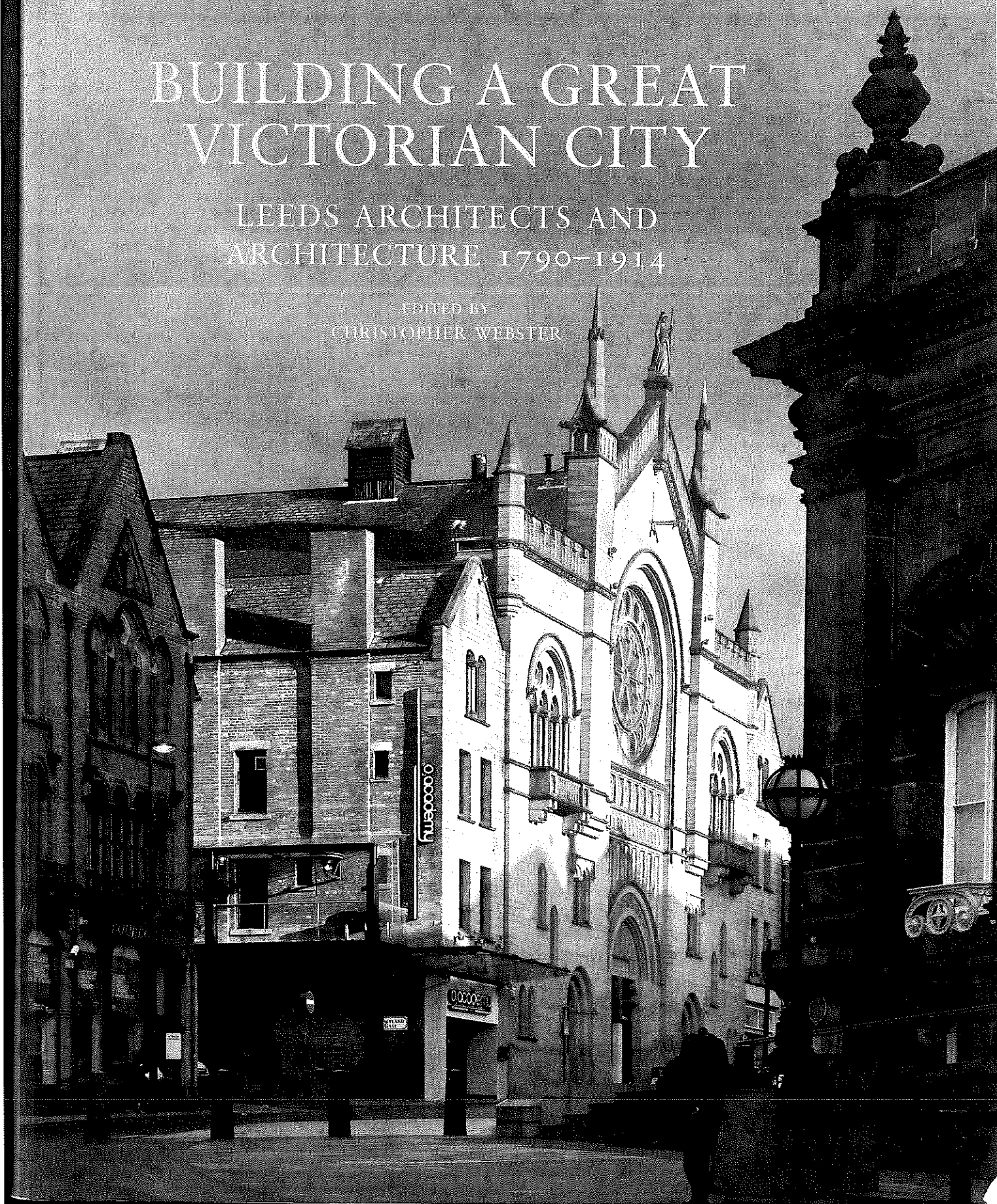


BUILDING A GREAT VICTORIAN CITY

LEEDS ARCHITECTS AND
ARCHITECTURE 1790-1914

EDITED BY
CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER



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15. *Thomas Howdill* (1840-1918) & *Charles Barker Howdill* (1863-1940)

D. COLIN DEWS

Thomas Howdill

Thomas Howdill (1840-1918) – hereafter Thomas – was born at the Manor House, Tadcaster, into one of the town's old yeomanry families, and attended Tadcaster Grammar School.¹ His religious conversion on 1 January 1858 brought him into the Primitive Methodism of his mother and with hindsight this event would not only shape his religious commitments, including appointment to Connexional office – i.e. to a committee with a national responsibility – but also the direction he would take professionally. In 1859 his name was placed on the Tadcaster Primitive Methodist Circuit plan as a local preacher. Then on the death of his father in 1861, Thomas, by then a joiner and cabinetmaker, left the town to find employment first in Lancashire and then in Leeds. His cabinet making skills would emerge over thirty years later when with his son, Charles Barker Howdill, he would make and present the president's chair to the Primitive Methodist conference when it met in Leeds in 1898.²

Thomas's credentials as a local preacher were transferred to the Leeds III Circuit in August 1863 where he joined Rehoboth PM, Park Lane, and it was among this denomination that he would receive his earliest architectural work. Within the Rehoboth congregation, a small group, mainly of a similar age, seems to have shaped his professional career. Given that in the early 1870s Joseph Wright (1818-85), a Primitive Methodist and leading Hull architect, was living in Leeds and in membership at Rehoboth, one might speculate that he influenced

1. Much of the information on the Howdill family and some of their commissions was provided by Miss Madge Howdill (1905-2000), granddaughter of Thomas and daughter of Charles. During the 1970s, she generously shared with the author her extensive knowledge of her architect relations.

2. The Primitive Methodist President's Chair is currently on display at the Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum of Primitive Methodism, Cheshire.

Thomas's move into the profession. Thomas emerges as an architect in 1873 and only three years later was a founder member of the Leeds Architects' Association, later the Leeds & Yorkshire Architects' Association. Certainly, his first chapel, Ebenezer PM, Kirkstall (1874), seems to coincide with Wright returning to Hull. Also in membership at Rehoboth at the time Thomas's arrival in Leeds was William Beckworth (1840-1911), a Hull-born local preacher who had moved to Leeds in 1857 to work in a tannery and who would eventually become a leading and influential Connexional officer. Another family associated with Rehoboth were the Walmsleys. William Walmsley (1843-1914) came to Leeds in the early 1870s and his brother Benjamin (1845-1910), another local preacher, arrived in 1872. As builders they developed large estates in such places as Harrogate, Leeds, Normanton and Scarborough. Subsequently, the Walmsleys commissioned Thomas to design houses for them, to which we will return later.

