



NEW BRIDGE

The 1916 Rising

The 1916 began in April when up to 1000 volunteers assembled in Dublin and took over the main buildings in the city. When they took up their positions in the buildings the leading Commandant Padraig Pearse stood outside the GPO building reading a proclamation notice encouraging the population to support the rebellion. James Connolly and Thomas Clarke were in the building with him during the prolonged week of fighting. Then the republican flag was raised on the GPO flagpole. The British got no word on this incident before it was too late and by the time they got hold the killings had just begun. Those that had signed the proclamation were Patrick Pearse, James Connolly, Thomas Clarke, Joseph Plunket, Sean McDermott, Thomas McDonagh and Eamon Ceannt. They had arranged for a large contingent of arms from Germany but that was scuppered by the British navy and Roger Casement was captured by the RIC after arriving in Ireland by German U-boat. They kept the plans secret from Eoin Mc Neil and others who were set against rebellion until further notice but Mc Neil got wind of it and decided to postpone it from taking place. He gave orders to the volunteers to stay at home and wait for the revolt to start when the volunteers were well armed. Some volunteers heeded this action and stayed at home. On April 22nd Clarke and Connolly insisted that the rebellion went ahead and on April 24th 1250 volunteers and citizen army took over buildings across the city which included the Four Courts, Jacobs biscuit factory, Stephens Green, the Dublin South Union and Jameson distillery. The volunteers also occupied the Mendacity Institute, Boland's mills and bakery, 25 Northumberland Road and Williamstown House. With many British soldiers at the Grand National in Fairy House, Dublin Castle was almost empty but the rebels occupied City Hall instead. The opening stages of the rising were when the British Cavalry charged down Sackville Street and four of them were shot dead by the rebels. Word of this got around to the authorities and they soon called for reinforcements to deal with the situation. The next day British soldiers, RIC and Dublin Metropolitan police are called in to repel the revolt and British soldiers at the Shelbourne Hotel drove the rebels back who later fell back to the Royal College of Surgeons. The rebels repulsed a British attack a South Dublin Union. The Dublin Fusiliers consisting of Irishmen fighting for the British army took Mail and Express building in Cork Hill but lost 23 men in an ambush in Parliament Street. A British gunboat sailed up the Grand Canal Dock and fired at Boland's mill. Rebels captured the Imperial and Metro Polis Hotels and parts of Henry Street and soon the British declared martial law. Food supplies soon ran low and the gunboat Helga shelled Liberty Hall and was captured by the British after. British troops fired on the GPO from the Gresham hotel until the streets were reduced to rubble. The rebels opened fire on the Sherwood Foresters at Northumberland Road killing and wounding 234 British soldiers. The Dublin Fusiliers captured the Mendacity Institute and laid siege on the Four Courts. The next day Dublin Inner City was littered with corpses, burnt out cars, trams and dead horses. Soon Sackville Street and the GPO were up in flames. The rebels continued to hold out in Boland's Bakery, The College of Surgeons, Jacob's, the Dublin South Union, and Four Courts. Part of the GPO roof collapsed and the rebels evacuated it along with the Metro pole hotel under intense fire and set up headquarters in Moore Street. On day six a woman with a white flag headed to a British barricade to surrender to the British. Patrick Pearse surrendered to General Lowe by signing an unconditional surrender. Commandant Daly ordered his men to lay down their arms at the Four Courts on Pearse's orders. Most of the rebels marched to Sackville Street to surrender on April 3rd and then Commandant DeValera surrendered at Boland's Mill as did rebels at Stephens Green and Jacobs. The last rebels lay down their arms at South Dublin Union the same day. The prisoners were jeered by angry Dubliners on their way to Inchicore for wrecking their city and causing death and injury. 1350 people are dead or injured as a result of the rising. Fifteen of the rebel leaders are executed and soon public opinion swung in favour of the rising. In 1917 in the local elections Sinn Fein won an alarming amount of seats and the following year they won 73 out of 105 in the general election when the great war had ended. The following year in January 1919 the first Dail was elected and the war of independence started which lasted for two and a half years until the British called for a truce in July. The Irish leaders wanted a full Republic but the British settled for a Free State with the six northern counties separated.

