

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. *M: 36-53*

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute

other National Institute of Dry Cleaning Inc.

2. Location

street and number 8021 Georgia Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring ___ vicinity

county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

street and number telephone

city, town state Maryland zip code 20910

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Circuit Court (deeds) liber 21485 folio 202

city, town Rockville tax map JN32 tax parcel P046 tax ID number 00973483

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	5	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	5	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____	_____
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	_____	_____
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 0	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute building lies at the northeast intersection of Georgia Avenue and Burlington Avenue in Silver Spring, Maryland. Currently consisting of five buildings, this complex exhibits an interesting mixture of Classical Revival, International, and Mission stylistic influences. This complex of buildings is a remarkably intact example of the work of a regionally prominent American architect, and exhibits the conglomeration of styles often used in industrial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. It possesses a high degree of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

Main Building (Building A)¹

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute buildings lie at the northeast intersection of Georgia Avenue and Burlington Avenue in Silver Spring, Maryland. Currently consisting of five buildings, this complex exhibits an interesting mixture of Classical Revival, International, and Mission stylistic influences. The main building is a two-story, rectangular structure at the corner of Georgia and Burlington Avenues. The building is constructed of cast concrete and steel members faced with tan and brown brick laid in American bond of five stretcher rows per header row. The front, or west façade of the building, has a brick water table that extends the full length of the south façade.

The front façade of the building faces Georgia Avenue. Its first story consists of five bays, the corner bays being 25-light steel sash windows with central awning and hopper style operating sashes. Recessed brick with molded brick capitals, creating brick pilasters, flanks the windows. The central three bays consist of a central entrance flanked by two 20-light windows. The central entrance consists of a Neo-Classical entrance having paired single-pane glass plate doors with simple aluminum frames. Above the doors is a fixed single-light transom window. The doors are edged by architrave trim of stepped concrete castings that gently mimic pilasters. Above the door and pilasters, a sparing entablature consists of a plain rectangular frieze panel of cast concrete capped by a cornice with a floral cymatium and simple cove drip molding. On each side of the front entrance doors there is a 20-light window bay edged with cast concrete pilasters. Beneath each window is a flat rectangular concrete panel. Above the doorway entablature rests a five-light fixed steel sash window that unites the two flanking window bays. Scars on the outer two pilasters show the presence of large exterior lamps that are now missing.

Directly below the second story window line, there is a full-length belt course of brick having a dentil relief. This belt course extends to the south façade, but terminates on the east façade, or rear of the building. Second story windows on the front consist of nine identical window bays having nine-light steel sashes with the lower three operating hopper style. The roofline exhibits no ornamentation other than a protruding brick fascia followed by copper gutters. The roof is hipped with a flat top. The hipped portion of the roof has Mission Style green and tan ceramic tiles (Spanish Tile) and the flat portion is a slightly pitched roof with bituminous coating.

The south façade of the building faces Burlington Avenue. Its first story consists of five bays of identical 25-light steel sashes with operating awning and hopper central sashes. Only the extreme left and right windows have recessed brick pilasters identical to the west façade. The central three windows have no ornamentation. The water table on this side of the structure varies from two to three feet from the ground. Above the beltcourse, the second story consists of eight bays of nine-light steel sash windows identical to those on the west façade.

¹ Building designations follow a plan drawn by the architect Arthur B. Heaton in 1945 during planning of additional buildings for the Institute.

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The north, and rear, or east façades of the building have no ornamentation, lacking the water table and belt course exhibited on the west and south facades. Windows are haphazardly arranged and consist of a variety of 15, nine, and 25-light steel sashes. The rear of the building has a single entrance door that is a modern replacement set in a recessed foyer.

Except for the addition of suspended ceilings in every room visible through exterior windows, the interior of the building appears to be remarkably intact. When compared to existing drawings on file at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Arthur B. Heaton Collection, the moldings, lighting, and other details appear intact. The stairway in the lobby of the front of the main building has a slate and steel staircase with iron railing identical to that depicted in a 1926 drawing, although it is possible that some doorways have been altered, this could not be definitively ascertained from the outside.

