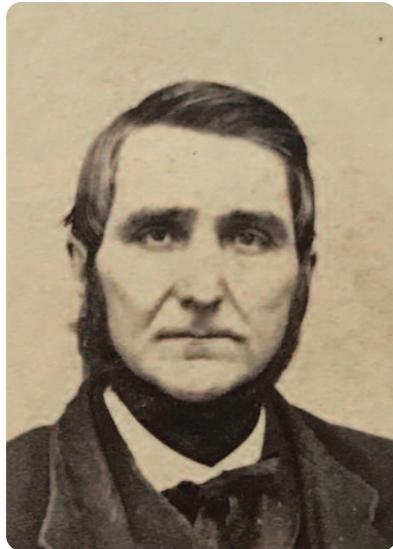
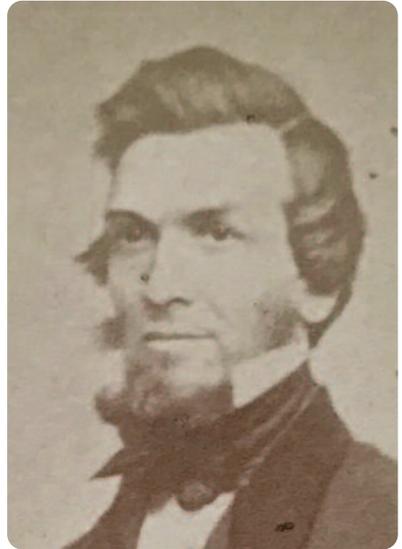


LOOK-ALIKES



A look-alike, double, or doppelgänger is a person, real or fictitious ...

Bearded Lincoln Look-alikes

Beardless Lincoln and Look-alikes

Growing beard Lincoln and Look-alikes

Apotheosis, 1865

II-IV

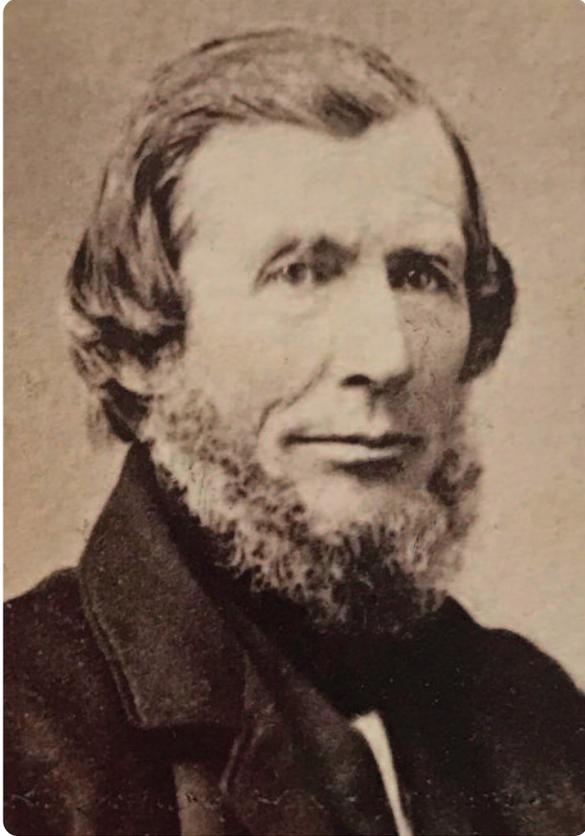
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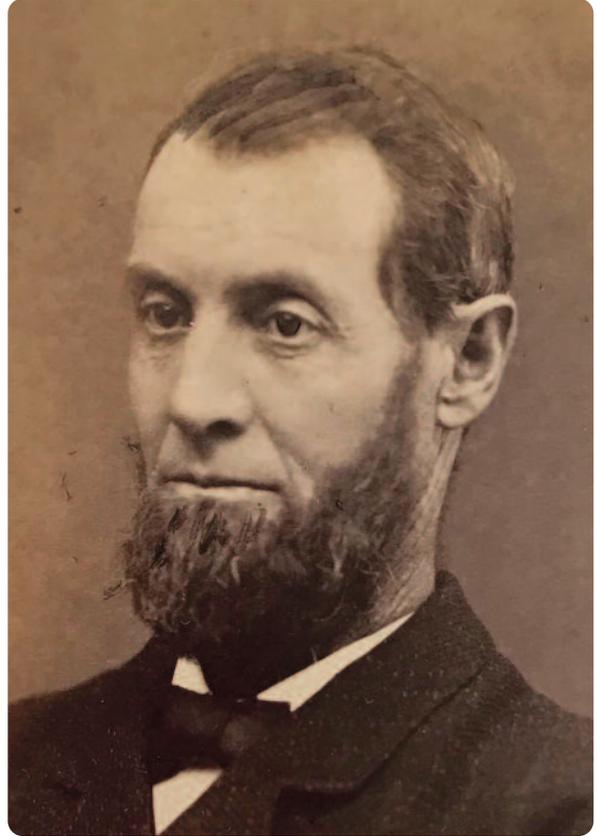
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Grandpa' Higgins, Forshew, Hudson, N.Y.



