



## **An Explanation About Our Logo**

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At the beginning of the first century, frequent references to the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are found in Christian writings and as carved inscriptions on the tombs of believers. The term "Trinity," was introduced at the beginning of the third century by one of the early church writers named Tertullian (160-220 AD). Shortly after the word "Trinity" was coined, Trinitarian art and symbolism soon followed.

### **The Center Triangle**

The sides of the equilateral triangle convey to the believer that there is equality within the Trinity.

### **The Circle**

The eternal nature of the Trinity is made especially clear through the use of the circle. Three intertwined circles represent the three persons of the Godhead. Therefore, the equality, unity, and eternity of the Trinity is represented by the linked circles. Since the circle has no apparent beginning or end, it symbolizes the eternal nature of the Godhead.

### **Fish**

The fish is formed by two mirrored and overlapping arches. The Greek word for fish became an acronym in the rapidly growing Church. Each letter for "fish" (IXOYG) represented a key word related to the identity of Christ. He was "Jesus Christ (IX), Son of God (OY), and Savior (G)." As this symbol developed in the early church, it became a more elaborate drawing of a fish. Three arched fishes were connected, nose to tail, to form a symbol of the Trinity. This is suggested by the arched triangle at the center of the triquetra.



The fish is the earliest Christian symbol. By contrast the cross was not used as a symbol of the Christian faith until late in the fourth century.

### **Ellipse**

In the ancient history of the church the ellipse, shaped like the outline of a football, was a symbol for the glory of God. The triquetra has three overlapping elliptical figures that suggest the shared glory of each member of the Trinity.

### **Triquetra**

The triquetra is formed at the intersection of the three interwoven circles. In the triquetra, the three equal arches of the circle expressed the equality of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The triquetra is formed by the intersection of the three circles in the center of the logo. Though the full sweep of each circle is invisible outside the triquetra, the equality, unity, and eternal nature of the Godhead is visibly symbolized by the balance and continuous flow between the connected arches.