Secondary Buildings (Buildings B through E)

Separated by a small alley, directly north of the main building, lies a complex of several buildings that are tied together and at first glance appear to be one structure. Adjacent to the main building facing Georgia Avenue, begins a seven bay structure that was built as two buildings, one during the original period of construction in 1927, and the other probably around 1940. The original structure was a four-bay, one-story building at the corner of Stoddard Place and Georgia Avenue (Building B). This has a brick water table that is separating from the façade due to moisture problems and lack of maintenance. Windows consist of three 25-light steel sashes and one 16-light sash. The windows have brick pilasters identical to the main building. The later addition, or second building lies between the main building and this one and two story building (Building E). It consists of two additional 25-light window bays and a main entrance at the right corner bay. The entrance to the building consists of a set of two single-pane glass doors with aluminum frames. The left door is covered with plywood. The doors are surrounded by a concrete architrave trim. Aluminum sash fixed pane sidelights flank each door, and an aluminum International Style flat roof extends over the entrance doors. Above the roof is a 10-light fixed aluminum sash transom. The entire entrance bay is trimmed with a flat, green marble trim. The roof of this section is a side-gabled, medium pitched roof clad with Mission or Spanish tile. The gable ends have parapets with single steps at each building corner. The parapets are capped with the tile identical to the roof. The infill building has a small two-story, flat roofed section at its rear, or east side. The north façade of this building consists of seven bays of 30-pane steel sash windows with brick pilasters. The first bay is set in the side gable of the front section of the building, and the other six bays are set in a cross-gable section of the building that has a lower roof pitch but is also clad with Mission laid tile. The central section of the roof is flat, and has several skylights creating a saw-tooth pattern in profile. The water table is about 4' high on this side. The basement is visible on the north façade, and there is a stairway leading to a basement entrance at the easternmost bay, of this building. Basement windows are 10-pane fixed sashes. The door opening has been bricked in, as well as a few of the basement windows.

Attached to the east side of the seven-bay section of the north façade is a single-bay wide, side gabled front of a building nearly identical in size and detail to the side-gabled section facing Georgia Avenue (Building C). An

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additional flat-roofed structure (presumably Building D) is attached to the east side of this structure, completing the existing four-building complex. This is a one by four bay brick building with an aluminum coping at the top of a brick parapet at the roofline. Windows are also steel sash. One of the openings on the east side has been bricked in. This opening originally led to another building (Not designated with a letter on original drawings). This building has since been demolished. Demolition has left a scar that reveals the masonry structure under the brick façade of the flat roofed building (Building C).

Although the interior of the buildings were not accessible, the windows provided sufficient examination to determine that the interior plaster walls, wood trim, and other details of the building are intact, and the most intrusive element has been the addition of suspended ceilings in all rooms that are visible. Where the suspended ceiling is damaged, the original plaster ceilings show some deterioration of plaster and the metal lath is visible.

This complex of buildings is a remarkably intact example of the work of a regionally significant American architect, and exhibits the conglomeration of styles often used in industrial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. It possesses a high degree of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1927, 1948 **Architect/Builder** Arthur Berthrong Heaton, Architect

Construction dates 1927

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The original National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute buildings at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Burlington Avenue were constructed beginning in 1927 to promote research, training, and the business interests of the dying and dry cleaning profession. Designed by regionally renowned architect, Arthur B. Heaton in 1926, the buildings served for about 50 years as a national headquarters for similar state organizations to promote education, research, and political interests of the laundry and dry cleaning industries. The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners (NADC) was formed in 1907 as a result of twenty-five "serious minded" drycleaners who met at the Plankinton Hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to discuss their struggles to survive in the business. The property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its design as well as its association with Arthur B. Heaton, a nationally significant architect.

National Association of Dyers and Cleaners

The original National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute buildings at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Burlington Avenue were constructed in 1927 to promote research, training, and the business interests of the dying and dry cleaning profession. Designed by nationally renowned architect, Arthur B. Heaton beginning in 1926, the buildings served for about 50 years as a national headquarters for similar state organizations to promote education, research, and political interests of the laundry and dry cleaning industries. The institute contained offices, classrooms, laboratories, and model cleaning and dying facilities that were used as a local commercial enterprise. In late 1926, Arthur B. Heaton of Washington DC designed building A, the two-story main building. The building was constructed in the following year, but not soon enough to appear on the Sanborn map for that year. The map shows only vacant lots at the corner of what was then Brookville Pike (Georgia Avenue) and Falkland Drive (Burlington Avenue). The first class of students included 30 men and two women when the school officially opened on October 17, 1927.² By 1931, additional buildings on site included buildings B through D – those facing Stoddard Place. Serving as the Institute's cleaning plant, these buildings are depicted on a postcard of the Institute produced in 1931.³ In 1937, an additional building (no longer extant) was constructed to house trucks, a rug beater, and a marketing department.⁴

² Michelsen, Edna M., *Remembering The Years, 1907-1957*. National Institute of Drycleaning. Published by the National Institute of Drycleaning, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1957..

³ Curt Teich Postcard Archives at the Lake County Museum, Wauconda, Illinois, Number 1A-2303. Copies on file at the M-NCPPC Historic Preservation Division.

⁴ Research provided by George French, 2002.