William J. Odell, Hartford, Conn. c. 1875 (detail)

A look-alike, double, or doppelgänger is a person, real or fictitious, who closely resembles another person — respectively, real or fictitious — in appearance:

Cousins, Britain's **King George V** (1865–1936) and Russia's **Tsar Nicholas II** (1868–1918), shared an uncanny resemblance. Their facial features were only different up close. At King George's wedding in 1893, according to *The Times of London*, the crowd may have confused one with the other, because their beards and dress made them look alike.

The e-bulletins present articles as well as selections of books, albums, photographs and documents as they have been handed down to the actual owners by their creators and by amateurs from past generations.

03-02-2018. LINCOLN LOOK-ALIKES

Mikheil Gelovani, a Georgian actor and **Joseph Stalin** look-alike, played the Soviet leader in propaganda films of the 1930s and 1940s. In 2008, 88-year-old Felix Dadaev, a former dancer and juggler, disclosed that he had been one of four look-alikes whom Stalin had employed as decoys to mislead enemies and potential assassins (there in fact were attempts on Stalin's life—two at Yalta alone).

In 1944, shortly before D-Day, M. E. Clifton James, who bore a close resemblance to **Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery**, was sent to Gibraltar and North Africa, in order to deceive the Germans about the location of the upcoming invasion. This story was the subject of a book and film, *I Was Monty's Double*.

A notable conspiracy theory holds that **Paul McCartney** died in 1966 and was replaced by a Canadian policeman named William Shears Campbell.

In the 1970s, actor-comedian Richard M. Dixon (born James LaRoe), look-alike to then-**President Richard Nixon**, gained some celebrity, portraying the president in the films, *Richard* (1972) and *The Faking of the President* (1976). He also appeared in director Woody Allen's initially unreleased short film *Men of Crisis: The Harvey Wallinger Story*.

Jeannette Charles has, since the early 1970s, worked as a look-alike to Britain's **Queen Elizabeth II**.

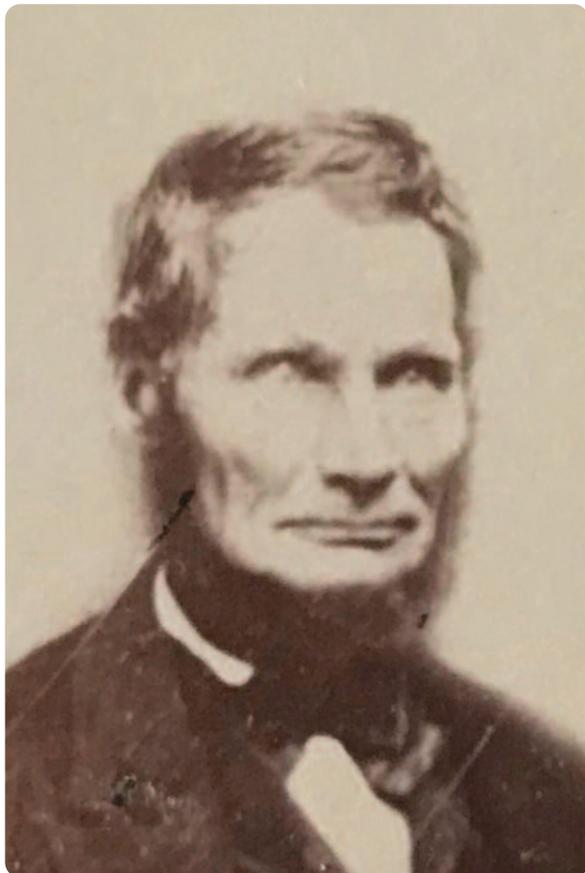
Saddam Hussein allegedly employed several look-alikes for political purposes during his Iraq reign. According to a CBS 60 Minutes segment in late January 2008, Saddam Hussein denied to an American interrogator that he had employed doubles.

Steve Sires, a look-alike of Microsoft's **Bill Gates**, came to attention when he attempted to trademark "*Microsortof*", and subsequently acted in Microsoft commercials. He appeared as Gates in the films, *Nothing So Strange* and *The Social Network*.

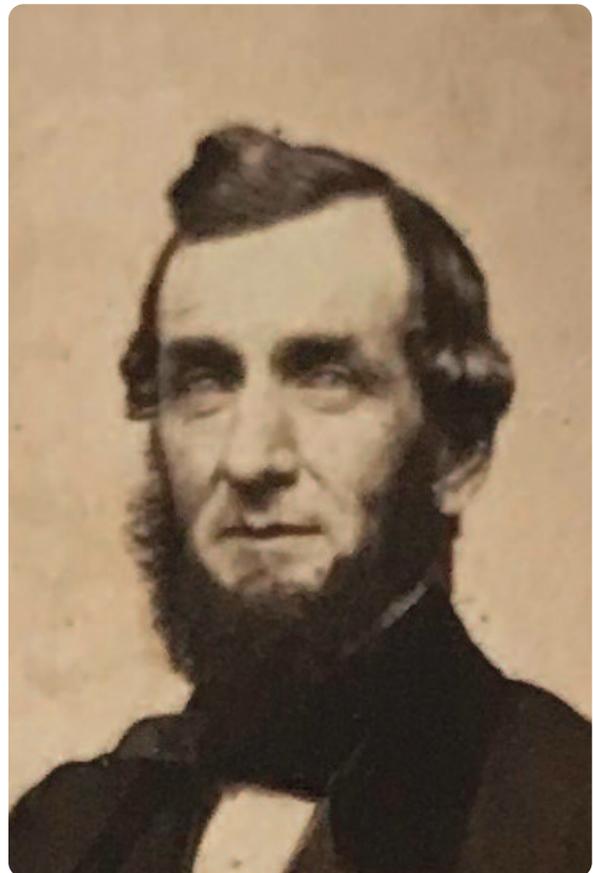
UK Celebrity Big Brother contestant Chantelle Houghton worked briefly and unsuccessfully for a look-alike agency as a **Paris Hilton** look-alike, earning the nickname "*Paris Travelodge*". By the time Chantelle Houghton won series 4 of *Celebrity Big Brother*, the same agency had already signed up a professional model who made a more convincing Paris Hilton look-alike...

