
Philatelic Bulletin

Volume 11 Number 11 July 1974



Robert the Bruce

*Edward
The Black
Prince*



Great Britons



*Owain
Glyndŵr*



Henry V

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Introduction

This month sees a special souvenir edition of the *Bulletin*, focusing on the Great Britons stamp issue. Many aspects of the stamps – design, associated philatelic items, special handstamps – are covered and we also offer some interesting historical comments on the four characters themselves.

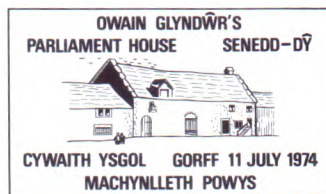
The stamp issue commemorates primarily the 700th Anniversary of the birth of Robert the Bruce.

Special Handstamps

Illustrated below are special handstamps to be used in connection with the Great Britons stamp issue.



Special posting box at the National Trust for Scotland Bannockburn Information Centre.



Special posting box at the Parliament House, Machynlleth. Four handstamps are to be used from 10-13 July 1974 inclusive. They are identical in design – only the dates of use are different.

Gems from the R M Phillips Collection

XIII The National Bank of Ireland Cancel



Almost as soon as Rowland Hill became aware of the real disadvantages of the red cancelling ink which had been in use from 6 May 1840, he arranged for Perkins Bacon and Petch the printers to experiment with other inks, less easy to clean off. The trials were well under way by early June and Perkins Bacon tried out the various new cancelling inks they had concocted on experimental stamps from the miniature "Rainbow Trial" sheets (see *Bulletin* Vol 9 No 11 July 1972).

No less than ten different cancelling handstamps were used during these trials, includ-

ing the Maltese Cross, and the National Bank handstamp shown here used on a full sheet of 12 trial stamps (third state). The great feature of interest in this superb item is the use of red ink, thereby demonstrating that at this stage (early June) of the experiments Rowland Hill, at least, had not finally reconciled himself to Perkins Bacons' argument that only black ink was safe against cleaning.

Incidentally National Bank of Ireland is the only trial handstamp known used with red (as well as black) ink.

A G RIGO DE RIGHI

Designing the Great Britons Stamps

by Fritz Wegner

My first brief on the proposed Great Britons set was given to me in February 1973. It all came about with the seven hundredth anniversary of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, born in 1274, remembered and revered as the hero of the Scottish War of Independence.

After much deliberation the eventual choice to represent medieval England and Wales, was Edward, Prince of Wales, better known as the Black Prince; Henry V, and the last great Welsh ruler to proclaim himself Prince of Wales, Owain Glyndŵr.

Having read the four biographical histories, I resolved to concentrate my research on whatever contemporary material I could find, for example, illuminations, coins, seals, sculpture, armour, brasses, etc.

Starting with Robert Bruce I went to Edinburgh, and with the very kind help of the Scottish Postal Headquarters, who arranged a most efficient programme of visits, the search began. I was allowed to look through volumes on Arms in the library of Lord Lyon King at Arms; studied the Royal Seals at the Scottish Records Office; saw the conjectured fragments of Bruce's tomb at the Museum of Antiquities and admired Pilkington Jackson's magnificent monument of Bruce on horseback at Bannockburn.

Similarly I received every kindness and assistance from Postal Headquarters in Cardiff who organised a number of interesting visits in connection with Owain Glyndŵr, and even invited an eminent Professor of History to give me an illuminating account of Owain's life and achievements. All absolutely fascinating, but I still needed more visual information.

Fortunately the book the professor gave me for further reading had a reproduction of Owain's Seal on the cover. The original is in the Archives Nationales in Paris. The striking equestrian side of all the Seals I had seen, including that of Bruce, showing the triumphant sovereign or prince on horseback with his

coat of arms on shield and trapper, was beginning to inspire ideas.

Much as I should have liked to, it was impossible to take the images from the Seals as they exist. The detail is often badly worn or even missing in some cases, and the proportion would have been unsuited to the format I had to work to.

There was no way round it, I had to reconstruct in searchingly correct detail the four royal, armour clad heroes on their charging horses, splendidly caparisoned and displaying their armourial bearings.

To this end I was very fortunate in receiving generous help from two of the most distinguished authorities on armour, Mr A R Dufty, Master of the Armouries, and Mr Russell H Robinson, Assistant Master of Armouries, both of the Tower of London.

