The Abdication of King Edward VIII: a study of estrangement between an adult son and an elderly mother

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ABSTRACT
In this article the Abdication of King Edward VIII of Great Britain and his estrangement from the dowager Queen Mary are reconsidered as prototypes of intergenerational conflict arising from a collision of values between an adult child and an elderly mother. Historical materials on the Abdication and other respected secondary sources, including biographies of key individuals, were consulted, and the limited sociological and clinical literature on estrangement between elderly parents and adult children was referenced. Although estrangement was perpetuated by the rigid and incompatible positions taken up by both the former king and his widowed mother, the elderly Queen Mary, it was the latter who suffered the greater emotional consequences of the permanent separation that followed the Abdication. Most accounts of the Abdication have put forward views of the conflict of values at its centre that emphasise the vulnerability of the elderly mother. The clinical narrative supports a characterisation of estrangement as a subtype of bereavement with particular relevance to the geriatric population.

INTRODUCTION
Elderly parents estranged from adult children present formidable challenges to geriatricians and other clinicians, but the epidemiology, causes and clinical consequences of estrangement have not been established. The relative neglect is surprising given the high potential for suffering associated with these conflicts. For elderly parents in particular, estrangement may present enduring risks to health and happiness because the breach does not lend itself to remediation and is likely to remain unresolved and stressful for the balance of their lives.

The aspect of unresolvability, termed ‘ambiguous loss’ by Boss, is one of the most distinctive features of estrangement. The absence of an actual death leaves the disenfranchised parent to oscillate perpetually, as if suspended in time, alternating between states of hope and hopelessness for reunion with the alienated child. Ageing, as it often does, contributes an exacerbating factor. Older parents are susceptible to painful feelings of guilt, remorse, shame and other negative drags on their well-being at a time when they are also subject to age-related adversities. Cognitive loss, for example, could preclude recovery from the estrangement. The effects on adult children as they themselves age are likely to be similar, only delayed.

In 2015 Gilligan, Suitor and Pillemer, a team of medical sociologists, undertook a large-scale investigation of later-life mother-child estrangement. Selecting mothers and children for study, the authors followed the lead of Bowen, who characterised estrangement as a way of coping with unresolved disputes by limiting or curtailing physical contact or by imposing an emotional distance. Comparing estranged with non-estranged mother-adult child dyads in the same family units, Gilligan et al found that ‘value dissimilarity’ or dissonance was a predictor of estrangement, whereas contravention of more superficial social norms was not.

In this article the details of a well-documented elderly mother-adult child estrangement will be retold and the implications reviewed in light of current theoretical views on value dissonance and clinical observations of complicated grief. This estrangement took place around the Abdication of King Edward VIII of Great Britain, an event that preoccupied the world in 1936. Several of the conclusions of Gilligan et al are relevant, but here they are writ large because of the exalted status of the individuals involved. Other theoretical constructs, such as intergenerational ambivalence and multigenerational transmission will also be briefly reviewed, and consideration given to the position of estrangement in the nosology of bereavement.

At the heart of the Abdication crisis (with the first letter of ‘Abdication’ capitalised to emphasise the shock it caused for the British public) lay King Edward’s renunciation of the throne, departure from his homeland and estrangement from his elderly mother. Although the estrangement between mother and son was in some respects mutual, each person contributing to the genesis and perpetuation of a multilayered conflict, the vulnerability of the older parent stands out strongly.

There are no actual or potential conflicts to report.

ABDICATION AND THE BREACH OF VALUES
The Abdication of Edward VIII in 1936 was one of the most dramatic political events of the 20th century. It is difficult now to appreciate the worldwide level of attention accorded to the Abdication at the time, to the extent of diverting the British Government of the day from the urgent threat of war with Nazi Germany. The story of the Abdication continues to garner the interest of historians and public audiences in books, articles and
television depictions. Such accounts may entail an aspect of conjecture, but there has been broad agreement on the sequence of events of the Abdication, and these established facts have formed the basis for the interpretations in this article.