In 2008 a friend pointed out to Bronx native Louis Ortiz his striking resemblance to then-presidential-candidate **Barack Obama**. Ortiz, initially as a money-making venture, sought gigs as an Obama impersonator. Ryan Murdock is making a documentary film about his experiences, *The Audacity of Louis Ortiz*.

Larissa Tudor looked strikingly similar to former **Grand Duchess Tatiana** of Russia. Larissa's background was sketchy and included a lot of improprieties. After her death in 1926 it was rumored that she was the former grand duchess. When author Occleshaw wrote a book about Larissa 60 years after her death, those who had known her identified a picture of the former Grand Duchess Tatiana as being Larissa. (*Wikipedia*)



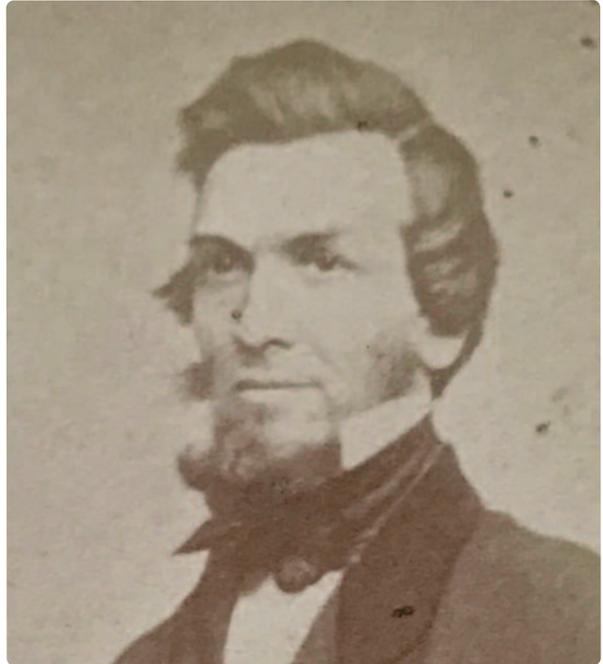
No name, Rice studio, Hamilton, N.Y., 1870s



R. R. I. Lager, Miller studio, Boston, early 1860s



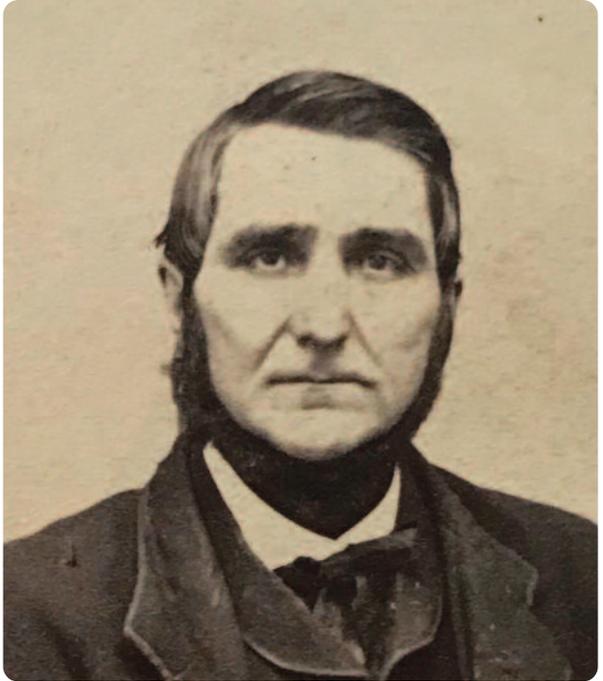
Frank Russell, Lawrence, Mass. c. 1868 (selfport.)



G. L. Hurd, Providence, R. I., c. 1865 (detail)

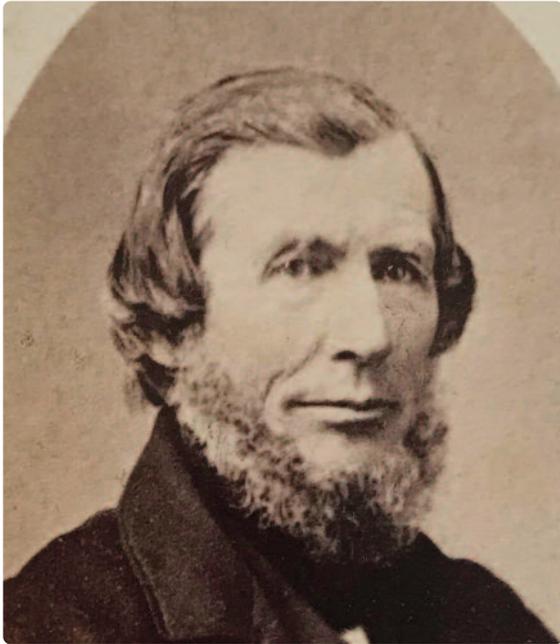


No name, no place, early 1860s (detail)



