

"DOWN JERSEY" THE DELSEA PROJECT
Script/Version 9 ... Updated after Posted
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SCENE	VISUALS	AUDIO
SCENE A 00:00 - 1:00	Aerial above Wilmington	NARR: In the midst of the congestion and development so familiar to the northeastern U.S., there lies an oasis.
	aerial views past the Del. Mem. Bridge, past communities, and on to wetlands	NARR: One can sense a change traveling down New Jersey's western coast along the lower Delaware where it enters the Bay ... into Salem, Cumberland, and western Cape May counties...
	more images, possibly people fishing, seafood festival, recognizable structures, wetlands images	NARR: Connected to the area is a culture that might seem very familiar, because it is a part of our history, but compared to the world around us this culture seems out of another time...
	Bay Day parade, or extremely high aerial	NARR: It is a world of small communities and open spaces ...
	old Church, or Quaker Meeting, or pattern-ended house	NARR: ... where the remnants of generations who've come before stand preserved ...

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	peach or tomato farmer, oyster harvest	NARR: ... where people depend on work closely tied to the land and the water ...
	painter, or decoy carvers, or Shiloh Baptist singers	NARR: ... and carry on the legacy of their forebears...
SCENE B 1:00 - 1:45	OPEN WITH TITLE: Down Jersey	rise in MUSIC
	Intro Meerwald on the water	NARR: The schooner A.J. Meerwald has been restored to sail by a local group dedicated to raising people's awareness about this Bayshore area. The Meerwald reflects the connection to the water and natural resources, to a maritime tradition, and to a folk culture that cherishes its heritage.
	A brief montage of hulls, old photos, etc	NARR: The schooner also represents a time when the plentiful oyster harvest helped other local industries thrive ... like boat building.

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<p>SCENE C 1:45 - 2:50</p>	<p>Dorchester Boatyard</p>	<p>Bob Morgan, Jr./ Dorchester Shipyards VO: There has been a shipyard here in Dorchester for over 150 years. My father worked at the old Leesburg shipyard about 3 miles south of here as a ship carpenter in the winter time, and then went up the Bay and caught oysters in the spring. So when the oyster industry went bad in the 50's and there weren't any oysters to catch in the Bay, they called him up here and asked him if he wanted to work up here. So it's kind of in my blood, the shipyard industry, and the oyster industry. It goes back generations in my family.</p>
		<p>Bob Morgan, Jr./ Dorchester Shipyards VO: The people that are employed here live probably within a twenty mile radius of here, ninety percent of them. They're people that ... their father worked here ... their uncle worked here ...</p>
		<p>Bob Morgan, Jr./ Dorchester Shipyards VO: The yard has always been basically a wood yard. We have not built any new boats in recent history. ... So we're going to try to get into some old wooden yacht restorations ... and try to keep this good group of people that we have here doing what they do traditionally.</p>
<p>SCENE D 2:50 - 3:35</p>	<p>small town scenics,</p>	<p>NARR: The small towns along the Bayshore are filled with people who take on the work of those who came before them. What keeps tradition strong here is a reliance on the natural elements ... the land and its relationship to the water.</p>

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	<p>nature images, ...</p> <p>...then old prints and/or some of the historic structures in wide shots</p>	<p>NARR:</p> <p>It was the land and the water that brought native Americans to these rivers near the Bay in the first place. European colonists sought the same bounty in the 17th century: the rivers would serve as excellent transportation routes, and the landscape would provide a perfect home for permanent communities.</p>
<p>SCENE E 3:35 - 6:30</p>	<p>Bernie Herman at the Abel Nicholson house; he is making some notes and observations on the structure</p>	<p>Bernard Herman / Historian VO:</p> <p>What you see as you look at this area ... is all the evidence for the full array of national and ethnic building traditions that informed the landscapes we see today.</p> <p>Within the compass of a few short miles, you will see the earliest surviving durable architecture in the region.</p>
	<p>Quaker Tradition</p> <p>some sync bites, details of the pattern-end</p>	<p>Bernard Herman / Historian VO:</p> <p>One of the most distinctive elements in the landscapes of south Jersey are the brick houses with patterned-ends ... largely associated with the early Quaker settlements.</p>
		<p>Bernard Herman / Historian VO:</p> <p>These pattern ends are made out of glazed brick which are laid up in geometric devices, such as diamonds or inverted triangles, and they typically bear either dates or initials, or both. ...</p> <p>What they really represent is this sense of permanence and durability.</p>
		<p>Bernard Herman / Historian VO:</p> <p>There are no landscapes which possess a greater richness of early buildings ranging from the very first settlements, on through the 19th century ...</p>