The Abdication began with an unprecedented broadcast in which the 42-year-old bachelor King Edward VIII explained that he could not bear the burdens of sovereignty without ‘the help and support of the woman I love.’\(^{31-32}\) The decision to abdicate came after the Empire had refused to countenance the King’s intended wife, the twice-divorced American, Wallis Warfield Simpson, as Queen Consort; after a proposal for morganatic marriage (whereby Wallis would be recognised as the King’s wife but not as Queen) had been rejected by all parties; and after Edward’s mother, the 69-year-old widowed Queen Mary, had declined to receive Mrs Simpson. In the end the King was confronted with the choice of remaining on the throne or abdicating in order to marry.

Here, as with Gilligan’s subjects, a conflict of values between mother and son was among the most conspicuous aspects of a family dispute, more so than violation of social norms; but considering Edward’s unconventional choice of partner, the Abdication, to a degree, involved both. For Queen Mary the Abdication was an unconscionable dereliction of the duty to which she had devoted her life. As the elderly Queen wrote to her exiled son, by then Duke of Windsor, in 1938: ‘After all, all my life I have put my country first, and I can hardly change now.’\(^{35}\) On that point they were in agreement: the Duke wrote later in his memoirs that at the critical moment of the Abdication ‘the word ‘duty’ fell between us.’\(^{14}\)

Value dissonance, defined as a discordance in ideals of conduct or conscience, may have been a crucial antecedent to the Abdication, as it can be to any elderly parent-adult child estrangement; its opposite, value similarity, is a fundamental characteristic of all meaningful social bonds, including familial.\(^4\) Sanctions are often applied to violators of core values, and in extreme cases individuals are ostracised from their social or familial structures in the service of maintaining and perpetuating such structures, as might occur when an adult child marries out of his or her religious, ethnic or racial group.\(^{15}\) The Abdication was, in a general sense, an example of the latter, and the former King’s exile after leaving the throne allowed the traditions of the monarchy to resume, bruised but intact.

The transmission of values is largely a parental role and one by which parents are judged both by society and by themselves; failure in this endeavour is a likely source of the humiliation experienced by parents estranged from their adult children, regardless of how or by whom the split was initiated.\(^3\) In the elderly, moreover, social values may be more closely and uncompromisingly held than in younger adults, sometimes at the cost of sacrificing an otherwise loving parent-child relationship. Such was the case for Queen Mary in the events of 1936.

Most historians of the Abdication believe that the monarchial transition of 1936 began promisingly, with Edward’s younger brother and successor as King, George VI, granting him the resonant title of ‘Duke of Windsor’ and quickly agreeing to a financial settlement.\(^{10-12}\) But the refusal of the two Queens, the dowager Queen Mary and the Queen Consort, Elizabeth, to receive the new Duchess and the decision of King George VI to withhold the designation of Her Royal Highness (HRH), a style to which she would otherwise have been entitled on marriage to a prince of the United Kingdom,\(^{16}\) embittered the Duke and assured that his exile would become permanent.

In accord with findings from the social science literature in which father-son estrangements are less frequent or less intense than those between mothers and adult sons or daughters,\(^3\)\(^4\) the role of the abdicating King’s father, George V, will not be stressed here. King George, an irascible man who bullied both his wife and his children,\(^{18}\) had indeed been troubled by his son’s behaviour and its dangers for the monarchy before his death in 1936, but by the end of his life he had little influence on the Prince’s actions or outlook. It was his mother, Queen Mary, who survived to see the Abdication through to its completion and its aftermath.

In biographies of the Abdication’s key figures, including that of Queen Mary herself,\(^{10-15}\) hypotheses have been developed to explain why King Edward VIII insisted on marrying Mrs Simpson, whose history of two divorces disqualified her absolutely for the position of Queen Consort. The King, as head of the Church of England, which did not sanction divorce, could not at that time marry a woman who had, in Queen Mary’s phrase, ‘two husbands living.’\(^{13}\)

Surely King Edward VIII was aware of these conventions. The possibility must therefore be entertained that the King had no desire to serve as sovereign. It has been suggested that King Edward’s behaviour involved motivations more psychologically complex than a flight into an all-consuming romantic love; or Edward himself recognised that, for all the charismatic qualities he had shown as the most popular Prince of Wales in modern history, he was not sufficiently mature or perhaps was temperamentally unsuited for kingship. Thus, King Edward’s actions prior to the Abdication cannot be explained without reference to the notion that, apart from choosing a wife who would obviously not be an acceptable Queen Consort, he was ambivalent about becoming King. But regardless of how the Abdication is understood as impacting King Edward, there is abundant evidence of its devastating effect on Queen Mary.

