



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

P.O. Box 300
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0300

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

TAHESHA WAY
Secretary of State

July 31, 2023

To: All Interested Vendors

**Re: Request for Quote 23-ARCH-0001
Curatorial Services: Plan Development for U.S. Semiquincentennial Exhibition**

**Request for Quote Submission Date: August 2, 2023 (2:00 p.m. Eastern Time)
REVISED RFQ Submission Date: Friday, August 4, 2023**

Amendment #2

The following constitutes Amendment #2 to the above referenced RFQ:

- This Amendment is to provide answers to the questions submitted.
- This Amendment is to provide revisions to the advertised RFQ,

It is the sole responsibility of the Vendor to be knowledgeable of all of the additions, deletions, clarifications, and modifications to the Request for Quote.



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Request for Quote #23-ARCH-0001

Plan Development for U.S. Semiquincentennial Exhibition Answers to Questions

Where applicable, each question references the appropriate Engagement Request section.

#	Bid Solicitation Section Reference	Question (Bolded) and Answer
1	General (Site Visit)	<p>What is the square footage/extent of the exhibition space?</p> <p>Staff pointed out the parameters of the area, noting that the square footage (roughly 3,000 SF) is indicated in the RFP. A to-scale floorplan was given to each of the two potential bidders. It was noted that the exhibition can extend from the central staircase out to the windows in the eastern side of NJSM’s first floor.</p> <p>It was noted that everything in this space currently, in terms of partitions, can move. The partitioning in place consists of panels that are one meter in width, which can be reconfigured and painted. Because the ceiling is lower in the center of the area, 8-foot-high panels are used there; 10-foot-high panels can be used in the outer perimeter near the windows. The windows can also be completely blocked with panels.</p> <p>Staff indicated that there will have to be a direct line of site to exits or temporary exit signage. The full space can be used, or a portion thereof, with smaller areas and enclosed spaces created depending on need and how the script will flow. For example, an inner area/room could be created if that was desirable to spotlight certain items or create a special enclave (say, for the Bill of Rights), or space for an interactive. The current closeted area can be relocated or reconfigured.</p>
2	General (Site Visit)	<p>Will the actual artifacts/documents be used in the exhibit? Will the contractor be responsible for planning the physical layout of the exhibition? What about security?</p> <p>Yes, the original documents will be on display. However, there can be a rotation of different original documents and/or reproductions. [This was</p>



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		<p>discussed further; see below.] And yes, the contractor will plan the layout and flow of the exhibition. This requires an understanding of the history of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey and how the archival documents, events, and people can be tied together in a narrative or multiple narratives. The contractor will develop the content and script, choose the items to be displayed, and envision their placement in the space. They will write the story, and working with staff, develop goals for what will be taken away including what we want people to learn from the exhibited materials.</p> <p>Security will be a major component in the planning of the exhibition. NJSA and NJSM will be responsible for this planning, working with the State Police, to ensure 24/7 protection.</p>
3	General (Site Visit)	<p>Is this project mostly scriptwriting? Why not create content and implement design at the same time, under one contract?</p> <p>Staff explained that the current RFQ to develop the content and script, and a second RFQ for design, will be handled separately for several reasons. There will be a substantial lead time (up to a couple of years) needed for conservation of the documents selected for exhibition, and procurement and fabrication of cases. The development and implementation of the exhibit as a whole will occur over several state budget cycles; and there may be different funding sources for different components. Once the script is developed and a preliminary layout and flow are decided upon, then the actual design will be contracted for under a separate RFQ in FY 2025.</p>
4	General (Site Visit)	<p>Who is the intended audience?</p> <p>Staff explained that we have specified in the RFP that the script is to be written at the 9th-grade reading level, but that we want the exhibition to appeal to families, school groups, and others interested in the U.S. 250th/Revolutionary War and New Jersey history generally. We anticipate that about 40% of the visitors to the exhibit will be school groups. The remainder will be community groups, families, and individuals. There may</p>



