



The Life of First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy

★ *The 35th First Lady* ★

★ *Certificate of Authenticity* ★



COLLECTION NUMBER: 07281929-014-102004

NUMBER:

00037

OF 10,000 ISSUED

★ *First Edition* ★

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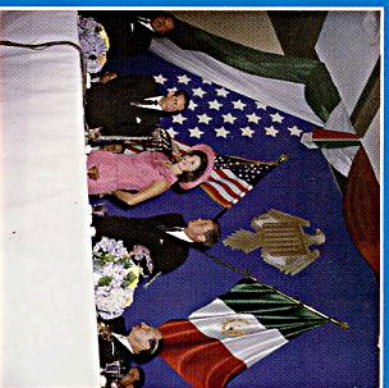
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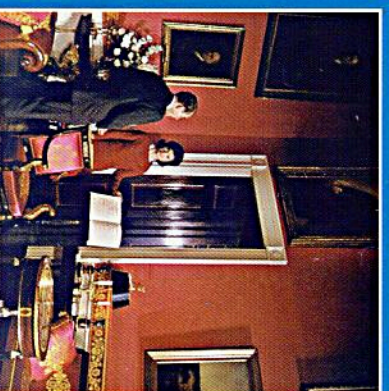
Young Jacqueline at age 6, 1935*



Jackie (top left) and family*



Mrs. Kennedy addresses the audience on a trip to Mexico with the President, Mexico City, Mexico, June 30, 1962**



Mrs. Kennedy giving the televised White House Tour with CBS reporter Charles Collingwood, February 1962***

"The one thing I do not want to be called is First Lady. It sounds like a saddle horse." -Jacqueline Kennedy

The 35th First Lady of the United States of America, Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy was born in 1929 in Southampton, New York. Her father, John Vernon Bouvier III, was an affluent Wall Street stockbroker whose ancestors had arrived from France in the early 1800s. Her mother, Janet Lee Bouvier, an accomplished equestrian, was of Irish and English parentage and ensured that Jackie, as they called her, learned to ride a horse almost as soon as she learned to walk. By the time Jackie was eleven years old she had won several national championships. Other favorite pastimes were reading, sketching, and writing poems. She also took part in ballroom dance, classical ballet, and French lessons. Jackie spent her childhood in New York City and Long Island and later, following her mother's divorce in 1940 and remarriage to Hugh D. Auchincloss II in 1942, in McLean, Virginia and Newport, Rhode Island. After her mother's remarriage, she now shared her life with her sister Caroline Lee (known as Lee), two new stepbrothers, Yushia and Tommy, and a stepsister, Nina.

Jackie attended Miss Porter's School for Girls in Connecticut and Vassar College, where she studied history, literature, art and French. After studying abroad in an exchange program in Paris her junior year, she returned to the United States to earn a degree in French literature from George Washington University. While finishing her degree, she won Vogue magazine's Prix de Paris contest, with an essay on "People I

Whish I Had Known"-her subjects were Charles Baudelaire, Sergei Diaghilev, and Oscar Wilde.¹ The prize entailed spending time in Paris to write about fashion for Vogue, but her mother and stepfather persuaded her not to take the opportunity.

After graduating, Jackie took a trip to Europe with her sister, Lee before accepting her first job as the "Inquiring Camera Girl" for the Washington Times-Herald, photographing citizens' reactions to issues of the day where she produced them in her daily column. During this time, Jackie met John F. Kennedy, who was a Congressman and the soon to be elected Senator from Massachusetts at a Georgetown dinner party in May of 1951. John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Bouvier saw each other frequently over the next two years. During that time, she would interview the newly elected senator for her "Inquiring Camera Girl" newspaper column. In June 1953, upon her return from Europe where she covered the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth for the Washington Times Herald, Jacqueline Bouvier, at age 24 accepted John Kennedy's proposal of marriage. On September 12, 1953, they married at St. Mary's Church in Newport, Rhode Island. Following their wedding, the Kennedy's lived in the Georgetown section of Washington. During her husband's convalescence from major back surgery in 1955, she encouraged his interest in writing Profiles in Courage, a study of principled political decision-making, which he dedicated to her. The book won the Pulitzer Prize for 1957. In November the