**QUEEN MARY: EXEMPLAR OF AN ELDERLY ESTRANGED PARENT**

A brief synopsis of Queen Mary’s life affords some insight as to why she adhered so ardently to the values of the British monarchy and had been willing to surrender her relationship with her eldest son to preserve the integrity of the institution. As such, she can be regarded as the exemplar of an elderly estranged parent, a person whose rigidity on matters of principle provided the substrate on which the estrangement grew, but who also suffered greatly in consequence.

Queen Mary, born Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in 1867 but known as Princess May until she became Queen Consort in 1910, had a flawed royal pedigree stemming from her morganatic paternal forbears and was for that reason once considered unmarriageable by the pedantic standards of 19th century European royalty. So although her mother was a Royal Highness and a first cousin of Queen Victoria, any significant royal marriage that Princess May might have hoped to make would have been deemed a mésalliance. Princess May had thus been profoundly grateful to have been selected in 1893 by Queen Victoria, who admired her sober, determined character, to be the bride of her grandson, the future George V, and to become through that marriage an eventual Queen of England.\(^{17}\) (In fact Princess May was selected twice; her first fiancé, Prince George’s older brother, died shortly after their engagement).

In later years Queen Mary never ceased to be mindful of the generosity of Queen Victoria’s interventions to the discredited, semi-royal young woman she once had been. The former Princess May was determined to repay her debt by working diligently and presenting a flawlessly dutiful persona to the English public.
In so doing she allowed her gratitude to outweigh other obligations, including those to her own children.

Queen Mary was a shy, timorous woman who never made a speech by herself in public. The daughter of oddly matched, eccentric parents, Princess May grew into an externally withdrawn young woman. Almost phobically avoidant in public, the adult Queen Mary also tended to suppress her expression of emotion with her children. But aside from allowing her reverence of the Sovereign to affect her mothering, Queen Mary had little of the maternal in her constitution. To the public, with her ramrod posture, high toque hats and unsmiling visage, she was almost a caricature of royal sangfroid.

Uncovering Queen Mary’s warmth therefore requires effort, but it can be found. A balanced assessment of her personality suggests a capacity for kindness and empathy and a basically loving nature. It seems in some ways to have been inauspicious for the young Princess May to have been rescued from obscurity and brought forward to fill what Queen Victoria called ‘the greatest position there is’.

As Consort, Queen Mary’s respect for the throne was such that she dared not contradict the King; she shielded her sons from his abusive badgering in only the most indirect of ways. Remote, undemonstrative and inhibited, she nevertheless loved her children, and was loved in return by them. This was only one of the contradictions in her character. Days before her death, the old Queen, who had by then survived three of her sons and was estranged from another, wrote wistfully about Goya’s portrait of his young son: ‘One sees it was painted with great love.’

‘DAVID’: EXEMPLAR OF AN ADULT CHILD ESTRANGED FROM AN ELDERLY MOTHER

Just as Queen Mary’s unyielding stance on principle contributed to the alienation of her son, his reactions to the strictures and emotional deprivations of his childhood were likely to have been decisive factors in his willingness, even eagerness, to abandon both his family and the throne. To what extent the cruel hectoring he received from his father, a severe disciplinarian whose treatment of his sons was akin to that of trainees in a military regiment, and the emotional unavailability of his mother, influenced the Prince’s later actions can only be surmised, but parental abuse and neglect cannot be excluded as motivating factors in any case of parent-child estrangement.

Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, known in the family simply as David, was born in 1894. He had been a confident, charming child, who though small in physical stature had an engaging personality. After serving in World War I as close to the action as his father would allow, he embarked on a series of widely-publicised tours of the Empire, where his handsome but faintly melancholy features made him something of a movie-star idol. To the young post-World War I generation he embodied modernity and hope, and the prospect of a less remote and tradition-bound kingship took hold in the popular imagination. David seemed the antithesis of his stolid father, who disapproved of his clothes, his interests and his pastimes; the two had a tense and untrusting relationship that never improved.

However, those close to the Prince were aware of inconsistencies in his character that the public was not. Unlike his mother, he never read; the nuances of art, history and political discourse were closed to him. He became impulsive and obstinate; one observer described his obstinacy as so marked as to become an abject kind of power. David drank heavily and experienced episodes of depression. To his parents’ consternation he disdained suitable candidates for marriage. Neither parent found a way to speak to him about matters of importance.

