

1985 SECOND DEFINITIVE ISSUE

Issued 21st August, 1985

The PTC issued two documents for this issue, a pre-release brochure and the main ordering brochure (No 3 of 1985). The stamps were “uniform in size, the theme being the infrastructure of Zimbabwe depicting aspects of agriculture, mining, tourism, culture etc. the Zimbabwe Bird is featured in the same position on each stamp”.²

The set comprised 22 stamps, the largest number of stamps issued for a single issue. The stamps were all designed by Rose Rigden, the resulting issue is probably the best design of definitive stamps released.

This issue would during its five year life produced some interesting varieties.

Change of perforation

(Extract from RSC Journal 203, pages 66 to 68, June 2002 by Mike Amos)³

“All original printings of the twenty-two values of the Second Definitive set in 1985 were perforated with the B1 comb (P 14½). Some of the additional printings of this set were likewise treated between November, 1985 and October, 1987. However, from April, 1988, the new B2 comb (P14) commenced operations and was used in conjunction with its older B1 type on printings from that date. The result is that ten values of this set can also be found perforated 14. Used copies of the perf 14 types with postmarks from the end of 1988 to September, 1995 have been found (the set was actually invalidated on 30th June, 1995), but mint stamps with this gauge are few and far between.”

At the time of this article mint copies of the \$1 perf 14 had not been found, a couple have subsequently been identified, but so far no blocks with marginal annotations. It has not been confirmed that the \$1 perf 14 was a third printing (R2) – see further analysis below.

“The scarcity factor of these ten perf 14 values, mint copies being particularly marked, is further enhanced by the fact that each additional printing perforated during 1988 and 1989 had a 50-50 chance of being either 14½ or 14 as both combs were used in tandem.”

“Another, probably more important factor, is that philatelists were unaware of the new comb until the early 1990's, sometime after the set had been superseded by the Third Definitive Issue which was released in January, 1990. Thus, collectors had no valid reason for purchasing or accumulating mint copies of later printings of this definitive as they did not know that such varieties existed. This adds to the relative scarcity factor.”

Change of paper

The Zimbabwe Stamp Catalogue states that there were two papers used in the printing of the stamps, the original being Paper type B (otherwise known as “HS6”). No specific references have been found as to when the second paper, Type D (also known as “HS8”) started to appear. From subsequent research the first printings on this later paper appeared from September 1987 with the release of four reprints. The two papers are listed in separate sections below.

Some time after the demise of this issue, the Harare Stamp Company came into the possession of eight sheets with four types of paper (each with cylinders 1A and 1B) produced by Coated

Papers Limited. This was a test printing to ascertain the papers' suitability, the papers were not adopted. Mardon Printers printed the 11c definitive value of Birchenough Bridge on the four different papers supplied. More details given below.

Attempt to overprint stamps

A part sheet of 25c definitive stamps, with the sunset over the River Zambezi, came into the hands of the Harare Stamp Company with an attempted overprint. Eight pairs are known to exist. See below.

Use of five printing plates

At a very much later date the 30c definitive, with Great Zimbabwe illustrated, appeared on the market without the value. Nothing in the rest of the stamp indicates that there was any diminution in the quality of the black printing. The stamps have been seen in pairs and blocks of 4, so reasons for the value being excluded through a dry run, water on plate etc. can be ruled out. The only possible explanation must be that for this value, there was a fifth printing plate produced containing only the stamp value.

Examination of other values with double printing of the black show all parts, including the value, to be double printed. Further studies are required on this and other values.

The Stamps





Catalogue listings

SG	ZSC ¹	Value	Description
659	83	1c	Tobacco
	a.		Perf 14
660	84	3c	Maize
	a.		Perf 14
661	85	4c	Cotton
	a.		Perf 14
662	86	5c	Tea
	a.		Perf 14
663	87	10c	Cattle
	a.		Perf 14
664	88	11c	Birchenough Bridge
665	89	12c	One stamp Mill
666	90	13c	Gold pouring
	a.		Perf 14
667	91	15c	Coal Dragline
	a.		Perf 14
668	92	17c	Uncut Amethyst
669	93	18c	Electric Train
670	94	20c	Kariba Dam
	a.		Perf 14
671	95	23c	Elephants at pan
672	96	25c	Sunset over Zambezi River
	a.		Perf 14
673	97	26c	Baobab Tree
674	98	30c	Great Zimbabwe
	a.		Missing value