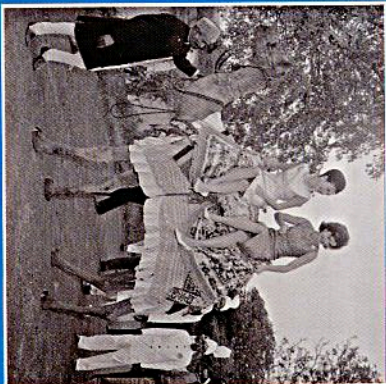
¹ Charles Baudelaire (1821-1867), a 19th Century poet, translator and literary and art critic, Sergei Diaghilev (1872-1929), cofounder of a progressive art magazine, Artistic advisor of Maryinsky Theatre, and known for reforming European ballet, Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), Irish dramatist, novelist, and poet.



Mrs. Kennedy departs for trip to India and Pakistan, 1962*



Mrs. Kennedy's trip to India, Udaipur, The Lake Palace
L-R, Ambassador of the U.S. to India John Kenneth Galbraith,
Mrs. Kennedy, His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur, March 16, 1962***



Mrs. Kennedy on a camel in Karachi while on a goodwill visit to India and Pakistan, March 1962***



Mrs. Kennedy with John F. Kennedy Jr.,
White House Nursery, 1962****

same year, the Kennedy's shared the birth of their first child, Caroline Bouvier Kennedy, shortly after the sadness of a miscarriage and the stillbirth of a daughter. John Jr. was born between the election of 1960 and Inauguration Day, and Patrick Bouvier born prematurely on August 7, 1963, died two days later.

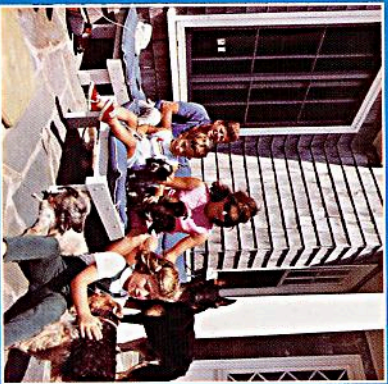
In January 1960, JFK announced his candidacy for the United States Presidency, launching 11 months of cross-country campaigning. A few weeks into the campaign, Jacqueline became pregnant and upon her doctors instructions, she helped with her husband's campaign from home, answering campaign mail, taping TV commercials, giving interviews and writing "Campaign Wife," a syndicated column carried across the nation. John Fitzgerald Kennedy won the election as President of the United States, assuming office on January 20, 1961, and Jacqueline became the 35th First Lady.

At age 31 Jacqueline Kennedy had become the third youngest First Lady in our history and the first to be the mother of an infant upon Inauguration since the turn of the century. As she told an interviewer, "If you bungle raising your children nothing else much matters in life," so she determined from the start to shelter Caroline and John from the limelight associated with their father's position. Mrs. Kennedy's first major project was the historical restoration of the White House, for who she enlisted famed interior decorator,

