











**Permanent Pictorial Cancellations of Tamilnadu State
(Total 30 Permanent Pictorial Cancellations)**

<p>Thanjavur H. O. - 613 001 Brihadeeswara Temple Date of Introduction: 16.12.1974</p>	
 	<p>Thanjavur, formerly known as Tanjore, is a town and the headquarters of the Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu. Scholars believe the name Thanjavur to have been derived from "Tanjan", a legendary asura in Hindu mythology. Thanjavur is an important center of South Indian religion, art, and architecture. Most of the Great Living Chola Temples, which are UNESCO World Heritage Monuments, are located in and around Thanjavur. The foremost among these, the Brihadeeswara Temple, is located in the center of the town. Thanjavur is also the home of the Tanjore painting, a painting style unique to the region. The cancellation depicts famous Brihadeeswara Temple.</p>
<p>Tiruchirappalli H. O. - 620 001 Rock Fort Temple Date of Introduction: 17.12.1974</p>	
 	<p>Tiruchirappalli; (spelt as Trichinopoly in the records of British India), is also called Tiruchi or Trichy. The city is believed to be of significant antiquity and has been ruled, at different times, by the Early Cholas, Early Pandyas, Pallavas, Medieval Cholas, Later Cholas, Later Pandyas, Delhi Sultanate, Madurai Sultanate, Vijayanagar Empire, Nayak Dynasty, the Carnatic state and the British. The archaeologically important town of Uraiyur which served as the capital of the Early Cholas is a suburb of Tiruchirappalli. Tiruchirappalli played a critical role in the Carnatic Wars between the British and the French East India companies. The city has a number of historical monuments, the Rockfort, Ranganathaswamy temple at Srirangam and the Jambukeswarar temple at Thiruvanaikaval being the most prominent among them. The cancellation depicts Rockfort temple.</p>
<p>Mudumalai B. O. (Nilgiris) - 643 211 Indian Bison Date of Introduction: 05.04.1975</p>	
 	<p>Mudumalai wildlife reserve is a continuation of the Bandipur National Park. The river Moyar that flows along the border of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka separates the two. The Mysore - Ooty highway runs through the park. Mudumalai wildlife reserve was the first sanctuary in south India. The terrain is extremely varied with hills, valleys, ravines, watercourses and swamps. There are two types of fauna found here: mammals and bird raptors. Among the mammalian population, Asian Elephants, Barking deer, Musk deer, Gaur (Indian Bison), Sloth Bear, Giant Squirrel, Sanibar, Spotted Deer, Chowsingha, Indian Pangolin, Leopard, Wild Dog, Rusty Spotted Cat and Striped necked Mongoose are easily spotted animals. The bird raptors include: Changeable Hawk Eagle, Black Eagle, Oriental Honey-buzzard, Jerdon's Baza, Bonelli's Eagle, Crested Goshawk, Besra, Mottled Wood Owl, Brown Hawk Owl. The cancellation depicts Gaur (Indian Bison).</p>
<p>Kanniyakumari S. O. - 629 001 Vivekananda Rock Memorial Date of Introduction: 21.11.1975</p>	
 	<p>Kanyakumari was formerly known as Cape Comorin. Kanyakumari lies at the southernmost tip of mainland India (the southernmost tip of India as a whole being Indira Gandhi Point in Andaman and Nicobar Islands). The closest major cities are Nagercoil, the administrative headquarters of Kanyakumari District and Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala. The town is a popular tourist destination. Kanyakumari takes its name from the Hindu goddess Kanyakumari (also called Kumari Amman). Her temple stands on the shores of the Laccadive Sea. On two rocky islets just off the shore, southeast of the Kumari Amman temple, are the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, built in 1970 by Eknath Ranade, and the 133 feet tall statue of Tamil saint-poet Thiruvalluvar, one of the biggest statues in Asia, completed in 2000 by sculptor V. Ganapati Sthapati. The cancellation depicts Vivekananda Rock Memorial.</p>