Charles Barker Howdill

Charles Barker Howdill (1863-1941) – hereafter Charles – Thomas's only child, followed his father into the profession. Having attended Leeds Modern School, he joined his father's practice in 1879 as a pupil and at the same time took a course at the Leeds School of Art. In 1883 he too became a member of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society, and was appointed an auditor in 1885. Also in 1885, the Society awarded him a three-guinea prize for Construction Design, following his submission of drawings of roof bindings, although there were only two entries.³ He was now showing considerable academic promise and other awards followed. In 1885 he was awarded the National Silver Medal for a measured drawing of the chancel screen of St. John's, New Briggate, Leeds, and then in 1887 he was the first Leeds School of Art student to win the coveted National Gold Medal for his scheme for a Post Office. He also received the Queen's Prize in a national competition held at the South Kensington Museum for a design for a village institute.⁴ Following his five-year pupilage, in 1884 he was promoted to an assistant in his father's office and five years later, in 1889, he was appointed the Assistant Architect to the Leeds School Board, working under the direction of its principal architect William Landless (b.1847), also engaged by the board in 1889. While in the Board's office, he continued to study part-time at the Leeds School of Art, an institution where he would later be a governor. Again, we might speculate that William Beckworth used his influence to get Charles appointed to the Board; at a time when political connections could be crucial for professional advancement, Beckworth – for a time the Liberal councillor for the Headingley Ward – had also been a member

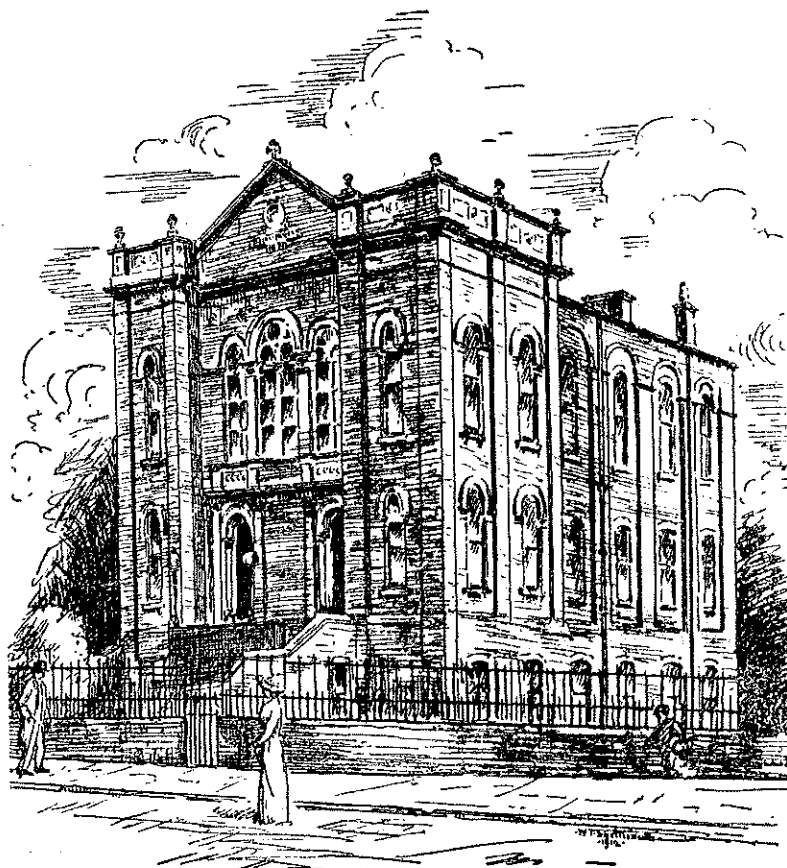
3. This information was derived from the *Annual Reports* of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society.

4. *LM*, 31 July 1888.

of the first Leeds School Board from 1870. The period during which Charles was with the Board was a time when Leeds was facing an acute shortage of school accommodation and as a result he was responsible for £70,000 worth of capital works. He was involved in the design of many of its buildings, such as Harehills Board School (1891) the Industrial School, Czar Street, Holbeck (1891) and Queens Road Board School (1892), and may have been solely responsible for some of these designs as Landless left Leeds in 1892. On 13 June 1892, W.H. Thorp, G.B. Bulmer and E.J. Dodgshun proposed Thomas for RIBA membership, all three having Leeds connections. He joined his father's practice as a partner in 1893, and continued to run the practice after the latter's death in 1918. Of the two, Charles seems to have been the more able and innovative architect, and his influence can be detected in the changes emerging in their chapel designs after 1893. He undertook several Continental excursions where he noted current architectural trends,⁵ although it is not clear to what extent these had an impact on his own compositions.

5. The information comes from Howdill [note 1], although she was not able to provide more specific information about dates or itineraries.