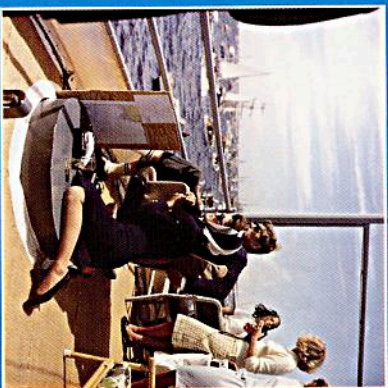
Mrs. Henry (Sister) Parish. She also created a White House Fine Arts Committee to guide and authenticate the work, created the post of White House curator, established the White House Library and the Rose Garden, promoted legislation to raise the presidential mansion to museum status and oversaw publication of a guidebook for visitors. Sale of the guidebook, The White House: A Historic Guide provided funds for the project. Within six months of publication, 350,000 copies were sold and the book continues to support the work of the White House Historical Association, which she founded. When the restoration was complete, CBS asked Mrs. Kennedy to present a televised tour of the White House in 1962, for which she gained an Emmy Award for the broadcast. That same year, 'Jacqueline Kennedy's Asian Journey' was released in movie theaters worldwide. Other undertakings supported by Mrs. Kennedy were the renewal of Pennsylvania Avenue, the preservation of Lafayette Square across from the White House, and the creation of a national cultural complex, which eventually became the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, DC. Her interest in preservation extended beyond the United States and included her involvement in the rescue of the ancient Egyptian temples at Abu Simbel, threatened by the floodwaters created by the Aswan Dam. As First Lady, Jacqueline Kennedy also planned state occasions notable for their elegance, transforming the White House into a showcase for cultural and intellectual

** Robert Knudsen, White House/John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, Boston

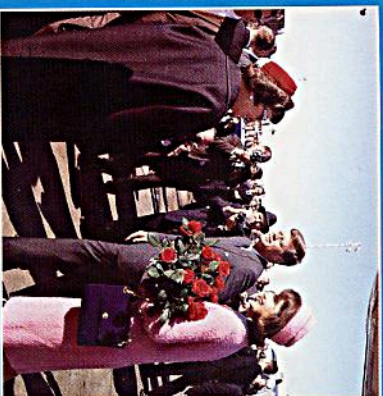
*** Courtesy of AP/Wide World Photos



Mrs. Kennedy with husband, President Kennedy, John F. Jr., Caroline, and family dogs, Hyannisport, Squaw Island, 1963****



Watching the America's cup race off New Port, Rhode Island aboard the USS Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., September 15, 1962**



President and Mrs. Kennedy arrive at Dallas Love Field, Texas, November 22, 1963****



First Lady witnesses Lyndon B. Johnson taking the Presidential Oath of Office aboard Air Force One, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, September 22, 1963****

achievement. Authors, scientists, artists, musicians and actors mingled with politicians, diplomats and statesmen. In the East Room she had a portable stage built for memorable musical and dramatic performances, including a series of concerts for young people. Mrs. Kennedy accompanied her husband on trips to France, Austria, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Columbia and traveled as First Lady to Pakistan and India. Her interest in the cultures of the countries she visited and her fluency in languages made her a popular ambassador around the world. Through her activities Mrs. Kennedy instilled a new public regard for the arts. Her enthusiasm for the historical preservation movement contributed to its growing influence throughout the nation and enhanced Americans' understanding and appreciation of their heritage. In the world of fashion, Mrs. Kennedy became a trendsetter. Designers, magazines, newspapers and the public were influenced by her taste.

On November 22, 1963 John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas and Jacqueline Kennedy became a widow at age 34. She planned the President's State Funeral, which was watched by millions around the world who shared her grief and admired her courage and dignity. Soon after President Kennedy's death she began working to organize the John F. Kennedy Library, which would commemorate her husband's life. She chose then-unknown architect I.M. Pei to design the Library and

decided upon a location overlooking Boston Harbor.

After leaving the White House, Mrs. Kennedy moved to New York City, and in 1968 she married the wealthy Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, 23 years her senior, on his private island of Skorpios.

Following his death in 1975, she became active with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, worked in New York City as a consulting editor at Viking Press for two years, and then in 1978 as an associate and later senior editor for Doubleday publishing, specializing in work on the performing arts and Egyptian art. In the years following, Jackie spent her time between Martha's Vineyard, where she built a 19-room house on 375 acres and Bernardsville, New Jersey where she rode horses.

On May 19, 1994 Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis died at the age of 64 in her New York City home from lymphoma. She was laid to rest beside President Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery outside Washington, DC.

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis served as the 35th First Lady of the United States of America from 1961-until her husband's death in 1963.

