

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records



2011

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2011

Compiled and produced by  
**Charles Ruth Jr.**  
Wildlife Biologist, Deer & Wild Turkey Program Coordinator



**DNR**

**S. C. Department of Natural Resources**  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
PO Box 167  
Columbia, SC 29202

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Background	
History of White-tailed Deer In South Carolina.....	3
2. South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program, Scoring System, About the Records List, Comments on Score Year 2011 .....	6
3. Entries for the 2011 Scoring Period	
South Carolina Typical White-tailed Deer.....	10
4. Entries for the 2011 Scoring Period	
South Carolina Non-typical White-tailed Deer .....	16
5. Top 100 All-time South Carolina	
Typical White-tailed Deer.....	17
6. Top 50 All-time South Carolina	
Non-typical White-tailed Deer .....	20
7. South Carolina County Totals All-time .....	22
8. Official Score Sheets for Measuring Antlers .....	24
9. Example of Antler Records Program Certificate .....	28

Thank you to South Carolina deer hunters. This publication and all aspects of the Statewide White-tailed Deer Research and Management Project are made financially possible through hunters' participation in antlerless deer tag programs.

Acknowledgment is due to Gerald Moore, South Carolina's first Deer Project supervisor who managed the Antler Records Program between 1974-1984, and to Derrell Shipps, who directed the program between 1984-1995, a period during which intense editing and review of these records was conducted. Clerical support has been provided by many dedicated staff, including Barbara Hicks, Roberta Cothran, Natasha Williams, Meredith Elliott, and most recently, Patty Castine and Jessica Huffstetler. Thanks also to the numerous Regional Wildlife Section personnel for their efforts.

## **Introduction and Background**

The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is the premier big game species in the United States and annually, millions of sportsmen take to the woods in pursuit of the deer with a flag-like tail. Curiously, white-tailed deer hold some fascination for most people regardless of whether or not they actually hunt deer. This fascination may stem from the importance of deer in the development of our country or maybe it is due to the animals' shy nature and overall beauty. In either case, humans are always impressed to catch a glimpse of a white-tailed deer.

White-tailed deer are members of the cervid family which is represented in the United States by four genera; *Cervus* (elk), *Alces* (moose), *Odocoileus* (mule deer and white-tailed deer), and *Rangifer* (caribou). In the modern form, white-tailed deer originated in America perhaps 8-12 million years ago and currently the species' range extends from southern Canada through the United States and Mexico and into northern South America. In pre-Columbian times it is estimated that there were approximately 30 million white-tailed deer in the United States and although deer numbers had declined a great deal by 1800 there was still an abundance of deer. However, during the period 1800-1900 heavy commercial exploitation of deer for meat and hides coupled with habitat destruction, poor land use practices, and an ever increasing human population caused deer numbers to plummet to around 500,000 by the turn of the 20th century. Thanks to legislation in the early 1900's that provided protection for wildlife and funding for wildlife management, white-tailed deer numbers have again increased to over 20 million nationwide. Deer hunting represents a significant recreational as well as financial resource in many states.

## **History of White-tailed Deer in South Carolina**

In pre-Columbian times much of South Carolina's landscape was composed of mature hardwood and longleaf pine forest habitats. Deer were statewide in distribution but their overall densities could best be described as moderate. These moderate densities resulted from the lack of optimum habitat diversity for deer that was associated with historic, mature forests. Also, predators like the cougar, red wolf and

American Indian helped to keep deer numbers regulated. Higher deer densities occurred in areas where disturbance created early stages of ecological succession. These disturbed areas provided an abundance of new, succulent growth close to the forest floor and within reach of browsing deer. Deer became locally abundant in areas where disturbance opened the forest canopy and allowed sunlight to penetrate and stimulate new growth. Natural disturbances that opened the forest canopy included lightning fires, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The impact of a storm like Hurricane Hugo on pre-Columbian forests would have created an immense area suitable for an abundance of deer. Similarly, the native American Indians understood this relationship and used fire frequently to create habitat suitable for larger numbers of deer.

The coming of the colonists had little immediate negative impacts on white-tailed deer. Although firearms facilitated the harvest of greater numbers of deer, clearing of land for small communities and farms created habitats that allowed for increased numbers of deer. Overall, during the early colonial period there was a general equilibrium between the colonists' (and Indians') use of deer and the benefits that deer populations received. However, by the 1800's the value associated with deer, improvements in firearms, extensive agriculture, and unrestricted market hunting began to severely limit deer and herds declined drastically in South Carolina. Domestic use of deer hides was great and in addition, annual exports of deer hides from Charleston approached 150,000 during the mid-to-late 1700's. The terms "buck", "doe", and "skin" persist to this day as monetary references reflecting the historic value of deer in our heritage.

The early 1900's marked the low point for deer in South Carolina as it did across the country. However, due to public concern for conservation things began to change in a positive direction for deer. The Lacey Act was passed by Congress in 1900 placing regulations on the interstate trafficking of wildlife and, in 1923, South Carolina passed the buck law which prohibited the harvest of female deer. In 1937, Congress passed a sweeping piece of legislation called the Wildlife Restoration Act or Pittman-Robertson Act. This act, named for the senator and congressman who sponsored it, authorized the setting apart of a tax on sporting arms and ammunition to be used in cooperation with states in wildlife restoration projects.

Also important to the recovery of deer in South Carolina were widespread changes in habitat that benefited deer. Although clearing for agriculture was greatly responsible for low deer numbers by 1900, the habitat began to change for the better in the 1920's. Years of significant drought and the impact of the cotton boll weevil were devastating to farming. With this reduction in farming came a trend of people leaving farms prior to and especially after World War II. Mills began to operate in many parts of the state and a large amount of agricultural land began reverting to forest land. So at that time there were laws that offered protection for deer, funds to implement wildlife management and research, and habitat improvements all of which set the stage for the recovery of white-tailed deer in South Carolina.

Although delayed by World War II, restocking efforts began in earnest in the early 1950's. At that time, deer were virtually non-existent in the piedmont and mountains of South Carolina and there was little if any deer hunting in those areas. Fortunately, good residual populations remained in the river swamps of the coastal plain and these strongholds of deer became the source for restocking. The fact that all restocking that took place in South Carolina used native deer as stock places South Carolina in a unique position with respect to genetic integrity. The characteristics of native South Carolina deer evolved due to environmental, behavioral and genetic pressures exerted for millions of years and we are lucky to have only native deer in South Carolina. Most, if not all, other states that had restocking programs received deer from other states.