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	New England Tradition Saltboxes, Othello	Bernard Herman / Historian VO: ... for example you will find down in the area around present-day Greenwich, surviving frame buildings which reflect the earliest New England building traditions ... as both Baptists and Quakers relocate to this area.
	Tidewater Tradition	Bernard Herman / Historian VO: And then there are the more complex patterns associated with the Tidewater reaches of the mid-Atlantic.
	Victorians representation of latter-day national tradition	Bernard Herman / Historian VO: And just as folks in the very early colonial periods were quick to make their stamp on the landscape with the large pattern-ended houses, they did so again in the mid 1800's with these fashionable new country estates.
	Floating Cabin Waddington's present-day floating cabin images; Clem Sutton old photos of "scow dive"	Bernard Herman / Historian VO: When we talk about the relationship between people and nature, one of the greatest examples of how this works was the floating cabin. They would be anchored in small encampments known as scow dives, and folks who worked on the fishery would then row out in their shad skiffs to fish the Delaware River for twenty-four hours a day.
	images of cemeteries, Churches, Quaker Meetings, Woodbine synagogue ... into Shiloh Baptist service	Bernard Herman / Historian VO: The mix of architectural traditions really speaks to the diversity of the populations of South Jersey. Each has left their mark in the landscape ...a landscape which is defined from its earliest European settlements by tolerance and toleration; there aren't few other landscapes where you'll find quite the mix of religious institutions at such an early date.

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<p>SCENE F 6:30 - 7:55</p>	<p>see images of cemetery stones ... etc</p>	<p>Rev. James Dunkins / Pastor VO: Freed black settlements were self-contained. They usually had their own schools, their own stores, and because basically the laws of the land they could not co-mingle anyway, so they were self-contained. Some of the earliest that can be recalled is Springtown, the Gouldtown area, and Othello.</p>
	<p>see the service at Shiloh Baptist</p>	<p>Rev. James Dunkins / Pastor VO: Historically, African Americans migrated here from the south, and most of them came in during farming time. They worked agriculturally in the field during different seasons.</p>
		<p>Rev. James Dunkins / Pastor VO: And they also came into this area and started working in the fishing industry, shucking oysters. They were the laborers, they did most of the hard work. So they stayed. And they started building homes here and raising their families.</p>
		<p>Rev. James Dunkins / Pastor VO: Rev. Donaldson who was great great uncle ... was the pastor of this Church. ... That's what he worked in -- the fishing industry down in this area.</p>
	<p>moves to images on names on cemetery stones in Othello</p>	<p>Rev. Dunkins / Pastor VO: We're the kind of community people will come to ... It's a good place to settle down with your family and to be.</p>

