National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received MAR 2.3 1992 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries	-complete applic	able section	ıs		
1. Nam	e				
historic Mus	sic Hall				
and/or common	Clinton Mus	ic Hall			
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	23 West Mai	n Street		иZ	A not for publication
city, town	Clinton	1	V/A vicinity of	congressional district	13
state	New Jersey	code	county	Hunterdon	code 019
3. Clas	sification	n			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being consider	$ \begin{array}{c} \frac{x}{x} \\ \hline Acc x \end{array} $	cocupied unoccupied work in progress essible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	perty			
name 1)	Mrs. Martha	Wisniewsk	i	second owner on o	continuation sheet
street & number	P.O. Box 25	1			
city, town	Garwood		$\frac{N/A}{N}$ vicinity of	· state	New Jersey 07027
5. Loca	ation of L			on	•
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Hunterdo 71 Main	n County Clerl Street	k's Office	
city, town		Flemingt	on	state	New Jersey 08822
6. Repr	esentati	on in I	Existing	Surveys	
title Hunter	rdon County Su	rvey	has this pro	pperty been determined el	igible? yes _x_ no
date 1979			•	federal stat	e county loca
depository for su	rvey records Of:	fice of Cu	ltural and Env	rironmental Services	3
city, town		enton		state	New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	X original si	ite
∑ good	ruins	X_ altered	moved	date
fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The two story, four bay brick gable front Music Hall was built in 1890-91 to house a 300 seat theatre and two storefront businesses. Built on the west bank of the south branch of the Raritan River it was adjacent to the Clinton Hotel and the Clinton Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but separated from Clinton's main business district located on the opposite bank of the river. The Music Hall replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire at the site in 1889. A multi-purpose structure, the Music Hall was owned and operated by a succession of local businessmen. In addition to its theatre space, each successive owner provided commercial space in the Music Hall for their respective trades and rented additional space in the building to area businessmen. Commercial additions to the Music Hall's rear elevation and its northeast corner facade were made in the early 20th century. Major alterations were made to the building's first story commercial facade both in 1916 and during recent years. Interior alterations to the theatre occurred throughout its eighty years of operation. Frequent changes included the removal and replacement of theatre seats and technical stage equipment. In recent years the theatre's seats and stage equipment were removed. The theatre's orchestra floor which sloped toward the stage was leveled.

Still located at the western fringe of Clinton's commercial business district, the Music Hall remains separated from Clinton's main business district located on the opposite bank of the river. The Music Hall remains in a largely residential section of Clinton. A few of the private residences in its immediate vicinity have been converted to commercial usage.

The 1890 portion of the Music Hall was built by two local craftsmen-William Price of Flemington, bricklayer and John Allegar, carpenter (Clinton Democrat: 10/9/1890). Price and Allegar were commissioned by Herman and James Altemus (Altemus and Brothers marble works formerly at the site) to build a simple structure housing two street facade commercial spaces and a 300 seat proscenium theatre. They erected a two story structure of common bond brick construction with headers every seventh course. The building's four bay front facade extended 40 feet. The Music Hall projected 85 feet and seven bays to the rear.

The Music Hall's first story commercial facade has been altered, while the second and attic stories remain intact. The front end gable with returning eaves contains three small arch windows. A second story belt course is interrupted by the second floor windows which have 8/2 sash and segmental brick arches. These windows originally had 8/8 sash.

The first story commercial facade of the Music Hall retains a central door entrance to the foyer of the theatre. The doorway, itself, was replaced in or prior to 1916. Originally a rectangular double door entrance with a rectangular transom light above, the door and transom have been removed, the doorway widened, and an arched double door replacement installed. The doorway is outlined by a thin architrave trim with a central keystone above. An article which appeared in the

NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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OMB NO. 1024-0013

EXP. 12/31/84



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2. Mr. Robert Schwartz RD 1 Box 211A Phillipsburg, NJ

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Item number 7



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Clinton Democrat on December 7, 1916 noted that "the entrance to the Music Hall is now illuminated by an electric arch, and show nights the west side will look just like the Tenderloin." Today a simple wooden marquee projects over the entranceway. The marquee's Music Hall lettering, formerly obscured by signage for the hall's most recent commercial business — a natural foods store, has been repainted. The marquee is a 20th century addition to the structure.

To either side of the 1890 Music Hall's central entrance were two identical storefronts. The northeast storefront which originally contained the sales offices of the Altemus and Brothers marble works was expanded by a 1916 addition. Prior to its expansion the 1890 storefront had a central double door entrance with rectangular transom above. To either side of this entrance was a large four pane store window. A waist high molded panel beneath each window matched the height of molded panels of the sales offices' double doors. Each door's upper panel was a tall rectangular pane of glass with the molded wooden panel below.

In 1915, Charles Bonnell, an automobile dealer, purchased the Music Hall. accommodate his automobile showroom a 29' x 14', two story, flat roofed, brick addition was built flush with the Music Hall's front facade. An article appearing in the Clinton Democrat on August 24, 1916 noted how "Work on the remodeling of the Music Hall was begun this week. The front will be extended to the street and the corner formerly occupied as a marble yard will also be brought out several feet. Townsend's printing signs will be taken down and numerous other improvements made about the property. Contractor Ed Bonynge of Washington who is doing much of the work around the reformatory here, has the contract." By December 1916 the addition was completed and plate glass windows were placed in position in the northeast storefront facade (Clinton Democrat: 12/14/1916). This northeast storefront is currently a natural foods restaurant. The addition is of common bond brick construction with headers every eighth course. A single door entrance is flanked by two store windows - one a 24 pane window with a triple paned rectangular transom above, the other a 16 pane window with a double paned rectangular transom. single door of the entrance appears to be recycled from the double door of the 1890 sales office. The second story windows of the 1916 addition are similar to those of the 1890 Music Hall varying only in their double segmental brick arches. Although it can be speculated that the first floor's recent multi-paned windows may be placed in the building's 1916 plate glass window openings, this point has not yet been substantiated.