Vedanthalang S. O. - 603 314 Pelican Birds Date of Introduction: 21.11.1975		 	<p>Vedanthalang Lake Bird Sanctuary is a 74 acre sanctuary located in the Kancheepuram District. The sanctuary is about 75 kilometres from Chennai on National Highway 45 south of Chengalpattu. Vedanthalang is a home for migratory birds, such as pintail, garganey, grey wagtail, blue-winged teal, common sandpiper and some more. The sanctuary features thousands of birds coming from various countries, some of which can be easily identified. Some easily found bird species include Cormorants, Darter, Grebes, Large Egret, Little Egrets, Moorhen, Night Herons, Paddy Bird, Painted Stork, Pintails, Pond Heron, Sandpiper, Shovellers, Terns, White Ibis and many more. The migratory birds include Garganey Teals Canada, Snake Bird Sri Lanka, Grey Pelican Australia, Grey Heron Bangladesh, Open-billed Stork Bangladesh, Glossy Ibis Sri Lanka, Painted Stork Siberia, Spoonbill Burma and the Spot Bill Duck.</p>
Thiruvaiyaru S. O. - 613 204 Veena and Kartal Date of Introduction: 20.01.1976		 	<p>Thiruvaiyaru (also spelt as Tiruvaiyaru) is a panchayat town in Thanjavur District. It is situated on the banks of the river Kaveri, 13 km from Thanjavur. Thiruvaiyaru has an old Siva temple dedicated to Panchanatheeswar. Though pilgrims flock to this temple throughout the year, Thiruvaiyaru is more renowned for its association with Saint Thyagaraja. Thyagaraja was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music. He was a prolific composer and highly influential in the development of the South Indian classical music tradition. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions, most in praise of Lord Rama — many of which remain popular today. The cancellation depicts musical instruments 'Veena' and 'Kartal' (Kartal is made of wooden blocks with holes for the fingers and circular copper plates. Pairs of Kartals are played with both hands. Kartals usually accompany religious music in India played during the festivals and even near the holy places.)</p>
Perur S. O. (Coimbatore) - 641 010 Perur Pateeswarar Temple Date of Introduction: 03.02.1976		 	<p>Perur is a neighbourhood located on western side of Coimbatore. Perur is very famous for its very old Perur Pateeswarar Temple (Siva Temple). The temple was built by Karikala cholan. Other than this temple there are numerous other temples and many wedding halls. Just 500 m away from the main temple is the bank of Noyyal river. People arrive here round the year to perform the rituals of deceased people. The cancellation depicts famous Pateeswarar temple.</p>
Nagore S. O. - 611 002 Dargah Sharif Date of Introduction: 08.10.1976		 	<p>Nagore is a town in the Nagapattinam District located approximately 12 km south of Karaikal and 5 km north of Nagapattinam. Tiruvarur, Mayiladuthurai, Muthupet are nearby towns. It has a population of approximately 30,000. The prime attraction is the renowned Nagore Dargah, a revered place of all faiths. A five centuries old Islamic shrine, Nagore Dargah attracts millions of pilgrims irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Nagore Dargah (also called Nagoor Dargah or Hazrat Syed Shahul Hameed Dargah) is a dargah built over the tomb of the Sufi saint Hazrath Nagore Shahul Hamid (1490–1579 A.D.). The dargah is a major pilgrim centre in the region that attracts pilgrims from both Islam and Hinduism, creating a unique bond of amity between the two religions. The cancellation depicts Dargah Sharif.</p>
Mamallapuram S. O. - 603 104 Mahabalipuram Shore temple Date of Introduction: 15.10.1976		 	<p>Mamallapuram, also known as Mahabalipuram is a town in Kancheepuram. It is around 60 km south from the city of Chennai. It is an ancient historic town and was a bustling sea-port during the time of Periplus (1st century CE) and Ptolemy (140 CE). By the 7th Century it was a Port city of South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7th and the 9th centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Famous Shore temple is a structural temple, built in 700 - 728</p>



AD, with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD. It was built on a promontory sticking out into the Bay of Bengal at Mahabalipuram. The Shore Temple is so named because it overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal. The cancellation depicts Shore temple of Mahabalipuram.

(Note: It appears that three different cancellations are used at different period for Mamallapuram)

Vailankanni S. O. - 611 111
St. Mary's Church
Date of Introduction: 29.11.1976



Vailankanni (Virgin of Velai, the town), is a panchayat town in Nagapattinam district. Once a port that traded with Rome and Greece, the tiny commercial center gradually lost its importance to the larger city of Nagapattinam. The town is home to a significant Roman Catholic shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Good Health. The church can be traced to the mid-16th century and its founding is attributed to three miracles: the apparition of Mary and Jesus to a slumbering shepherd boy, the curing of a lame buttermilk vendor, and the survival of Portuguese sailors assaulted by a violent sea storm. The church building was raised to the status of basilica in 1962 by Pope John XXIII. The cancellation depicts St. Mary's Church.

