architecturally influenced by the liberal ideology. Like the Kennedy and Johnson libraries, the Clinton presidential library is massive, being around 150,000 square feet in size. Designed by a liberal president, and dedicated in 2004, the Clinton presidential library is the most modern in design. With the library being by the Arkansas River, it could easily be mistaken for a bridge, rather than an actual building, perhaps a reference to Clinton's famous "bridge to the future." The use of steel and glass to build the library adds to the modernist aesthetic and bridge-like shape.

Kennedy, Johnson, and Clinton were all liberal presidents and the architecture of their libraries reflects this. They followed Truman's same liberally influenced blueprint by making their libraries more modern and larger than what had previously been built. The Johnson and Kennedy libraries were a huge step forward in design for presidential libraries. The contemporary liberal ideology is forward thinking, progressive, and in favor of large government, and the architecture of all three of these libraries reveals all of those liberal characteristics. Each design is original, resembling nothing that came before it. The modernist design of these three libraries gives an impression that the president they belong to is always looking ahead to the future. Just the sheer size of the libraries demonstrates their willingness to expand in the same way that these presidents were willing to expand government. The grand scale of these three libraries also reflects the cultural elitism that is associated with liberal presidents. The towering effect that visitors feel enforces the liberal elitist stereotype, invoking a feeling of each president's intellectual and cultural status.

The architecture of former president Jimmy Carter contrasts with those of the Democratic presidents that came before and after him, in that his library is a blend of modern aesthetics and modest scale. Located on the outskirts of Atlanta, the library was dedicated in October of 1986. Unlike his liberal predecessors Kennedy and Johnson, Carter did not build his library to be bigger and better than the previous ones. Instead, the Carter Presidential Center is quite small in scale. It consists of five interconnected buildings that form a crescent shape. An important design of the buildings is that they are all round. Also, all the buildings are no more than three stories tall. The landscape around the library reinforces the modest, calm, and quiet style of the buidlings. Incorporated in the landscape are two ponds, and among the large amounts of flora surrounding the library is a Zen garden. Nature and tranquility are two themes that the Carter library plays upon in its landscape design.

The architecture of Carter's presidential library is very reflective of his ideology. Jimmy Carter was a Democratic president but was essentially a moderate in practice. He had very conservative traits, expressed in his Deep South image and his strong Christian beliefs. The combination of the modern aesthetic and the small scale of his library plays to his moderate ideology perfectly. By taking those two design elements from both liberal and conservative architecture, his library

incorporates the forwardness that a modern aesthetic evokes and the conservative small town family values that the small scale demonstrates.

The presidential libraries of Nixon and Reagan look back to the early presidential libraries of Roosevelt and Hoover. Although they are quite large in comparison to those earlier libraries, they still achieve the effect of appearing homely and modest. The Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum was privately owned and operated from its dedication in 1990 to when NARA took it over in 2007. The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs was dedicated just one year later in 1991. The Hoover presidential library can easily be seen as an influence on these two libraries. Both of the libraries have a modest, residentially-influenced architectural style. The imposing stature of the liberally influenced libraries of Kennedy, Johnson, and Clinton are not seen with the Nixon and Reagan libraries. The Hoover library looks like an Iowan farmhouse in the same way that the Nixon and Reagan libraries look like they belong in California. In fact, the Nixon library looks like a California resort hotel. The lush landscape, complete with palm trees surrounding a pond, enforces the California influence. Interestingly, the Nixon library is built on Nixon's childhood family-owned orchard in Yorba Linda, California. In fact, Nixon's childhood home is even a part of the library for visitors. The Reagan library also uses a California aesthetic, the Spanish mission style. Not coincidently, the Reagan library is located Simi Valley, which is in southern California. The style of architecture used for the Reagan library is prevalent in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

The Gerald R. Ford Museum is another library that has a conservative influence. Ford's presidential library is actually in two locations. The museum is located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the library is located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The museum in Grand Rapids will be analyzed because it is the most visited of the two. It too, takes design elements from the local area. So, instead of a California influence like Nixon and Reagan, the Ford library has a Michigan influence. The Michigan influence makes the Ford library look like the corporate headquarters of a large industrial company. The plain looking concrete building with large tinted windows, along with the lighted Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum sign, evokes a feeling of corporate power, which is synonymous with Michigan's big three automakers and dozens of other large industrial related businesses.

The Nixon, Reagan, and Ford presidential libraries all continue the conservative architecture tradition that started with Hoover and Eisenhower. All three former presidents built their libraries with the local architecture in mind. Nixon and Reagan have design elements that are prevalent in California, and Ford has design elements in his library architecture that are prevalent in Michigan. Nixon and Ford also located their libraries in their hometowns and by doing so, they stay true to their ideology of holding family values in high regard. The scale of the three libraries evokes conservatism. They do not resemble the