SG	ZSC ¹	Value	Description
675	99	35c	Traditional dancing
676	100	45c	Women crushing maize
677	101	57c	Wood carving
678	102	\$1	Mbira
	a.		Perf 14
679	103	\$2	Scotch cart
	a.		Extra row of perforations through stamp
680	104	\$5	Zimbabwe Coat of Arms

Note: The Zimbabwe Stamp Catalogue also notes the trial printings of the 11c value on Coated Papers Limited paper (see below)

Technical details

Stamp size:	All stamps 30 x 26 mm
Sheet Size:	70 stamps (10 rows of 7 stamps), Each stamp with two panes per printed sheet
Artist:	Rose Rigden
Papers:	Two principal papers used ZSC paper type B – HS6, fluorescent coated paper with PVA gum with a blueish/greenish tinge. ZSC paper type D – HS8, another type of lithographic paper, fluorescent front and back, PVA cream gum. Paper appears to be creamier to the front when compared to type B
Print colours:	All values - Black, magenta, cyan, yellow
Perforations:	SG 14½, ZSC 14½ From April 1988, reprints included stamps with perforation 14 (SG & ZSC). (The measured perforation gauge being 13.85 x 13.65) Top margin: Perforated through. Other margins: Imperforate
Printer:	Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd., Harare, Zimbabwe (Note in January 1988 the company changed its name to National Printing & Packaging (Pvt.) Limited – but this was not reflected in the subsequent reprints of the some of the stamps)
Printer's Imprint:	Bottom Margin, below Row 10 Columns 3 to 5. Imprint printed in black
Cylinder numbers:	Bottom margin under Row 10/7. Colours reading from left

All values – cyan, yellow, magenta, black

Colour register: Type TL4— round boxed – right margin opposite R10/1. Colours reading down. All values – cyan, yellow, magenta, black

Sheet Value: Bottom margin, below R10/7. Printed in black

Sheet Number: Type SN 4a with ‘PTC’ prefix, right margin, opposite R10, reading down. Reprints prefix reading “R1 PTC” for first reprint or second printing, “R2 PTC” for second reprint or third printing and so on.

Print numbers: Unknown

No. of Printings:	1c	6	3c	4	4c	2
	5c	3	10c	4	11c	2
	12c	3	13c	4	15c	4
	17c	1	18c	1	20c	4
	23c	3	25c	3	26c	1
	30c	2	35c	3	45c	3
	57c	2	\$1	3	\$2	1
	\$5	1				

See details below

Issue date: 21st August, 1985

Withdrawal from sale:

Demonetarisation: 30th June 1995

Printings on Paper Type B (HS6) Perf 14½

Following on the practice adopted with the 1980 definitive the sheet numbers on the reprints were prefixed with a ‘R’ and the number of the reprint. For example, the R1 sheet number would be the first reprint, or the second printing, of that value, R2 would be the second reprint, or third printing and so on.

As it became easier to identify the different printings the practice of obtaining the information of print size and sheet numbers was put to one side. However, the dates when the reprints were received by the post office have, in most cases, been noted.

The following table identifies the printings on the Type B or HS6 paper

Value	First printing	Second printing or first reprint (R1)	Third printing or second reprint (R2)
1c	21/08/1985	13/11/1985	29/01/1986
3c	21/08/1985	10/04/1987	
4c	21/08/1985		
5c	21/08/1985	01/0/1987	
10c	21/08/1985	07/12/01985	02/03/1987
11c	21/08/1985	29/12/1986	
12c	21/08/1985	29/12/1986	05/04/1987
13c	21/08/1985	29/01/1986	
15c	21/08/1985	01/04/1986	24/06/1987
17c	21/08/1985		
18c	21/08/1985		
20c	21/08/1985	29/01/1986	24/06/1987
23c	21/08/1985	29/01/1986	
25c	21/08/1985	29/01/1986	
26c	21/08/1985		
30c	21/08/1985	24/06/1987	
35c	21/08/1985	18/06/1986	
45c	21/08/1985	18/06/1986	
57c	21/08/1985	18/06/1986	
\$1	21/08/1985	24/06/1987	
\$2	21/08/1985		
\$5	21/08/1985		

Printings on Paper Type D (HS8) Perf 14½

Value	Second printing or first reprint (R1)	Third printing or second reprint (R2)	Fourth printing or third reprint (R3)	Fifth printing or fourth reprint (R4)	Sixth printing or fifth reprint (R5)
1c			21/09/1987	04/03/1988	03/01/1989#
3c		21/09/1987	05/09/1989#		
4c	01/04/1988#				
5c		21/09/1987	04/12/1988#	05/09/1989#	
10c			05/09/1989#		
13c		04/03/1988	05/11/1988#		
15c			05/09/1989#		
20c			05/11/1988#		
23c		26/10/1987			

Value	Second printing or first reprint (R1)	Third printing or second reprint (R2)	Fourth printing or third reprint (R3)	Fifth printing or fourth reprint (R4)	Sixth printing or fifth reprint (R5)
25c		@05/11/1988#			
35c		21/09/1987			
45c		26/10/1987			
\$1		???			

