

The Story of the ICF Logo



Indigenous Christian Fellowship (ICF) was established as Indian Metis Christian Fellowship in 1978. In 2018, the ministry's Council adopted Indigenous Christian Fellowship as its operating name.

In 1994 the Council of Indigenous Christian Fellowship (ICF) in Regina decided to develop a logo to visually express the ministry's mandate as a "worshipping/working urban Aboriginal ministry serving spiritual and social needs". Gary Pelletier, a local Cree artist, was invited by Bert Adema, ICF Director, to submit several designs for a logo that would be a clear visual statement of the ministry's goals and activities.

Many alternative symbols were discussed and Gary spent a lot of creative time drafting several designs for a logo. In September 1994, the ICF council selected this design as the ministry's logo; it incorporates several elements to symbolize the ministry's teachings, goals and activities.

A Metis sash forms a circle; the Metis people often wore a colourful sash and it has become a symbol of their culture. As the Metis carried their burdens with their sashes, the sash in the logo reminds us that Christ the Creator helps us to carry our burdens. The circle is an important symbol in both Indian and Christian traditions as it represents the wholeness of creation, life, and the Holy Spirit. A blue cross is centered in the circle formed by the sash. The cross is an ancient Christian symbol and its blue colour reminds one of the living water that Christ offers to meet our spiritual thirst.

The wedges formed by the arms of the cross in the circle are red, yellow, black and white representing the four colours of the human race made by the Creator whose Son died on the cross. The presence of the colours in the circle of life and in the sash affirms the diversity of the image of the Creator and proclaims multi-cultural unity in Christ the Creator.

The five white eagle feathers on the arms of the cross stand for the five First Nations in Saskatchewan (Cree, Saulteaux, Dene, Assiniboine (Nakota), and Dakota). Eagle feathers are used in Indigenous culture to represent fellowship and are often used in spiritual discussions and occasions. Feathers were also given to warriors who demonstrated bravery in battle, those who had 'counted coup on an enemy'. The feathers in the logo also honour the victory that Christ accomplished on the cross for the First Nations peoples of Saskatchewan and all the peoples in the circle of life.



Indigenous Christian Fellowship

Building an urban community serving spiritual and social needs.

In Treaty 4 Territory and the traditional homeland of the Metis.

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