

The Stained Glass Windows of St. Columba Episcopal Church

*E*stablished in 1955, St. Columba Episcopal Church has occupied this building since 1960. Between 1977 and 1982, nineteen *dalle de verre*, or faceted stained glass windows, were installed in the church. This technique uses thick pieces of colored glass bound together with a cement or epoxy mixture. French artist Auguste Labouret is credited with creating the first *dalle de verre* windows in the 1930s. One of his first panels, “The Magi,” was displayed at the 1939 New York World’s Fair. Studios in the United States began manufacturing *dalle de verre* windows in the 1940s, and faceted glass became popular afterwards. Like medieval stained glass, *dalle de verre* windows produce stunning visual effects. However, their technique precludes the creation of detailed and realistic images. Instead, faceted glass lends itself to bold, more abstract treatments. St. Columba’s stained glass windows offer a symbolic and impressionistic portrayal of the Seven Days of Creation and the life of Christ. The church’s St. Columba window pictures the Irish missionary St. Columba, while the **Loch Ness Monster** window depicts the beast that, according to legend, St. Columba prevented from devouring a swimmer.



STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF ST. COLUMBA EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Established in 1953, St. Columba Episcopal Church has occupied this building since 1960. Between 1877 and 1982, nineteen *dalle de verre*, or faceted stained glass windows, were installed in the church. This technique uses thick pieces of colored glass bound together with a cement or epoxy mixture. French artist Auguste Labouret is credited with creating the first *dalle de verre* windows in the 1830s. One of his first panels, "The Magi," was displayed at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Studios in the United States began manufacturing *dalle de verre* windows in the 1940s, and faceted glass became popular afterwards. Like medieval stained glass, *dalle de verre* windows produce stunning visual effects. However, their technique precludes the creation of detailed and realistic images. Instead, faceted glass lends itself to bold, more abstract treatments. St. Columba's stained glass windows offer a symbolic and impressionistic portrayal of the Seven Days of Creation and the life of Christ. The church's St. Columba window pictures the Irish missionary St. Columba, while the Loch Ness Monster window depicts the beast that, according to legend, St. Columba prevented from devouring a swimmer.

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F-221

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