In both the central and western piedmont, where deer were rare, wildlife biologists restocked approximately 100 deer during the early to mid-1950's. Deer numbers rapidly increased and by about 1960 the first deer hunts were held in these areas. In each case, the first hunt was a 3-day buck only hunt and in each case 1 buck was harvested. In contrast, the combined deer harvest from the Central and Western Piedmont Hunt Units in recent years has been approximately 100,000 deer annually. In much of the coastal plain, deer numbers were sufficient to allow hunting even when there was no hunting in the mountains and piedmont. Today, the statewide deer population is approximately 725,000. Hunttable populations exist in all 46 counties in South Carolina and the annual statewide deer harvest is approximately 225,000.

## **South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program**

The South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program began in the spring of 1974 and since that time, 5,659 sets of antlers (5,445 typical and 214 non-typical) have been officially entered onto the list. Initially, scoring sessions were only conducted a few times each spring, but since 1987 antler scoring sessions have been scheduled throughout the state with approximately 12 sessions occurring annually. Each year SCDNR wildlife biologists and wildlife technicians score approximately 500 sets of antlers. Generally, only about 25 percent of the antlers that are scored make the Antler Records List with the bulk of entrants falling short of the minimum scores.

The purpose of the Antler Records Program is two-fold. First, because of the increased interest in deer hunting exhibited by sportsmen, it is a way to recognize outstanding white-tailed deer taken in South Carolina. Secondly, it provides management information that allows SCDNR wildlife biologists to identify areas that produce quality deer. When particular areas stand out it is important to attempt to recognize the underlying characteristics that produce outstanding animals.

As deer populations have grown in South Carolina, it has become more apparent that deer herd density in a given area is related to the production of large deer. Typically, areas of the state that are known to have large numbers of deer do not produce as many large antlered deer as those areas with fewer deer. Even areas that have exceptional habitat can only support a certain number of deer before the quality of the animals begins to decline. During much of the 1980's, the statewide deer population and annual deer harvest were perhaps one-half of what they are today. However, a tremendous number of deer were harvested that made the records list. In fact, the period between 1982 and 1992 accounts for approximately 40 percent of all records even though the list contains records that date to the early 1900's. Over the long term, approximately one of every 800 white-tailed bucks harvested in South Carolina qualifies for the records list.

This addition of South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2011 is based on activities conducted in the score year 2011. Antlers from deer that are taken in the fall are typically scored the following spring. For example, antlers from deer taken in the fall of 2010 were scored in the score year or spring of 2011. Antlers taken in other years may also be included in this publication since they were scored in 2011.

## **Scoring System**

The state's antler scoring system is the same as that utilized by both the Boone & Crockett and Pope & Young Clubs which are recognized as the national organizations that record exceptional North American big game taken with firearms and archery equipment, respectively. The scoring system is based primarily on antler size and symmetry and includes measurements of the main beams, greatest inside spread of the beams, circumference measurements at certain designated locations, and the number and length of the points. To be counted as a point, a projection must be at least one inch long and it must be longer than it is wide at its base.

Deductions are made for points that arise abnormally from the main beams or from other points and for symmetrical differences between corresponding measurements on the right and left antlers. For non-typical antlers, abnormal points are added to the score rather than being deducted as in the typical category. A set of antlers is classified as typical or non-typical based on its general conformation, the number of abnormal points, and a determination as to whether it will rank higher in the typical or non-typical category. Current minimum scores for the South Carolina Antler Records List are 125 typical points and 145 non-typical points. All antlers must undergo a minimum 60-day drying period before they can be officially measured. If a set of antlers meets the minimum score the record is added to the list and a certificate is issued recognizing the outstanding white-tailed deer taken in South Carolina.

## **About the Records List**

The reader will notice that this publication contains a number of separate lists. The first two lists contain the records for typical and non-typical antlers that were documented during the spring 2011 scoring session only. Although most of these records represent deer harvested during the fall 2010 hunting season, some records were taken in previous years and were not officially scored until 2011. Separate rankings are presented for the score year (2011) and for all-time. These rankings reflect the position of the antlers compared to the other antlers scored during the year and as compared with all historical records.

The third and fourth lists contain the top 100 records for all-time in the typical category and the top 50 records for all-time in the non-typical category. These lists reflect the upper portion of all historical entries and each set of antlers is ranked as compared with the other antlers in the category.

The final list provides information related to the all-time production of antler records by county. The list is broken down by typical and non-typical and provides the rank for each county based on total number of historic entries, as well as, the county rank based on the number of entries in relationship to the size of the county in square miles.

The South Carolina Antler Records List is continually undergoing revisions and editing. Due to the size and nature of the list mistakes are inevitable. If you become aware of mistakes associated with the records list, please contact Antler Records, P.O. Box 167 Columbia, SC 29202 in writing. Proposed corrections will be considered after reviewing the original score sheet that is on file.

## **Comments on Score Year 2011**

The most recent round of white-tailed deer antler scoring conducted by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources revealed 211 new records, including 2 Boone and Crockett qualifiers. Of the 541 sets of antlers scored this spring, 211 met the minimum score for entry on the state records list including 203 sets of typical and 8 non-typical racks. The number of successful entries into the records list this year is the third highest number of entries in 15 years. Although all of the records were not taken during the 2010 season, 169 were taken during the 2009 or 2010 season.

The top typical buck was a 172 0/8 inch buck taken by Danny Dillard in Anderson County in October of 2009. Dillard's buck is the new Anderson County typical record and qualifies for the Boone and Crockett Club's All Time Records List. The second highest scoring typical was a 160 5/8 inch Allendale County buck taken by fifth grader Hunter Mock last October. Mock's buck will also qualify for the Boone and Crockett Club's Three Year Awards Period List and is the new Allendale County record typical buck. Netting 158 0/8 points, the top scoring non-typical buck was taken by Allyn Thomasson in Darlington County in December.

