





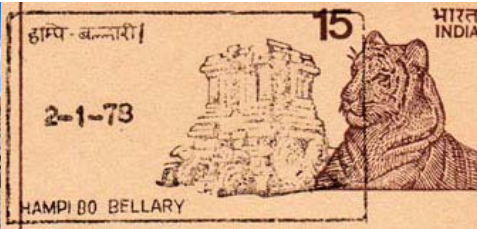





**Permanent Pictorial Cancellations of Karnataka State
(Total 33 Permanent Pictorial Cancellations)**

Belur S. O. - 573 115 Darpana Sundari Date of Introduction: 02.01.1978		
		Belur is a town and a taluka in Hassan district in the state of Karnataka. The town is renowned for its Chennakesava temple, one of the finest examples of Hoysala workmanship. It was the early capital of the Hoysala Empire. With Halebidu which is only 16 km away, this is one of the major tourist destinations in Karnataka. Darpana Sundari (Lady with the mirror) carved on walls of Belur Temple is one of major attractions in the Chennakesava temple complex. The cancellation depicts Darpana Sundari. (12th Century)
Halebeedu S. O. - 573 121 Shilabalikas Date of Introduction: 02.01.1978		
	 	<p>Halebeedu (literally "ruined city") is located in Hassan District, which was previously called Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra, was the regal capital of the Hoysala Empire in the 12th century. It is home to one of the best examples of Hoysala architecture in the ornate Hoysaleswara and Kedareshwara temples. The walls of the temple are covered with an endless variety of depictions from Hindu mythology, animals, birds and Shilabalikas or dancing figures. The cancellation depicts one of the bracket dancing figures, popularly known as Shilabalikas.</p> <p>(Note: It appear that old cancellation has been replaced with new cancellation. In both cancellations there is difference in spelling of Halebeedu (First Canc.: Halebidu, Second Canc.: Halebeedu)</p>
Hampi S. O. - 583 215 Stone Chariot Date of Introduction: 02.01.1978		
		Hampi is a village in Bellary district of northern Karnataka. It is located within the ruins of Vijayanagara, the former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Predating the city of Vijayanagara, it continues to be an important religious centre, housing the Virupaksha Temple, as well as several other monuments belonging to the old city. Hampi has various notable Hindu temples, some of which are still active places of worship. Vittala Temple Complex is perhaps the most famous and well-known among the ruins of Hampi. The iconic stone chariot in the vicinity of this temple complex is a symbol of Karnataka Tourism. The ruins are a UNESCO World Heritage Site, listed as the Group of Monuments at Hampi. The cancellation depicts famous Stone Chariot.
Sravanabelagola S. O. - 573 135 Gommateshwara Date of Introduction: 02.01.1978		
	 	<p>Sravanabelagola is a city located in the Hassan district, 158 km from Bangalore. The statue of Gommateshwara Bahubali at Sravanabelagola is one of the most important pilgrimage destinations in Jainism, one that reached a peak in architectural and sculptural activity under the patronage of Western Ganga Dynasty of Talakad. Chandragupta is said to have died here in 298 BC after he became a Jain monk and assumed an ascetic life style. The cancellation depicts Monolithic statue of Gommateshwara.</p> <p>(Note: It appears that old cancellation has been replaced</p>

with new cancellation which can be noticed from two different examples of cancellations. Position of Pincode and font size are different in both examples.

Philatelic Bureau, Bangalore G.P.O. - 560 001

Vidhana Soudha

Date of Introduction: 15.01.1979



Bangalore also rendered Bengaluru, is the capital of the Karnataka and located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka. Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's information technology sector. The Vidhana Soudha, located in Bengaluru is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka. It is an imposing building, constructed in a style sometimes described as Mysore Neo-Dravidian and incorporates elements of Indo-Saracenic and Dravidian styles. The cancellation depicts Vidhana Soudha.

Udupi H. O. - 576 101

Sri Krishna, Udupi Temple

Date of Introduction: 23.01.1985

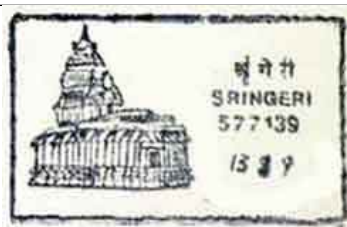


Udupi is a town in the south-west of Karnataka. Udupi is notable for the Krishna Temple, and lends its name to the popular Udupi cuisine. Udupi, also known as Rajata Peetha and Shivalli (Shivabelli), a centre of pilgrimage. Udupi is known for the Krishna Mutt (Temple of Lord Krishna) and also native place of the Vaishnavite saint Shri Madhvacharya who founded the Krishna Mutt in the 13th century. The cancellation depicts Sri Krishna of Udupi Temple.

