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The ranch, which is headquartered in Guthrie, Texas, remains devoted to a basic concept: use progressive cattle management practices while focusing on preserving genetics and tradition. The Four Sixes Ranch is leading the way by holding fast to tried and true traditions while embracing modern innovation and advancements. Annual branding events look like a page out of an Old West novel, except for the electronic identification and advanced record-keeping system that uses the latest technology to offer quality assurance to discerning consumers. Established by Captain Samuel Burk Burnett in 1870, the Four Sixes Ranch is a true working ranch with deep roots in the past and a vision for the future. With more than a century of expertise, the ranch's superior cattle breeding program relies on tried and true experience while improving with modern innovations. When fully stocked, the Four Sixes Ranch maintains a breeding herd of about 6,000-7,000 Angus cattle. Twenty years ago, Hereford cows dominated the herd, but after a hundred years of Hereford cattle, the ranch made the transition to Angus cattle to increase performance in the feedlots and ultimately provide higher quality meat going to the retail customers. The cattle are divided among multiple herds that graze the same management unit throughout the year. Conservative stocking rates help to ensure that the pastures are not overgrazed and give the manager more options when Mother Nature throws a curveball. In the fall, calves are weaned and shipped to the Frisco Creek Ranch in Sherman County in the Texas Panhandle to be backgrounded for 30-45 days; the lighter cattle will then be turned out on winter wheat pasture, while the heavier cattle will be sent to the feedlot. During the summer months, the ranch purchases stocker cattle to graze at Dixon Creek. To ensure a continuing legacy of excellence, the best of the best heifer calves are chosen to join the herd. The selection process involves several rounds of culling, and ultimately, the cattle in the herd must produce to remain. Each cow is expected to have a calf at her side in the spring and be in good flesh in the fall to stay in the herd. Those same criteria happen all the way through to adulthood in a cow. There are no second chances. We not only want a cow that is conformationally and genetically good but one that can get out and make a living, said Joe Leathers, Four Sixes manager. The third criterion is they have to perform in the feedlot. We fed our own cattle for years and years, all the way through, so we have a lot of data on how well our cattle perform. If we have a group of cattle that, as a whole, aren't performing well in the feedlot, then we need to adjust on the bull battery, but it has also got to happen on the females. Being progressive has kept the ranch in business for more than 150 years. Visionary leadership from generations of ranch owners and managers is never satisfied with the status quo but always looking to the future. The cattle production focus is carcass performance and volume. We work day in and day out trying to improve the genetics on our cattle to put more pounds of meat in the supermarket for the American consumer, Leathers said. The transition to Angus cattle decreased health issues and increased our gains in the feedlots by a tremendous amount. Angus bulls, either leased or owned, are turned out with the cows around the first of April, or roughly one month prior to branding. Generally, branding takes place in April/May. Fall works occur around September/October. The heifers calve out in February and March. This year, approximately 1,000 head of homegrown heifers were calved at both the Guthrie and Dixon Creek locations. For cattle handling practices and low-stress stockmanship, the ranch relies on talented cowboys working from horseback. In an effort to keep stress on the animals to a minimum, pens are situated in pastures to allow a natural flow and funneling effect to gather cattle. Additionally, cattle are handled slowly and quietly. The pens and chute systems are designed with cattle behavior in mind. Weather plays a major role in when and how the cattle are processed too. For example, hot weather will delay working the cattle to avoid the risk of stressing the calves. The ranch is able to market its cattle to Natural and NHTC (Non-Hormone Treated Cattle) programs due to its commitment to record keeping, humane handling, eIDs and top-tier herd health management. Cattle that get accepted into these types of programs are both age- and source-verified, which makes them eligible to ship overseas and earn a premium. The health of the animals is of utmost importance. The ranch does not cut corners with vaccinations and control of external and internal parasites. Because of the ranch's attention to herd health, there is less need for doctoring and the use of antibiotics. If, and when, cattle need to be treated with antibiotics, they receive an ear notch. Those marked individuals are disqualified from the All-Natural Program but are still qualified for the premium NHCT Program. While the ranch holds to its traditions, the managers are early adopters