Aiken County was this year's top producer of State Record entries with 21. Other top counties included Orangeburg (16), Kershaw (11), and Barnwell and Williamsburg counties each with 10 entries. These results come as no surprise as these counties have historically produced good numbers of record entries. As far as all-time leaders at the county level, Orangeburg County remains at the top with 409 sets of antlers on the list. Rounding out the top five counties Orangeburg is followed by Aiken 364, Fairfield 244, Colleton 231, and Anderson with 209 entries.

Although some of the top counties have relatively high deer populations, some of these counties have more moderate numbers. It is important that hunters and land managers understand how the density of deer in an area affects the quality of the animals. Areas with fewer deer typically have better quality animals because natural food availability and nutritional quality is higher. Good nutrition is important in producing good antlers, but deer reproduction, recruitment and survival are also directly tied to nutrition. South Carolina's deer herd is in good condition, and after many years of rapid population growth the herd stabilized in the mid-1990s followed by a decreasing trend since about 2002. Statewide population estimates put the deer herd at about 725,000 animals with an estimated harvest of approximately 225,000 each of the last few years. Although the total deer harvest in South Carolina has been down the last few years, indications from the antler records program are that deer quality remains good. This would make sense because fewer deer in the population would benefit from increased nutrition.

South Carolina hunters should recognize that harvesting potential Boone and Crockett bucks is not a common occurrence anywhere in the country. This is particularly evident if you consider that there are only about 7,000 white-tailed deer records listed by Boone and Crockett, which includes entries dating to the 1800s. Similarly, the harvest of deer in the United States in recent years has been about 6 million per year. Essentially, the average hunter stands a better chance of being struck by lightning than harvesting one of these record deer.



# South Carolina Typical White-Tailed Deer



Entries for the 2011 Scoring Period  
Minimum Score: 125

Score Year Rank	Score	Hunter	County	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	172 0/8	Danny T Dillard	Anderson	10/23/2009	3
2	160 5/8	Hunter Mock	Allendale	10/13/2010	26
3	153 2/8	Tommy Kilpatrick	Aiken	11/09/2010	106
4	151 0/8	Danny Catoe	Kershaw	10/29/2010	147
	151 0/8	Austin Morrell	Dillon	9/06/2010	
6	150 3/8	Chippy Chipman II	Lee	1/01/2011	166
7	148 6/8	Found (Larry Johnson)	Kershaw	1/01/2010	212
8	148 1/8	Anthony W Miller	Aiken	12/12/2009	236
9	148 0/8	Stacey B Bazen	Florence	10/12/2009	239
10	147 5/8	Michael A Adams	Orangeburg	11/04/2010	255
11	145 0/8	Larry V Johnson	Kershaw	9/15/2010	385
12	144 6/8	Pat Duke	Oconee	12/19/2009	404
	144 6/8	Mike Ostas V	Kershaw	11/26/2010	
14	143 5/8	Phillip A Gosnell	Greenville	12/03/2010	491
15	142 2/8	Christopher A Ratliff	Chesterfield	10/28/2010	616
16	142 1/8	Joshua A Koenig	Lee	9/11/2010	631
	142 1/8	Cody Page	Newberry	11/24/2010	
18	141 0/8	Donnie M Knight	Greenville	10/10/2009	744
19	140 7/8	Jason D Blackwell	Anderson	11/07/2009	756
20	140 6/8	Marshall J Daniels	Bamberg	11/20/2010	776
21	140 5/8	Cecil M Scott Jr	Sumter	10/29/2009	789
22	140 4/8	Robert J Cooper	Barnwell	10/27/2007	807
23	140 2/8	Jess N Williams	Clarendon	10/06/2010	834
24	139 4/8	George B Campbell	Dillon	11/03/2010	927
25	139 2/8	Joseph B Thomasson	Florence	10/18/2009	959
26	139 1/8	Lyndon L Hill	Kershaw	10/23/2010	983
27	138 6/8	Darin Hutto	Orangeburg	10/23/2008	1042

	138 6/8	Steven A Richburg	Orangeburg	9/03/2009	
	138 6/8	James A Sadler Jr	Lexington	11/11/2009	
30	138 5/8	Bobbie Crosby	Williamsburg	10/22/2008	1058
31	138 2/8	Walter D Morgan	Greenville	11/01/2009	1117
32	138 1/8	Cayce S West	York	10/15/2004	1137
33	137 7/8	James E Mcelveen	Lee	11/14/2010	1179
34	137 5/8	Hugh A Duncan	Mccormick	11/20/2009	1218
	137 5/8	Dennis E Horton	Kershaw	11/17/2010	
	137 5/8	Benjamin B Jordan	Dorchester	9/24/2010	
37	137 3/8	Cary M Dover	Greenville	10/28/2009	1257
	137 3/8	Jerry Lee Jenkins	Berkeley	10/05/2009	
	137 3/8	Jim Ed Walker	Lee	10/07/2010	
40	137 2/8	Hubert L Richardson	Calhoun	10/08/2010	1287
	137 2/8	Tom W Smith Jr	Barnwell	10/22/2006	
42	137 0/8	Mike Joyner	Berkeley	11/01/2010	1332
43	136 7/8	Dwight L Bowlen	Abbeville	11/29/2006	1352
44	136 6/8	Dennis L Hicks	Barnwell	10/01/2010	1378
	136 6/8	Bruce R Stone	Aiken	10/06/2010	
46	136 5/8	James T Poston	Chesterfield	10/19/1975	1402
47	136 3/8	Matthew D Craddock	Laurens	10/23/2003	1451
	136 3/8	Ronnie Gambill	Aiken	11/03/2010	
	136 3/8	Bruce A Gilbert	Aiken	12/03/2010	
50	136 2/8	Clayton O Embleton	Richland	12/03/2010	1471
51	136 0/8	Donny V Stroman	Orangeburg	11/07/2010	1519
52	135 7/8	Geraldine S Gaskins	Chesterfield	11/22/2010	1552
	135 7/8	B J Klaren	Oconee	10/01/2010	
54	135 6/8	Christopher H Veronee	Aiken	8/27/2009	1573
	135 6/8	Chris W Wiles	Orangeburg	11/03/2010	
56	135 2/8	Graylyn B Christenbury	Anderson	11/24/2010	1663
57	134 6/8	Jeff M Oswald	Lancaster	10/01/2009	1766
58	134 4/8	Fred Edwards	Marion	9/01/1979	1829
	134 4/8	Danny P Hurst	Aiken	11/03/2010	
60	134 2/8	Jeff Aiken	Anderson	10/31/1998	1888
61	134 1/8	Homer T Chestnut	Horry	11/13/2010	1922