The northwest storefront of the 1890 Music Hall contained a series of groceries and is currently a children's wear consignment shop. The 1890 storefront matched that of the northeast storefront previously described. Today the basic configuration of a central entrance with a large window to either side remains, however, its 19th century character has been lost. Whether changes were made to the northwest storefront in 1916 (when major alterations were made to the northeast storefront) or afterwards can only be speculated. Currently, a single door entrance is flanked by two 12-pane store windows. The door and windows have a rectangular transom

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above. The decorative molded panels beneath each window were lost as the windows now extend to just above the foundation's stone sill.

A two foot overhang runs the full length of the present Music Hall's front facade. It projects out from under the second story windows, directly above the first story windows. In the 1890's Music Hall there was a simple cornice in place of this overhang. A final note on the Hall's front facade concerns the building and its relation to the probable grading of West Main Street and/or the sidewalk immediately adjacent to the front facade. This grading may have occurred when the 1916 addition required subgrading prior to its construction. Whatever the cause for a change in grade, the 1890 Music Hall did not have steps leading up to its entrance, so the present steps are later additions.

As mentioned earlier, the 1890 Music Hall projected 85 feet and seven bays to its rear. The first two windows repeat the second floor front facade fenestration, but beyond the windows are large two story 16/16 double hung sash with segmental brick arches.

In 1910 a 3 1/2 story frame/clapboard addition was built onto the 1890 Music Hall's rear elevation. This addition was built by Morris Robinson, wheelwright and carriage salesman, who purchased the building in that same year. The addition measured 30 x 40 feet and included a still extant elevator for transporting carriages and buggies to each floor.

Performances in the Music Hall's theatre ended in the mid-1970's. The following dimensions for the 1890 theatre space were listed in "Julius Cahn's Official Theatrical Guide Containing Information of the Leading Theatres and Attractions in America." Published in 1896, this guide was first in a series of theatrical guides published by Julius Cahn from information supplied by managers of theatres throughout the country.

Stage dimensions: 25 x 38 feet
Width of proscenium opening: 22 feet
Height of proscenium opening: 14 feet
Depth from footlights to back wall: 28 feet

Depth from curtain line to footlights: 2 feet

Distance between side walls: 38 feet
Distance between fly girders: 30 feet

Height of grooves from stage: 14 feet (3 grooves)

Height of stage to rigging loft: 20 feet

Depth under stage: 10 feet (1 trap)

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Music Hall, Clinton

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The above dimensions for the 1890 theatre have not been altered to any large degree. The essential elements of the theatre remain intact and in fair to good condition. The theatre's stage remains and although changes were made in the technical devices used on the stage, evidence remains by which much of its original apparatus can be deduced. The theatre's 24 foot proscenium arch remains intact. The gallery remains in good condition.

The last producer at the Music Hall alledgedly stripped the entertainment hall of its technical equipment and other items. Its interior was altered to accommodate a natural foods store. Seats were removed from the hall; the orchestra floor was leveled, and barnsiding partitions were erected to seal off the hall's stage and gallery. The natural foods store has since closed and the building's present owner has removed the barnsiding partitions from the vacant hall.

Interior alterations to the theatre occurred throughout its years of operation. As early as August 1899, a minor fire necessitated renovation of theatre elements. An article which appeared in the August 2, 1899 edition of the Clinton Democrat noted that lightning struck the Hall in late afternoon "...Before the fire was extinguished the curtains and expensive shifting scenery of the Hall and all the stage furniture, including a valuable piano and parlor suit, were completely ruined ... hundreds of opera chairs warped out of shape by the heat." By August 31, 1899 the Clinton Democrat noted that the newly renovated Music Hall had reopened, "Mr. St. John Lewis contracted by Altemus Brothers for \$1,000 to restock scenery; 26 sets and drop curtain with a view taken from Main Street bridge looking northwest in midsummer... As for the auditorium, the general color scheme is sort of dark cherry. Stretchers, mounted with heavy painted and decorated canvas, will cover all the windows, thus shutting out all the light; Mr. Harry Low does actual decorative work under Lewis' direction.

Leslie A. Kershow, an early resident of Clinton describes the Music Hall as a red brick building with a dark wood interior. The orchestra floor sloped towards the stage and there were two aisles between the three banks of seats. In the gallery, he recalls, benches rather than seats were provided. William Hulsizer, another of Clinton's early residents, describes the interior of the Music Hall in his boyhood as having laminated seats with perforated designs in the backs. Both men recall that the Music Hall's stage curtain was of the roll-drop design, one that came down with a bang. The curtain was painted by Mr. Harry Low on an 18 by 22 foot canvas and portrayed a local scene of the Red Mill along the South Branch of the Raritan River. This curtain is currently in the possession of the Clinton Music Hall Preservation Society.

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The Music Hall has undergone alterations throughout its years of operation. Changes were made as it functioned alternately as a stage for live entertainment and as a movie house. The building's commercial space has been re-aligned for various uses.