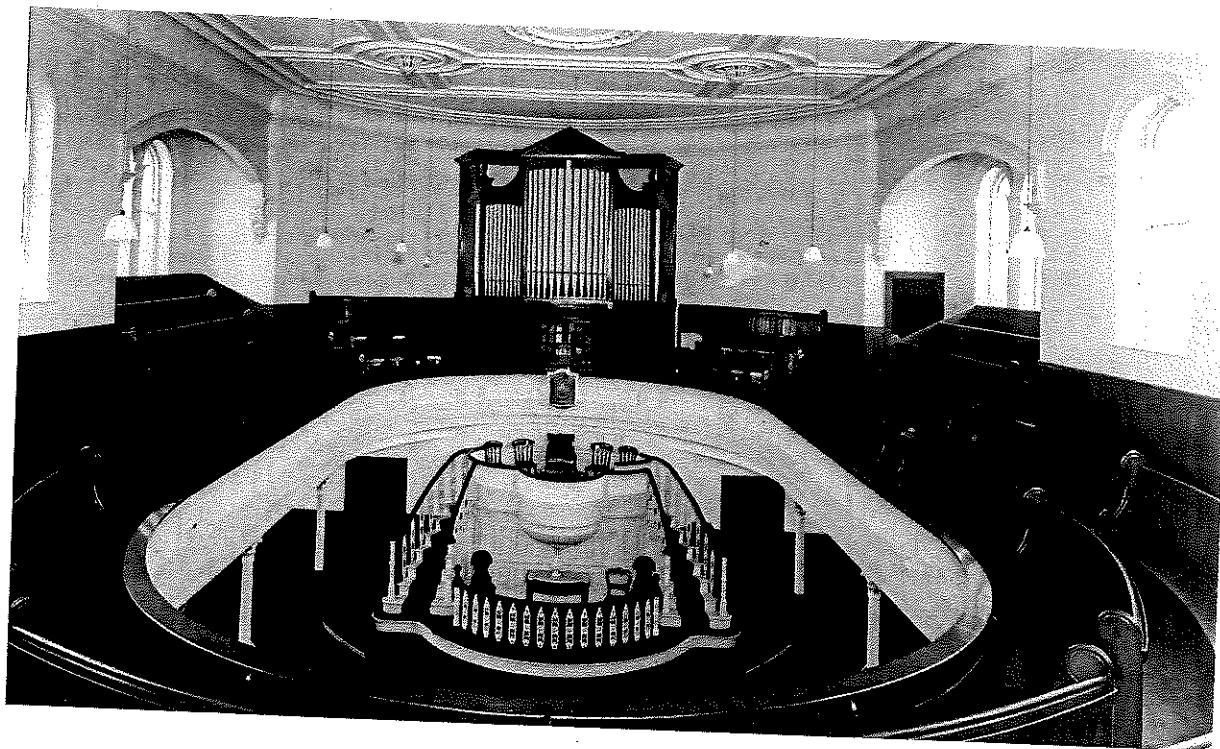
15.1: Skipton, Gargrave Road PM
(Thomas Howdill, 1878-9). (Author.)

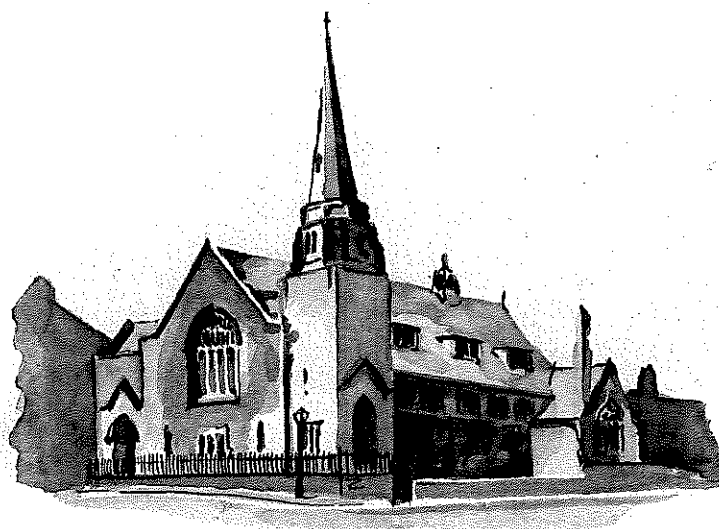


The practice and its work

Thomas's first commission, Ebenezer PM, Kirkstall (1874), came from the Leeds III PM Circuit, in which Rehoboth was the main society. This was a modest structure and the first of his chapels to have a gallery was probably that at Garforth (1876-7). His first large chapel was Rehoboth PM, West Bowling, Bradford (1877-8), which had similarities to two of Joseph Wright's PM chapels in Hull. Of Thomas's early work, typical examples are Rehoboth PM, West Bowling, Bradford, and Gargrave Road PM, Skipton (1879) (15.1), where galleried chapels were built over a basement schoolroom. The main façades had flanking towers for the gallery stairs and the triple entrances were approached by a flight of steps. A further example of this arrangement was at Bourne PM, Hollinwood, Lancs (1884), where a new Italianate façade was added to an existing chapel. A similar arrangement was used at Salem PM, Holdforth Street, New Wortley, Leeds (1879-80) (15.2). However, here Thomas was faced with an unusual problem in that the site had a street frontage wider than it was deep; rather than put the main entrances facing the street – Thomas's usual arrangement – he placed them in what was the shorter, side elevation but still placed the twin towers in the street elevation, even though they no longer framed the doorways.

15.2: New Wortley, Leeds, Holdforth Street PM (Thomas Howdill, 1879-80). (Author.)





15.3: Liversedge, Millbridge WM, Leeds Road (T. & C.B. Howdill, 1903-4). (Watercolour by L.J. Turner.)

This model typified the large Primitive Methodist chapels of this period, at least in the north, and another architect to use it was Hull's William Freeman (fl. 1872-90). His Ebenezer, Spring Bank PM (1878) and Hessle Road PM (1881) similarly had flanking towers but in these cases the towers also served as entrances.⁶ Later variations of the Howdills' use of the flanking tower plan were at Silver Royd Hill PM, Leeds (1901) and Portland Place Memorial PM, Lincoln (1905-6), both in the Renaissance style. The Howdills used a similar arrangement at St. George's PM, Bristol (1903), but this time clothed it in Gothic, complete with buttresses and a flèche. In contrast, many of Thomas's chapels at this period were quite small, modest, brick structures, with plain pilasters on the side façades creating recesses for the windows, as for example at Far Royds PM, Beeston, Leeds, and Providence PM, Durkar, Wakefield (both 1878).

The favoured style for Thomas's early chapels is best described as Italianate but there were two early exceptions, both with Gothic features: Kirkstall PM (1874) and Wetherby PM (1874-5). Cardigan Road PM's school/chapel (1883) was also mildly Gothic with lancet windows and when, in 1894, a more substantial chapel was added at the site, it too was Gothic, but of a much more robust strain, replete with buttressed aisles and clerestory, and what appears externally as a chancel. This was the first 'churchy' Primitive Methodist chapel in Leeds; as Charles had become a partner by this time, to what extent did Cardigan Road represent his influence? Although built in two stages, might the whole complex have been designed in 1883, or was the chapel a new design of a decade later?⁷

6. For the Hull chapels see: D. Neave, *Last Churches and Chapels of Hull*, Hull City Museums and Hutton Press, 1991.

7. W. Beckworth, *A Book of Remembrance, being records of Leeds Primitive Methodism*, 1910, p. 262 reproduces the architects' drawing of the chapel and school, with the inscription 'Thos. Howdill; Chas. B. Howdill ARIBA'. Does this imply that the chapel was designed separately but in the same style as the schoolroom?