With infinite patience I was guided through the various romantically named items of armour as worn from the thirteenth century, through to the age of Agincourt and Henry V.

By the time I had finished I could well understand the passion one could develop for the subject, even to the point of dressing up in the full gear and joining other enthusiasts in mock battle.

Thankfully, the College of Heralds when shown the finished designs did not discover any howlers, and so the printers took over the job of grappling with the formidable task of turning the results of my efforts into practical little postage stamps.

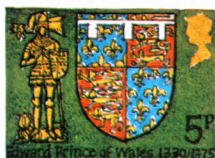
But that's another story.

FRITZ WEGNER

Preliminary Designs

by Fritz Wegner

To complement Mr Wegner's article on designing the Great Britons stamps we illustrate at the head of the facing page some of the preliminary designs he made for this stamp issue.



New Paper and Gum on Stamps

In recent months we have featured many of these changes in definitive stamps.

To complete the picture, a full list of all changes is outlined below. Changes for two values - $1\frac{1}{2}p$ and $5p$ - have not been notified before in the *Bulletin*.

Dates of Issue of Low Value Definitive Stamps with Heavier Paper and Polyvinal Alcohol/Dextrin Adhesive

Value	Date	Value	Date
$\frac{1}{2}p$	9.10.73	$4\frac{1}{2}p$	24.10.73
$1p$	10. 9.73	$5p$	5. 6.74
$1\frac{1}{2}p$	5. 6.74	$5\frac{1}{2}p$	24.10.73
$2p$	10. 9.73	$6p$	30.10.73
$2\frac{1}{2}p$	8. 8.73	$8p$	24.10.73
$3p$ 1 Line	10. 9.73	$9p^*$	22. 3.74
$3\frac{1}{2}p$	22. 8.73	$10p$	12.11.73
$4p$	12.11.73		

The $7\frac{1}{2}p$ were issued in January 1974.

*The $9p$ stamp is correctly listed as above, not with the High Values as announced in the May *Bulletin*.

Dates of Issue of High Value Definitive Stamps with Whiter Paper

Value	Date
$20p$	30.11.73
$50p$	20. 2.74
$\pounds 1$	27. 9.73

The Royal Tournament

The Royal Tournament, 10-24 July, will take place at Earls Court. A Souvenir card will be sold there with a British Forces postmark at $25p$ at the Forces PO, or $30p$ under separate cover from:

The Philatelic Officer
Home Postal & Courier Communications
Depot R.E.
Mill Hill
LONDON
NW7 1PX.

The Great Britons Stamps and Special Events

The historical characters chosen for the Great Britons stamp issue have important and definite connections with many widespread areas of the British Isles. It is not surprising therefore, that historical associations, municipalities and many other interested parties have launched a variety of activities in connection with this stamp issue. The Post Office itself is involved in many of these events.

Outlined below are some of these we hope will be of interest to our readers.

At Dundee, the Head Postmaster and the Philatelic Bureau, Edinburgh, are co-operating with the Curator of the Museum and Art Gallery to provide display material there. The museum is at Albert Square, Dundee. The Head Post Office, 4 Meadowside, Dundee, will also mount a display.

Dunfermline Abbey, where Robert the Bruce is buried, will produce a small display in conjunction with the Head Post Office, featuring all four of the Great Britons, but focusing on Robert the Bruce. The Head Post Office is at 42 Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline.

At Edinburgh the display gallery at the Head Post Office, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, will be used to publicise the stamp issue.

At Machynlleth, Powys (formerly Montgomeryshire) it is proposed to hold a special commemorative ceremony in connection with the Great Britons stamp issue to mark the occasion of the issue of the Owain Glyndŵr stamp.

The ceremony will take place at the Owain Glyndŵr Parliament Building in Machynlleth and will include a reception and philatelic display. Following the formal opening ceremony – which will be performed by the Chairman, Wales and the Marches Postal Board – the guests will be entertained by schoolchildren with traditional Welsh “Penillion” singing with harp accompaniment.

The Local Education Authority are to hold a competition for senior, junior and infant schoolchildren. The subject is “The Life and Times of Owain Glyndŵr” to be depicted in

visual form and the winning entries will be exhibited in the general display at the reception. Prices of £10 Savings Bonds will be presented to the winners by Mrs Anne McDougall, wife of the Chairman.