Courtallam S. O. - 627 802
Water Falls
Date of Introduction: 01.08.1977



Courtallam, Spa Of South India, is a panchayat town situated at a mean elevation of 160 m. on the Western Ghats in Tirunelveli District. The numerous waterfalls and cascades along with the ubiquitous health resorts in the area have earned it the title the Spa of South India. Courtallam has nine waterfalls. Peraruvi is a main fall and the biggest falls in courtallam, is about 60 m high. The flow of water is interrupted by the Pongumakadal, a 19 m deep crater and comes down with greatly reduced impact, making a bath safe. The cancellation depicts water fall of Courtallam.

Bhavani H. O. - 638 301
Sangameswarar Temple
Date of Introduction: 25.08.1977



Bhavani is a peninsular island area situated at the north of Erode City and its about 85 km from Coimbatore city on National Highway 47. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Kaveri, the largest river in Tamil Nadu and Bhavani, the second largest river in Tamil Nadu, with the invisible mystic Sarasvati River. Hence this place is known as the Triveni Sangam of South. The Sangameswarar Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, built at the confluence of these rivers, is a sacred place for Hindus. The temple is located on the northern bank where the rivers meet. Bhavani is also known as the Carpet city, as the leading business of the town is known for its carpet industry. The cancellation depicts Sangameswarar Temple.

Kodikkarai P. O. - 614 807
Flamingo
Date of Introduction: 02.12.1977









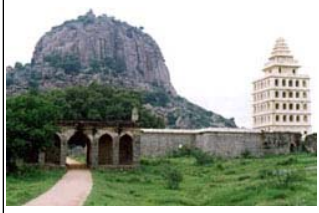







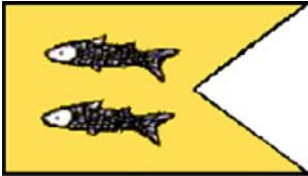





Kodikkarai is located around 60 km from the town of Nagapatinam and around 80 km from Thanjavur. Kodikkarai is also called Point Calimere, the Wild Life and Bird Sanctuary here spreads 333.3 Sq Kms with 25 Kms of tropical dry evergreen forests. It is bounded by Bay of Bengal on the East and Palk Straits on the South. It is situated South of Velankanni. More than a hundred species of migratory birds visit the sanctuary. They include Flamingo, Painted Storks, Pelicans, Teals, Terns, Ducks and a variety of shore birds. About 20000 Flamingoes visit the Sanctuary every year. The cancellation depicts flamingo bird.

Rameswaram S. O. - 623 526
Pamban Bridge
Date of Introduction: 07.03.1978



Rameswaram, is a town in the Ramanathapuram district. It is located on Pamban Island separated from mainland India by the Pamban channel and is about 50 kilometres from Mannar Island, Sri Lanka. It is situated in the Gulf of Mannar, at the very tip of the Indian peninsula. Pamban Island, also known as Rameswaram Island, is connected to mainland India by the Pamban Bridge. The history of Rameswaram is centred around the island being a transit point to reach Sri Lanka (Ceylon historically) and the presence of Ramanathaswamy Temple. Pamban Bridge is a cantilever bridge on the Palk Strait that connects Rameswaram to mainland India. The railway bridge is 6,776 ft and was opened to traffic in 1914. The

