1. Name of Property
   Historic name: __Grayson Jail___________
   Other names/site number: _N/A_______________________________
   Name of related multiple property listing: _N/A__________________
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: _approx. 200 ft west, intersection of Perkins St. and Finley St._______
   City or town: _Grayson_____ State: _Oklahoma__ County: _Okmulgee________
   Not For Publication:   Vicinity: [N/A]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
   the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
   Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
   I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of
   significance:
   ___national ___ statewide    X local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   X A   ___B   ___C   ___D

   ___________________________ Date
   Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register
   criteria.

   ___________________________ Date
   Signature of commenting official: __________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   Title: __________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
Grayson Jail

4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
   __ entered in the National Register
   __ determined eligible for the National Register
   __ determined not eligible for the National Register
   __ removed from the National Register
   __ other (explain:) ____________________

   Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
   (Check as many boxes as apply.)

   Private:
   [ ]
   Public – Local  [X]
   Public – State  [ ]
   Public – Federal  [ ]

   Category of Property
   (Check only one box.)

   Building(s)  [X]
   District  [ ]
   Site  [ ]
   Structure  [ ]
   Object  [ ]
**Grayson Jail**

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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</table>

Number of contributing resources previously in the National Register **0**

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- VACANT/NOT IN USE
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Grayson Jail is a one-story, two-room jail building with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are constructed of native stone with concrete mortar. Built c. 1900, the jail is approximately 140 square feet in area. The building is notable for its functional construction. There are two small door openings on the north elevation, each approximately four-and-one-half feet tall by two-and-one-half feet wide. Two ventilation openings, each containing three vertical metal bars, are located on the south (back) elevation. The interior was subdivided by a nonextant dividing wall. The building has undergone few alterations and maintains a high degree of integrity. The interior concrete floor was installed in 1920 and the roof was replaced in 1984. Minor repairs to the exterior stone walls are also evident. The building maintains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey significance as a free-standing jail associated with the establishment and initial development of the All-Black town of Grayson during Oklahoma’s late territorial/early statehood periods.

Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Grayson Jail is one of the few extant one- and two-room jails in Oklahoma constructed of native stone. The building has a concrete floor, stone walls, and a wood-frame, low-pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. There are two wood-frame door openings on the north elevation. Both doors are no longer extant. The building is set in an open field approximately
fifteen feet south of Perkins Road and approximately two hundred feet west of Finley Street. There are no other buildings or structures in the immediate vicinity.

**Exterior**

Two door openings are centered on the front (north) elevation (Photograph 1). The openings, which are wood-framed, are separated by a roughly two-foot-wide stone partition. Much of the wood framing is in poor condition or no longer extant. Both doors are no longer extant but likely would have been constructed of riveted, flat metal bars, as was typical for the period. Metal rings still extant within the door frames indicate that each door likely opened outward from the center of the elevation (Photograph 5).

The east and west side elevations of the jail are each void of any openings. (Photographs 2, 4).

Two small ventilation openings are set near the center of the rear (south) elevation (Photograph 3). Each opening is roughly one-foot square and set approximately three-and-one-half feet from grade. Each opening contains three vertical, round metal bars.

**Interior**

The interior is typical of a two-room jail, with a concrete floor and a nonextant dividing wall between the two cells (Photograph 5). A roughly one-foot-wide gap in the center of the concrete floor, now filled with broken concrete, indicates the location where the dividing wall once stood. Two-room jails typically contained metal cells or were subdivided by a concrete or stone wall. As no anchor points were observed along the center partition or interior walls, it is believed the original dividing wall was constructed of stone or concrete.

The ceiling of the Grayson Jail is atypical from other one- and two-room jails from this period. Unlike other jails typically had a flat, concrete roof, Grayson Jail’s roof decking, rafters, and joists are exposed (Photograph 6). The hipped roof reaches its apex at roughly eight feet above the concrete floor.