@ = unconfirmed # - also with perf 14

The first reprints with this paper type appeared with the release of four values (1c, 3c, 5c & 35c) on 21st September 1987. The first reprint that was on this paper which was also perf 14 appeared with the 4c value on 1st April 1988. Indicated on the above table are those reprints that appear in both perforation formats (14½ and 14). Apart from the 25c R2 printing all the values shown above have, to date, been identified from various collections.

The 25c R2 perf 14½ on the other hand has not, as yet been confirmed within the collections examined to date, and may only exist as perf 14.

Printings on Paper Type D (HS8) Perf 14

Value	Reprint number	Date of release
1c	R5	03/01/1989
3c	R3	05/09/1989
4c	R1	01/04/1988
5c	R3 & R4	04/12/1988 # & 05/09/1989 #
10c	R3	05/09/1989
13c	R3	05/11/1988
15c	R3	05/09/1989 #
20c	R3	05/11/1988
25c	R2	05/11/1988
\$1	R2	?? #

unconfirmed

Within Mike Amos' article,³ he indicated proving pieces for most of the stamps. He, however, included the 1c R4 reprint as having been issued with perf 14, without seeing a proving piece. This value, however, is recorded as being released on 4th March 1988, before the first confirmed perf 14 release of the 4c R1 on 1st April 1988. If he had suspicions that this 1c R4 reprint was perforated 14, then he should have included the 13c R2 reprint as it was released on the same day. Without proof, the 1c R4 has not been included in the above table.

In the examination of the collections to date, there is no confirmation of the 5c R3, 5c R4 and the 15c R3 from the sheet value/number blocks examined. Mike Amos does however show the

15c R3 as having a proving piece.³ For these two values we do know that the stamps appeared in perf 14 format as we have used examples, and mint blocks of the 15 R3.

The one value that has been proved elusive with any marginal notations, indeed Mike Amos queried its existence, is the \$1 R2 printing. If the first reprint on paper type D was in September 1987 and first printing with the 14 perforation in April 1988, then this stamp must have been released after these dates. The only recorded reprint of the \$1 (R1) is stated as being released on 24th June 1987. Examination of the sheet value/number block for the \$1 R1 shows it as being on paper type B (HS6) perf 14½. So, it is likely that there was a further printing of the \$1 (R2) some time after April 1988.



Marginal example of one of two known \$1 perf 14 mint.

(Courtesy Ian Johnstone)⁶

Two \$1 perf 14 mint stamps were reported in RSC Journal 246, March 2013. An examination of one of these stamps is shown as on paper type D.

The release of the second reprint of the \$1 stamp was probably quite late in the life of the 1985 definitive issue, all used examples appear to be after the January release of the 1990 Definitive Issue. The other oddity is that the used examples all appear to come from Eastern Highlands post offices, probably from the central distribution office in Mutare. If this is right it is possible that all the R2 printings were forwarded solely to the Mutare Post Office, and hence the Philatelic Bureau being unaware of the printing. The stamp was being used as late as the early part of 1995 in the Mutare Post Office on registered mail.

Mike Amos, in his article,³ suggested that when the printed sheets were perforated that one of the panes (1A or 1B) was perforated with the old 14½ comb, with the other pane was perforated 14. If this was the case then logically with any value one of the cylinder blocks would have shown up with either the perf 14½ or the perf 14, with the other cylinder block having the opposite perforation. This has been tested out with the collections seen to date, the results are shown in the table below.

