

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2005

Compiled and produced by  
**Charles Ruth Jr.**  
Wildlife Biologist, Deer Project Supervisor

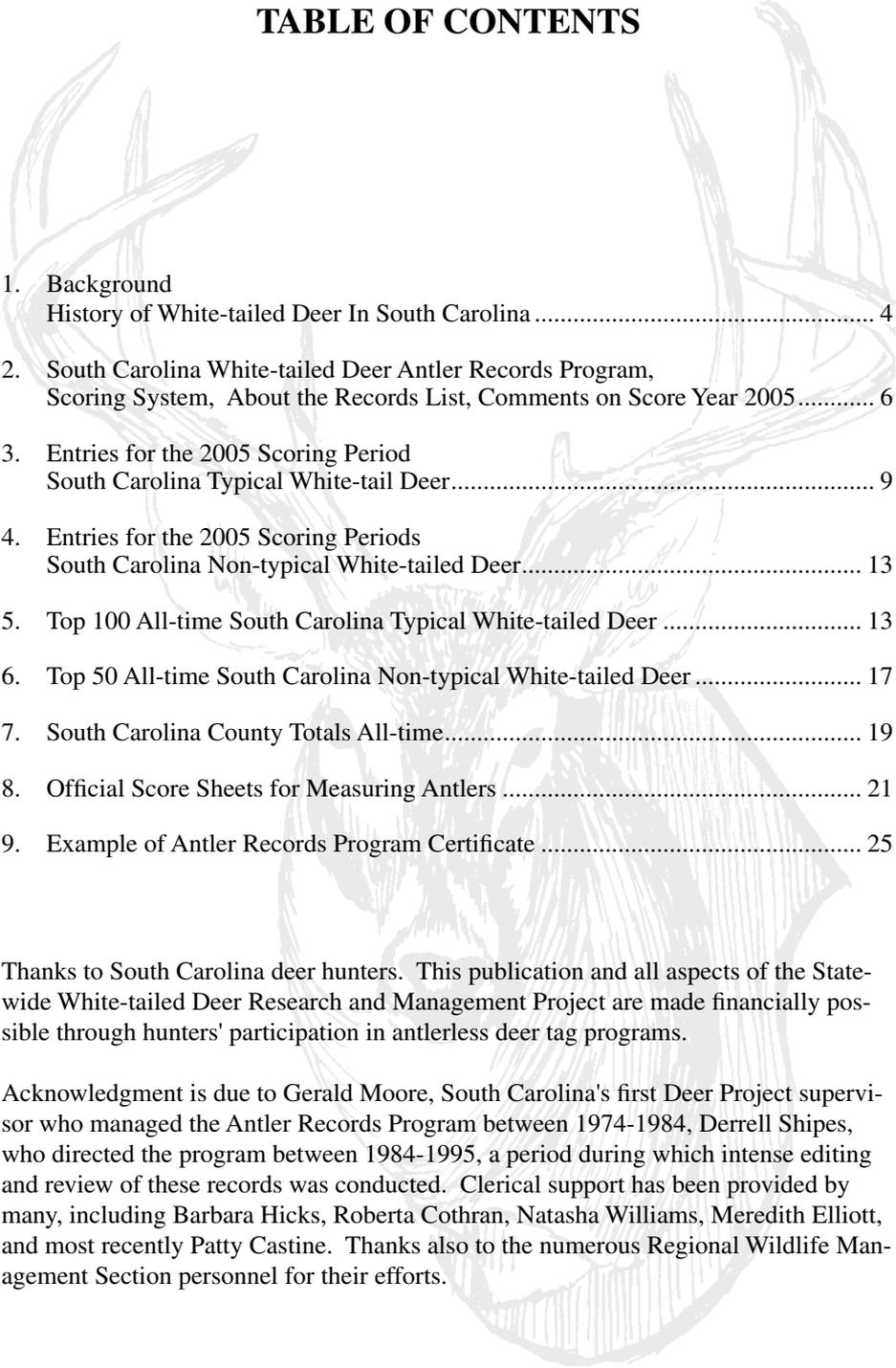
**S. C. Department of Natural Resources**  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
PO Box 167  
Columbia, SC 29202



**DNR**



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# 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 century. Thanks to legislation in the early 1900's that provided protection for wildlife and money for wildlife management, white-tailed deer numbers have again increased to over 20 million nationwide and 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 "bucks", "doe", and "skins" 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, because of public concern for conservation things began to change in a positive direction for deer. The Lacy 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 bowl 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 to revert back to forest land. So at this time we had laws that offered protection for deer, funds to implement wildlife management and research, and improvements in habitat for white-tailed deer in South Carolina.

