

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2006

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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 last 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 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 750,000. Hunttable 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, 4,638 sets of antlers (4,472 typical and 166 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 450 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 2006* is based on activities conducted in the score year 2006. 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 2005 were scored in the score year 2006. Antlers taken in other years may also be included in this publication since they were scored in 2006.



## **Scoring System**

The states 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 2006* is based on activities conducted during the 2006 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 2006 scoring session only. Although most of these records represent deer harvested during the fall 2005 hunting season there are some records that were taken in previous years and were not officially scored until 2006. Separate rankings are presented for the score year (2006) 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 2006**

The most recent round of white-tailed deer antler scoring conducted by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources revealed 136 new records including two potential Boone and Crockett records. Of the 463 sets of antlers scored at the 10 scheduled sessions, 136 met the minimum score for entry on the state records list. The 136 racks included 132 sets of typical and 4 non-typical racks. Of the antlers scored, 121 were taken in 2004 or 2005.

The top typical buck scored in 2006 was a 162 3/8 point buck found dead (road kill) on the Savannah River Site last October in Aiken County. This deer is a new Aiken County typical record and it will qualify for the Boone and Crockett Club's Three Year Awards Period List. The second highest scoring typical was a 153 3/8 inch Chesterfield County buck taken James Barefoot last December. Manning Lusk's 187 4/8 point McCormick County buck, taken in December of 2004, was tops among non-typical deer. Lusk's buck is the new non-typical record for McCormick County, the new number 4 all-time non-typical in South Carolina and it will also qualify for the Boone and Crockett Club's Three Year Awards Period List. At 162 1/8 points, the number two non-typical among this years' entries was taken by David Wannamaker in Calhoun County on January 1, 2006.

For score year 2006, Orangeburg County produced the most State Record entries with 12. Other top counties included Calhoun with 11, Aiken with 10, Chesterfield 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 334 sets of antlers on the lists. Rounding out the top five counties Orangeburg is followed by Aiken 268, Fairfield 227, Colleton 204 and Williamsburg with 172 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 many areas 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 were needed.

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 750,000 animals and the estimated harvest has been between about 250,000 each of the last few years. Although the total statewide deer harvest 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 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 2006 Scoring Period



Minimum Score: 125

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	162 3/8	Aiken	Found (USFS-SRS)	Oct-05	13
2	153 3/8	Chesterfield	James T. Barefoot	Dec-04	86
3	151 2/8	Calhoun	Marty Smoak	Nov-05	120
4	150 6/8	Kershaw	Austin Wall	Dec-05	132
5	150 5/8	Aiken	Troy E. Fox	Oct-03	135
6	149 2/8	Chesterfield	Joseph D. Hendrix	Nov-05	160
7	147 5/8	Calhoun	William H. Dowd	Nov-04	213
8	146 2/8	Spartanburg	Scott T. Blackwell	Oct-04	263
9	146 0/8	Colleton	Andy Stanley	Sep-03	271
10	144 7/8	Orangeburg	Jason L. Fogle	Oct-05	342
11	144 2/8	Lancaster	William K. Owens, Jr.	Dec-05	381
12	143 6/8	Aiken	Danny Poole	Dec-04	414
13	143 2/8	Chesterfield	John R. Laney	Dec-05	448
14	143 1/8	Calhoun	Carl Gullledge, Jr.	Oct-04	456
15	141 6/8	Saluda	Joshua E. Matthews	Nov-05	576
16	141 5/8	Laurens	Bradford S. Odell	Oct-04	581
17	140 7/8	Bamberg	Joseph B. Porter	Sep-05	659
18	140 1/8	Barnwell	Jerry M. Lucas	Aug-05	731
19	139 3/8	Hampton	Robert M. Flynt	Nov-05	812
20	138 7/8	Abbeville	Greg Carey	Nov-05	885
21	138 5/8	Anderson	Jimmy C. Fricks	Nov-05	914
22	138 2/8	Jasper	Delmar Decker	Nov-05	963
22	138 2/8	Kershaw	Jason Fletcher	Oct-03	963
22	138 2/8	Clarendon	Ronald E. Miller	Nov-05	963
25	138 1/8	York	Joseph R. Vinson	Nov-00	981
26	138 0/8	Aiken	Felipe Casares	Nov-05	994
27	137 4/8	Calhoun	Charles Suggs, Sr.	Nov-05	1062
28	137 3/8	Saluda	James T. Crouch	Nov-05	1077
29	137 2/8	Pickens	Phillip D. Hicks	Nov-05	1102
30	136 6/8	Anderson	Larry E. Baugh	Nov-05	1182
30	136 6/8	Florence	Vincent D. Ronk	Oct-94	1182
32	136 5/8	Barnwell	Mark A. Carroll	Dec-03	1202
32	136 5/8	Orangeburg	Gregory S. Garvin	Nov-03	1202
34	136 2/8	Saluda	Cheyenne Bodie	Dec-05	1255
35	136 1/8	Greenville	Byron K. Buchanan	Dec-04	1277