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In December of 1944, the Institute became an approved institution for veteran's training by the Veterans' Administration. Following this approval, the school was overrun with applications.⁵ In expectation of increasing enrollment following the Second World War, the Institute again hired Heaton to design a building to sit between the main building (Building A) and those on Stoddard Place (Buildings B through D). This building, depicted as Building E on a plan drawn by Heaton in 1945. Heaton soon was asked to design another building to house administration activities (Building F), and the old main building (Building A) became the primary school building. Another building, not designated with a letter by Heaton, was also constructed on the eastern end of the complex on Stoddard Place at this time. Both the Administration Building and the additional building on Stoddard Place were completed by 1948 according to Sanborn maps. However, they were demolished sometime after 1960, possibly due to the decline in students after the end of the post-war boom and the ending of the G-I bill benefits.

National Association of Dyers and Cleaners

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners (NADC) was formed in 1907 as a result of twenty-five "serious minded" drycleaners who met at the Plankinton Hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to discuss their struggles to survive in the business. They knew there had to be an understanding of basic chemistry and the solvents used in drycleaning and that the industry had to have access to the learning of skills in order to progress into the next generation. The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners was formed to fulfill these objectives. "The association was dedicated to providing knowledge, educating its members, and advancing ideas of value so that members could progress in a professional manner."⁶

The NADC encouraged the formation of state organizations. In addition to promoting the trade through education, the NADC was active even outside of its stated purposes. For example, in the years prior to World War I, the NADC helped defeat the proposed two percent war tax on gasoline.

The NADC addressed concerns over occupational reforms that were necessary to reduce fire hazards. Plant owners who complied with ordinances were bitter about operators who ignored the laws. Research included chemists developing more effective synthetic cleaning solvents. The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners became the Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing in 1947. After World War II, peacetime accompanied an increase in trade associations and resurgence in state conventions. Many new fabrics were marketed.

Veterans returning from the war caused rapid growth of the Institute. The story of one such veteran, Joe Griggs, is described within the web pages of the National Clothesline – an online periodical for the industry:

"He went to the National Association Institute of Dyers and Cleaners in Silver Spring, Maryland, on the GI Bill. At that time, it was a big residence course. . . . Mom went up with him and got a

⁵ Research provided by George French, 2002.

⁶ <http://www.natclo.com/9904.html>

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job at a local department store. They got an attic apartment. This school represented a major commitment of time and effort. The course lasted four months, but it provided a solid technical

basis which graduates could rely on to pursue their craft. . . . That change in educational standards is reflected in the assistance Joe provides other cleaners. 'We constantly had drycleaners in the store, saying 'Can you get me out of trouble?' Joe is someone they can count on being there.'"⁷

The NADC became embroiled in a landmark legal battle: *Atlantic Cleaners & Dyers, Inc. v. United States*. Due to what the industry saw as unfair competition of small businesses not affiliated with the Association that did not follow good cleaning practices and set unreasonably low prices to obtain business, the Atlantic Cleaners & Dyers Inc. (a local organization supported by NADC) prompted its members to fix prices and engage in other means of allotting customers. This trade agreement was commonly found in service and retail sectors. In industries such as barbering, butchering, and dry cleaning, small businessmen and unionists found common ground in their mutual need to reduce competition. To that end, employers signed closed shop agreements in exchange for assistance in fixing prices and in limiting entry. For example, when a new dry cleaning shop opened too close to an established firm, or if the store did not use established prices, or if it did not pay dues to the trade association, then the teamsters refused to cart its clothes. The other unions set up pickets around the store. If these tactics did not work, violence often ensued.⁸

The government brought suit, arguing that these actions violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890) and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914. In 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act outlawed undue and unreasonable business agreements. This was followed by the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, which declared "unfair methods of competition in commerce" illegal.

The plaintiff argued that they were not engaged in a "trade", which it defined as buying, selling, or exchange of merchandise, and therefore not subject to either law. The case was argued beginning on April 28, 1932, and the decision, handed down on May 23, 1932 was against the plaintiff⁹

The court argued that: ". . . Congress, in legislating for the District of Columbia, possesses not only every appropriate national power but, in addition, all the powers of legislation which may be exercised by a State in dealing with its affairs, so long as other provisions of the Constitution are not infringed. It therefore had power to forbid combinations and conspiracies to maintain prices and allot customers between persons engaged in the District in the purely local business of cleaning, dyeing, and renovating clothes. The word "trade" is not necessarily limited in its meaning to the buying, selling, or exchanging of commodities; it may be used in a broader sense. An agreement to fix prices and allot customers, entered into by persons engaged in the District of

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Morrison Handsaker, 'The Chicago Cleaning and Dyeing Industry: A Case Study in 'Controlled Competition'', Unpublished dissertation, Dept. of Economics, University of Chicago, 1939, 383.