New Picture-cards

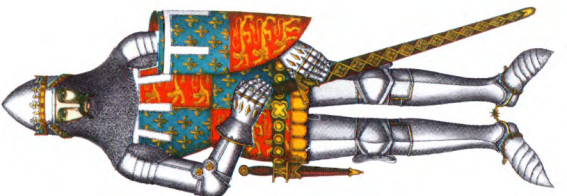
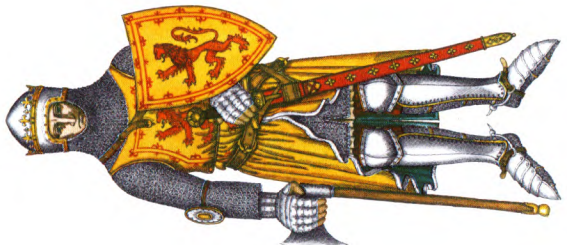
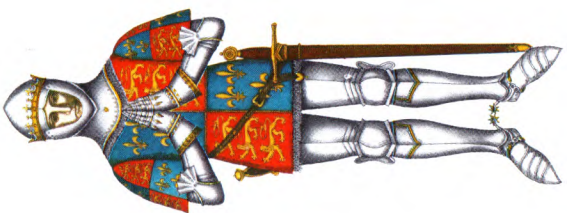
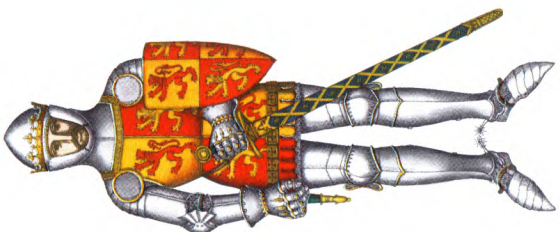
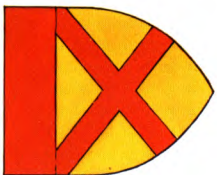
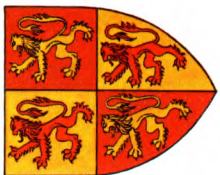
Four new picture-cards, each reproducing one of the Great Britons stamps go on sale at philatelic counters and selected post offices on 10 July. The cards (150 mm × 115 mm) – number seven in the series – are priced at 5p. This does not include postage.

Schools Wallchart

designed by Fritz Wegner

The illustrations opposite are from the schools wallchart to be published by the Post Office in association with the Great Britons Stamp Issue of 10 July 1974. The complete set of schools material consists of the wallchart and nine worksheets, four based on the characters featured on the stamps, four concerning Great Britons who have appeared on previous stamp issues, and one dealing with heraldry. The material is designed to appeal to children between 9 and 14 years old. It will be sent to Schools free on request when it is available. Schoolteachers and youth leaders are invited to send applications to:

The Schools Officer
Marketing Department
Room 433
Postal Headquarters
St Martins-le-Grand
LONDON
EC1A 1HQ



Great Britons Stamps



On 10 July 1974 great figures from British history will be honoured by a stamp issue of four special stamps, values 4½p, 5½p, 8p and 10p.

The stamps show respectively Robert the Bruce, Owain Glyndŵr, Henry V and the Black Prince, and further details are outlined below. The four armour-clad characters are depicted on horseback, each distinguished by his relevant coat of arms. They were designed by Fritz Wegner, who has produced several stamps for the British Post Office in recent years. These include Christmas 1969 and the three stamps for General Anniversaries 1971. His most recent successful design was that in the 1972 General Anniversaries issue, for the 150th Anniversary of HM Coastguards.

The presentation pack and First Day Cover were designed by Roger Denning.

Printing Details

Printer Harrison & Sons Ltd

Values & Subjects

4½p Robert the Bruce (1274-1329)

5½p Owain Glyndŵr (c1354-1416)

8p Henry V (1387-1422)

10p The Black Prince (1330-1376)

Size 30 × 41mm Perforation 15 × 14

No. to sheet 100

Paper Coated unwatermarked phosphor

Format Horizontal Process Photogravure

Date of Issue 10 July 1974

Designer Fritz Wegner MSIA

Colours: 4½p red, yellow, gold, brown, light brown, grey, blue-grey; 5½p red, yellow, gold, brown, light brown, light blue, dark blue; 8p red, yellow, gold, brown, light brown, blue-grey, buff; 10p red, yellow, gold, brown, light brown, blue, grey.