62	134 0/8	Wayne Burdette	Pickens	12/19/2007	1950
	134 0/8	E C Cales	Williamsburg	9/11/2010	
64	133 7/8	Craig J Harvin	Greenville	11/01/2008	1984
65	133 6/8	Minor O Gaskins Jr	Chester	11/16/2010	2020
	133 6/8	Raymond P Mitchum Jr	Orangeburg	10/24/2009	
67	133 5/8	Michael W Ashley	Barnwell	11/10/2010	2060
	133 5/8	Duane A Bargar	Pickens	11/24/2005	
	133 5/8	Gerald W Bonnette	Orangeburg	11/08/2007	
	133 5/8	David Cooper	Beaufort	11/27/2009	
71	133 2/8	Cynthia L Bunnell	Richland	11/18/2010	2165
	133 2/8	Jamie R Long	Laurens	10/14/2009	
73	133 1/8	Gary L Cooper	Williamsburg	10/07/2010	2213
	133 1/8	John H Martin	Union	1/01/2006	
75	132 7/8	Edmund Frampton Jr	Colleton	10/01/2010	2274
	132 7/8	Perry Bucky Jeffcoat	Calhoun	12/06/2009	
77	132 6/8	Carl Comer	Berkeley	1955	2318
	132 6/8	Heyward L Horton	Hampton	10/29/2010	
79	132 5/8	Kyle N Rozek	Laurens	12/11/2009	2363
80	132 4/8	James L Chastain	Anderson	11/11/2006	2404
	132 4/8	Harold D Holcombe	Allendale	10/09/1985	
82	132 3/8	Matthew D Craddock	Anderson	12/05/2006	2442
	132 3/8	Ronald A Henderson	Colleton	11/20/2007	
	132 3/8	Charles C Humphries	Chesterfield	10/22/2008	
85	132 1/8	Troy T Weaver	Marion	11/14/2009	2507
86	131 7/8	Brian S Hicks	Aiken	11/03/2010	2589
87	131 5/8	F Spann Brabham	Bamberg	10/30/2010	2675
	131 5/8	Chris D Clark	Barnwell	10/30/2010	
89	131 4/8	Randy Lanier	Newberry	10/13/2010	2718
90	131 1/8	Tommy W Gause	Kershaw	11/02/2007	2845
	131 1/8	Roy Gerald Hughes	Jasper	9/22/2010	
92	131 0/8	Bruce R Stone	Aiken	10/21/2004	2890
	131 0/8	Adman West III	Williamsburg	10/27/2008	
94	130 6/8	Daniel J Johnson	Spartanburg	10/01/2003	2981
	130 6/8	Billy White	Union	1985	

96	130 5/8	Travis M Black	Barnwell	11/09/2008	3024
97	130 4/8	Dennis L Hicks	Florence	10/01/2010	3055
	130 4/8	Kenneth W Parsons	Williamsburg	9/20/2009	
99	130 3/8	Andy K Atkinson	Chesterfield	11/16/2009	3106
100	130 2/8	Mike A Devinney	Bamberg	10/27/2010	3147
	130 2/8	James B Lofton	Marlboro	12/06/2010	
	130 2/8	Michael S Stancell	Pickens	12/10/2010	
103	130 1/8	Ronald J Dwy	Pickens	11/22/2010	3205
	130 1/8	Gordon Mikell	Laurens	10/01/1998	
	130 1/8	Vernon Self	Horry	10/11/2010	
106	130 0/8	Bradley S Mccullar	Orangeburg	10/15/2010	3251
	130 0/8	Trent A Morgan	Edgefield	10/13/2009	
108	129 7/8	Herman Barrentine	York	11/08/2009	3293
	129 7/8	Ryan D Morris	Williamsburg	10/01/2010	
	129 7/8	David L Sims	Florence	9/22/2010	
111	129 6/8	Bud B West	Williamsburg	10/06/2010	3334
112	129 5/8	Andrew C Bowdler	Orangeburg	10/10/2010	3377
	129 5/8	Michael K Styles	Aiken	11/07/2009	
113	129 4/8	John A Lamb	Greenwood	10/23/2010	3415
	129 4/8	Jared L Long	Newberry	10/15/2010	
	129 4/8	Joseph E Patsourakos	Aiken	11/06/2010	
116	129 3/8	Jared C Heath-Reeves	Bamberg	10/08/2010	3459
118	129 2/8	Found (Bobby Jones)	Aiken	10/01/2010	3495
	129 2/8	Ben Oliver	Pickens	11/09/2009	
	129 2/8	Ray Proctor Jr	Orangeburg	11/22/2008	
121	129 1/8	Alan Duncan	Oconee	11/20/2010	3543
	129 1/8	Theron Hegler	Kershaw	11/04/2009	
	129 1/8	Justin B Kirkland	Aiken	10/10/2009	
	129 1/8	Samuel W Norton	Greenwood	11/20/2010	
125	129 0/8	Michael Randall	Aiken	11/06/2010	3589
	129 0/8	Jason P Ruff	Newberry	10/23/2010	
127	128 7/8	Randall H Bishop	Pickens	12/06/2009	3636
	128 7/8	Boyce L Campsen	Beaufort	12/02/2010	
	128 7/8	Kenneth A Dukes	Barnwell	9/03/2009	