		<p>railroad bridge is a double-leaf bascule bridge section that can be raised to let ships pass under it. The cancellation depicts Pamban Bridge.</p>
<p>Palani H. O. - 624 601 Danthayuthapani Temple Date of Introduction: 08.09.1978</p>		
		<p>Palani is a city in the Dindigul district located about 100 km South-east of Coimbatore City and 60 km west of Dindigul. It is the location of the far-famed temple of the god Kartikeya, resorted to by more than 7 million devotees each year. The Dhandayuthapani Temple is one of the sacred shrines of Lord Murugan, worshipped in the form of Kaumaram. The architectural style of the temple has been influenced by the Pandyas and has a gold gopuram on the main garbhagriha. The cancellation depicts symbolic representation of Danthayuthapani temple.</p>
<p>Kalakkad S. O. - 627 501 Lion-tailed macaque Date of Introduction: 03.10.1978</p>		
		<p>Kalakkad is a town located in Tirunelveli district. Kalakkadu Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in area of 223 sq kms in the Tirunelveli District, including the foothills of Western Ghats and the adjoining area. The flora ranges from forests of tropical wet ever-green to Tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest at down hills. Lion tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Bonnet Macaque and Common Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, sambar, Sloth Bear, gaur, Elephant, Tiger, Flying Squirrel, Panther, Wild Dog, Pangoline are some of the wild life seen in the sanctuary. Besides, a wide range of birds and reptiles could be seen. The cancellation depicts Lion tailed macaque.</p>
<p>Kodaikanal S. O. - 624 101 Observatory Date of Introduction: 05.09.1979</p>		
		<p>Kodaikanal is a city in the hills of the taluk division of the Dindigul district. Its name in the Tamil language means "The Gift of the Forest". Kodaikanal is referred to as the "Princess of Hill stations" and has a long history as a retreat and popular tourist destination. The Kodaikanal Solar Observatory is a solar observatory owned and operated by Indian Institute of Astrophysics. It is located on the southern tip of the Palni Hills 4 km from Kodaikanal town. The Evershed effect was first detected at this observatory in January 1909. Solar data collected by the lab is the oldest continuous series of its kind in India. Precise observations of the equatorial electrojet are made here due to the unique geographic location of Kodaikanal. The cancellation depicts view of Observatory.</p>
<p>Mylapore H. O. - 600 004 Mylapore Temple, Peacock and Punna tree Date of Introduction: 14.11.1979</p>		
		<p>Mylapore is a cultural hub and neighborhood in the southern part of the city of Chennai. Mylapore is also called Thirumayilai. Mylapore is a major commercial center, as well as one of the oldest residential parts of the city. It is known for its tree-lined avenues, the seventh-century Kapaleeshwarar Temple, katcheri season and Ramakrishna Math. Mylapore is regarded as the birthplace of Tamil poet and saint, Thiruvalluvar, one of the icons of Tamil literature. It is a place of famous Siva Temple. The present name "Mylapore" has been derived from the word "Mayil" meaning peacock. The Punnai tree is adjacent to a shrine in Mylapore is considered as a sacred tree and the aspiring and child less couples tie cradles with the belief that such an act would bless them with a child. The cancellation depicts leaves of Punnai tree and a peacock.</p>
<p>Gingee S. O. - 604 202 Gingee Fort Date of Introduction: 29.12.1979</p>		
		<p>Gingee (Senji) is a town in Villupuram district (erstwhile South Arcot district). The nearest town with a railway station is Tindivanam, 28 km away and Thiruvannamalai, 39 km. Gingee is located between three hills covering a perimeter of 3 km. Gingee is famous for its Gingee Fort, a popular tourist attraction. The Kon dynasty laid the foundations for the Gingee Fort in 1190 AD. The fort was later built by the Chola dynasty in 13th century. In 1638, Gingee came under the control of Bijapur Sultanate from Vijayanagar. The cancellation depicts Gingee Fort.</p>
<p>Topslip B. O. - 642 133 Nilgiri Tahir Date of Introduction: 14.10.1980</p>		

