

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records



2009

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

# South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2009

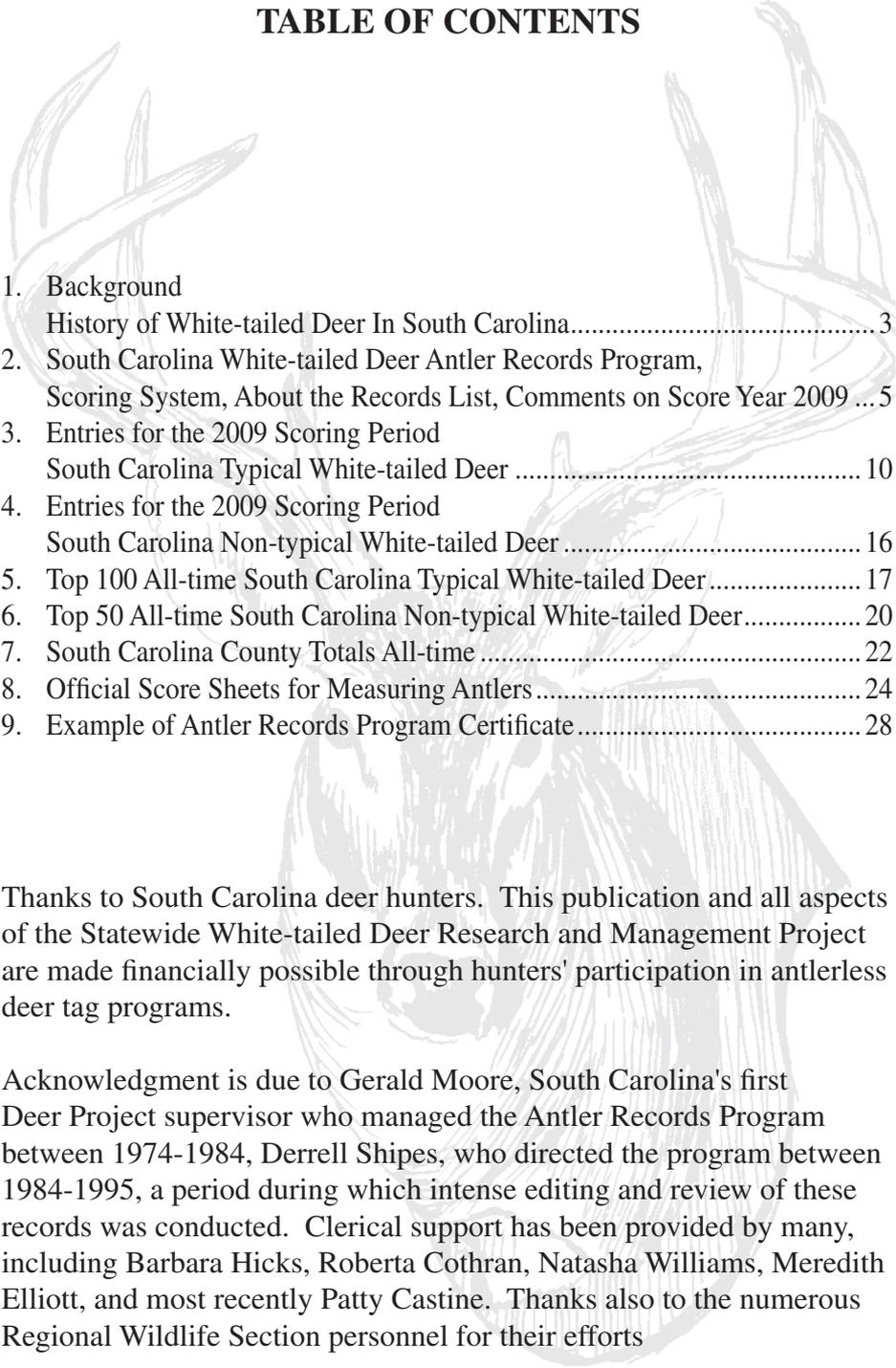
Compiled and produced by  
**Charles Ruth Jr.**  
Wildlife Biologist, Deer Project Supervisor

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



**DNR**

# 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 2009 ...	5
3. Entries for the 2009 Scoring Period	
South Carolina Typical White-tailed Deer .....	10
4. Entries for the 2009 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

Thanks 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, Derrell Shipes, 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, including Barbara Hicks, Roberta Cothran, Natasha Williams, Meredith Elliott, and most recently Patty Castine. 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 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 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 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 750,000. Huntatable 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 was initiated in the spring of 1974 and since that time, 5,232 sets of antlers (5,039 typical and 193 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 700 white-tailed bucks harvested in South Carolina qualifies for the records list.