There is no evidence of the Grayson Jail containing amenities such as plumbing, electricity, or furnishings.

**Integrity**

The property retains a high degree of integrity to convey its significance as a free-standing, two-room municipal jail that dates to the initial development of the All-Black town of Grayson during the late territorial and early statehood periods in Oklahoma history. The building remains in its original location. Available historic aerial photographs indicate minimal changes to the property’s setting since the mid-twentieth century. The building retains its original form. Further, the modest door openings and ventilation openings with metal bars clearly convey the building’s
function as a correctional facility. Although mortar repairs are evident, the building’s stone exterior walls convey integrity of materials and workmanship. The installation of a concrete floor in 1920 is the most notable alteration known to have occurred during the period of significance. Available documentation indicates that the building’s hipped roof was installed in 1984. Although this roof type is atypical of one- and two-room jails in Oklahoma, the earliest available historic aerial photographs from the 1950s indicate the building as having a pitched roof. Thanks to its durable stone construction, the Grayson Jail is the only extant municipal building in Grayson associated with the townsite’s establishment and initial development. It clearly conveys historic significance as the town’s holding facility and is an excellent example of a municipal jail associated with Grayson and the All-Black towns movement in Oklahoma.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Grayson Jail

Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1900-1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN
Grayson Jail  
Okmulgee County,  
Oklahoma  
Name of Property  
County and State  

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Grayson Jail in Grayson, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage/Black and Community Planning and Development for its significant associations with the development of the All-Black town of Grayson. Constructed circa 1900, the Grayson Jail was reportedly in use at least until May 1937, after which it closed due to a decrease in the town’s population. As the only extant government building dating to the town’s initial development during the late territorial and early statehood periods, the jail represents the historic significance of Grayson’s founding as an All-Black town. The period of significance extends from circa 1900 to 1937, when the jail reportedly closed.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Historic Context: Grayson and Oklahoma’s all-Black Towns**

All-Black towns developed primarily in the eastern part of what is now Oklahoma, and was then Indian Territory, during the period between 1865 and 1920. Many African Americans formerly enslaved by the Five Tribes settled in close proximity to one another, establishing safe-haven communities. When the Dawes Commission forced allotment of lands to individuals within the Five Tribes, as opposed to their previous communal ownership, the freedmen and women often chose land near one another. These settlers eventually opened businesses and created successful farming communities. Many all-Black towns were replete with churches, general stores, schools, and newspapers. The newfound towns provided welcome relief from the rampant racism and prejudice present throughout the Midwest and South, and many African Americans in the area advocated for the establishment of an all-Black state. Unfortunately, with the establishment of Oklahoma in 1907 came the passing of Jim Crow Laws by the state Legislature; this caused concern among many African Americans in Oklahoma and led to an exodus from the state. Additionally, white farmers in the state tried to stem the growth of all-Black towns by forcing African Americans into “mixed, but racially segregated communities incapable of self-support.”¹

The Great Depression was the final straw for many all-Black towns, as the farming communities they relied on faced extreme hardship and many individuals were forced to migrate for economic opportunities elsewhere. Today, Grayson is one of the remaining thirteen incorporated all-Black towns and represents the history of independence, freedom, community, and safety they provided to the Black community.²

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² “All-Black Towns.”
Grayson Jail
Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black and Community Planning and Development

Grayson, Oklahoma is one of thirteen remaining incorporated all-Black towns in the state of Oklahoma. It was originally established as the town of Wildcat in 1897, but in 1902 the post office changed its name to Grayson and remained open until 1929. The origin of the name Grayson is disputed. Some claim the namesake was the first resident and postmaster of the town, Burl Grayson, while others say that it was George Washington Grayson, a Muscogee (Creek) scholar, writer, activist and former captain in the Confederate army. Despite historical accounts that the post office changed its name in 1902, local newspapers did not report on the official town name-change until 1905. An edition of The Waurika News published October 6, 1905, stated, “By a special act, the council of Wild Cat has changed the name of that town to Grayson.”