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
36	135 7/8	Aiken	Ron Icenhour	Sep-05	1324
37	135 6/8	Orangeburg	Haskell Parler	Oct-05	1341
38	135 3/8	Orangeburg	Kleck Harman	Dec-05	1401
39	135 2/8	Anderson	Scott Hamby	Nov-05	1417
40	134 7/8	Lee	Russell E. Hall	Sep-05	1482
41	134 5/8	Williamsburg	Dillard Salmons	Oct-05	1531
42	134 3/8	Bamberg	Tim W. Johnson	Nov-05	1575
43	134 1/8	Anderson	Vaughn Steve Little	Nov-05	1627
44	134 0/8	Chesterfield	Robert L. Johnson	Nov-05	1653
44	134 0/8	Hampton	Steven W. Sippel	Nov-91	1653
44	134 0/8	Saluda	Raymond D. Steele	Nov-04	1653
44	134 0/8	Aiken	Reggie D. Woodward	Nov-05	1653
48	133 7/8	Orangeburg	Chad E. Poteat	Nov-04	1680
48	133 7/8	Aiken	Kevin Welty	Oct-05	1680
50	133 6/8	Aiken	Johnnie Gibson	Oct-05	1709
51	133 5/8	Spartanburg	Harold K. Campbell	Oct-05	1739
51	133 5/8	Berkeley	Sam M. Singletary	Aug-05	1739
53	133 4/8	Laurens	Joel L. Lawson	Oct-04	1767
54	133 3/8	Saluda	Edward Frick	Oct-05	1804
55	133 1/8	Greenville	Michael Collins	Dec-05	1873
56	133 0/8	Florence	Johnny Owens	Oct-04	1897
57	132 7/8	Clarendon	Robert L. Hodge	Oct-05	1925
58	132 6/8	Richland	Kenneth M. Lanigan	Oct-05	1963
59	132 5/8	Dorchester	Al Clark	Nov-05	1999
59	132 5/8	Pickens	James T. Holcombe	Nov-05	1999
61	132 2/8	Dorchester	Harley Herndon, Jr.	Aug-05	2089
61	132 2/8	Dorchester	Samuel J. Horne	Nov-05	2089
63	132 1/8	Williamsburg	Steve Blyth	Sep-05	2116
63	132 1/8	Beaufort	Found (Diane Terni)	Oct-05	2116
63	132 1/8	Anderson	John H. Graham	Nov-05	2116
66	131 7/8	Chesterfield	Wilburn N. Johnson	Nov-04	2189
67	131 6/8	Barnwell	Ryan L. Childs	Dec-05	2213
68	131 4/8	Kershaw	Ashley A. Bowers	Nov-04	2294
69	131 2/8	Clarendon	Charles W. Milling	Oct-05	2363
69	131 2/8	Allendale	Ryan A. Scott	Nov-94	2363
71	131 1/8	Florence	Timmy L. Keefe	Dec-98	2401
72	130 7/8	Anderson	Steve M. Ashley	Nov-05	2475
73	130 6/8	Cherokee	Brad S. Hughey	Nov-05	2505
73	130 6/8	Hampton	Steven W. Sippel	Nov-90	2505
73	130 6/8	York	Joseph R. Vinson	Nov-00	2505
76	130 5/8	Fairfield	George H. Poland	Dec-05	2539
76	130 5/8	Richland	Joseph L. Pratt	Nov-04	2539
78	130 3/8	Edgefield	Relferd R. Lanier, III	Nov-05	2609
79	130 1/8	Calhoun	Blake S. Swofford	Dec-04	2690