Value	Printing	Release date	Number blocks		Perf 14½		Perf 14	
			Perf 14½	Perf 14	Cyl 1A	Cyl 1B	Cyl 1A	Cyl 1B
1c	R5	03/01/1989	210411	201080			✓	
3c	R3	05/09/1989	221011	170700			✓	
4c	R1	01/04/1988	61513	61575		✓	✓	
5c	R3	04/12/1988	117700		✓	✓		
5c	R4	05/09/1989	135800					
10c	R3	05/09/1989	223776	154099			✓	✓
13c	R3	05/11/1988	94113	70438			✓	
15c	R3	05/09/1989	549700		✓	✓		✓

Value	Printing	Release date	Number blocks		Perf 14½		Perf 14	
			Perf 14½	Perf 14	Cyl 1A	Cyl 1B	Cyl 1A	Cyl 1B
20c	R3	05/11/1988	51221	29280			✓	✓
25c	R2	05/11/1988		20475			✓	✓
\$1	R2	??						

The above analysis suggests that this conjecture could be true of the following values – 1c R5, 3c R5, 4c R1 and 13c R3 – are in perf 14 blocks with cylinder 1A. But the 10c R3, 20c R3 and 25c R2, as perf 14, have been found with both cylinder blocks. Indeed, with the 10c R3 p14, two sheet value/number blocks have been identified with the same sheet number (154099), and therefore implying both Cylinders 1A & 1B.

To add to the complicated picture both the 10c R3 and 20c R3 have also been found with sheet value/number blocks having perf 14, but not perf 14½. But, to date, no 25c R2 have been identified with the perforation of 14½.

Clearly greater analysis is required and as more examples are examined a clearer picture may immerge.

Trial printings on paper supplied by Coated Papers Ltd.

According to the Zimbabwe Colour Stamp Catalogue,¹ in 1985 trials were carried out using papers supplied by Coated Papers Limited, England. In the late 1990, these paper trials came into the hands of Harare Stamp Company.

As far as is known, only one sheet of each paper type was printed using the printing plates of the 11c, Birchenough Bridge. More sheets of each paper could have been printed, but to date only one printing sheet with both cylinders 1A and 1B panes has been “released” on the market.



Paper 1

The sheets were examined by Mike Amos who provided the following descriptions of what the papers looked like under UV light.

Paper 1	High white litho chromo	Coating dull white fluorescencce
Paper 2	Intaglio/litho chromo:	Coating duller and mottled fluorescence
Paper 3	Phosphor coated chromo	Coating bright yellowish cream, short yellow-green followed by long white phosphorescence
Paper 4	Litho stamp chromo	Coating dark non-fluorescent

Missing value on 30c Great Zimbabwe

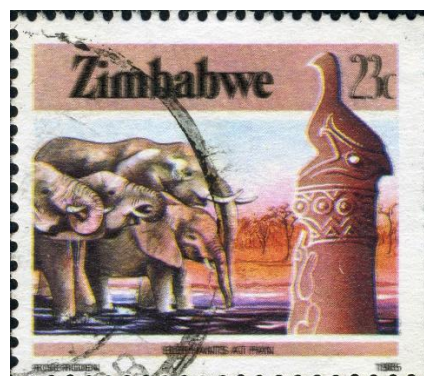


(Source eBay August 2023)

Several examples of this missing value stamp have been recorded from both sides of the sheet. The question is how could this value be missing without a reduction in the quality of remaining black printing for the rest of the stamps design? The only logical answer is that there was a fifth printing plate that only contained the stamp value. This has now can be confirmed with the emergence of the colour indicators and cylinder numbers. In this block, clearly there was a printing of the black, but omitting the stamp value.

Hundreds of used examples of this stamp have been examined to ascertain any significant plate movements or doubling of the black ink. Regrettably none have, so far, been identified.

The next question must be whether this was the same for all or some of the stamps having the fifth printing plate with the value only.



Both these examples show the double black – very clearly in the text at the bottom of the stamp. In the top panel with the country's name and value there is a definite doubling of both these features. These examples suggest that there was only one black plate.

So why has the 30c got the missing value, and the probability that there was a fifth printing plate? One can only speculate that when the black plate for the stamp was produced, the value was omitted in error, and consequently a further plate needed to be produced.

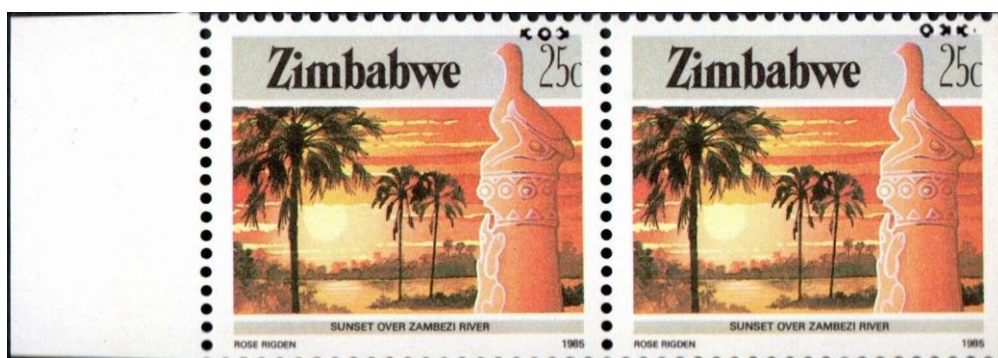
Abortive overprint of 25c Sunset over Zambezi River



