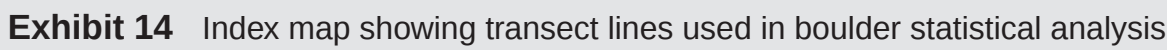
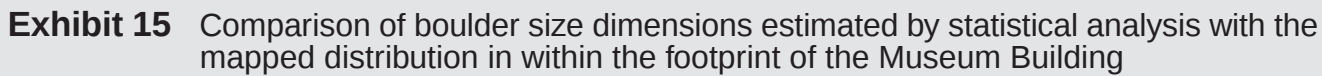


Exhibit 13 Distribution of boulder weights within the footprint of the Museum Building



Maximum and minimum block axes (as viewed from above) were measured along six parallel east-west trending transects spaced 250 feet (76 m) apart. All boulders 2 feet or larger in major dimension were measured along these transects. Exhibit 14 shows the locations of these transects, numbered 1 to 6, relative to the proposed Museum facilities.

The boulder size distribution mapped in the Museum Building is comparable to that estimated for the Southwest quadrant using statistical methods (Exhibit 15). The spike in 10-foot boulders in the statistical analysis reflects the alignment of Transect 6 with a pod of 10-foot boulders in the extreme southwestern corner of the site. In this case, translation of the transect line a short distance to the north would have eliminated the spike, resulting in a pattern even closer to that determined in the field mapping exercise.



Jones & Jones website, project summaries page:
<http://www.jonesandjones.com/projects/index.html>

Waters, M.R., 1983. "Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California," *Quaternary Research*, Vol. 19, p. 373-387.