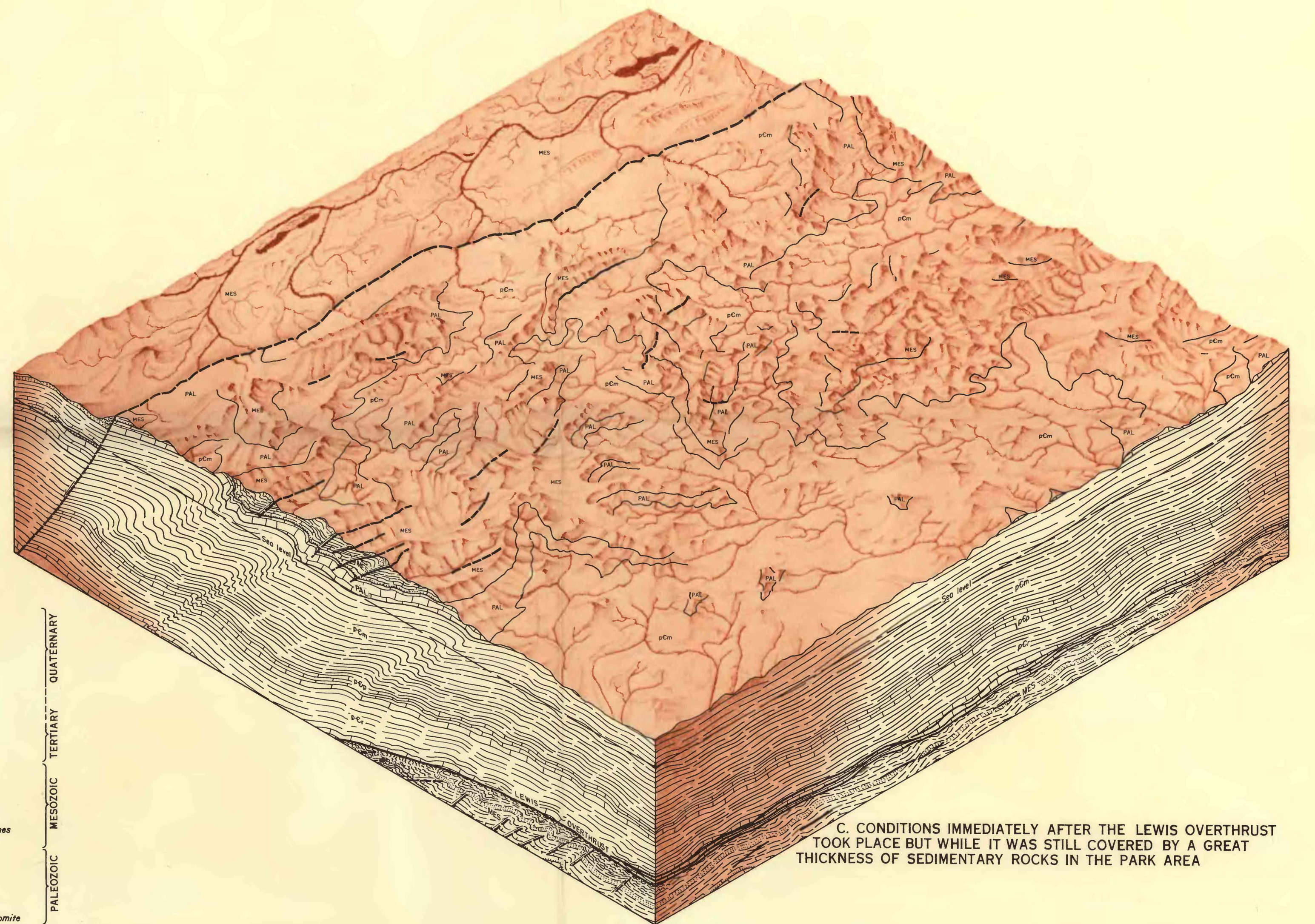
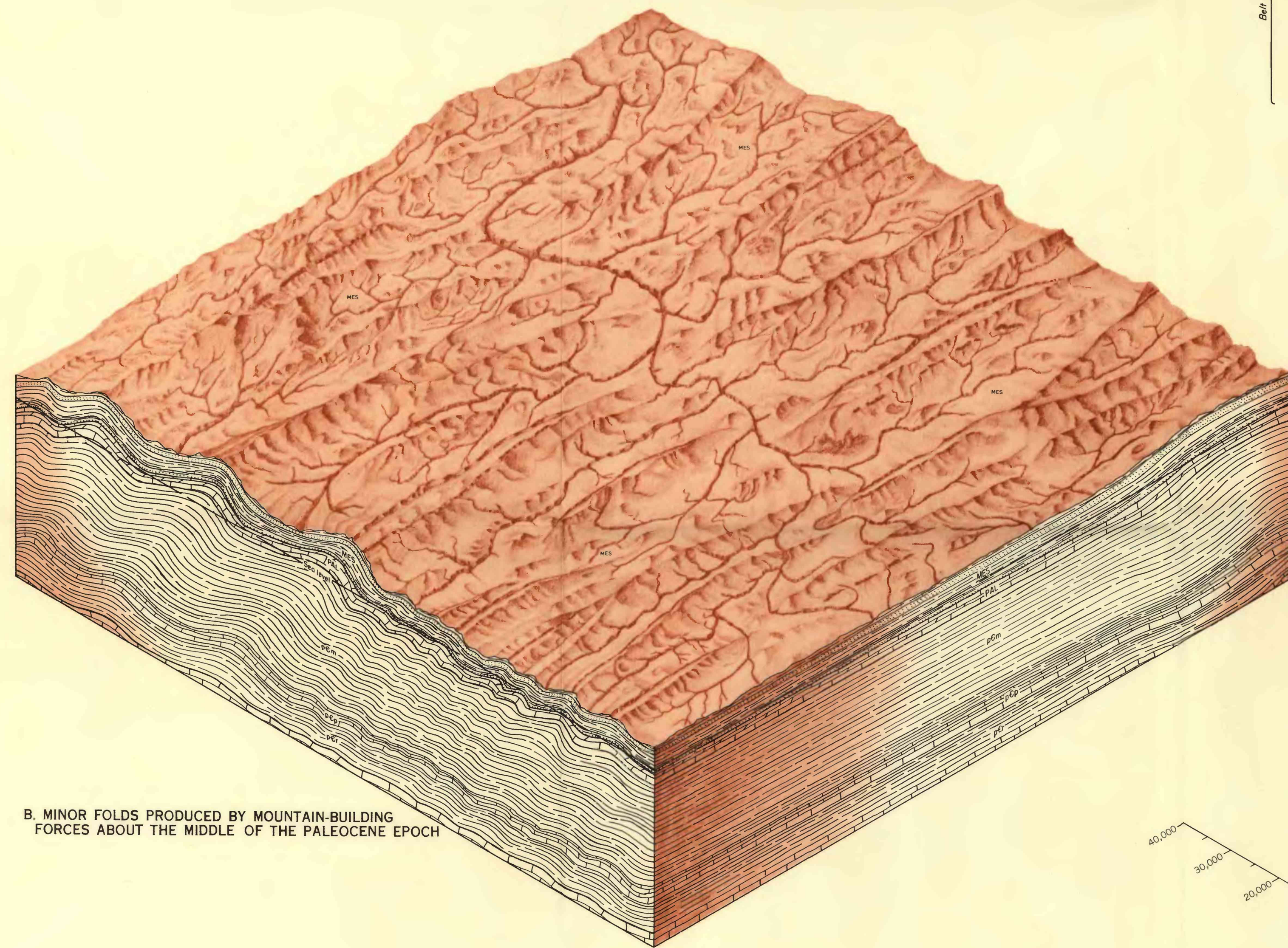