This addition of *South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2009* is based on activities conducted in the score year 2008. 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 2008 were scored in the score year or spring of 2009. Antlers taken in other years may also be included in this publication since they were scored in 2009.

## **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**

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 2009 scoring session only. Although most of these records represent deer harvested during the fall 2008 hunting season there are some records that were taken in previous years and were not officially scored until 2009. Separate rankings are presented for the score year (2009) 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 2009**

The most recent round of white-tailed deer antler scoring conducted by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources revealed 193 new records, maintaining the trend of solid numbers seen the last few years. Of the 576 sets of antlers scored at the 15 scheduled sessions this spring, 194 met the minimum score for entry on the state records list including 180 sets of typical and 13 non-typical racks. The number of successful entries into the records list this year is the second highest number of entries in 15 years. Although all of the records were not taken during the 2008 season, 159 were taken during the 2007 or 2008 season.

For the second year in a row, the top typical buck was taken in Chesterfield County. At 158 3/8 inches, John Rivers' buck, taken in September is a new Chesterfield County typical record, topping Thomas Smith's 156 1/8 point buck taken in 2007. The second highest scoring typical was a 153 7/8 inch Jasper County buck taken by Joey Webster in October. Netting 172 6/8 points, the top scoring non-typical buck was taken by Harold Zeigler in Orangeburg County in November 2008.

Orangeburg County was this years' top producer of State Record entries with 16. Other top counties included Aiken (15), Williamsburg (12), and Barnwell (11). 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 378 sets of antlers on the list. Rounding out the top five counties Orangeburg is followed by Aiken 316, Fairfield 234, Colleton 224, and Anderson with 196 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 deer hunters deserve a lot of credit for their role in deer management, particularly as it relates to female deer harvest. Over the last 10 years, most hunters have realized the importance of harvesting doe deer and what was once a rapidly increasing deer population is now stable to decreasing in most areas. All things considered, having less deer than we did 10 years ago is good and this is supported by the high number of record entries this year.

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 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 6,700 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 2009 Scoring Period



## Minimum Score: 125

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	158 3/8	Chesterfield	John W. Rivers	Oct-08	33
2	153 7/8	Jasper	Joey Webster	Oct-08	83
3	153 2/8	Aiken	Mark M. Goss	Oct-08	98
4	151 6/8	Dorchester	Wilbur G. Pendarvis	Oct-08	125
5	150 3/8	Greenville	Walter D. Morgan	Nov-07	154
6	149 6/8	Aiken	Jeryl Johnson	Dec-08	168
7	145 3/8	Williamsburg	Richard L. Ard Sr.	Oct-79	335
8	144	Barnwell	David E. Settle	Nov-02	431
9	143 7/8	Orangeburg	Found (Joseph Abstance)	Jun-05	441
	143 7/8	Lexington	Larry M. Benenhaley	Sep-08	441
11	142	Abbeville	George Hall	Jun-05	604
12	141 7/8	Colleton	Jerry L. Martin	Oct-08	614
13	140 7/8	York	Richard R. Parker	Oct-08	711
14	140 6/8	Richland	Found (Jim Stout)	Jun-05	729
15	140 2/8	Calhoun	Fred B. Hancock	Oct-08	782
16	139 6/8	Williamsburg	John W. Ard Sr.	Sep-08	842
17	139	Berkeley	Gary Rowland	Oct-08	941
	139	Barnwell	David E. Settle	Oct-98	941
19	138 5/8	McCormick	John H. Penland	Oct-08	992
20	138 4/8	Orangeburg	Robert E. Taylor	Sep-08	1011
21	138 1/8	Horry	Kyle Bell	Oct-05	1069
22	137 7/8	Aiken	John R. Bess	Oct-08	1108
23	137 6/8	Horry	Derrick Squires	Oct-07	1124
	137 6/8	Calhoun	Barret Stones	Oct-08	1124
	137 6/8	Florence	Doug Whittington	Oct-08	1124
26	137 4/8	Calhoun	Shaun A. Sherriff	Dec-08	1164
27	137 2/8	Berkeley	Edward J. Meadows III	Aug-08	1207
28	137 1/8	Calhoun	Eddie Williams	Nov-08	1233