⁹ 286 U.S. 427

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Columbia in the business of cleaning, dyeing, and renovating clothes, though these have already passed to the ultimate consumers, is in restraint of "trade" within the meaning of § 3 of the Sherman Act."¹⁰

In the US, the laundry and drycleaning trades prospered in the first half of the twentieth century. The drycleaning industry grew from a \$55 million business in 1919 to an estimated \$2.8 billion business in the late 1960s.¹¹ By the late 1960s, the industry was in trouble. Richard B. Cames, an economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, noted that output and hours in the industry decreased starting in the 1960s. Some of the decline is attributed to the prevalence of home washers and dryers, the increased availability and lower cost of coin-operated laundries, and the introduction of self-service drycleaning services in the late 1950s.¹²

The growth and activism of the Institute continued during the Korean War (1950 to 1953), but shortages of solvents and hangers was not as critical as it was during World War II. The Institute and Association promoted the move for drycleaners to become more customer service oriented. With the surge in automobiles in the U.S., drive-in windows gained popularity in the 1950s. In 1953, the Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing (formerly the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners) became the National Institute of Drycleaning (NID). By 1972, the National Institute of Drycleaning (NID) joined the American Institute of Launderers (AIL), to become today's International Fabricare Institute (IFI).¹³

Arthur B. Heaton

Arthur B. Heaton (1875 – 1951) was a native Washingtonian. He graduated from Central High School and apprenticed at the architectural firms of Hornblower and Marshall, and Paul Pelz. In 1900, he opened up his own office. He served in World War I as an Army Captain. He was active during the depression with his "Renovise Washington" campaign that promoted the restoring, remodeling, and renovating of existing structures in the District of Columbia. In 1941, he was elected as President of the Washington Building Congress, and made a fellow of the AIA. He also served as President of the DC chapter of the AIA, a member of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, an officer of the Washington Architectural Club, and Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Awards of the Washington Board of Trade. Additionally, he was a member of the Cosmos Club and the Columbia Country Club.

From 1908 through 1922, Heaton served as supervising architect at the Washington National Cathedral. He designed the National Geographic Building complex at 16th Street, in 1930 using red Spanish tile, similar to the green and tan tile roof of the Institute. Most of his work was a natural outgrowth of traditional architectural

¹⁰ 286 U.S. 427, Pp.434-435.

¹¹ Sigworth V. Dry cleaning. *Encyclopedia Americana*. Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Americana, 1981. Vol. 3. p. 424.

¹² Eugene Garfield, "Drycleaning. Part 2. Commercial History and Social Impacts: Ironing Out Some Pressing Problems." *Current Contents*, #23, p.3-11, Philadelphia, June 10, 1985.

¹³ <http://www.natclo.com/9909/ppl.html>.

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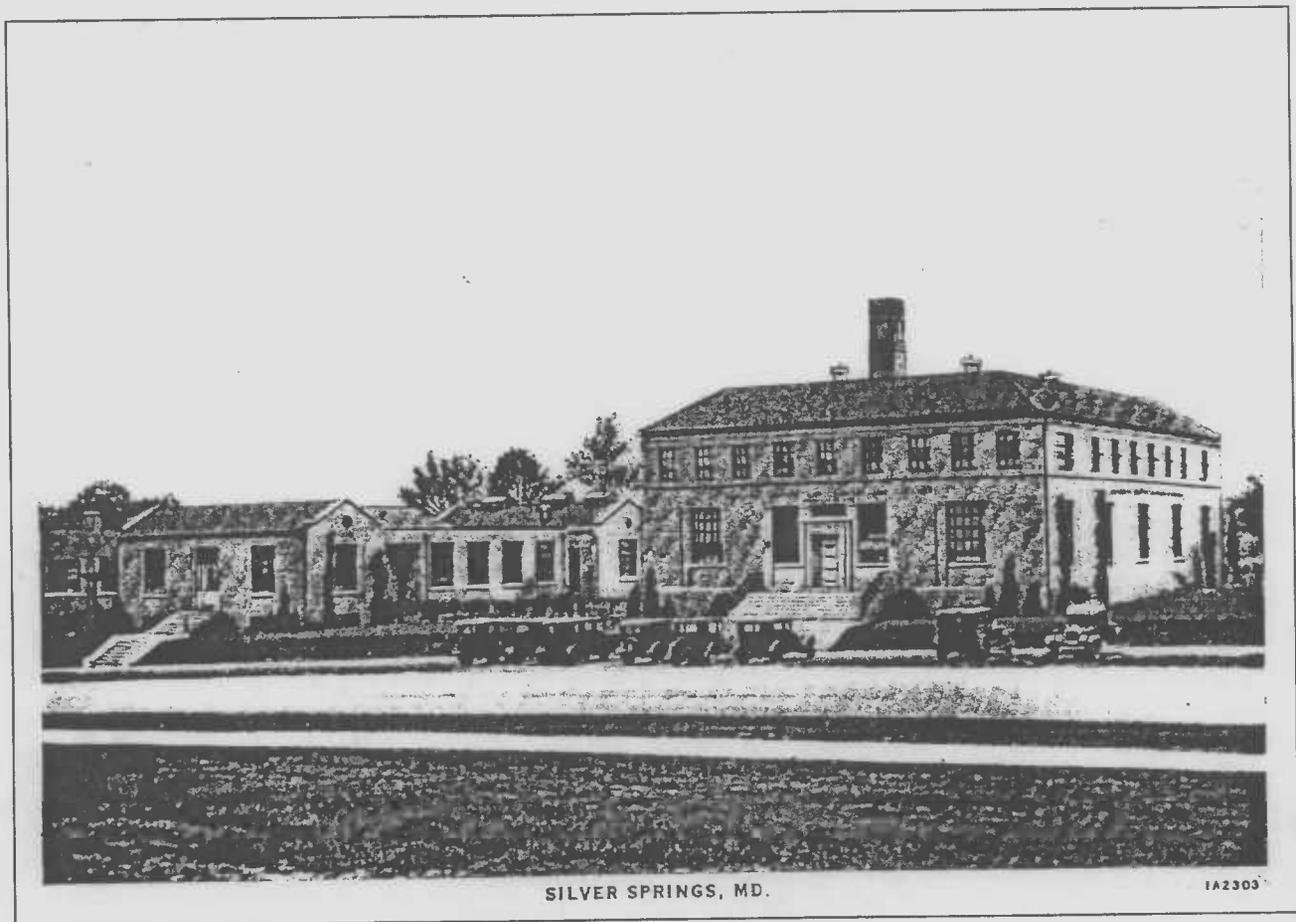
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styles.¹⁴ His love of classical forms is evident in the design of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute buildings.