Top stamp of pair



Lower stamp of pair



(Source eBay August 2023)

“This variety was discovered in the postage stock of the Zimbabwe Stamp Company. Upon further investigation, it was established that there had been an attempt to surcharge the 25c, the old value being obliterated by a series of ‘X’ and ‘O’ marks. This proved unsuccessful and the sheet(s) were returned to the Post Office counter stocks, where, by chance, at least one part sheet was bought by Zimbabwe Stamp Co. Eight pairs survived from this, and it is not known if any others were found and retained.” *(extract from stock description on rhodesia.co.za website)*

Harare Stamp Company, in selling pairs of stamps, confirmed the eight pairs of stamps known to the company.

So far four of the eight pairs have been recorded these being:

- Horizontal pair from top left sheet corner with top and left margins
- Horizontal pair with left margin (illustrated above)
- Vertical pair with top margin
- Vertical pair without margin (illustrated above).

What is noticeable is that the 'X' and 'O' markings appear to vary from stamp to stamp – this is noticeable in the vertical pair, without margin, illustrated above.

Arthur Fourie suggested in the RSC Journal that 100 plus sheets passed to Mardon were returned to the Post Office, and the overprinted sheet was inadvertently included in counter stock. He also suggested there were ten pairs.⁵ It is probable that the reference to ten pairs is incorrect.

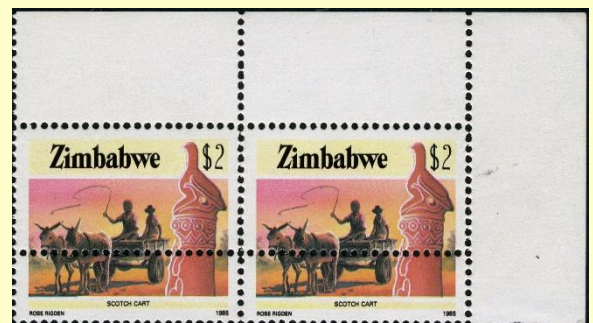
Listed Varieties

No listing of varieties of this issue has been located. Apart from the perforation change and the missing value to the 30c Great Zimbabwe, only one other variety is shown in the Zimbabwe Colour Catalogue.¹

ZSC 103a

Extra row of perforations though stamp.

This is caused by the perforator dropping early to give the extra line of perforations. Closer examination of the vertical perforation above, show them as being slightly more oval in shape. The last strike of the sheet happened as normal.



Unlisted varieties

The number of reportable varieties to this issue is low when one considers the number of stamps in the set and the number of reprints that occurred. By far the largest number of varieties are due to perforations errors.



1c: Water on cyan plate preventing other colours printing. Cyl 1A R10/7



1c: Double black



(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



1c: Smudged 'Zim'

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)



1c: Perforation shift up

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)



1c: probable dry run down left of stamp.

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)

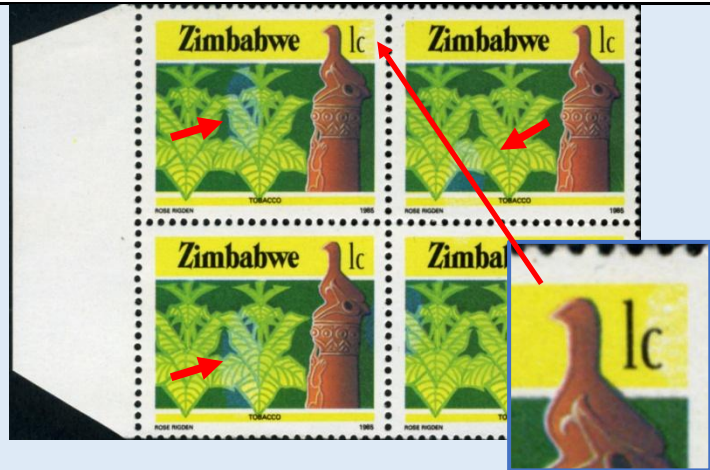


1c: Shift of perforations to left

(Source: rhodesia.co.,za)