 	<p>Topslip is located at 800 feet above sea level on the Anamalai mountain range. It is popularly known as Anamalai Hills. It is a small place in Indira Gandhi National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary that lies in the Coimbatore District at the southern part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. Separated from the Nilgiri Hills by the Palghat Gap on the north, the Park is contiguous to the Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala) to its west and to the Eravikulam National Park (Kerala) and Chinnar Wild life sanctuary. Topslip is one of the most exciting tourist spots in Western Ghats. It is popular because of its natural less human intervened wild life. Wild animals like Elephants, Wild Goats, Nilgiri Tahir, Nilgiri gaur, Wild Buffalos, Monkeys etc. can be seen here. The cancellation depicts Nilgiri Tahir.</p>
<p>Srirangam H. O. - 620 006 Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple – Deity's serpent Date of Introduction: 17.01.1981</p>	
 	<p>Srirangam (formerly Vellithirumutha gramam and Thiruvarangam in Tamil) is an island and a part of the city of Tiruchirapalli, in South India. Srirangam is bounded by the Kaveri River on one side, and the Kaveri distributary Kollidam on the other side. Srirangam is famous for its Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, a major pilgrimage destination for Hindus (especially Srivaishnavites) and the largest temple complex in India. It is also considered the first, foremost and the most important of the 108 main Vishnu temples (Divyadesams). This temple is also known as Thiruvanga Tirupati, Periyakoil, Bhoologa Vaikundam, Bhogamandabam. Lord Ranganatha exhibits himself in the laying posture - Anantha Sayanam in Serpent bed. The cancellation depicts Serpent bed.</p>
<p>Philatelic Bureau Madurai H. O. - 625 001 Pandyan Empire's Flag with Fish Date of Introduction: 06.09.1981</p>	
 	<p>Madurai is the third largest city and the Second largest municipal corporation in Tamil Nadu. Located on the banks of River Vaigai. The word Madurai is derived from Madhura (sweetness) arising out of the divine nectar showered on the city by the Hindu god Shiva from his matted hair. The city has a number of historical monuments, the Meenakshi Amman Temple and Tirumalai Nayak Palace being the most prominent among them. The city is believed to be of significant antiquity and has been ruled, at different times, by the Early Pandyan, Medieval Cholas, Later Cholas, Later Pandyas, Madurai Sultanate, Vijayanagar Empire, Madurai Nayaks, Chanda Sahib, Carnatic kingdom, and the British. Pandyan dynasty was an ancient Tamil dynasty which ruled parts of South India until the 15th century AD. They initially ruled their country Pandya Nadu from Korkai, a seaport on the southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula, and in later times moved to Madurai. The cancellation depicts Flag of Pandyan Empire with fish.</p>
<p>Tiruvapur H. O. - 610 001 Temple Chariot Date of Introduction: 14.10.1989</p>	
 	<p>Tiruvapur is also known as Thiruvapur. The town was one of the five traditional capitals of the Chola empire, with one of the emperors of the dynasty, Kulothunga Chola I, having it as his capital. The town is believed to be of significant antiquity and has been ruled, at different times, by the Medieval Cholas, Later Cholas, Later Pandyas, Vijayanagar Empire, Marathas and the British. The town is known for the Thyagaraja temple, and the annual chariot festival held in the month of April. The temple chariot of the Thyagaraja temple, weighing 300 tonnes and measuring 90 feet tall is the largest temple chariot in Tamil Nadu. Thiruvapur is the birthplace of Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri, popularly known as the Trinity of Carnatic music of the 18th century CE. The cancellation depicts Temple Chariot.</p>
<p>Ettayapuram S. O. - 627 902 Subramanya Bharathiar Date of Introduction: 24.03.1993</p>	
 	<p>Ettayapuram is a town in Thoothukudi district (also known as Tuticorin district). It is notable for being the birthplace of the great Tamil Poet Subramanya Bharathy (Mahakavi Bharathiar). Muthuswami Dikshitar, one of the triad of Carnatic music also was patronised in his final years by the ruler of Ettayapuram. Umaru Pulavar a Tamil Islamic poet also lived here. Subramanya Bharathy, deemed as one of the greatest poets of twentieth-century. He was born here on 11 December 1882. A prolific writer, philosopher and a great visionary of immense genius and perspicacity, Bharathiar was</p>



also one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement in South India. His house in Ettayapuram has now been converted into a memorial The Cancellation depicts Subramanya Bharathiar Memorial.

(Note: It appears that old cancellation has been replaced with new cancellation with new design. New design depicts sketch of eyes and moustache of poet Subramanya Bharathiar.)

**Kavalur B. O. - 635 701
Vainu Bappu Observatory
Date of Introduction: 05.10.1993**



Kavalur is a village in the Vaniyambadi taluk of Vellore district. It is located in Jawadhu Hills. Its well known place for tourism and Vainu Bappu Observatory. Manali Kallat Vainu Bappu was an Indian astronomer and president of the International Astronomical Union. Bappu helped establish several astronomical institutions in India, including the Vainu Bappu Observatory named after him and also contributed to the establishment of the modern Indian Institute of Astrophysics. In 1957, he discovered the Wilson-Bappu effect jointly with American astronomer Olin Chaddock Wilson. The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) established in 1970s, is an astronomical observatory owned and operated by Indian Institute of Astrophysics. VBO hosts the 1m Carl Zeiss Telescope, and the 2.3 m Vainu Bappu telescope. The cancellation depicts Vainu Bappu observatory.

