



I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on \_\_\_\_\_  
PRINT NAME MM/DD/YYYY

at \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET ADDRESS CITY STATE/PROVINCE ZIP CODE

and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
TO MEASURER'S SIGNATURE P&Y OFFICIAL MEASURER

\_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY STATE/PROVINCE ZIP

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## BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TYPICAL WHITETAIL AND COUES' DEER

Measurements must be made with a flexible steel tape or steel cable and recorded to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. To simplify addition, please enter fractional figures in eighths and in proper fractions. Refer to **P & Y Measurer's Manual** for a detailed description of measuring procedures.

- A. Number of Points on each antler.** To be counted a point, a projection must be at least one inch long AND, at some location at least one inch from the tip, the length of the projection must exceed its width. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.
- B. Tip to Tip Spread** is measured between tips of main beams.
- C. Greatest Spread** is measured between perpendiculars at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest part whether across main beams or points.
- D. Inside Spread of Main Beam** is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again in "Spread Credit" column if it is less than or equal to the length of longer main beam. If greater, enter longer main beam length for Spread Credit.
- E. Total of Length of Abnormal Points.** Abnormal points are generally considered to be those non-typical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam). Sketch all abnormal points on antler illustration (front of form) showing location and length. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. Length of Main Beam** is measured from the center of the lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of the main beam. Begin measuring at the location on the burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr.
- G-1-2-3-4-5-6-7. Length of Normal Points.** Normal points project from the top of the main beam as shown in illustration. They are measured from the top edge of the main beam (baseline), over their outer curve, to their tip. To establish the appropriate baseline, lay a tape or (preferably) a cable on the top edge of the beam on each side of the point and draw a line under the cable to reflect the top edge of the beam as if the point was not present. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H-1-2-3-4. Circumferences.** Circumferences are taken at the smallest place between corresponding normal points, as illustrated. If first point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and second point. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between the center of G-3 and tip of main beam. Circumference measurements must be taken with a steel tape (a cable cannot be used for these measurements).

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## ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

1. **Original scoring form** completed by an Official Measurer of the Pope & Young Club or the Boone & Crockett Club.
2. **Completed Fair Chase Affidavit.**
3. **Three photos of antlers, horns, or skull** (a view from the front side, a view from the left side and a view from the right side). A field photo is also requested, if possible.
4. **\$35.00 recording fee** (made payable to the Pope and Young Club)

**Drying Period:** To be eligible for entry in the Pope & Young Records, a trophy must first have been stored under normal room temperature and humidity for at least 60 days after date of kill. No trophy will be considered which has been altered in any way from its natural state.