Despite the new name, people continued to refer to the town as Wildcat for years to come. The Mangum Star published an article on September 28, 1905, claiming that, “The people of Grayson, I.T., are at war with the residents of Hoffman, its nearest neighbor. Grayson was formerly known as Wild Cat and is a progressive little town of several hundred inhabitants. Some time ago, the city council of Wild Cat met and changed the name to Grayson, but the people of Hoffman continue to call the place Wild Cat.” Even a 1983 edition of the Sunday Oklahoman written by Jim Etter claimed about the town, “But it was – and still is to many people – Wildcat.”

In 1905, many local newspapers advertised the prosperity of up-and-coming Grayson. In January, The Muskogee Cimeter wrote, “Wildcat, alias Grayson, is a coming town. The negroes who have located there are (most of them) a progressive set of people and with Rev. Tyson and others are building up a prosperous and substantial community.” Later that year, in August, the same newspaper wrote, “The railroad is now within two miles of Wild Cat or Grayson, and while it does not go through the town it is near enough to give it a steady growth that will be lasting. Grayson is a good town and building rapidly.” The establishment of the railroad nearby, accompanied by the discovery of coal in the area, helped the town grow to a reported population

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5 The Waurika News, October 6, 1905, https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc1916564/m1/2/?q=%22the+council+of+wild+cat%22
6 The Mangum Star, “Don’t Like Name ‘Wild Cat,’” September 28, 1905, https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc282181/m1/8/?q=%22wild%20cat%22
8 The Muskogee Cimeter, January 12, 1905, https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc69982/m1/4/?q=grayson
9 The Muskogee Cimeter, August 31, 1905, https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc70099/m1/4/?q=grayson
Grayson Jail

Name of Property: Grayson Jail

County and State: Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

of up to 1,000 people in 1905, with “schools and churches in proportion.” In 1909, the town had “five general stores, two blacksmiths, two drug stores, a physician, and a cotton gin.”

With as many as 1,000 people in Grayson, it was a necessity for the town to have a secure jailhouse. In 1900, the Grayson Jail was erected, and it remained in operation until being abandoned in 1937. Built of stone, the one-room jail features two cell doors on the front elevation and two small ventilation openings with steel bars on the rear elevation. This is the only jail ever constructed in the town of Grayson, and it enabled town officials to securely hold people who broke the law. For example, the sale of alcohol was illegal in Indian Territory prior to statehood. The combination of antiliquor laws and new settlers arriving in response to oil discoveries led to high incarceration rates for alcohol infractions, which helps explain the presence of one- and two-room jails in many communities throughout Oklahoma during the early twentieth century.

According to the former Grayson mayor Helen JoAnn Fox, if someone could not pay a fine assigned to them by the court, they would be held in the jail to work daily in order to pay off their fine. Fines were assessed for a multitude of crimes. The first available court record of the town is from October 1, 1900, and it indicates that Jack Johnson and another man both plead guilty to “the charge of disturbing the public peace and [were] fined $2.” The available records continue throughout the years with charges ranging from “using profane language on the street,” to “caught in crap game,” to “assault and battery.” There was a clear need for the jail at the time, although most of the records account for petty crimes. For crimes of a more serious nature, miscreants would be held in the Grayson Jail until the county sheriff could escort them to county jail. The last court record available is from May 3, 1937, when Rue Crisp paid $1.00 towards her balance of $5.22. By this time, the population of Grayson had fallen dramatically. Grayson’s total population was 134 in 1930, a significant decrease from the town’s peak population of approximately 1,000 residents earlier in the century. Following 1937, there was no longer a need for the jail and it was abandoned.