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<p>SCENE G 7:55 - 9:20</p>	<p>Migrating bird flocks, crabs laying eggs</p>	<p>NARR: There are natural wonders here too. This small portion of Bayshore serves as a crossroads for migratory birds, as well as a world renowned birthplace for the ancient horseshoe crab.</p>
	<p>more crabs at waterline mass of birds</p>	<p>Pat Sutton / NJ Audubon OC: The Delaware Bayshore is world famous for its concentration of shore birds that have flown here nonstop from southern South America ...</p>
	<p>More birds, individual shots people spectating</p>	<p>Pat Sutton / NJ Audubon VO: ... arrive here on the beaches because there's just a glut of food for them. Visitors are totally in awe of what they see so easily here. Masses upon masses of shorebirds covering the beach, feeding on horseshoe crab eggs. This is the second largest concentration of shorebirds in the New World.</p>
	<p>Shot of Kathy Clark with super; more shots of shorebirds</p>	<p>Kathy Clark / Endangered & Nongame Species Pgm, NJDEP On Camera: The Protection of Delaware Bay in terms of both actual wildlife and the land and the habitat that the wildlife require works best when it's all the agencies working together.</p>
		<p>Kathy Clark / Endangered & Nongame Species Pgm, NJDEP VO: Involved here is the State of New Jersey, the Endangered Species Program, the US Fish & Wildlife Service, Nature Conservancy, New Jersey Audubon, and also regulatory agencies from the state of Delaware. So here we have both states that are involved with Delaware Bay working together for the common good of the species.</p>

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<p>SCENE H 9:20 - 10:50</p>		<p>NARR: No less important to the ecosystem are the area's highly productive salt marshes, that play a key role in the life of the entire Bay.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: The marsh ... because it warms up quickly in the spring, because it has lots of shallow waters where small fish are protected from their major predators, which are big fish, makes a perfect nursery area for little fish.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: They grow rapidly, so that when they go back out in the fall, they're bigger and they're better able to survive, and they're more quickly available to get into the fishery.</p>
		<p>NARR: John Teal is an authority on salt marshes who has begun working on an ambitious project to return diked marshes to their original wild state.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: The restoration process is mainly restoring tidal circulation. There had to be a way for the tide to come in and drain out again. And so what we've done in the restoration program is not just open the dikes but construct at least the larger channels again so that water can get in and out efficiently.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: The Estuarine Enhancement Program is the biggest salt marsh restoration project that's ever been undertaken anywhere ... making them functional salt marshes again, restoring their value for fish production, bird habitat, etc ...</p>

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<p>SCENE I 10:50 - 12:20</p>	<p>An industry gone... The sturgeon harvest/caviar industry photos</p>	<p>NARR: Some natural resources have not survived the toll of human influence. The community of Bayside was once a town called Caviar, because of the bountiful sturgeon harvest that supplied the world's caviar market.</p>
	<p>Clem Sutton walking amidst the phragmites... more photos</p>	<p>Clem Sutton / Fisherman VO: Really [laughs] it was called the Caviar Capital of the World. There was a restaurant there, the telegraph office, the post office, and of course a lot of fishing shanties to take care of transit fishermen.</p>
	<p>photos, then back to Clem</p>	<p>Clem Sutton / Fisherman VO: I feel a little bit sad because I remember what it used to be like, and what it is now. And when you see something like that disappear in your lifetime, it gives you a feeling of sadness.</p>
		<p>NARR: Having witnessed the consequences of overfishing and pollution, people have taken action to protect the valuable resources still left. More than twenty-five years of environmental awareness and Clean Water initiatives have helped improve the quality of life in the Bay, and fish populations, including the sturgeon, have slowly begun returning.</p>
<p>SCENE J 12:20 - 13:20</p>	<p>Bivalve/Shellpile: A Town Based on Harvest Oystering & Crabbing Town visuals, hulls in the water,</p>	<p>NARR: The economies of the area rise and fall with the health of the natural resources. Changes in the resources require adaptations to tradition. A town like Port Norris is a perfect example.</p>

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	modern oyster dredger, Peterson's Packing with shuckers inside	NARR: Plentiful oysters made Port Norris a boomtown, but when the harvest deteriorated, the industry practically disappeared. A hundred years after the boom the harvest pales in comparison to its former glory.
	Todd Reeves crabbing, recreational crabbing	NARR: Over time many oystermen adapted by going into commercial crabbing, while other local entrepreneurs began guiding recreational crabbers.
SCENE K 13:20 - 14:10	... Railbird Hunting ... Trapping Snapping Turtles ... Fishing/Party Boats	NARR: Many traditional harvests, like railbird hunting, are now either folk hobbies or "tourist" industries, where the experts of old are the "new" guides.
		Les Lupton / Fishing Boat Captain, Fortescue VO: Fortescue is known as the weakfish capital of the world. My father was a fisherman, and we fished this Bay many years ago before when you had to row out, and that's how I got my initiation into Delaware Bay fishing.
		Les Lupton / Fishing Boat Captain, Fortescue VO: I was a commercial fisherman for a while, but my business is taking recreational fishermen, and I enjoy it, and I hope they do too. We have right around 150,000 visitors a year here in Fortescue. There's nothing here but fishing. It's not a beach town. It's not a casino town. It's a fishing town.