29	136 6/8	Orangeburg	James A. Brown	Nov-08	1292
	136 6/8	Orangeburg	Brian L. Ludwigson	Nov-07	1292
31	136 2/8	Marlboro	Tony L. Alford	Dec-07	1376
	136 2/8	Barnwell	Dale L. Bange	Nov-07	1376
33	136 1/8	Clarendon	David B. Baker	Sep-08	1402
	136 1/8	Williamsburg	Derrick T. Blanton	Oct-08	1402
35	136	Orangeburg	Casey B. Dyer	Oct-07	1423
	136	Berkeley	James Jenkins Jr.	Nov-05	1423
37	135 3/8	Sumter	Brian A. Boykin	Nov-08	1538
38	135 1/8	Laurens	Tony Blair	Oct-08	1577
	135 1/8	Lexington	Evin F. Koonts	Dec-08	1577
	135 1/8	Colleton	Bobby G. Rhode	Oct-05	1577
41	135	Calhoun	Eddie Williams	Oct-05	1600
42	134 7/8	Aiken	James G. Westbrook	Nov-00	1628
43	134 6/8	Lee	Britt Boney	Oct-07	1656
	134 6/8	Newberry	Paul H. Frick	Oct-08	1656
45	134 4/8	Aiken	Craig J. White	Oct-08	1713
46	134 3/8	McCormick	David M. Campbell	Oct-08	1738
	134 3/8	Saluda	Angus Hall	Nov-00	1738
	134 3/8	Clarendon	Glenn L. Nesbitt	Jun-05	1738
	134 3/8	Greenwood	Jeffrey Sean Ronan	Nov-08	1738
50	134 2/8	Chesterfield	Mark Gaskins	Dec-07	1768
	134 2/8	Darlington	Josh Turner	Oct-08	1768
	134 2/8	Anderson	Charles C. Youngblood	Nov-08	1768
53	134	Lexington	Brooke Williams	Oct-08	1827
54	133 7/8	Williamsburg	Douglas L. Purcell Jr.	Oct-08	1857
	133 7/8	Sumter	Joe T. Wilkie	Oct-08	1857
56	133 6/8	Anderson	Tony B. Cirelli	Nov-07	1889
	133 6/8	Greenville	Timothy W. Mackey	Oct-08	1889
58	133 3/8	Edgefield	Noland R. Koon	Nov-07	1992
59	133 1/8	Orangeburg	William Wright	Oct-08	2066
60	133	Kershaw	Bryan L. Smith	Nov-08	2094
61	132 7/8	Anderson	Danny Day	Dec-08	2124
	132 7/8	Kershaw	Richard L. Watkins	Oct-08	2124
63	132 6/8	Aiken	Anthony W. Miller	Dec-07	2164
64	132 5/8	Aiken	Andrew Baynham	Oct-08	2204
	132 5/8	Aiken	Michael L. Farrer	Oct-03	2204