Although delayed by World War II, restocking efforts began in earnest in the early 1950's. 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 our state 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 120,000 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 800,000. Huntible populations exist in all 46 counties in South Carolina and the annual statewide deer harvest is approximately 250,000.

# South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program

The South Carolina white-tailed deer Antler Records Program was initiated in the spring of 1974 and since that time, 4,488 sets of antlers (4,328 typical and 160 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 15 sessions occurring annually. Each year SCDNR wildlife biologists and wildlife technicians score approximately 400 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 means of recognizing 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 recognized as having 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 1,000 white-tailed bucks harvested in South Carolina qualifies for the records list.

This addition of *South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2005* is based on activities conducted in the score year 2005. 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 2004 were scored in the score year 2005. Antlers taken in other years may also be included in this publication since they were scored in 2005.

## 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, respectfully. 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

This addition of *South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2005* is based on activities conducted during the 2005 score year. 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 2005 scoring session only. Although most of these records represent deer harvested during the fall 2004 hunting season there are some records that were taken in previous years and were not officially scored until 2005. Separate rankings are presented for the score year (2005) 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. However, 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 2005

The most recent round of white-tailed deer antler scoring conducted by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources revealed 180 new records including one potential Boone and Crockett record. Of the 430 sets of antlers scored at the 9 scheduled sessions, 180 met the minimum score for entry on the state records list, the most in more than 5 years. The 180 racks included 172 sets of typical and 8 non-typical racks. Of the antlers scored, 147 were taken in 2003 or 2004.

The top typical buck taken in 2004 scored 149 6/8 points and was harvested by Clifford Rickett in Oconee County in November. The second highest score was a 148 1/8 inch Orangeburg County buck taken in November by William Jones. Delton Roe's 187 4/8 point Anderson County buck, taken in October of 2004, was tops among non-typical deer. Not only will this buck qualify for the Boone and Crockett Club's

Three Year Awards Period List, it is currently tied for fourth on the State All-time Non-typical List. The number two non-typical was taken by Jeff Dennis in Colleton County in October 2004, 154 5/8 points.

For score year 2005, Aiken County produced the most State Record entries with 21. Other top counties included Orangeburg with 11, Kershaw with 10, Lexington with 8, and Anderson with 7 entries. These results come as no surprise, which is particularly the case with Aiken, Anderson, and Orangeburg 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 309 sets of antlers on the lists. Rounding out the top five counties Orangeburg is followed by Aiken 257, Fairfield 223, Colleton 197 and Abbeville and Williamsburg tied with 169 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. To continue to have good numbers of large-antlered bucks, the harvest of female deer must continue to be emphasized in order to keep deer numbers from becoming too high. Over the last 10 years, most hunters have realized the importance of harvesting doe deer. These hunters should be commended and encouraged to continue this trend.

South Carolina's deer herd is in good condition, and it appears that after many years of rapid population growth the herd stabilized in the mid-1990s. Statewide population estimates put the deer herd at about 800,000 animals and the estimated harvest has been between 250,000 and 300,000 deer each of the last eight years. Although the total statewide deer harvest has been down the last two 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 5,500 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 5 million per year. Essentially, the average hunter stands a better chance of being struck by lightning than harvesting one of these record deer, no matter where they hunt.