	128 7/8	Jim W Heverly	Aiken	11/01/2008	
	128 7/8	Shane P Lake	Saluda	10/22/2010	
	128 7/8	Teddy D Mckie	Aiken	11/06/2009	
133	128 6/8	Matthew B Lewis	Clarendon	10/04/2010	3695
134	128 5/8	Vernon Self	Horry	10/29/2010	3754
	128 5/8	Derek S Weathers	Dorchester	12/28/2010	
136	128 4/8	Jonathan R Brock	Richland	11/05/2007	3802
	128 4/8	Phillip M Eddins	Richland	11/13/2010	
	128 4/8	Gary W Looper	Mccormick	10/10/2010	
	128 4/8	J B Mccarty	Charleston	10/26/2010	
	128 4/8	K Ream & N Broome	Abbeville	10/10/2009	
141	128 3/8	Ricky D Clark	Edgefield	10/10/1994	3860
	128 3/8	Geoffrey Crocker	Abbeville	11/06/2009	
	128 3/8	H Steven Deberry IV	Florence	10/15/2009	
	128 3/8	Michael Randall	Aiken	10/15/2010	
	128 3/8	Danny Rodgers	Williamsburg	10/09/2009	
146	128 2/8	Thomas E Bouknight	Saluda	12/14/2010	3902
	128 2/8	Shawn A Cornell	Bamberg	11/05/2008	
	128 2/8	Butch Curtis	Abbeville	11/06/2009	
	128 2/8	Donnie S Moak	Lexington	12/19/2009	
	128 2/8	Debbie L Patterson	Oconee	12/19/2009	
	128 2/8	James L Smith	Clarendon	10/15/2003	
152	128 0/8	Jeff K Brassell	Aiken	11/12/2010	3999
	128 0/8	Ben Oliver	Pickens	10/15/2010	
154	127 7/8	Raymond P Mitchum Jr	Orangeburg	10/27/2010	4051
	127 7/8	Thomas C Rogers Jr	Dillon	10/22/2009	
158	127 6/8	Kenneth R Jones	Orangeburg	11/05/2009	4113
157	127 4/8	William A Heverly	Aiken	10/01/2009	4214
	128 4/8	Jimmy L Hahn	Aiken	11/08/2008	4214
159	127 3/8	Ronnie W Byrd	Chesterfield	11/15/2010	4272
	127 3/8	Randy E Lambert	Barnwell	11/04/2010	
	127 3/8	Carl Smith	Horry	9/15/2010	
162	127 2/8	Troy A Good	Spartanburg	12/10/2010	4324
	127 2/8	Craig J Harvin	Greenville	11/01/2009	

	127 2/8	Bradley J Riggs	Oconee	12/06/2010	
165	127 1/8	Ronnie Joyner	Berkeley	10/01/2010	4389
166	127 0/8	Jason C Booth	Saluda	1995	4435
	127 0/8	Rob J Cotterman	Sumter	12/15/2009	
	127 0/8	Jason W Ingram	Lancaster	11/21/2009	
	127 0/8	Morris Oliver	Oconee	12/03/2008	
170	126 7/8	Mitchell Snipes	Kershaw	11/09/2010	4501
171	126 6/8	William D Cockrell	Aiken	10/16/2010	4559
	126 6/8	Erik Stout	Richland	10/31/2009	
177	126 5/8	Johnny R Hobbs	Lancaster	9/16/1995	4618
	126 5/8	Chris R Robertson	Greenville	11/12/2009	
175	126 4/8	Jason B Floyd	Florence	10/04/2009	4668
	126 4/8	Larry V Johnson	Kershaw	10/01/2010	
177	126 3/8	Frederick C Barnes	Oconee	11/12/2010	4721
	126 3/8	Cynthia S Gary	Mccormick	10/31/2009	
	126 3/8	Ernest L Rabon	Horry	10/04/2010	
180	126 1/8	Brian O Duncan	Orangeburg	11/15/2009	4836
	126 1/8	Henry W Metts Jr	Orangeburg	11/01/1977	
	126 1/8	Clifford W Robertson Jr	Mccormick	11/07/1964	
183	126 0/8	Kevin W Whitesides	Newberry	12/31/2010	4890
	126 0/8	Gene S Yonce	Orangeburg	10/16/2010	
185	125 7/8	James W Ford	Chester	11/06/2010	4960
	125 7/8	Randall A Reece	Allendale	11/02/2010	
187	125 6/8	James M Freeman	Chesterfield	10/27/2007	5016
	125 6/8	Larry W Hill	Dorchester	10/26/2010	
	125 6/8	Michael S Weaver Jr	Union	9/25/2010	
190	125 5/8	Frank D Jordan	Calhoun	10/31/2010	5083
191	125 4/8	Al Epps	Williamsburg	12/22/2010	5130
	125 4/8	Steve D Mccaskill	Kershaw	12/01/2009	
	125 4/8	Craig Nesbit	Lee	12/13/2010	
194	125 3/8	Harley Herndon Jr	Dorchester	11/29/2010	5188
	125 3/8	Wayne Ray Smith	Orangeburg	8/23/2010	
	125 3/8	Wells Smith	Edgefield	11/12/2007	
197	125 2/8	Josh F Hudson	Horry	10/20/2010	5247

	125 2/8	Marshall E Richburg Jr	Barnwell	10/01/2010	
	125 2/8	Lee Willis	Aiken	10/30/2010	
200	125 1/8	Billy C Blair	Williamsburg	11/01/2008	5306
	125 1/8	Jeffrey S Jordan	Allendale	10/02/2010	
202	125 0/8	Dakota Brown	Barnwell	11/01/2010	5363
	125 0/8	Daniel Sawyer	Bamberg	10/10/2010	
Total Typical Records Entered for 2011 Score Period: 203					
Total Typical Records Entered All-Time: 5,445					



## South Carolina Non-Typical White-Tailed Deer



Entries for the 2011 Scoring Period  
Minimum Score: 145

Score Year Rank	Score	Hunter	County	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	158 0/8	Allyn Thomasson	Darlington	12/01/2010	84
2	154 5/8	John Love	Richland	10/13/2009	106
3	153 7/8	Rusty Stiwinter	Oconee	12/04/2010	115
4	153 3/8	Michael Johnson	Horry	10/01/2009	119
5	149 6/8	Paul M Christmas	Sumter	9/01/2009	165
6	149 2/8	Marshall A Shealy	Lexington	11/14/2009	169
7	148 0/8	Gordon Mikell	Sumter	10/23/2010	180
8	146 1/8	Jody W Padgett	Saluda	10/13/2007	201
Total Non-Typical Records Entered for 2011 Score Period: 8					
Total Non-Typical Records Entered All-Time: 214					