The future use of the Music Hall has not been determined. A local group, the Clinton Music Hall Preservation Society, has approached its present owner in the hopes of obtaining a lease with a purchase provision. The Music Hall would be restored and utilized as an entertainment hall, its commercial spaces would be retained, and a museum for the Society's entertainment memorabilia would be established. The owner has also been approached by an individual hoping to establish a summer theatre festival in the Music Hall.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture artX commerce communications	community plan conservation economics definition engineering		e religion science scuipture social/ humanitarianX theater transportation _X other (specify) (film)
Specific dates	1890-91,1910,1916	Builder/Architect	Builders- William Price	. John Allegar- 189

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Contractor - Edward Bonynge - 1916

One of the State's few identified extant examples of rural America's small town entertainment theatre, the Music Hall is of local significance for its historical associations as the cultural center for the town of Clinton and its rural surroundings. With rail access and its location at the crossroads of the Old Spruce Run and Easton-New Brunswick turnpikes, the Music Hall attracted professional theatre companies travelling the entertainment circuits between New York City and Philadelphia. County-wide and occasional state-wide audiences were drawn to the Music Hall which was built in 1890-91 on the western fringe of Clinton's commercial business district. No other single building in Clinton accommodated as many local cultural services as did the Music Hall. The Music Hall hosted every major form of American popular entertainment. It functioned first as a stage for live entertainment offering Medicine Shows, Tom Shows, Minstrels, Melodramas, and variety-vaudeville shows. Magic lantern shows, silent films, and later motion pictures were offered to audiences as these forms of entertainment became available on a nation-wide scale. The Music Hall functioned alternatively as a stage for live entertainment and as a movie house, supporting these arts into the mid-1970's. The Music Hall functioned as the site for political rallies, public forums, debates, and high school graduations. The Music Hall held a Chautauqua week (Christian education camp) each summer during the 1910 's through the 1920's. In addition to its function as an auditorium for the Chatauquas, the Music Hall hosted Farmer's Institutes and public health lectures. A multi-purpose building, the Music Hall was owned and operated by a succession of local businessmen. In addition to its theatre space, the Music Hall provided commercial space for its successive owners' trades and additional commercial space which was rented to area businesses.

The original Music Hall was built prior to 1880 for use as a sale and exchange stable for horses and mules by its owners Belden and Emery. The hayloft of the stable was converted into a theatre in the mid-1880's when the building was purchased by the Altemus and Brothers marble works. After its destruction by fire in 1889 the Music Hall was rebuilt on its original site. The new Music Hall continued to house several Clinton businesses in addition to its entertainment hall. The storefront on the northeast corner housed a succession of grocery stores. The frame section in the rear was erected in 1910 and functioned as Morris W. Robinson's carriage and furniture business until 1921, Morris Robinson having purchased the building in 1909. An Oldsmobile auto showroom was erected and operated until 1940, having been purchased in 1915 by Charles Bonnell.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet

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List all states	and counties for prope	erties overlapping	state or county	boundaries
state N/	Α	code co	unty	code
state		code co	unty	code
11. For	m Prepared	d By		£ W.
name/title	Anita Impellizer	i		
organization	Cultural & Envir	onmental Servi	ces date	8/1981 Final revisions 1/1982
street & number	109 West State S	treet	telepho	one (609) 292–2028
city or town	Trenton		state	New Jersey 08625
12. Sta	te Historic	Preserva	ation Off	icer Certification
The evaluated sig	nificance of this property	y within the state is:		
	national s	tate <u>X</u> loc	ai	
665), I hereby nor according to the o Deputy		nclusion in the Nation et forth by the Herita	hal Register and c	reservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ertify that it has been evaluated and Regreation Service.
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title				date January 14, 1982
For HCRS use	e only rtify that this property is in \(\lambda \). \(\lambda \).	ncluded in the Natio	nal Register	rh/a
//Keeper of the	National Register			date 5//82
Attest: Chief of Regis	stration .			date

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Music Hall, Clinton

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The regard by which Clinton area residents held the Music Hall was echoed in their concern that the Music Hall would be demolished by Charles Bonnell to make way for construction of an automobile showroom. The following was printed in the July 20, 1916 edition of the Clinton Democrat. "The movie fans are hoping C.W. Bonnell, the new owner of the Music Hall, will not find it necessary to dismantle the old playhouse for the accommodation of his automobile business. While the Hoffman building would make a good picture house, there is no accommodation for the holding of plays or other entertainments there."

In fact, there were at that time only two other major theatres in all of Hunterdon County. Three Hunterdon County theatres were noted in Julius Cahn's 1896 theatrical guide (see appended information on this directory at the end of significance statement). They included the Music Hall in Clinton, the Flemington Opera House in Flemington, and Holcombe Hall in Lambertville. Holcombe Hall, although extant, no longer contains its theatre. It was converted to industrial usage, and most recently commercial space and loft apartments. The Flemington Opera House is no longer extant.

Of the Medicine Shows which appeared in Clinton, the Indian Medicine Show was the most popular. The Medicine Show was a sponsored form of live entertainment. It consisted of variety acts with "commercial breaks" in between. The audience did not pay admission for these shows, but were urged to buy patent medicines and other items.

Touring companies began performing the play <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> to nation-wide audiences in the 1870's. The play's appeal grew and by the 1890's between 400 to 500 companies of performers specializing exclusively in the presentation of <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> toured the country. Many of these companies performed at the Music Hall.

As with Tom Shows, the popularity of the Minstrel Show increased in the 1870's peaking in the 1890's. Both traveling minstrel shows and local talent performed in Clinton.

The local minstrel group, the Bon Ton Minstrels, began performing in town in 1917. Formed under the direction of Leslie A. Kershaw, an early resident of Clinton, Mr. Kershaw recalls how the public responded to Bon Ton.

Now then, when we got going and people got to know us, all the travelling salesmen from near and far in the State used to bring their wives and children into Clinton for the week of the minstrels so they could see it. They'd come by train or by horse and buggy, and they'd stay at the Clinton House. We were known all over the State and we packed the house for a week each year.

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Melodramas and Variety-Vaudeville Shows toured through Clinton on a regular basis. In addition to the out of town talent, amateur local entertainment was also available at the Music Hall. Local theatre, represented by the Scott Comedy Club began in 1886, and numerous band concerts and musicales were staged.

