

Santa Rosa, California; San Antonio, Texas; New Orleans; Newport, Oregon; Hollywood, California; and Surfer's Paradise, Australia. Some locations were short-lived, others still exist today.

28. Information on the Charbneau miniature collection and connection with Ye Olde Curiosity Shop comes from Standley family members and news clippings. "Little Things Mean a Lot in This Miniature Museum," *Seattle Times*, July 15, 1962, talks of the collection going to the Wenatchee Museum. "Cricket Fight Items May Go to California," *Wenatchee Daily World*, April 24, 1969, describes the Chinese sport of cricket fighting as well as the cricket cages, pottery arena, dishes, ticklers, and caskets involved. See also "World's Largest Exhibit of Smallest Curiosities Collected by Jules Charbneau," (People's Outfitting Co., February 1935) and "Jules' Tiny S. F. Exhibition May Be World's Fair Gem" (referring to the 1958 Brussels World's Fair), *San Francisco (?) Call-Bulletin*, April 24, 1958; "Little Things Mean a Lot in this Miniature Museum," *Seattle Times*, July 15, 1962. A plan in the early 1960s for the Charbneau collection to come to a museum in Wenatchee, Washington, where Charbneau's daughter Isabella Charbneau lived, did not work out and the collection was sold in 1969. Some of it returned to Ye Olde Curiosity Shop; some went to the Ripley's Believe It or Not! museums and elsewhere.

29. A catalog of a Charbneau display titled "World's Largest Exhibit of Smallest Curiosities" (People's Outfitting Co., 1935) lists 493 miniatures.

30. In the early 1960s there were plans for the Charbneau Miniature Collection to go to the North Central Washington Museum of Art in Wenatchee, Washington, where the Warrens lived. After these failed, in 1969 it was put up for sale.

31. Guest Book, pp. 40, 74, 76, 81. In many cases the addresses given in the Guest Book are sufficient to allow a reference to be researched. Friends in Alameda, California, discovered that the Simon J. Gray family added an "Alaska room" to its twenty-one-room mansion to display the souvenirs from their Alaska trip, and daughter Estelle, a concert violinist, brought not one (as Standley noted) but eight huskies from Alaska ("So We're Told," *Berkeley Gazette*, October 28, 1952).

32. A Guest Book entry, dated April 8, 1927, p. 81, includes the card of Father Paul M. Dobberstein at work on his grotto in West Bend, Iowa. Standley's corner note "he died 1929" is incorrect, for Dobberstein died in 1954, at which time work on the grotto was taken over by Father Louis H. Grieving, who was succeeded in 1994 by Deacon Gerald Streit. Publications by the soon named Grotto of the Redemption outline its history: *An Explanation of the Grotto of the Redemption* (n.d.); Duane Hutchinson, *Grotto Father: Artist-Priest of the West Bend Grotto* (1989), and Louis H. Grieving, *A Pictorial Story of the Grotto of the Redemption* (1993). Palmer and Dobberstein's grottoes are

discussed in the context of other grottoes in the region in Lisa Stone and Jim Zanzi, *Sacred Spaces and Other Places: A Guide to Grottos and Sculptural Environments in the Upper Midwest* (1993).

### Chapter Six. Curiosities and Charisma: Exotica and Daddy Standley

1. Ernie Pyle, "Whale Louse," a nationally syndicated column, January 1, 1942. Pyle's column was syndicated nationally and appears to have been titled differently in different newspapers.
2. Ye Olde Curiosity Shop's collections have nourished a public fascination with the miniature and the gigantic. Susan Stewart probes its complexity in *On Longing: Narratives of the Miniature, the Gigantic, the Souvenir, the Collection* (1984).
3. "Great Thoughts, Good News, on Head of Pin," caption on photograph of a visitor looking at the Lord's Prayer on a pinhead, *Seattle Star*, July 16, 1927. *World's Largest Exhibit of Smallest Curios*, a booklet published by People's Outfitting Company to accompany a February 1935 exhibit of miniatures from the collection of Jules Charbneau, Standley's son-in-law, attributes the "Original Lord's Prayer Pin" to A. Shiller. The artifact was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, stolen, eventually returned, and was included in Charbneau's 1935 exhibit. Standley (Guest Book, p. 7) credited Godfrey Lundberg as the first to originate a stamping die that could transfer the entire Lord's Prayer onto the head of a pin. Lundberg passed away in 1932.
4. "World's Smallest Carving in City," *Seattle Star*, March 1935; typescript of tribute presented on the radio on October 25, 1940, the day of Standley's death, by Standley's friend H. E. Jamison, the radio announcer of Arm Chair cruises.
5. "Puget Sound Mermaids Go on Wild Spree," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 28, 1923; L. W. Pedrose, "Seattle," *Western Gift, Art, and Novelty Shop* (Los Angeles), October 1923; Frank Lynch, "Everything's Real at Olde Curiosity Shop except Greatest Attraction, but Anyone Should Know There're No Mermaids," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, February 7, 1949.
6. "Mermaid-Hunting a Sport of Sea-Sheiks: Puget Sound Nimrods Nab Nimble Nymph," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 24, 1923.
7. Byron Fish, "Unplanned Mummyhood, Gloria Comes Here to Live; Still Young at 500 or 1,000," *Seattle Times*, November 12, 1948; Joe James, personal communication with the author. The shop's mummies Gloria and Sylvester were featured in a special program titled "Mummies Frozen in Time," broadcast on the Learning Channel, August 17, 1999.
8. Information on Sylvester's history comes primarily from Doug Welch, "Mystery of Sylvester the Mummy," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, October 12, 1955; Merle Sevey, "Northwest Wonderland: Washington State," *National Geographic* 117 (4): 505; and Susan Mahnke, "The Toughest, Oldest (and Driest) Cowboy