# South Carolina Typical White-tailed Deer Entries for the 2005 Scoring Period



Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	155 4/8	Greenwood	Ronnie W. Hannah	Oct-76	55
2	149 6/8	Oconee	Clifford A. Rickett	Nov-04	148
3	149 3/8	Richland	Levi Myers	Oct-03	153
4	148 1/8	Orangeburg	William R. Jones	Nov-04	192
5	147 5/8	Bamberg	Anthony Dale Thomas	Nov-03	207
6	146 6/8	Aiken	James K. Jarrett	Oct-99	238
6	146 6/8	Aiken	David K. Johnson	Oct-82	238
8	145 3/8	Newberry	Nathan A. Huggins	Oct-04	303
9	144 5/8	Aiken	John B. Walsh	Dec-04	349
10	144 1/8	Hampton	Brad Ingram	Nov-95	380
11	143 2/8	Colleton	Brian Ackerman	Nov-04	437
12	142 7/8	Lancaster	Tony W. Bowers	Nov-03	461
12	142 7/8	Lancaster	Richard M. Younts	Oct-04	461
14	142 6/8	Abbeville	Ralph E. Burrell, Jr.	Oct-04	471
15	142 4/8	Greenwood	Danny Summey	Nov-83	497
16	142 1/8	Barnwell	Greg S. Rikard	Nov-03	531
17	141 5/8	Dorchester	Mike N. Minus	Sep-04	567
18	141 2/8	Colleton	Rusty Kinard	Oct-04	604
18	141 2/8	Jasper	Travis Malphrus	Nov-04	604
20	140 2/8	Lancaster	Anthony P. Harrison	Oct-03	707
21	139 6/8	Laurens	Brian Keith Boyter	Oct-01	758
22	138 7/8	Williamsburg	Gary Bulloch	Oct-04	867
23	138 5/8	Dorchester	Steve R. Patrick	Oct-04	895
24	138 4/8	Allendale	Bill Davis	Oct-04	910
25	137 3/8	Fairfield	Christopher E. Neely	Dec-04	1050
26	137 2/8	Georgetown	Tony S. Marsh	Nov-04	1074
27	137 1/8	Kershaw	Ronald W. Catoe, Jr.	Nov-00	1097
28	136 2/8	Calhoun	Zachary Coggins	Jan-04	1222
28	136 2/8	Lexington	Charles White	Nov-04	1222
30	136 1/8	Sumter	Billy Daly	Oct-04	1243
30	136 1/8	Orangeburg	Dan T. Pernell	Sep-04	1243
32	136 0/8	Calhoun	Hans-Peter P. Brown	Nov-04	1260
33	135 4/8	Aiken	Clayton Benenhaley	Nov-04	1338
33	135 4/8	Bamberg	Richard Dykes	Oct-89	1338
33	135 4/8	Chesterfield	Greg K. Harvey	Nov-04	1338
36	135 2/8	Spartanburg	Gene Bradley	Nov-03	1377
36	135 2/8	Oconee	Jamey Hoyt Rholetter	Dec-03	1377

38	135 0/8	Barnwell	Dale W. Shelley	Oct-04	1417
39	134 7/8	Richland	Adam H. Willey	Oct-03	1441
40	134 6/8	Anderson	Dan Bearden	Dec-04	1463
41	134 5/8	Anderson	Ted Wheeler	Nov-04	1488
42	134 4/8	Bamberg	Robert A. Leach	Sep-04	1509
42	134 4/8	Clarendon	Randy Marlowe	Nov-04	1509
42	134 4/8	Aiken	Robert Starns	Oct-04	1509
45	134 3/8	Hampton	Charles P. Smith, Jr.	Nov-80	1531
46	134 2/8	Lee	Mitchell Mccathern	Oct-04	1555
47	134 0/8	Barnwell	Henry D. Conley	Oct-04	1607
47	134 0/8	Aiken	William A. Todd	Nov-04	1607
49	133 7/8	Allendale	Herbert B. Creech	Oct-04	1630
49	133 7/8	Richland	Howard C. Favre	Sep-99	1630
49	133 7/8	Kershaw	Edwin Fletcher	Oct-03	1630
49	133 7/8	Lexington	Bobby M. Swearingen	Nov-03	1630
53	133 6/8	Oconee	Jeff F. Blackwell	Dec-04	1657
54	133 5/8	Beaufort	R. Alan Jeffcoat	Nov-04	1686
54	133 5/8	Orangeburg	Danny Weathers	Jan-77	1686
56	133 2/8	Sumter	Billy Daly	Sep-04	1774
56	133 2/8	Orangeburg	Byron Kilby	Dec-04	1774
56	133 2/8	Georgetown	Leland O. Morris	Nov-04	1774
59	133 1/8	Anderson	Benny Owens	Nov-03	1816
60	132 6/8	Abbeville	Leland Pitts	Nov-04	1903
60	132 6/8	Kershaw	Bubba B. Shirley	Sep-04	1903
62	132 5/8	Aiken	Felipe Casares	Oct-04	1938
63	132 4/8	Colleton	Jerry Davis	Oct-04	1971
63	132 4/8	Colleton	John Lench	Sep-04	1971
65	132 3/8	Barnwell	Jeff Taylor	Nov-04	1999
66	132 2/8	Greenwood	Richard L. Turner	Oct-84	2026
66	132 2/8	Aiken	Carol Willis	Sep-04	2026
68	132 1/8	Orangeburg	Billy R. Bozard, Jr.	Nov-04	2051
68	132 1/8	Williamsburg	James D. Marlowe	Oct-04	2051
68	132 1/8	Richland	Lamar Snipes	Sep-04	2051
71	132 0/8	Aiken	Bradley W. Kelly	Oct-04	2079
72	131 6/8	Anderson	David Dunn	Oct-03	2143
72	131 6/8	Saluda	David Smith	Nov-04	2143
74	131 5/8	Richland	Donald P. Carter	Oct-92	2188
75	131 4/8	Hampton	Charles P. Smith, Jr.	Nov-04	2223
75	131 4/8	Orangeburg	Raymond M. Sprinkle	Oct-03	2223
77	131 3/8	Horry	Tyson H. Chestnut	Dec-04	2263
77	131 3/8	Edgefield	Joey Sexton	Oct-02	2263
79	131 2/8	Newberry	Roger Green	Oct-04	2291
80	131 1/8	Allendale	Charles Dean Crawford	Nov-00	2327
80	131 1/8	Aiken	Found (J.K. Jarrett)	Unknown	2327
80	131 1/8	Colleton	Robert E. Oliver	Oct-94	2327
83	131 0/8	Abbeville	Stan Lance	Nov-04	2363
84	130 7/8	Bamberg	James Goodman	Nov-04	2400