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10 The Muskogee Cimeter, November 16, 1905, https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc70015/m1/4/?q=grayson.
12 Helen JoAnn Fox to Mrs. Savage, June 27, 1997, in “Grayson Jail,” Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.
14 Civil Docket, October 1, 1900, in “Grayson Jail.”
15 W. M. Watson, Civil Docket, May 27, 1911, in “Grayson Jail.”
16 W. J. Porter, Civil Docket, September 2, 1923, in “Grayson Jail.”
17 W. J. Porter, Civil Docket, August 12, 1923, in “Grayson Jail.”
18 Civil Docket, May 3, 1937, in “Grayson Jail.”
Conclusion

As of 2020, the population of Grayson numbered 130.\textsuperscript{20} The Grayson Jail is currently vacant, but it remains the only extant building that dates to within a few years of the town’s founding. The building is still in remarkable condition and has seen minimal changes since its construction. In 1924, the Town of Grayson used cement to repair the floor of the building. The roof was most recently replaced in 1984. Today, the jail stands as a reminder of the days when Grayson, or Wildcat, was a bustling town representative of a unique population of settlers.

\textit{Oklahoma’s All-Black Towns}, prepared by Cox/McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (now Stantec) for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (2023), 63.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Annual Estimates for the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Oklahoma: April 1

Architectural and Historical Survey of Oklahoma’s All-Black Towns. Prepared by Cox/McLain
Environmental Consulting, Inc. (now Stantec) for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation


“Grayson Jail.” Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Shirk, George H. Oklahoma Place Names, 2nd ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press,
1974.

The Mangum Star. “Don’t Like Name ‘Wild Cat.’” September 28, 1905,

The Muskogee Cimeter. August 31, 1905.


The Waurika News, October 6, 1905,
https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc1916564/m1/2/?q=%22the+council+of+wild

Sections 9-end page 13
Grayson Jail

Name of Property

Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #___________
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #___________
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #___________

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
   Name of repository: _______________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.503072  Longitude: -95.873721

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The north 50 feet of the east 50 feet of Lot 4, Block 34, Original Townsite of Grayson, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the jail and is based on information provided by the Okmulgee County Clerk and the Mayor of Grayson.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Emma Stewart and Triston Ewbank (edits by M. Mayes and M. Pearce, OK/SHPO)_
organization: _HIST 4993 History Capstone Seminar, University of Central Oklahoma (Prof. Patti Loughlin)_
street & number: _Office 200D, Liberal Arts North, University of Central Oklahoma_
city or town: Edmond state: Oklahoma zip code: 73034
e-mail: ploughlin@uco.edu / matthew.pearce@history.ok.gov
telephone: 405-974-5491 / 405-522-4479
date: July 28, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.
Grayson Jail

Name of Property: _Grayson Jail____

City or Vicinity: _Grayson____

County: _Okmulgee____    State: Oklahoma

Photographer: _Michael Mayes, OK/SHPO____

Date Photographed: _April 2023____

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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<td>0002</td>
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<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>South (rear) elevation.</td>
<td>North</td>
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<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>East side elevation (left) and north-facing façade (right).</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>Door detail.</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>Interior.</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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</table>

_Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:_ This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

_Estimated Burden Statement:_ Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Grayson Jail is located in Grayson, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. US Highway 266 is less than one-half mile southeast. Okmulgee, the seat of Okmulgee County and headquarters of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, is approximately ten miles northwest.
Grayson Jail is set in an open field south of Perkins Road and approximately two hundred feet west of Finley Street. There are no other buildings in the immediate vicinity.
**Grayson Jail**

Name of Property: Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 

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Grayson Jail
Name of Property Okmulgee County, Oklahoma
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs  Page: 3

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Grayson Jail  
Name of Property: Okmulgee County, Oklahoma  
County and State: N/A  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable):
Grayson Jail

Name of Property  
Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

County and State  
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  

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Grayson Jail
Name of Property
Okmulgee County, Oklahoma
County and State
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs  Page 5

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### Grayson Jail

**Name of Property**: Grayson Jail  
**County and State**: Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

#### Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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