G. W. Clark photographer, Ionia, Michigan, c. 1865

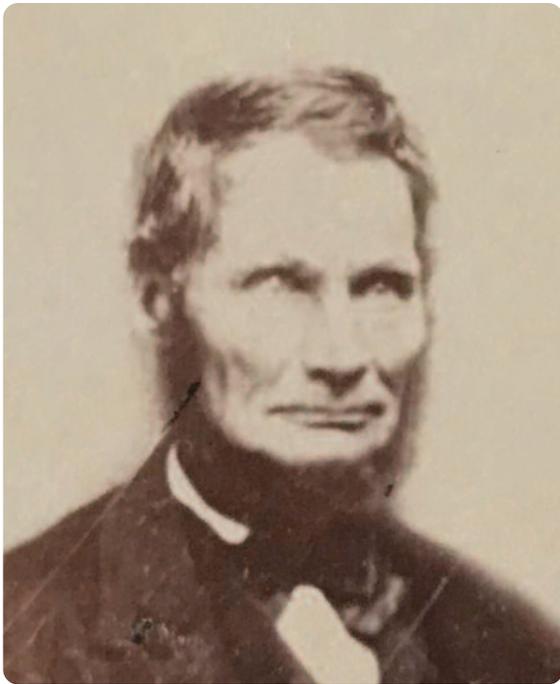
Bearded Lincoln Look-alikes: *Albumen prints on carte-de-visite mounts, c. 1865 or after*



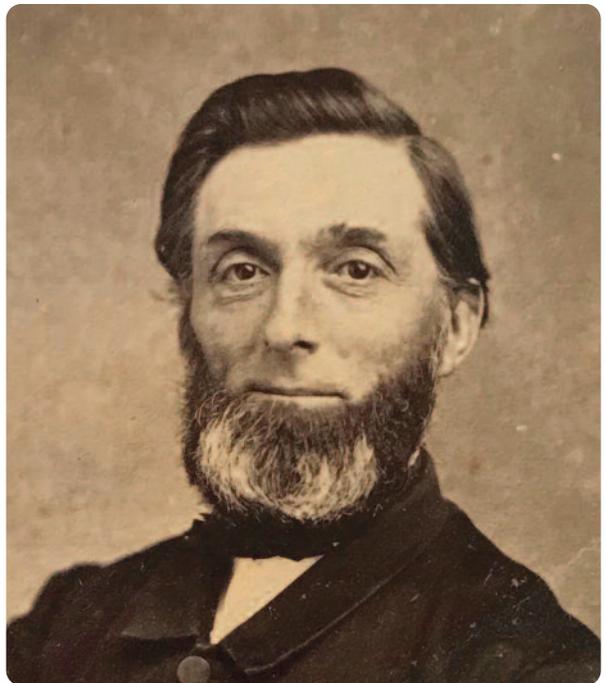
Grandpa' Higgins, Forshew, Hudson, N.Y.



William J. Odell, Hartford, Conn. c. 1875 (detail)



No name, Rice studio, Hamilton, N.Y., 1870s

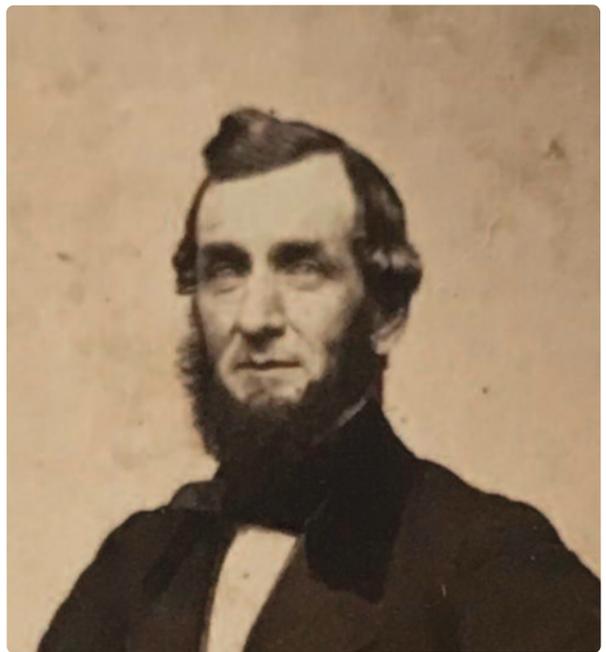


No name, no place, c. 1865

Bearded Lincoln Look-alikes: *Albumen prints on carte-de-visite mounts, c. 1865 or after*