# Top 100 All-Time South Carolina Typical White-tailed Deer



Minimum Score: 125

<b>All Time Rank</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Hunter</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Date Taken</b>
1	176 0/8	Wyatt William C	Pickens	12/24/1994
2	173 7/8	Hoffman Randy	Calhoun	8/15/2003
3	172 0/8	Dillard Danny T	Anderson	10/23/2009
4	170 5/8	Gaskins A Hugh	Williamsburg	11/11/1998
5	169 7/8	Dover Richard K	Marion	11/29/1996
6	169 2/8	Shuman Steve	Hampton	8/27/1987
7	168 1/8	Underwood David	Laurens	10/26/1989
8	167 6/8	Ledford Todd C	Sumter	11/15/2001
9	167 3/8	Dubose Tristan A	Saluda	11/02/1993
10	166 3/8	Hicks Eddie	Newberry	12/14/1974
11	165 7/8	Blanton Tommy John	Saluda	11/01/2009
12	165 2/8	Ashley Avery	Greenwood	12/15/1990
13	163 7/8	Owen Charles W	Anderson	11/23/2006
14	163 6/8	Found (Sammie Smith)	Anderson	10/1983
15	163 0/8	Jacobs III Jesse	York	12/25/1985
16	162 4/8	Wise David A	Calhoun	9/12/2009
17	162 3/8	Found (USFS-SRS)	Aiken	10/05/2005
18	162 1/8	Gladden Loran L	Lee	11/16/1979
19	161 6/8	Davis Chuck	Georgetown	1920
	161 6/8	Edwards Frank	Colleton	12/1982
	161 6/8	Meadows Dennis	York	12/1983
22	161 5/8	Found (Cary Freeman)	Abbeville	
23	161 2/8	Jordan William Larry	Saluda	11/22/1991
	161 2/8	Found (John Moore)	Orangeburg	2001
25	161 1/8	Found (Judy Carver)	Oconee	10/28/1993
26	160 5/8	Burdette Scott	Anderson	12/21/1989

	160 5/8	Mock Hunter	Allendale	10/13/2010
	160 5/8	Sox Jay	Orangeburg	10/12/2002
29	160 0/8	Found (Faye Renaud)	Lexington	10/28/1996
30	159 4/8	Chastain Dennis	Pickens	11/12/1991
	159 4/8	Found (Larry Prince)	Spartanburg	1985
32	159 2/8	Walters III Hugh	Dorchester	10/1971
33	159 0/8	Byrd Jr E Thomas	Williamsburg	11/10/1980
	159 0/8	Lewis Billy Lee	Colleton	10/18/1984
35	158 7/8	Found (Wadie Davis)	Saluda	
	158 7/8	Strickland Clyde	Colleton	11/05/1993
37	158 3/8	Rivers John W	Chesterfield	9/18/2008
38	158 2/8	Sheffield Johnny W	Hampton	10/1975
39	158 1/8	Waller Vandy	Fairfield	11/15/1986
40	158 0/8	Davis Kent	Greenville	10/20/1990
41	157 7/8	Polk Ned	Chester	10/18/1986
42	157 6/8	Smith Mark	Laurens	10/21/1995
43	157 5/8	Dreher John	Richland	9/03/1982
44	157 4/8	Mac M. Mcgee	Anderson	11/05/1994
45	157 3/8	Freeman Ray	Anderson	11/07/2009
	157 3/8	Huntley Rex R	Lancaster	10/22/1991
47	156 6/8	Crews Carl H	Aiken	10/1970
	156 6/8	Dubois Brett	Jasper	11/24/2006
	156 6/8	Dunn G David	Aiken	11/13/1993
	156 6/8	Lesesne Frank	Williamsburg	1960
	156 6/8	Smith Rick	Aiken	11/05/2009
52	156 5/8	Hardee J B	Williamsburg	9/21/1978
	156 5/8	Found (Henry Herndon)	Bamberg	1975
	156 5/8	Shipman Wayne	Laurens	11/1975
55	156 4/8	Bartlett Frank J	Fairfield	11/14/1996
	156 4/8	Kambeitz Carl L	Kershaw	9/30/2003
57	156 2/8	Campbell Jr Harvey Rusty	Lee	11/1998
	156 2/8	Driggers Rocky	Aiken	10/14/2006
59	156 1/8	Boyd Garfield	Laurens	11/03/1980
	156 1/8	Cockrell Jacky	Edgefield	10/05/1988

	156 1/8	Haney Mitchell	Abbeville	10/1991
	156 1/8	Smith Thomas C	Chesterfield	11/17/2007
63	156 0/8	Found (Ronnie Gaillard)	Newberry	
	156 0/8	Moulton Marvin	Barnwell	11/08/2007
65	155 7/8	Roof George S	Unknown	1979
66	155 6/8	Crosland James E	Orangeburg	10/1966
	155 6/8	Hutto Kenny	Colleton	9/25/1982
68	155 4/8	Bishop Michael E	Jasper	10/10/2000
	155 4/8	Burrows Otis	Williamsburg	11/1984
	155 4/8	Crenshaw Earnest	Lancaster	11/18/1988
	155 4/8	Hannah Ronnie W	Greenwood	10/01/1976
	155 4/8	Still Cannie	Barnwell	10/09/1983
	155 4/8	Winchester Brent	Pickens	11/18/1995
74	155 3/8	Dickerson John W	Jasper	10/13/2000
	155 3/8	Mccutcheon Hermas	Florence	11/06/1976
76	155 2/8	Norris D H	Saluda	10/1976
77	155 1/8	Rochester Terry	Oconee	12/15/2007
78	155 0/8	Chapman Darryl	Edgefield	12/26/1985
	155 0/8	Porth Donnie	Calhoun	11/01/1988
80	154 7/8	Found (Wade Jones)	Union	10/1977
	154 7/8	Smith R. David	Lexington	11/10/1995
82	154 6/8	Bell Thomas	Anderson	10/22/1988
	154 6/8	Boozer S Wyman	Jasper	9/27/1991
84	154 4/8	Collins Scott	Chester	11/11/1991
	154 4/8	Williams Floyd L	Orangeburg	10/23/2002
	154 4/8	Wyatt Bill C	Anderson	12/30/1995
87	154 3/8	Wilbanks Richard	Oconee	12/05/1987
88	154 2/8	Hodge Michael	Colleton	8/1972
89	154 1/8	Wyatt William C	Pickens	12/16/1999
90	154 0/8	Dunbar Wallace	Aiken	11/06/1991
91	153 7/8	Griggs Barry W	Chesterfield	11/19/1994
	153 7/8	Webster Joey	Jasper	10/21/2008
93	153 6/8	Bailey Ronnie	Greenville	11/10/2005
	153 6/8	Dunn Gary	Abbeville	11/19/1976