	132 5/8	Florence	Jerry L. Galloway	Sep-08	2204
	132 5/8	Orangeburg	Larry O'brien	Dec-08	2204
68	132 4/8	Saluda	Bill A. Bodie	Jun-05	2243
	132 4/8	Kershaw	Guy H. Catoe	Nov-99	2243
	132 4/8	Colleton	David K. Clayton	Sep-06	2243
71	132 2/8	Aiken	Joshua E. Mathis	Dec-08	2307
72	132 1/8	Williamsburg	Thomas M. Ard	Nov-83	2338
73	132	Cesterfield	Randal Eaddy	Nov-07	2373
74	131 7/8	Florence	Larry C. Moore	Oct-08	2418
75	131 6/8	Greenville	Dan Adams	Nov-08	2444
	131 6/8	Saluda	Brandon Tarlton	Oct-08	2444
77	131 5/8	Lee	Allan S. Howell	Sep-07	2499
78	131 4/8	Lexington	Joel Pugh	Dec-08	2538
	131 4/8	Williamsburg	Patrick Stone	Nov-06	2538
	131 4/8	Greenville	John Walker	Nov-08	2538
81	131 2/8	Anderson	Donald W. Chapman	Nov-08	2617
82	131 1/8	Abbeville	Trent Taylor	Oct-08	2658
83	131	Barnwell	Bob Sanders	Nov-07	2699
	131	Orangeburg	Bradley O. Whittle	Nov-08	2699
85	130 6/8	Chester	Jerry L. Avant Jr.	Nov-08	2782
	130 6/8	Florence	Johnathan S. Boling	Nov-08	2782
	130 6/8	Union	Scottie Burris	Oct-08	2782
	130 6/8	Colleton	Russ Kinard	Oct-08	2782
89	130 4/8	Fairfield	Steve W. Beckham	Oct-08	2850
	130 4/8	Georgetown	Joseph K. Brown	Nov-08	2850
	130 4/8	Williamsburg	William Maciejewski	Oct-06	2850
92	130 3/8	Dorchester	Roger J. Funderburk	Oct-08	2898
	130 3/8	Aiken	James E. Powell	Sep-03	2898
94	130 2/8	Fairfield	Kenneth Martin	Oct-08	2938
95	130	Anderson	Richie Jenkins	Nov-08	3032
	130	Abbeville	Richard B. Willett	Oct-08	3032
	130	Horry	Wyatt Wise	Oct-08	3032
98	129 7/8	Barnwell	David Settle	Nov-05	3071
99	129 6/8	Williamsburg	Billy McLean	Nov-08	3107
	129 6/8	York	Darren S. Miles	Oct-08	3107
	129 6/8	Williamsburg	Marlin West	Oct-08	3107
102	129 5/8	Lee	John Hutchinson	Dec-08	3149

	129 5/8	Sumter	Brian S. Lawler	Nov-08	3149
104	129 4/8	Horry	William R. Squires Jr.	Oct-08	3186
	129 4/8	Oconee	Michael W. Wilbanks	Dec-00	3186
106	129 2/8	York	AJ Barfield	Nov-08	3259
	129 2/8	Jasper	Kyle W. Laag	Nov-08	3259
108	129 1/8	Barnwell	Matt Arnold	Oct-08	3299
	129 1/8	Pickens	Daniel T. Dowdal	Nov-08	3299
110	128 7/8	Laurens	Robert B. Groome	Oct-08	3383
	128 7/8	Oconee	Frank Ivey	Dec-08	3383
	128 7/8	Kershaw	Chris Thompson	Dec-08	3383
113	128 6/8	Florence	Paul Allen	Nov-08	3435
	128 6/8	Oconee	Edwin F. Capps	Dec-08	3435
	128 6/8	Aiken	Mark Vukovich	Dec-08	3435
116	128 5/8	Orangeburg	Found (Johnathan Livingston)	Jun-05	3491
	128 5/8	Marlboro	Jeffrey Miller	Oct-08	3491
	128 5/8	Williamsburg	Whitney B. Parnell	Nov-08	3491
	128 5/8	Newberry	William D. Richardson	Dec-08	3491
120	128 4/8	Barnwell	Wim N. Lewis	Nov-07	3535
121	128 3/8	Kershaw	George S. Duffie	Nov-08	3585
	128 3/8	Marion	Michael Johnson	Nov-06	3585
123	128 2/8	Fairfield	Andrew C. Bigger III	May-05	3619
	128 2/8	Abbeville	Greg Carey	Nov-04	3619
	128 2/8	Orangeburg	Bill Gramling	Oct-08	3619
	128 2/8	Beaufort	John F. Martin	Nov-08	3619
127	128	Barnwell	Edward Boyles	Sep-08	3707
128	127 7/8	Laurens	Walter A. Cooley	Nov-08	3754
	127 7/8	Dorchester	John Depaul	Nov-08	3754
130	127 6/8	Abbeville	Larry R. Queen	Dec-08	3813
131	127 5/8	Florence	Mark Driggers	Oct-08	3858
	127 5/8	Aiken	Bradley W. Kelly	Oct-99	3858
133	127 4/8	Colleton	Roger Harriette	Sep-08	3908
	127 4/8	Marlboro	James T. Stubbs	Nov-08	3908
135	127 3/8	Williamsburg	Don L. Blanton	Oct-08	3961
	127 3/8	Kershaw	James Gillis	Nov-07	3961
	127 3/8	Sumter	Ronald S. June	Nov-08	3961
	127 3/8	Georgetown	Franklin D. Ward	Nov-08	3961
139	127 2/8	Sumter	Horace Morris	Oct-08	4009