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		be audiences for this exhibition that the NJSM has not tapped into previously.
5	General (Site Visit)	<p>How long will the exhibit run?</p> <p>It was pointed out that (as indicated in the RFQ) the exhibit will be installed in April 2026 and continue into January 2027 so as to include Patriot’s Week in 2026 (the week between Christmas and New Year’s Day). The heaviest visitation to NJSM by school groups is from April to June. In the summer, there may be camp groups, families, vacationers who visit state capitals, etc.</p>
6	General (Site Visit)	<p>Can the documents be on display for the duration of the exhibition? Is the lighting in the exhibit space a concern?</p> <p>Staff pointed out that there is UVA and UVB blocking on the windows, and there will be in the cases and framing as well. This, combined with the ability to control the lighting, will allow for most of the documents to be exhibited for the duration. However, there may also be reasons to consider rotation and use of reproductions. There is currently almost no UVA or UVB in the NJSM galleries. We can also reduce the foot-candles in specific areas.</p>
7	General (Site Visit)	<p>Can the content be layered? Does everything in the exhibition script have to be displayed physically?</p> <p>The content may be layered—for example, by using QR codes to link the visitor to a more extensive script, details, and further documentation. This is all part of the script development; you can only put so many objects on the walls.</p> <p>As noted in the RFQ, NJSA has two potential interactives that could be incorporated into the exhibition. They are conceptual with some content developed, but are not fully developed yet.</p>



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		<p>NJSA and NJSM staff will be available to consult with throughout the development of the content and script. This includes the Curator of Education, who can advise on ways to present content. It was noted that NJSA does not do exhibits typically and that NJSM staff will have a central role in the planning and implementation (especially with regard to the second RFQ for design).</p> <p>Also, in terms of layering the content, this could come into play relative to tying “big” documents like the state and federal charters to “smaller” documents that tell personal or more detailed stories. For example, the Bill of Rights or Ratification of the U.S. Constitution could lead to storylines about specific civil and constitutional rights. For the contractor to develop this, they need to relate and absorb history and understand the source documents. NJSA will work with the contractor to enable and facilitate research into the Archives holdings.</p>
8	General (Site Visit)	<p>Do all of the documents listed in the RFQ have to be displayed? Is the exhibition limited to just archival documents?</p> <p>No, not all of the documents listed in the RFQ have to be incorporated into the exhibition. The list and links given in the RFQ were included to give potential bidders an idea of the range of possibilities. The exhibition should not just be a series of documents. We want it to show how the documents reflect and relate to revolutionary ideals, the evolution of rights, people, and events at the time of the Revolution, before it, and afterward. The exhibition should be relevant to modern life and present-day social issues. We plan to have some or all of the documents transcribed and translated into Spanish. The contractor will make recommendations for that.</p> <p>Archival sources can also be supplemented with other artifacts, and of course graphics. They may be borrowed from other collections around the state; although we anticipate that most or nearly all archival sources will come from NJSA. The contractor will determine the location and needed loan parameters/rights for outside artifacts and graphics. NJSA and NJSM</p>



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		<p>may have some relevant graphics in their collections. During 2026 and the start of the U.S. 250th, there will likely be many different exhibits within New Jersey and in neighboring states. What do we have at NJSA that no one else has? Why should people come here? What makes our archives especially exciting? These questions are central to the selection of materials and the script.</p>
9	General (Site Visit)	<p>How will the contractor be able to plan the exhibit content and layout in the context of budgets for cases and design?</p> <p>As noted in the RFQ, NSJA will be obligated to provide budgetary estimates for these future components within specific time frames after the contract award. NJSA will develop these budgets working with the Department of State. Input from the contractor will help determine these budgets. We anticipate special appropriations in FY 2025 and 2026. (We just entered FY 2024.)</p>
10	General (Site Visit)	<p>Could NJSA/NJSM partner with private funders? Have you ever done so?</p> <p>Yes, this is a possibility. Both NJSM and NJSA have partnered with the private sector to fund different projects.</p>
11	General (Site Visit- Document related questions)	<p>1775 Assembly Minutes – This volume is mentioned in the RFQ, as it contains a very fine penned drawing of the coat of arms of the British monarchy. Presumably this was created by a clerk with Loyalist sympathies, yet it was not obliterated by the revolutionary clerk who took over recordkeeping. Archives staff pointed out that this document/graphic illustrates a key difference between the American Revolution and other revolutions around the world (e.g., the French and Russian revolutions), where there was societal upheaval and a complete rejection of the prior government. During the American Revolution, at least as evidenced in New</p>