84	130 7/8	Kershaw	Rick L. Truesdale	Dec-04	2400
86	130 6/8	Abbeville	Harold W. Haselden	Dec-03	2428
86	130 6/8	Beaufort	Wilbert Myers	Nov-04	2428
86	130 6/8	Dillon	Gilbert Rowell	Dec-04	2428
89	130 5/8	Florence	Brian C. Moore	Oct-02	2459
89	130 5/8	Abbeville	Matthew Vaughn	Nov-04	2459
91	130 4/8	Dillon	Timothy R. Coleman	Oct-01	2484
91	130 4/8	Bamberg	Brannon Bang Collins	Sep-04	2484
91	130 4/8	Orangeburg	Jody B. Hutto	Dec-04	2484
94	130 3/8	Chesterfield	Brian P. Dixon	Nov-04	2527
94	130 3/8	Chesterfield	Clint E. Scott	Oct-97	2527
94	130 3/8	Orangeburg	Alex Singleton	Oct-95	2527
97	130 2/8	Cherokee	Found (Chris Wilson)	Unknown	2560
98	130 1/8	Edgefield	Jonathan B. Whittle	Oct-04	2607
99	130 0/8	Fairfield	Josh D. Kyzer	Oct-04	2638
100	129 5/8	Anderson	James M. Hayes	Nov-04	2742
100	129 5/8	Greenville	Thomas Hayes	Dec-04	2742
102	129 4/8	Chesterfield	William Adams	Oct-01	2773
102	129 4/8	Berkeley	Joshua L. Hodges	Aug-04	2773
102	129 4/8	Greenville	John Knight	Oct-04	2773
102	129 4/8	Lexington	Stefanie K. Little	Nov-04	2773
102	129 4/8	Barnwell	Jason Rentz	Nov-03	2773
102	129 4/8	Oconee	Buddy Vaughn	Oct-00	2773
108	129 3/8	Charleston	Chad E. Fisk	Sep-03	2804
108	129 3/8	York	Found (Dwayne Rogers)	Nov-03	2804
110	129 2/8	Spartanburg	Charles D. Peace	Nov-04	2834
110	129 2/8	Calhoun	Richard Smith	Sep-98	2834
110	129 2/8	Berkeley	Ted J. Swann	Oct-04	2834
113	129 0/8	Lee	Allan Howell	Nov-04	2902
114	128 7/8	Greenwood	Bryan T. Green	Oct-04	2936
115	128 6/8	Newberry	Stacy A. Boland	Oct-04	2982
115	128 6/8	Aiken	Oris G. Johnson	Nov-04	2982
115	128 6/8	Lexington	Stephen T. Lever	Dec-04	2982
118	128 5/8	Horry	Mitch M. Mooney	Nov-04	3032
119	128 4/8	Orangeburg	Harry L. Leviner, Sr	Oct-03	3070
119	128 4/8	Aiken	Steve L. Rust	Oct-04	3070
121	128 2/8	Orangeburg	Alex Singleton	Oct-99	3141
121	128 2/8	Dillon	Branford E. Townsend	Nov-00	3141
121	128 2/8	York	Anthony W. Whitesides	Dec-04	3141
121	128 2/8	Lexington	Jerrod K. Wingard	Sep-04	3141
125	128 1/8	Fairfield	Robert A. Christofoli	Oct-02	3180
125	128 1/8	Laurens	Ivan Lollis	Oct-04	3180
127	128 0/8	Spartanburg	Charles Edward Alexander	Oct-04	3212
127	128 0/8	Colleton	Erica S. Erwin	Oct-04	3212
127	128 0/8	Kershaw	Brian D. Felder	Oct-00	3212
130	127 7/8	Calhoun	Joe Buntin	Dec-04	3252
130	127 7/8	Lexington	John Orrey	Dec-99	3252