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its design as well as its association with Arthur B. Heaton, a regionally significant architect. It possesses a moderate degree of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.



Source: Curt Teich Postcard Archives, Lake County Museum, Wauconda, Illinois

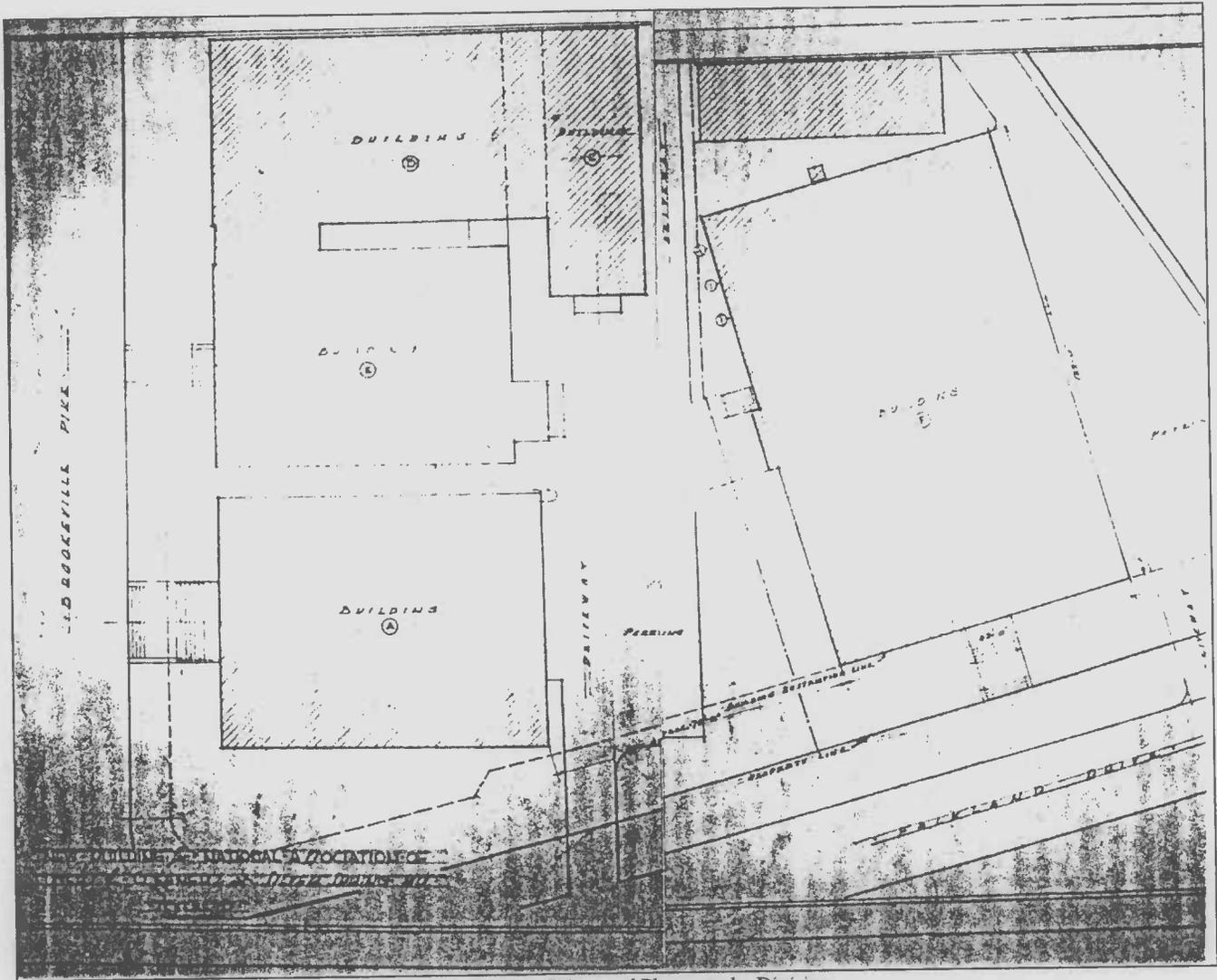
¹⁴ Cosmos Club Bulletin, May 1953, Volume 6, No.9.