The Cardigan Road plan was repeated in a number of other Gothic chapels, including Hunter Street PM, Chester (1898) which had a very distinctive clerestory designed to let in maximum light, spire, and a schoolroom on the ground floor. Northwood PM, Middlesex (1902-3) also had a clerestory with a fleche over the gable of the main façade, while the Gothic idioms at Millsbridge WM, Spen Valley, WY (1903-4) (15.3), with a spire and chancel, were ever more ecclesiastical. This basic plan could be adopted to any of the stylistic alternatives to Gothic and was easily adapted for an arrangement with a central hall and flanking vestries in the 'aisles'; interestingly, it was a plan which had much in common with School Board's favoured arrangement of assembly hall surrounded by classrooms. College Park PM, Kilburn, North London (1897) (15.4) and Zion PM, Dean Park, Ferryhill, Co Durham (1907), both in a Free Renaissance style, and Jubilee PM, Woodhouse, Leeds (1902-3), in a late Gothic style, were all based on the 'school board' design. This evolution in chapel planning and greater stylistic variety – especially the use of Gothic and seventeenth century English Renaissance idioms – coincided with Charles' arrival in the office.

Although Thomas's practice was known primarily for its chapels, there was certainly domestic work as well, although it seems all of the latter was small-scale, functional and economical. It is known he designed houses in Normanton (1874), Stanley (1875) and Leeds (1886). There were also some houses in the Hyde Park area of Headingley, Leeds.⁸ And the Walmsley family, builders, Primitive Methodists, and developers mainly of back-to-back houses in the Headingley area, also exploited Thomas's architectural talents. However, the Walmsleys often sold plots for other builders to develop

15.4: Kilburn, London, College Park PM
(T. & C.B. Howdill, 1897). (*Author.*)

8. Towell, TS, p. 116 records 14 dwellings in 1893 by T. Howdill and a further one in 1910 by T & C.B. Howdill.

— using their own architects — and it is thus difficult to ascertain precisely the extent of Walmsley-Howdill collaborations. Meanwhile, back in 1873, Thomas — still described as a joiner — became a member of a practical committee of the Industrial Co-operative Society to assist members build houses.⁹ Alterations to his own house at 14 Hanover Square¹⁰ included the addition of a rear bedroom on the half-landing. It is further suggested that Charles designed a house at Horsforth for the Cryer family who attended Rehoboth and were related by marriage. In contrast to a succession of substantial chapels, domestic work may have been only a minor part of the Howdill output, but it is likely that many Howdill houses await identification.

The practice also produced industrial buildings. A major example — thought to be from the drawing board of Charles without his father's assistance — was the Viaduct Tannery, Leeds (1892) (15.5), for William Beckworth. It is also known that the Howdills designed a tannery in Southwark, London,¹¹ again probably for Beckworth.¹² Prior to owning his own business, Beckworth worked for the Nichols family, who owned the Joppa Tannery, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, and there is reason to believe Thomas undertook some work here too. Family tradition¹³ states that Taylor's Drug Co premises, Burley Hill, Leeds, were also by the Howdills. Certainly, the excellent Art & Craft style lettering on the building is typical of Charles' work and W.B. Mason, a local preacher and Sunday school superintendent at Oxford Place Wesleyan Chapel, owned the business.

Of office staff, little is known although one of Thomas's assistants was Frederick Mitchell (b. 1863), son of, Henry Mitchell, also an

9. G.J. Holyoake, *The Jubilee History of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, from 1847 to 1897*, LICs, 1897, p. 91.

10. Originally 41 Hanover Square until renumbered.

11. *Ex inf.* Miss Howdill [note 1].

12. At the time, this part of London was an important centre for the leather industry and the Howdill commission might have been at any one of a number of tanneries.

13. See [note 1].

15.5: Leeds, Viaduct Tannery, Canal Road, for William Beckworth (C.B. Howdill, possibly without Thomas, 1892). (Ruth Baumberg.)



architect. Subsequently Mitchell was an assistant with John Kirk & Sons, Huddersfield and then from 1887 to 1897 was in partnership with C.D. Swale in Leeds, before opening an office of his own in 1897.¹⁴

That it has not been possible to identify any Howdill chapels after 1910 perhaps points to the practice undertaking few if any commissions after this date. One might speculate that Charles became more interested in architectural education as well as experimenting with photography. In the wider context, this decade was also the last flourish of Victorian chapel building, brought almost to a halt with the First World War and followed, soon after, by the post-war economic depression. There was an added factor in that in the first decade of the new century, Primitive Methodism enthusiastically marked its centenary with a profusion of schemes for new or enlarged places of worship, initiatives which exhausted the funds as well as the energies of many chapel-building committees. If expansion did not quite come to a halt, after the war ambitions were certainly moderated. In addition, the new century brought a new face to the Leeds architectural scene: W.G. Smithson. Smithson was ambitious and also had Primitive Methodist connections, and secured chapel commissions that might, otherwise, have been destined for the Howdill office.¹⁵ After Thomas's death in 1918, Charles continued the practice under his own name until his own death in 1941. However, the last known job was Guisborough PM (1907) and it seems Charles' interests lay outside the office.

Charles had a strong interest in education and taught construction at Leeds and Dewsbury Technical Colleges (1886-1903), Huddersfield Technical School (1914-1941) and Batley Technical School (1928-1941) as well as at the Leeds School of Art, where he was also a governor. That he was still working aged 78 confirms his commitment to architectural education, although it was also a reflection of the teacher shortages during both wars. His pedagogical interests passed to his son, Norman (b.1898), who taught at Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts, subsequently retiring as Principal of East Ham Technical College. Charles also developed an interest in photography, taking it up in his early twenties. He was a friend of the Leeds-born Frank Meadow Sutcliffe (1853-1941) who from 1875 was based in Whitby and who subsequently achieved considerable fame. Charles was a pioneer of colour photography and in 1900 he was experimenting with the Sango Shepherd three colour printing process.¹⁶ He lectured on colour photography and it has been claimed that he was the first in the country to attempt to illustrate a lecture on an architectural theme with the aid of colour photographs. He was also an expert on Yorkshire's medieval cathedrals and a member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society as well as Leeds & Yorkshire

14. Towell, TS, p. 109.

15. W.G. Smithson, a local preacher, came to Leeds from Bingley in 1904; in 1901 he moved to Crossgates and by 1932 seems to have retired to Scarborough. His chapels include: Leeds, Bramley Back Lane PM Mission vestries, 1901 – possibly not built (WYASL, architect's drawings); Whitby, Church Street PM, 1902 (*PMA Mag*, 1903); Barmby Marsh PM, 1902 (Neave [note 7]); Leeds, Beeston Hill PM, Lady Pit Lane, 1902 (Beckworth [note 8]); Market Weighton PM, 1902 (Neave [note 6]); Featherstone, Featherstone Lane PM, 1903 (*Diamond Jubilee Brochure*, 1963); Thorne, Centenary PM, 1907-8 (*Jubilee Brochure*, 1957); Heage PM, 1908 (*The Builder*, 8 August 1908).

