

## In This Issue

In **Architectural Remnants and Mythical Traces of the Haitian Revolution: Henri Christophe's Citadelle Laferrière and Sans-Souci Palace**, Peter Minosh examines two works of architecture related to the Haitian Revolution: the Citadelle Laferrière and Sans-Souci Palace, built under Henri Christophe, who reigned as the first king of Haiti from 1811 until his death in 1820. No archival records exist regarding the construction of these neoclassical edifices, and even their architects are unknown; all that remain are literary productions and mythical traces. Yet these traces point, productively, to a mythos behind this architecture—that of the enslaved who formulated a political space outside the terms of the colonial project, as well as that of the colonizer for whom the very suggestion of a slave insurrection would undermine France's colonial mercantile economy. Minosh takes the Citadelle Laferrière and Sans-Souci Palace to be architectural instantiations of these mythic configurations and shows that these artifacts of the world's first independent black nation attempt to solidify in architecture the ephemeral condition of insurgency.

Louis Sullivan's Wainwright Building has long occupied a central place in the history of modern architecture. In **The Wainwright Building: Monument of St. Louis's Lager Landscape**, Paula Lupkin reexamines the canonical "first skyscraper" as a different type of monument: the symbolic center of St. Louis's "lager landscape." Viewed through the lenses of patronage and local history, this ten-story structure emerges as the white-collar hub of one of the city's most important cultural and economic forces: brewing. Home to the city's brewery architects and contractors, a brewing consortium, and related real estate and insurance companies, the building, as Ellis Wainwright conceived it, served as the

downtown headquarters of the brewing industry. Echoing the brewery stock house as well as cold storage structures and ornamented with motifs of lager's most expensive ingredient, hops, the building's design incorporated both the natural and technological elements of brewing. Analyzing the Wainwright Building as part of a lager landscape adds new dimension and significance to Sullivan's masterpiece.

The classical architecture of Washington, D.C., has received much historical attention, but little attention has been paid to the mechanical systems that made these buildings habitable in the capital city's notoriously hot and humid summer climate. In **Air-Conditioning Comes to the Nation's Capital, 1928–60**, Joseph M. Siry describes how comfort air-conditioning first appeared in the U.S. Capitol building, in the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in 1928–29. From the 1930s on, air-conditioning systems were extended to the whole of the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, the Federal Triangle, and beyond. All of these projects involved the integration of equipment for heating, ventilating, and cooling into the spatial and structural forms of these mostly classical buildings. Air-conditioning had major implications for the annual operations of Congress and the efficiency of federal workplaces. This account advances the historiography of mechanical systems in modern architecture.

**Editor's Note:** This issue's Field Notes by Zeynep Çelik and Nasser Rabbat were commissioned for *JSAH* to mark the fortieth anniversary of the publication of Edward Said's landmark book *Orientalism* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1978), and to probe that work's impacts on architecture and architectural history in the years since it first appeared.