	127 2/8	Lancaster	John R. Stewart	Oct-03	4009
	127 2/8	Chesterfield	Jason Watson	Dec-07	4009
142	127 1/8	Spartanburg	Doug R. Emory	Nov-08	4067
	127 1/8	Aiken	Scott Ray	Oct-08	4067
	127 1/8	Orangeburg	Ben N. Strange	Oct-08	4067
145	127	Barnwell	Drew S. Martin	Nov-08	4111
	127	Lexington	Cole A. McMillan	Oct-07	4111
	127	Lancaster	Christopher D. Phillips	Oct-08	4111
148	126 7/8	Anderson	Griffin Conner	Nov-08	4172
	126 7/8	Marion	Rocky Floyd	Oct-08	4172
150	126 6/8	Orangeburg	Joshua M. Burluson	Aug-08	4225
	126 6/8	Abbeville	Richard A. Wynn	Dec-07	4225
152	126 5/8	Anderson	Jason Dobbins	Oct-08	4277
	126 5/8	Marion	Rocky Floyd	Nov-08	4277
154	126 4/8	Abbeville	Collin Camerto	Nov-07	4322
	126 4/8	Lancaster	Crawford Roberts	Oct-08	4322
156	126 2/8	Saluda	Brandon M. Price	Nov-08	4427
157	126 1/8	Clarendon	Jason L. Brown	Jun-05	4478
	126 1/8	Lexington	Brian E. Rhodes	Oct-06	4478
	126 1/8	Clarendon	John B. Thompson	Oct-08	4478
160	126	Greenwood	Steve Crenshaw	Oct-08	4526
	126	Fairfield	Michael R. Montgomery	Oct-08	4526
	126	Dorchester	Miles Rhode	Dec-08	4526
163	125 7/8	Kershaw	Tony W. Bowers	Oct-05	4593
	125 7/8	Edgefield	Debbie C. Holmes	Nov-08	4593
	125 7/8	Richland	David E. Smith	Dec-05	4593
	125 7/8	Lexington	Blake D. Wise	Oct-07	4593
167	125 5/8	Orangeburg	Mike J. Cocke	Dec-08	4707
	125 5/8	Lee	Duncan Hunter	Nov-03	4707
	125 5/8	Spartanburg	Randy E. Westmoreland	Oct-03	4707
170	125 4/8	Greenville	Mark T. Church	Nov-07	4753
	125 4/8	Edgefield	Paul A. Creech	Oct-99	4753
172	125 3/8	Barnwell	Randy D. Amick	Nov-08	4807
	125 3/8	Colleton	James J. Johnston	Nov-04	4807
	125 3/8	Edgefield	Michael D. Steele	Oct-06	4807
175	125 2/8	Allendale	Keith R. Rozak	Oct-07	4861
176	125 1/8	Orangeburg	Jimmy D. Crosby	Oct-08	4910

	125 1/8	Orangeburg	Joey S. McCue	Sep-07	4910
178	125	Lee	Thomas Carter Jr.	Dec-07	4961
	125	Dillion	Michael Johnson	Sep-07	4961
	125	Greenwood	Jeffery Sean Ronan	Nov-08	4961
Totally Typical Records Entered for 2009 Score Period: 180					
Totally Typical Records Entered All-Time: 5,039					



