







(White Rose)

From spring till fall, thousands of birds migrate back to Nova Scotia. Many of those birds love to visit the Halifax Public Gardens. One of its main attractions is its pond - Griffin's Pond! Aquatic birds such as mallard ducks love to swim and fish there. Some rarer visitors include ospreys, and great blue herons! Great blue herons migrate across North America, the Caribbean, the Galápagos Islands, and sometimes even Southern Europe! Great blue herons have very long legs, standing arou<mark>nd</mark> 4 feet tall, and their w<mark>ingspan can be as large as</mark> alm<mark>ost 7</mark> feet <mark>across!</mark> If you're lucky, one day you might spot a majestic great blue heron yourself!

(Yellow Rose)

It's a bird, it's a plane... no wait. it is a bird!

Emblem based on the Apothecary's Rose



(Pink Rose)



Right across Summer Street from the Victorian Halifax Public Gardens lies another historic Victorian destination – Camp Hill Cemetery. Aside from having it's own beautiful plant pollinators, the cemetery holds many years of history, being the final resting place of many important Nova Scotians.

Let me tell you about one of them – Reverend William White – a community leader and the chaptain of the No. 2 Construction Battalion during World War One. Here's his story:





Reverend Captain William A. White was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, in the year 1874. He decided he would become a minister, and attended Wayland Seminary in Washington DC. A seminary is a college that trains people to become priests or ministers. There, he was told about Acadia University.







William White travelled to Nova
Scotia to go to Acadia Univeristy. He
excelled as an athlete as well as a
student, and graduated with a degree
in Theology in 1902. After this he
became a missionary, travelling across
the province.



White was the second ordained Black minister in the Maritimes! He worked with the Cornwallis St. Baptist Church (now known as New Horizons Baptist Church).



WWI broke out, in 1914. Despite being treated as second-class citizens, many African-Canadians wanted to help in the war. William White had a significant role in the formation of and recruitment for the No. 2 Construction Battalion.

The No. 2 Construction Battalion was a segregated, non-combative unit that allowed Black Canadians to be part of the war effort.



The men built roads and bridges, dug trenches, and even defused minefields.

They were deployed to the Jura Mountains in France. William White was a
Chaplain and the battalion's honorary Captain. The men worked alongside white
soldiers, but there were often conflicts between the two groups. White was
powerful in spirit and stature, being 6'4" tall. He was known to put himself
between arguing soldiers, stopping fights and preventing violence. Many white
soldiers wouldn't accept him as their Chaplain because of the colour of his skin.



After the war, White became pastor of Cornwallis St.
Baptist Church. He broadcast his services on the
radio, and they were very popular across the
Maritimes. His daughter, Portia, became an
internationally acclaimed opera singer.
William White served as rector of Cornwallis Street
Baptist Church for 17 years and is well remembered
as a leader of the Black Community in Nova Scotia.