of progressive herd management practices such as electronic identification and digital record keeping. When the cattle are vaccinated against brucellosis, an eID and hand-down tag are placed to allow for accurate and specific record keeping. Cow records include information on her bred status, vaccination dates, birth records and progeny performance. From birth to the processing plant, eID allows true traceability in addition to helping with the bottom line and overall herd productivity. Animal Welfare considerations are taken seriously in the production, care and handling of all livestock at the Four Sixes Ranch. Over the years, procedures for processing and handling cattle have improved greatly. Technology has played an integral role; for example, cattle use to be placed in a chute to palpate, they progressed to a squeeze chute and now they have evolved to using a silencer hydraulic chute system. Cattle were pregnancy tested by rectal palpation, which transcended into a more cumbersome ultrasound technology and now it is performed with a more compact ultrasound transducer wand without palpation. The Four Sixes participates in the Best Quality Assurance program, which is a nationally coordinated, state-implemented program that provides systematic information to U.S. beef producers and beef consumers on how common-sense husbandry techniques can be coupled with accepted scientific knowledge to raise cattle under optimum management and environmental conditions. BQA guidelines are designed to make certain all beef consumers can take pride in what they purchase and can trust and have confidence in the entire beef industry. Four Sixes Ranch is part of the famous Burnett Ranches LLC, which is among the most storied businesses in Texas history. Founded by Captain Samuel Burk Burnett in 1870 when he purchased 100 head of cattle wearing the 6666 brand from Frank Crowley of Denton, Texas. Burnett Ranches today encompasses 260,000 acres, including the Four Sixes Ranch headquarters, near Guthrie, and the Dixon Creek Ranch, between Panhandle and Borger both located in the western half of the state. Legendary Quarter Horses and Superior Angus Cattle are hallmarks of the Four Sixes. The ranch not only offers state-of-the-art reproductive services and a full range of equine veterinary services but also stands to the public some of the most well-respected Quarter Horse stallions in the industry. In addition, the ranch elite broodmare band produces some of the best ranch, and sale horses available anywhere. The ranch is dedicated to superior water and range management practices, working as much as possible to reclaim land for native grasses and restore or improve natural water resources. The ranch is wildlife-friendly, carefully maintaining a moderate stocking rate of about 30 acres per cow/calf pair. This ensures survival in drought conditions and keeps horses and cattle at their healthy best. The ranch's management units include 119 pastures that vary from a few hundred acres to nearly 16,000 acres of grassland and cultivation and include 18 solar wells, 29 windmills, and ten submersibles with 66 tubs. A full-time person is devoted to equipment that maintains the land and manages the cultivation. Employees, in general, range from 50 to 100 as seasonal needs fluctuate. Of those, nearly 20 are full-time cowboys in the traditional sense of the term. Often, employees are the second or third generation in their family to work at The Sixes, where they are considered more than team members; they are family. Burnett family members and their ranching endeavors weave a tale laced with hard work, determination, imagination, rugged fair play, and dedication to a uniquely Western way of life. The story of one cannot be told without the other. Skip to main content Horses with a history Brands with a tradition. Four Sixes has long been known for its world-class horses used for racing, ranching and competition. We offer a full range of equine veterinary services at our modern, state-of-the-art medical facilities located at the main headquarters just west of Guthrie. Four Sixes Quarter Horses are offered each year at premier ranch, performance, and racehorse sales throughout the country. We are passionate about sharing the vital horsemanship skills that are the backbone of our operation. Join us for a horsemanship clinic at the Four Sixes Ranch. Translate Guthrie, Texas September 27-28, 2024 The 25th Return to the Remuda Sale, featuring horses from the renowned ranches of Beggs Cattle Company, Four Sixes Ranch, Tongue River Ranch, Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company, King Ranch, and Wagonhound Land & Livestock, concluded with remarkable results. A total of 148 horses were sold, grossing \$3,327,700 and a record-breaking average of \$22,484 per horse, marking a 5.5% increase from the previous record of \$21,307 and an 18% rise compared to 2023. The largest gains were seen in the 2-year-old and aged fillies, whose average prices soared by more than 53%. Additionally, aged geldings enjoyed a significant rise, with a 47.5% increase in average sale prices, demonstrating strong market demand for these exceptional horses. Buyers from