The Music Hall hosted a yearly summer Christian education camp during the 1910's through the 1920's. The Chautauqua encampments, as they were called, originated in 1874 at an assembly for the training of Sunday school teachers at Lake Chautauqua in New York State. The summer encampments held throughout the country grew in popularity and soon became less denominational and more cultural. They eventually paralleled the winter Lyceum movement. Begun in 1826, the Lyceums were held in communities throughout the country offering diversified programs of educational and cultural entertainment. Famous scientists, philosophers, ministers and writers were invited to speak to Lyceum groups. the nature of the Chautauqua program was gradually broadened to include general education and popular entertainments.

Leslie A. Kershaw, a Clinton resident, reminisces about the Chautauqua in Clinton.

They always drew big crowds here, Chautauqua did. Of course they brought in real artists then. Chautauqua was always a really good thing. There wasn't anything fishy about their productions. They were real productions. They'd bring in beautiful soloists, musical people who could play violins and so forth, and acting. That was a big week in Clinton. They'd come in once a year and that lasted for several years after I was here.

Magic lantern shows supplemented the early silent film presentations at the Music Hall. Films from American Biograph, Edison, Vitagraph, Essanay and other early film companies were shown at the Music Hall on Wednesday and Saturday nights According to William Hulsizer, another Clinton resident, there was a single projection machine set up in the theatre's gallery. Accompanied by local pianists, the early silent films averaged ten minutes in length. To fill the time while reels were changed magic lantern shows were given. An early form of contemporary slide shows, performers sang to a piano accompaniment creating "Illustrated Songs."

The Music Hall's later years reflected the changes in American popular entertainment with continued films, Little Theater, and professional summer stock.

From 1945 until 1954 an amateur theatre group, The Music Hall Players, performed in Clinton. Using volunteer acting and technical talents, they hired professional directors for their productions. During the heyday years of the Music Hall Players, Eddie Rich, a theatre entrepreneur who produced plays throughout the east coast, produced summer stock at the Music Hall. Professional actors

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who appeared in his productions at Clinton included Eli Wallach, Ann Jackson, Imogene Coca, Edward Everett Horton, Jean Hagen, John Carradine, Claire Luce, Ann Corio and Chester Morris.

Performances continued at the Music Hall on an irregular basis after 1954. Center Stage of the Hunterdon Art Center produced a number of plays at the Music Hall in the 1960's as did the Hunterdon Repertory Company. In 1965 Philip Burton, Director of the American Musical and Dramatic Academy, and Executive Vice President of the Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers, brought his group, The Acting Company, to Clinton. In 1970-72 Ithaca College sent a group to Clinton to run "Clinton Summer Theatre." The final performances at the theatre were held in the summer of 1973.

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New Jersey entries in Julius Cahn's 1896 "Official Theatrical Guide Containing Information of the Leading Theatres and Attractions in America" are listed below. The theatrical guide was the first volume in a series of yearly issues compiled for use by managers of theatres and traveling attractions throughout the country. Julius Cahn was the manager of Charles Frohman's Booking Department, Empire Theatre Building, New York City.

City	Theatre	Seating Capacity
Asbury Park	Park Opera House	1,016
Atlantic City	Academy of Music	1,600
Belvidere	New Opera House	511
Bloomfield	Central Hall	500
Bridgeport	Moore¹s Opera House	1,200
Burlington	Brich's Opera House	1,200
Camden	Temple Theatre	1,743
CLINTON	Músic Hall	600
Dover	Baker Opera House	522
Elizabeth	Drake Opera House	1,425
Flemington	Flemington Opera House	500
Hackensack	Hackensack Hall and Armory	650
Ḥoboken	Lyric Theatre	2,006
Jersey City	Academy of Music	1,697
Keyport	Armory Hall	500-800
Lambertville	Holcombe Hałl	500
Millville	Academy of Music	1,000
Montclair	Montclair Opera House	1,500
Mt. Holly	Opera House	600
Newark	Newark Theatre	1,018
	Jacob's Theatre	2,200
Newton	Dennis Opera House	450
Orange	Music Hall	950
Passaic	Whitehead's Opera House	900
Paterson	Paterson Opera House	1,930
	Bijou Theatre	1 , 755
Red Bank	Red Bank Opera House	1,000
Salem	Salem Opera House	900
Somerville	Somerset Hall	550
South Amboy	St. Mary's Hall	1,000
Toms River	Wardell Ha l l	350
Trenton	Taylor's Opera House	1,765

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Information in the guide was submitted to Cahn by the local theatre managers. Information included population of town, name of theatre manager, seating capacity, ticket prices, stage/theatre measurements, local of theatre space within building, i.e. first floor, etc., town newspapers, town hotels, and railroad connections. Note discrepancy of seating capacity for the Music Hall. Cahn's directory notes a seating capacity of 600.

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Page 1 $\dot{}$

Music Hall, Clinton

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Cahn, Julius (1896). Official Theatrical Guide Containing Information of the Leading Theatres and Attractions in America.

Connell, Karen (1978). An Initial Glance at the History of Clinton Music Hall.