	153 6/8	Nichols David	Fairfield	11/01/1990
96	153 5/8	Neal David	Oconee	11/16/2000
	153 5/8	Warren Harry E	Barnwell	11/07/2002
98	153 4/8	Kinard Robert M	Bamberg	11/08/1980
	153 4/8	Lee Ricky	Orangeburg	12/10/1979
	153 4/8	Found (Lee Richard)	Unknown	1976
Total Typical Records All-Time: 5,445				



## Top 50 All-Time South Carolina Non-Typical White-tailed Deer Minimum Score: 145



All Time Rank	Score	Hunter	County	Date Taken
1	208 5/8	Wood John W	Beaufort	10/1971
2	205 4/8	Means Bradley E	Edgefield	10/29/1994
3	194 4/8	Sears Billy	Mccormick	10/1973
4	187 5/8	Lusk Manning	Mccormick	12/17/2004
5	187 4/8	Eargle Erwin	Lexington	9/13/1989
	187 4/8	Roe Delton	Anderson	10/28/2004
7	184 2/8	Coombs Evin	Lexington	11/20/2009
8	180 7/8	Huntington Mark S	Anderson	10/31/2002
9	180 4/8	Doremus Jason M	Orangeburg	10/19/2000
	180 4/8	Morton Randy	Chesterfield	11/22/1993
11	180 3/8	Found (Scwmrd)	Marlboro	1930
12	179 2/8	Robertson Jr Charles E	Colleton	9/21/1981
13	176 5/8	William Thomas George	Hampton	11/1975
14	176 3/8	Hughes Cliff	Mccormick	12/1973
15	176 1/8	Herring Mickey	Orangeburg	9/31/1997
16	173 3/8	Found (Michael Johnson)	Oconee	11/05/1988
17	172 6/8	Zeigler Harold A	Orangeburg	11/05/2007
18	172 4/8	Ledbetter Danny	Berkeley	11/24/1983

	172 4/8	Purgason Michael T	Chester	10/27/2007
20	171 0/8	Lee Lloyd	Bamberg	12/12/1987
21	170 5/8	Gaskins Hugh	Williamsburg	10/30/2003
	170 5/8	Shealy Donald	Kershaw	10/10/2003
23	170 1/8	Wilson Wade	Allendale	11/08/1997
24	169 6/8	Oneal Clark	Edgefield	10/30/2001
25	169 2/8	Railey Eldridge	Lancaster	11/05/1984
26	168 6/8	Ledford Todd C	Sumter	11/01/2001
27	167 5/8	Morris William G	Calhoun	8/15/1992
28	167 3/8	Fairey Linda	Orangeburg	10/1961
29	167 1/8	Mccoys Steve	Darlington	10/02/2009
30	167 0/8	Schaffer Danny	Colleton	9/1974
31	166 7/8	Johnson Jr Wilburn N	Chesterfield	12/03/1983
32	166 6/8	Cromer C S	Newberry	
33	166 4/8	Posey Kenneth	Aiken	11/1972
34	166 3/8	Ard Richard L	Williamsburg	9/01/1976
35	166 2/8	Douglas Jeff A	Fairfield	10/20/1986
36	166 1/8	Dempsey Clyde	Calhoun	10/1970
	166 1/8	O'neal James B	Edgefield	11/29/1996
	166 1/8	Wood Dale	Greenwood	10/25/1983
39	165 6/8	Hendrix Michael	Oconee	11/19/2001
40	165 3/8	Grier Francis	Calhoun	10/1973
41	165 2/8	Hoats Bo	Dorchester	11/02/2006
	165 2/8	Livingston Joel	Allendale	11/07/1982
43	164 7/8	Cook James Don	Edgefield	10/12/2007
44	164 3/8	Webb I B	Calhoun	12/1973
45	164 2/8	Yon Reuben	Barnwell	10/16/1965
46	164 1/8	Found (Gary Renaud)	Lexington	10/28/1996
47	164 0/8	Simmons Shawn M	Orangeburg	12/23/2005
48	163 6/8	Joyner Jeremy	Allendale	10/30/2009
49	163 5/8	Smith John D	Jasper	11/01/2000
50	163 4/8	Maddalena Anthony	Newberry	11/27/1982
Total Non-Typical Records All-Time: 214				

# South Carolina County Totals All-Time

## Typical and Non-Typical

County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Abbeville	183	9	192	8	2
Aiken	355	9	364	2	5
Allendale	171	12	183	10	3
Anderson	205	4	209	6	1
Bamberg	134	5	139	15	7
Barnwell	184	5	189	9	8
Beaufort	34	1	35	44	35
Berkeley	97	5	102	21	39
Calhoun	127	9	136	16	6
Charleston	40	0	40	42	41
Cherokee	19	1	20	47	44
Chester	83	5	88	33	31
Chesterfield	136	5	141	14	23
Clarendon	87	3	90	29	29
Colleton	217	14	231	4	15
Darlington	37	2	39	43	42
Dillon	27	0	27	46	45
Dorchester	89	7	96	23	26
Edgefield	86	6	92	26	24
Fairfield	237	7	244	3	9
Florence	91	1	92	26	36
Georgetown	50	2	52	38	43
Greenville	105	1	106	20	25
Greenwood	88	2	90	29	17
Hampton	152	3	155	11	14
Horry	88	4	92	26	40
Jasper	90	5	95	24	28
Kershaw	196	6	202	7	10

Lancaster	123	5	128	18	12
Laurens	139	6	145	13	16
Lee	87	2	89	31	20
Lexington	81	8	89	31	26
McCormick	58	3	61	36	32
Marion	55	1	56	37	34
Marlboro	27	1	28	45	46
Newberry	143	9	152	12	13
Oconee	114	5	119	19	18
Orangeburg	393	16	409	1	4
Pickens	86	1	87	34	21
Richland	126	3	129	17	22
Saluda	95	4	99	22	11
Spartanburg	75	3	78	35	30
Sumter	89	6	95	24	33
Union	49	1	50	40	37
Williamsburg	208	3	211	5	19
York	47	4	51	39	38
County Unknown	42	0	42	41	NA
Totals	5,445	214	5,659	NA	NA