Sringeri S. O. - 577 139

Vidyashankara Temple

Date of Introduction: 27.01.1985



Sringeri is a hill town and taluka headquarters located in Chikkamagaluru district. It is the site of the first matha established by Adi Shankara, Hindu theologian and exponent of the Advaita Vedanta philosophy, in the 8th century. It is located on the banks of the river Tunga. Sringeri is home to a number of historic temples. Of these, Sri Sharadamba temple and Sri Vidyashankara temple are very prominent. The cancellation depicts Vidyashankara temple.

Srirangapatna S. O. - 571 438

Sword and Headgear of Tipu Sultan

Date of Introduction: 20.10.1978 & 20.06.1987



Srirangapatna is a town in Mandya district, located near the city of Mysore. It is of great religious, cultural and historic importance. The town takes its name from the celebrated Ranganathaswamy temple which dominates the town, making Srirangapattana one of the most important Vaishnavite centers of pilgrimage in south India. Srirangapattana became the de facto capital of Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Srirangapattana was the scene of the last and decisive battle fought between Tipu Sultan and a combined force of 50,000 men provided equally by the Nizam of Hyderabad and the East India Company under the overall command of General George Harris. The cancellation depicts the Sword and Headgear of Tipu Sultan, known as the Tiger of Mysore.

Note: Prior to Sword and Head gear cancellation a Postmark representing Gumbaz was used. This cancellation was introduced on 20.10.1978 and used till 1986. Gumbaz is the burial chamber of Tipu Sultan, his father Haider Ali and mother Fatima Begum.

Bijapur H. O. - 586 101

Gol Gumbaz

Date of Introduction: 28.09.1987

		<p>Bijapur city is well known for its historical monuments of architectural importance built during the rule of Adil Shahi dynasty. The city was established in the 10th-11th centuries by the Kalyani Chalukyas and was known as Vijayapura (City of victory). The city was passed to Yadavas after Chalukya's demise. The city came under the influence of the Khilji Sultanate in Delhi by the late 13th century. In 1347, the area was conquered by the Bahmani Sultanate of Gulbarga. By this time, the city was being referred as Vijapur or Bijapur. Gol Gumbaz is the most famous monument in Bijapur. It is the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah. It is one of the largest dome in the world. A particular attraction in this monument is the central chamber, where every sound is echoed seven times. Another attraction at the Gol Gumbaz is the Whispering Gallery, where even minute sounds can be heard clearly 37 metres away. Gol Gumbaz complex includes a mosque, a Naqqar Khana (a hall for the trumpeters) and the ruins of guest houses. The cancellation depicts Gol Gumbaz.</p>
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Badami S. O. - 587 201
Nataraja
Date of Introduction: 29.09.1987

		<p>Badami formerly known as Vatapi, is a town in the Bagalkot district. It was the regal capital of the Badami Chalukyas from 540 to 757 AD. It is famous for rock cut and other structural temples. Badami is famous for its sandstone cave temples. Cave temple 1 may be the oldest in Badami. It is made of red sandstone and has a hall with numerous pillars and a square shaped sanctum hollowed in the central back wall. There are paintings of amorous couples on the ceiling. Other features include Shiva and his consort Parvati with a coiled serpent and the 18 armed lord Nataraja in 81 dancing poses. The cancellation depicts Nataraja as the cosmic dancer.</p>
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Pattadakal B. O. - 587 221
Galaganatha Temple
Date of Introduction: 30.09.1987



		<p>Pattadakal lies on the banks of the Malaprabha River in Bagalkot district. It is 22 km from Badami and about 10 km from Aihole. It is well known for its historic temples. The group of 8th century monuments in Pattadakal are the culmination of the earliest experiments in the Vesara style of Hindu temple architecture. The town displays both Dravidian and the Nagara styles of temple architecture. UNESCO in 1987 included Pattadakal in its list of World Heritage sites. Famous Galaganatha temple was built in the architecture style of Rekha Nagara Prasada. Temple contains a sculpture of Lord Shiva killing the demon Andhakasura. The cancellation depicts Galaganatha temple.</p>
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Nagarahole B. O. - 571 258
Gloriosa Superba (Wild Lily)
Date of Introduction: 06.11.1987