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		Jersey's archives, there was remarkable continuity in the structure and practices of government.
12	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Dunlap and Claypoole printing of the U.S. Constitution, 1787 – This first printing of the U.S. Constitution contained certain errors, which resulted in a reprinting soon afterward. There are only thirteen known copies of this first printing, one of which is held by NJSA and accompanied by a transmittal letter from New Jersey's delegates to the Constitutional Convention (including Governor William Livingston) to the New Jersey Legislature. NJSM staff noted that there is a portrait of Livingston in the State House and one another at Liberty Hall, which could potentially be used in our exhibition. NJSA indicated that these two documents will be conserved, with the printed constitution possibly to be displayed in a double-sided framed.
13	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Supreme Court of New Jersey Case: State vs. Aaron Burr (for the murder of Alexander Hamilton) – NJSA pointed out that this documentation may be more tangential to the Revolutionary War; however, there is a lot of name recognition for Alexander Hamilton because of the Broadway musical. The indictment and grand jury documentation describe Hamilton's wounds after the famous duel, etc. This could be an example of content that is accessible as a second layer in the exhibition via a QR code.
14	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Ratification of the U.S. Constitution (first page), 1787 – NJSA staff pointed out that this document, which consists of four large, framed parchments altogether, is always interesting for people to see because the words "We the people ..." are readily discernable and easily read. The first page contains the seals of the New Jersey convention. The document is on animal skin (vellum). It was pointed out that New Jersey was the third state to ratify the constitution, i.e., it is the "Third State." One of the potential bidders asked if NJSA owns all four pages and whether they are also framed. Staff explained that we do have all four parchment sheets, which



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		are all conserved and framed in the same manner. We did not look at the other pages, though it was noted that the fourth pages bears signatures.
15	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>Bill of Rights, 1789 – NJSA staff noted that New Jersey’s original Bill of Rights is one of fourteen produced by Congress, on vellum (animal skin). The National Archives’ original (federal copy) was done by the same clerk as New Jersey’s; however, ours is in better condition because it has not been exposed to as much light. (We believe that there were at least three different clerks that produced the fourteen engrossed copies.) The Bill shows that twelve constitutional amendments (“articles”) were proposed in 1789. The first two articles did not receive the requisite number of votes from the states to be adopted. The first proposed amendment would have dramatically increased representation, resulting in a Congress several times larger today. The second proposed article prohibited Congress from giving itself a salary raise during the current session. New Jersey approved the first but not the second. These amendments were proposed without expiration, and the second article proposed was adopted two centuries later. The Bill of Rights is signed by John Adams and Frederick Muhlenberg. New Jersey was the first state in 1789 to ratify the ten amendments that would become known as the “Bill of Rights.”</p> <p>One of the potential bidders asked if the Bill contains written documentation connecting it to New Jersey. NJSA staff responded that the back of the New Jersey’s document (not visible) may have docketing indicating that it was received by the New Jersey Legislature, and that there may be other pertinent documentation in NJSA’s holdings such as related legislation approving the proposed federal amendments. NJSA staff noted further that the surviving originals of the Bill of Rights look similar, but all have their own stories. Director Klett recounted several of them relative to other states (New York, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina).</p>



