towering, attention grabbing libraries of Kennedy, Johnson, and Clinton. Instead, they are much more modest, devoting more attention to blending in to the local environment than to standing out. True to the conservative ideology, their libraries do not have a foreword-looking modern aesthetic. As mentioned above, they take on the aesthetic of the traditional local architecture, further showing their conservative devotion to traditional values and resistance the change.

Under pressure from the NARA, recent presidential libraries have all been associated with a university. The Reagan presidential library will probably be the last library to not be associated with some sort of higher education institution. In light of this, the presidential library of George H.W Bush and the future library of George W. Bush are profoundly affected by the change. Their freedom to use conservative architectural elements that Reagan, Nixon, and Ford utilized is severely limited by being associated with institutions that already have an architectural style. For instance, their libraries can no longer be built in their hometowns or incorporate the local aesthetic as strongly as past conservative influenced libraries have done. The modest style that has been a staple of conservative presidents essentially goes away. Being involved with a university naturally forces the architecture of presidential libraries to be modern and large in scale, which can be attributed to the traditionally liberal ideology that universities have.

Looking at the presidential library of George Bush and the beginning designs of the George W. Bush presidential library, the effects of being associated with a higher educational system can be seen. George Bush's library was dedicated in November of 1997 and is located on the campus of Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. This library does not resemble any traditional Texas architecture for reasons mentioned above. It does, however, exhibit some features—a dome and rotunda—that are normally architectural trademarks of such traditional structures as courthouses and capitol buildings. The incorporation of flags in the entrance suggests that it is an official government building. The new designs of the George W. Bush Presidential Center have it located on the Southern Methodist University campus in University Park, Texas. The early designs reveal that the building will resemble the existing architecture of the university. The early design shows a large but essentially boring structure. The modest brick exterior and traditional design of the library would make it hard for one to distinguish this presidential library from just another building on campus.

Applying the theory of politics and architecture developed by Edelman to the architecture of presidential libraries reveals the great power that former presidents have in influencing how they are viewed by visitors to their library. The earliest libraries such as Roosevelt's, Hoover's, and Truman's helped usher in the ideological styles that later presidential libraries embraced. The conservative modesty of Reagan and Nixon are easily contrasted with the modern and large-scale architecture styles of Kennedy and Clinton. The meshing of architecture

and ideology creates a very powerful tool for altering a visitor's feeling towards a person, object, or idea. Thus, presidential libraries have become an excellent way to shape how people view and remember a president.

Works Cited

Edelman, Murray. *From Art to Politics: How Artistic Creations Shape Political Conceptions.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Hufbauer, Benjamin. *Presidential Temples: How Memorials and Libraries Shape Public Memory*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005

Hyland, Pat. *Presidential Libraries and Museums: An Illustrated Guide*. Washington D.C: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1995.

Stuckey, Mary E. "Presidential Secrecy: Keeping Archives Open." *Rhetoric & Public Affairs* 9.1 (2006): 138-144. Print.