probably might be confusing for some of you. The red and this color as you perhaps can see, it's all the property of the Cherokees--all Cherokee property. This property of the Creeks, that's before August of 1866. The yellow part is to the Seminoles. Choctaws is the green--this, again, is rather a long story as to the least distributed. It might perhaps meet some confusions. In--when the Choctaws and the Chickasaws arrived in 1837, late '37, early '38, the Federal Government will encourage them to adopt one government--that is, live together as one family. This will be carried on through the year 1856. In 1856, the Green Horn will be created. In other words, the Federal Government and these two tribes, especially these two tribes, were arguing back and forth. In fact, the Choctaws, 25,000 people, and the Chickasaws with only 7,000 people they didn't seem to be getting along too well. So, finally, both tribes insisting, we'd like to have our land divided and have separate government. So 1856, this will be created and plus this--this, the Federal Government said, "You don't need this this extra your population into circles. Therefore, we are going to release this from both tribes, That's how they interferred, at least this way. So, it was released from the two tribes and paid some money, and the idea that Indians, the nomatic into the West would be moved to this region. So, in 1866, when the final treaty will be signed in Washington, I'll mention this again in one moment. Now, really, just the word about what happened in 1866 in Washington D.C. Now, you'll have to visualize since I only have one map. You'll have to visualize--in other words, how this other map looks for a few moments. The Federal Government will tell the Creeks that a numbering fortunate, what did they tell them? You will do what--give up a part of your land. So, the Federal Government will say something like this, "You will sell