**South Carolina  
Nontypical White-Tailed Deer  
Entries for the 2009 Scoring Period  
Minimum Score: 145**

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	172 6/8	Orangeburg	Harold A. Zeigler	Nov-07	16
2	166 3/8	Williamsburg	Richard L. Ard	Sep-76	32
3	165 2/8	Dorchester	Bo Hoats	Nov-06	39
4	163 3/8	Allendale	Richard J. Shumpert	Dec-08	48
5	161 7/8	Colleton	Matthew J. Groves	Oct-08	58
6	153 5/8	Orangeburg	Lee Prickett	Sep-08	106
7	153	Colleton	Found (David Clayton)	Jun-05	110
8	149 4/8	Marion	Will Brown	Oct-08	151
9	149 3/8	Richland	Frank W. Fraylick	Dec-07	152
10	149 2/8	Dorchester	Paul Elias	Oct-08	154
11	149 1/8	Aiken	Arthur G. Angelos	Nov-06	156
12	147 7/8	Lexington	Stephan D. Yandle	Nov-08	164
13	147 5/8	Barnwell	Found (Durham Hammett)	Jun-05	169
Total Non-Typical Records Entered for 2009 Score Period: 13					
Total Non- Typical Records Entered All-Time: 193					

**Top 100**  
**All-Time South Carolina**  
**Typical White-Tailed Deer**  
**Minimum Score: 125**

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
1	176	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-94
2	173 7/8	Calhoun	Randy Hoffman	Aug-03
3	170 5/8	Williamsburg	Hugh A. Gaskins	Nov-98
4	169 7/8	Marion	Richard K. Dover	Nov-96
5	169 2/8	Hampton	Steve 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	Avery Ashley	Dec-90
11	163 7/8	Anderson	Charles W. Owen	Nov-06
12	163 6/8	Anderson	Found (Sammie Smith)	Oct-83
13	163	York	Jesse Jacobs III	Dec-85
14	162 3/8	Aiken	Found (USFS-SRS)	Oct-05
15	162 1/8	Lee	Loran L. Gladden	Nov-79
16	161 6/8	Georgetown	C.S. Davis Sr.	Apr-05
	161 6/8	Colleton	Frank Edwards	Dec-82
	161 6/8	York	Dennis Medows	Dec-83
19	161 5/8	Abbeville	Found (Cary Freeman)	Unknown
20	161 2/8	Saluda	William Larry Jordan	Nov-91
	161 2/8	Orangeburg	Found (John Moore)	Jun-05
22	161 1/8	Oconee	Found (Judy Carver)	Oct-93
23	160 5/8	Anderson	Scott Burdette	Dec-89
	160 5/8	Orangeburg	Jay Sox	Oct-02
25	160	Lexington	Found (Faye Renaud)	Oct-96

26	159 4/8	Pickens	Dennis Chastain	Nov-91
	159 4/8	Spartanburg	Found (Larry Prince)	Jun-05
28	159 2/8	Dorchester	W.B. Thrower	Oct-71
29	159	Williamsburg	Thomas E. Byrd Jr.	Nov-80
	159	Colleton	Billy Lee Lewis	Oct-84
31	158 7/8	Saluda	Found (Wadie Davis)	Uknown
	158 7/8	Colleton	Marvin C. Strickland	Nov-93
33	158 3/8	Chesterfield	John W. Rivers	Sep-08
34	158 2/8	Hampton	Wade Sheffield	Oct-75
35	158 1/8	Fairfield	Vandy Waller	Nov-86
36	158	Greenville	Kent Davis	Oct-90
37	157 7/8	Chester	Ned Polk	Oct-86
38	157 6/8	Laurens	Mark Smith	Oct-95
39	157 5/8	Richland	John Dreher	Sep-82
40	157 4/8	Anderson	Mac M. McGee	Nov-94
41	157 3/8	Lancaster	Rex R. Huntley	Oct-91
42	156 6/8	Aiken	Carl H. Crews	Oct-70
	156 6/8	Jasper	Brett DuBois	Nov-06
	156 6/8	Aiken	David G. Dunn	Nov-93
	156 6/8	Williamsburg	Frank Lesesne	May-05
46	156 5/8	Williamsburg	J.B. Hardee	Sep-78
	156 5/8	Bamberg	Found (Henry Henderson)	May-05
	156 5/8	Laurens	Wayne Shipman	Nov-75
49	156 4/8	Fairfield	Frank J. Bartlett	Nov-96
	156 4/8	Kershaw	Carl L. Kambeitz	Sep-03
51	156 2/8	Lee	Harvey Rusty Campbell Jr.	Nov-98
52	156 1/8	Laurens	Garfield Boyd	Nov-80
	156 1/8	Edgefield	Jacky Cockrell	Oct-88
	156 1/8	Abbeville	Mitchell Haney	Oct-91
	156 1/8	Chesterfield	Thomas C. Smith	Nov-07
56	156	Newberry	Found (Ronnie Gaillard)	Uknown
57	155 7/8	Uknown	George S. Roof	Jun-05
58	155 6/8	Orangeburg	James E. Crosland	Oct-66
	155 6/8	Colleton	Kenny Hutto	Sep-82