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
79	130 1/8	Lee	Stuart Trammell	Oct-05	2690
81	130 0/8	Chesterfield	Christopher A. Pope	Sep-05	2723
82	129 7/8	Colleton	Clinton J. Deloach, Jr.	Sep-04	2756
83	129 4/8	Abbeville	Stanley W. Broome	Sep-02	2860
83	129 4/8	Chesterfield	Christopher A. Pope	Sep-05	2860
85	129 2/8	Aiken	Bill Hixon	Oct-05	2923
86	129 1/8	Sumter	Frank Boysia	Dec-04	2957
87	129 0/8	Chester	Ken R. Hammond	Oct-89	2993
88	128 7/8	Kershaw	Tim L. Horton	Nov-05	3028
88	128 7/8	Edgefield	Joey Sowell	Nov-04	3928
90	128 6/8	Berkeley	Tyron E. McDonald	Jan-06	3076
90	128 6/8	Barnwell	Darrell Petre	Oct-05	3076
92	128 4/8	Richland	John H. Goodwin, Jr.	Oct-05	3167
93	128 3/8	Bamberg	Mark Roper	Oct-05	3209
94	128 0/8	Allendale	Francis B. Jacobson	Sep-04	3311
94	128 0/8	Sumter	James W. Wells	Oct-05	3311
96	127 7/8	Orangeburg	David Hemstrought	Oct-05	3353
97	127 6/8	Abbeville	Westley G. Partin	Nov-05	3406
97	127 6/8	Calhoun	Barrett W. Stone	Oct-05	3406
97	127 6/8	Marlboro	Bunn Tyson	Sep-04	3406
100	127 5/8	Orangeburg	Lyman E. Fogle	Oct-05	3446
101	127 4/8	Aiken	Mike Craig	Oct-05	3489
101	127 4/8	Barnwell	Randy E. Lambert	Aug-99	3489
101	127 4/8	Fairfield	Stephen A. Lea	Oct-05	3489
101	127 4/8	Colleton	Teresa Stringfield	Oct-05	3489
105	127 3/8	Sumter	Robert W. Wilder	Dec-05	3536
106	127 0/8	Anderson	David Carter	Dec-05	3668
106	127 0/8	Richland	Lyle R. Reynolds	Nov-04	3668
106	127 0/8	Lexington	Tony B. Williams	Nov-05	3668
109	126 7/8	Calhoun	Carl Gullede, Jr.	Oct-05	3719
109	126 7/8	Colleton	Rusty Kinard	Jan-06	3719
109	126 7/8	Lexington	Stephen T. Lever	Oct-05	3719
112	126 5/8	Calhoun	James E. Crosland	Sep-04	3812
112	126 5/8	Colleton	Clinton J. Deloach, Jr.	Dec-03	3812
114	126 4/8	Fairfield	Dennis M. Day	Oct-05	3849
114	126 4/8	Orangeburg	Kyle W. Hardison	Oct-05	3849
116	126 3/8	Lexington	Nita K Keisler	Oct-05	3894
116	126 3/8	Orangeburg	Andy J. McCraw	Oct-05	3894
116	126 3/8	Richland	Bryan M. Price	Oct-05	3894
116	126 3/8	Saluda	Robbie J. Rabon	Oct-05	3894
120	126 2/8	Florence	Timmy L. Keefe	Oct-05	3945
120	126 2/8	Greenville	Terry L. Nichols	Oct-04	3945
120	126 2/8	Charleston	Robert B. Varn	Sep-04	3945
123	126 1/8	Union	Tom R. Erkens	Oct-03	3991