Four Great Men of British History

EDWARD, THE BLACK PRINCE

Edward, the Black Prince, was known to his contemporaries as “the flower of chivalry”. Froissart, the French chronicler, refers to him as “one of the best knights in the world, in his time renowned above all.” Only two centuries later did historians first refer to him as the “Black Prince”, a nickname said to have come from his wearing black armour, but for which there is no contemporary justification.



THE BLACK PRINCE

Reproduced by kind permission of the Mary Evans Library.

Both references, however, put him in a romantic light, apt for a man who was a personification of the ideals of chivalry. Famous for his bravery, his generosity to noble enemies and friends alike, his piety and services to the Church, he loved all feats of arms and in his style of entertainment was second to none.

Born at the royal hunting lodge at Woodstock in June, 1330, he was the first child of the 17-year-old Edward III, and Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Holland and Hainault. In 1333 he was created Earl of Chester, in 1337, Duke of Cornwall, and in 1343, Prince of Wales.

Edward III's pursuit of his claims to the French throne, enabled the 16-year-old prince to win his spurs at the battle of Crecy, where he was in nominal command of the English right wing.

Youngest of the original knights of the Garter, he was sent to France with his first independent command in 1355, winning his most famous victory over the French at Poitiers on 19 September, 1356. The French king, John II, captured at the battle, was brought back to London and later ransomed for three million gold crowns as part of the Treaty of Bretigny, agreed in 1360.

The treaty, in the shaping of which the price is said to have played an important part, also provided for the ceding of Aquitaine and Gascony to the English king who, in return, renounced his claim to the French throne.

In the following year Edward was married to his cousin, Joan, the divorced and widowed Countess of Kent. The marriage was that rarity in the Middle Ages: a match based on mutual attraction.

Great power and opportunities were Edward's when his father created him Duke of Aquitaine, for which he sailed in June, 1363. He undertook in 1367 to restore the deposed Pedro the Cruel to his throne in Castille.

Although he won a classic victory at Najera in April, 1367, over Pedro's half-brother, Henry of Trastamera, the campaign ruined his health, and left him in serious financial difficulties, which he attempted to remedy by his hearth-tax in France in January, 1358.

Some Gascon lords refused to pay, however, and appealed to the king of France, now Charles V, who denounced the Treaty of Bretigny, and commanded the Black Prince to go to Paris to answer the charges against him. This action led to war.

Seriously ill and faced with a rebellion in which over 900 of his towns, castles and strong places declared war against him, Edward was powerless to prevent continual defeats, and he eventually returned to England.

He rendered the duchy to his father's

keeping in October, 1372 with the public excuse that revenues were insufficient to meet his expenses.

Heir to the throne all his life, Edward, the Black Prince, died at Westminster on 8 June, 1376 – one year before his father – and was buried at Canterbury Cathedral.

HENRY V

Henry V has best been remembered for his victory at the battle of Agincourt on Friday, 25 October, 1415, the day of Sts Crispian and Crispinian. History, literature and popular legend all tell of how Henry was trapped with his small force of archers and men-at-arms by a French army at least three times as large; and of how Henry's archers, firing their arrows with deadly accuracy, six a minute, at a range of over 200 yards, defeated France's chivalric elite.



HENRY V

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Portrait Gallery.

That Henry was a great general there can be little doubt. He was to spend the greater part of his life at war, and to die at the early age of 35, never having suffered a single defeat in person.

He was born Henry of Monmouth in September 1387, eldest son of Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, Duke of Hereford, and after his usurpation of Richard II's throne in 1399, King Henry IV.

Matters of state evolved gradually onto him as his father's illness incapacitated him increasingly from 1408 until his death in March, 1413, when Henry succeeded him.

He defeated a rising of the heretical Lollards in January 1414 and also the conspiracy of Richard of York, Earl of Cambridge, and Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham, in July 1415.

Henry revived, in 1415, the English monarchy's claim to the throne of France.