16. *The [Adelade] Advertiser*, 24 April 1914.

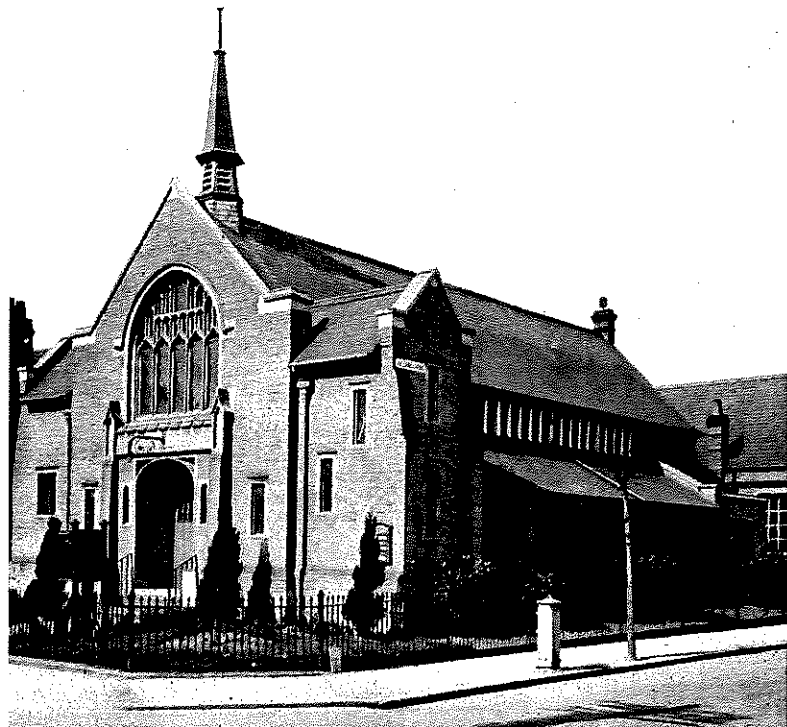
Architectural Society. He exhibited at various photographic exhibitions, including six of the Royal Photographic Society's shows between 1901 and 1913, and among his exhibits was a photograph of W.T. Stead, taken on the *Titanic*.¹⁷

Patronage

Thomas's early chapels are all close to Leeds where he could capitalise on family connections. And with the exception of Wetherby in the Tadcaster PM Circuit, all are within the Leeds PM circuits. Rehoboth PM, West Bowling (started 1877), was the first of a number of commissions in the Bradford & Halifax PM District, which included work from a number of circuits in Bradford. There were also jobs from within the Brighouse & Greetland, Clayton West, and Skipton circuits. With this solid core of satisfied clients, his reputation grew and soon he was working over a much wider geographical area; by the mid-1880s, he secured two commissions on the Isle of Man – at Ramsay (1886) and Castletown (1890) – followed by Swindon, Wiltshire (1895) and Boston, Lincs (1897). The expansion of the practice coincided with Charles' arrival and it is likely that his middle-class upbringing, more thorough training and greater awareness of current architectural thinking made him more adept than his father at courting

17. Walter Thomas Stead (1849-1912), son of the Congregationalist manse, pioneer of investigative journalism and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, drowned in the disaster. The photograph was held by the family.

15.6: Northwood, Middlesex, High Street PM (T. & C.B. Howdill, 1902-3). (1896-1946, Jubilee Souvenir, 1946.)

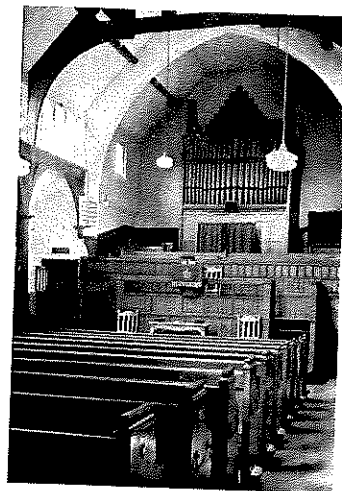


potential clients. However, Thomas' contribution should not be overlooked and the web of connections that he had developed from being a delegate from the Leeds and York PM District to Conference, and also serving as the Treasurer of the Connexional General Chapel Fund¹⁸ – a committee with a remit to serve the whole country – were surely important in the practice's growth. Was this, perhaps, the explanation for the firm obtaining work in and around London, for instance at College Park PM, Kilburn (1898) and at Northwood (15.6, 15.7)?

So successful were the Howdills that they secured jobs from other Methodist bodies, for instance the United Methodist Free Churches and the Wesleyans, although all the identifiable examples are near Leeds. The extent of the practice's ecclesiastical output can be measured by the claim that by the late 1880s Thomas Howdill had undertaken a hundred commissions and could include Anglicans alongside his Nonconformist clients, although research has failed to substantiate the claim and perhaps many within this total were very minor alterations.

Another aspect of the Howdills' work, perhaps reflecting Thomas's origins as a joiner, are the bench pews provided at Skelmanthorpe PM, WY, in 1887. These were built to the Howdill 'pew patent',¹⁹ designed to give a greater level of comfort than the standard straight-backed seating. A further attention to detail was found at Woodhouse Hill PM, Leeds (1901-2), where, unusually, provision was made in the brickwork on either side of the church's central entrance for notices and displays.