60	155 4/8	Jasper	Michael E. Bishop	Oct-00
	155 4/8	Williamsburg	Otis Burrows	Nov-84
	155 4/8	Lancaster	Earnest Crenshaw	Nov-88
	155 4/8	Greenwood	Ronnie W. Hannah	Oct-76
	155 4/8	Barnwell	Cannie Still	Oct-83
	155 4/8	Pickens	Brent Winchester	Nov-95
66	155 3/8	Jasper	John W. Dickerson	Oct-00
	155 3/8	Florence	Hermas McCutcheon	Nov-76
68	152 2/8	Saluda	D.H. Norris	Oct-78
69	155 1/8	Oconee	Terry Rochester	Dec-07
70	155	Edgefield	Darryl Chapman	Dec-85
	155	Calhoun	Donnie Porth	Nov-88
72	154 7/8	Union	Found (Wade Jones)	Oct-77
	154 7/8	Lexington	David R. Smith	Nov-95
74	154 6/8	Anderson	Thomas Bell	Oct-88
	154 6/8	Jasper	Karl D. Senn	Sep-91
76	154 4/8	Chester	Scott Collins	Nov-91
	154 4/8	Orangeburg	Floyd L. Williams	Oct-02
	154 4/8	Anderson	Bill C. Wyatt	Dec-95
79	154 3/8	Oconee	Richard Wilbanks	Dec-87
80	154 2/8	Colleton	Michael Hodge	Aug-72
81	154 1/8	Pickens	William C. Whyatt	Dec-99
82	154	Aiken	Wallace Dunbar	Nov-91
83	153 7/8	Chesterfield	Barry W. Griggs	Nov-94
	153 7/8	Jasper	Joey Webster	Oct-08
85	153 6/8	Greenville	Ronnie Bailey	Nov-05
	153 6/8	Abbeville	Gary Dunn	Nov-76
	153 6/8	Fairfield	David Nichols	Nov-90
88	153 5/8	Oconee	David Neal	Nov-00
	153 5/8	Barnwell	Harry E. Warren	Nov-02
90	153 4/8	Bamberg	Robert M. Kinard	Nov-80
	153 4/8	Orangeburg	Ricky Lee	Dec-79
	153 4/8	Unknown	Found (Lee Richard)	May-05
93	153 3/8	Chesterfield	James T. Barefoot	Dec-04

	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Billy Corley	Oct-86
	153 3/8	Aiken	Tom A. Stafford	Nov-96
	153 3/8	Greenwood	Roy Walker	Nov-85
	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Eddie Joe Williams	Sep-74
98	153 2/8	Lancaster	Ray Cauthen	Oct-86
	153 2/8	Dorchester	Mike Coker	Oct-97
	153 2/8	Aiken	Mark M. Goss	Oct-08
	153 2/8	Bamberg	Alan D. Guess	Nov-02
	153 2/8	Orangeburg	Gary R. Platt	Oct-97