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<p>SCENE L 14:10 - 15:00</p>		<p>NARR: Boatbuilding is another tradition which has shown its resilience by adapting to changing times.</p>
		<p>Don Jones / Silverton Marine VO: Boatbuilding was a part of this piece of property over 50 years ago, and we are continuing in that tradition. We expanded our operations in Millville to the current facilities we have here now, which are 320,000 square feet of manufacturing. We are a Jersey builder, but we ship everywhere.</p>
		<p>Don Jones / Silverton Marine VO: There are people here whose grandfathers and great grandfathers were involved with the oyster boats many years ago on the Maurice River. They have an affinity ... for boats. They're all fishermen, or they like to be around boats, and that's what's drawn them to our business.</p>
<p>SCENE M 15:00 - 16:30</p>	<p>Decoy Carving We see the Sieberts working on their decoys</p>	<p>Jim Siebert/ Decoy Carver VO: I've been carving duck decoys for about 35 years. I used to make them to hunt with, and it's changed a lot since then. Now you sell a single decoy to people and they want it signed, and they've become an art form.</p>
		<p>Jim Siebert / Decoy Carver VO: There are different traditions of carving, especially in New Jersey. There's the Delaware River style carving, and there's Barnegat Bay style carving, or there's contemporary carving style where we've made the birds bigger, made the birds so they float better, and it makes a lot of difference if you're going to hunt with them.</p>

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		<p>Joan Siebert / Decoy Carver VO: This area gives me subject matter firstly, and secondly it gives me subject matter I truly love. ... If you can watch enough, and become familiar with the little movements and attitudes that the birds display, and then transpose that into your carving, you have more than just a little carving of a bird ... you have a bird doing its thing in its environment, and that's what I try to do.</p>
		<p>Jim Siebert / Decoy Carver VO: I came back to South Jersey because of the birds. And in my later years there's more variety of birds here than in most other places in the country. ... It's just a great place to be.</p>
		<p>NARR: Communities are just beginning to explore eco- and heritage-tourism as 21st century opportunities. But even these will still depend on the well-being of the resources.</p>
<p>SCENE N 16:30 - 18:10</p>	<p>images from Burcham sisters' farm</p>	<p>NARR: Traditional work continues to evolve. At one time many farmers diked the meadows along the Maurice River. The Burcham sisters work the last such farm in operation.</p>
		<p>Jeanette Burcham / Farmer VO: The elevation is high, to keep the river out, and that locks the land in to keep it dry. At the same time, to take care of the runoff water from rain and so forth, there has to be some kind of a sluiceway in the dike, so that when the tide goes down, if the water in the holding ditch is high, it will push the water out into the river; when the tide comes up, that sluiceway closes, to keep the river water from coming in on the land.</p>

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		<p>Jeanette Burcham / Farmer VO: The dikes formerly were maintained by using the mud from the river. That kept the river clean and also served as material for the dikes. In fact the whole Maurice River had been diked, for the rich farmland that lies behind it.</p>
		<p>Jeanette Burcham / Farmer VO: Well I think we have a very interesting gem, if you want to call it that. We would like to see it perpetuated but we don't know if that will be a reality or not.</p>
	salt hay meadows; or old pictures from heyday	<p>NARR: Farmers have also diked meadows to harvest <i>salt hay</i> since the earliest european settlements, but their numbers have steadily diminished.</p>
<p>SCENE O 18:10 - 20:40</p>	action at Bohm's Sod farm	<p>NARR: The business of agriculture has changed the crop choices and the farming methods over the last 300 hundred years. New crops, like sod, fill the niche, grown on the land once used for other commercial crops. But the strength of the area still lies in traditional products ... vegetables and fruit.</p>
		<p>Dave Sheppard/Veg. Farmer VO: This farm has been in the family since the late 1890's. My greatgrandfather purchased this farm. He was the first one to grow vegetables here in this area. Since then we've graduated from being a 12 horse farm to about a 1,000 acres of vegetables, mechanized farm.</p>