AFTER THE ABdicATION: THE CONSEQUENCES OF ESTRANGEMENT

The self-abnegating nature of David’s relationship to Wallis, a woman described, whether justifiably or not, as dominating and dissatisfied has been the subject of much speculation. However, it is fair to say that his humility did not extend to relationships other than with her. In fact, the former King had great difficulty accepting the loss of status which his marriage imposed. But as the years of exile passed he came to recognise that he could never have a meaningful role in Britain, as the impossible precondition he set for his return was that his wife be received by Queen Mary and Elizabeth and that she be granted the HRH style that had been withheld at the time of her marriage. Without a ‘job’, the politically naïve and ideologically reactionary Duke was persuaded to travel to Nazi Germany in 1937, ostensibly to study labour conditions, a mission that proved a public relations disaster and infuriated the new King and Queen who were then struggling to establish their legitimacy with the nation.

During the war the Duchess of Windsor sent a letter to Queen Mary from the couple’s post as Governor and First Lady of the Bahamas. In her message, as described by the Duke’s biographer Frances Donaldson, she expressed ‘sorrow that she should be the cause of the separation between Mother and Son’. She received no direct answer, but a line buried in one of Queen Mary’s subsequent letters to David read as a hint of an olive branch: ‘I send a kind message to your wife.’ On the Windsors’ return to France after the war, Queen Mary appeared to have held out the improbable hope that she could welcome David back in England and restore her relationship with him without receiving Wallis publicly or compromising her principles. But this was not to be.

Estrangement and depression

Whatever the underlying causes in each instance, estrangement is a psychosocial stressor of impressive potency, especially for an elderly parent, being both severe and lasting. Here, the relationship between estrangement and Queen Mary’s depression is repeatedly inferred in historical accounts. Another area for scrutiny would be the effect the Queen’s depression might in turn have had on her later, fraught and distant relationship with the ex-King.

Although Queen Mary’s diary entries are mostly laconic and unemotional, her official biographer summarised her reaction to the Abdication in sweeping phrases: ‘It can be simply stated that Queen Mary greeted her son’s decision to give up the throne with consternation, with anger and with pain.’ As events unfolded Queen Mary distracted herself by attending to public duties, her feelings as usual hidden beneath an impassive mask, but when the details of the Abdication were made final, her stoicism gave way to anger. Yet anger did not suffice to sustain her. She lapsed into what appears to have been a major depressive episode that verged on chronicity; she became depressed and distracted; she ate and slept poorly. For one not given to overstatement, her description of herself at the time as ‘miserable’ must be regarded seriously. Even her satisfaction at the success of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at their coronation in 1937 and her pride in the acclaim they received on their triumphant North American tour 2 years later did little to ease her pain. Vigorous and healthy up to that point, she suddenly seemed to age rapidly. She maintained a
correspondence with her son as he moved from France to the Bahamas and back to France, but largely confined the content of her letters to trivialities.

‘A problem shared is a problem halved—or doubled’ (lines written by Julian Fellowes for the character of Mrs Patmore in the BBC ‘Downton Abbey’ television series).

Another aspect of elderly parent-adult child estrangement is the potentially exacerbating contribution of other family members. In this example, the influence of King George VI’s Queen Consort, Elizabeth, is highlighted. Queen Elizabeth, noted for her smiling accessibility, was nevertheless bitter about the Abdication, having had no ambition to move into the limelight with her reticent husband who coped at great emotional cost with a disabling stammer. Moreover, once the Abdication was a fait accompli, she preferred to keep public attention directed to her husband and herself, without the competing distraction of the still immensely popular Duke of Windsor. She also personally loathed the Duchess. The new Queen Consort had been a prime mover in denying HRH status to the Duchess; now she was implacably opposed to the Duke’s return to Britain and wary of the prospect of his having any serious sphere of influence at home. This is how matters remained until the Duke’s death in 1972, leaving him happy enough in his widowhood she ceded her influence in family matters to her daughter-in-law. When after the war Queen Elizabeth agreed to meet with the Duke during a visit to London, Queen Mary expressed relief that ‘that feud is over…. But ‘that feud’ was far from over, and Queen Mary’s notion that David could return to England, take up his place in public life as would a younger brother of the King but with no acknowledgement of his wife, was a groundless fantasy.