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Source: Arthur B. Heaton Archive, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Arthur B. Heaton Archive, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
Cosmos Club Bulletin, "Arthur Berthrong Heaton (1857-1951)", Vol. 6, No. 7, May 1953.
Michelsen, Edna M., *Remembering The Years, 1907-1957*. Edna M. Michelsen, registrar, National Institute of Drycleaning. Published by the National Institute of Drycleaning, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1957. Available at the Library of Congress, main reading room.
Sanborn Map Company, Washington Suburban, Volume One E – Montgomery County, 1927, 1956, 1959
World Wide Web Site for National Clothesline: <http://www.natclo.com>.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>0.83 acre</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>
Acreage of historical setting	<u>0.83 acre</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Washington West</u>	

Verbal boundary description and justification

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute is bounded by Stoddard Place on the north, the B&O railroad tracks to the east, Georgia Avenue to the west, and Burlington Avenue to the south, in Silver Spring, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	David C. Berg, Architectural Historian		
organization		date	October 15, 2002
street & number	R. R. 1, Box 16	telephone	570-465-2614
city or town	Susquehanna	state	Pennsylvania

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

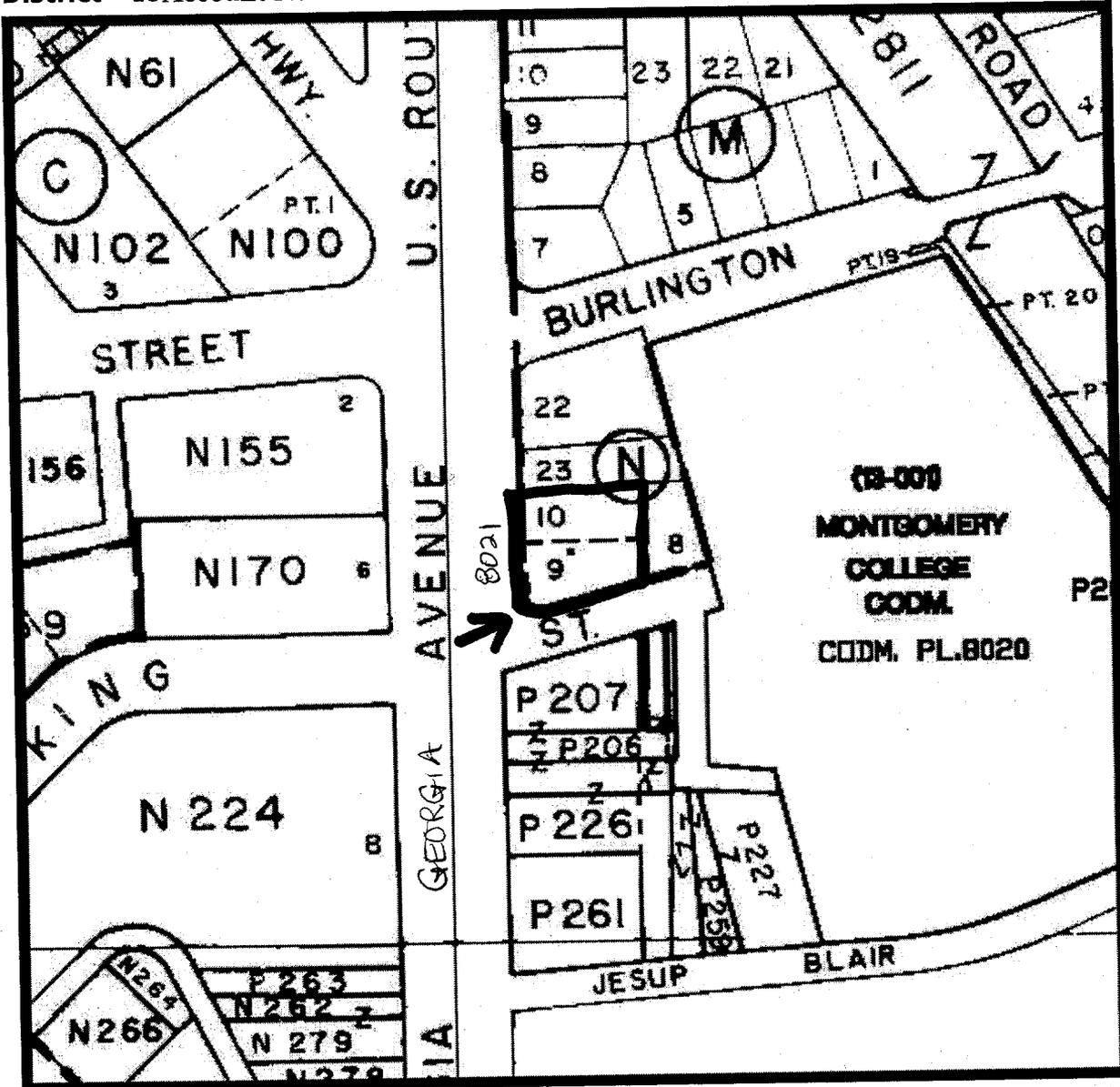
M:36-53



Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

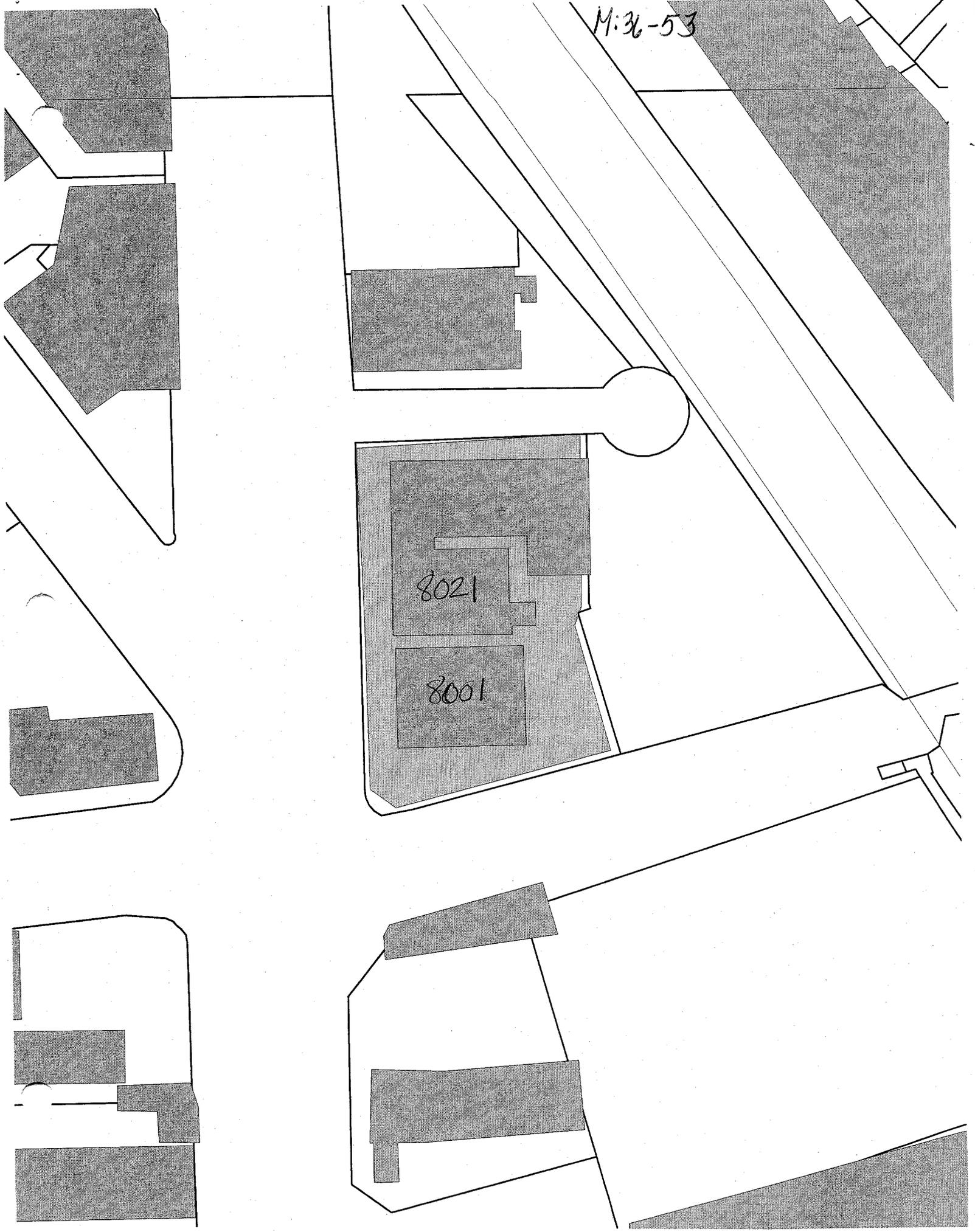
Go Back
View Map
New Search

District - 13 Account Number - 00990955



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For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning
web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html