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		<p>Finally, NJSA staff explained that our Bill is mounted and framed in a string matting, which lets you see the full extent of the document and that it is on animal skin. It also allows the document to expand and contract.</p>
16	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>Royal Appointment of William Franklin, 1762 (first page) – William Franklin was the last royal governor of New Jersey. He was exiled to New York and Connecticut during the Revolutionary War and spent the end of his life in England. This document went with him. In 1861, as the U.S. was entering into civil war, the Crown of Great Britain acquired the appointment from a bookshop in Picadilly Square and presented it to New Jersey’s Governor Olden. NJSA also owns the transmittal letter, tooled leather case, and wax seal fragment as well as the subsequent pages of the document. All of this can be displayed in the exhibition, as well as a depiction of the arrest of William Franklin held by NJSM.</p>
17	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>New Jersey State Constitution of 1776 – NJSA staff noted the importance of this document as both the founding charter of the State, establishing the structure of government, and also as New Jersey’s declaration of independence from the Crown of Great Britain. It was noted that the Continental Congress encouraged the colonies to constitute themselves individually and declare independence before they came together to make a unanimous declaration in convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Klett read the preamble of the document, which refers to Magna Carta in reference to the king’s authority (granted by the people). He pointed out that the document was not engrossed or elaborate in its presentation, but rather contains cross-outs and interlineations. The men who wrote the document would have been hanged for their rebellion. It is signed by William Paterson and other officials. Margaret O’Reilly noted that NJSM curates an oil portrait of Paterson (now hanging in the State House) that could be used in this exhibition.</p> <p>Staff suggested that the three state constitutions present opportunities for some interesting potential storylines relative to rights and governance. For</p>



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		<p>example, the 1776 Constitution enabled free blacks and woman who had £50 in property to vote. More women (perhaps mostly widows and single women of means, thought this is not certain) and free blacks voted as time went by. This continued until 1807, when the Legislature limited voting rights to only white males who met the property requirement. It was noted that NJSA has a poll list from Montgomery Township from this period that lists women and black men. There are newspaper accounts as well. One of the potential bidders asked whether women and free blacks could vote under other state constitutions during the 1776-1807 time period. Staff noted that we believe this was completely unique to New Jersey, but that definitive research is needed. The Museum of the American Revolution highlighted this aspect of the history of voting rights in an exhibit a few years ago (for the centennial of the 19th Amendment, i.e., Women’s Suffrage), which is still available online.</p>
18	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>New Jersey State Constitution of 1844 – NJSA staff noted that in 1844, the State had the luxury to create a large parchment for the new constitution. This charter introduces the popular election of governors. (Under the 1776 Constitution, governors had been appointed annually by the Legislature. The first two state governors, Livingston and Paterson, served for many years.) The last pages of the document bear the signatures of the delegates, county by county.</p>
19	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>New Jersey State Constitution of 1947 – It was noted that our current state constitution reformed the court system and gave the governor considerable executive authority compared to other states.</p>
20	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>1776 and 1928 State Seal (silver castings) – One of the first orders of business for the new State of New Jersey, following the adoption of the 1776 Constitution, was the creation of a state seal. Pierre du Simietiere was contracted for this job. He was also the engraver/artist for the Great Seal of the United States. The New Jersey Legislature prescribed the escutcheon with three plows, the supporters Liberty and Prosperity, and horse crest. Du</p>