When it comes to studying the distribution of a particular architect's commissions at this period, the provision of the public transport needs to be considered. By the time Thomas began his practice what is now West Yorkshire was well served by a railway network and a copy of *Bradshaw's Railway Timetable* was, from a business perspective, even more important than a copy of the weekly *Primitive Methodist Leader* or *The Builder*. Many of the early commissions, for example, were accessible via the Midland Railway from Leeds, including Ilkley (also via the North Eastern Railway) Methley Junction, Normanton; Garforth and Wetherby via the North Eastern Railway; Durkar, Hollinwood, and probably Hightown via the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway. Where the local station was a distance away from the station, a cab would be taken to the building site. Within Leeds from 1871 there was a growing tramway network, with Kirkstall being part of the original network. Originally horse drawn, from the 1880s steam trams were also used and then from 1896 work began on electrifying the system. This network enabled the Howdills not only to develop their practice from a very small one in Leeds in a way an earlier generation of architects would have found more difficult, but it also fostered the efficient supervision of projects via regular inspections.



15.7: Northwood, Middlesex, High Street PM, interior (T. & C.B. Howdill, 1902-3). (1896-1946, Jubilee Souvenir, 1946.)

18. *LM*, 17 June 1887.

19. Reference to the patent comes from a number of sources, but all are vague about its precise form. It seems that it involved an angled back-rest for greater comfort, although for a patent to have been granted, it must have included rather more of an innovation than this. I am indebted for this information to the late Tom Wainwright, a member at Skelmanthorpe who had been taught by C.B. Howdill at Huddersfield Technical School.

An assessment

How then should the Howdills be assessed as architects? Rarely were their chapels monumental or innovative, but then Primitive Methodism was not a particularly wealthy church nor one prone to architectural pretension. Pevsner is one of the few critics to comment on them; Pickering, he concluded, was 'in a terrible Italianate style' and Guisborough 'unforgivable'.²⁰ However, such dismissal should be tempered with Pevsner's well known hostility to most Nonconformist chapels. Stell²¹ fails even to notice their work. Leach's 'makes skilful use of its corner site'²² for Armley is as near as we come to praise.

The Howdills of Leeds were not in the first flight of architects. Few buildings were outstanding and many were insignificant, but on occasions they could produce accomplished designs as at Armley in Leeds (15.8), and at Lincoln (15.9). Certainly their story, which interweaves worship, patronage and practice, is an instructive one in the context of middle-order practitioners. Yet from modest beginnings, by the end of the century the practice could reasonably claim a national importance in Nonconformity. Among the Primitive Methodists, their reputation for reliability as providers of solid, economical chapels was

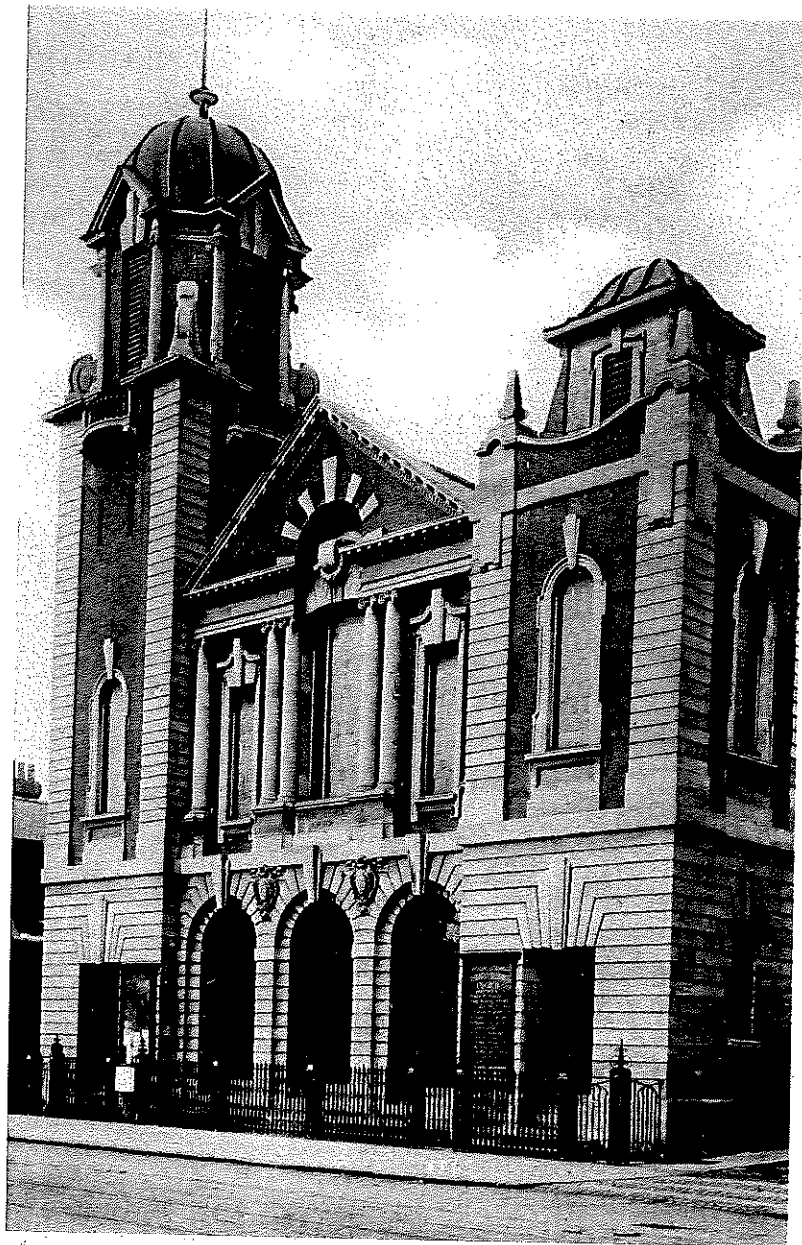
20. N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England; the North Riding* (1966), pp. 180, 284.

21. C. Stell, *Nonconformist Chapels and Meetinghouses*, HMSO, 4 vols, 1986-2002.

22. Pevsner, *WY*, p. 564.

15.8: Armley, Leeds, Branch Road PM (T. & C.B. Howdill, 1905). (*Author*.)





15.9: Lincoln, Portland Place Memorial
PM, now Central PM (T. and C.B.
Howdill, 1905-6). (*Early twentieth
century postcard.*)

secure. Towards the end of his life, Thomas could reflect on a meteoric rise from carpenter to luminary in the world of chapel building. With his son, he had designed PM chapels in Ferryhill and Guisborough to the north, York and Scarborough to the east, Boston and Lincoln in Lincolnshire, London and Swindon in the south, Bristol to the south-west, Brownhills in the West Midlands, Chester and Hollinwood to the west, as well as on the Isle of Man. It was a not inconsiderable record.