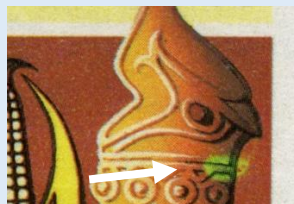
1c: “Green Zimbabwe Bird”
Dry run of magenta, superb.
(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



1c: Probable dry run of yellow over parts of the tobacco plant. Top left with part of yellow by value also missing.
(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



1c: probable dry run on yellow over the tobacco leaves. Also lack of magenta printing on pedestal to Zimbabwe Bird
(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



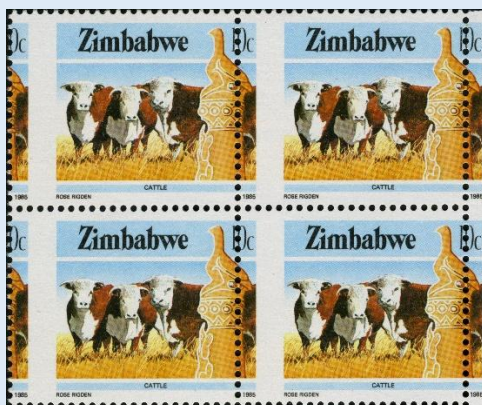
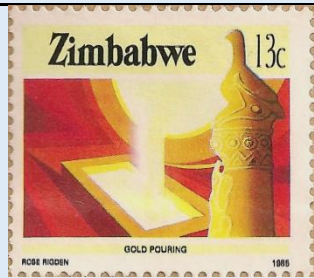
3c: water on printing plate preventing magenta from adhering.

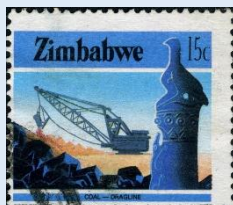


5c: double black



5c: additional strike of the perforator across the top of the sheet.
3rd printing, sheet R2 PTC 99029

	 10c: cyan ink probably on rollers (Courtesy Narendhra Morar)		
10c: movement of perforations to the left and through value. 2nd printing sheet R1 PTC 50821	 12c: yellow spot to head of Zimbabwe bird		
12c: Offset of magenta to back of stamp		  13c: double back printing (Courtesy Narendhra Morar)	
13c: Perforation shift up and to left		13c: Perforation shift upwards. (Courtesy Dave Trathen)	



Down and to left



Up

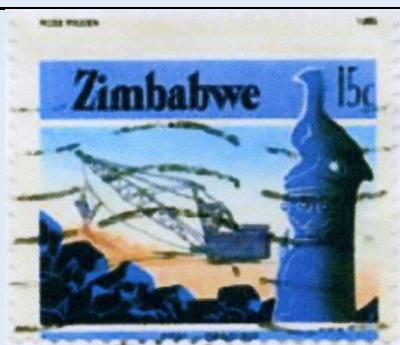


Right



Up and to left

15c: essay of perforation movements.
(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



15c: Perforation movement upwards, with artist's name appearing at top of stamp.
(Courtesy Dick Shurmer)



18c: Colour missing to top left of stamp.
(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)



17c: Mis-perforation at top of sheet



23c: Water on printing plate

(Source rhodesia.co.za)

20c: Water on printing plate



20c: Perforation shift upwards.

(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



23c: Double Black



25c: Progressive dry run of the yellow on the Zimbabwe Bird, starting at base of pedestal on left and increasing in other stamps. Interesting

(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



30c: Printing of sheet number on R10/7, sheet number PTC 0073



35c: Magenta offset



35c: Probable water on magenta plate resulting in lack of magenta and black printing.

(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



35c: Corner of sheet folded over before printing of sheet number. Sheet then cut to normal but still folded over.



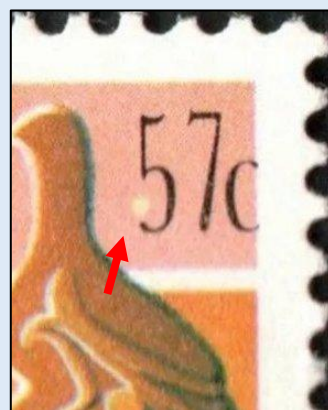
\$1: Magenta ink on rollers and smudging of printing.

(Courtesy Dave Trathen)



45c: perforation shift to left

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)



57c: whitish spot next to '5' of value



\$2: “Whip”, additional magenta printing near driver of scotch cart.

