In order to record permanently and in detail the characteristics of several New Hampshire podzol profiles over a considerable distance, drawings were made using a scale of an inch to the foot. The variations in thickness of the ash-gray A₂ horizon of podzols may well be shown by means of photographs but the variations in position and thickness of the various B horizons may not be as easily shown. Consequently, drawings are more satisfactory because they show at a glance the outline of all the horizons.

Soil profile drawings have been used by many investigators for various purposes but have not been used for a detailed presentation of podzol profiles. Vertical banks of soil, recently excavated for highway construction, were used in this study. After refreshing the profile, a string was stretched across the face of the profile and was made horizontal by means of a spirit level. Strings, weighted at the lower end and conveniently marked at six-inch intervals, were then suspended from the top of the profile. These were placed one foot distant from each other and were adjusted so that one of the six-inch marks coincided with the horizontal base line. Thus, the profile was blocked off and the use of the horizontal base line allowed the slope of the profile to be shown. The various horizons could be outlined rapidly and accurately by the use of a similarly blocked sketch paper.

Three podzol profiles are presented, each over a length of about twenty-five feet. There are several interesting and characteristic features which may be pointed out briefly.

The Becket loam profile, Figure 1, was located in a fresh roadside cut in the township of Washington, N. H. Latitude-43°10'32", Longitude-72°0'36", Altitude-1110 feet. (The size of the original drawing has been diminished for publication and each section of the scale line shown at the bottom of the page represents one foot.)

This soil has been developed from compacted glacial till occurring in contact with granite and gneiss and represents the average podzol development on alluvial material from the road had been thrown upon the surface of this soil but the original decomposed organic A₀₃ horizon immediately above the bleicherde still remained. A₀₃ horizons only had been disturbed.

Ten horizons were mapped and briefly described as follows:

T-----Dark brown to grayish-brown single grain mineral matter thrown up from the road.
A₁-----Black single grain loam to silt loam when in place. On breaking up it exhibits a dark brown color. The organic matter is high and glistening particles of quartz or mica are scattered throughout.
A₀₃-----Black well-decomposed organic matter having a very fine crumby structure and a greasy feel.
A₂-----Bleicherde—Very light gray fine sand and sand having a single grain structure.
B₁-----In place, a very dark brown fine loam. The matrix is mineral but there is much organic matter associated with it. When smoothed out between fingers the color becomes dark red.
B₂₁-----Orterde—Rusty-brown friable sandy loam having a tendency toward a granular structure occurring by a slight cementation of particles.
B₂₂-----Yellowish-brown friable fine sand.
B₂₃-----Olive drab compact loamy fine sand grades without sharp separation into the next lower horizon.
B₃-----Compact, weakly platy yellowish till having a great deal of sand in its matrix, giving a decided gritty feel.
C-----Very compact, platy, greenish-gray till. Difficult to loosen even with a pick.