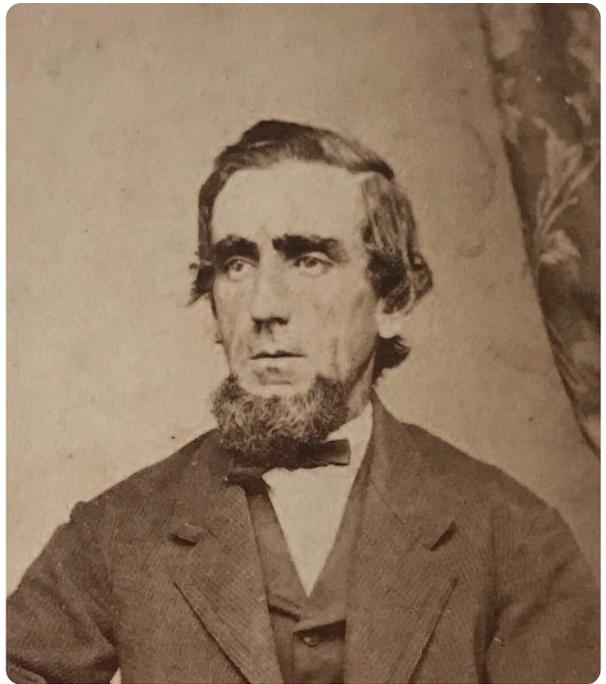
No name, no place, c. 1860 or before



R. R. I. Lager, Miller studio, Boston, early 1860s



No name, no place, early 1860s (detail)

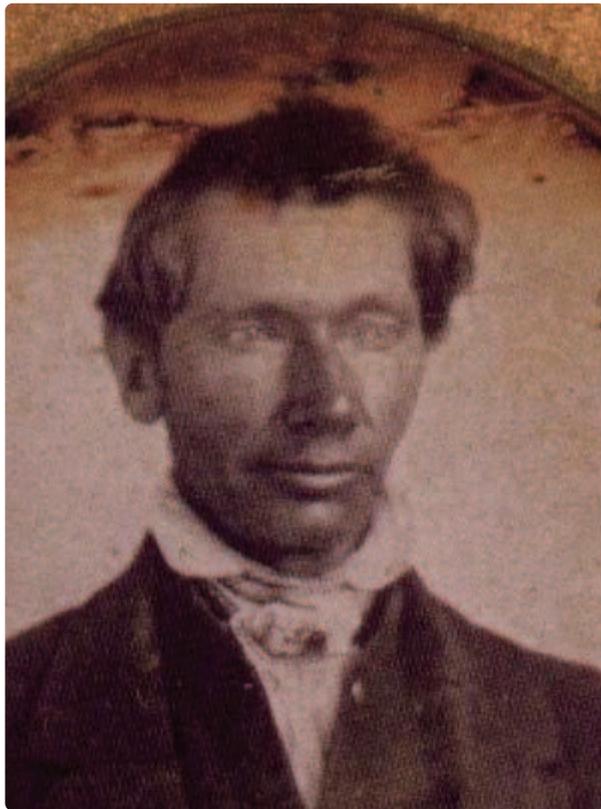


No name, Saylor, Reading, Pa., c. 1866

Bearded Lincoln Look-alikes: *Albumen prints on carte-de-visite mounts, c. 1865 or after*

Post election and post 1865 Lincoln bearded look-alikes are numerous.

On the other hand, only two pre-1860 beardless look-alikes have been suggested in a century of avid investigation.



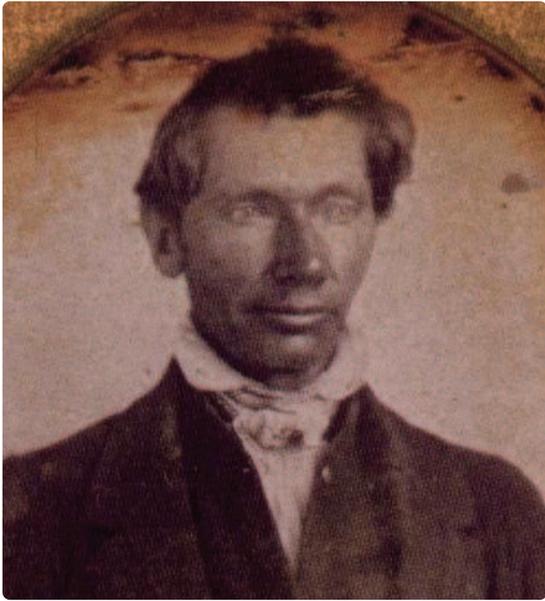
Hay Wadsworth daguerreotype, c. 1843 (detail)



Albert Kaplan daguerreotype, c. 1843 (detail)