**Udagamandalam H. O. - 643 001
Toda huts
Date of Introduction: 15.07.1994**



Udhagamandalam is also known as Ootacamund or Ooty . It is a district capital of the Nilgiris district and located 80 km north of Coimbatore. It was originally a tribal land and was occupied by the Todas along with other tribes who coexisted through specialisation and trade. The major tribes of Nilgiri area are Todas, Kotas, Badagas and Alu Kurumbas, who also settled in and around Ooty. The area came under the rule of the East India Company at the end of the 18th century. Today Ootacamund is a popular hill station and draws a large number of tourists every year. Lofty mountains, great lakes, dense forests, sprawling grasslands, miles of tea gardens and eucalyptus trees greet the visitors en route to Ooty. There are a few Toda huts on the hills above Botanical Garden, where Todas still dwell. There are other Toda settlements in the area, notably Kandal Mund near Old Ooty. The cancellation depicts Toda Hut.

**Hasthampatti S. O. - 636 007
Khadi Spinning Wheel (Charkha)
Date of Introduction: 30.01.1997**







Hasthampatti is a small town near Salem City. Mahatma Gandhi, during his visit to Salem on February 14, 1934, stayed as a guest at the residence of Landlord Natesa Pandaram. The Government of India acquired this building in the '80s and the Hasthampatti Post Office is functioning in this building. The room in which Mahatma Gandhi stayed is converted into Mahatma Gandhi Philately Museum inaugurated on January 30, 1997, and philatelic stamps, first day covers, stationery issued by India as well as other countries are in display. The cancellation depicts Spinning wheel (Charkha) and text 'Bapu' in Tamil and Hindi.

**Tiruvannamalai H. O. - 606 601
Lamp
Date of Introduction: 12.12.1997**



Tiruvannamalai is located on the foothills of Annamalai hills, Tiruvannamalai has been ruled by the Pallavas, the Medieval Cholas, the Later Cholas, Hoysalas, the Vijayanagar Empire, the Carnatic kingdom, Tipu Sultan, and the British. It served as the capital city of the Hoysalas. The town is built around the Annamalaiyar Temple like other Nayak capitals. In Hindu mythology, Parvati, wife of Shiva, once closed the eyes of her husband playfully in a flower garden at their abode atop Mount Kailash. Although only a moment for the gods, all light was taken from the universe, and the earth, in turn, was submerged in darkness for years. The most important festival of the Annamalaiyar temple is celebrated during the Tamil month of Karthikai, between November and December, concluding with the celebration of Karthikai Deepam. A huge lamp is lit in a cauldron, containing three tons of ghee, at the top of the Annamalai hills during the Deepam. The cancellation depicts Lamp.

(Note: It appears that old cancellation has been replaced with new cancellation with new design)

<p>Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road H. P. O., Chennai - 600 002 Philatelic Bureau Building Date of Introduction: ??</p>		
		<p>Anna Salai, formerly known as Mount Road, is an arterial road in Chennai, India. It starts at the Cooum Creek, south of Fort St George and ends at the Kathipara Junction in Guindy. Anna Salai is almost 400 years old and has its origins in a cart track which was used by the European employees of the British East India Company to travel from the factory at Fort St George to the holy town of St Thomas Mount where the apostle St Thomas was crucified. Chennai Philatelic Bureau Housed in the First Electric Cinema Theater of South India situated at Anna Road, Chennai.</p>
<p>Vadalur S. O. - 607 308 Sathya Gnana Sabha temple Date of Introduction: ??</p>		
		<p>Vadalur is a town in Cuddalore district. Vadalur is famous for the temple "Sathaya Gnana Sabha", established by the famous saint Ramalinga Swamigal popularly called 'Vallalar' before 150 years. Every year the auspicious day "Thaipooam" is celebrated as a grand occasion which attracts lot of tourists from all over the world. The cancellation depicts Sathya Gnana Sabha temple.</p>
<p>Special thanks to Mrs. Vidya Kishor Baglodi (Mangalore), Shri Ashok Kumar Bayanwala (Ahmedabad), Shri Nagendra Nayak (Udyavar) and Mrs. Jeevan Jyoti (Shamshi, Kullu) for their help in compiling this listing.</p>		
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