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
123	126 1/8	Florence	Michael L. Smith	Nov-05	3991
125	126 0/8	Chesterfield	Benjamin Brigman	Nov-05	4031
125	126 0/8	Chester	Kevin R. Clamp	Oct-04	4031
125	126 0/8	Orangeburg	Robert L. Talton	Oct-05	4031
128	125 7/8	Pickens	Jeff R. Durham	Nov-05	4087
129	125 6/8	Calhoun	Josh T. Gates	Dec-05	4135
129	125 6/8	Orangeburg	Donald M. Johnson	Oct-05	4135
129	125 6/8	Calhoun	Matthew R. Outlaw	Nov-05	4135
132	125 4/8	Sumter	Mark D. Everist	Dec-05	4227
132	125 4/8	Fairfield	Kenneth W. Haney	Oct-05	4227
132	125 4/8	Newberry	Steven D. Lawrence	Oct-05	4227
132	125 4/8	Kershaw	Joseph R. Watts	Nov-05	4227
136	125 0/8	Aiken	Tommy Mims	Oct-05	4410

Total Typical Records Entered For 2006 Score Period: 136

Total Typical Records Entered All-Time: 4,472



## South Carolina Non-Typical White-tailed Deer Entries for the 2006 Scoring Period



Minimum Score: 145

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	187 5/8	McCormick	Manning Lusk	Dec-04	4
2	162 1/8	Calhoun	David D. Wannamaker	Jan-06	47
3	159 1/8	Orangeburg	Sanford A. Blocker	Oct-05	61
4	152 7/8	Spartanburg	Jamie W. Tillman	Oct-05	99

Total Non-typical Records Entered For 2006 Score Period: 4

Total Non-typical Records Entered All-Time: 166

## 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 3/8	Aiken	Found (USFS-SRS)	Oct-05
14	162 1/8	Lee	Loran L. Gladden	Nov-79
15	161 6/8	Georgetown	C.S. Davis, Sr.	1920
15	161 6/8	Colleton	Frank Edwards	Dec-82
15	161 6/8	York	Dennis Meadows	Dec-83
18	161 5/8	Abbeville	Found (Cary Freeman)	Unknown
19	161 2/8	Orangeburg	Found (John Moore)	2001
19	161 2/8	Saluda	William Larry Jordan	Nov-91
21	161 1/8	Oconee	Found (Judy Carver)	Oct-93
22	160 5/8	Anderson	Scott Burdette	Dec-89
22	160 5/8	Orangeburg	Jay Sox	Oct-02
24	160 0/8	Lexington	Found (Faye Renaud)	Oct-96
25	159 4/8	Pickens	Dennis Chastain	Nov-91
25	159 4/8	Spartanburg	Found (Larry Prince)	1985
27	159 2/8	Dorchester	W.B. Thrower	Oct-71
28	159 0/8	Williamsburg	Thomas E. Byrd, Jr.	Nov-80
28	159 0/8	Colleton	Billy Lee Lewis	Oct-84
30	158 7/8	Saluda	Found (Wadie Davis)	Unknown