(Courtesy Dave Trathen)

First Day Covers

The cover numbering comes from the catalogue produced by Geoff Brakspear.

A special first day of issue canceller was produced for this issue for use by the Philatelic Bureau. Other first day cover cancellers continued to be used at main post offices.



ZW020 A (PTC cover)
(Values 1c to 18c)



226 x 162 mm

ZW020 B (PTC cover)
(Values 20c to \$5)



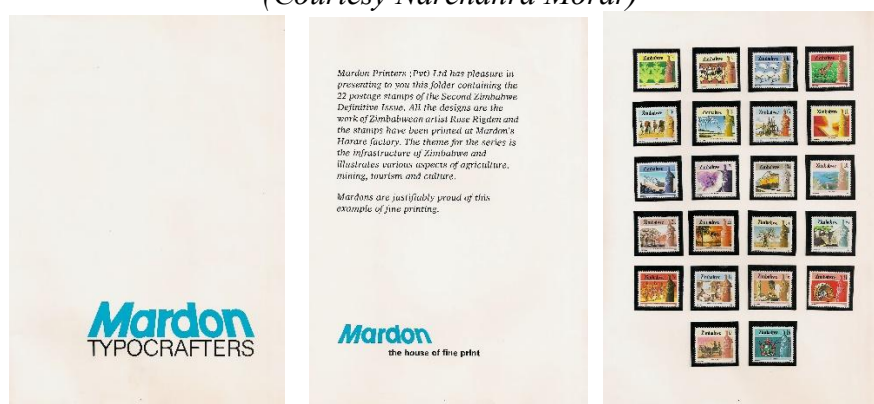
226 x 162 mm

Related Material



Pair of first day covers signed by the artist, Rose Rigden

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)



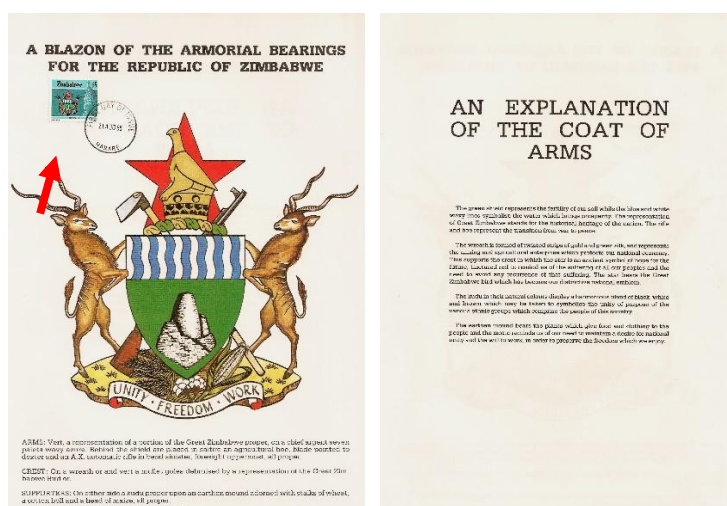
Publicity brochure produced by Mardon Typocrafters.

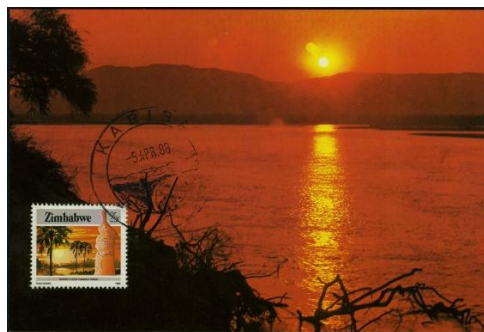
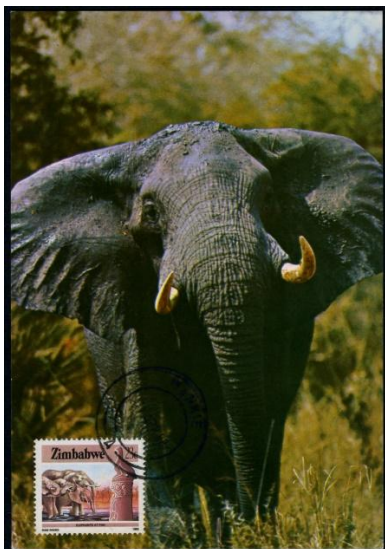
(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)

Card explanation of the “Blazon of the Armorial Bearers of the Republic of Zimbabwe”. Explanation to be found of the reverse.