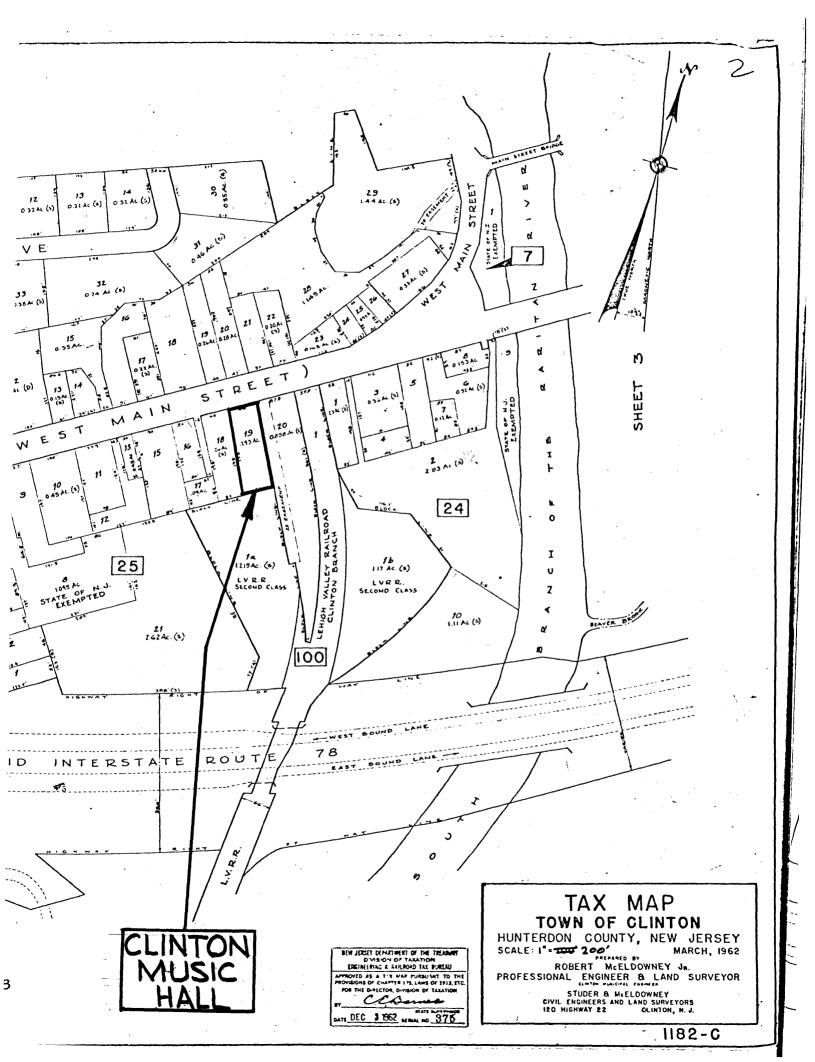
Simpson, James (1981). The Clinton Music Hall 1890-1920, The Chronicle of an American Theatre.

The Clinton Democrat: 8/2/1899, 8/31/1899, 10/9/1890, 8/24/1916, 12/7/1916, 12/14/1916, 7/20/1916.

Interviews with:

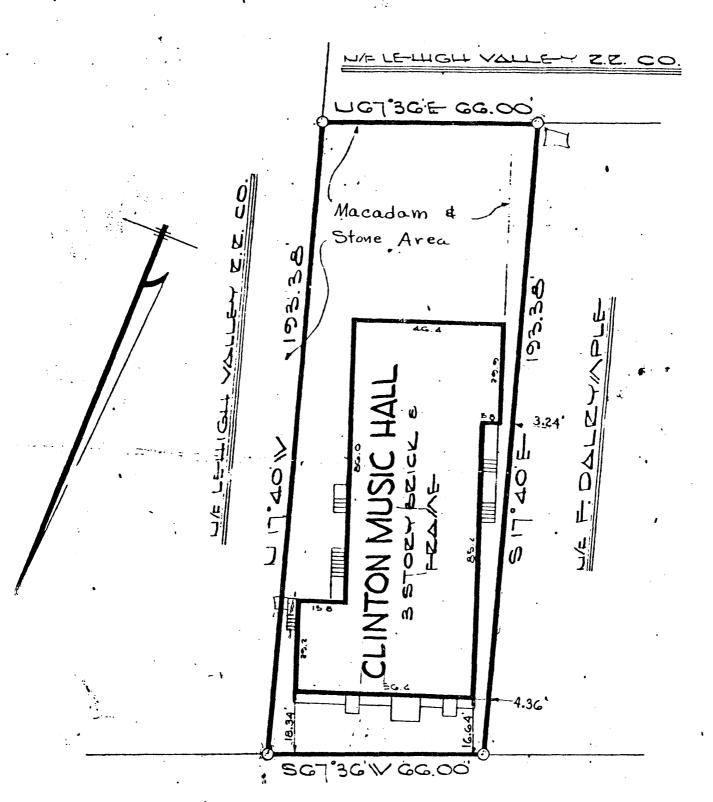
Leslie A. Kershaw, 14 Water Street, Clinton, New Jersey. Resident of Clinton from 1916.

Walter Hulsizer, 15 East Main Street, Clinton, New Jersey. Born in 1892, life-long resident of Clinton.



