



An agency of the Government of Ontario



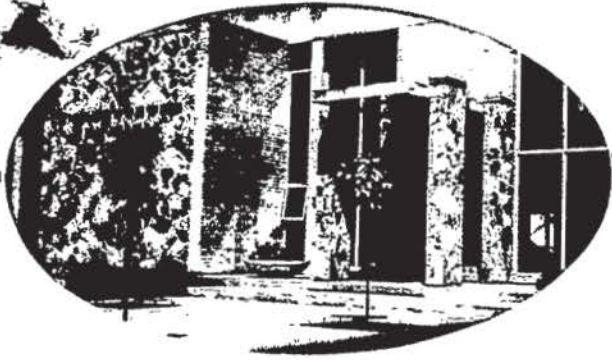
Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

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Shirley

TELEPHONE 736-5401



TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING,
271 SANDWICH STREET SOUTH,
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO
N9V 2A5

July 28, 1977

Ontario Heritage Foundation,
77 Grenville Street,
6th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario,
M7A 1E8

Att: Mr. Stephen Otto,
Secretary.

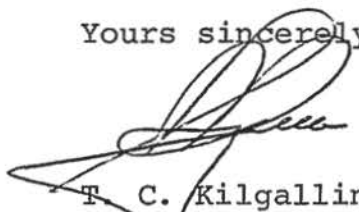
Dear Steve:

Further to the requirements of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, I enclose herewith a certified copy of By-law No. 1485, being a by-law to designate property located within the Town of Amherstburg as being of Historical and Architectural Value to the Heritage of the Town of Amherstburg.

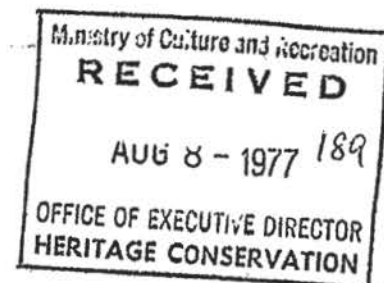
The property described in this by-law is currently being registered in our local Registry Office.

Hoping this is satisfactory, and thanking you, I remain

Yours sincerely,


T. C. Kilgallin,
Deputy Clerk-Administrator.

TCK/sm
Enc.



"a modern town with old world charm"

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

BY-LAW NO. 1485

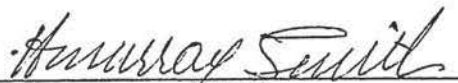
Being a by-law to designate property located within the Town of Amherstburg as being of Historical and Architectural value to the Heritage of the Town of Amherstburg.


WHEREAS certain lands and buildings located thereon, within the Town of Amherstburg and hereinafter described, are deemed to be of historical and architectural significance;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Amherstburg, it is expedient and desirable to designate the said property to be of historical and architectural significance;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That for the reasons aforesaid, the property including buildings and lands within the Town of Amherstburg as described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, which schedule forms part of this By-law, be and the same is hereby proclaimed to be designated in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Bill 176 of The Ontario Heritage Act and Amendments thereto.
2. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day following the final passing thereof by the Council of the Town of Amherstburg.


Mayor

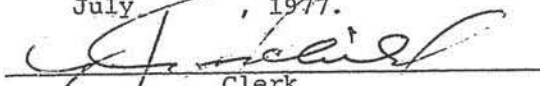

Clerk

1st Reading: July 25, 1977

2nd Reading: July 25, 1977

3rd Reading: July 25, 1977

Certified to be a true copy of
By-law No. 1485 passed in open
Council on the 25th day of
July, 1977.


Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"

SALMONI BUILDING - STEDMAN'S DEALER STORE

Location

All and singular that certain part of Lot No's 8 and 9, Plan #1 and the premises situate thereon known as the Salmoni Building located at 252 Dalhousie Street in the Town of Amherstburg.

Historical significance:

Salmoni Building 1849, situated at the south-west intersection of Dalhousie and Richmond Streets. It is a three-storey brick building with a later cut-stone addition on the river (west) side. It stands on the town lot originally occupied by Thomas Reynolds in 1796. (Reynolds headed the Commissary Department first at Detroit then after the evacuation of that place at Amherstburg)

Thomas Salmoni was an Amherstburg Merchant and hotel keeper. The Building he erected in 1849 served both as a hotel and a general store. A portion of the third floor was fitted up as a Masonic Lodge Room to accommodate the newly organized Thistle Lodge. Salmoni was a Mason himself. At the river, Salmoni built a dock and erected warehouses to accommodate his forwarding business on the Great Lakes. In 1849 there still remained the tower of a windmill which in 1838 was one of the designated "strong points" chosen by Col. John Prince as suitable for defence of the western frontier in the Patriot troubles. It was actually so-used to give shelter to the militiamen when the Schooner Ann was making its attack on the Amherstburg Waterfront.

There is an old Amherstburg tale to the effect that when Harriet Beecher Stowe was gathering material for her classic, "Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among the Lowly" she visited Amherstburg and interviewed various fugitives from slavery at the Salmoni House and incorporated their stories into her account. However, this may better be attributed to a later period after the publication of the book when she did visit the Detroit River area and was entertained as a celebrity by various members and supporters of the Canada Anti-Slavery Society whose Secretary (and actual manager) was Captain Charles Stuart formerly an Amherstburg Magistrate. The abolition of slavery remained an active public question until the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Salmoni Family were originally from England. An account attributes their coming to America as follows: One of the Salmoni Brothers became a noted boxer and after being a champion in his home land decided to challenge the American boxers so came to the States where a match was arranged. The purse was "winner take All" beside which many private wagers were made. The Salmonis bet heavily on the family representative and when the contest was held and salmoni was defeated, they were left without funds to return to England, but did have sufficient to make their way to Canada to Montreal, Thomas Salmoni later re-establishing himself came to Amherstburg.

The Salmoni business came to an end with the sudden death of Mark Salmoni, son of Thomas who had succeeded to the business. Michael Twomey and Daniel Henly were later merchants in the premises. They were followed by Emanuel Berube and his nephew Mr. Bedard. The Ira S. Brown Company and Andrew Balla were later proprietors after which the general merchandise format was changed to the "dime store" category which still continues.