With \$5 Coat of Arms
stamp, postmarked on First
Day of Issue in Harare,

(Courtesy Narendhra Morar)





Postcards

To left: 23c on postcard of elephant,
postmarked Wankie

Above: 25c on postcard of sunset over the
Zambezi, postmarked Kariba

Additions/Changes since December 2020

8-2023	Magnify published varieties in Apprndix
12-2023	Cylinder block of 30c without value
	Additional pair of attempted overprinting by Mardon
12-2024	57c – white spot next to 5
8-2025	3c – movement of perfs to left
12-2025	18c – water on plate

Bibliography:

1. “The Zimbabwean Concise Postage Stamp Catalogue”, published by Harare Stamp Company, edited by Ken Allanson, Mike Amos and Geoff Brakspear. The catalogue continues to be updated and expanded by Geoff Brakspear
2. PTC Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 2 of 1985.
3. “Perforations on Zimbabwe stamps”, Mike Amos, Rhodesian Study Circle Journal No 203 of June 2002, pages 66 to 68
4. “Zimbabwe 21st August 1985 Definitive Issue” small article written by Arthur Fourie. Rhodesian Study Circle Journal No 254, March 2015, page 11
5. Rhodesian Study Circle Journal No 246 of June 2013, page 19,

APPENDIX

Magnify Oct/Nov 1985

(With credit to Mashonaland Philatelic Society)

Second Definitive Issue

Some tiny multipositive specks were noted, with an interval of five stamps vertically between them, no doubt representing the "step and repeat" method of preparing the masters from which the sheets were printed. The same sort of thing was noted on the Steam Locomotives, and we hope to present further information on this process. An abbreviated list is given below of flaws noted, but please remember that some flaws disappear when the rollers are wiped; also, that subsequent printings will not be notified to us and any "constant flaws" from the initial printing will probably not reappear,

Cyl	Row	Column	
1c - Tobacco			
1B	1	7	Small black dot under '1'
3c - Maize			
1B	2	5	Multipositive dot in yellow border at left
	7	5	
5c - Tea			
1A	1	2	Two yellow dots; one under 'im', one near top of centre leaf.
	4	1	Yellow dot attached to left of left hand leaf
10c - Cattle			
1A	1	7	OBLIQUE STROKE THROUGH 1st 'b' -of Zimbabwe
	2	4	Snib on inside toe of 'e' of Zimbabwe
1B	3	3	Black dot under hoof of right hand animal
11c - Bridge			
			Several suspension wires appear to be 'broken'.
12 - Mill			
1A	2	5	Red dot between smoke and mill
1B	3	3	Small black dot after 'e' of Zimbabwe
13c - Gold			
1A	8	1	'Comma' under nose of 'Z'
1B			Various dots in gold and elsewhere
15c - Coal			
1A	5	5	Multipositive red dot on cabin
	10	5	Multipositive red dot on cabin
17c - Amethyst			
1A	3	5	Blue dot in gem
1B	7	5	Black dot between top of '1' and '7'
18c - Locomotive			
1A	1	7	Large red dot over 'we' (? constant)
	5	7	Large red dot over right of 'e' (? constant)
20c - Kariba			
1A	6	1	large dot on. centre hill
1B	2	2	

Cyl	Row	Column	
23c - Elephants			
1A	3	6	Red dot in sky below 'm'
25c - Sunset			
			A and B Upper grey panel is pinker shade
1A	2	1	Black dot in base of pillar
	6	7	Dash under '2'
	9	6	Black dot in red below 5
1B			2/7, 5/5, 7/7 & 8/1 Black dots (? constant)
26c - Baobab			
1A/1B	2	4	Multipositive green 's'
	7	4	Multipositive green 's'
30c – Great Zimbabwe			
1A	10	6	Black dot in top margin over 'a'
1B	9	1	Black dot over 'e'
	9	5	Red vertical dash after 'e'
45c – Crushing Maize			
1B	4	1	HAIR CURL on 'm' of Zimbabwe
57c - Sculpture			
1A/1B	1	7	Multipositive black dot under '5'
	6	7	Multipositive black dot under '5'
	3	3	Multipositive dot left of man's head
	8	3	Multipositive dot left of man's head
\$5 – Coat of Arms			
1A	1	7	'Comma' under '\$' sign
	6	7	'Comma' under '\$' sign
1B	1	7	'Comma' under '\$' sign
	6	1	White spur on left supporter (not constant)
	7	6	Oblique blue dash over left horn of right hand supporter