His first French campaign resulted in the capture of Harfleur in September 1415, and the victory of Agincourt in the following month. The gradual conquest of Normandy which followed showed him to be not only the brilliant tactician of Agincourt, but a great strategist as well. He methodically laid siege to and captured every stronghold in Normandy. Caen fell in September 1417, Falaise in February 1418, and Rouen, capital of Normandy, in January 1419.

By a great stroke of luck Henry was soon able to take supreme advantage of the internecine strife in France between the Burgundians, who supported King Charles VI, and the Armagnacs, who backed the dauphin, Charles. His chance came when the Duke of Burgundy was assassinated by patriots of the dauphin, in September 1419. The bitterness engendered on the Burgundian side by this act led to the Anglo-Burgundian alliance.

It was the prelude to the Treaty of Troyes – the high-water mark for England. Henry was made regent and heir to the French throne and his marriage to the French King's daughter, Margaret, arranged.

War with the Armagnacs, who refused to accept the ratification of the treaty by the French king and the States-General, destroyed Henry's health and he died in August 1422 at Bois de Vincennes, leaving a seven-

month-old son as his heir to the thrones of France and England.

Henry's successes were not confined to soldiering. His alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor, Sigismund, led directly to the ending of the papal schism which had divided the Church since 1378.

His devotion to the Church was considerable. He undertook the reconstruction and completion of the nave of Westminster Abbey – financed with the help of that famous Londoner, Sir Richard Whittington – and founded two monasteries. His passion for justice was recognised even by his enemies.

Undoubtedly one of England's most able and hard-working monarchs, the tragedy of his reign is that he did not expend his large talents fully. England was behind him almost to a man in his French campaigns and he has remained a national hero largely because of his brilliant foreign campaigns.

OWAIN GLYNDŴR

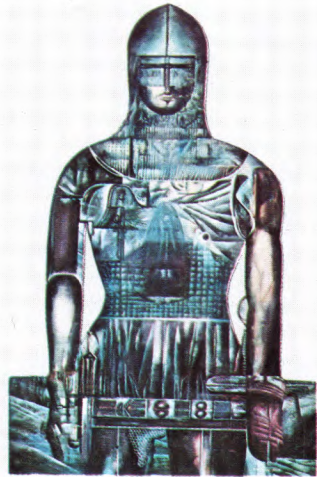
Owain Glyndŵr (c1354-1416) – Welsh rebel and national hero – claimed descent from the last king of a united Powys. Although sentiment and tradition have magnified his achievements and confused his career with tales of portents and magical powers, it is true to say that the dream of an independent and united Wales was never nearer realisation than under Owain's leadership.

Little is known of his early career, except that he was a student of English law at Westminster, until he fought in the Scottish campaign of Richard II in 1385.

Owain Glyndŵr was proclaimed Prince of Wales from 1400. By 1405 widespread support enabled him to master all of Wales, even Pembroke and Gwent.

He upheld his position by a series of alliances which ensured that he did not fight alone. Henry of Lancaster's usurpation of the English throne in 1399 had left plenty of scope for such alliances. In June 1402, Owain had captured Edmund Mortimer, whose nephew, the infant Earl of March, was a potential claimant to the

English throne, and promptly won him over to his cause. This brought him into contact with the Earl of Northumberland's son, Henry Hotspur, whose rebellion against Henry he supported.



OWAIN GLYNDŴR

This mural by Jack Crabtree is reproduced by kind permission of Machynlleth Community Council.

Percy's forces were defeated at Shrewsbury in July 1403, without Owain managing to link up with him.

Owain's other attempt to make use of Henry's enemies in England also failed. This was the Tripartite Indenture of February 1405, between Owain, Mortimer, and the Earl of Northumberland, which provided for the division of the realm into three parts once Henry had been defeated. Owain's Wales was to extend well into the west English shires.

Perhaps his most successful alliance was with the French king, Charles VI, in 1404. This led to a French force of over 2,500 men landing at Milford Haven in the following year. The combined Welsh-French army won no decisive victories and the French soon returned home, subsequent efforts to send French troops proving unsuccessful.

Bereft of allies, the tide inevitably turned against him, and throughout 1406, 1407 and 1408 an energetic Henry of Monmouth (the future Henry V) methodically recaptured the land Owain had won for an independent Wales.

