



**Rockwell Collins CRAFT
CLUB
May 2005**

<http://www.collinsclubs.com/craftclub/>

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Next Meeting – May 18 – 4:30 p.m., Main Plant Cafeteria

CRAFT PROJECT: We will be painting lady bug bricks. You can bring foam brushes if you have extra and a blow dryer would be helpful for quick paint drying. You might want to bring a box to carry your “bug” home in, especially if your paint isn’t completely dry.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT: This past month we collected \$20 and many food items and paper products. These items were taken to the Marion Food Pantry. This month we will be collecting for Waypoint shelters. Here is their list of needs:

CHILDREN'S ITEMS

- Disposable Diapers (greater need for larger sizes)
- Baby Wipes
- Baby Care Products
- Cold Medicine
- Pain Reliever
- Packaged Socks
- Packaged Underwear
- Sleepwear
- School Supplies

- Lotion
- Cosmetics
- Cold Medication
- Pain Reliever
- Band-Aids
- Cotton Balls
- Q-Tips
- Disposable Razors
- Personal Hygiene Products
- Nail Products
- Minority Hair Products

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

- Paper Products
- Garbage Bags
- New Bed Pillows
- Linens
- Alarm Clocks
- Hair Dryers
- Light Bulbs

CLEANERS

- Cleaning Products
- Powder Dishwasher Detergent
- Liquid Dish Soap
- Laundry Products
- Rubber Gloves
- Scouring Pads/Sponges
- Bleach
- Disinfectant Sprays

FOOD ITEMS

- Canned Food
- Dry Food Products
- Coffee
- Sugar and Flour
- Juices/Lemonade
- Peanut Butter
- Butter
- Cereal

ADULT ITEMS

- New, Packaged Socks, Underwear, and Hose

MISCELLANEOUS

- Envelopes and Stamps
- Polaroid Sun 600 Film
- Adult School Supplies
- Stationary
- Batteries (9Volt/AA)
- Bus Passes
- Key Chains

TOILETRIES

- Deodorant
- Hair Products
- Hair Brush/Combs

As always, thanks for your help.

Remember to keep saving your empty prescription bottles with labels removed for the Free Clinic. Please remember that they CANNOT take non-Rx bottles or even the pre-packaged bottles from the drug company—only the usual pharmacy ones that are usually green or brown.

Thank you!

REPORTS: Please remember that minutes and the treasurer's reports are available upon request.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT: I have been thinking about those members who we have not seen for a while and so this is mainly for them. We do miss you for one. There are a couple of new things we are doing, such as "attendance" prizes, and we are now adding a prize for those who share their work at Show and Tell. We will put your names in the "hat" and have a drawing. I do enjoy seeing all the beautiful things and always in awe of your talents.

Now that it is still daylight when the meeting is over and the weather seems to be improving, I hope we will be seeing more members and along with you, any friends who might like to check us out with the possibility of joining the club.

See you May 18.

Norma

COMING IN JUNE: We will have Lenora Watson doing a presentation on the Farmer's Market. She will be giving out the produce as prizes.

TRIPS: ESTHER MICELI 393-7200 OR THELMA GOETTSCHE 396-2700

A trip to Fennimore, Wisconsin is planned for Saturday, June 4. This is for the Sewing Exposition held there every year. You can take five different classes throughout the day. We leave early in the morning, eat dinner in Dubuque on the way back. If you've never gone, think about giving it a try. It's a great bargain for the money. They also have vendors there for shopping.

We would leave about 6:00 a.m. from Sam's parking lot. Cost for the bus ride will be about \$25.00. Fees for the classes are \$30 for 5 classes and are paid ahead of time when you make your choices from the catalog. Please call Esther at 393-7200 if you would like a copy of the catalog.

CLASSES: Kathy and Cary from the Wooden Spool are just operating off their website for now and still actively holding classes. You can always check their website to see what's available for classes. You can call them or call Rita Urbanek if there's anything you're interested in. Rita's number is 377-3101.

MISCELLANEOUS:

MITTENS: Any hats or mittens you have finished please bring to any of the meetings. These may be turned in to any officer.