Total Typical Records All-time: 5,039



**Top 50**  
**All-Time South Carolina**  
**Entries for the 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 Eagle	Sep-89
	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
	180 4/8	Chesterfield	Randy Morton	Nov-93
10	180 3/8	Marlboro	Found (SCDNR)	Apr-05
11	179 2/8	Colleton	Charles E. Robertson Jr.	Sep-81
12	176 5/8	Hampton	George William Thomas	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 6/8	Orangeburg	Harold A. Zeigler	Nov-07
17	172 4/8	Berkeley	Danny Ledbetter	Nov-83
	172 4/8	Chester	Michael T. Purgason	Oct-07
19	171	Bamberg	Lee Llyod	Dec-87
20	170 5/8	Williamsburg	Hugh Gaskins	Oct-03
	170 5/8	Kershaw	Donald Shealy	Oct-03
22	170 1/8	Allendale	Wade Wilson	Nov-97
23	169 6/8	Edgefield	Clark O'Neal	Oct-01
24	169 2/8	Lancaster	Eldridge Railey	Nov-84
25	168 6/8	Sumter	Todd C. Ledford	Nov-01
26	167 5/8	Calhoun	William G. Morris	Aug-82
27	167 3/8	Orangeburg	Linda Fairey	Oct-61
28	167	Colleton	Danny Schaffer	Sep-74
29	166 7/8	Chesterfield	Wilburn N. Johnson Jr.	Dec-83
30	166 6/8	Newberry	C.S. Cromer	Unknown
31	166 4/8	Aiken	Kenneth Posey	Nov-72
32	166 3/8	Williamsburg	Richard L. Ard	Sep-76
33	166 2/8	Fairfield	Jeff A. Douglas	Oct-86
34	166 1/8	Calhoun	Clyde Dempsey	Oct-70
	166 1/8	Edgefield	James B. O'Neal	Nov-96
	166 1/8	Greenwood	Dale Wood	Oct-83
37	165 6/8	Oconee	Michael Hendrix	Nov-01
38	165 3/8	Calhoun	Francis Grier	Oct-73
39	162 2/8	Dorchester	Bo Hoats	Nov-06
	165 2/8	Allendale	Joel Livingston	Nov-82
41	164 7/8	Edgefield	Don James Cook	Oct-07
42	164 3/8	Calhoun	I.B. Webb	Dec-73
43	164 2/8	Barnwell	Reuben Yon	Oct-65
44	164 1/8	Lexington	Found (Gary Renaud)	Oct-96
45	164	Orangeburg	Shawn M. Simmons	Dec-05
46	163 5/8	Jasper	John D. Smith	Nov-00
47	163 4/8	Newberry	Anthony Maddalena	Nov-82

48	163 3/8	Allendale	Richard J. Shumpert	Nov-82
49	163 2/8	Clarendon	Jeff Meares	Sep-91
50	162 7/8	Lancaster	Sam Patterson	Nov-91
Total Non-typical Records All-Time: 193				



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



County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Abbeville	176	9	185	7	2
Aiken	309	7	316	2	7
Allendale	164	11	175	9	3
Anderson	192	4	196	5	1
Bamberg	122	5	125	15	6
Barnwell	167	5	172	10	8
Beaufort	31	1	32	43	35
Berkeley	90	5	95	20	39
Calhoun	115	9	124	16	5
Charleston	37	0	37	42	41
Cherokee	19	1	20	47	42
Chester	78	5	83	28	30
Chesterfield	126	5	131	14	24
Clarendon	80	3	83	28	28
Colleton	210	14	224	4	15
Darlington	31	0	31	44	45
Dillion	24	0	24	46	44
Dorchester	83	7	90	22	26
Edgefield	82	6	88	24	21
Fairfield	228	6	234	3	9

Florence	79	0	79	30	36
Georgetown	47	2	49	38	43
Greenville	94	1	95	20	25
Greenwood	83	1	84	27	17
Hampton	151	3	154	11	11
Horry	77	2	79	30	40
Jasper	86	4	90	22	27
Kershaw	178	6	184	8	10
Lancaster	117	5	122	17	12
Laurens	131	6	137	13	16
Lee	77	2	79	30	20
Lexington	72	6	78	33	28
McCormick	52	3	55	36	32
Marion	52	1	53	37	34
Marlboro	24	1	25	45	46
Newberry	133	9	142	12	14
Oconee	101	4	105	19	19
Orangeburg	363	15	378	1	4
Pickens	77	1	78	33	22
Richland	118	2	120	18	23
Saluda	85	2	87	26	13
Spartanburg	69	3	72	35	31
Sumter	84	4	88	24	32
Union	46	1	47	40	37
Williamsburg	192	3	195	6	18
York	45	3	48	39	38
Country Unknown	42	0	42	41	NA
Totals	5,039	193	5,232	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.

---

### 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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.

---

### 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.

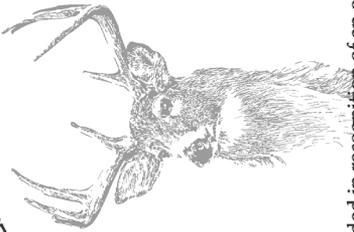
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_