



## DISCUSSION OF ASSET OWNERSHIP AND PROVENANCE

Based on documents presented for our review, of which original documents in Hindi were translated at the time of the evaluations, and our own independent research we conducted both on a local and International basis we have concluded that these gemstones are part of a large collection of cut and polished gemstones and Statues used in the Crown and Throne of Kings/Queens in 801-1030 AD. They originated from the Khajuraho-vahaka and surrounding temples during the reign of King Dhangev ruler over Khajuraho (945-1002 AD). Dhangev called himself as Maharajadhiraj Kalinjaradhipati, lord of Kalinjar, the successor of Yasovarman India. This information can be supported by the fact that many of the gemstone figurines associated with the collection are identical images as those sandstone carving images on the walls of the Temple of Kandariya. The Gemstone carvings were considered temple art and would have been carved prior to being put on the temples and the Gemstone figurines would have then remained at the temples after completion.

The loose gemstones were used as decoration for the Maharajadhiraj as settings for royalty headdress and costumes chambers thrones and crowns and as well as for currency of the time. The statues represented models of Temple Art from The temples at Khajuraho [1] were built during the Chandella dynasty, which reached its apogee between 950 and 1050. Only about 20 temples remain; they fall into three distinct groups and belong to two different religions – Hinduism and Jainism. They strike a perfect balance between architecture and sculpture. The Temple of Kandariya is decorated with a profusion of sculptures that are among the greatest masterpieces of Indian art. [2]

To the best of our knowledge and based on all the relevant documentation provided as well as our independent research, we firmly believe the assets originated with the Chandel is an Indian Royal Rajput clan found in Central India. A section of the Chandelas which was also known as Chandela Dynasty ruled much of the Bundelkhand region of central India for long periods between the 10th and the 13th centuries AD. The Chandel dynasty's famous in Indian history for Maharaja Rao Vidyadhara, Maharaja Rao Vidyadhara (1017-1029) was a Chandela Rajput clan who ruled Bundelkhand during Chandela Period. Vidyadhara was Dhanga's grandson and expanded the Chandela Dynasty between Chambal River in the northwest and Narmada River in south. [3] Chandelas built the famous temple-city of Khajuraho between the 10th and 11th century who repulsed the attacks of Mahmud of Ghazni. His love for sculptures is shown in the world heritage site temples of Khajuraho and Kalinjar fort.

During the Muslim invasion and aftermath the Gemstone became a part of the Crown and Throne Alaudin (Ala-ud-din Khilji, Juna Khan) was the second and most prominent ruler of the Khilji dynasty. He reigned between 1296 and 1316 and was the first Muslim to rule all of what we know today as India.

Our Conclusions based on inspection of the stones and analysis and confirming that the cuts reveal non modern cutting equipment giving us a window of origin within the above describe timeframe of 801-1030 AD and the accompanying artifacts statues in the collection that can be traced back to Temple of Kandariya and the translated Hindu documents describing the Gemstone at the time of their conveyance that these assets are from the King and Crown of thrones collection originating from the Temple of Khajuraho and most t probable belonged to the Maharajadhiraj Kalinjaradhipati of Chandellas (945-1002 AD) as well as passed on to Maharaja Rao Vidyadhara (1017-1029 AD) making these assets of significant Historical and religious importance and value.

1. [http://asi.nic.in/asi\\_monu\\_whs\\_khajuraho\\_images.asp#](http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_whs_khajuraho_images.asp#)
2. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/240>
3. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/1999/99mar20/saturday/head1.htm>
4. Matthew Atmore Sherring, Hindu tribes and castes, Volume 2

## **DISCUSSION OF ASSET OWNERSHIP**

**800 AD TO 1296 AD:** The Gemstones as well as the Temple art are believed have been produced and controlled by the Chandel dynasties who not only built most of the Temples but are most famous in Indian history for Maharaja Rao Vidyadhara, Maharaja Rao Vidyadhara (1017-1029)

**1296 AD to 1500 AD:** Alauddin Khilji Juna Khan, later to be known as Alauddin Khilji, was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din, raided the Hindu Deccan peninsula and Deogiri - then the capital of the Hindu state of Maharashtra, looting their treasure.[15][13] He returned to Delhi in 1296, then assumed power as Sultan.

Ala al-din Khilji continued expanding Delhi Sultanate into South India, with the help of generals such as Malik Kafur and Khusraw Khan, collecting large war booty (Anwatan) from those they defeated, His commanders collected war spoils from Hindu kingdoms, paid khums on Ghanima (tax on loot collected during war) to Sultan's treasury, which helped strengthen the Khalji rule.

Koh-i-noor diamond was extorted by Alauddin Khilji's army in 1310, from a Hindu kingdom in Warangal.

Alauddin Khilji reigned for 20 years. He attacked and seized Hindu states of Ranthambhor (1301 AD), Chittorgarh (1303), Māndu (1305) and plundered the wealthy state of Devagiri, also withstood two Mongol raids. Ala al-din is also known for his aggressive expansion and absolute power after wars. Historians note him as a zealous leader who removed anyone Ala al-din Khilji suspected of being a threat to his power and sovereignty.

The assets must have come under the control of the Alaudin family during the Muslim invasion and aftermath. Alaudin (Ala-ud-din Khilji, Juna Khan) was the second and most prominent ruler of the Khilji dynasty. He reigned between 1296 and 1316 and was the first Muslim to rule all of what we know today as India.

**1500 AD to 1954 AD:** Assets were part of the King and Crown of thrones collection controlled by the Ala al-din Khilji Family; were transferred and sold during the period to over 60 families in India of which the Prasad Family of Lucknow, U.P India was a major purchaser based on historical transcripts and the Archeological Society of India. The Prasad family transferred numerous portions of the collection through trade with European counterparts throughout the 1800's and 1900's

**1800 AD to 2000:** Sometime during the 1800's this portion of the King and crown of thrones collection was acquire by the Caligaris family located in Piemonte Italy. A northwestern region of Italy which is part of the Alps-Mediterranean Euro-region and its capital is Turin. To the north with Switzerland (cantons of Valais and Ticino), east to Lombardy, Emilia Romagna southeast (sharing a limit of just under 8 km), south to Liguria, on the west by France (Rhone region Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur), and northwest to the Valle d'Aosta.

The family moved to the America's in the 1800 bringing their portion of the collection which includes the Sapphire's and Red Ruby's to America. The family main occupations involved trading between America, Europe and Asia during the 1800s and 1900s.

**2000 AD to Present:** The collection was moved to the United States and these ruby gemstones weighing approx. 1854.05 carats is presently owned by Dominion Global Investment Capital Trust.

The information presented are the facts as we have been able to uncover them based on the documentation provided and our own independent research on the collection.