Tommy K



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March Events

- 7th – 10th Accreditation Visit
- 8th Bowling social
- 17th St Patrick's Day
- 24th Easter Rising Celebration in Clubhouse.
- 27th Easter Sunday

March 2016

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1 House meeting Healthy Eating Men's Group	2 Art Class Standard & Employment meeting Ladies Group	3 Creative writing Walking Group	4 Relaxation Crafts	5	6
7 Policy Meeting Art Class Walking group Accreditation Day Visit	8 House meeting Healthy Eating Men's Group Accreditation Visit Bowling	9 Art Class Standard & Employment meeting Ladies Group	10 Creative writing Walking Group	11 Relaxation Crafts	12	13
14 Policy Meeting Art Class Walking group	15 House meeting Healthy Eating Men's Group	16 Art Class Standard & Employment meeting Ladies Group	17 Creative writing Walking Group St. Patrick's Day	18 Relaxation Crafts	19	20
21 Policy Meeting Art Class Walking group	22 House meeting Healthy Eating Men's Group	23 Art Class Standard & Employment meeting Ladies Group	24 Creative writing Walking Group	25 Relaxation Crafts	26	27 Easter Sunday
28 Policy Meeting Art Class Walking group Easter Bank Holiday	29 House meeting Healthy Eating Men's Group	30 Art Class Standard & Employment meeting Ladies Group	31 Creative writing Walking Group			

Life

It's nice to be at this stage of my life, and I feel I have done a lot on my journey. I would not wish to go back as I think we only go through this life but once. I've been through some ups as I feel I've always come up trumps no matter what life throws at me. We are all very resilient and stronger than we think and so can overcome our difficulties. We just need time and patience. We sometimes forget to pat ourselves on the back for the things we have accomplished during our life. I've prayed often in times of need for courage and strength. We all need a little help at times along the way.

As we grow older we look at life different. We seem to mellow a little and mature. We no longer crave for our past or the times we spent having a good time. We go through different journeys during our life, some happy, some sad yet we have a feeling of security in ourselves, knowing ourselves more, and an understanding of who we are as we grow older.

We enjoy the simple everyday things like going for a coffee or a walk. We have our hobbies like reading or gardening for some, while others love to enjoy nature, and all its surroundings. Somehow we find our God given talents and enjoy this time of our life, for we realise life is but a short journey. And so each day I try to give a little of what I have been through down through the years, a bit of love and understanding, sincerity, honesty and kindness, empathy for the old and poor. Once I do this I truly feel I am on the road to a happier and more fulfilling self with no need to look back.

Frances H



Saint Patrick

Our patron saint of Ireland
Saint Patrick our very king
A lovable man so grand
Your praises we all sing
Once our country in turmoil
You really beat the band
Vanished all serpents from the soil
With one wave from your hand
Explained to us all the trinity
Three leaves of shamrock there
Set our old Eireann free
With your devotion and care
A saintly priest were to all
Gave good example and faith
With the good lord in your call
You made this country great
You are this little islands dream
Never gave up the fight
As sure as the shamrock is green
You are the nations delight
Parades line country and cities far and near
In praise of all you have done
A saintly man held so dear
With singing and dancing and much fun
Such is this countries history
By this saintly man of ours blessed
So between you and me
In the green we are dressed
Hail glorious St Patrick on this day
Our hearts reach out to thee
Showed our native country the way
To stand united and free.

Paddy M



Catering Unit

Hot Cross Buns

Ingredients

For the Buns:

500g strong white bread flour
½ tsp salt
2 heaped tsp mixed spice
50g caster sugar
50g butter, chopped into cubes
200g mixed dried fruit
7g sachet easy-blend dried yeast
200ml milk
2 eggs



For the crosses and glaze:

3tbsp plain flour
Honey or golden syrup, for brushing.

Method

1. Tip the flour into a bowl and stir in the salt, mixed spice and sugar.
2. Rub in the butter with your fingertips. Stir in the dried fruit, then sprinkle over the yeast and stir in. Gently warm the milk so it is hot, but still cool enough to put your fingers in for a couple of seconds. Beat with the eggs, and then pour into the dried ingredients.
3. Using a blunt knife, mix the ingredients to moist dough, then leave to soak for 5 minutes. Take out of the bowl and cut the dough into 8 equal pieces.
4. Shape the dough into buns on a floured surface. Space apart on a baking sheet, cover loosely with cling film, then leave in a warm place until half again in size. This will take 45 mins – 1hr 15mins, depending on how warm the room is.
5. When the buns are risen, heat the oven to 220c/fan 200c/gas 7. Mix the flour with 2 tbsp water to make a paste. Pour into a plastic food bag and make a nick in one of the corners. Pipe crosses on top of each bun.
6. Bake for 12 – 15 mins until risen and golden. Trim the excess cross mixture from the buns, then brush all over with honey or golden syrup. The buns will keep fresh for a day. After that they are best toasted and served with butter.