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy: Personal Trivia

First Lady No.: 35th **Term:** January 20, 1961 - November 22, 1963 **Birth day:**

July 28, 1929 **Birth Name:** Jacqueline Lee Bouvier **Hometown:** Southampton,

New York **Parents:** Janet Norton Lee and John Vernou Bouvier III **Schools:**

Miss Chapin's School (elementary) and Miss Porter's School for Girls (secondary)

Childhood and Youth Activities: Reading, sketching, writing poems, riding

horses, ballet, and French lessons **Education:** Vassar College: Bachelor degree in

French literature from George Washington University **Career and Public Service:**

Reporter, 35th First Lady of the United States of America: Editor, Honorary trustee of the

National Trusts for Historic Preservation **Married:** September 12, 1953 **Husband:**

President John F. Kennedy Jr.² **Children:** Arabella (stillborn, 1956), Caroline Bouvier

(1957), John Fitzgerald Jr. (1960-1999), Patrick Bouvier (birth and death August, 1963)

Pets: Dogs and Horses **Religion:** Catholic **Hobbies:** Reading, riding horses,

writing poems, traveling, and shopping **Favorite Subjects:** Art and History **Policy**

Interests: Historical restoration and the arts **Died:** May 19, 1994

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy: Notable Facts

- ❖ Before she started school she read all the children's books on her bookshelves
- ❖ Received high marks in academics, but a D in conduct at Miss Chapin's School
- ❖ Wrote a poem at age 10 titled, "Sea Joy"
- ❖ When she graduated from prep school she wrote in her yearbook that her ambition in life was "not to be a housewife"
- ❖ Made the dean's list at Vassar
- ❖ Won Vogue magazine's Prix de Paris contest in 1951
- ❖ Spoke French and Spanish Fluently
- ❖ Engaged to stockbroker John Husted Jr. before marrying Senator Kennedy
- ❖ Named Daughter Caroline after her sister, Caroline Lee Bouvier
- ❖ Father-in-law, Joseph Kennedy financed her clothing allowance
- ❖ Disliked First Lady title and instructed the White House staff to refer to her as Mrs. Kennedy
- ❖ Set up a Special Committee for White House Paintings. In 2 years more than 150 paintings, drawings, prints and sculptures were collected
- ❖ White House Historical Association came into existence in 1961
- ❖ By remarrying in 1968 after death of husband President JFK she lost her Secret Service detail

² Assassinated in 1963 and Married Aristotle Onassis in 1968

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy: Timeline

1929

Born in Southampton, Long Island on July 28

1935

Won 3rd prize in the family class at the East Hampton Horse Show



Young Jacqueline Bouvier with her mother Janet Lee Bouvier, East Hampton Horse Show, Long Island, 1935***

1936

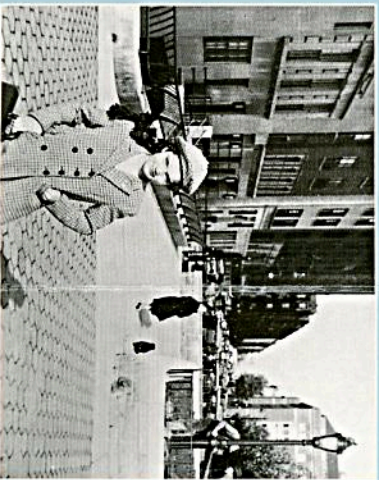
Parents separated

1942

Mother remarried Hugh D. Auchincloss, II

1944-1947

Attended Miss Porter's School in Farmington,



Jackie near Miss Chapin's school in New York City*

1935-1944

Attended Miss Chapin's School in New York

1940

Parents divorced
Won national horsemanship competition

1947-1949

Attended

1947

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

1949

Studied at Sorbonne in Paris, France her Junior Year

1950-1951

Attended and Graduated with a degree in French Literature from George Washington University

1952

Introduced to Congressman John F. Kennedy at a dinner party
Interviewed Sen. JFK for the Washington Times Herald

1953

Engaged to Senator John F. Kennedy on June 23
Married in Newport, Rhode Island on September 12

1955

Suffered a miscarriage

1957

Da
Fa

board
Connecticut

Named "Debutante of the Year"

1951-1953

Photographer and columnist for the Washington Times Herald



Jacqueline and JFK on their wedding day, September 12, 1953*



U.S. Senator JFK and wife Jacqueline on steps of the Senate in Washington, D.C., May 23, 1955***

1951

Won Vogue's Prix de Paris writing contest
Brief engagement to John Husted, Jr.