Beardless Look-alikes, United States, before 1860

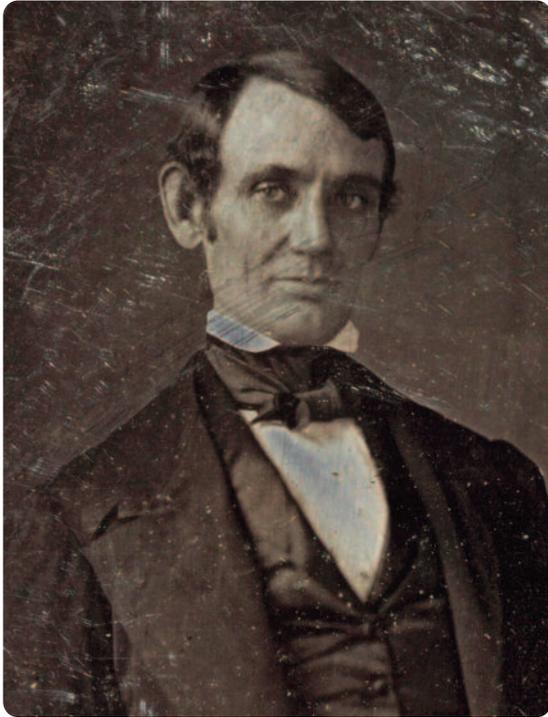
Daguerreian plates



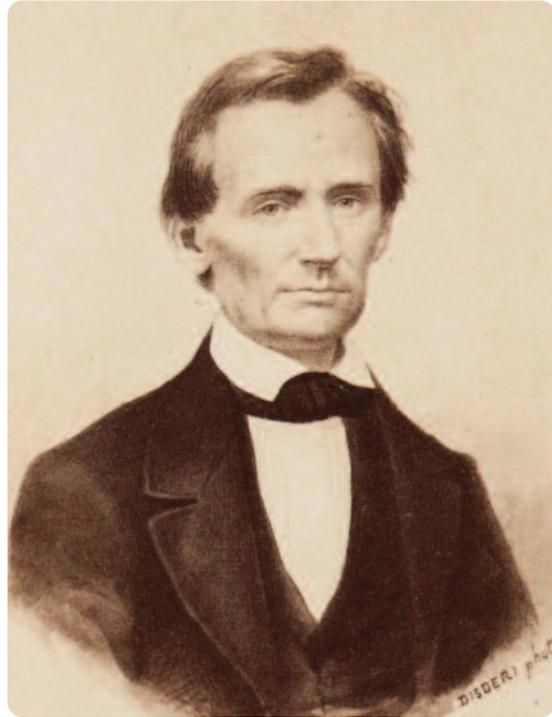
Hay Wadsworth plate, c. 1843 (detail)



Albert Kaplan daguerreotype, c. 1843 (detail)



Lincoln, Springfield, 1846 (daguerreotype)



Lincoln, Disderi after Mathew Brady, 1860

Beardless Lincoln and Look-alikes, United States, 1840s and 1858

Three daguerreotypes and one albumen : Disderi in Paris may have not got the news the President-Elect had start to grow his whiskers, numerous artist and lithographers just added a beard.

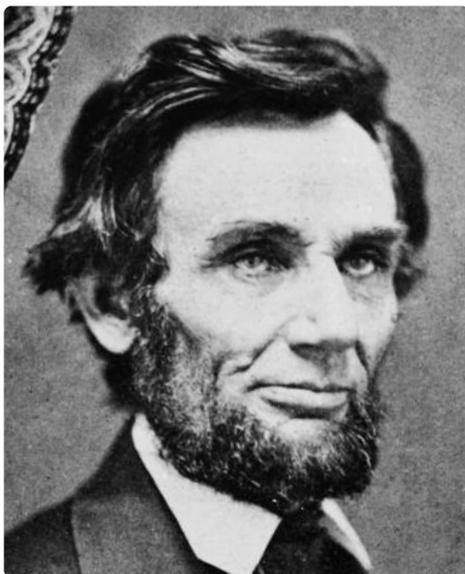
Lincoln growing whiskers portraits, November 1860-February 1861

"... Lincoln apparently decided he was not attractive enough. And for once in his life, he did something about it. For the first time, he began cultivating a beard. The story goes that, one day, as his barber William Florville prepared to give him his customary shave, Lincoln stopped him.

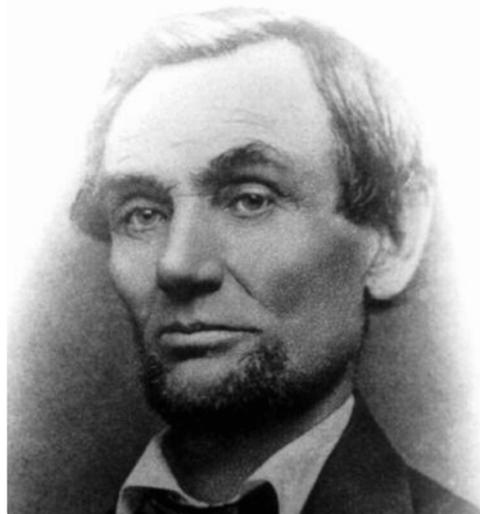
*— "Billy," he reportedly said, "let's give them a chance to grow!" — The result transformed Lincoln. (Harold Holzer, *Lincoln President-Elect*, page 84)*

"Old Abe looks as though the campaign had worn lightly upon him. He is commencing to raise a beautiful pair of whiskers, and looks younger than usual. Still there is no disguising the fact that he is homely" (Lexington Globe, 22 November 1860)

"... The story has been told and retold. In late October 1860, Grace Bedell, an eleven-year-old girl with four brothers, had written the candidate that he should grow a beard for both aesthetic and political reasons. A beard would fill out his thin face, she predicted, and if he did grow his whiskers, she would persuade her brothers to cast their ballots for him. Although Lincoln worried that people might think it "a piece of silly affection," he soon began to show more facial hair. We will never know if Grace fulfilled her side of the bargain by persuading her brothers to vote Republican, although candidate Lincoln did win New York state by the slim margin of less than 1 percent, or about 50,000 of the ballots cast.