All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
30	158 7/8	Colleton	Marvin C. Strickland	Nov-93
32	158 2/8	Hampton	Wade Sheffield	Oct-75
33	158 1/8	Fairfield	Vandy Waller	Nov-86
34	158 0/8	Greenville	Kent Davis	Oct-90
35	157 7/8	Chester	Ned Polk	Oct-86
36	157 6/8	Laurens	Mark Smith	Oct-95
37	157 5/8	Richland	John Dreher	Sep-82
38	157 4/8	Anderson	Mac M. Mcgee	Nov-94
39	157 3/8	Lancaster	Rex R. Huntley	Oct-91
40	156 6/8	Aiken	Carl H. Crews	Oct-70
40	156 6/8	Aiken	David G. Dunn	Nov-93
40	156 6/8	Williamsburg	Frank Lesesne	1960
43	156 5/8	Bamberg	Found (Henry Herndon)	1975
43	156 5/8	Williamsburg	J. B. Hardee	Sep-78
43	156 5/8	Laurens	Wayne Shipman	Nov-75
46	156 4/8	Fairfield	Frank J. Bartlett	Nov-96
46	156 4/8	Kershaw	Carl L. Kambeitz	Sep-03
48	156 2/8	Lee	Rusty Campbel Harvey	Nov-98
49	156 1/8	Laurens	Boyd Garfield	Nov-80
49	156 1/8	Edgefield	Jacky Cockrell	Oct-88
49	156 1/8	Abbeville	Mithcell Haney	Oct-91
52	156 0/8	Newberry	Found (Ronnie Gaillard)	Unknown
53	155 7/8	Unknown	George S. Roof	1979
54	155 6/8	Orangeburg	James E. Crosland	Oct-66
54	155 6/8	Colleton	Kenny Hutto	Sep-82
56	155 4/8	Jasper	Michael E. Bishop	Oct-00
56	155 4/8	Williamsburg	Otis Burrows	Nov-84
56	155 4/8	Lancaster	Earnest Crenshaw	Nov-88
56	155 4/8	Greenwood	Ronnie W. Hannah	Oct-76
56	155 4/8	Barnwell	Cannie Still	Oct-83
56	155 4/8	Pickens	Brent Winchester	Nov-95
62	155 3/8	Jasper	John W. Dickerson	Oct-00
62	155 3/8	Florence	Hermas McCutcheon	Nov-76

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
64	155 2/8	Saluda	D.H. Norris	Oct-76
65	155 0/8	Edgefield	Darryl Chapman	Dec-85
65	155 0/8	Calhoun	Donnie Porth	Nov-88
67	154 7/8	Union	Found (Wade Jones)	Oct-77
67	154 7/8	Lexington	David R. Smith	Nov-95
69	154 6/8	Anderson	Thomas Bell	Oct-88
69	154 6/8	Jasper	Karl D. Senn	Sep-91
71	154 4/8	Chester	Scott Collins	Nov-91
71	154 4/8	Orangeburg	Floyd L. Williams	Oct-02
71	154 4/8	Anderson	William C. Wyatt	Dec-95
74	154 3/8	Oconee	Richard Wilbanks	Dec-87
75	154 2/8	Colleton	Michael Hodge	Aug-72
76	154 1/8	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-99
77	154 0/8	Aiken	Wallace Dunbar	Nov-91
78	153 7/8	Chesterfield	Barry W. Griggs	Nov-94
79	153 6/8	Abbeville	Gary Dunn	Nov-76
79	153 6/8	Fairfield	David Nichols	Nov-90
81	153 5/8	Oconee	David Neal	Nov-00
81	153 5/8	Barnwell	Harry E. Warren	Nov-02
83	153 4/8	Unknown	Found (Lee Richard)	1976
83	153 4/8	Bamberg	Rober M. Kinard	Nov-80
83	153 4/8	Orangeburg	Ricky Lee	Dec-79
86	153 3/8	Chesterfield	James T. Barefoot	Dec-04
86	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Billy Corley	Oct-86
86	153 3/8	Aiken	Tom A. Stafford	Nov-96
86	153 3/8	Greenwood	Roy Walker	Nov-85
86	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Eddie Joe Williams	Sep-74
91	153 2/8	Lancaster	Ray Cauthen	Oct-86
91	153 2/8	Dorchester	Mike Coker	Oct-97
91	153 2/8	Bamberg	Alan D. Guess	Nov-02
91	153 2/8	Orangeburg	Gary R. Platt	Oct-97
95	153 1/8	Barnwell	Daryl S. Evans	Nov-94
96	152 7/8	Anderson	Mel Justice	Nov-84