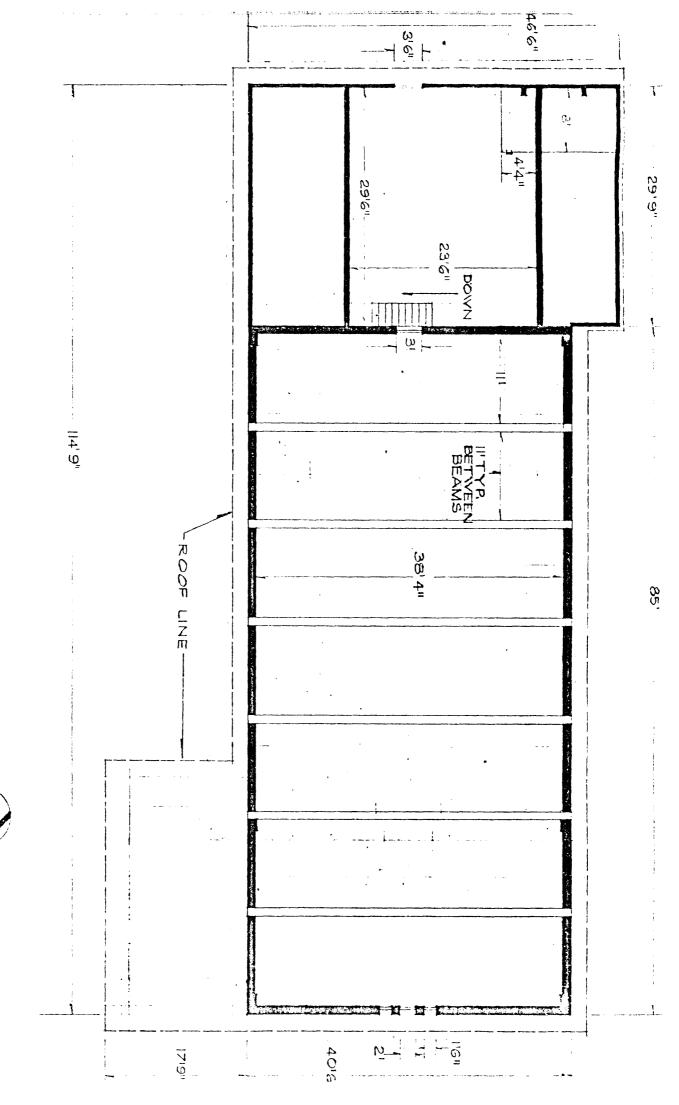
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Music Hall, Clinton Hunterdon County, NJ



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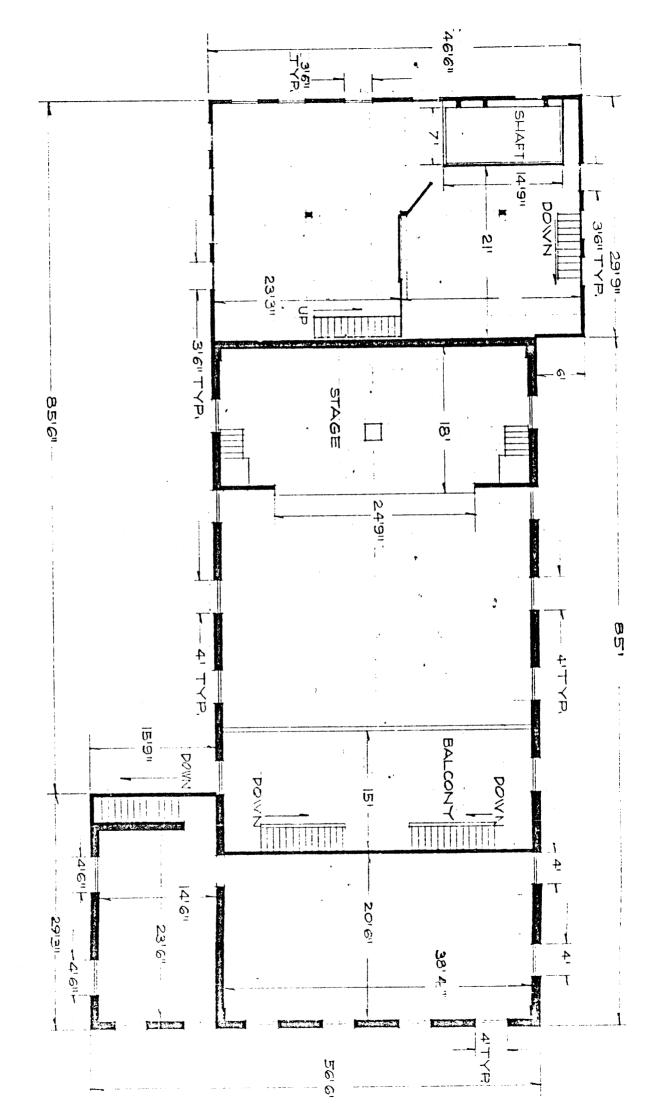
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THE CLINTON MUSIC HALL
THEATRE 'ATTIC'-4THFLOOR SHOP
FEB, 1980 J.B. SIMPSON

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Music Hall, Clinton Hunterdon County. N.T