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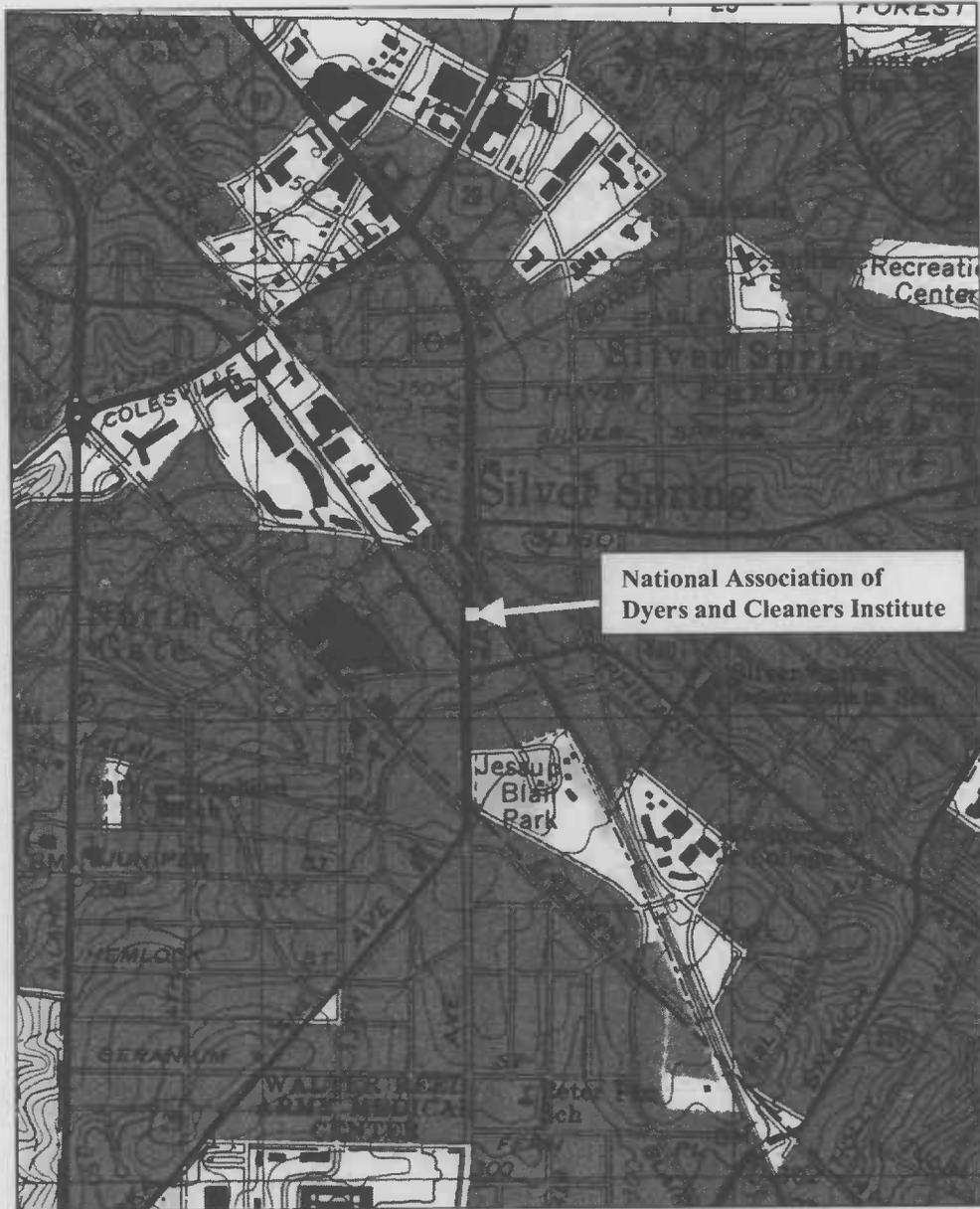


8021

8001

National Association of Dyers and Cleaners Institute
Silver Spring
Montgomery County

MIHP No. *M:36-53*
Washington West



M: 36-53

8001 Georgia Ave NW



M: 36-53

8001 Georgia Ave (E)