All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
96	152 7/8	Clarendon	Jerry L. Killian	Nov-01
96	152 7/8	Dillon	James O. Tyner	Nov-00
99	152 6/8	Aiken	Ronnie W. Shealy	Dec-94
99	152 6/8	Aiken	Sam Walling	Sep-78

Total Typical Records All-time: 4,472



## 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 5/8	McCormick	Manning Lusk	Dec-04
5	187 4/8	Lexington	Erwin Eargle	Sep-89
5	187 4/8	Anderson	Delton Roe	Oct-04
7	180 7/8	Anderson	Mark S. Huntington	Oct-02
8	180 4/8	Orangeburg	Jason M. Doremus	Oct-00
8	180 4/8	Chesterfield	Randy Morton	Nov-93
10	180 3/8	Marlboro	Found (SCDNR)	1930
11	179 2/8	Colleton	Charles Robertson, Jr.	Sep-81
12	176 5/8	Hampton	William Thomas George	Nov-75
13	176 3/8	McCormick	Cliff Hughes	Dec-73
14	176 1/8	Orangeburg	Mickey Herring	Sep-97
15	173 3/8	Oconee	Found (Michael Johnson)	Nov-88
16	172 4/8	Berkeley	Danny Ledbetter	Nov-83
17	171 0/8	Bamberg	Lee Lloyd	Dec-87
18	170 5/8	Kershaw	Donald Shealy	Oct-03
18	170 5/8	Williamsburg	Hugh Gaskins	Oct-03

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
20	170 1/8	Allendale	Wade Wilson	Nov-97
21	169 6/8	Edgefield	Clark Oneal	Oct-01
22	169 2/8	Lancaster	Railey Eldridge	Nov-84
23	168 6/8	Sumter	Todd C. Ledford	Nov-01
24	167 5/8	Calhoun	William G. Morris	Aug-92
25	167 3/8	Orangeburg	Linda Fairey	Oct-61
26	167 0/8	Colleton	Danny Schaffer	Sep-74
27	166 7/8	Chesterfield	Wilburn N. Johnson, Jr.	Dec-83
28	166 6/8	Newberry	C.S. Cromer	Unknown
29	166 4/8	Aiken	Kenneth Posey	Nov-72
30	166 2/8	Fairfield	Jeff A. Douglas	Oct-86
31	166 1/8	Calhoun	Clyde Dempsey	Oct-70
31	166 1/8	Edgefield	James B. O'neal	Nov-96
31	166 1/8	Greenwood	Dale Wood	Oct-83
34	165 6/8	Oconee	Michael Hendrix	Nov-01
35	165 3/8	Calhoun	Francis Grier	Oct-73
36	165 2/8	Allendale	Joel Livingston	Nov-82
37	164 3/8	Calhoun	I.B. Webb	Dec-73
38	164 2/8	Barnwell	Reuben Yon	Oct-65
39	164 1/8	Lexington	Found (Gary Renaud)	Oct-96
40	163 4/8	Newberry	Anthony Maddalena	Nov-82
41	163 2/8	Clarendon	Jeff Meares	Sep-91
42	162 7/8	Lancaster	Sam Patterson	Nov-91
43	162 6/8	Saluda	Gary D. McCord	Nov-89
44	162 4/8	Pickens	David R. Elrod	Dec-03
45	162 2/8	Colleton	E. R. Bryan, Jr.	Sep-39
45	162 2/8	Colleton	Bennie Fisk	Sep-58
47	162 1/8	Union	Randy O. Isbell	Oct-96
47	162 1/8	Calhoun	David D. Wannamaker	Jan-06
49	161 7/8	Colleton	Bobby G. Rhode	Sep-90
50	161 5/8	Berkeley	Hugh Gaskins	Aug-79
50	161 5/8	Oconee	Frank Medlin	Nov-92