Failing to achieve a reconciliation with David, Queen Mary realigned her hopes and aspirations to the succeeding generation, as some elderly estranged parents might naturally do. But to maintain a close relationship with her granddaughter, the heiress presumptive, Princess Elizabeth, it was again necessary to tread carefully with her daughter-in-law, Queen Elizabeth, who controlled access to the young princess.

THE ABdicATION: THEORETICAL APPLICATIONS

The discrepant thoughts and hopes of Queen Mary are probably best explained by Boss’ theoretical concept of ‘ambiguity,’ encompassing the poles of despair and anticipation experienced by the ageing Queen. For Queen Mary, marked by the blemish in her patrilineal ancestry that had cast a shadow over her youth, there was no higher calling than being royal. She acquiesced in a supportive role that involved the subordination of her own personality to that of her husband. To Queen Mary, it had been ‘inconceivable,’ if not shameful, for her son to refuse ‘a lesser sacrifice’ than that endured in recent memory by the soldiers who had lost their lives in World War I. She ranked personal satisfaction far below duty to the common good; it pained her that her son would deprive the nation of his abilities by refusing to assume the role to which he was born and conform to the code of conduct it required.

But angry and humiliated as she had been, and firm as she was within the values that had guided her throughout adult life, Queen Mary nevertheless loved her son and pined to have him near her; she found that she could never entirely relinquish hope for reconciliation, although on her own terms. As seen in other estrangements between adult children and elderly parents, the old Queen’s awareness of her limited time may also have contributed to her reluctance to accept the finality of the breach.

To King Edward VIII the values and mores of his father’s reign were archaic and oppressive. When he became enthralled by Wallis Simpson, a refreshingly irreverent American woman, and then attempted to introduce her as his future Queen Consort, the stage was set for both the national drama and family conflict.

This intergenerational dispute was not about resources, although the Duke of Windsor would later complain that he had been short-changed in the hasty financial negotiations of 1936. It might be more instructive to consider the individual conflicts of the Abdication’s principals under the rubric of intergenerational ambivalence, in its effect a stalemate whereby Queen Mary and her son were each torn between genuine love for the other and incompatible personal priorities. In a model of intergenerational ambivalence one might expect to see vulnerability to conflicts occurring most frequently during critical life transitions for either an elderly parent or adult child. Queen Mary and King Edward both experienced momentous transitions prior to the Abdication: widowhood for the former and sovereignty for the latter.

Although their positions were diametrically opposed, the two principals shared the characteristic of inflexibility, each retreating to fortress-like positions and reinforcing them over the years. This aspect of the Abdication might be understood as a multigenerational transmission process, a central tenet of Bowen’s family systems theory in which the emotional style or manner of responding to stress prevalent in older generations is passed down to children, especially to the child who is the focus of the family system, in this case the heir to the throne. Withdrawal and separation may reflect, in some families, a characteristic manner of responding to unresolved emotional conflicts.

However, a major disadvantage to viewing the Abdication through a sociological, versus clinical, prism is that the psychodynamic forces that sway human behaviour may be undervalued. It has been suggested, for example, that King Edward’s readiness to revoke the throne was motivated partly by a desire to publicly repudiate his late father, whose abusiveness had made his childhood unhappy, and also by anger at his mother, who had been complicit in the abuse by failing to make the emotional well-being of her children a priority. The Abdication might then be characterised as King Edward’s deferred retribution against failed parental figures. Similarly, Queen Mary’s reactions may be best explained in the end by her unique constellation of personality and circumstances.

CONFLICT UNRESOLVABLE: A NEW CATEGORY OF COMPLICATED GRIEF?