130	127 7/8	Greenville	Stephen Stockton	Nov-02	3252
133	127 6/8	Aiken	Austin L. Kirkland	Nov-04	3304
133	127 6/8	Laurens	Buddy Lynn	Oct-04	3304
135	127 5/8	Calhoun	Linwood D. Hair, Sr.	Nov-03	3341
136	127 4/8	Lancaster	William D. Eddins	Nov-04	3383
137	127 3/8	Berkeley	Britt Limehouse	Nov-03	3425
138	127 2/8	Pickens	Jason F. Chambers	Nov-03	3466
138	127 2/8	Fairfield	Wilmont K. Martin	Oct-04	3466
140	127 1/8	Spartanburg	Thad P. Owens	Nov-04	3516
140	127 1/8	Aiken	Roger Ramsey	Oct-04	3516
142	127 0/8	Aiken	Gerald W. Goldman	Oct-03	3556
142	127 0/8	Spartanburg	Thad P. Owens	Nov-02	3556
144	126 7/8	Lee	Joseph R. Neuling	Nov-04	3604
145	126 6/8	Calhoun	Russell V. Middleton	Dec-04	3648
146	126 4/8	Aiken	Louis E. Besse	Nov-04	3729
147	126 3/8	Marion	Found (Hoyt Martin)	Oct-03	3772
148	126 2/8	Kershaw	Found (Steven Davis)	Unknown	3819
148	126 2/8	Sumter	Carl Gulledege	Dec-04	3819
150	126 1/8	Pickens	Robby Briggs	Dec-04	3860
150	126 1/8	Allendale	Mike D. Renedo	Nov-03	3860
152	125 7/8	Horry	Brad Cook	Dec-04	3950
153	125 6/8	Kershaw	Rodney C. Adams	Dec-04	3997
153	125 6/8	Abbeville	Rickey N. Bridges	Dec-04	3997
153	125 6/8	Lexington	Justin T. Huffstetler	Aug-04	3997
153	125 6/8	Aiken	Chris E. Mcleod	Dec-04	3997
153	125 6/8	Aiken	Johnny Mundy	Nov-96	3997
153	125 6/8	Pickens	John E. Rowland	Nov-94	3997
159	125 4/8	Dorchester	Bruce Appel	Sep-04	4085
159	125 4/8	Aiken	Charles O. Cushman	Nov-04	4085
159	125 4/8	Pickens	Tony Hall	Nov-90	4085
159	125 4/8	Kershaw	David Harrelson	Sep-03	4085
159	125 4/8	Kershaw	Charles M. Watts	Oct-04	4085
164	125 3/8	Orangeburg	Carroll Arant	Nov-01	4129
164	125 3/8	Saluda	Jason C. Booth	Oct-04	4129
164	125 3/8	Edgefield	Kevin E. Leonard	Oct-00	4129
167	125 2/8	Anderson	Scott Burdette	Nov-04	4177
167	125 2/8	Greenville	Eddie T. Taylor	Nov-03	4177
169	125 1/8	Laurens	Earl J. Childers	Nov-04	4222
169	125 1/8	Aiken	Kevin E. Leonard	Oct-01	4222
171	125 0/8	Marlboro	Howard K. Deaver	Nov-03	4264
171	125 0/8	Spartanburg	Timothy L. Mahaffey	Dec-03	4264
171	125 0/8	Oconee	Morris E. Oliver	Nov-02	4264
171	125 0/8	Aiken	Eddie Wilson	Oct-97	4264

Total Typical Records Entered For 2005 Score Period: 174

Total Typical Records Entered All-time: 4,328

# South Carolina

## Non-typical White-tailed Deer

### Entries For The 2005 Scoring Period

Minimum Score: 145

Score Period Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	187 4/8	Anderson	Delton Roe	Oct-04	4
2	154 5/8	Colleton	Jeffrey B. Dennis	Oct-04	82
3	150 0/8	Kershaw	John W. Cashion	Oct-03	123
4	147 7/8	Dorchester	Allen Rudd	Oct-04	135
5	147 6/8	Sumter	Found (Keith Brown)	Sep-04	137
6	147 1/8	Lexington	James K. Hoffman	Sep-04	142
7	145 3/8	Dorchester	Andy M. Rutledge	Nov-04	155
8	145 1/8	Clarendon	Tyler Mays	Dec-04	159
Total Non-typical Records Entered For 2005 Score Period: 8					
Total Non-typical Records Entered All-time: 160					