Arkansas, Colorado, Alabama, Texas, California, Idaho, Oklahoma, Georgia, Utah, Virginia, Kansas, New York, Florida, North Carolina, Nebraska, Wyoming, Tennessee, Arizona, Iowa, and New Mexico participated in the sale. In addition, the sale attracted international interest with buyers from Mexico, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic, adding a global element to the event. The Return to the Remuda Sale is comprised of six historic ranches, most of which were established well over a hundred years ago and all American Quarter Horse Association Best Remuda Award winners. Buyers leave confident knowing that every horse from these ranches have decades of knowledge poured into them. Whether it be through intentional breeding selection, excellent husbandry, or being developed by top cowboys, there is no better source, stated Four Sixes Ranch Horse Division Manager and Resident Veterinarian Nathan Canaday, DVM. We do offer multiple driver tours of the ranch throughout the week, led by experienced guides! Mare owners who are interested in breeding to one of our on-site stallions can set up an appointment to view stallions through the front office at (806) 596-4424. The Chute Fee is what the ranch gets for Stallion collection. Supplies used to collect the stallions. Semen processing software. Staff to handle the stallions. Teasing the mare and collection. Working up your order. Staff to prep semen boxes. Logistics company to ensure delivery of time-sensitive semen, label printing, etc. Drafting and processing the breeding contract. Setting up your account (address, billing, mares), and shipping. Software and staff to track Mare status. Breeding dates to ensure your foal can be registered. Time involved in completing the stallion breeding report. Please see the Explanation of Breeding Charges (Repro Services page) for more information on breeding billing. No. Shipping and handling are included in the shipping fees. This fee includes shipping, the box, syring, icepacks, card stock for labels, software for drafting labels, and staff for the shipping label and packaging. Yes, we have a large herd of recipient mares available. The ranch does have a large recipient herd however reservations are not taken in advance. They are available on a first-come-first-serve basis. Please call the office (806) 596-4424 to inquire about availability. Discounts for proven mares are determined on a stallion-by-stallion basis. This will typically be advertised but we encourage you to call (806) 596-4424 to inquire. A rebred comes from a live foal guarantee. It is when the mare may be bred to the stallion the next immediate breeding season. Live foal guarantee is when the foal is born and stands to nurse within 24 hours of delivery. If the foal does not stand and nurse, and dies within the 24-hour period, we may issue a rebred. We require a letter from your veterinarian stating what happened. You may rebred the next breeding season, or you may request a refund of the breeding fee, less the chute fee (\$650). Note: Refunds also depend on what type of contract you have. If you have a Rebred or Complimentary Breeding contract, you will not be eligible for a refund. ICSI stands for Intra-Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection. It is the process of aspirating oocytes from the mare and injecting them with one sperm cell (preserving the stallion semen for years to come). The embryo must then be incubated for cleaving and embryo development to occur. Once mature, the embryo is either vitrified (frozen) or transferred into a recipient. Anywhere from \$10,000 to \$12,000. This cost will vary depending on the service provider. Please visit this link to learn more. We do not offer ICSI services on the ranch currently. We can help facilitate ICSI services as we work with multiple respected ICSI laboratories. We can also receive the vitrified or fresh embryo (depending on timing and recipient situation). Please visit this link to learn more about ICSI providers. Yes, please contact the office at (806) 596-4424 to inquire. The 2024 cost is \$355. This includes handling fee, tank lease, and pre-paid tank delivery and return. Shipments to Canada Overnight FedEx Express are \$450. The USDA Health Certificate is included. Please see Steps to Placing a Frozen Semen Order Do not breed during a foal heat. Older mares (age 17 and up) usually do not do well with frozen semen. Eight (8) straws are in a dose. There are usually two (2) doses per mare, depending on the stallion. No. Frozen semen requires specific processing and freezing to maintain the integrity of the semen and semen quality. Call the Four Sixes Ranch at (806) 596-4424 to request a breeders certificate. We can release it online or by mail. Per AQHA: You must register foals within two (2) years after a stallion is castrated or dies. If you have frozen embryos that are from the 2015 breeding season or after, you have two (2) calendar years to register after that stallion is castrated or dies. You will need to set up an online account with AQHA. Once you have created your online account and login, it will give you an option to link your AQHA number. After you link your ID number, you can go to the AQHA