## TYPICAL WHITETAILED DEER

OWNER'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_ M.I. \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street, Rt., Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE# \_\_\_\_\_  
 (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Home \_\_\_\_\_ Work \_\_\_\_\_

HUNTER'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF KILL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF KILL \_\_\_\_\_

WEAPON \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

SCORER \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ WMA or Private \_\_\_\_\_ Quality Mgt. Area \_\_\_\_\_

E. Total of Lengths of Abnormal Points \_\_\_\_\_

Abnormal Points	
Right Antler	Left Antler
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS				Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
A. No. Points on Right Antler		No. Points on Left Antler		Spread Credit	Right Antler	Left Antler	Difference
B. Tip to Tip Spread	/ <sub>8</sub>	C. Greatest Spread	/ <sub>8</sub>				
D. Inside Spread of Main Beams	/ <sub>8</sub>	(Credit May be Equal but not Exceed Longer Antler)		/ <sub>8</sub>			
F. Length of Main Beam					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-1. Length of First Point, if present					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-2. Length of Second Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-3. Length of Third Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-4. Length of Fourth Point, if present					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-5. Length of Fifth Point, if Present					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-6. Length of Sixth Point, if present					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
G-7. Length of Seventh Point, if present					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
H-1. Circumference at smallest place between Burr and First Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
H-2. Circumference at smallest place between First and Second Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
H-3. Circumference at smallest place between Second and Third Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
H-4. Circumference at smallest place between Third and Fourth Point					/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
<b>TOTALS</b>				/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>

Enter Total of Columns 1,2, and 3	/ <sub>8</sub>
Subtract Column 4	/ <sub>8</sub>
Subtotal	/ <sub>8</sub>
Subtract (E) Total of Lengths of Abnormal Points	/ <sub>8</sub>
Final Score	/ <sub>8</sub>

I certify that I have measured the above trophy on (date) \_\_\_\_\_ at (address) \_\_\_\_\_ (city) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ and that these measurements and date are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B & C Official Measurer  
 I.D. Number 

--	--	--	--

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TYPICAL WHITETAILED DEER

All measurements must be made with a 1/4 inch 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. (Note: a flexible steel cable can be used to measure points and main beams only.) Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until antlers have dried for at least 60 days after the animal was killed.

- A. Number of points on each antler: to be counted a point, the projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam. 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 beams is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again as the spread credit if it is less than or equal to the length of longer antler; if longer, enter longer antler length for spread credit.
- E. Total of lengths of all abnormal points: Abnormal points are those nontypical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam) or extra points beyond the normal pattern of points. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. Length of main beam is 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 center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr, then following generally the outer curve of the main beam to the tip of the beam.
- G. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Length of normal points: normal points project from the top of the main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. Lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with top edge of the beam on both sides of the point to determine the base line for point measurements. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H. 1-2-3-4 Circumferences are taken as detailed for each measurement. If brow point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and G-2. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between G-3 and tip of main beam.

---

### FAIR CHASE STATEMENT FOR ALL HUNTER-TAKEN WHITETAILED DEER

To make use of the following methods shall be deemed as **UNFAIR CHASE** and unsportsmanlike, and any deer obtained by use of such means is disqualified from entry.

- I. Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- II. Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- III. Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- IV. Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- V. Hunting or taking game on lands without permission or consent of landowner.

---

I certify that the whitetailed deer scored on this chart was not taken in **UNFAIR CHASE** as defined above. I further certify that it was taken in full compliance with South Carolina game laws.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Hunter: \_\_\_\_\_

09-6461



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING NON-TYPICAL WHITETAILED DEER

All measurements must be made with a 1/4 inch 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. (Note: a flexible steel cable can be used to measure points and main beams only.) Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until antlers have dried for at least 60 days after the animal was killed.

- A. Number of points on each antler: to be counted a point, the projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam. 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 beams is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again as the spread credit if it is less than or equal to the length of longer antler; if longer, enter longer antler length for spread credit.
- E. Total of lengths of all abnormal points: Abnormal points are those nontypical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam) or extra points beyond the normal pattern of points. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. Length of main beam is 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 center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr, then following generally the outer curve of the main beam to the tip of the beam.
- G. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Length of normal points: normal points project from the top of the main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. Lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with top edge of the beam on both sides of the point to determine the base line for point measurements. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H. 1-2-3-4 Circumferences are taken as detailed for each measurement. If brow point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and G-2. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between G-3 and tip of main beam.

---

### FAIR CHASE STATEMENT FOR ALL HUNTER-TAKEN WHITETAILED DEER

To make use of the following methods shall be deemed as **UNFAIR CHASE** and unsportsmanlike, and any deer obtained by use of such means is disqualified from entry.

- I. Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- II. Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- III. Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- IV. Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- V. Hunting or taking game on lands without permission or consent of landowner.

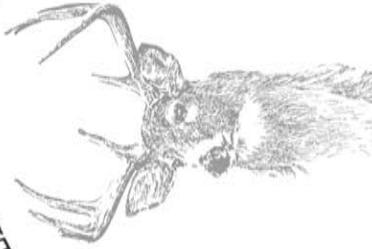
---

I certify that the whitetailed deer scored on this chart was not taken in **UNFAIR CHASE** as defined above. I further certify that it was taken in full compliance with South Carolina game laws.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Hunter: \_\_\_\_\_

09-6461

WHITE-TAILED DEER ANTLER RECORDS PROGRAM



This certificate is awarded in recognition of an outstanding white-tailed deer that has been measured according to the Boone and Crockett system by an official SCDNR scorer and has met the minimum state record criteria and merits recognition on South Carolina's Antler Records List.



OFFICIAL SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

HUNTER \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWED AND VERIFIED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DEER RECORDS COORDINATOR \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_



Life's  
Better  
**OUTDOORS**

S.C. Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
PO Box 167  
Columbia, SC 29202  
[www.dnr.sc.gov](http://www.dnr.sc.gov)

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, gender, color, national origin, religion, disability or age. Direct inquiries to the Office of Human Resources, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, S.C. 29202.