Catalogue

- LEEDS, 14 (formerly 41) Hanover Square, nd, alterations to family home including additional bedroom. (Howdill [note 1].)
- KIRKSTALL, Leeds, Ebenezer PM, 1874. (Beckworth [note 7], p. 194.)
- BOTTOMBOAT, Wakefield, PM, 1874. (Howdill [note 1].)
- MORLEY, Brunswick PM, 1874. (W. Smith, *The History and Antiques of Morley*, 1876, p. 191.)
- ROTHWELL, WY, Marsh Street PM, 1874-9. (J. Batty, *The History of Rothwell*, 1877, p. 256.)
- NORMANTON, three houses for William Eastwood, 1874-5. (Howdill [note 1].)
- WETHERBY, North Street PM, 1874-5. (WYASL, trust records.)
- STANLEY, nr Wakefield, houses for Winterburn, 1875. (Howdill [note 1].)
- HIGHTOWN PM, nr. Heckmondwike, 1875-6. (Howdill [note 1].)
- METHLEY, WY, Methley Junction PM, 1875-6. (www.bomfi.co.uk/archive/mt/mt118.htm)
- ARMLEY, Leeds, Branch Road PM school-chapel, 1876. (Howdill [note 1].)
- LEEDS, 'Through Houses', c.1876. (LM, 18 Nov 1886.)
- GARFORTH, Central PM, 1876-7. (Howdill [note 1].)
- LEEDS, Lady Pit Lane PM, laying out the site for a tin tabernacle, 1877. (WYASL, chapel records.)
- LEEDS, Temple Vue PM, 1877. (WYASL, trust minute book.)
- BRADFORD, West Bowling, Rehoboth PM, 1877-8. (LM, 24 Aug 1878; T.A. Fairweather and Percy Ackroyd, *Fifty Years of Primitive Methodism in West Bowling*, 1928, p. 18.)
- BEESTON, Leeds, Far Royds PM, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- BRADFORD, Tyersal PM, Bury Street, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- CASTLEFORD, Temple Street PM, 1878. (WYASW, circuit records.)
- DURKAR, nr Wakefield, PM, Crigglestone Road, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- ILKLEY, Leeds Road PM, 1878. (LM, 25 March 1878.)
- LEEDS, Oulton Street PM, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- FERRYBRIDGE, SY, PM, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- MORLEY, Ebenezer PM, Fountain Street, school-chapel, 1878. (Howdill [note 1].)
- PUDSEY, nr Leeds, PM, Sunday school, 1878-9. (Howdill [note 1].)
- SKIPTON, Gargrave Road PM, 1878-9. (Lancaster Gazette & General Advertiser, 23 Nov 1878.)
- CASTLEFORD, Bradley Street PM, additions and new gutters, 1879. (LM, 22 Feb 1879.)
- LEEDS, Cardigan Road PM, tin tabernacle, 1879. (Howdill [note 1].)
- MANNINGHAM, Bradford, Heaton Road PM, 1879. (LM, 25 Feb 1879.)
- WOODHOUSE HILL PM, nr Leeds, school-chapel, 1879. (Beckworth [note 7], p. 238.)
- LEEDS, New Wortley, Holdforth Street PM, 1879-80. (Beckworth [note 7], p. 185.)
- BRADFORD, Manningham PM, c.1879. (LM, 25 Feb 1879.)
- BRADFORD, Tennyson Place PM, 1879-80. (LM, 6 Sept 1880.)
- WETHERBY, 4 houses, c.1881. (LM, 15 Oct 1881.)
- LEEDS, Tabernacle UMFC, Meadow Road, Sunday school, 1881-2. (WYASL, Sunday school records.)
- BRADFORD, Dirkhill PM, All Saints Road, 1882. (Howdill [note 1].)
- CARLTON, nr Rothwell, WY, Carlton PM, Sunday School, 1882 (Howdill [note 1].)
- MOSSLEY, Cheshire, PM, Waggon Road, 1882. (LM, 22 March 1882.)
- WINTERWELL, nr Wath-on-Deane, SY, PM chapel, 1882. (Sheffield & Rotherham Independent, 15 May 1882.)
- LOWER WORTLEY, nr Leeds, boundary and retaining wall alongside beck, 1882. (LM, 5 Aug 1882.)
- RAWCLIFFE, nr Goole, PM, 1882-3 (York Herald, 12 May 1882.)
- LEEDS, Cardigan Road PM, Sunday school, 1883. (Beckworth [note 7], p. 262.)
- EASINGWOLD, NY, PM, restoration, 1884. (York Herald, 21 June 1884.)
- LOWER WORTLEY, Leeds, Bull Ring PM, extension to include porch, 1884. (WYASL: trust minutes; LM, 25 Aug 1884.)
- MORECAMBE, Parliament Street PM, 1884. (Howdill [note 1].)
- HOLLINWOOD, nr Oldham, Lancs, Bourne Street PM, façade added to existing chapel, 1884. (LM, 12 April 1884.)
- LEEDS, Eleven Lanes End PM, Sunday school, 1884-5. (WYASL: trust minutes.)
- LOWER WORTLEY, Leeds, Rehoboth UMFC, 1884-5. (LM, 1 March 1884.)
- PICKERING, NY, Potter Hill PM, 1885. (LM, 21 June 1884.)
- HOLBECK, nr Leeds, Princes Field PM, refurbishment and porch added 1885 to chapel of 1837 by James Simpson. (LM, 13 July 1885.)
- KNARESBOROUGH, Gracious Street WM, alterations, 1885. (LM, 15 Aug 1885.)
- DENBY DALE, Miller Hill PM, extension and alterations, c.1886. (architect's drawing, WYAS, Kirkdees.)
- LEEDS, Atack Street, off Greystone Street, conveniences for W.H. Milton, 1886-7. (Howdill [note 1].)
- SKELMANTHORPE PM, Sunday school, Pilling Lane, 1886-7. (Ex inf. Tom Wainwright.)
- LEEDS, renovations and roof alterations to a tan yard, 1887. (LM, 12 March 1887.)
- BATLEY, Whittaker Street, houses, c.1888. (LM, 4 Aug 1888.)
- NOT SPECIFIED, 'alterations to shops and houses in various locations', c.1888. (LM, 15 Sept 1888.)