1956

Arabel

nded Vassar College

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197

Aristotle Or
Paris Marc
Began care
as a consul
Viking Pres
Fought to s
City's Grant
from demol

1975

Moved with her children to New York City

1964

Married Aristotle Onassis
October 20, 1968

1963

Patrick Bouvier born prematurely August 7
and died two days later Husband, President
JFK assassinated in Dallas November 23
Choose architect I.M. Pei to design the
John F. Kennedy Library

1960

JFK announced his candidacy for presidency
Helped husband with presidential campaign from home
Son John F. Kennedy born November 25



Mrs. Kennedy weds Aristotle Onassis,
Scorpis Island, Greece, October 20, 1975



Mrs. Kennedy and her children leave the Capitol Building
following the President's funeral, November 24, 1963****



Mrs. Kennedy and her husband, President-elect leave their
Georgetown home en route to the inaugural concert in
Washington, D.C., January 19, 1961****



Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy with infant daughter Caroline
after her christening ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral,
New York City, December 14, 1957****

stillborn

1961-1963

John F. Kennedy inaugurated as President of the United States (1961)
Served as the 35th First Lady of the United States

Abbie Hoffman, Norman Mailer, Paul Simon, Joe Strummer, Bob Dylan

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

8-1994

Worked for Doubleday Publishing as associate editor and later Senior Editor

Onassis died in
1955
while in publishing
working as
editor for
the New York
Central Station

1979

John F. Kennedy
Library and
Museum dedicated
on October 20

1989

Announced the creation of an annual "John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award" at the JFK Library

1991

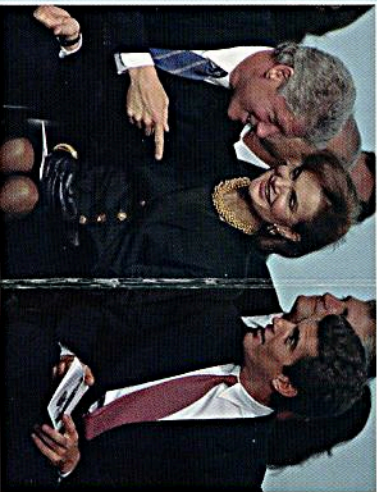
Presented the second annual
Profile in Courage award to
Supreme Court Justice
Charles L. Walters at the JFK
Library in Boston

1994

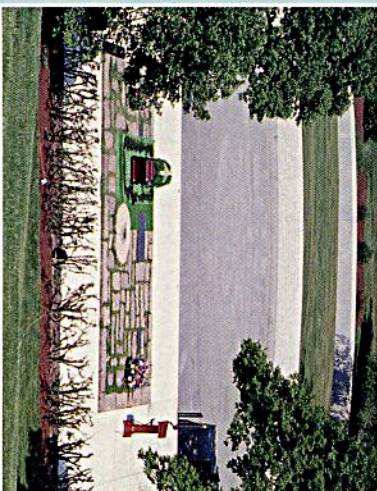
Died from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in
New York City and buried at Arlington
National Cemetery next to late husband,
President John F. Kennedy



Jacqueline K. Onassis, left, and Bess Myerson, right, members of the "Committee to Save Grand Central Station," appear at a news conference in New York, January 30, 1975 ***



Jacqueline with son John Jr. and President Clinton during re-dedication ceremonies at the JFK Library, October 29, 1993***



Coffin of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis lies next to the Eternal Flame and gravesite of President John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., May 23, 1994

1993

Attended the re-dedication ceremony at the
John F. Kennedy Library and Museum