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		Simitiere took artistic license in adding the forward-facing helmet as a symbol of sovereignty (based on classical heraldry) and the year 1776 in roman numerals. When the state seal was modernized and stylized in 1928, these two “unauthorized” elements were formally adopted.
21	General (Site Visit- Documents)	State House Gate Key – Mr. Klett also showed the State House gate key as an example of one of the few objects held by NJSA, indicating that three-dimensional items are typically the purview of NJSM.
22	General (Site Visit- Documents)	New Jersey Colonial Money (including 1776) – The colonies/first states produced their own money for a time, prior to the federal constitution. NJSA and NJSM both have multiple examples. Intricate patterns were used to prevent counterfeiting; and the penalty for this crime is printed on each bill: “’Tis death to counterfeit.” New Jersey put paper money into circulation through land banks (county loan offices). You could mortgage your property to the state in exchange for a loan paid in paper currency. Each bill is signed by the State Treasurer.
23	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Certified Acts of Congress, 1790s – Mr. Klett showed an example of printed acts of the first and second U.S. congresses that were sent to the states. Some bear the original signature of U.S. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.
24	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Treaty of Paris (preliminary articles), 1784 – This document represents the end of the Revolutionary War. The preliminary articles approved in Paris by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and the other American delegates, and agreed to by the Crown’s representatives, were certified by the delegation and distributed to each of the thirteen colonies (original states). The document contains a paper seal and ribbon that, together, resemble a sunflower. It was noted that the treaty includes sections relating to slaves.



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25	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Jane Ewing Letter, 1789 – This letter was written by Jane Ewing of Trenton to her brother, describing the inaugural visit of President-Elect George Washington in 1789. The people of Trenton celebrated the visit by constructing an archway made of thirteen sections, through which Washington rode on his horse. Thirteen women and thirteen girls welcomed and sang to him. On the front of the archway was written “The protector of the mothers will now be the protectors of the daughters.” It was suggested that the music composed for and performed at this event, which is documented and has been recorded, could be an exciting audio component in the exhibition. It was pointed out that The Old Barracks Museum owns a section of the archway. There are many detailed and colorful lithographs and graphics commemorating the event. Jane Ewing’s letter also includes a sketch of the arch. It was suggested that this document could be incorporated into a storyline relating to women.
26	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Duke of York’s Grant of New Jersey, 1664 – This document represents the establishment of the Province of New Jersey. Signed by James, Duke of York (brother of King Charles II and later crowned as King James II), it grants all of the land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, naming the territory “New Jersey” or “Nova Caesarea.” James was given a patent for the entire area from Connecticut to the Delaware Bay by his brother, King Charles II, some months earlier. The Duke sent British warships to wrest these lands from the Dutch. With the surrender of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, New Netherland became New York. The area west of the Hudson River was called New Jersey to honor the Isle of Jersey, home of Sir George Carteret (though called “Albania” by the governor in New York for a time). This document is on deposit from the Council of West New Jersey Proprietors (WJP).



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27	General (Site Visit- Documents)	West Jersey Concessions and Agreements of 1677 – This is the charter of the Quaker colony founded by William Penn and others. The volume is also part of the WJP deposit. The Concessions and Agreements guaranteed certain civil rights, including some (for example, relating to women) that are considered very forward-thinking for the time period. The document is considered an important forerunner to the state and federal charters, establishing colonial concepts of the rights of American citizens. It was noted that the word “Freeholder” is part of the document’s title. This term meant someone who owned real property free and clear of any lien (mortgage). That status allowed you to vote and hold office. Thus the document can be tied to civil rights in different ways. “Freeholder” was used in New Jersey for the county governing officials until recently. The document bears original signatures of Penn and the other proprietors and inhabitants of West New Jersey.
28	General (Site Visit- Documents)	Council of Safety Minutes – These were mentioned as part of NJSA’s holdings, though not shown. NJSA staff noted that, during the Revolutionary War, the Council of Safety investigated accusations of disloyalty to the new state government (i.e., loyalty to the Crown), made arrests, and seized property. It was also pointed out that the border between New Jersey and New York was considered the enemy line. New York was occupied by the British; while Philadelphia was the seat of the revolutionary forces. Thus New Jersey, in between, was the location of much conflict and military activity during the course of the war. NJSA holds different types of documents relating to this, e.g., licenses allowing shopkeepers in counties along New Jersey’s northern border to do business in enemy-held New York.
29	General (Site Visit- Documents)	It was noted that a number of the documents shown are imaged and transcribed at the NJSA website, as indicated in the RFQ: the three state constitutions, the Ratification and Bill of Rights, and the William Franklin appointment and transmittal letter.



