

Instructions for B&C and P&Y Deer Antler Scoring System

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Here are the exact instructions from a Pope and Young scoring sheet that I have. Boone and Crocket uses the same method of scoring only they have a higher minimum score (P&Y is for archery of course). I believe that for B&C the minimums are 170 Typical and 195 non-typical. P&Y is 125 typical and somewhere 160-175 non-typical needing 17" non-typical points. Here it is.

All measurements must be made with a flexible steel tape to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. Wherever it is necessary to change direction of measurement, mark a control point and swing tape at this point. To simplify addition, please enter fractional figure in eighths. Official measurements cannot be taken for at least sixty days after the animal was killed. Please submit photographs.

Supplementary Data measurements indicate conformation of the trophy, and none of figures in lines A, B, and C is to be included in the score. Evaluation of conformation is a matter of personal preference.

- A. Number of points on each antler. To be counted a point, a projection must be one inch long and its length must exceed the length of the base. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam as illustrated. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.
- B. Tip-to-Tip Spread measured between tips of main beams.
- C. Greatest spread measured between perpendiculars at right angles to the centerline of the skull at widest part whether across main beams or points.
- D. Inside spread of main beams measured at right angles to the center bone of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again the "Spread Credit" column if it is less than or equal to the length of the longer antler.
- E. Total of lengths of all abnormal points. Abnormal points are considered to be those non-typical in shape or location. It is very important in scoring non-typical heads to determine which points are to be classed as normal and which are not. To do this study carefully the character of the normal points on the diagram, which are marked G-1, G-2, G-3, etc. On the trophy to be scored, the points, which correspond to these, are measured as normal. All others over one inch in length (see A, above) are considered abnormal. Various types of abnormal points are shown (marked with an E) on the diagram. Measure the exact length of each abnormal point, over the outer curve, from the tip to the nearest edge of the beam or point from which it projects. Then add these lengths and enter the total in the space provided.
- F. Length of Main Beam measured from lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of what is or appears to be the main beam. The point of beginning is

that point on the burr where the centerline along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr.

- G. 2-3-4-5-6-7. Length of normal points. Normal points project from the main beam. They are from the nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. To determine the nearest edge (top edge) of beam, lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the beam on both sides of the point. Draw a line along the top edge of the tape. This line will be the base line from which point the point is measured.
- H. 1-2-3-4. Circumferences – If first point is missing take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and second point. If fourth point is missing, take H-4 halfway between third point and beam tip.

That's the official B&C instructions for scoring Whitetails. There is also the fair chase affidavit. The second page for scoring contains the diagram. I've tried to recreate the diagram as best as I can.