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		<p>Dave Sheppard/Veg. Farmer VO: We sort of have a micro-climate here in that the Bay is a buffer to us. A Bay breeze off of the water would tend to keep us warmer in the fall, and keep us cooler in the afternoon in the summertime also.</p>
		<p>Genie DeCou/Fruit Farmer VO: This whole south Jersey area has been well-known for agriculture both in vegetables and in fruit, and specifically this land, this 500 acres that we're growing fruit on is now second generation in our family, but it was a fruit farm for three generations before we came here.</p>
		<p>Genie DeCou/Fruit Farmer VO: The influence of the ocean and the Bay makes this unique almost worldwide as far as being perfect conditions for peach growing. The moderating influence of those two huge bodies of water really serve as a buffer and a mother protector for the fruit.</p>
	<p>- farm stands, nursery operations, and Gladiolus farms</p>	<p>NARR: Local consumers flock to roadside stands where a small portion of the area's agricultural crop is sold. Most of the product is headed out of the area to supply super markets ... a process known as "truck farming."</p>
		<p>Genie DeCou/ Fruit Farmer VO: It's just an isolated little area that's kind of bypassed by the Delaware Memorial Bridge, and I think that makes it unique in preserving a little nook where agriculture can still do its thing. Because if the rest of the world comes here, agriculture will simply have to leave. So we feel very lucky that we are overlooked by everybody; it makes it perfect for agriculture.</p>

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<p>SCENE P 20:40 - 22:55</p>	<p>visuals of glassmaking process from Anchor Glass ... glowing liquid glass, then numerous bottles on belts</p>	<p>NARR: The natural resources of the area helped build another industry that remains strong today ... glass. The industry was born in Salem County.</p>
	<p>Wistarburgh glass</p>	<p>NARR: Caspar Wistar, a German immigrant and Quaker, founded the first successful glass factory in America in 1739.</p>
	<p>forest visual; Morie Sand pit</p>	<p>NARR: Two resources in particular drew the glassmakers: timber for heating the raw material, and a great abundance of sand.</p>
	<p>Glass artists at work</p>	<p>Dave Leppla / Glass Artist VO: Melanie and I came ... in 1986 to the area ... We live about fifteen minutes from Millville in the little town of Cedarville and we started a glass studio there. ... It's so close to New York, Philadelphia, DC, but there's a little pocket where ... the neighbors have lived there a long long time and they haven't ventured far out of it, and a lot of industry hasn't come into the area, ... so it was a nice quiet setting but still gave us access to cities and things where we still needed to go sell work.</p>
		<p>Dave Leppla / Glass Artist VO: The glassblowing we do is very traditional in technique and the tools and the methods used in doing so probably haven't changed in the last thousand years. The product has changed a lot and the aesthetic has changed, but technically what we do and how we do it is very similar to the first days of blowing glass.</p>

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		<p>Dave Leppla / Glass Artist VO: There's a really large tradition in southern New Jersey ... of paperweight tradition ... making handmade paperweights which originally were kind of an end of the day piece where the factory workers made for themselves, for gifts for their family and that sort of thing. And the work that I'm doing now is actually based on a paperweight, although it's made into more of a plate or a bowl form, but the center and core of it is actually a paperweight.</p>
		<p>Dave Leppla / Glass Artist VO: Culturally it's still important in the area. We have continued, I think, a way of working that began here, and the resources that we've tapped into and have become part of our work are from a long string of tradition locally.</p>
<p>SCENE Q 22:55 - 23:40</p>	<p>Pat Witt in canoe</p>	<p>Pat Witt / Artist VO: So many times people will ask me, you know you were born and raised here in south jersey, Pat: and how can you keep on going to the same area, as a painter and as a photographer.</p>
		<p>Pat Witt / Artist VO: It is so beautiful. There's a magic spirit to south jersey or the wetlands around Cumberland County and the Delaware Bay area.</p>
		<p>Pat Witt / Artist VO: You can just stand in one of these fields or sit along the marsh, and you just know it's teeming with all kinds of life. You look at the textures, the beauty of it all. The clouds. The stillness of the water, sometimes the roughness of the water. It just serves to me constantly as inspiration.</p>