services page, click on registration, and enter the foals information. Once you have filled in all the information and checked out, that registration will go to AQHA for processing. If you have any questions, please call AQHA's Membership & Web Navigation Department. (Hottish High Brow Madonna, by High Brow Cat) 14 11H 1050LBS Click here for 2025 Contract The Agricultrist - College of Agriculture Sciences and Natural Resources Texas Tech University Story by JoAnna Elliot Photo by Andrew Hancock Legendary ranches are built on grand foundations. This holds true for one iconic Texas ranch, the Four Sixes (6666). To sustain their legacy, the ranch continuously looks toward new ways to improve their operation and are open to exploring new markets. As the world wrestles with challenges of possible climate change and adverse legislative bills, new opportunities emerge for agriculture. Many are concerned the earth is developing a warmer temperature caused by the emission of greenhouse gases. The theory provides a topic for hot debate. On June 26, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act (H.R. 2454). If passed by the Senate and signed into law, the act has the potential to drastically alter the lives of Americans. A controversial section of H.R.2454, cap-and-trade, is a program designed to limit the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere by putting a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases discharged. In order to enforce this, the federal government will regulate the number of allowances that factories, refineries and power plants receive annually. If a factory produces more pollutants than the government allows, the emitter may purchase allowances from someone with a surplus, for example the 6666 Ranch, creating the trade. Many lawmakers are concerned with potential outcomes from possible implementation of H.R. 2454. By regulation of factories, power plants and refineries, operational costs will increase drastically, and will increase the price of goods and services produced in America. A national renewable energy advocacy organization, 25x25, is working to diversify our nations energy portfolio and improve our environment and our rural economy. The organizations vision is for 25 percent of the nations total energy needs to come from renewable resources by 2025. Southern Regional Facilitator Brent Bailey said farmers and ranchers are in a position to contribute toward the nations energy solutions by growing bioenergy feedstocks and by involving themselves in the carbon credit market. It is beneficial for farmers, ranchers and land owners to look at the opportunities this is creating, Bailey said. Bailey said the policy is not popular among agriculturalists and many think the cap-and-trade program penalizes the U.S. The National Cotton Council completed an analysis on direct energy costs related to production, ginning, marketing and yarn spinning. They found that every 10 percent increase to input costs will increase costs by \$1.75 million for the overall industry, placing U.S. cotton and cotton products at a severe disadvantage in international markets. According to their analysis, this legislation will drastically increase the price of fuel, power, equipment, fertilizer, feed and other production costs used within agriculture. Managing thousands of acres, the 6666 Ranch is looking toward innovative methods to cut and offset costs. Placed in the heart of big ranch country, the 6666 Ranches are located in Guthrie and Borger, Texas. The historic 142-year old ranch has been a leader in cattle and horse production throughout the southwest region. Though deeply influenced by tradition, the 6666 Ranch looks toward modern opportunities to supplement their operation as well as innovative methods to reduce and offset costs. General Manager Joe Leathers has taken proactive measures to prepare for the new age of agriculture. Leathers, who strongly opposes cap-and-trade, invested his time in the completion of an application for the ranch to be accepted in a carbon credit pool. Even though he disagrees with the principles of cap and trade, he wants to sell carbon credits on the exchange to offset the costs H.R. 2454 could impose if put into effect. As it turns out, ranchers have an opportunity to maybe offset the cost of cap-and-trade through carbon credits, and therefore maybe we can stay in business, Leathers said. Its actually one of the few times that we, as ranchers, have an opportunity to be on the offensive instead of the defensive. The ranch is rich with native grasses, natural creeks and manmade tanks that spread across thousands of acres of rangeland. Within the past few decades, the ranch has concentrated its efforts toward brush control and herd management. The majority of the ranchs acreage maintains a grass ground cover, ideal for sequestration of carbon. Leathers said that he was interested in involving the ranch in the carbon credit market because it created an opportunity to diversify their operation and to offset costs that the cap and trade bill may impose. Leathers also expressed his concern the publics skewed perception of farmers and ranchers. Even though Leathers thinks the idea