## Top 100

### All-time South Carolina

Typical White-tailed Deer - Minimum Score: 125

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
1	176 0/8	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-94
2	173 7/8	Calhoun	Randy Hoffman	Aug-03
3	170 5/8	Williamsburg	A. Hugh Gaskins	Nov-98
4	169 7/8	Marion	Richard K. Dover	Nov-96
5	169 2/8	Hampton	Stever Shuman	Aug-87
6	168 1/8	Laurens	David Underwood	Oct-89
7	167 6/8	Sumter	Todd C. Ledford	Nov-01
8	167 3/8	Saluda	Tristan A. Dubose	Nov-93
9	166 3/8	Newberry	Eddie Hicks	Dec-74
10	165 2/8	Greenwood	Ashley Avery	Dec-90
11	163 6/8	Anderson	Found (Sammie Smith)	Oct-83
12	163 0/8	York	Jesse Jacobs III	Dec-85

13	162 1/8	Lee	Loran L. Gladden	Nov-79
14	161 6/8	Georgetown	C.S. Davis, Sr.	1920
14	161 6/8	Colleton	Frank Edwards	Dec-82
14	161 6/8	York	Dennis Meadows	Dec-83
17	161 5/8	Abbeville	Found (Cary Freeman)	Unknown
18	161 2/8	Orangeburg	Found (John Moore)	2001
18	161 2/8	Saluda	William Larry Jordan	Nov-91
20	161 1/8	Oconee	Found (Judy Carver)	Oct-93
21	160 5/8	Anderson	Scott Burdette	Dec-89
21	160 5/8	Orangeburg	Jay Sox	Oct-02
23	160 0/8	Lexington	Found (Faye Renaud)	Oct-96
24	159 4/8	Pickens	Dennis Chastain	Nov-91
24	159 4/8	Spartanburg	Found (Larry Prince)	1985
26	159 2/8	Dorchester	W.B. Thrower	Oct-71
27	159 0/8	Williamsburg	Thomas E. Byrd, Jr.	Nov-80
27	159 0/8	Colleton	Billy Lee Lewis	Oct-84
29	158 7/8	Saluda	Found (Wadie Davis)	Unknown
29	158 7/8	Colleton	Marvin C. Strickland	Nov-93
31	158 2/8	Hampton	Wade Sheffield	Oct-75
32	158 1/8	Fairfield	Vandy Waller	Nov-86
33	158 0/8	Greenville	Kent Davis	Oct-90
34	157 7/8	Chester	Ned Polk	Oct-86
35	157 6/8	Laurens	Mark Smith	Oct-95
36	157 5/8	Richland	John Dreher	Sep-82
37	157 4/8	Anderson	Mac M. Mcgee	Nov-94
38	157 3/8	Lancaster	Rex R. Huntley	Oct-91
39	156 6/8	Aiken	Carl H. Crews	Oct-70
39	156 6/8	Aiken	David G. Dunn	Nov-93
39	156 6/8	Williamsburg	Frank Lesesne	1960
42	156 5/8	Bamberg	Found (Henry Herndon)	1975
42	156 5/8	Williamsburg	J.B. Hardee	Sep-78
42	156 5/8	Laurens	Wayne Shipman	Nov-75
45	156 4/8	Fairfield	Frank J. Bartlett	Nov-96
45	156 4/8	Kershaw	Carl L. Kambeitz	Sep-03
47	156 2/8	Lee	Rusty Campbel Harvey	Nov-98