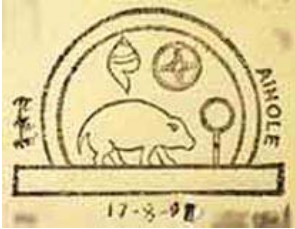
		<p>Nagarhole is a national park located in Kodagu district. It is also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park. This park was declared the thirty seventh Project Tiger tiger reserve in 1999. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The park has rich forest cover, small streams, hills, valleys and waterfalls. The park has a healthy tiger-predator ratio, with many tigers, Indian bison and elephants. This National Park is also famous for its flora and fauna. The cancellation depicts Gloriosa Superba (Wild Lily). It is a "scandent plant, climbing by leaf tip tendrils. The perianth segments, which are accrescent during anthesis and become reflexed, are striking in color, yellow proximally and at margins and dark red in the median portion".</p>
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Manipal H.P. O. - 576 119
The Venugopal Temple (Lord Gopi Krishna Temple)
Date of Introduction: 04.12.1988



		<p>Manipal is a university town in the state of Karnataka. It is a suburb within Udupi city and is administered by Udupi City Municipality. It is located in the rocky hinterland of the Malabar Coast of south west India, about 8 km east the Laccadive Sea. The Venugopal temple in Manipal is situated within the Manipal Institute of Technology Campus. It has a very beautiful visage and houses a beautiful idol of Shri Venugopala. The cancellation depicts the Venugopal (Lord Gopi Krishna) temple.</p>	
<p>Dharmasthala P. O. - 574 216 Sri Manjunatheswara Temple Date of Introduction: 02.01.1989</p>			
		<p>Dharmasthala is an Indian temple village on the banks of the Nethravathi River in the Belthangadi taluk of the Dakshina Kannada district. The village is known for its Dharmasthala Temple which houses the shrine of Shiva, Manjunatha, Ammanavaru, Chandranath and the Dharma Daivas (Guardian Spirits of Dharma) namely Kalarahu, Kalarkayi, Kumaraswamy and Kanyakumari. Dharmasthala is known for it's beautiful surroundings and Sri Manjunatheswara Temple. Lord Manjunatheswara, a form of Shiva is worshipped here as are the native 'Daivas'. The temple priests are Vaishnavait Brahmins and the head of Dharmasthala Kshetra, the Heggade is a Jain by faith. The cancellation depicts front view of Sri Manjunatheswara Temple.</p>	
<p>Nandi Hills B. O. - 562 118 Nandi, a bull Date of Introduction: 09.06.1989</p>			
		<p>Nandi Hills or Nandidurg is a hill fortress of southern India, in the Kolar District located just 3 to 5 Kms. from Chickballapur. It is 4851 ft. (1478 meters) above sea level. Nandidrug hill, known commonly as Nandi Hills, is the source of the Penner, Ponnaiyar and Palar rivers. Nandi Hills gets its name from an ancient Nandi temple situated on this hill. This temple has a thousand year old sculpture of Nandi. An ancient lord Shiva and Parvati temple also adorns this hill. It is also perhaps called Nandi Hills because the hill resembles a sleeping bull (Nandi). The cancellation depicts Nandi, a Bull.</p>	
<p>Somanathapur B. O. - 571 120 Lord Somanatha Temple Date of Introduction: 08.09.1989</p>			
			<p>Somanathapura is a town located 35 km from the historic Mysore city. Somanathapura is famous for the Chennakesava Temple (also called Keshava temple) built by Soma, a Dandanayaka (commander) in 1268 CE under Hoysala Empire King Narasimha III, when the Hoysalas were the major power in South India. The Keshava temple is one of the finest and most complete examples of Hoysala architecture and is in a very well preserved condition. The temple is in the care of the Archeological Survey of India as a protected heritage site. The cancellation depicts front view of Chennakesava Temple.</p> <p>(Note: It appears that old cancellation has been replaced with new cancellation. In old cancellation Hindi name appears above the design and Mysore word is added in English and Hindi text while in new cancellation Mysore is deleted and Hindi and English text are in single line. Also in old cancellation name of post office in Hindi reads as 'Somnathpura' while in new one it reads as 'Somnathpur'.</p>
<p>Philatelic Bureau, Mangalore H. O. - 575 001 Light House Date of Introduction: 11.09.1989</p>			

