## CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.:</th>
<th>M:36-40</th>
<th>Construction Date:</th>
<th>1939-circa 1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Bounded by Westview Drive, Georgia Avenue, Seminary Place, Riley Road, Osborn Drive and Hale Place, Four Corners vicinity, Montgomery County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Private Ownership / Present Use:** Private Residence / Occupied / Condition: Good / Restricted Access

### Description:

Woodside Knolls was developed between 1939 and 1941 on land adjacent to Georgia Avenue. In 1952, land to the west of Woodside Knolls and along the projected alignment of the Capital Beltway was developed as Carroll Springs. Woodside Knolls was developed by Clifton and Ella Osborn on land they obtained in 1921 from Charles and Cornelia Clapp. The Clapps had originally planned for the subdivision, though no houses had been built. Many subdivisions in Montgomery County between 1920 and 1934 were platted by individuals or couples looking to profit from their land holdings. The construction of the houses, however, was left to the lot purchasers or building speculators. Due to the homogenous building stock within Woodside Knolls, it is likely that most of the houses were constructed by a single unknown builder. The houses, all constructed between 1939 and 1941, are 1-story Tudor Revival structures situated along a grid pattern of streets. The main entrance to the community was from Georgia Avenue at Lansdowne Road. The first block of Lansdowne Way was a divided boulevard entrance. This street has been cut-off from Georgia Avenue by a ramp for the Capital Beltway. The community is characterized by consistent building design and large street trees.

Carroll Springs was platted by Nathan and Zina Goldberg in 1952. The property was part of the Carroll Springs Sanitarium from circa 1890 until its demolition circa 1950. The hospital building was located at the present site of Westview Court. The street pattern of the subdivision is dictated by the pattern established by the adjacent communities and follows a grid pattern. The houses in Carroll Springs are modest brick Minimal Traditional type structures.

### Significance:

Part of the land that was to become the community of Woodside Knolls was part of the Carroll Cottage Farm built by Maria Orendorf in 1895. The property was located on the north side of the Washington, Woodside, and Forest Glen Railroad and Power Company and along the driveway right-of-way to the Carroll Springs Sanitarium. The property changed hands several times in the early twentieth century, until a portion of the land was purchased by Charles and Cornelia Clapp. The house constructed by Maria Orendorf in 1895 remained and was included in the Clapp's subdivision. The undeveloped land was sold to Clifton and Ella Osborn in 1921. The Osborn's developed the land between 1939 and 1941. The 1895 Orendorf House has been highly altered but remains standing at 9520 Riley Road. The adjacent Carroll Springs development was the site of a sanitarium of the same name. The hospital complex is shown on the USGS quadrangle of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity of 1947, though it had been demolished by the time the Carroll Springs subdivision was been platted by Nathan and Zina Goldberg in 1952. Fourteen houses had been built in Carroll Springs by 1953, with the rest of the houses constructed shortly thereafter.

Although the architects for the developments are not known, the houses in Woodside Knolls and Carroll Springs are variations on basic house designs constructed around many cities in the early to mid-twentieth century. The houses closely resemble the residences in the nearby developments and many others located elsewhere in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The houses represent Tudor Revival designs modified for modest house designs. The residences possess the building form and some features of the Tudor Revival style, but on a smaller scale and with inexpensive modern materials. The developments of Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs are identical to hundreds of other developments constructed on the periphery of cities during the early to mid-twentieth century. The construction of these specific developments do not represent a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of the nation, state, or community. The developments do not possess distinctive design features or innovative concepts that would distinguish them from others. The communities lack comprehensive design features such as public space, pathways, or original streetlights. Therefore, Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs are not significant within the theme of suburbanization.

**Preparer:**

KCI Technologies, Inc.

January 2000
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

1. Name (indicate preferred name)
   historic Woodside Knoll / Carroll Springs (Preferred)
   and/or common

2. Location
   street & number: Bounded by Westview Drive, Georgia Avenue, Seminary Place, Riley Road, Osborn Drive and Hale Place
   city, town vicinity of Forest Glen
   state Maryland

3. Classification
   Category
   □ district
   □ building(s)
   □ structure
   □ site
   □ object
   Ownership
   □ public
   ● private
   □ both
   Public Acquisition
   □ in process
   □ being considered
   □ not applicable
   Status
   □ occupied
   □ unoccupied
   □ work in progress
   Accessible
   □ yes: restricted
   □ yes: unrestricted
   □ no
   Present Use
   □ agriculture
   □ commercial
   □ educational
   □ entertainment
   □ government
   □ industrial
   □ military
   □ museum
   □ park
   □ private residence
   □ religious
   □ scientific
   □ transportation
   □ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)
   name Multiple Owners
   street & number:
   city, town
   telephone no.: state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description
   courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Judicial Center
   street & number 50 Maryland Avenue
   city, town Rockville
   state Maryland
   liber:
   folio:

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys
   title
   date □ federal □ state □ county □ local
   depository for survey records
   city, town state
7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ deteriorated
☐ original site
☐ altered
☐ ruined
☐ moved
☐ date of move

Resource Count: approx. 125

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

The residential subdivision of Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs is located in the Forest Glen vicinity of Montgomery County. These two communities are just two of several residential subdivisions constructed along Georgia Avenue and Seminary Avenue, south of Forest Glen, from the late 1920s to the mid-1960s. Development was spurred by the adjacent Walter Reed Army Hospital and the close proximity to the District of Columbia via Georgia Avenue.

Woodside Knolls was developed between 1939 and 1941 on land adjacent to Georgia Avenue. In 1952, land to the west of Woodside Knolls and along the projected alignment of the Capital Beltway was developed as Carroll Springs. Woodside Knolls was developed by Clifton and Ella Osborn on land they obtained in 1921 from Charles and Cornelia Clapp. The Clapps had originally planned for the subdivision, though no houses had been built. Many subdivisions in Montgomery County between 1920 and 1934 were platted by individuals or couples looking to profit from their land holdings. The construction of the houses, however, was left to the lot purchasers or building speculators. Due to the homogenous building stock within Woodside Knolls, it is likely that most of the houses were constructed by a single unknown builder. The houses, all constructed between 1939 and 1941, are 1-story Tudor Revival structures situated along a grid pattern of streets. The main entrance to the community was from Georgia Avenue at Lansdowne Road. The first block of Lansdowne Way was a divided boulevard entrance. This street has been cut-off from Georgia Avenue by a ramp for the Capital Beltway. The community is characterized by consistent building design and large street trees.

Carroll Springs was platted by Nathan and Zina Goldberg in 1952. The property was part of the Carroll Springs Sanitarium from circa 1890 until its demolition circa 1950. The hospital building was located at the present site of Westview Court. The street pattern of the subdivision is dictated by the grid pattern established by the adjacent communities and follows a grid pattern. The houses in Carroll Springs are modest brick Minimal Traditional type structures.

Dwelling Types: Woodside Knolls and Carroll Springs consists primarily of two housing styles: Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional. On a limited basis, Woodside Knolls also contains a few examples of Cape Cod and Colonial Revival-style houses.

Tudor Revival: The majority of the houses in Woodside Knolls are influenced by the Tudor Revival-style. The type of modest Tudor Revival-style houses in Woodside Knolls were common throughout the suburbs. The houses are 1-story with side-gable roofs. A front-gable projects from the front elevation and is ornamented with half-timbering, decorative stone work, or brick patterns. Prominent chimneys, paired double-hung windows, and casement windows are also common. This building form would later be simplified into the Minimal Traditional type and be the most popular building form after World War II. In fact, the Minimal Traditional type was utilized in the Carroll Springs development. The variations on the Tudor Revival-style within Woodside Knolls involve different decorative treatments used with the exterior materials. Half-timbering, stone veneer and patterned brick work are typical. Examples: 2006 Lansdowne Way, owner: Janet Triplett (See Photo 19 of 24), 2012 Lansdowne Way, owner: Lucia Harrington (See Photo 20 of 24), 2011 Lansdowne Way, owner: Michele McQuaid (See Photo 21 of 24), and 2010 Lansdowne Way, owner: Raymond Lewis (See Photo 22 of 24).

Minimal Traditional: The modest houses within the Carroll Springs subdivision are examples of the mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional type house. They are characterized by their low-pitched side-gable roofs, often with a projecting front-gable. The are of brick construction with extremely simplified Colonial Revival influence and have double-hung windows, picture windows, and circle windows. The houses also have prominent brick chimneys. The houses have raised foundations that permit integral garages in the basement level. The garages are on the front elevations of the houses. Example: 2209 Westview Drive, owner: Robert Taylor (See Photo 23 of 24).
8. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance – Check and justify below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prehistoric</td>
<td>□ archaeology-prehistoric □ community planning □ landscape architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1499</td>
<td>□ archaeology-historic □ conservation □ law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-1599</td>
<td>□ agriculture □ economics □ literature</td>
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<td>□ architecture □ education □ military</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700-1799</td>
<td>□ art □ engineering □ music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1899</td>
<td>□ commerce □ exploration/settlement □ philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-</td>
<td>□ communications □ industry □ politics/government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Dates 1939-circa 1955 Builder Architect Clifton and Ella Osborn / Nathan and Zina Goldberg