Total Non-typical Records All-time: 166



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



County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Abbeville	162	9	171	5	3
Aiken	263	5	268	2	8
Allendale	158	9	167	8	1
Anderson	165	4	169	7	2
Bamberg	115	5	120	15	5
Barnwell	146	2	148	10	9
Beaufort	27	1	28	43	35
Berkeley	84	5	89	20	38
Calhoun	100	9	109	17	7
Charleston	37	0	37	42	40
Cherokee	16	1	17	46	43
Chester	74	4	78	22	26
Chesterfield	116	5	121	14	21
Clarendon	62	3	65	30	33
Colleton	192	12	204	4	15
Darlington	24	0	24	44	44
Dillon	14	0	14	47	45
Dorchester	71	5	76	26	27
Edgefield	72	5	77	25	20
Fairfield	221	6	227	3	6
Florence	68	0	68	28	36
Georgetown	43	2	45	37	42
Greenville	64	1	65	30	32
Greenwood	74	1	75	27	17
Hampton	143	3	146	11	10

County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Horry	62	2	64	32	41
Jasper	79	3	82	21	25
Kershaw	155	5	160	9	11
Lancaster	105	5	110	16	13
Laurens	121	6	127	13	16
Lee	65	1	66	29	23
Lexington	58	5	63	33	30
McCormick	49	3	52	36	28
Marion	43	0	43	38	34
Marlboro	17	1	18	45	46
Newberry	124	9	133	12	12
Oconee	93	4	97	19	18
Orangeburg	324	10	334	1	4
Pickens	62	1	63	33	24
Richland	103	1	104	18	22
Saluda	77	2	79	22	14
Spartanburg	56	3	59	35	31
Sumter	75	3	78	24	29
Union	42	1	43	38	37
Williamsburg	170	2	172	5	19
York	38	2	40	41	39
County Unknown	43	0	43	38	NA
Totals	4,472	166	4,638	NA	NA

# TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED 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>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>
/ <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>
TOTALS				/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>	/ <sub>8</sub>

Enter Total of Columns 1, 2, and 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subtract Column 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subtotal \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subtract (E) Total of Lengths of Abnormal Points \_\_\_\_\_  
 Final Score \_\_\_\_\_

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 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.

- 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.
- Tip to tip spread is measured between tips of main beams.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- 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: \_\_\_\_\_

98WL2291

# NONTYPICAL WHITE-TAILED 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
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8
/8	/8

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	/8	C. Greatest Spread	/8				
D. Inside Spread of Main Beams	/8	(Credit May be Equal but not Exceed Longer Antler)		/8			
F. Length of Main Beam					/8	/8	/8
G-1. Length of First Point, if present					/8	/8	/8
G-2. Length of Second Point					/8	/8	/8
G-3. Length of Third Point					/8	/8	/8
G-4. Length of Fourth Point, if present					/8	/8	/8
G-5. Length of Fifth Point, if Present					/8	/8	/8
G-6. Length of Sixth Point, if present					/8	/8	/8
G-7. Length of Seventh Point, if present					/8	/8	/8
H-1. Circumference at smallest place between Burr and First Point					/8	/8	/8
H-2. Circumference at smallest place between First and Second Point					/8	/8	/8
H-3. Circumference at smallest place between Second and Third Point					/8	/8	/8
H-4. Circumference at smallest place between Third and Fourth Point					/8	/8	/8
TOTALS				/8	/8	/8	/8

Enter Total of Columns 1, 2, and 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subtract Column 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subtotal \_\_\_\_\_  
 Add (E) Total of Lengths of Abnormal Points \_\_\_\_\_  
 Final Score \_\_\_\_\_

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 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.

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- 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.
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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.

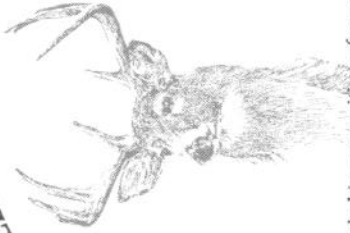
- Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- 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: \_\_\_\_\_



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