		<p>Mangalore is the chief port city of Karnataka. It is located about 350 kilometres west of the state capital, Bangalore. Mangalore lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghat mountain ranges, and is the administrative headquarters of the Dakshina Kannada (formerly South Canara) district in south western Karnataka. Mangalore derives its name from the local Hindu Goddess Mangaladevi. Light House Hill is situated in Hampankatta, the heart of Mangalore City. It is the location of two famous educational institutions in Mangalore, namely St. Aloysius College and Kasturba Medical College. This "Light House" was built by Hyder Ali, an erst while ruler of Mysore. The huge watchtower in the hill served as a base for the British, from where many resident commanders of the British Navy would monitor the movement of travelling ships. The cancellation depicts the 18th Century Light House.</p>
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Aihole B. O. - 587 138
Chalukyan Royal Emblem
Date of Introduction: 28.02.1990

		<p>Aihole is a temple complex in the Bagalkot district. It is a very popular tourist spot in north Karnataka. It lies to the east of Pattadakal, along the Malaprabha River, while Badami is to the west of both. According to mythology Aihole is the place where Parashurama washed his axe after killing the Kshatriyas. Aihole has historical significance and is called as cradle of Hindu rock architecture. Aihole was the first capital of the early Chalukyas. Chalukya emblem of Aihole depicts Vishnu in Varaha form. A 6th century stone emblem.</p>
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Karkala H. O. - 574 104
Seated Tirthankara
Date of Introduction: 05.02.1991

		<p>Karkala is a town and the headquarters of Karkala taluk in the Udupi district of Karnataka, located about 380 km from Bangalore. It lies near the Western Ghats. The town was called Pandya Nagari during the period of Jain rule, and later became known as Karikallu, then Karkal and finally to Karkala. Karkala is a town of historical importance and a pilgrim centre for Jains. Jainism is widely practised here. The single stone 13 meter high statue of Gomateshwara (Lord Bahubali) is located about 1 km from the center of the town and is the second tallest in Karnataka. The cancellation depicts a seated Tirthankara.</p>
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Kokkare Bellur B. O. - 571 433
Flying Pelican
Date of Introduction: 28.01.1992

		<p>Kokkarebellur, usually shortened by the colloquial usage to Kokrebellur, is a village in Maddur taluk of Mandya district. The village is named after the Painted Stork (Ibis leucocephalus) called "Kokkare" in Kannada language. The uniqueness in Kokkarebellur is the long established bonding between the Spot-billed Pelicans and the villagers who have adopted this bird as their heritage, since they consider the birds as harbingers of good luck and prosperity to the village. The benefits derived by the villagers from these birds are basically in the form of phosphorus and potassium rich manure obtained from the bird droppings. The village has extensive agricultural fields with sugarcane as a major crop. During the season of migration of birds, large colonies of Spot-billed Pelicans and Painted Storks are seen nesting, mostly in tamarind trees. The cancellation depicts flying pelican.</p>
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Bandipur B. O. - 571 318
Tiger's Paw
Date of Introduction: 01.04.1992

	<p>Bandipur National Park, established in 1973 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park and located in Gundlupet taluq of Chamarajanagar district. It was once a private hunting reserve for the Maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore. Bandipur is known for its wildlife and has many types of biomes, but dry deciduous forest is dominant. Bandipur supports a good population of endangered and vulnerable species like Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears, muggers, Indian rock pythons, four-horned antelopes and dholes. Most National Parks in the country hold their individual tiger counting operations almost every year. Census of tigers is taken by studying their pugmarks. The cancellation depicts the paw of a tiger.</p>
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Madikeri H. O. - 571 201
Odikathi & Peechikathi
Date of Introduction: 01.04.1992

	<p>Madikeri is a hill station town, also known as Mercara, it is the headquarters of Kodagu (Coorg) district. It is a popular tourist destination. Madikeri was formerly known as Muddu raja keru. Muddurajakeri which means Mudduraja's town, was named after the prominent Haleri king, Mudduraja who ruled Kodagu from 1633-1687. Coorgs (the Kodagu men) are identified closely with an 'emblem' of knives (the odikathi and the peechekathi). These weapons hold great significance for them, and therefore the Peechekathi is worn on the attire as well.</p> <p>The cancellation features the Odikathi, a dagger and a Peechikathi, a small knife used by the Kodava community as a part of their ceremonial dress.</p>
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Halashi B. O. - 591 142
Kadamba Royal Logo
Date of Introduction: 04.05.1993

