

THE WAITING GAME



play polo at Cirencester Park on 7 June 2009

OPPOSITE PAGE: The prince accompanies his father and stepmother to a service commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Britain at Westminster Abbey on 19 September

Will it be 2011? Or the following year, perhaps? As the media continues to guess the date of the next big royal wedding, it's very much a case of business as usual for the couple on whom all eyes are turned. IAN LLOYD looks at some interesting royal precedents

LL THE WORLD loves a lover, or so the saying goes. That is certainly true when one is the future King William V and the other may one day be his queen. For Palace, press and public, the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton when and if it happens – will give a muchneeded boost to the monarchy, to flagging newspaper circulations and to the nation fighting recession as well as war.

Facing undoubted pressure to decide their future, the couple could at any time hoist a white flag over Clarence House and concede: 'OK. We give in. We'll name the day!' But instead they have opted to play one of the lengthiest royal waiting games, perhaps mindful that some of William's

relations under similar pressure tended to marry before truly getting to know each other's personalities. Those who held their nerve and waited have often achieved the more successful unions in the House of Windsor.

One suitor who had no choice but to wait was William's great-grandfather, the future King George VI. He asked to be introduced to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon at a ball at London's Ritz Hotel in July 1920, and for him it was love at first sight. Yet Elizabeth was lukewarm in her response, noting in a letter to a friend: 'he is quite a nice youth'. Later in the summer, when he invited himself to her family home, Glamis Castle, she wrote: 'Prince Albert is coming to stay here on Saturday. Ghastly!'

Bertie, as the prince was known within his family, grew more in love with Elizabeth every time he saw her. He proposed to her three times over the next three years and was rebuffed each time until 14 January 1923 when, according to Elizabeth's father, 'he proposed continuously' until 11.30pm, by which time his exhausted intended finally said yes.



Queen Mary managed to both help and hinder her second son's romance. While she maintained to a friend: 'mothers should never meddle in their children's affairs', at the same time she saw to it that Elizabeth's 'very serious suitor' James Stuart was packed off to America to work in the oil industry, leaving the path free for Bertie.

She changed her tune, however, when Elizabeth started to prevaricate about an engagement. Queen Mary considered it 'a tiresome matter', adding that she and the king 'feel ruffled at Elizabeth's behaviour'.

The British press didn't help by jumping the gun about a royal engagement – and identifying the wrong prince. 'Scottish Bride for Prince of Wales', trumpeted *The Daily Star*, much to Elizabeth's annoyance. She was equally upset by society gossip, and when she and Bertie were invited to the Pytchley Hunt Ball she nervously asked the prince: 'Do you think we will start all these horrible people talking again?'



When she finally accepted Bertie's proposal, her prince pointed out to a friend that it had 'been right to play the waiting game because I know she would have said no, had I pressed her for an answer before now'.

Elizabeth Bowes Lyon had had plenty of time to decide if she wanted to take on the thankless task of being a royal wife, though whether she would have done so had she known she would one day be queen consort is debateable.

The present Queen was also forced to wait, mainly due to her extreme youth. She was only 13 when she became reacquainted with her distant cousin, the fair-haired, blue-eyed Prince Philip of Greece, during a royal visit to Dartmouth Naval College in 1939. She blushed deeply and, like her father before her, fell deeply in love at first sight.

While it would be another seven years before the public learned that romance was in the air, news circulated in royal circles almost straightaway. In January 1941, when Elizabeth was still not 15, the diarist Chips Channon was told about it over lunch with Philip's aunt, Princess Nicholas of Greece. He duly noted: 'He is to be our Prince Consort, and that is why he is serving in our Navy.'

Bertie and Elizabeth, by now king and queen, were deeply concerned about their daughter's infatuation, probably fearing the influence of Lord







Mark Phillips, who married Princess Anne in November 1973, had very little idea of what life in the royal family entailed. He was a house guest at Sandringham the previous winter and attended the Queen's Silver Wedding anniversary service in November 1972, but apart from that he probably didn't know what he was letting himself in for.

From the age of 14 Princess Anne was linked to a whole succession of possible suitors, from an Austrian prince to a former page of honour to the Queen. She found the constant

media scrutiny 'intensely irritating'.

Anne and Mark decided to play a cat and mouse game with the press, and on at least one occasion she wore a wig and dark glasses to avoid reporters. Only once did she let her guard down, when she kissed Mark as he departed from Harwich to join his regiment in Germany. The palace was forced to issue the first of several denials of a romance. These continued even after the couple were privately engaged, some five weeks before the official announcement on 29 May 1973.

The failure of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales would have more far-reaching consequences. Again their courtship was relatively short when compared to that of William and Kate, and again the royal partner did not take part in official life until after the wedding, so it was impossible to ascertain just how well Diana would cope with the constant - and almost smothering - attention of press and public.

Prince Charles had been influenced by his great-uncle, Earl Mountbatten, who urged him to find a girlfriend with no 'past' so that no embarrassing 'kiss and tell' stories could emerge from ex-lovers. Diana appeared to fit the bill, and while the prince was clearly happy, he made the unsettling revelation to a friend at the end of 1980 that he did not yet love her, but she was lovable and warm-hearted and he was sure that he could fall in love with her. He was basing his optimistic outlook on the marriage of his grandparents, whose love for each other grew as they shared their working life and a happy home life with their two daughters.

Photographers spotted Lady Diana Spencer on the Balmoral estate and press speculation turned into frenzy. The prince's official biographer, Jonathan Dimbleby, noted: 'the tabloid media was more insistent than in any previous sighting. The pressures on the prince began to seem like a tidal wave sweeping him to an inevitable destiny.

Prince Philip counselled his son that he should not delay a decision for much longer, for to do so would cause lasting damage to Diana's reputation. Charles admitted that he was in a 'confused and anxious state of mind' as a result of what he regarded as an ultimatum. It was in this, inauspicious, condition that he offered his hand in marriage.

Five years later, it was with a sense of déjà vu that the royal family went through the same process of media triumph at exposing a new royal romance - this time Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson - followed by the snowballing pressure of constant attention from reporters and photographers.

Although Andrew and Sarah had known each other since childhood, it was only at Royal Ascot in June 1985 that their romance was kindled after the Princess of Wales invited Sarah to join the royal house party at Windsor Castle. At the time Sarah was still dating former racing driver Paddy McNally and that romance only fizzled out later in the autumn. Yet by March 1986 Andrew had proposed and been accepted, although as one of her friends noticed: 'Sarah was petrified about what she was letting herself in for.' Like Diana, she felt she was 'a lamb to the slaughter'.