Together, the conflict of values exemplified by the Abdication and the ambiguous loss or unresolved grief experienced by Queen Mary, point to elderly parent-adult child estrangement as a distinct entity, occupying a subcategory of complicated grief in the spectrum of bereavement. Estrangement is both similar to and distinct from complicated grief. As in complicated grief arising in other contexts, the estranged elderly parent may
experience a range of emotions, from aggrieved to grieving to guilt-ridden. However, if complicated grief is defined in relation to social norms for bereavement, the same cannot be said of estrangement, an entity for which there exist no applicable standards. Further, unlike other catalysts of complicated grief, elderly parent-adult child estrangement is an abandonment by a living person. When initiated by the adult child, estrangement might be viewed by the elderly parent as an equivalent of suicide, insofar as it is a deliberate act; in this instance, the King’s renunciation of his throne can be seen as self-destructive as well as vengeful. Another aspect specific to estrangement is the fragile persistence of hope for reconciliation, a tormenting contingency that may deepen the suffering of an older person who is constrained to acknowledge the decreasing likelihood of reconciliation in his or her lifetime.

CONCLUSION
The Abdication of King Edward VIII in 1936 marked the beginning of his lasting estrangement from his elderly mother. The despair of Queen Mary was plainly visible, but the distress of the Duke of Windsor was also considerable. In fact, the rift between Queen Mary and the Duke of Windsor that widened and intensified after 1936 was a mutual estrangement, with immovable and starkly incompatible positions taken by each party and bitter reciprocal feelings of abandonment. The breach also persisted beyond death. The Duke of Windsor, having given up so much, felt that he had through sacrifice made amends for any damage done to the monarchy. He was unable to understand why his mother could not then embrace his long-delayed marital happiness; after her death in 1953 he noted bitterly that she had had ‘ice’ in her veins. For Queen Mary, the Windsor marriage presented the kind of conflict of values identified by Gilligan et al., a conundrum that she could not resolve in her lifetime, namely, that by accepting her son’s wife as a gesture of the love she felt for him, she would have to disavow the devotion to duty for which she had sacrificed her personal happiness and renege on the implicit promise made to Queen Victoria years earlier.

Notwithstanding the joint contributions of the Duke and Queen Mary, the heavier blow, that of unresolved grief, fell on the elderly mother. Queen Mary, like other elderly mothers in less august circumstances, was a woman whose fixed outlook on life was forged by events that had occurred long before, and whose age permitted little time to mourn and adjust. However, a prominently missing dimension, rarely mentioned in accounts of the Abdication, is the extent to which Queen Mary ever acknowledged her failings as a parent. Beyond outrage and sadness, was she also afflicted by regret and contrition, and, if so, how did these emotions influence her post-Abdication depression?

From whichever perspective Queen Mary’s suffering is explained, the present review suggests a need for a fuller understanding of the vulnerability of elderly parents to estrangement and its often-devastating consequences for them. The Abdication story also demonstrates the aggravating factors that individuals outside the parent-child dyad, including other family members, can introduce. If interventions at the family level are contemplated, they must take into account the causal strands of the conflict and the more universal inability of older persons to retreat or compromise on questions of principle, even when a force as compelling as parental love is the countervailing interest.

Further research, however, is needed, mostly in clinical areas. The prevalence of elderly parent-adult child estrangement is unknown. Then, predictors and predisposing family dynamics, notably the impact of abuse or neglect inflicted in the past by the now-estranged parent, require clarification. The relationship between elderly parent-adult child estrangement and late-life depression that is implied in the history of the Abdication also warrants investigation, as does the effect of an elderly parent’s depression on the outcome of the conflict. Future study might be directed to the consequences of estrangement on the health and well-being of the ancillary figures, including siblings of the alienated adult child and succeeding generations.

In addition, the implications for healing the existential crisis confronted by elderly parents estranged from an adult child, a lesion of a more complex nature than either mood symptoms alone or family dysfunction, call for thoughtful examination. There is no painless corrective at hand; however, an older parent’s acknowledgement of his or her proper share of responsibility might be a foundational requirement for forgiveness, both offered to and sought from, an alienated adult child. Here Queen Mary may have lacked the necessary self-awareness. For her, and perhaps for others, another window of opportunity for healing could have closed several years before death, as memory impairment took hold. Finally, with or without rapprochement, a therapeutic approach dedicated to advancing understanding and personal meaning should be considered; to that end, techniques for the treatment of complicated grief that emphasise individual narratives, artistic expression and re-establishing a realistic perception of time, might be adopted with modifications.

The singular tragedy of the Abdication is that the ex-King and his mother were both prisoners of principle but never ‘practitioners of hate’. With the irony not lost on the British public, the first official appearance of the Duchess of Windsor with the Royal Family occurred at the unveiling of a memorial to the late Queen Mary in 1967.

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