Lincoln, 9 February 1861 (Chr. German)



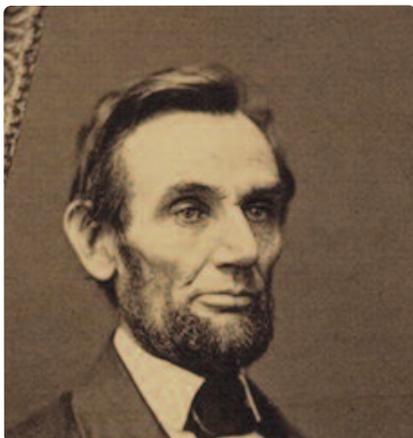
*Lincoln, 25 November 1860 (Alschuler)
First known portrait with growing whiskers*

Almost four months later, in February 1861, as the train carrying the president-elect chugged along the shores of Lake Erie, it briefly stopped at Westfield, New York. There Lincoln met the influential Grace Bedell. After his supporters ran to fetch her, he descended from the train platform to give “her several hearty kisses,” according to a newspaper. Lincoln told the applauding crowd that she had written him several months ago “a very pretty letter.” Consequently, he had started to let his beard grow — to improve his personal appearance; acting partly upon her suggestion”.

Lincoln scholars have debated the meaning of the phrase “acting partly”. Given the impact of Kossuth on Lincoln's rhetoric, choice of clothing, and references to Russia, Kossuth probably played a role in Lincoln's decision to grow whiskers. In the transatlantic world, facial hair on the chin had suggested eccentricity and won little acceptance in respectable circles. Beards significantly gained popularity after the Hungarian patriots visit to the United States in 1851-52. In his novels of the late forties and early fifties, Herman Melville referred to a “whiskerando” as a non-white ruffian.”

... Eight years after the Kossuth visit, Grace Bedell's suggestion to Lincoln fell on a mind primed to condemn Russian predations and to capitalize on the positive connotations of facial hair. He not only would look more handsome, he also would look more republican — to an audience of liberals in the United States and beyond...

*Wearing a Kossuth hat and a beard upon his entry to Washington as president-elect, Lincoln intended to communicate by appearance what he had often communicated in words. He showed that he wanted to be seen as a manly leader who, like Kossuth, would remain true to his republican principles.” (Harold Holzer, *The Lincoln Visual Image: A Personal Journey of Discovery*)*



Lincoln, 26 January 1861 (German)

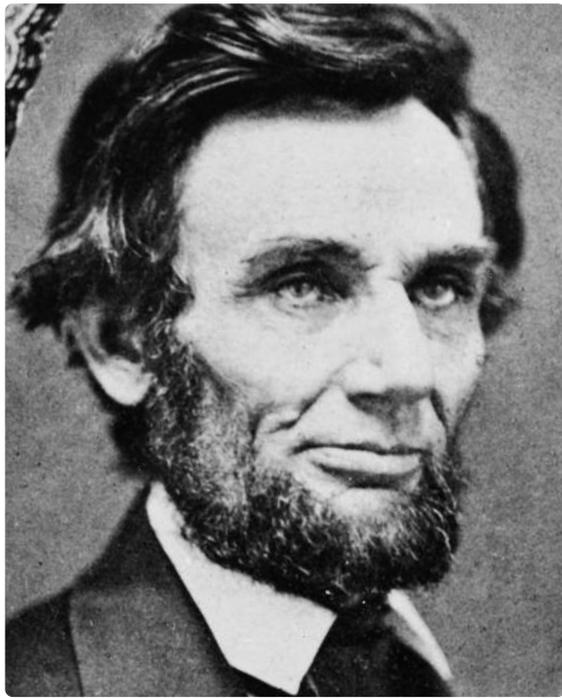


Lincoln, 9 February 1861 (German)

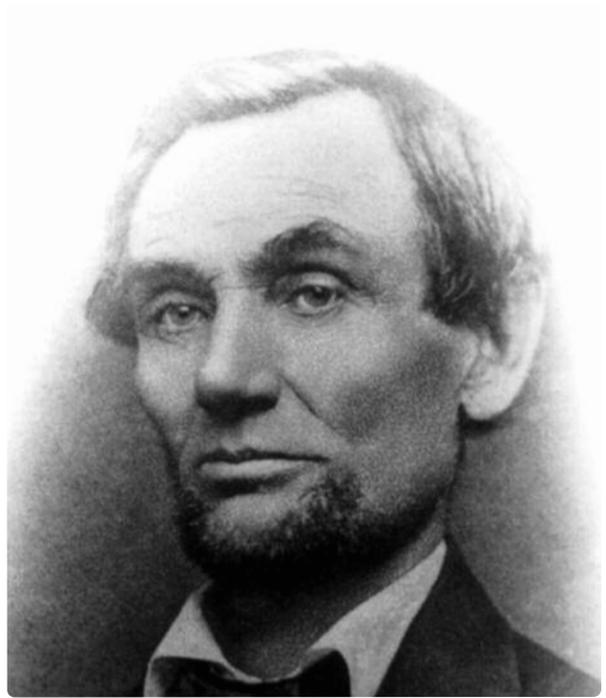


**Recently appeared what was considered one more Lincoln Look-alike :
growing whiskers and wearing poor cloths, c. 1860 or before (as a dag)**