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		<p>Further, NSJA staff explained that there are thousands of other documents relating to the Revolutionary War and that period in New Jersey History. In addition to military service records, NJSA has maps and other graphics (as does NJSM, which also owns portraits). The documents to be included in the exhibition will receive various levels of conservation treatment, or updated matting/framing, prior to being exhibited. NJSA does not do paper conservation in-house, but rather works with conservation centers like the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA) in Philadelphia. Specifications for and procurement of conservation services will be the responsibility of NJSA, although the contractor will certainly be encouraged to make recommendations as they envision how documents can and will be used in the exhibition.</p> <p>The RevolutionNJ themes and questions incorporated into the RFQ, and links, were mentioned. It will be the job of the guest curator to relate the documents to some or all of the seven themes, and some of the questions, in the exhibition script and storylines.</p>
30	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>What level of support will be available to the contractor from NJSA and NJSM staff?</p> <p>Staff explained that there will be multiple points of contact for the two organizations depending on the need. NJSA staff—namely Joseph Klett and Veronica Calder—will be readily available (essentially “on call”) to help guide research into the themes and NJSA collections. We anticipate regular meetings with the guest curator (about every two weeks, or on some other mutually agreed-to schedule) as indicated in the RFQ. Contacts at NJSM will be Margaret O’Reilly (Director), Beth Cooper (Education), Beth Beitel (Exhibits), and Nick Ciotola (Cultural History). Sara Cureton, Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission, will also be available as an advisor and may be a resource person as relates to RevolutionNJ and the themes/questions.</p> <p>We see this as a great opportunity for the contractor, NJSA, and NJSM to work together. It is in the interest of NJSA and NJSM to ensure that the</p>



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		contractor is fully enabled. NJSA can help with research while NJSM will handle certain logistics and technical issues. It was noted that NJSA will be contractually obligated to provide the successful bidder with scans and dimensions of the documents listed in the RFQ soon after the award (links to some images and transcriptions being included in the RFQ already).
31	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>What will be the guest curator’s responsibility with regard to the exhibition catalog and brochure?</p> <p>Staff explained that, as indicated in the RFQ, it will be the guest curator’s job to draft the catalog containing the full script (including all layered content) and images, and a brochure with the specifications shown in the RFQ. It will be NJSA’s responsibility to make final edits and publish these materials.</p>
32	General (Site Visit- Documents)	<p>Is this exhibit essentially a national story or a state story?</p> <p>It is both. We want it to touch upon how the war and creation of the federal government affected New Jersey, and also New Jersey’s role in revolutionary and early national history. The exhibit must also tie events from earlier and later history to the documents, ideals, and events of the Revolutionary Period. This is not just an exhibition about the Revolutionary War. It is about the evolution of rights (civil rights, voting rights, property rights, etc.) in New Jersey. There are many ways to think about this. How do these archival documents inform contemporary life? How do we make these documents relevant? For example, Governor Murphy’s 2022 gun law is tied to colonial New Jersey legislation and the Second Amendment. NJSA was recently asked by the Attorney General’s office to certify New Jersey laws going back to 1720 for a U.S. District Court appeal. These recent events and present-day issues, like gun rights, could be woven into the script for this exhibition to show how Revolutionary-Period documents are relevant today.</p> <p>While the U.S. 250th is a national celebration, we still want to highlight New Jersey’s story. Other examples of later events (and related documents) that</p>