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Music Hall, Clinton

THEATRE FEB, 1980



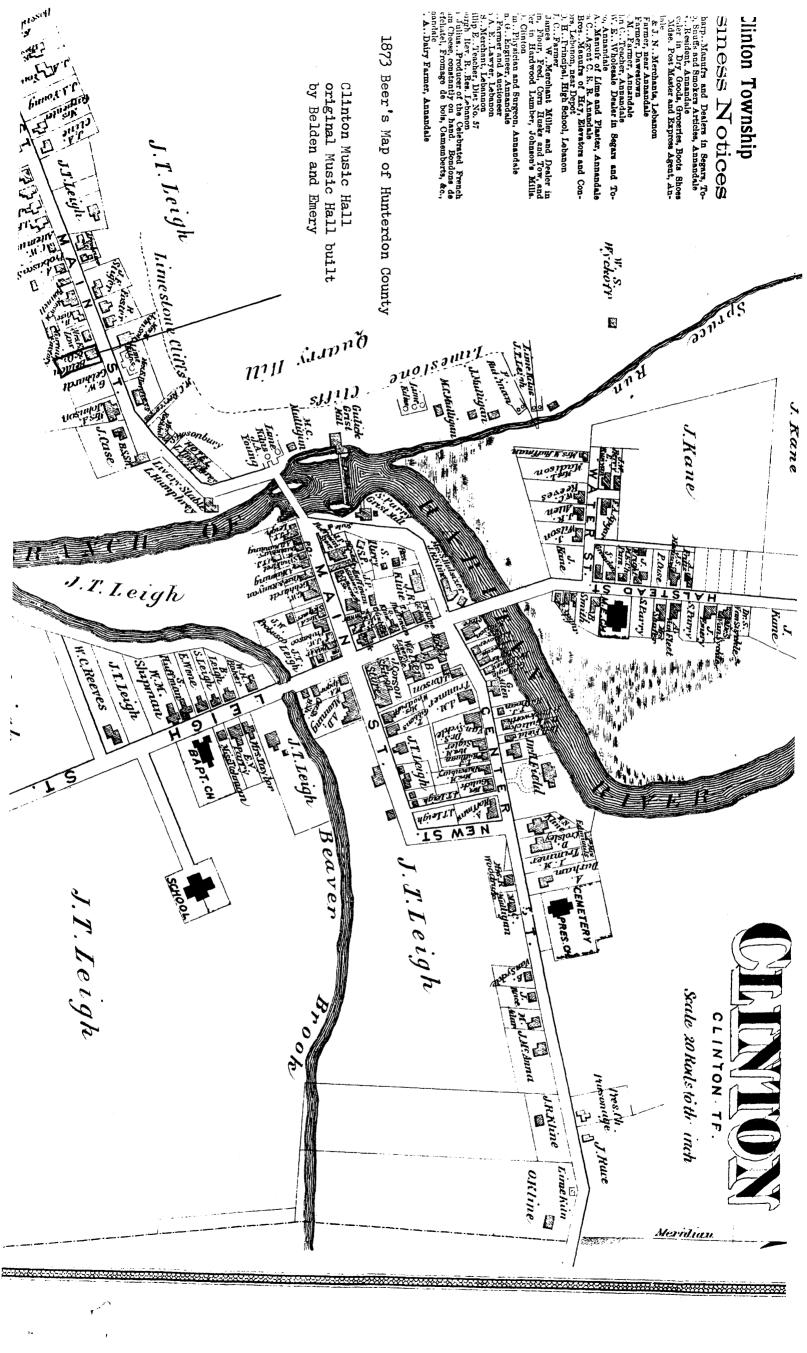
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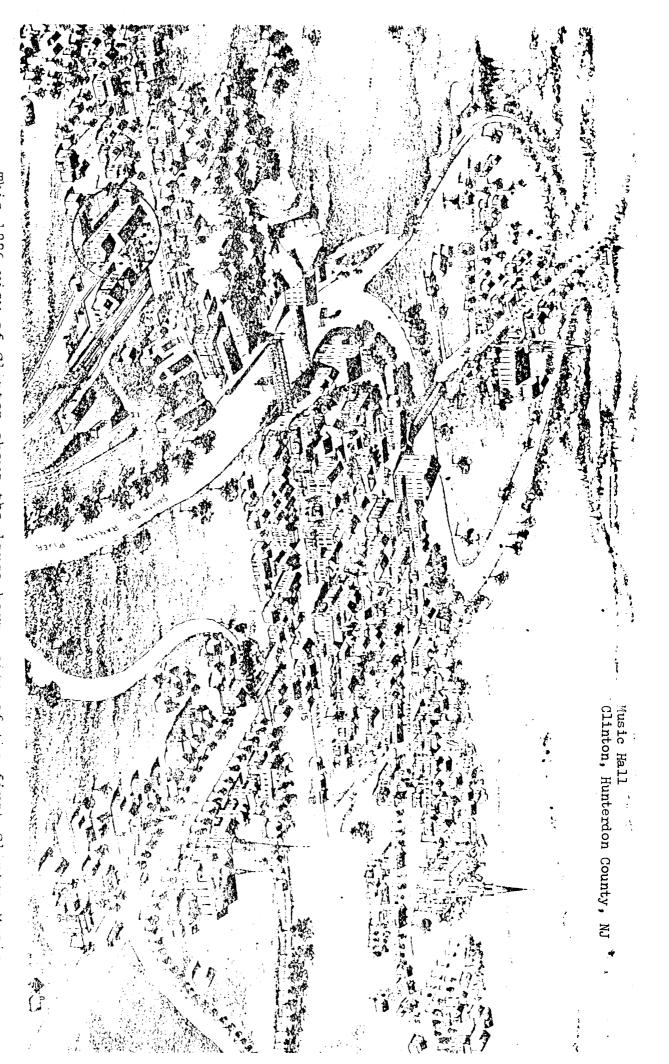
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THE CLINTON MUSIC HALL
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FEB. 1980 J.B. SIMPSON



