only two stories, the sloped roof gives it more prominence while still allowing the library to keep its very modest, non-imposing touch. This architectural feature of the library reflects his liberal ideology of wanting more federal government power, while still wanting to be seen as a president that respects the democratic institution of local government. The balancing act that this ideology forced upon him during his presidency is seen in the design of his library. The political history of the library together with its overall modest appearance reflect the fact that he made the federal government more powerful than any previous president while still maintaining an image of being a supporter of the modest, average family. Thus, the library reflects the ideological traits that made Roosevelt such a successful politician.

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Hoover continued Roosevelt's idea of building presidential libraries. Truman's was the second presidential library constructed. Located in Independence, Missouri, it was dedicated in 1957. The structure is crescent shaped and built with Indiana limestone. From the front, one views a modern-looking structure with some traditional steps leading up to a plain façade. A notable feature of his library is how it is much larger than Roosevelt's library. Also, it is not built in Truman's childhood home of Grandview, Missouri because Independence offered to donate the land. A design point that should be noted is the use of square columns and large, rectangular windows for the library's entrance, giving off an impression of the kind of no-nonsense and straight forward traits associated with Truman's politics.

Turning to Eisenhower's library, we find it is strikingly similar to Truman's. Dedicated in 1962, five years after Truman's, Eisenhower's library essentially reused the Truman design. It is a blocky, plain-looking structure with no architectural adornments. Limestone is also the material of choice used for the construction of Eisenhower's library. The square columns at the entrance of the Eisenhower presidential library are almost identical in design to Truman's, invoking the same impression of straight-forwardness. An important aspect of the Eisenhower presidential library, however, is the inclusion of the Eisenhower family home as part of the museum. The modest plainness of the Truman and Eisenhower libraries reminds us that neither president was particularly ideological.

The last of the early presidential libraries is the Herbert Hoover presidential library. The Hoover library was dedicated in August of 1962, a few months after Eisenhower's. Instead of following in the footsteps of Truman and Eisenhower, Hoover went with a much more modest approach in his design. Like Eisenhower's, the library was built in Hoover's hometown of West Branch, Iowa and includes Hoover's childhood cottage built by his father. The architectural style of his library resembles an Iowa farmhouse, complete with a weather vane. It is a very modest structure, even when compared to Roosevelt's library.

The first four presidential libraries helped to create the architectural traditions that future liberal and conservative presidents would eventually use. The Truman

presidential library established the liberal architecture staple of building larger and better than the library before. If Truman was a conservative rather than a liberal, his library would probably be very similar to Hoover's, which looks more like continuation of Roosevelt's design. Instead, he made his library bigger and better than Roosevelt's. Truman's library also looks more like a government building than like a house. Eisenhower and Hoover, both conservative, established many conservative characteristics that have become prevalent in conservative presidential library design. For example, Eisenhower's library clearly followed with Truman's library design. Their two libraries look very similar because of the use of the same building material, limestone, and overall simple design. Hoover took this conservative design a step further by not using Truman's design, but instead going back and emulating Roosevelt's even more modest design. The former presidents Eisenhower and Hoover were influenced by their conservative ideology because they did not innovate on the designs of Roosevelt and Truman, but just emulated them, keeping with an already established architectural tradition.

The characteristic of ideologically conservative designed libraries to architecturally resemble the hometown architecture of a former president was also established by Hoover. He continued what Roosevelt started in building his library to match the local traditional style, which in Hoover's case was Victorian-style farm houses. The incorporation of the family home by Eisenhower was a significant development in the conservative design of presidential libraries because it demonstrated the conservative ideology's focus on family values.

The Kennedy and Johnson presidential libraries greatly expanded on what Truman accomplished with his liberally influenced library design. The Kennedy library of course was not overseen by Kennedy himself, but it nonetheless evokes the liberal tradition that Truman started. The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Presidential Library was dedicated in 1979, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library was dedicated eight years earlier in 1971. What stands out the most about the two libraries is the fact that they are much more massive in size than any of the previously built libraries, each being around 135,000 square feet. The architectural style of both libraries is very modern and aesthetically very different from mainstream architecture. Johnson's library is probably the most strikingly imposing structure of all the presidential libraries. In comparison, Kennedy's library invokes a somewhat more inviting and calming feeling. The use or lack of use, of windows really sets the two libraries apart from one another. Kennedy's library incorporates a huge atrium that consists entirely of windows. That is in stark contrast to Johnson's, which incorporates very few windows, especially on the lower floors that visitors would frequent the most. The Johnson presidential library was the first library to be located at a university (University of Texas at Austin). That aspect of Johnson's library is important because it set in motion the possibility that future presidential libraries could be associated with universities.

The Clinton Presidential Center is another presidential library that is