**Anthem and Logo**

*“There are boys and girls across the sea”,* the official anthem of Q.E.S., is sung in all the School festivities and expresses its philosophy, which is based on the strengthening of old Portuguese-British cultural ties, mainly focusing on the connection of both peoples to the sea and on the appreciation of a beyond borders friendship.

In more formal occasions, the national anthems of Portugal and England are preceded by the second school hymn, *Land of Our Birth*, which states the ideals of Miss Lester.

*You should never forget that this school was established as a British School for children... the patriotism towards Portugal (or, in case of foreigners, in relation to their own countries) is always communicated through the moral teachings of loyalty to family, home, class, school, friends, hometown and country. The love for England is promoted thanks to the genuine mutual friendship that remains for centuries, not forged by politicians but established through mutual respect and common causes to both countries, as embodied in their respective literatures, stories and songs, and consolidated in battles fought together under St. George’s banner and sermon. (...) That explains the existence of two songs at the school: “There are boys and girls from across the sea” and “My Homeland, I serve Thee”.*

**Miss Denise Lester, OBE**

***The logo***

The logo is a rose, symbol of the House of Lancaster, from whose family Dona Filipa is a descendent , married to King João I and mother of D. Henrique, who pioneered the Discoveries and the expansion of the Portuguese culture all over the world.

The red heraldic rose is associated to both the history of the United Kingdom and Portugal through the insignis of the House of Lancaster. João de Gante (Duke of Lancaster), son of King Edward III of England, married Constance, his second wife and eldest daughter of the late King Pedro I of Castile, declared himself heir to Castile’s throne. He evoked his wife’s dynastic rights but soon realized that he could not achieve anything without better relations with Portugal, since King Fernando of Portugal also had the same aspirations, being the legitimate grandson of Sancho IV of Castile and successor to his cousin D. Pedro I.

Therefore, the first alliance between King Ferdinand of Portugal and King Edward III of England was signed on June 16, 1373. Fernando renounced his own contention for the Spanish throne, a decision that forced both rulers to fight a war against Henry de Trastâmara, who murdered his illegitimate brother, D. Pedro I, in order to keep the crown.

Henrique de Trastâmara reacted to the aforementioned alliance by attacking Portugal and forcing D. Fernando to surrender himself to Castile and become its ally. Nevertheless, Fernando considered this compromise a forced one and kept on negotiating the alliance with England, through his representatives.

Meanwhile, one of the most disastrous consequences of D. Fernando’s policy with neighbouring Castile was the promise he made to marry his daughter, D. Beatriz, to a member of the Castilian royal family. When D. Fernando died, without a male heir, the crown was given to D. Beatriz, a minor at the time. Queen D. Leonor, the mother, and Galician João Fernandes Andeiro, became her tutors.

D. João of Castile, long before any nuptials, asked to be proclaimed King of Portugal. It was then that João, Master of Avis, proscribed son of King Pedro I, was appointed head of the national party, murdered Andeiro and was acclaimed King of Portugal by the Coimbra Courts, in 1385. Months later, he defeated João of Castile in the Aljubarrota Battle, securing Portugal's independence.

D. João I of Portugal also felt the need to establish an alliance with England in order to defend the Portuguese independence under permanent threat from Spanish expansionism. In May 9, 1386, he and Richard II of England signed the Treaty of Windsor, cornerstone of the Portuguese-British covenant.

The marriage of D. João I with D. Filipa de Lencastre, daughter of João de Gante and of his first marriage (through which he acquired the Lancaster Duchy), was the result of this alliance ( the synonym of the wedding ring) and of its strengthening.

This marriage marked the beginning in Portugal of the Avis Dynasty. Later on, in 1485, descending from the Lancaster family, the first king of the Tudor Dynasty was born in the UK: King Henry VII, grandfather of Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn), in whose honor this School was named.

Elizabeth I was one of the greatest queens that England has ever had: during her reign the British Empire expanded and a policy of tolerance between Catholics and Protestants was established – although vehemently contended by her half-sister, Queen D. Maria I, the Catholic daughter of Henry VIII and of his first wife Catharina of Aragon. She was determined to burn the Protestants at the stake..

The relationship of the Lancasters with Portugal flourished mainly thanks to Infante D. Henrique, who sponsored the maritime expansion of Portugal in Europe and worldwide.

One of the most important contributions of the English influence in the manners and customs introduced by Dona Filipa de Lencastre in the Portuguese Court was in regards to Heraldry and weapons, the most important among these being the ones used by the children of King D. João I.

The major innovation introduced was the protocol system adopted by royal house through the use of the label , as a coherent signal to differentiate the nobles, depending on birth, like those used in the English Court. One of the most significant examples is the label used by Dona Filipa’s father (João de Gante -Duke of Lancaster) that was later adopted by Infante Dom Pedro, Duke of Coimbra and Kingdom Regent when his nephew Afonso V was under age. The label was made of silver and had three, each one bearing stoats (*see drawing*).

Together with the Arms, the use of Enterprises, widespread in England. These enterprises exhibit a motto in French (supposedly the language of the court in England). The sons of D. João I and Dona Filipa de Lencastre used enterprises whose mottoes corresponded to the idiosyncrasies of each one of them: Dom Duarte took *Tant que serao*; Dom Pedro, *Désir*, D. Henrique chose *Talent de faire bien*, D. John opted for *J'ai bien raison*, D. Fernando went for *Le bien me plait* and Infanta Dona Isabel took on *Tant que je vive* .