Trip to Killarney

I'll take you to a special place many many years ago I brought a group of lads to Muckcross Farm House about one mile from the famous Muckcross House. We stayed for a weekend in this farmhouse sleeping on the floor and in bunk beds. It took us half an hour from the train station to the farmhouse. When we were walking out to the farmhouse on the first day we met a farmer on the road, one of the lads asked him how far out to Muckcross farmhouse, a spin around the corner he said.

The next day when walking into Killarney who did we meet but the same farmer .One of our lads, a young lad nicknamed The Gobain said to him "I would not like to be beside you when you are spitting I would be drowned.!

Another famous thing the lads used to do was one of them had a little camera with no film in it and they used to stop the Jarveys with the tourists on then tell them to smile and often this would result in a few pence from the tourists.

Another famous trick was one lad to kneel in front of a hedge and another lad to lie behind the lads in front of the hedge would pretend he had caught a lepracaun and the lad behind would shout let him go I will never tell you where my crock of gold is, this was of great amusement to the Jarveys who would stop and let the tourist take pictures.

John F



Platinum Clubhouse

Roses are red
Platinum is grey
With a hint of white
The future looks bright
Grey is the beginning white breaks
through
A stint in Platinum will transform you
too.

An end of loneliness
A friend in time
To whittle the day in a jolly way
For support and encouragement
Banter and slanders
From politics to the crucifix
And furtures intertwined
When all will meet again in heavenly
time.

Although my time was short
Memories will last forever
To staff and members
Thank you for your love and kindness
On this near Valentines Day

David (work experience Student)



March Birthdays

Bob McS, Kevin McE, Catherine F,
Patricia B, Patrick F, Susan D,
Tom W, Patricia D, Ita S, Peter B,
Paddy C, Michael McL,

The Life of St. Patrick



St. Patrick was taken as a young boy as a hostage by a man called Niall of the Nine Hostages from Ulster from his home in Britain. Returning to Ireland with his hostages Niall sold Patrick into slavery. His master put him to work minding his pigs and sheep up in the mountains of Ulster. Having been taken from his home at a young age he found himself finding solace in his prayers and his belief in God. One night he made his escape. He escaped over land to Wexford Co. Wexford where he made his final escape from slavery back to Britain.

From there he travelled to Rome and after many years was finally ordained as a Priest. He had dreams of the Irish people calling out to him to bring them the word of God. He went to the Pope who ordained him the first bishop of Ireland. He went around Ireland bringing the word to the many pagans that were in Ireland. Many of them did not believe but in the end the Irish people came to know the word of God, and Catholicism became the religion of Ireland. Saint Patrick became the Patron Saint of Ireland, but he is also the Patron Saint of Australia, Nigeria and Montserrat, which gives him a universal recognition in the Church and in the world.

Jonathan D

James was a Shifty and Dubious Character

James was a shifty dubious character that's what all the people in his home town of Kells said. He never gave a tip when he got a meal in the local restaurant; he parked in the disabled space at the church.

Rumour had it that he poisoned his first wife to death though nothing had ever been proved. James lived with his aunt in a small cottage on the out skirts of Kells. For a number of years James Bennett lived abroad.

Mona Bennett one of the few good looking women left un-married in the village of Kells, was very fond of James Bennett, she had good reason to be unknown to everyone. James had given her one of his kidneys in a hospital in Dublin.

While he visited Mona in the hospital James told her of his time in the British army and the horrors he saw in the war in Syria, he told her he was a very private person who tried not to make friends with anyone as in life he had lost good friends in the war and by various illness.

Mona was a small tidy woman who knew a good person when she met one and James Bennett was one of them not the shifty dubious character everyone thought he was.

Philip F





About Platinum Clubhouse

Clubhouse is a member run and centred service, where every individual has something valuable to contribute to the clubhouse and to society at large, irrespective of their diagnosis or level of function.

We offer members a supportive environment in which they can work alongside staff in planning and operating.

Members participate in mutually planned vocational, educational and social activities.

The Clubhouse guarantees four main rights:

- **Right to a place to come**
- **Right to meaningful work**
- **Right to meaningful relationships**
- **Right to a place to return**



Platinum Clubhouse
Unit B1, Century Park
Newbridge Industrial Estate
Newbridge
Co Kildare
Ireland

Tel: +353(0)45433229

Fax: +353(0)45433206

Email: platinumclubhouse@eve.ie