to place clean air on a market is far-fetched, he feels involving the ranch is a scientific way to show the nation and environmental agencies that agricultural activity is beneficial to the environment. For now, cattle ranches are prohibited from selling carbon credits due to the theory of methane emission from cows contributing to global warming. However, if cap-and-trade is put into effect and ranchers are given the opportunity to sell their carbon credits through an exchange, selling their credits may provide an opportunity for ranchers to capitalize. Until then, the 6666 Ranch will hold on to their credits. In October 2008, Leathers and Laramie McEntire, ranch management consultant, created a ranch management plan. The plan includes forage inventory, herd management and drought plan information, with elaboration on water availability, wildlife activity and vegetative cover. With GPS technology provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Leathers, McEntire and NRCS employee, Steve Drennan, mapped the entire ranch. The trio created detailed records to describe each pasture on the ranch and determine eligibility to be accepted into the carbon credit pool. A verifier from the Chicago Climate Exchange traveled to the ranch and confirmed the claimed total of credits to be accepted into the pool. The NRCS gives producers digitized maps with detailed range site descriptions, Drennan said. The basic mapping includes grazing units, total acreage, soil data and amount of foliage produced in a normal growing year. Drennan clarified that the NRCS is not directly involved in the carbon credit market. They provide the GPS mapping to any producer who requests the service, whether or not it is used to measure carbon credit availability. Drennan said he has provided the mapping services to five producers within King county that are using the information to apply to a carbon pool. As our nation looks toward innovative methods to create a more sustainable environment, new doors open for agriculturalists to contribute toward new energy solutions. With the dawning of a new age of agriculture, farmers and ranchers alike must look toward each day in anticipation of the uncertainties. With organizations like 25x25, agriculture has the opportunity to continue to thrive, however, they must follow leaders like the 6666 Ranch and fight a proactive battle. 2011, Texas Tech Department of Agricultural Education & Communications The Burnett family has long been dedicated to the responsible stewardship of the land and water resources of their ranch holdings. Over time, this has even included land they leased in the Indian territory of Oklahoma around the turn of the 20th century. This gained them the respect of Comanche chief Quannah Parker, who became a family friend. At one time, the Burnett ranches included more than a third of a million acres. After 1980, however, various parcels, such as the Triangle Ranch, were sold. Today, the two main ranches the Four Sixes Ranch near Guthrie and the Dixon Creek Ranch near Panhandle total 260,000 acres. While cattle and ranching were the cornerstones upon which the Burnett Family fortunes were founded, it was the discovery of oil that allowed the business growth and led to the establishment of the Burnett Foundation which today benefits so many worthy causes. Actual drilling of Gulf No. 2 Burnett, 16 miles north of Panhandle, Texas, began in November, 1920 and was completed in April, 1921. It was 3,052 feet deep, and 175 barrels were produced during the first 24 hours of pumping. The well produced constantly for more than 50 years. This was the first oil well brought in on the Texas Panhandle field, relatively small compared to future wells, one of which produced 10,000 barrels a day. Following this first discovery, hundreds of people flooded the town of Panhandle. Oil field workers, lawyers, firefighters and lumbermen literally changed the city in a very short time. So busy was the Panhandle Oil Field from 1919 to 1957, that it was considered too dangerous to smoke during the drilling was taking place, so the men took up chewing tobacco like the old favorite brands Mail Pouch and Beech Nut. Captain Burnett, who died in June 1922, did not live long enough to enjoy this increasing wealth. Not a problem: he was rich without it. He foresaw and wrote to his friend, Sid Williams, a couple years before he died, This puts four of the best outfits in Texas drilling in Texas (Dixon Creek Ranch), and they should get something by spring if there is any oil field up there. Of course, this would put the ranch out of business as far as cattle are concerned. But there is more money in oil than cattle, dont you think? Oil continued to be an important part of the Burnett Legacy, as over the years more wells were brought in. In 1969, another large field was struck, this one at the Four Sixes Ranch in Guthrie. Author F. Stanley wrote: When it comes to the history of oil in Texas, the name Burnett is definitely one to be reckoned with. In all probability, oil would have been discovered in the Panhandle whether Burnett leased the Four Sixes pasture or not. But the fact remains that he did, and oil as a big business in this section