48	156 1/8	Laurens	Boyd Garfield	Nov-80
48	156 1/8	Edgefield	Jacky Cockrell	Oct-88
48	156 1/8	Abbeville	Mithcell Haney	Oct-91
51	156 1/8	Newberry	Found (Ronnie Gaillard)	Unknown
52	155 7/8	Unknown	George S. Roof	1979
53	155 6/8	Orangeburg	James E. Crosland	Oct-66
53	155 6/8	Colleton	Kenny Hutto	Sep-82
55	155 4/8	Jasper	Michael E. Bishop	Oct-00
55	155 4/8	Williamsburg	Otis Burrows	Nov-84
55	155 4/8	Lancaster	Earnest Crenshaw	Nov-88
55	155 4/8	Greenwood	Ronnie W. Hannah	Oct-76
55	155 4/8	Barnwell	Cannie Still	Oct-83
55	155 4/8	Pickens	Brent Winchester	Nov-95
61	155 3/8	Jasper	John W. Dickerson	Oct-00
61	155 3/8	Florence	Hermas McCutcheon	Nov-76
63	155 2/8	Saluda	D.H. Norris	Oct-76
64	155 0/8	Edgefield	Darryl Chapman	Dec-85
64	155 0/8	Calhoun	Donnie Porth	Nov-88
66	154 7/8	Union	Found (Wade Johns)	Oct-77
66	154 7/8	Lexington	David R. Smith	Nov-95
68	154 6/8	Anderson	Thomas Bell	Oct-88
68	154 6/8	Jasper	Karl D. Senn	Sep-91
70	154 4/8	Chester	Scott Collins	Nov-91
70	154 4/8	Orangeburg	Floyd L. Williams	Oct-02
70	154 4/8	Anderson	William C. Wyatt	Dec-95
73	154 3/8	Oconee	Richard Wilbanks	Dec-87
74	154 2/8	Colleton	Michael Hodge	Aug-72
75	154 1/8	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-99
76	154 0/8	Aiken	Wallace Dunbar	Nov-91
77	153 7/8	Chesterfield	Barry W. Griggs	Nov-94
78	153 6/8	Abbeville	Gary Dunn	Nov-76
78	153 6/8	Fairfield	David Nichols	Nov-90
80	153 5/8	Oconee	David Neal	Nov-00
80	153 5/8	Barnwell	Harry E. Warren	Nov-02
82	153 4/8	Unknown	Found (Richard Lee)	1976

82	153 4/8	Bamberg	Rober M. Kinard	Nov-80
82	153 4/8	Orangeburg	Ricky Lee	Dec-79
85	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Billy Corley	Oct-86
85	153 3/8	Aiken	Tom A. Stafford	Nov-96
85	153 3/8	Greenwood	Roy Walker	Nov-85
85	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Eddie Joe Williams	Sep-74
89	153 2/8	Lancaster	Ray Cauthen	Oct-86
89	153 2/8	Dorchester	Mike Coker	Oct-97
89	153 2/8	Bamberg	Alan D. Guess	Nov-02
89	153 2/8	Orangeburg	Gary R. Platt	Oct-97
93	153 1/8	Barnwell	Daryl S. Evans	Nov-94
94	152 7/8	Anderson	Mel Justice	Nov-84
94	152 7/8	Clarendon	Jerry L. Killian	Nov-01
94	152 7/8	Dillon	James O. Tyner	Nov-00
97	152 6/8	Aiken	Ronnie W. Shealy	Dec-94
97	152 6/8	Aiken	Sam Walling	Sep-78
99	152 5/8	Calhoun	Charles E. Reeder, Jr.	Nov-82
100	152 4/8	Mccormick	Found (Dennis Holden)	Unknown
100	152 4/8	Calhoun	Edwin A. Kennerly	Sep-02
Total Typical Records All-time: 4,328				



# Top 50 All-time South Carolina Non-typical White-tailed Deer

Minimum Score: 145



All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
1	208 5/8	Beaufort	John W. Wood	Oct-71
2	205 4/8	Edgefield	Bradley E. Means	Oct-94
3	194 4/8	Mccormick	Billy Sears	Oct-73
4	187 4/8	Lexington	Erwin Eargle	Sep-89
4	187 4/8	Anderson	Delton Roe	Oct-04
6	180 7/8	Anderson	Mark S. Huntington	Oct-02
7	180 4/8	Orangeburg	Jason M. Doremus	Oct-00
7	180 4/8	Chesterfield	Randy Morton	Nov-93
9	180 3/8	Marlboro	Found (SCDNR)	1930
10	179 2/8	Colleton	Charles Robertson, Jr.	Sep-81
11	176 5/8	Hampton	William Thomas George	Nov-75
12	176 3/8	Mccormick	Cliff Hughes	Dec-73
13	176 1/8	Orangeburg	Mickey Herring	Sep-97
14	173 3/8	Oconee	Found (Michael Johnson)	Nov-88
15	172 4/8	Berkeley	Danny Ledbetter	Nov-83
16	171 0/8	Bamberg	Lee Lloyd	Dec-87
17	170 5/8	Williamsburg	Hugh Gaskins	Oct-03
17	170 5/8	Kershaw	Donald Shealy	Oct-03
19	170 1/8	Allendale	Wade Wilson	Nov-97
20	169 6/8	Edgefield	Clark Oneal	Oct-01
21	169 2/8	Lancaster	Railey Eldridge	Nov-84
22	168 6/8	Sumter	Todd C Ledford	Nov-01
23	167 5/8	Calhoun	William G. Morris	Aug-92
24	167 3/8	Orangeburg	Linda Fairey	Oct-61
25	167 0/8	Colleton	Danny Schaffer	Sep-74
26	166 7/8	Chesterfield	Wilburn N. Johnson, Jr.	Dec-83
27	166 6/8	Newberry	C.S. Cromer	Unknown
28	166 4/8	Aiken	Kenneth Posey	Nov-72