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support

The communities of Woodside Knolls and Carroll Springs are located in the vicinity of Forest Glen in Montgomery County. Forest Glen is located east of Kensington in Montgomery County. The community was the project of the Forest Glen Investment Company, founded in 1887 by Joseph R. Herford and John T. Knott of Washington, D.C., and W. H. Carr, Frank Higgins and John C. Muncaster of Rockville (Crawford 1986, 8). In that same year, the Forest Glen Investment Company filed a plat for the 166-acre site with 26 blocks linked by discontinuous, curving streets near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Metropolitan Branch. The investors intended Forest Glen to be a summer community for the wealthy and envisioned cottages surrounding a resort hotel. The investors targeted Washington businessmen and government officials as clients (Ibid, 10). Several Queen Anne-style dwellings and the Forest Inn were constructed, and the community enjoyed a few years of success during the late 1880s. By 1894, though, the Forest Inn was struggling financially (Ibid.). The property was sold to the National Park Seminary, which operated a finishing school for girls from wealthy families until the Walter Reed Army Hospital acquired the site in 1942. The Seminary constructed the eclectic buildings for which the site is now known (Getty 1969, 3). Outside the Seminary, Forest Glen continued to grow slowly throughout the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Small businesses, churches, and schools were constructed. Although the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway began operating in 1897 (Crawford 1986, 11; MCPD 1992, 5), the residential community did not prosper, and many lots were not developed until the late-1940s (Crawford 1986, 11).

Part of the land that was to become the community of Woodside Knolls was part of the Carroll Cottage Farm built by Maria Orendorf in 1895. The property was located on the north side of the Washington, Woodside, and Forest Glen Railroad and Power Company and along the driveway right-of-way to the Carroll Springs Sanitarium. The property changed hands several times in the early twentieth century, until a portion of the land was purchased by Charles and Cornelia Clapp. The house constructed by Maria Orendorf in 1895 remained and was included in the Clapp's subdivision. The undeveloped land was sold to Clifton and Ella Osborn in 1921. The Osborn's developed the land between 1939 and 1941. The 1895 Orendorf House has been highly altered but remains standing at 9520 Riley Road.

The adjacent Carroll Springs development was the site of a sanitarium of the same name. The hospital complex is shown on the USGS quadrangle of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity of 1947, though it had been demolished by the time the Carroll Springs subdivision was platted by Nathan and Zina Goldberg in 1952. Fourteen houses had been built in Carroll Springs by 1953, with the rest of the houses constructed shortly thereafter.

Although the architects for the developments are not known, the houses in Woodside Knolls and Carroll Springs are variations on basic house designs constructed around many cities in the early to mid-twentieth century. The houses closely resemble the residences in the nearby developments and many others located elsewhere in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The houses represent Tudor Revival designs modified for modest house designs. The residences possess the building form and some features of the Tudor Revival style, but on a smaller scale and with inexpensive modern materials.
8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Character-defining elements for Planned Suburban Developments, as defined in the I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Improvement Study, include 1) concentration of historically or aesthetically-cohesive buildings; 2) community design with planned landscape and public amenities; 3) single period of construction; 4) architecturally-significant suburban building types. To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Planned Suburban Developments must possess excellent integrity of all character-defining elements. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs does not contain public amenities or a planned landscape design and does not possess architecturally-significant suburban building types.

Constructed between 1939 and the early 1950s, Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible for the National Register due to the ubiquitous nature of the resource. The community is identical to hundreds of other developments constructed on the periphery of cities during the early to mid-twentieth century. The construction of this specific development does not represent a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of the nation, state, or community. The development does not possess distinctive design features or innovative concepts that would distinguish this development from others, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A. Historic research indicates that the community has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the community does not include significant elements of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, or artwork. It is a simple and prevalent community of modest structures with Tudor Revival and modern influences. The modest structures have a reserved use of architectural detail, therefore integrity of the individual resources is critical. Many of the houses in the community have replacement windows and additions. The community lacks comprehensive design features such as public space, pathways, or original streetlights. Finally, investigations have not been conducted to determine whether the property has the potential to yield information important in history or pre-history, therefore, National Register Criterion D can not be assessed at this time.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name : Kensington, MD  Quadrangle scale : 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

N/A

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title : Tim Tamburrino

organization : KCI Technologies, Inc.  date : January 2000

street & number : 10 North Park Drive  telephone : 410-316-7800

city or town : Hunt Valley  state/zip : Maryland, 21030

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD  21032-2023
410-514-7600
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
SURVEY NO.: M:36-40
ADDRESS: Bounded by Westview Drive, Georgia Avenue, Seminary Place, Riley Road, Osborn Drive and Hale Place, Four Corners vicinity, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)


MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
SURVEY NO.: M:36-40
ADDRESS: Bounded by Westview Drive, Georgia Avenue, Seminary Place, Riley Road, Osborn Drive and Hale Place, Four Corners vicinity, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION DATA

Geographic Organization:

     Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period Theme(s):

     Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D.1870-1930
     Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

     Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

     District

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

     Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

     Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

     None

Preparer:

KCI Technologies, Inc.
January 2000
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
SURVEY NO.: M:36-40
ADDRESS: Bounded by Westview Drive, Georgia Avenue, Seminary Place, Riley Road, Osborn Drive and Hale Place, Four Corners vicinity, Montgomery County

Montgomery County Tax Map JP121, JP122

2011 Lansdowne Way
2209 Westview Dr.
2006 Lansdowne Way
9520 Riley Rd.
2010 Lansdowne Way
2012 Lansdowne Way
M: 36-40
Woodside Knolls/Carroll Springs
Kensington Quadrangle

1993 Aerial Photo
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Estates / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. Original entrance to neighborhood, Lansdowne Way at Georgia Ave, view west
8. 10F24
1. M: 36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburino
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. FORMER ENTRANCE BOULEVARD (LANSPOURNE WAY) FROM GEORGIA AVENUE, VIEW WEST
8. 2 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburro
5. December, 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. FORMER ENTRANCE BLVD (LANSOLONE WAY) FROM SECOND AVENUE, VIEW EAST
8. 3 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHA
7. 2000 block of Lansdowne, Streetscape, view northeast
8. 41 of 24
1. M: 36:40
2. WOODSIDE KNOBLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBUURINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPD
7. 2000 BLOCK OF LANSOLONE WAY / STREETSCAPE, VIEWS SOUTHWEST
8. 5 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLES / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. NOAA SHPO
7. 8000 Block of OSBORN DRIVE, STREETSCAPE. View Southwest
8. 6 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls/Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburino
5. December 1994
6. MO SHPO
7. 2000 block of Osborn Drive, Streetscape, View Southeast
8. 7 of 24
1. M: 36 - 40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9500 Block RILEY ROAD, STREETSCAPE, VIEW SOUTHEAST
8. 8 of 24
1. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
2. Montgomery County, MD
3. Tim Tamburrelli
5. MD SHPO
6. Riley Road & Second Avenue, Shown: All Mix of House Styles and Construction Dates, View Northwest
7. 9 of 24
1. M-36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tin Tamburino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 1919-1981 Locust Grove Road View Northwest
8. 10 of 24
1. M-36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBUzzo
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 1909-1911 LOCUST GROVE ROAD, VIEW NORTH
8. 1 of 24
1. M.36–40
2. Woodspring Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. Modern Townhouses at Georgia Avenue and Locust Grove Road, View West
8. 12 of 24
1. M 36-40
2. WOODSIE KNOWS 1 CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. TIM TAMBURRINO
5. DECEMBER 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9500 BLOCK OF WARREN STREET, VIEW SOUTHEAST
8. 13 of 24
1. M-36-60
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 8800 Block of Osborn Drive, View Northwest
8. 14 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburino
5. December 1929
6. MD SHPO
7. 2000 Block of Westview Drive, View Northwest
8. 15 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. WOODSIDE KNOLLS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9500 RILEY ROAD, FRONT AND WEST ELEVATION WITH GARAGE, VIEW SOUTHEAST
8. 16 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MO SHPO
7. 9500 Riley Road, Front and East Elevation, View Southwest
8. 17 of 24
1. Mile: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 9500 Riley Road, Front Elevation, View South
8. 18 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburro
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPD
7. 8006 Lansdowne Way - example of house in Woodside Knolls, View South
8. 19 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1990
6. MD SHPO
7. 2012 Lansdowne Way - Example of House in Woodside Knolls, View South
8. 20 of 24
1. M: 36 - 40
2. WOODSIDE KNOllS / CARROLL SPRINGS
3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SWAT
7. 2011 LANSDOWNE WAY - EXAMPLE OF HOUSE IN WOODSIDE KNOllS, VIEW NORTH
8. 21 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburrino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. 2010 Lansdowne Way - Example of house in Woodside Knolls, View South
8. 22 of 24
1. M: 36-40

2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs

3. Montgomery County, MD

4. Tim Tamburrino

5. December 1999

6. MD SHPO

7. 8009 Westview Drive, Front Elevation - Example of House in Carroll Springs Section
   View North

8. 23 of 24
1. M: 36-40
2. Woodside Knolls / Carroll Springs
3. Montgomery County, MD
4. Tim Tamburino
5. December 1999
6. MD SHPO
7. Park at Riley Road and Second Avenue / Park, View South
8. 24 of 24