of Texas began with this ranch because the Discovery Well. Born in Bates County, Missouri, on Jan. 1, 1849, to Jeremiah and Mary Turner Burnett, Samuel Burk Burnett became one of the most well-known and respected ranchers in Texas. His parents were in the farming business, but in 1857-58, conditions caused them to move from Missouri to Denton County, Texas, where Jerry Burnett became involved in the cattle business. Burk, 10 years old at the time of the move, began watching the nature of the cow business and learned from his father. At age 19, Burk went into business for himself with the purchase of 100 head of cattle, which were wearing the 6666 brand. With the title to the cattle came ownership of the brand. Burnett survived the panic of 1873 by holding over 1,100 steers he had driven to market in Wichita, Kansas, through the winter. The next year, he sold the cattle for a profit of \$10,000. He was one of the first ranchers in Texas to buy steers and graze them for market. So Burnett negotiated with legendary Comanche Chief Quannah Parker (1845-1911) for the lease of the Indian lands. Not only was Burnett able to acquire the use of some 300,000 acres of grassland, but he also gained the friendship of the Comanche leader. Quannahs mother was the white woman, Cynthia Ann Parker, who was captured in a raid on Parkers Fort in 1836. She married Peta Nocoona, war chief of the Nocoani band of the Comanches. Quannah grew to be a great leader of his people and eventually a friend of white leaders and ranches in the Southwest. Burnett kept running 10,000 cattle until the end of the lease. The cattle baron had a strong feeling for Indian rights, and his respect for these native peoples was genuine. Where other cattle kings fought Indians and the harsh land to build empires, Burnett learned Comanche ways, passing both the love of the land and his friendship with the Indians to his family. As a sign of their regard for Burnett, the Comanches gave him a name in their own language: MAS-SA-SUTA, meaning Big Boss. The much-needed lease continued until the early 1900s, at which time the federal government ordered the land turned back to the tribes. Burnett traveled to Washington, D.C., where he met with President Theodore Roosevelt to ask for an extension on the lease. Roosevelt gave the ranchers two more years, allowing them time to find new ranges for their herds. In the spring of 1905, Roosevelt came west for a visit to the Indian lands and the ranchers who he had helped. Burk Burnett, his son Tom, and a small group of ranchers entertained the old Roughrider in rugged Texas style. The highlight of the visit was an unusual bare-handed hunt for coyotes and wolves. The friendship which developed between Burnett and the President grew. In fact, it was Roosevelt, during a trip to Texas in 1910, who encouraged the town of Nesterville to be renamed Burkburnett in honor of his friend. As the 19th Century drew to a close, the end of the open range was apparent. The only protection the cowman had was the private ownership of land. A purchase around 1900 of the 8 Ranch near Guthrie, Texas, in King County from the Louisville Land and Cattle Co., and the Dixon Creek Ranch near Panhandle, Texas, from the Cunard Line marked the beginning of the Burnett Ranches empire. The 8 Ranch became the nucleus of the present-day Four Sixes™ (6666) Ranch. These two large purchases, along with some later additions, amounted to a third of a million acres. In his personal life, Burnett, at age 20, had married Ruth B. Loyd, daughter of Martin B. Loyd, founder of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. They had three children, two of whom, sadly, died young. Only their son Tom lived on to have a family and build his own ranching business. Burnett and Ruth later divorced, and he married Mary Coutts Barradell in 1892. They had one son, Burk Burnett, Jr., who died in 1917. Since 1900, Burnett had maintained a residence in Fort Worth, where his financial enterprises were headquartered. He was director and principal stockholder of the First National Bank of Fort Worth and President of the Ardmore Oil and Gin Milling Co. He made frequent trips to his ranches on his own custom-designed railroad car, carrying him from Fort Worth to Paducah, Texas. From there, he hitched his horse and buggy for the 30-mile drive south to Guthrie. Burnett added to and developed his holdings, including the building of the Four Sixes Supply House and a new headquarters in Guthrie. In 1917, Burnett decided to build the finest ranch house in West Texas at Guthrie. It cost \$100,000, an enormous sum for the time. Prestigious architectural firm Sanguiner and Staats of Fort Worth was hired to design a grand home to serve as ranch headquarters, to house the ranch manager and as a place to entertain guests. It was constructed with stone quarried right on the ranch. Other materials were brought in by rail car to Paducah and then hauled by wagon to Guthrie. With 11 bedrooms, it was, indeed, a favorite place to welcome guests. Burnett's hospitality engaged such well-known visitors as President Roosevelt, Will Rogers and others. The home was filled with amazing items. In the main room, alone, visitors