The fall of Aberystwyth and Harlech in 1408 was a major setback for him and he fought and lost his last battle in 1410 near Shrewsbury. Owain, however, continued his warfare until 1412, when he disappears into the Welsh mists, to be buried in an unmarked grave in 1415 or 1416.

During his lifetime he called Parliaments at Harlech, Machynlleth, and most important, Pennal in 1406, where he proclaimed his policy of a Welsh Church independent of Canterbury, with St David's a metropolitan church and with Welsh-speaking bishops. He also advocated the founding of two universities. His independent state was fully equipped with a treasury and legal system, civil and diplomatic services, a church and defence forces.

The identification of the Welsh people of his time with his ideals was strong and as late as 1415 his supporters were still working for him on the continent.

That not even in his darkest hour was anyone found to betray him to his foes is a clear testimony to the affection and loyalty he inspired.

ROBERT THE BRUCE

The Declaration of Arbroath must surely be one of the finest statements of a people's claim to national independence ever produced. Formulated in April, 1320, in the name of the nobles and community of the realm of Scotland, it provided a clear affirmation of Scottish nationalism and patriotism eternally relevant in its commitment to liberty.

The document concludes with the words: "For it is not glory, it is not riches, neither is it honour, but it is liberty alone that we fight and contend for, which no honest man will lose but with his life."

It was Robert the Bruce's identification of himself with this cause, his championing of its implications, which have made him a Scottish national hero. For, it was he who, from 1306 to 1328, fought single-mindedly to obtain from the English invader the recognition of his own position as king of Scotland and the full renunciation of the English crown's claims to suzerainty over Scotland.



ROBERT THE BRUCE by George Jameson. Reproduced by kind permission of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

Originating in Normandy, France, the family of de Brus became lords of Annandale in south-west Scotland in 1124, but, by 1290, when King Alexander III's only heir Margaret died, herself without heir, Robert Bruce of Annandale (the future king's grandfather) was one of the foremost competitors for the vacant throne.

It was this claim which Robert Bruce resurrected in 1306. The absence of an heir in 1290 had led directly to the English king Edward I's, pursuit of suzerainty over Scotland and the prolonged war of Scottish independence whose reins Robert took up.

When all seemed lost for the Scottish cause he killed John the Red Comyn of Badenoch, chief supporter of his rival, John Balliol, exiled king of Scotland, and had himself crowned at Scone in March, 1306.

Opposition came from both Edward I and the majority of the Scottish nobility, who regarded him as a usurper, and his army was destroyed as an organised military force at the battles of Methven and Dail Righ. Bruce fled, probably to the island of Rathlin.

It was here in the winter of 1306-07 that Bruce's despair, according to Sir Walter Scott in his 'Tales of a Grandfather', was superseded by a resolve to fulfil Scotland's ambition, and his own, when he noted the perseverance of a spider to build its web.

February saw him back in Scotland, where he plunged into a civil war without which his kingship could never be a reality. His fight was greatly aided by the death, in July, 1307, of Edward I, which led to a change from that able warrior's masterful direction to the care-free inefficiency of his son, Edward II.

Robert soon manifested a genius for tactical warfare and a brilliant opportunism, which he used to defeat his domestic enemies. His bravery and humanity, meanwhile, won him the respect and affection of his countrymen.

By 1309 he had effectively eliminated concerted Scottish resistance to his *de facto* rule and he turned his main efforts to the clearing of English garrisons in Scotland, and to raids on the northern counties of England.

An English campaign in 1310-11 to remedy an increasingly desperate situation ended in failure, but in 1314 Edward II marched to relieve the besieged English stronghold of Stirling. The Scottish and English armies met at Bannockburn on 23 June when Robert Bruce won his most famous victory and the independence of Scotland. His bid for leadership of the realm had been vindicated.

Edward, however, refused to face the facts, and it was not until the accession of Edward III in 1327, that the Treaty of Edinburgh was signed in March, 1328. It established peace

between the two kingdoms on the basis of mutual independence.

His objective achieved, Robert Bruce died on 7 June of the following year, aged 55, and was buried at Dunfermline. He had reigned for 22 years as King Robert I.