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<p>SCENE R 23:40 - 24:45</p>		<p>NARR: For so many reasons both cultural and environmental, this area along the Bay needs to be preserved as part of our national heritage. The National Park Service is conducting extensive surveys of the region's potential national significance, and continues to support groups, both public and private, who work to conserve the Bayshore.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: Any conservation program depends on there being lots of people involved. You have got to have people who are promoting the conservation: conservation organizations, local groups who want to see something stay unspoiled. Then you have to have government, that is willing to back this up and support it. You have to have people who can provide the wherewithal to do it.</p>
		<p>John Teal / Naturalist, Author VO: And a very important aspect to all of these things, all these conservation efforts, is that you have to keep doing it. Development, destruction only has to happen once. Conservation has to happen again and again and again.</p>
<p>SCENE S 24:45 - 26:45</p>		<p>NARR: The effort to preserve this area's distinctive character will certainly be a struggle, because the region lies so close to the ever-encroaching world of suburbs and stripmalls.</p>

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		<p>Genie DeCou / Fruit Farmer VO: I think all of the small towns in southern New Jersey really retain something that has almost disappeared across the United States. That sense of community and that sense of people willing to help each other. It's almost as if the rest of the world is passing us by.</p>
		<p>Bernie Herman / Historian VO: It is a landscape that is defined neither by human dominion, or natural phenomena that can't be overcome. Folks have both shaped the landscape, and been shaped by it over the more than three centuries that they have lived here.</p>
		<p>Jeanette Burcham / Farmer VO: People in the overdeveloped area of north Jersey don't realize what a value we have down here in this area. They just take it for granted that it all looks like north Jersey, and I believe that a lot of people are shocked to see how interesting some of the open spaces are here. And how pretty it is.</p>
	wetland beauty ... the children's tour on the Schooner ...	<p>Pat Witt / Artist VO: If we do not teach and educate our young people today for the now, and for the future, then all what is here is lost. I am very optimistic, because I know people are becoming very conscious, or there's an awareness rising I do believe, ... no matter how minute it is. We can't let it go.</p>

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	<p>The Meerwald/Children's Tour Some sync of children learning about the schooner, or taking part in the environmental lesson</p>	<p>NARR: An appreciation of the past can help shape the changes brought on by the modern world. If this oasis is to remain, it must preserve the tie to the region's natural and cultural resources.</p>
<p>SCENE T 26:45 - 27:48</p>	<p>graphic title: DOWN JERSEY</p>	<p>Music swell</p>
	<p>"Down Jersey" credit sequence ...</p>	<p>"Down Jersey" credit sequence ...</p>
	<p>... as credits appear, or roll ...</p>	<p>Clem Sutton: Down jersey most often was referred to as a rural area. ... If you're down from Down Jersey, why you're either a fisherman or a farmer.</p>
		<p>Les Lupton: Down Jersey means the Bayside of the lower part of the jersey ... a unique place to be.</p>

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		<p>Joan Siebert: Down Jersey is a little bit having sand in your shoes, a little bit being a "piney." It's almost like being a southerner. If you listen to Down Jersey people talk they almost have southern accents or a strange twang, but they're a very natural people who are really connected to the land and the sea.</p>
		<p>Jim Siebert: Down Jersey is the people who still live here who still do the same things their fathers did, their grandfathers did, and the whole family's done. They have a way of life that's just very comfortable, and it's just a wonderful place to be. This is as Down Jersey as you can get.</p>