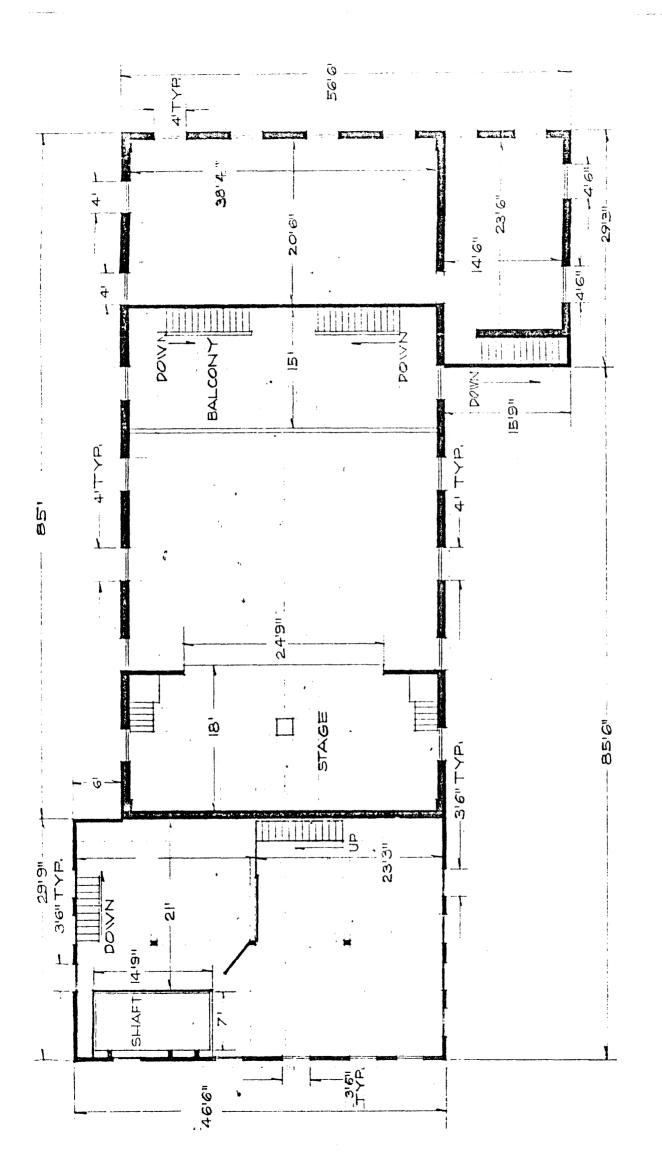
Music Hall, Clinton Hunterdon County, NJ





Station was costumes "downtown" section of Clinton, This 1886 view of Clinton shows the large barn, to unioad. four years a great asset to the many touring after this engraving was made. Map of Clinton reprinted from 1 lower left corner. the theatie's proximity to the Lehigh Valley Railroad The present companies with a carload of thograph map Clinton, structure was erected cite of the first Cl Although removed nton Music in the and

Music Hall, Clinton Hunterdon Countv. NJ



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Music Hall, Clinton

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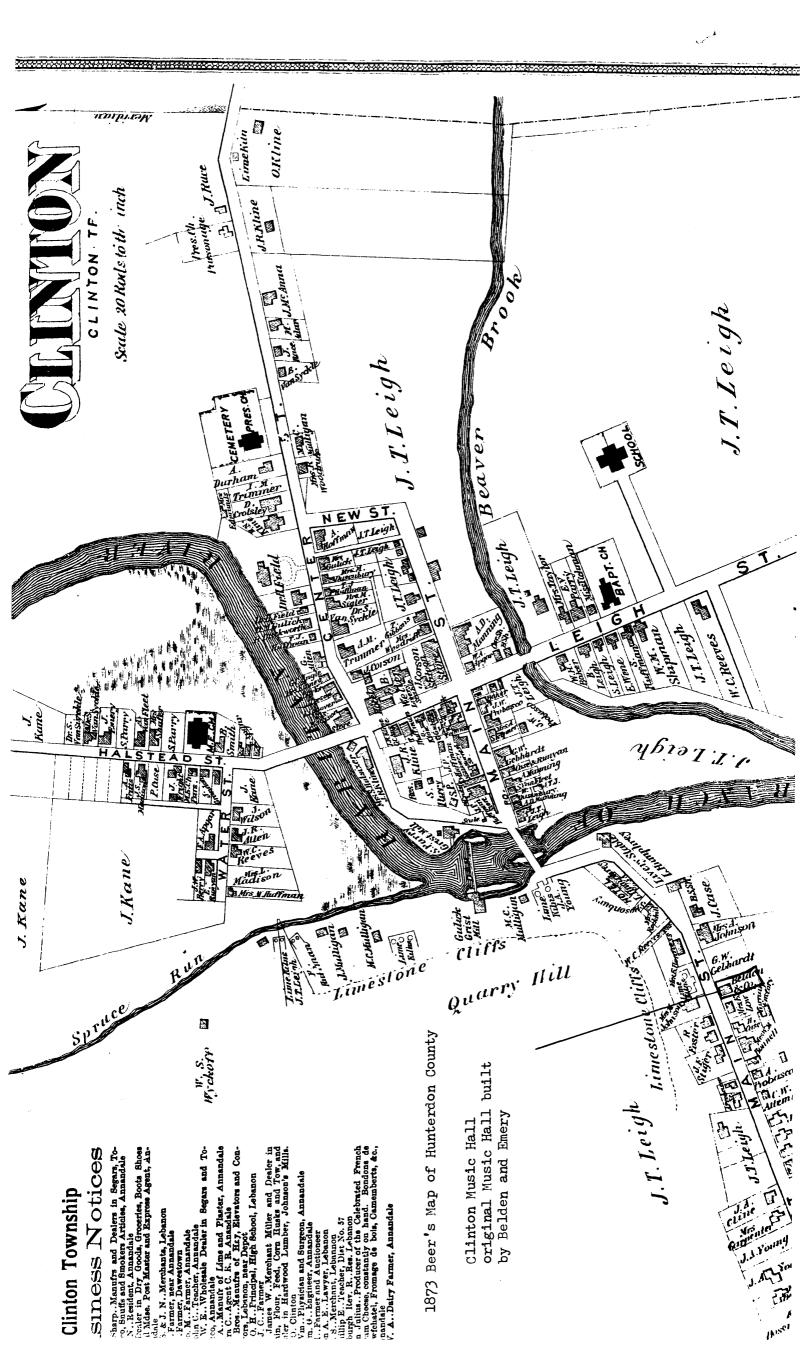
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Music Hall, Clinton



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Music Hall, Clinton Hunterdon County, NJ





structure was erected in the cite of the first Cl Although removed lithograph map Ci companies with This 1886 view of Clinton shows the large barn, The present same spot four years after this engraving was made. Hall, circled in the lower left corner. costumes to unload. Station was "aown town"