

Lloyd George Trail



A walking tour originally led by:
Dafydd Williams, Twm Morys a Megan Corcoran

1 The Bridge D.L.I.G.'s initials are carved on the bridge. According to the legend it was the local blacksmith Christmas Jones that added the letters MP the day after he was elected a member of parliament and in 1916 PM when elected to be the Prime Minister.

2 The Smithy Debating meetings were regularly held at the Smithy and Lloyd George attended these as he did similar meetings at his Uncle's shoemaking workshop.

3 The School Llanystumdwy School was established in July 1851, a Church of England Anglican school. D.L.I.G. started school in July 1866 when he was three and a half years old and was there until July 1878. The lessons were all in English. As a church school the children had to recite the catechism every morning and participate in prayers before starting on their lessons. In 1876 D.L.I.G. persuaded the children not to recite the catechism when the school governors and important Church clergy visited the school. The children were asked to recite the catechism but they remained silent, embarrassing Mr Evans the head master. When William George realised the pain it was causing Mr Evans he started to recite the catechism and the other children joined in except D.L.I.G. The result of the protest was a victory because henceforth the children were not asked to recite the catechism.

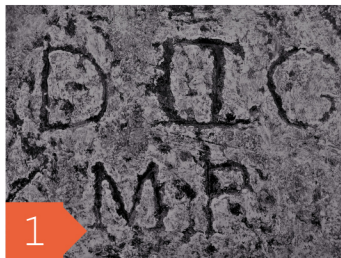
4 The nearest shelter to Marine Terrace, Cricieth There is a plaque stating that Dame Margaret Lloyd George (D.L.I.G.'s wife) donated the shelter to the residents of Cricieth.

5 Morvin House, Tanygrisiau Terrace In 1880, the family moved from Highgate to Morvin House in Cricieth as tenants. The house was larger than Highgate and consequently there was more room for everybody, but their stay there was not a happy one. There was no money coming in because uncle Richard Lloyd was no longer a cobbler which resulted in the family experiencing hard times and Richard Lloyd had to resort to borrowing money

to sustain the family. In 1883 he wrote in his diary, "My dearest children I would like to see them established with some business on hand, I feel dreadful that I have borrowed as I have when they eat their midday meal", In order to improve matters the family decided to take in paying guests. D.L.I.G. and his brother had to sleep in the attic and they were unhappy with this. One of the people who stayed at Morvin House was Rider Haggard, author of "King Solomons Mines".

6 The Memorial Hall, Cricieth
D.L.I.G. laid the Foundation Stone in 1922.

7 The two houses on Porthmadog Road
D.L.I.G. married Margaret Owen, Mynydd Ednyfed, Criccieth on the 24th January 1888. He did not have a home to offer his wife and until 1890 they lived with his wife's parents in Mynydd Ednyfed. D.L.I.G. was elected the member of parliament for the Caernarfon Boroughs in April 1890 as an unpaid member and his hopes of a home for his wife were unfulfilled. In August 1890 Mair Eluned was born, their second child, and with the family increasing Richard Owen, Margaret's father decided to build two substantial semi detached houses on Porthmadog Road, one named Llwyn Owen, a home for him and his wife, and the other, Bryn Awel for renting to D.L.I.G. and his wife and family. During WW1 Bryn Awel was taken over by a number of refugees from Belgium. One of them, Emile de Vynck, was an expert wood engraver and the bust of D.L.I.G. that he carved is in the Memorial Hall, Cricieth.



1



8



10



12

8 The Cemetery The first to be buried in the family grave was Mair Eluned who died on 30 November 1907.

9 Capel Pen y Maes This was a Chapel for a denomination of Baptists known as "The Disciples of Christ". Here, the Lloyds of Llanystumdwy worshipped with Richard Lloyd as one of two ministers chosen by the members. It was here that D.L.I.G. listened to his uncle's sermons every Sunday. Richard Lloyd was an exceptional preacher and D.L.I.G. soon learnt how uncle Lloyd was able to capture the worshippers attention. Indeed it was sermons as per his uncle that were D.L.I.G.'s best political speeches. D.L.I.G. was baptised by his uncle in the small stream that flows in front of Pen y Maes chapel when he was 12 years old.

10 Brynawelon (1909) When D.L.I.G. was promoted to Chancellor on 12 April 1908 his salary increased from £2000 to £5000 and because his financial situation had improved he built a large house for his wife which was her home for the rest of her life. It was Margaret that was responsible for designing most of the house and it was she who named it Brynawelon. She was also responsible for the gardens that surrounded the house. On her death Megan Lloyd George inherited Brynawelon.

11 Tŷ Newydd D.L.I.G. purchased Tŷ Newydd in 1940 and he built a house for his farm manager near the gate leading to Trefan Hall. D.L.I.G. died at Tŷ Newydd on the 26th March 1945 and it was from Tŷ Newydd that the funeral cortege started.

12 The Grave During his final days D.L.I.G. was longing for Llanystumdwy. He was longing so much that he told his brother William George that he did not want to be buried in Westminster Abbey. He chose a quiet spot above the river Dwyfor where, as a child, he had played soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war, with his friends in 1870. The place was consecrated before the funeral and again twelve months later. His only wish was that the stone they used to sit on when they were tired was to be placed on his grave. Twelve months after his death Clough Williams Ellis designed a surrounding wall for the grave and the stone placed thereon.

Lloyd George Trail



A walking tour originally led by: Dafydd Williams, Twm Morys a Megan Corcoran



KEY

- - - - Lloyd George Trail
- - - - Footpath
- } Roads / tracks
- - - - Cambrian Line Railway
- - Car Park

Grid references

1 SH 474385	3 SH 473385	5 SH 500379	7 SH 503382	9 SH 497386	11 SH 479384
2 SH 472387	4 SH 495376	6 SH 500381	8 SH 502386	10 SH 495386	12 SH 475385

This map is only intended as a guide to the Lloyd George Trail. If a route is listed as a footpath but there is no right of way obvious on the ground then a right of way should not be presumed. Part of the route is along roads and tracks and across railway crossings.