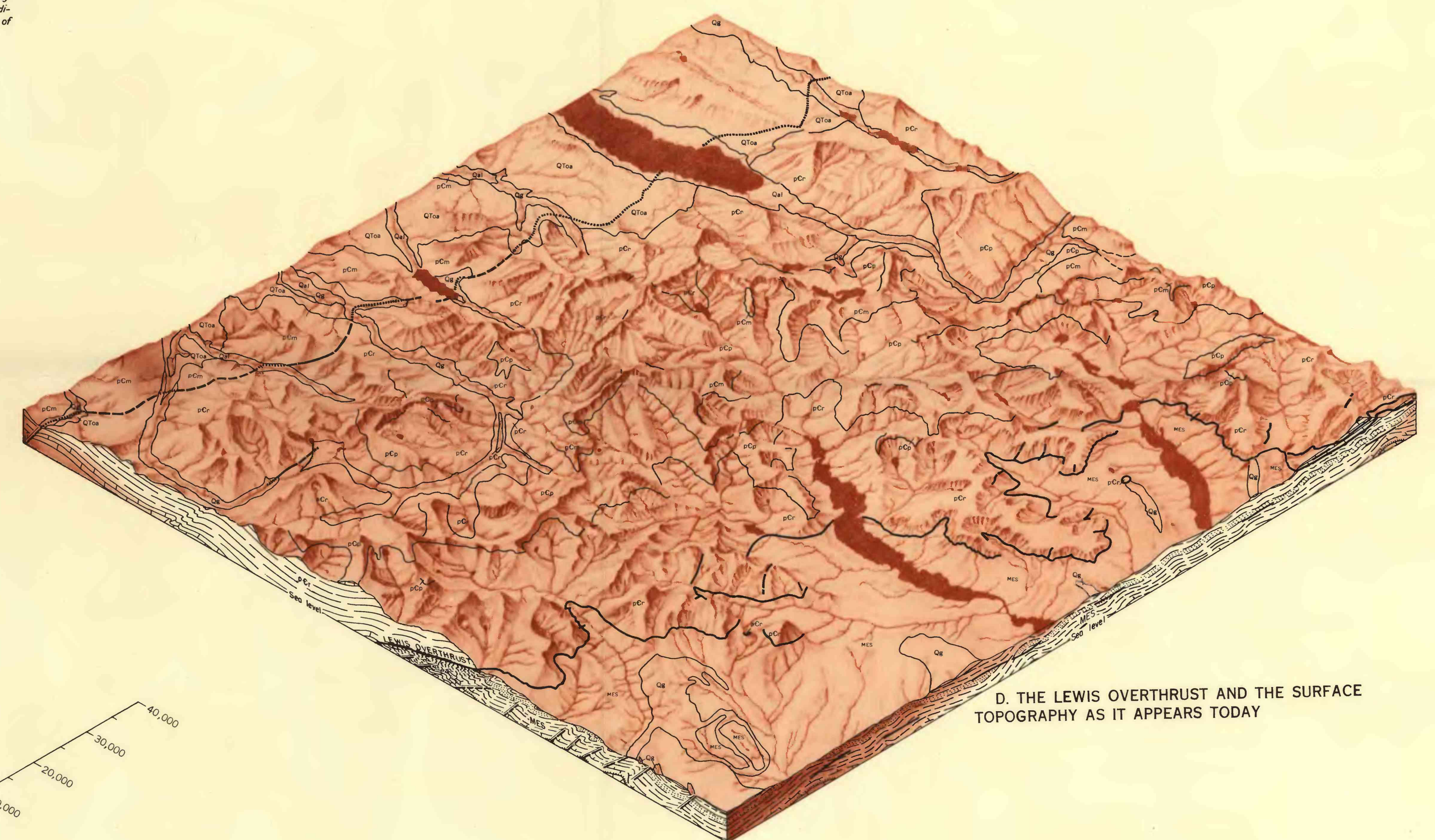
A. CONDITIONS NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE MESOZOIC ERA JUST BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF DEFORMATION



C. CONDITIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LEWIS OVERTHRUST TOOK PLACE BUT WHILE IT WAS STILL COVERED BY A GREAT THICKNESS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS IN THE PARK AREA



B. MINOR FOLDS PRODUCED BY MOUNTAIN-BUILDING FORCES ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE PALEOCENE EPOCH

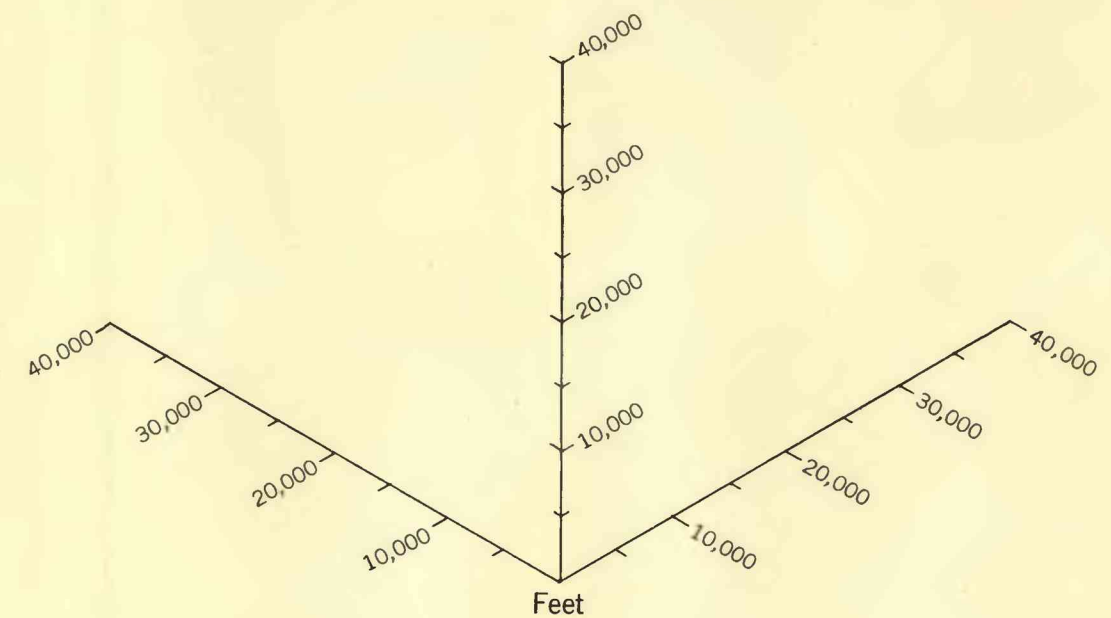


D. THE LEWIS OVERTHRUST AND THE SURFACE TOPOGRAPHY AS IT APPEARS TODAY

EXPLANATION

Eocene and younger	Qal	Recent
	Alluvium	
	Qg	
	Glacial deposits	
	Qta	
	Older alluvium	
	MES	
	Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated <i>Predominantly shales, sandstones and limy beds</i>	
	PAL	
	Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated <i>Predominantly limestone and dolomite</i>	
Older series	pCm	Precambrian
	Missoula group <i>Predominantly argillite</i>	
	Piegan group <i>Predominantly limestone</i>	
	Ravalli group <i>Predominantly argillite with limestone near base</i>	
Geologic contact		
Fault		

Dashed where approximately located and dotted where covered by younger sediments. Arrow indicates direction of movement of rocks.



BLOCK DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING STAGES IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEWIS OVERTHRUST, IN THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK REGION, MONTANA