The Byram granite gneiss has intruded the earlier formations and in a number of places has silicified the Franklin limestone and intimately injected and assimilated not only the Franklin limestone but the graphitic schist and the Poquauk gneiss as well. Pegmatitic facies of the Byram cutting the earlier formations and also the normal Byram commonly show indistinct border relations to the other rocks.

**REVIEW OF PAST WORK**

Early workers\(^{29}\) in the pre-Cambrian of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey recognized the presence of a basic gneiss showing definite streaking and banding, an acid gneiss having less noticeable streaking, a metamorphosed limestone, and foliated gneiss and mica schist. The basic gneiss has been described by numerous workers as having been derived from a basic diorite or a gabbro. The acid gneiss has been identified at different times as a granite gneiss,\(^{30}\) and as a quartz monzonite.\(^{31}\) A third gneiss in the New Jersey district, of igneous origin and having a mineralogic composition intermediate between the Poquauk and the Byram was named “Losee Pond” by Wolff and Brooks.\(^{32}\) Spencer\(^{33}\) later shortened the name to “Losee.” This formation has not been distinguished in the Northampton County pre-Cambrian belt, and is considered to be one of the assimilation products formed by the invasion of the Poquauk by the Byram. Wherry\(^{34}\) recognized and described the Moravian Heights formation as a quartz-sillimanite-sericite rock containing varying amounts of injected Byram material. The major units of the area, therefore, have been recognized for many years and the general relations fairly well understood. It has seemed desirable, therefore, to retain the names used in previous work and to give credit to Doctors Wherry and Miller for the naming of the Moravian Heights formation. This name has not previously appeared in print but has been used by these men and their co-workers over a period of 20 years. In the continuation of this pre-Cambrian

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\(^{34}\) Spencer, A. C. and others, op. cit.


\(^{36}\) Wolff, J. E. and Brooks, A. H., op. cit., p. 429.
