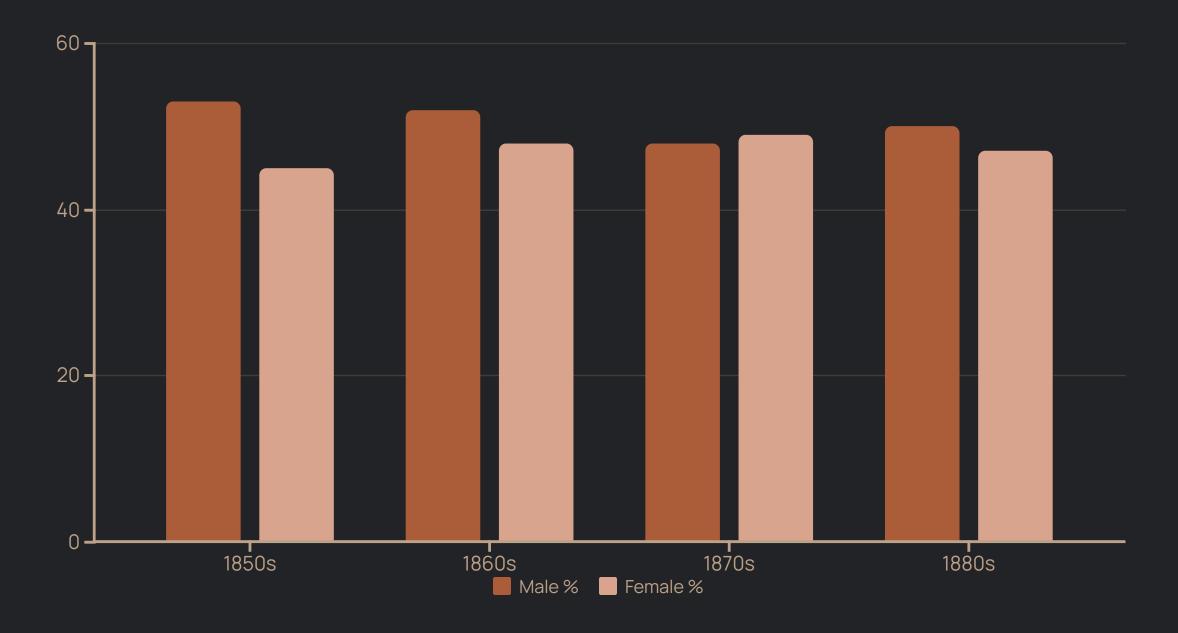
- 1. Late 1800s Robert Koch: Identified cholera bacterium Vibrio cholerae in 1883, proving bacterial cause
- 2. **Scientific Revolution:** Disproved miasma theory that blamed "bad air" for disease spread
- 3. 1960s Oral Rehydration Therapy: Simple sugar-salt-water mix prevents fatal dehydration
- 4. WHO Recognition: ORT named most important 20th century medical discovery

### Gender Distribution Across Decades

| 1860s                | 1850s                | 1880s                | 1870s                                    |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 52% Male, 48% Female | 53% Male, 45% Female | 50% Male, 47% Female | Nearly balanced: 49%<br>Female, 48% Male |

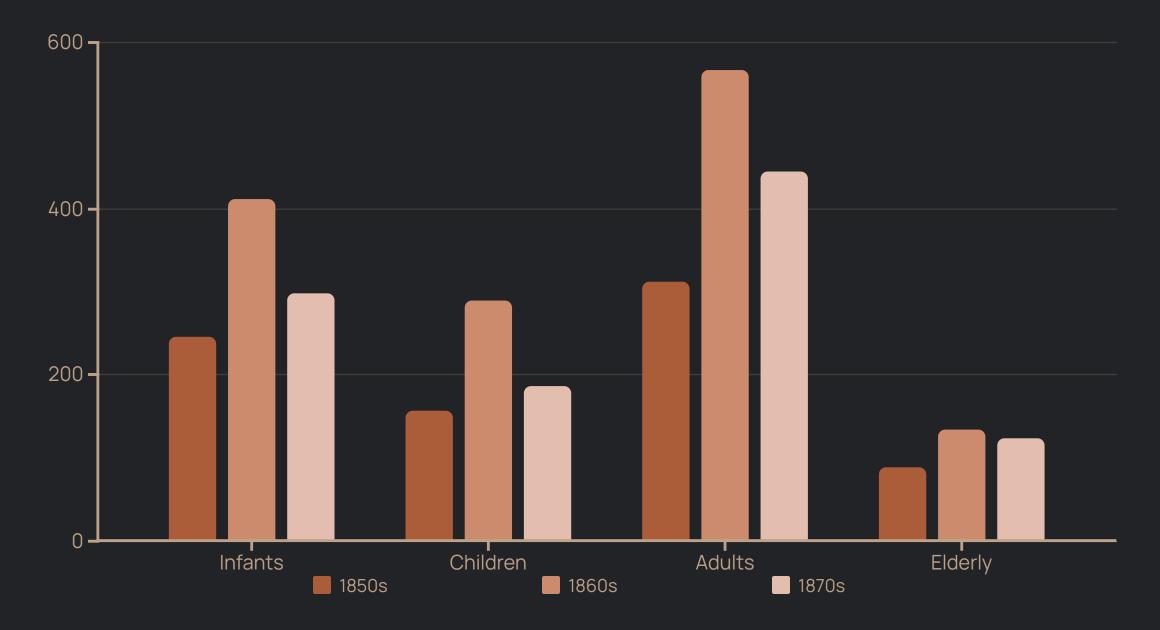
Males slightly outnumbered females in most decades. Burials dropped sharply after the 1880s, with only double-digit totals in the 20th century indicating that the cemetery was likely nearing capacity or being used less frequently.

### Gender Distribution Across Decades



The 1870s marked a unique period with nearly equal gender representation. Male burials consistently exceeded female burials in other decades, reflecting broader societal patterns of the era.

### Age Distribution Shifts Over Time



Infant mortality peaked during the Civil War decade. Disease outbreaks and wartime conditions significantly impacted Nashville's youngest residents.

## Age Distribution Shifts Over Time



Burials shifted from high child mortality before 1880 to elderly concentration after 1920, suggesting major improvements in public health and life expectancy.

## Additional Findings

#### Name Analysis

"Smith" was the most common surname, appearing 129 times. Notable burial: James Polk.

### Technical Challenges

Excel doesn't support dates before 1900, complicating analysis of early records.

### Age Averages

"Child" classification averaged 10 years; "Adults" averaged 42 years.

#### Last Infant Burial In 1884

December 29, 1884 - child of Jack Curren, cause: cold.



### Thank You!

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