29	166 2/8	Fairfield	Jeff A. Douglas	Oct-86
30	166 1/8	Calhoun	Clyde Dempsey	Oct-70
30	166 1/8	Edgefield	James B. O'Neal	Nov-96
30	166 1/8	Greenwood	Dale Wood	Oct-83
33	165 6/8	Oconee	Michael Hendrix	Nov-01
34	165 3/8	Calhoun	Francis Grier	Oct-73
35	165 2/8	Allendale	Joel Livingston	Nov-82
36	164 3/8	Calhoun	I.B. Webb	Dec-73
37	164 2/8	Barnwell	Reuben Yon	Oct-65
38	164 1/8	Lexington	Found (Gary Renaud)	Oct-96
39	163 4/8	Newberry	Anthony Maddalena	Nov-82
40	163 2/8	Clarendon	Jeff Meares	Sep-91
41	162 7/8	Lancaster	Sam Patterson	Nov-91
42	162 6/8	Saluda	Gary D. Mccord	Nov-89
43	162 4/8	Pickens	David R. Elrod	Dec-03
44	162 2/8	Colleton	E.R. Bryan, Jr.	Sep-39
44	162 2/8	Colleton	Bennie Fisk	Sep-58
46	162 1/8	Union	Randy O. Isbell	Oct-96
47	161 7/8	Colleton	Bobby G. Rhode	Sep-90
48	161 5/8	Berkeley	Hugh Gaskins	Aug-79
48	161 5/8	Oconee	Frank Medlin	Nov-92
50	161 2/8	Allendale	Willis W. Ward	Oct-92
Total Non-typical Records All-time: 160				



# South Carolina County Totals - All Time Typical and Non-typical



County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Abbeville	160	9	169	5	2
Aiken	252	5	257	2	7
Allendale	156	9	165	7	1
Anderson	156	4	160	8	3
Bamberg	113	4	117	14	5
Barnwell	141	2	143	10	9
Beaufort	26	1	27	42	35
Berkeley	82	5	87	20	38
Calhoun	89	8	97	18	8
Charleston	36	0	36	41	40
Cherokee	15	1	16	45	43
Chester	73	4	77	22	26
Chesterfield	108	5	113	15	21
Clarendon	59	3	62	30	32
Colleton	185	12	197	4	15
Darlington	23	0	23	43	44
Dillon	14	0	14	46	45
Dorchester	68	5	73	23	27
Edgefield	70	5	75	23	20
Fairfield	217	6	223	3	6
Florence	64	0	64	28	37
Georgetown	43	2	45	37	42
Greenville	61	1	62	30	31
Greenwood	74	1	75	23	17
Hampton	140	3	143	10	10
Horry	60	1	61	32	41
Jasper	78	3	81	21	25
Kershaw	151	5	156	9	11

Lancaster	104	5	109	16	13
Laurens	119	6	125	13	14
Lee	63	1	64	28	23
Lexington	55	5	60	33	30
McCormick	49	2	51	36	27
Marion	43	0	43	38	34
Marlboro	16	1	17	44	46
Newberry	123	9	132	12	12
Oconee	93	4	97	18	18
Orangeburg	311	9	320	1	4
Pickens	59	1	60	33	24
Richland	98	1	99	17	22
Saluda	71	2	73	23	16
Spartanburg	53	2	55	35	33
Sumter	70	3	73	23	29
Union	41	1	42	39	36
Williamsburg	167	2	169	5	19
York	36	2	38	40	39
County Unknown	43	0	43	38	NA
Totals	4,285	160	4,445	NA	NA



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED 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.

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### 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.

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

99WL2291



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING NONTYPICAL WHITE-TAILED 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.

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### 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.

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

98WL2291

S T A T E O F S O U T H C A R O L I N A

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 \_\_\_\_\_