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		can be tied to the Revolutionary Period is President-Elect Abraham Lincoln's visit to New Jersey, the Civil War, and the abolition of slavery. The founding of the U.S. in 1776 was referenced in Lincoln's 1863 Gettysburg Address when he said "Four score and seven years ago..."
33	General (Site Visit-Documents)	When was slavery abolished in New Jersey? New Jersey passed legislation in 1804 for the "gradual" abolition of slavery. Under this law, starting that year, if you were born to a slave mother you were bound as an indentured servant to the mother's owner until the age of 25 for males and 18 for females. New Jersey never actually emancipated existing slaves born in New Jersey or brought to the state. The 1860 federal census shows that there were still a small number of slaves in New Jersey. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation only declared freedom for slaves in the states in rebellion, not the northern states. Slavery was not fully abolished in New Jersey until the federal constitutional amendment that accomplished abolition nationally.
34	General (Site Visit-Documents)	Are there concerns with environment and light during the exhibition? Lighting and environment should not be issues. It was reiterated that NJSA and NJSM will be responsible for this, but that the guest curator may certainly make recommendations. It was noted that NJSA plans to exhibit some of these documents beyond the period of the exhibition at NJSM in 2026-27—either in its own gallery space or a conceived Revolutionary War Experience Center in Trenton, or both. We anticipate that the cases procured for the exhibition at NJSM will be used for future exhibitions by NJSA. We can also use framed facsimiles, possibly including in this exhibition. We will be producing these in anticipation of the U.S. 250 th anyway, since we expect that other institutions may want to incorporate certain state and federal documents into their own exhibitions for the 250 th . Also, NJSM will want to sell items related to this exhibition (e.g., reproductions of certain documents) in their gift shop.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

P.O. Box 300
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0300

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Governor

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Lt. Governor

TAHESHA WAY
Secretary of State

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35	General Section: VIII Interactives	<p>At what point is NJSA in the process of developing these interactives?</p> <p>NJSA has developed full content for an interactive on the history of voting rights in New Jersey (in the form of a "Choose Your Own Adventure" book). This content has not been developed as a computer-based interactive. The second potential interactive is a New Jersey Chronology Game designed for the purpose of history and civics education. It is conceptual. We look forward to discussing both with the guest curator and NJSM staff to determine if they might be appropriate for incorporation into the exhibition.</p>
36	General Section: VIII Interactives	<p>Are these definitely the subjects for the interactives, or can they be changed depending on the exhibition content/approach and with the input of the contractor?</p> <p>We have not committed to use either in the exhibition. Since some content and thought has gone into the two ideas mentioned, it would be easier for NJSA to continue to develop them. Note that the contractor is <u>not</u> required to create or incorporate interactives under the current RFQ, though will be at liberty to consider NJSA's two ideas for inclusion or propose other ideas. We envisioned NJSA staff developing the interactives, working with the guest curator and NJSM curators, so as to align them with the exhibition content, scripts, documents, and graphics as they come together.</p>
37	General Section: X Recognition and Intellectual Property Rights	<p>Section X: "NJSA reserves right to edit and make other changes to all didactic materials at its sole discretion." Is this negotiable - i.e. "with consent of contractor" or "in consultation with contractor?"</p> <p>As the didactic materials will be deliverables under the contract, they must become the sole intellectual property of NJSA after delivery. Since the guest curator for content development under the present RFQ may or may not be directly connected to the design and installation phases of the exhibition, NJSA must reserve the right to make edits or changes if need arises for whatever reason. While we seek a collegial connection to the guest curator and will enable factual and unbiased (and non-political) research and a</p>



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		high-quality script for the exhibition, ultimately the exhibition is a representation of NJSA's holdings and the history of the state and state government. It also reflects on NJSA and NJSA as state agencies. We will be open to developing mechanisms for reaching consensus between NJSA and the guest curator if differences in viewpoint or objectives arise, and NJSA is certainly open to consulting with the contractor relative to any needed changes that might arise after the didactic materials are finalized and delivered.
38	General Section: Section 3.12.1- Subcontractors	What does the line at the top of the page have to do with Subcontractors? It does not have to do with subcontractors and should be disregarded.
39	General	Will proposals be accepted if the bidder was not able to attend the site visit? The walk through was required as outlined in the RFQ. Proposals will be accepted from those who attended.
40	General	The submission date has been extended to Friday, August 4, 2023.