Special Handstamps

Unless otherwise stated items for reposting bearing at least the first class postage rate should be sent to the Head Postmaster of the town where the special posting box is located, and the relevant District Postmaster in London, marking the outer cover "Special Handstamp".

8-13 July 1974 (P/R)

103rd British Open Golf Championship Lytham St Annes Fylde Coast Royal Lytham and St Annes Golf Club. Special posting box at the Royal Lytham St Annes Golf Club.

21 September 1974 (P/C)

30th Anniversary of the Battle of Arnhem Netherlands 1st Polish Indep. Parachute Brigade Driel 1944 21 September 1974 London SW7. Special posting box at the Institute of General Sikorski, 20 Princes Gate, London SW7.

Postmark Slogans

Unless otherwise stated items for reposting, bearing the appropriate postage should be forwarded to the Head Postmaster of the town where the slogan is to be used, with the outer cover marked "Postmark Slogan".

1 June-3 August 1974

Come Wednesday Shopping on Mount Pleasant Tunbridge Wells. To be used at Tunbridge Wells this will replace the slogan "Come Wednesday Shopping in Tunbridge Wells."

1 June 1974 - UFN (P)

Dudley Metropolitan Borough The New Authority. To be used at Dudley.

- 2-15 June 1974
Kingston-upon-Hull Lord Mayor's Parade 15 June 1974. To be used at Kingston-upon-Hull.
- 1 July-10 August 1974 (P)
International Festival of Youth Orchestras and the Performing Arts Aberdeen August Bookings Open. To be used at Aberdeen.
- 14-31 July 1974 (P)
The Royal Lancashire Show Wrea Green 31 July 1st, 2nd and 3rd August. To be used at Blackpool.
- 13 October-10 November 1974 (P) **Ascot Races Nov 15 and 16.** To be used at Ascot.
- 1 July-27 July
 21 October-2 November (P)
Thinking About Careers? Try Southampton College of Technology Tel 29381. To be used at Southampton.
- 3 June 1974-2 June 1975
Make Blaenau Givert Your Industrial Home. Civic Centre Ebbw Vale. To be used at Ebbw Vale.
- 17 June-6 July 1974 (P)
Enfield Borough Show 6-7 July Playing Fields Southbury Road. To be used at Enfield (2nd Class), Southgate N14 (1st Class).
- 17 June-21 September 1974
Moray Banff Enterprise '74 Elgin Trade Fair 14-21 September. To be used at Elgin.
- 8 July-2 August 1974 (P)
Visit the Hull Show East Park 2nd and 3rd August. To be used at Hull.
- 30 September-19 October 1974 (P)
Sixth Bach Festival Bath 19-26 Oct. To be used at Bath.
- 2 June-13 July 1974
 5-18 January 1975
 18-31 May 1975 (P)
Kirkcudbright Summer Festivities Mid July to End of August. We welcome Visitors. To be used at Dumfries.
- 3 June-3 August 1974
The Visitor The Family Owned Independent Newspaper 1874-1974 Centenary Year. To be used at Lancaster.
- 15 June 1974-UFN (P)
Fairfield Croydon 01-688 9291 Events Diary from Box Office. To be used at Croydon.
- 1 July-10 August 1974 (P)
International Festival of Youth Orchestras and the Performing Arts. Aberdeen August Bookings Open.
- Repeat Campaigns**
 25 April-14 September 1974
 7 October 1974-1 February 1975
 24 February-24 April 1975
Kelso Abbey and Bridge.
 16 September-5 October 1974
 3 February-22 February 1975
Kelso Races. Both to be used at Kelso.
- 13 May-8 June 1974
For Swimming and Indoor Sports for all the Family Visit Sale Leisure Centre. To be re-used at Sale.
- 19 June 1974-31 March 1975
Lincoln City for Engineering Enterprise. To be reused at Lincoln.
- 1 May-3 December 1974
 1 January-30 April 1975
Expand in the County of Northampton. To be reused at Northampton in addition to the announcement in Vol. 3 Issue 27.
- 2 June 1974-31 May 1975
Fast Freight Direct From Manchester. To be used and reused at Newton Street, Manchester.
- 1 July-30 September 1974
The Hastings Embroidery A Stitch in Time. To be reused at Hastings.
- Please note:
'R' denotes Rectangular
'C' denotes Circular
'P' denotes Pictorial

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