- STAIRFOOT, nr Barnsley, School Street PM, 1888. (*LM*, 15 March 1888.)
- BRIGHOUSE, WY, Lane Head PM, 1888-9. (*LM*, 29 September 1888; *Huddersfield Chronicle & West Yorkshire Advertiser*, 4 August 1888.)
- HEADINGLEY, Leeds, houses in the Ashville streets, part of the Walmsley development, 1889. (Trowell.)
- ROUNDHAY, Leeds, Park Avenue, detached villa and stables for George Hatton. 1889. (*LM*, 4 Feb 1889.)
- FISHLAKE, nr Doncaster, PM, 1890. (*The Builder*, 1890.)
- HIGH HOYLAND nr Barnsley, PM, 1890. (*LM*, 29 Nov 1890.)
- LEEDS, six houses off Queen's Road, 1890-1. (*LM*, 6 Dec 1890.)
- CASTLETOWN, Isle of Man, PM, Malew Street, 1890-3. (attribution, Howdill [note 1].)
- IDLE, Bradford, Idle PM, Sunday school, 1892. (*LM*, 11 April 1892.)
- LEEDS, Viaduct Tannery, Canal Road, for William Beckworth, 1892, possible only by Charles Barker Howdill. (Howdill [note 1].)
- HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 14 houses on the Walmsley development, from 1892. Estate. (Trowell.)
- RAMSAY, Isle of Man, Parliament Street PM, 1892. (*The Builder*, 27 Feb 1892; *Isle of Man Times*, 20 Feb 1892.)
- SNOWGATEHEAD PM, nr Holmfirth, 1893. (*Ex inf.* Tom Wainwright.)
- ROTHERHAM, Masborough PM, 1893-4. (*Sheffield & Rotherham Independent*, 20 June 1893; *LM*, 8 July 1893.)
- HEADINGLEY, Leeds, a house on the Walmsley development, post 1894. (Trowell.)
- LEEDS, Cardigan Road PM, chapel, 1894-5. (*The Builder*, 28 September 1895; (Howdill drawing reproduced in Beckworth [note 7], p. 262.)
- LOWER WORTLEY, Leeds, Bull Ring PM, Sunday school and vestries, 1897. (WYASL: trust minutes.)
- SWINDON, Wilts, Regent Street PM, Sunday School, 1894-5. (*Bristol Mercury & Daily Post*, 31 March 1894.)
- BROWNHILLS, Staffs, Mt Zion PM, High Street, 1895. (*Birmingham Daily Post*, 16 April 1895.)
- MIDDLETON, Leeds, Middleton PM, 1896. (*The Builder*, 21 April 1896.)
- BOSTON, Lincs, West Street PM, 1897-8. (*The Builder*, 23 Jan 1898.)
- KILBURN, London, College Park PM, 1897. (Howdill [note 1].)
- STOURTON, Leeds, Wakefield Road WM, 1897. (Howdill [note 1].)
- CHESTER, Hunter Street PM, 1897-8 (*Cheshire Observer*, 23 October 1897; *The Builder*, 3 May 1898.)
- GUISBOROUGH, NY, Chapel Street PM, alterations and extension, c.1898, unexecuted. (S. Crossman and B. Preston, *Southside Story: the first 100 years 1907-2007*, 2010, pp. 17-18, including illustration.)
- WATFORD, Herts, St. Alban's Road PM, 1899. (Howdill [note 1].)
- HORBURY, WY, Highfield UMFC, 1899-1900. (*The Builder*, 1899.)
- YORK, Albany PM, Leeman Road, 1900. (*LM*, 17 May 1900.)
- LEEDS, Stanningley, Eleven Lane Ends PM, extension, 1901-2. (WYASL, trust minutes.)
- LEEDS, Silver Royd Hill PM, chapel, 1901-2. (Beckworth [note 7], p. 305.)
- LEEDS, Woodhouse Hill PM, chapel, 1901-2. (*The Builder*, 4 Jan 1902; foundation stone inscription.)
- MANOR PARK, nr Ilford, Essex, Sixth Avenue PM, 1901-2. (*The Builder*, 1901.)
- LEEDS, Woodhouse, Jubilee PM, 1902-3. (*The Builder*, 23 & 30 Aug 1903.)
- NORMANTON, WY, Beckridge PM, 1902-3. (Inscription on foundation stone mallet.)
- NORTHWOOD, Middlesex, High Street PM. 1902-3 (1896-1946, *Jubilee Souvenir*, 1946, p. 5.)
- BRISTOL, Salem, St. George's PM, m, Church Road. 1903 (*The Builder*, 20 June 1903.)
- HECKMONDWYKE, WY, Millbridge WM, Leeds Road, 1903-4. (*The Builder*, 19 Dec 1903 & 12 Nov 1904; Wesleyan Methodist Annual Chapel Report, 1905.)
- HARROW, Middlesex, Wheldon Crescent PM, 1904. (Foundation stone inscription.)
- ARMLEY, Leeds, Branch Road PM, 1905. (*Primitive Methodist Leader*, 2 Nov 1905.)
- LINCOLN, Portland Place Memorial PM, now Central Methodist, 1905-6. (*Primitive Methodist Leader*, 24 May 1906.)
- STOURTON, Leeds, Wakefield Road WM, band room, 1905. (Foundation stone mallet.)
- RODBOURNE CHERRY, nr Swindon, Wilts, PM, chapel, 1906. (Howdill [note 1].)
- FERRYHILL, Co Durham, Zion PM, Dean Bank. 1907 (*The Builder*, 4 May 1907.)
- GUISBOROUGH, NY, South Side PM, 1907. (S. Crossman and B. Preston, *Southside Story: the first 100 years 1907-2007*, 2007.)

Other works that are possibly by the Howdills:

- HORSFORTH, house for the Cryer family. (*Ex inf.* Ian Howdill.)
- LEEDS, Joppa Tannery, Kirkstall Road, alterations. (Howdill [note 1].)
- LEEDS, Timothy White & Taylor's premises, Burley Hill. (Howdill [note 1].)
- SELBY, chapel, c.1887. (Ambiguous reference in *LM*, 22 March 1887.)
- SHEFFIELD, chapel, c.1887. (Ambiguous reference in *LM*, 22 March 1887.)
- SOUTHWARK, London, tannery, possibly for William Beckworth. (Howdill [note 1].)
- WOMBWELL, SY, Henry Adam Memorial PM, Barnsley Road, 1902. (Howdill [note 1].)