1/6 plate daguerreotype



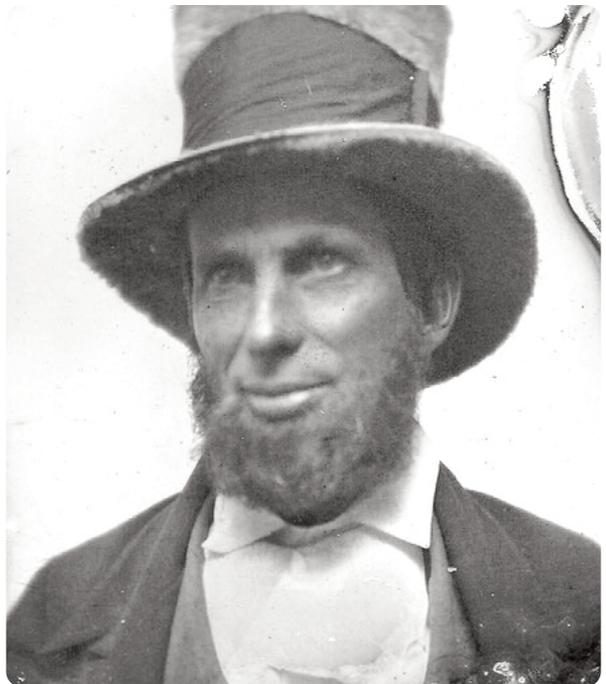
Lincoln, 9 February 1861 (Christopher German)



Lincoln, 25 November 1860 (Alschuler)



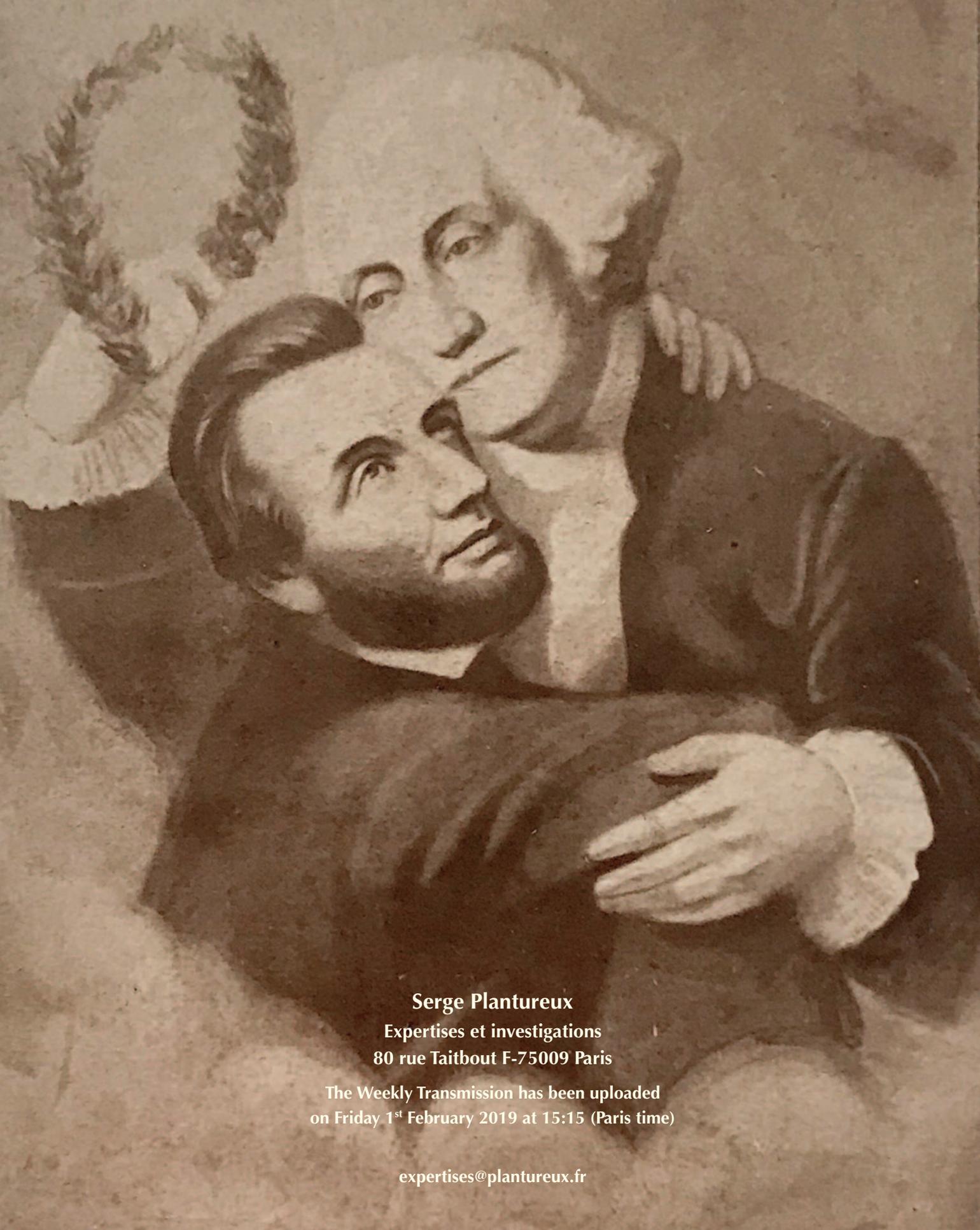
John B. Roberts, Rochester, c. 1865



No name, no place

Growing beard Lincoln and Look-alikes, United States, circa 1860

Two albumen prints, one tintype and one daguerreotype



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on Friday 1st February 2019 at 15:15 (Paris time)

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