BIRTHDAYS:

	May	June
Shari Burns	05/01	
Betty Johnston	05/15	NO June Birthdays !
Mary Zoll	05/22	

2003-2004 Officers:

President	Norma Mikkola	377-6471	nmikkola@aol.com
Vice President	Lynn Mitchell	377-6166	riro2900@aol.com
Secretary/Historian	Barb Denny	624-3987H / 295-2727W	bjdenny@rockwellcollins.com
Treasurer	Dee Roman	365-4512H / 295-8310W	diroman@rockwellcollins.com
Membership	Robin Irwin	378-4228H / 295-8515W	rjirwin1@rockwellcollins.com
Classes	Rita Urbanek	377-3101	
Newsletter/Address Changes	Shari Burns	366-4774H / 295-8711W	sburns1@rockwellcollins.com
Tour Coordinators	Esther Miceli	393-7200	
	Thelma Goettsch	396-2700	
Community Service Projects	Zona Davison	377-9544	ZoDavids3@aol.com
	Gloria Waltke	377-4576	waltke.calvin@cedar-rapids.net

May

2004

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1 Shari Burns	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15 Betty Johnston	16	17	18 RCC Meeting 4:30 Main Plant	19	20	21
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June

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History of Knitting



The art of hand knitting has been practiced for thousands of years. How this art was learnt by ancient human is still a mystery and so is the country and time of its origin. However, some believe that this art originated in Persia. Others claim Israel, Jordan and Syria belt as its origin, and still others claim mountains of North Africa. Knitted socks discovered in Egyptian tombs have been dated between the 3rd and 6th centuries AD. In the medieval Europe hand knitting was an important industry and had developed into an advanced craft by 16th century.

From ancient times, the art of hand knitting remained an occupation for women folk. Other than knitting many crafts are practiced today. Among them are crocheting, making cloth toys and dolls, flower crafts, shell crafts, woodcraft, candle making, decorative inlay and sculpting. However, hand Knitting still remains pastime of women folk in many parts of the world. Originally knitting remained entirely confined to making socks and women's stockings. Earlier than this the leg and foot coverings were woven. Now they hand-knit all sort of garments, sweaters, cardigans, blouse and even skirts.

The first trade union devoted to knitting professionals was founded in 1527 in Paris. It was originally a male-only occupation but soon became a household activity when knitted stockings became extremely popular. Apparently, by the late 1600's between one and two million of these knitted stockings were exported from Britain to various parts of Europe.

In 1589, William Lee, a clergyman invented the first knitting machine in England. After this invention, in the 17th and 18th centuries the art of knitting was gradually taken over by guild organized cottage industry. Interestingly, the basic technology of the modern day knitting machines is similar to Lee's machine. Even the full-fashioned machine invented in 1864 by William Cotton of Leicestershire, England used the same bearded-spring needle, which was part of the original model of Lee.

In the 19th century power was applied to the knitting machines and simultaneously circular-knitting machines appeared on the scene. Women's stocking when knitted on original machines were a straight knitted tube, because stitches could not be added or dropped on circular knitting machine. So these products were known as hosiery. The word hosiery is derived from the old English hose, which means a covering for the leg. Now seamless stockings are knitted even on circular machines, developed in the mid-19th century. To start with cotton, wool, silk and later rayon yarns were used for making hosiery, but with the emergence of nylon in the 1940s women preferred nylon hose, because they could be permanently formed into the desired shape by heating. The use of nylon also improved the fit of hosiery due to stretchability of nylon fabrics.

Subsequently, in Great Britain, hosiery came to be associated with all types of machine-knit garments, now called knitwear. In United States they still call stockings, socks, panty hose, and tights as hosiery products. Between 1880 to 1910 knitwear was mainly a female fashion, later knitted pullovers, cardigans, skirts, men's underwear, sportswear and swimwear became popular. Developments in the 20th century increased the production speeds of the machines and offered wider choice to pattern the knitted fabrics. Now computer controlled knitting machines have come on the scene, which are highly versatile. Knitted garments have now become every day dress.