	<p>Halashi is a historical village in Belgaum district, about 45 kilometers away from Belgaum on the route of Dandeli, Goa. Halashi was ruled by Kadamba's and said to have 100 temples. The famous temples are Sri Lakshmi Narasimha, Kalmeswara, Suverneshwara. Ram Theertha and Vyasa Theertha group of temples near the village. The village has a famous Jain Basadi too. The village is surrounded by greenaries and mountains. The cancellation depicts the Royal Logo of Kadambu (the major Royal family) in the year 325 to 545 A. D. and 1000 to 1050 AD ruled most parts of the Karnataka and Goa and Halashi as second capital.</p>
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Philatelic Bureau, Mysore H. O. - 570 001
Elephant carrying Howdah
Date of Introduction: 11.10.2002

	<p>Mysore is the second-largest city in the state of Karnataka, located at the base of the Chamundi Hills about 146 km southwest of the state capital Bangalore. Mysore is noted for its palaces, including the Mysore Palace, and for the festivities that take place during the Dasara festival when the city receives a large number of tourists. It lends its name to the Mysore style of painting, the sweet dish Mysore Pak, the Mysore Peta (a traditional silk turban) and the garment known as the Mysore silk saree. Mysore is well known for the festivities that take place during the period of Dasara, the state festival of Karnataka. The Dasara festivities, which are celebrated over a ten-day period, were first introduced by King Raja Wodeyar I in 1610. On the ninth day of Dasara, called Mahanavami, the royal sword is worshipped and is taken on a procession of decorated elephants, camels and horses. The cancellation depicts elephant</p>
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carrying the Howdah. (A howdah, or houdah is a carriage which is positioned on the back of an elephant). Cancellation was introduced on the occasion of the inauguration of philatelic bureau at Mysore.

Kollur S. O. - 576 220
Kollur Mookambika Temple
Date of Introduction: 13.11.2002



Kolluru or Kollur is a small temple-town situated about 60 kilometres from Hosanagara Town, about 120 kilometres away from Shimoga City. This village lies at the foot of the Western Ghats and is famous for the Mookambika temple, a Hindu pilgrim center. The goddess is called Mookambika as she is said to have slain the demon Mookasura. The goddess is described as in the form of a jyotirlinga incorporating both Shiva and Shakti. The panchaloha image of the goddess on Shri Chakra is stated to have been consecrated by Shri Adi Shankaracharya. The cancellation depicts the front view of the Kollur Mookambika Temple. It was introduced on the occasion of the inauguration of the new post office building of Kollur.

Mandarathi S. O. - 576 223
Yakshagana of Mandarathi
Date of Introduction: 14.10.2005



Mandarathi is a Hindu holy place located 25 km north to Udupi. The Goddess Sri Durgaparameshwari Temple resides here. The name derives from 'Manda-Aarathi' from Kannada, meaning the holy light. The various cultural and religious activities and in particular the Yakshagana conducted in the premises of Mandarathi temple reflect the dedication and devotion of the people in continuing the rich traditions of the region. Yakshagana is a theater form that combines, dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up and stage techniques with a unique style and form. The cancellation depicts the Yakshagana of Mandarathi.

Chamundibetta B. O. - 570 010 (Chamundi Hills)
Mahishasura
Date of Introduction: 10.12.2005



Chamundi Hills are located close to the palace city of Mysore. According to legend, the demon Mahishasura, king of the area that is currently Mysore, was killed by the Goddess Chamundeswari (also Chamundi) after a fierce battle. The hills are named after the goddess, and a temple honors her in the hills. The temple has a beautiful idol of the goddess. The top of the hill has a few attractions - the Mahishasura Statue, the Chamundeswari Temple, and a few other temples nearby. The cancellation depicts statue of Mahishashura.

Bidar H. P. O. - 585 401
Madarsa of Mohammed Gawan
Date of Introduction: 11.12.2005





Bidar is located on the Deccan Plateau in the north-eastern part of Karnataka. It is the headquarters of the Bidar District which shares its border with Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It is the northern most district of Karnataka. It is also called as crown of Karnataka. Bidar city is known for its Bidri handicraft products. Manjira River is one of the main rivers supplying drinking water to Bidar. Bidar has lots of historical monuments from the Bahmani era. The structure of the great Mahmud Gawan Arabic University is reminiscent of the rich architecture of the Bahmani era. The cancellation depicts the Mahaud Gawan Arabic University (Madarsa of Mohammed Gawan)