would see hunting trophies, exquisite art and personal items given to Burnett by his friend Quannah Parker and the Comanche chiefs wives. These priceless items remained in the house long after Burnett's death and through several home remodeling projects. They were given by Burnett's great-granddaughter, Anne W. Marion, to the National Ranching Heritage Center in Lubbock, Texas. Also of interest to note is that although Burnett had a bedroom in the homes southeast corner, he chose to sleep in the back room of the rudimentary Four Sixes Supply House, where he maintained his office. In 1921, oil was discovered on Burnett's land near Dixon Creek, and his wealth increased dramatically. This discovery, and a later one in 1969 on the Guthrie property, would greatly benefit the Burnett family ranching business as it grew and developed throughout the 20th Century. Captain Samuel Burk Burnett passed away on June 27, 1922. His will provided for the appointment of two trustees to manage his holdings. They, along with their successors, ran the Four Sixes Ranch until 1980, when Burk Burnett's great-granddaughter, Anne W. Marion, took the reins into her capable hands. My cousin and I dropped in at the 6666 ranch for a tour. To our surprise it was incredible. While we'd expect nothing less from the 6666 brand, this tour was unique. We all know 6666 has gotten supremely popular from the Yellowstone series and spin offs, to our surprise the tour concentrated on daily life on 6666 ranch as the true, "cowboys" and employees live it. What an incredible operation! While I know the popularity will increase, I sure hope the ranch and tour continue to show what normal is there. Charcy Hardin is a dream of a tour guide with her honesty and passion for what she does. You can tell her love for this ranch, her coworkers and life on the 6666. I highly recommend and would definitely visit the 6666 again! Don't miss this visit! You are truly missing something special! Michele Shaw Fantastic and knowledgeable tour guide Charcy. All questions were answered with complete confidence. Glad that the ranch has a vision for the future. Highly recommend that people today see that this is truly what America is all about. Frances Schmidt We are Maryland farm farmers and we thoroughly enjoyed the tour and it far exceeded our expectations. Phillip Council Great experience & lovely Tour Guide with so much details for every corner of the ranch. Group size was small & perfect. Highly recommended this Tour! Julia Richter It was an amazing day visiting the 6666 ranch. Charcy was a great guide and really allowed us to enjoy it all and take it in. Kate Sturman I recently was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to attend the 6666 ranch tour. First and foremost what captured my heart was the amazing beauty that was the ranch in Guthrie. Between the fact that recent rains had turned the landscape green with life, and the deer in the fields enjoying the winter wheat it was a stark contrast to what I often see in my home state of Arizona. Meeting my guide at the historic supply house I was met by the amazingly kind staff who were so warm and hospitable. From there the tour began and we visited the horse division portion of the ranch where we were walked through some of the points of the importance of creating the best quarter horses for cowboying that the world has to offer. I learned about the story the brands on the horses meant, which was something that I never would have guessed carried so much information. Going out through the property towards a gorgeous lookout we were able to see some of the cattle range, along with the top notch stables and set up the horse division offered its cowboys and its customers. Visits to the cattle division, and the big house were in a word stunning. The home the original owner commissioned was a marvel of engineering and craftsmanship no matter what time it was built, but the fact it occurred so many years ago was nothing short of spectacular. Again we were walked through the story telling that the cow brands meant which was very cool to learn. Our guide did an amazing job of answering questions and sharing some of the highlights to the amazing founding owner, his history, and how ingrained in the rich history of the west and the cattle industry he was a part of. The fact that through all the years, and subsequent heirs, and the new ownership group this ranch has remained innovative in its thoughts and approach while focusing on being great stewards of the land, and its wildlife was explained in depth. I am extremely thankful for my trip to the ranch. I will be back with my wife to share my experience with her. This tour, this ranch it was like stepping back in time to the way the west was in the past, the cowboying they do on this ranch is done the old way on horse back, and the animals, and the land reflect that in how they look in contrast to some ranches I have seen in the past. Thank you for your willingness to share your amazing ranch and its story with the public in this tour. Juan Arvizu

Econometrics explained. Wat is econometrie. What does econometrics do. What is econometrics and its importance. Is econometrics worth it.