

Testing PDF upload validation with landscape letter.

Francesco Vezzi (1651–1740) was a [goldsmith](#), though more interested in business as a "speculator", and had visited the Vienna factory. He had recently bought a Venetian title of nobility. He financed the factory, run by his son Giovanni (born 1687). They made Christoph Conrad Hunger a partner in 1721. He had worked in Vienna and had visited Meissen, apparently learning some of its secrets.<sup>[6][7]</sup> He left Venice in 1724, and returned to Meissen in 1727. This seems to have led to the end of supplies of the vital ingredient [kaolin](#) being sent to Venice from Saxony.<sup>[8]</sup>

There was to be no more porcelain made in Venice between 1727 and 1758, and only the [Cozzi porcelain](#) factory was to achieve a lasting success there in the 18th century, operating from 1764 to 1812.<sup>[9]</sup> The Vezzi factory was at the time unique among European factories in operating on a purely commercial basis. Most other factories were owned by the ruler, as Meissen and later Vienna were, or at least had government support, both moral and financial.<sup>[10]</sup> Later, the English factories such as [Chelsea](#) and [Bow](#) were also to stand alone. Giovanni Vezzi may eventually have faced opposition even from his father Francesco, perhaps because his new peer group in the Venetian nobility felt that owning a smoky manufacturing business in the city was inappropriate behaviour. In 1727 an agreement between father and son cancelled the latter's debts but required him to destroy the kilns

**Chloe Anthony Wofford "Toni" Morrison** (born **Chloe Ardelia Wofford**;<sup>[2]</sup> February 18, 1931 – August 5, 2019) was an American novelist, essayist, editor, teacher, and [professor emeritus](#) at [Princeton University](#). Her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, was published in 1970. The critically acclaimed *Song of Solomon* (1977) brought her national attention and won the [National Book Critics Circle Award](#). In 1988, she won the [Pulitzer Prize](#) and the [American Book Award](#) for *Beloved* (1987).

Born and raised in [Lorain, Ohio](#), Morrison graduated from [Howard University](#) in 1953 and went to graduate school at [Cornell University](#). She later taught English at Howard University and also married and had two children before divorcing in 1964. In the late 1960s, she became the first black female editor in fiction at [Random House](#) in New York City. In the 1970s and 1980s, she developed her own reputation as an author, and her perhaps most celebrated work, *Beloved*, was made into a [1998 film](#).

Morrison was awarded the [Nobel Prize in Literature](#) in 1993.<sup>[3]</sup> In 1996, the [National Endowment for the Humanities](#) selected her for the [Jefferson Lecture](#), the U.S. federal government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities. Also that year, she was honored with the [National Book Foundation's](#) Medal of Distinguished Contribution to American Letters. On May 29, 2012, President [Barack Obama](#) presented Morrison with the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](#). In 2016, she received the [PEN/Saul Bellow Award for Achievement in American Fiction](#).

**Article 370 of the Indian constitution** gave special status to [Jammu and Kashmir](#)—a state in [India](#), located in the northern part of the [Indian subcontinent](#), and a part of the larger region of [Kashmir](#), which has been the subject of dispute between India, [Pakistan](#), and [China](#) since 1947<sup>[1][2]</sup>—allowing it to have a separate constitution, a state flag and autonomy over the internal administration of the state.<sup>[3][4]</sup> The government of India [revoked this special status](#) in August 2019 through a Presidential Order and the passage of a resolution in Parliament.

The article was drafted in [Part XXI](#) of the [Constitution](#): Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.<sup>[5]</sup> The [Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir](#), after its establishment, was empowered to recommend the articles of the Indian constitution that should be applied to the state or to abrogate the Article 370 altogether. After

consultation with the state's Constituent Assembly, the [1954 Presidential Order](#) was issued, specifying the articles of the Indian constitution that applied to the state. Since the Constituent Assembly dissolved itself without recommending the abrogation of Article 370, the article was deemed to have become a permanent feature of the Indian Constitution. [\[6\]\[7\]](#)

This article, along with [Article 35A](#), defined that the Jammu and Kashmir state's residents live under a separate set of laws, including those related to [citizenship](#), ownership of property, and [fundamental rights](#), as compared to resident of other Indian states.[\[8\]](#) As a result of this provision, Indian citizens from other states could not purchase land or property in Jammu & Kashmir.[\[9\]](#)

On 5 August 2019, President [Ram Nath Kovind](#) issued a constitutional order revoking the 1954 order, and making all the provisions of the Indian constitution applicable to [Jammu and Kashmir](#).[\[10\]\[11\]\[12\]](#) Following resolutions passed in both the houses of Parliament, he issued a further order on 6 August declaring all the clauses of Article 370 to be inoperative.[\[13\]](#)

In addition, the [Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill](#) was passed in both the houses of Parliament, which proposes to divide the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two [union territories](#) to be called [Jammu and Kashmir](#) and [Ladakh](#).[\[14\]\[15\]\[16\]](#)

[Maharaja Hari Singh](#) became the ruler of the princely state of [Jammu and Kashmir](#) in 1925, and he was the reigning monarch at the conclusion of the British rule in the subcontinent in 1947. With the impending independence of India, the British announced that the [British Paramountcy](#) over the princely states would end, and the states were free to choose between the new Dominions of India and Pakistan or to remain independent. It was emphasized that independence was only a 'theoretical possibility' because, during the long rule of the British in India, the states had come to depend on British Indian government for a variety of their needs including their internal and external security.

Jammu and Kashmir had a Muslim majority (77% Muslim by the previous census in 1941[\[30\]](#)). Following the logic of [Partition](#), many people in Pakistan expected that Kashmir would join Pakistan. However, the predominant political movement in the Valley of Kashmir ([Jammu and Kashmir National Conference](#)) was secular and was allied with the [Indian National Congress](#) since the 1930s. So many in India too had expectations that Kashmir would join India.[\[31\]\[32\]](#) The Maharaja was faced with indecision.[\[note 3\]](#)

On 22 October 1947, rebellious citizens from the western districts of the State and Pushtoon tribesmen from the [Northwest Frontier Province](#) of Pakistan invaded the State, backed by Pakistan.[\[33\]\[34\]](#) The Maharaja initially fought back but appealed for assistance to [India](#),[\[35\]\[36\]](#) who agreed on the condition that the ruler accede to India.[\[37\]](#) Maharaja Hari Singh signed the [Instrument of Accession](#) on 26 October 1947 in return for military aid and assistance,[\[38\]](#) which was accepted by the Governor General the next day.[\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#) While the Government of India accepted the accession, it added the proviso that it would be submitted to a "reference to the people" after the state is cleared of the invaders, since "only the people, not the Maharaja, could decide where the people of J&K wanted to live." It was a provisional accession.[\[41\]\[42\]\[43\]\[note 4\]](#)