S. G. S. Ashram P. O. - 570 025
Nada Mantapa
Date of Introduction: 31.05.2008

		<p>Sri Ganapati Sachchidananda Avadhoota Datta Peetham is a remarkable place in the quiet city of Mysore. For over the past four decades, this centre has been rendering excellent spiritual propagation, throughout the world under the direction of the pontiff Sri Sri Sri Ganapati Sachidananda Swamiji. The very mention of Datta Peetham reminds us of the Lord Dattatreya. A unique palm shaped musical auditorium which is aptly named as "Nada Mantapa" (hall of musical tones) is an architectural marvel of the Avadhoota Datta Peetham. The cancellation depicts 'Nada Mantapa', auditorium.</p>
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Bannerghatta P. O. - 560 083
Malabar Banded Peacock (Papilio buddha)
Date of Introduction: 23.05.2009

		<p>The Bannerghatta National Park is located south of Bangalore city. This hilly place is one of the richest natural zoological reserves. The park covers an area of 104.27 sq. km. and is a major tourist attraction. The country's first Butterfly Park was established here. Bannerghatta has dense forests and scrub land, which are home to wild animals like bison, leopard and wild boar. It is also an important corridor between the Eastern and Western Ghats for migrating elephants. The park is connected to B.R. Hills and Sathyamangalam forest areas, extending all the way up to Wayanad. The environment has a tropical setting — complete with the humid climate, an artificial waterfall, a narrow walking bridge and host plants and shrubs that attract butterflies. The cancellation depicts the outline of the Malabar Banded Peacock (Papilio buddha), a butterfly endemic to the Western Ghats.</p>
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Kannada University Campus P. O., Kamalapur - 583 276
Sloth Bear
Date of Introduction: 05.01.2011

		<p>Hampi near Hospet, in Bellary district is a renowned world heritage centre. The unique Sloth Bear sanctuary is situated very close to this heritage site. Situated only 15 kilometers from Hampi, Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary is the biggest in Asia. It is estimated that about 120 Sloth Bears are living in this sanctuary, apart from Leopards, Hyena, Jackals, Wild Boars, Porcupine, Pangolins, Star Tortoise, Monitor Lizard, Mongoose, Pea Fowls, Partridges, Painted Spur Hen, Quails etc.</p> <p>The Kannada University campus, is adjacent to the Daroji Bear Sanctuary. It is a research oriented Public University in Hampi. The cancellation depicts Sloth bear.</p>
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Kateel - 574 148
Sri Durga Parameshwari Temple
Date of Introduction: ???

		<p>Kateel or Kateelu is a temple town in the Dakshina Kannada district. It is about 29 kilometers away from Mangaluru and is considered one of the holiest temple towns in Hinduism. The main attraction of the town is the temple of Sri Durga Parameshwari. The holy temple is situated on an islet in the middle of the sacred river Nandini amidst panoramic scenes and fascinating greenery. Thousands of devotees visit Kateel every day to seek blessings from goddess Durga Parameshwari. The cancellation depicts Sri Durga Parameshwari temple view surrounded by Nandini River.</p>
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Subrahmanya - 574 238
Hood of Serpent Vasuki
Date of Introduction: ???



Lapped in the luxurious abundance of the beauty of the nature the village of Subramanya lies in the Sullia Taluk in Dakshina Kannada with a sancity which very few places can boast of. It is about a 105 KM from Mangalore. The Kukke Subrahmanya Temple is situated in the heart of the village. Nature reveals herself in all her unhidden beauty in the rivers, forests and mountains which the temples is surrounded by. The belief is that Vasuki and other snakes took refuge under God Subrahmanya in the caves at Subramanya. Here God Subrahmanya is worshipped as a snake. The cancellation depicts Hood of Serpent Vasuki.



A hand book on Permanent Pictorial Cancellations of South Karnataka Region was released by South Karnataka Postal Region during Mysopex-2003 held at Mysore from 31st October to 2nd November 2003. This book features 18 Permanent Pictorial Cancellations of South Karnataka. It has also mention of other 7 permanent pictorial cancellation available in other part of Karanataka. The book was sold at Rs. 40/-.



A hand book on Permanent Pictorial Cancellations of Karnataka State has been released by Karnataka Postal Circle. This book features 28 permanent cancellations of Karnataka. It also features two other cancellations of Bear Santury of Daroji, Bellary and Nanda Mantapa of Mysore, which were introduced later on. This book is priced at Rs.60/- and may be available at all Philatelic Bureaus and Philatelic Counters in Karnataka State.

This Listing is available at the Web Site www.indianphilately.net (a non-profit website) developed for the promotion of Indian Philately and owned by Indian Philatelists' Forum, developed and updated by Prashant H. Pandya
Email: indianphilately@gmail.com
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